JAPANESE-ENGLISH
AND
ENGLISH-JAPANESE
DICTIONARY

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PREFACE.

In order to render the Dictionary more portable and convenient in size, the Author has thought it best to abridge the larger work and bring it out in its present form. In so doing, he has omitted the Chinese and Japanese characters, the synonyms, and the examples showing the use of the words, excepting such as contained a peculiar idiom, and which could not be included in a definition.

All the native Japanese words, with the exception of those which were rarely used or obsolete, have been retained; as, also, all the words derived from the Chinese which are in current use.

In most cases, the arrangement of the compound words, especially of the verbs and Chinese words, has been altered; and, instead of making each an independent word, they have been arranged under the first member of the compound, as may be seen in the case of *Abura, Fumi,* or *Rai.*

The Second, or English and Japanese, Part, has not been abridged or altered from the original, except in the correction of such typographical errors as were met with.

In order that the Dictionary may be more easily understood, it may be well to explain that, in the Japanese and English Part, the root of the verb only is printed in small capitals, that which follows
in italics, separated by a dash, are the adjective form, and the preterite tense, as, *Abaki,-ku,-ita*, should be read *Abaki, abaku, abaita*; *Age,-ru,-ta*, should be read, *Age, ageru, ageta*, and *Mi,-ru,-ta*, should be read, *Mi, miru, mita*. Also, in the case of the adjectives, when printed *OMOi,-ki,-ku,-shi*, it should be read, *Omoi, omoki, omoku, omoshi*, the first and second being the attributive, the third the adverbial, and the fourth the predicative forms of the adjective.

The hyphen is used always to connect the different members of a compound word.

J. C. H.
ORTHOGRAPHY.

a has the sound of a in father, arm.
e has the sound of ey in they, prey.
i has the sound of i in machine, pique, or like the sound of e in mete.
o has the sound of o in no, so. The horizontal mark over ə and ɪ, indicates merely that the sound of o and u is prolonged.
u has the long sound of u in rule, tune, or oo in moon, excepting in the syllables tsu, dzu, 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.
ai has the sound of ai in aisle, or like eye.
au has the sound of ow in cow, how.
ch is pronounced like ch in cheek, cheap.
sh is pronounced like sh in shall, ship, shop.
f has a close resemblance to the sound of the English f, but differs from it, in that the lower lip does not touch the upper teeth; the sound is made by blowing fu softly through the lips nearly closed, resembling the sound of wh in who; fu is an aspirate, and might, for the sake of uniformity, be written hu.
g in the Yedo dialect, has the soft sound of ng; but in Kiyoto, 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 it is pronounced more like d; but this is not invariable, as many natives give it the common r sound.
se in Kiyoto, 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, nin = ning; but in the body of a word, when followed by a syllable beginning with b, m or p, it is pronounced like m, as, ban-min = bannin; mon-ban,
ABBREVIATIONS.

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<td>Buddhist.</td>
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<td>id.</td>
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<td>=</td>
<td>equal to.</td>
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—in the First Part of the Dictionary, stands for the repetition of the Japanese word; in the Second Part, for the repetition of the English word.
A

JAPANESE-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY.

Aa. Ah! alas! oh!
Aa, adv. In that way, so, that. — suru, to do in that way. — tu, that way, that manner.

Abai,-au,-atta, t.v. To shield or screen from danger, to protect, defend.

AbaKE,-ru,-ta, i.v. To be broken open; to be divulged, made public.

Abaki,-ku,-ita, t.v. To break or dig open which confines or covers something else; to expose or divulge; as, a secret.

Abara, n. The side of the chest.

Abara-bone, n. A rib.

Abara-ya, n. A dilapidated house, a shed.

Abare,-ru,-ta, i.v. To act in a wild, violent, turbulent, or destructive manner; to be disorderly, riotous.

Abare-mono, n. A riotous, disorderly fellow.

Abari, n. A bamboo needle used for making nets.

Abata, n. Pock-marks.

Abekobe-ni, adv. In a contrary, opposite, or reversed manner; inside out, upside down.

Abi,-ru,-ta, t.v. To bathe by pouring water over one's self.

Abiko, n. A kind of lizard.

Abise,-ru,-ta, t.v. To pour water over or bathe another.

Abu, n. A horse-fly.


Abunagari,-ru,-ta, i.v. To feel timid, to be fearful.

Abunai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Dangerous, perilous, hazardous. Abunai, take care.

Abunasa, n. The danger, peril, hazard.


Aburage. Anything fried in oil.

Aburagi-ru,-ta, i.v. To become oily on the surface, to be covered with sweat.

Aburake. Oily, fatty, greasy (in taste).

Aburami, n. The fat, or fatty part of flesh.

Abura-na, n. The rapeseed plant.

Abure,-ru,-ta, i.v. To overflow, to inundate, to be covered with a multitude; to be left over.

Abure-mono, n. A ruffian, disorderly fellow.

Aburi,-ru,-tta, t.v. To hold or place near a fire in order to warm, dry, roast or toast. Aburi-kawakasu, to dry at the fire. Aburi-kogasu, to char or scorch. Aburi-korosu, to roast to death, burn at the stake.

Aburiko, n. A gridiron.

Achi, adv. There, that place.

Achi-kochi, adv. Here and there, all about, more or less.

Achira, adv. There, that place, yonder.

ADA, a. Useless, vain, empty, fictitious, Ada-dama, a ball or shot that missed the mark. Ada-bana, blossoms which bear no fruit. Ada-guchi, empty, trifling or foolish talk.

ADAFUDA, adv. Capricious, whimsical, changeable, unsteady.

ADA-GATAKI, n. An enemy.

ADAKAMO, adv. Just, precisely, exactly.

ADAMEKI,-ku,-ta, i. v. To be idle, indolent, fond of pleasure.

ADA-NA, a. Lovely, charming, voluptuous.

ADA-NA, n. A fictitious name, nickname.

ADA-NI, adv. Uselessly, vainly, unprofitably.

ADAPPOR, a. Lovely, uselessly, vainly, fascinating.

ADAYAKA, a. Beautiful.

ADEHA, a. Beautiful, gay, genteel.

ADEYAKA, a. Beautiful, gay, or genteel in appearance.

ADOKENAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Ignorant, without judgment, simple.

ADZUCHI, n. A mound or bank of earth against which a target is placed.

ADZUKARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To receive, to be intrusted with, to have consigned or committed to one's care, to have charge of, to partake or participate in, to be employed in, to be the subject of, to be the recipient of.

ADZUKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To commit to the care of another, to entrust, to give in charge, to deposit, consign.

ADZUKI, n. A small red bean.

AFURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. Same as Abure,-ru.

AGAKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To paw with the feet, to gallop, prance; to move the legs as a tortoise when lying on its back; to struggle, scramble; to exert, strive, hasten.

AGEKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To exalt, to adore, to glorify, to honor.

AGANAU,-au,-ta, t. v. To atone for, to make satisfaction for, to compensate, to redeem, to make good.

AGARI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To ascend, rise, go up, to enter; to take (as food, drink); to come; to be confiscated or taken away by government; to be done or finished. Agari-ba, a platform, a raised place for standing on. Agari-dan, a ladder, steps, stairs. Agari-denji, confiscated land. Agari-guchi, the entrance to a flight of steps. Agari-sagari, rise and fall, up and down. Agari-ya, a gaol. Agari-yashiki, confiscated house.

AGE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To elevate, to raise, to give, to offer in sacrifice, to reckon, to tell, to finish.

AGE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To fry.

AGE, n. A tuck (in a garment).

AGEBA, n. A landing, wharf, jetty, a place for unloading goods.

AGE-BUTA, n. A trap door.

AGECHI, n. Weaning a child.

AGEGOTATSU, n. A brazier placed on a stand.

AGEKU-NI, adv. At last, finally.

AGE-MAKI, n. The two round tufts of hair left over the temples in shaving a young boy's head; a boy of the age of from three to ten years; a kind of bow-knot.

AGE-MOCHI-yuru,-ta, i. v. To elevate from a low social position to service in a prince's employ.

AGE-NABE, n. A frying-pan.

AGETSURAI,-o,-o, t. v. To discuss, to discourse on, to reason on.

AGI, n. Assafetida.

AGI, or AGOTO, n. The lower jaw.

AGO, or AGOTA, n. The chin, lower jaw.

AGUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. Tired, wearied, to have one's patience exhausted.

AGUNE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be surfeited, glutted.

AGURA, n. Sitting with the legs crossed tailor fashion.

AHEN, n. Opium.

AHIRO, n. The domestic duck.

AHÔ, n. A dunce, fool; stupid, foolish, silly.

AHÔRASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Foolish, silly, stupid in manner.

AI, (itsukushimi), n. Love, affection. —suru, to love, as a parent or friend.

AI, n. Indigo, the Polygonum Tinctorium.

AI, (kanashimi), n. Sorrow, sadness, grief.

AI, n. Interval of time or space; time, during, between.

AI, au, atta, i. v. To meet, to meet with, encounter, suffer, to happen on, to find.

AI, au, atta, i. v. To agree, correspond, accord, suit, fit.

AI-AI-NI, adv. At various intervals of time or space; together.

AI-BAN, n. A fellow watchman.

AI-BI, n. The plank laid from a boat to land by.

AIBIAL-au,-atta, t. v. The same as Ayumi-ai.

AI-BIKI, n. A mutual retreat or withdrawal.
AIDA, n. Interval of space or time, time, space; between, while, during; since, as, because.

AIDAGARA, n. Relations, connections.

Ai-bô, n. A fellow chairbearer or coolie.

Ai-bore, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be in love with each other.

Aisomuki, -ku, -ita, t. v. To turn the back on each other.

Aisônage-ni, adv. In an uncourteous, uncivil or rude manner.

Ai-rashii, -ki, -ku, a. Kind, civil, courteous or polite in manner.

Aiâ, exclam. It hurts, it pains.

Ai-tagai-ni, adv. Mutually, together, with or amongst one another.

Ai-tai, -ki, -ku, a. Wish to meet, would like to see.

Ai-tai, adv. Face to face, opposite to each other; between themselves, without the presence or intervention of another.

Ai-tagai, n. Trading or buying directly, without the intervention of a third person.

Ai-tai-ni, adv. Privately, by themselves, without the interposition or presence of others.

Aite, n. A mate, partner, companion; an opponent, antagonist, adversary, competitor, the other party in any affair.

Ai-te, n. A mate, partner, companion; if not an opponent, antagonist, adversary, competitor, the other party in any affair.

Aiterori, -ru, -ita, i. v. To treat as an enemy or opposing party (as in a lawsuit, or quarrel) against.

Aitsu, n. That low fellow.

Aiya, n. The daughter-in-law’s or son-in-law’s father.

Aiyaku, n. A fellow officer.

Aiyome, n. The wives of two brothers; or daughters-in-law in the same family.

Airome, n. Blue-dyed.

Aji, n. Taste, flavor.

Aji, n. Taste, flavor.

Ajinai, -ki, -ku, a. Unpleasant, unhappy, miserable, wearily.

Ajinai, -ki, a. Without flavor, tasteless.

Ajirô, n. A woven work of bamboo, ratan, or grass.

Ajisai, n. The Hydrangea.

Ajirai, n. Taste, flavor.

Ajirai, -o, -ota, t. v. To taste, to try, examine.

Aka, n. The water placed by the Buddhists before their idols, and in the hollow places cut in tomb stones; Holy water.

Aka, n. Bilge-water.

Aka, n. The dirt or grease of the body, the dirt or slime of water, dirt.

Aka, a. Red.


Aka-dama, n. A red stone. The name of a secret medicine, made into red pills, and used for pain in the stomach.

Aka-dama, n. A red stone. The name of a secret medicine, made into red pills, and used for pain in the stomach.

Akage, n. Copper.

Akagane, n. Copper.

Akagayeru, n. A species of frog having a beautifully striped skin.

Akage, n. Red hair.
<p>| <strong>AKAGASHI, n.</strong> The name of a tree; lit. red oak. | <strong>AKATSUKI, n.</strong> The dawn of day, day-break. |
| <strong>AKAGIRE, n.</strong> Chaps, or cracks on the hands or feet produced by cold. | <strong>AKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. or i. v.</strong> To open; to empty, to dawn. |
| <strong>AKAGO, n.</strong> An infant. | <strong>AKE, n.</strong> The opening dawn. — <strong>mutsu,</strong> six o'clock in the morning. — <strong>no kane,</strong> the morning bell. — <strong>no tsuki,</strong> the next month. — <strong>no toshi,</strong> the following year. |
| <strong>AKAHADAKA, Stark naked, bare of clothing.</strong> | <strong>AKEY-gata, n.</strong> The dawn. |
| <strong>AKAHJII, n. Blushing for shame, shame.</strong> | <strong>AKE-GURE, n.</strong> The darkness just before day break. |
| — <em>wu kaku,</em> to blush for shame. | <strong>AKE-HANARE,-ru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To dawn, to break, (as the day.) |
| <strong>AKAHARA, n.</strong> Dysentery. | <strong>AKE-HANASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.</strong> To leave open. |
| <strong>AKAI,-ki, a.</strong> Red. | <strong>AKE-KURE, m</strong>. The rising and setting of the sun, morning and evening, day and night, constantly. |
| <strong>AKAMITE, a.</strong> Dirty, soiled by the grease of the body. | <strong>AKENI, n.</strong> A box made of bamboo, used in traveling. |
| <strong>AKAMI, n.</strong> A redness, a red color or tinge of red, the red part, the lean part of flesh. | <strong>AKE-TATE, n.</strong> Opening and shutting. |
| <strong>AKAMIDACHI,-tsu,-ta, i. v.</strong> To turn or become red; as the leaves or fruit. | <strong>AKI, n.</strong> Autumn, fall. |
| <strong>AKAMI-WATARI,-ru,-ita, i. v.</strong> To become red all over, as the sky at sunset. | <strong>AKI,-ku or kiru, aita, i. v.</strong> To be full, satiated, to have enough; to be tired of, wearied. |
| <strong>AKANE, n.</strong> The name of a root used for dyeing red; Madder, or Rubia-cordata. | <strong>AKI, aku, aita, i. v.</strong> To be open, empty, vacant, unoccupied; to begin. |
| <strong>AKATOMO, n.</strong> An infant. | <strong>AKIKO, n.</strong> An empty box. |
| <strong>AKAME,-ru,-ta, t. v.</strong> To make red, to redden. | <strong>AKIBITO, n.</strong> A merchant, trader. |
| <strong>AKAKE-ATTA, i. v.</strong> To confront each other with flushed face. | <strong>AKI-CHI, n.</strong> Vacant land, unoccupied or uncultivated ground. |
| <strong>AKAMI,-AI,-au,-atta, i. v.</strong> To confront each other with flushed face. | <strong>AKI-DANAI, n.</strong> A vacant shop or house. |
| <strong>AKAN, n.</strong> A redness, a red color or tinge of red, the red part, the lean part of flesh. | <strong>AKIDO, n.</strong> The gills of a fish. |
| <strong>AKANIDACHI,-tsu,-ta, i. v.</strong> To turn or become red; as the leaves or fruit. | <strong>AKIHATE,-ru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To be completely satiated, to be tired of anything, disgusted. |
| <strong>AKARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Aki.</strong> To be disliked, loathed. | <strong>AKI-IE, n.</strong> A vacant house. |
| <strong>AKARI, n.</strong> The light, a light. | <strong>AKIMONO, n.</strong> Merchandise, goods. |
| <strong>AKARI-MADO, n.</strong> A sky-light. | <strong>AKINAI,-au,-atta, t. v.</strong> To trade, to traffic, to buy and sell. |
| <strong>AKARI-SAKI, n.</strong> Before one's light, in one's light. | <strong>AKINAI, n.</strong> Trade, traffic, commerce. |
| <strong>AKARI-TORI, n.</strong> A window, or any place letting in light. | <strong>AKINAI-BUNE, n.</strong> A merchant-ship. |
| <strong>AKARU, ki, ku, a.</strong> Light not dark. | <strong>AKINAI-MONO, n.</strong> Merchandise, goods, wares. |
| <strong>AKARUSA, n.</strong> The lightness, the state or degree of light. | <strong>AKINDO, n.</strong> A merchant, trader, trader-man. |
| <strong>AKASA, n.</strong> The state or degree of redness. | <strong>AKIPPOI, a.</strong> Easily tired, soon satisfied, fickle. |
| <strong>AKASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.</strong> To declare or make known something concealed, to confess, reveal; to bring to light; to spend the whole night in doing anything. | <strong>AKIRAKA, a.</strong> Clear, plain, intelligible; manifest, distinct, obvious, luminous. |
| <strong>AKASHI, n.</strong> Proof, evidence. | <strong>AKIRAKA-NOI, adv.</strong> Clearly, distinctly, plainly, evidently, intelligently. |
| <strong>AKASUJI, n.</strong> Red lines, or veins. | <strong>AKIRAME,-ru,-ta, t. v.</strong> To clear, to make plain, to understand; to clear, free or |
| <strong>AKA-TORI, n.</strong> A vessel for bailing a boat. |  |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>AKI</strong></th>
<th><strong>AMA</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>relieve the mind of doubt or suspense, to satisfy, or set the mind at rest, to be resigned.</td>
<td><strong>AMADARI, n.</strong> The rain dropping from the eaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AKIRAME, n.</strong> Ease or relief of mind from doubt, perplexity or anxiety; resignation, satisfaction.</td>
<td><strong>AMADARI-UKE, n.</strong> The spout for conducting rain-water from the trough.</td>
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<td><strong>AKIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To be astonished, amazed, to wonder, to be surprised.</td>
<td><strong>AMADERA, n.</strong> A convent or nunnery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKITARI,-ru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To be satisfied, to have enough, contented.</td>
<td><strong>AMADO, n.</strong> A rain-door, the outside sliding-doors.</td>
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<td><strong>AKI-YA, n.</strong> A vacant house.</td>
<td><strong>AMAGAPP, n.</strong> A rain-coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKKENAI,-ki,-ku, a.</strong> Not enough, not satisfied, longing for more.</td>
<td><strong>AMAKASA, n.</strong> A rain-hat, or an umbrella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKKE-NI-TORARE,-ru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To be amazed, surprised, astonished, thunder-struck.</td>
<td><strong>AMAGAYERU, n.</strong> A tree-frog.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>AKKERAKAN, adv.</strong> In a vacant, empty manner; having nothing to occupy one’s self with, listlessly.</td>
<td><strong>AMAGOFU, n.</strong> Prayers and sacrifices offered up to procure rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKKI, n.</strong> Evil spirits, a demon.</td>
<td><strong>AMAGU, n.</strong> Articles used to protect from rain; as an umbrella, rain-coat.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AKKI, n.</strong> Noxious vapors, miasmas.</td>
<td><strong>AMAI,-ki, a.</strong> Sweet, pleasant to the taste, savory; not enough salt; loose, not tight, having too much play; soft, as, metal; foolish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKKO, n.</strong> Vile, scurrilous, or blackguard language.</td>
<td><strong>AMAJIWO, n.</strong> Slightly salted.</td>
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<td><strong>AKU, n.</strong> Lye; also the liquor obtained by slacking lime, or steeping anything in water.</td>
<td><strong>AMAKEDZUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v.</strong> To have the appearance of rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKU, a.</strong> Bad, wicked, evil, malignant, noxious, virulent, foul.</td>
<td><strong>AMAKU, adv.</strong> Sweet. — suru, to sweeten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— wo suru, to commit evil.</td>
<td><strong>AMAKU-KUDARI,-ru,-tta, i. v.</strong> To descend from heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— ciyo, a malignant disease.</td>
<td><strong>AMAMIDZU, n.</strong> Rain-water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— chi, impure blood.</td>
<td><strong>AMAMORI, n.</strong> A leaking of rain through the roof; a small court-yard in the centre of a house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— fi5, bad customs.</td>
<td><strong>AMAMOYI, n.</strong> A gathering of the clouds for rain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— go, evil deeds. — ji, an evil thing or act.</td>
<td><strong>AMANAI,-au,-atta, t. v.</strong> To taste with pleasure, relish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— giyaku, treason, perfidy.</td>
<td><strong>AMANECU, adv.</strong> Everywhere, universally, all, whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nin, a bad man. — miyô, a bad name.</td>
<td><strong>AMANJ-dzuru,-ta, i. v.</strong> To relish, delight in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— so, a bad physiognomy. — tai, foul language.</td>
<td><strong>AMANOGAWA, n.</strong> The milky way.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AKUBI, n.</strong> Yawning, gaping. — wo suru, to yawn, gape.</td>
<td><strong>AMAOCHI, n.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AKUDOI,-ki, a.</strong> Quickly producing satiety, cloying, palling, gross in taste; not delicate, refined, or proper; florid.</td>
<td><strong>AMAOI, n.</strong> A covering, or screen to keep off the rain.</td>
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<td><strong>AKU-MA, n.</strong> A demon, devil.</td>
<td><strong>AMARERU, i. v.</strong> To be left over, to be over and above.</td>
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<td><strong>AKU-RYO, n.</strong> A malicious spirit of a dead person.</td>
<td><strong>AMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v.</strong> To exceed, to be more, or greater than, to be beyond or above, to remain over, to be left over.</td>
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<td><strong>AKURU, a.</strong> The dawning or opening of the day: ensuing, following, next. — hi, the next day. — toshi, the following year.</td>
<td><strong>AMARI, n.</strong> That which is left over, the remainder, excess, surplus, overplus.</td>
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<td><strong>AKUTA, n.</strong> Dirt, litter, filth.</td>
<td><strong>AMARI, adv.</strong> Very, exceedingly, more than, too, above.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AMA, n.</strong> A Buddhist nun.</td>
<td><strong>AMARI-NA, or, AMARI-NO, a.</strong> Excessive, more than is common or reasonable, immoderate, inordinate, extraordinary.</td>
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<td><strong>AMA, n.</strong> A fisherwoman.</td>
<td><strong>AMASA, n.</strong> The state or degree of sweetness.</td>
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<td><strong>AMA, n.</strong> Heaven, the sky; used only in compounds.</td>
<td><strong>AMASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.</strong> To let remain, leave over.</td>
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<td><strong>AMA-AGARI, n.</strong> Clearing off of rain.</td>
<td><strong>AMASHI-TSU, t. v.</strong> To wash.</td>
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<td><strong>AMABOHI, n.</strong> Sun-dried, without being salted.</td>
<td><strong>AMASHI-ya, n.</strong> Sun-drying frame.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AMACHA, n.</strong> The name of a sweet infusion, used as a medicine, and for washing the image of Shaka, on the anniversary of his birth.</td>
<td><strong>AMASU, n.</strong> A sun-drying frame.</td>
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AMA-SHŌJI, n. An outside or rain door, made of sash pasted with oiled paper.
AMASŌ-NA, a. Having the appearance of being sweet, or pleasant to the taste.
AMASSAYE, adv. Moreover, besides, still more.
AMATA, a. Many, much.
AMAYADOMI, n. Shelter from the rain.
AMAYAKASHI-su-ta, t. v. To humor, pet, indulge, as a child; to dandle or amuse a child.
AMAYE, n. Indulgence, humming or petting a child.
AMAYE,-ru-ta, i. v. To be humored, indulged, petted.
AMAYO, n. A rainy night.
AMAYOKE, n. A rain screen.
AMAZAKE, n. Sweet sake, a kind of drink made of fermented rice.
AMBAI, n. The seasoning or taste of food; the state, condition, way, mode, manner.
AMBU. — suru. To quiet, tranquilize, pacify; to make contented and happy.
AME, n. A kind of jelly made of wheat flour.
AME, n. The sky, heavens. Ame tsuchi, heaven and earth.
AME, n. Rain. — ga furu, it rains.
AME-FURI, n. Rainy weather.
AMEUSHI, n. A yellow-haired ox.
AMI, n. A net, net-work of any kind, a seine.
AMI-mu-nda, t. v. To net, or make net-work; to weave or bind together with strings; to compose.
AMIDA, n. The name of Buddha.
AMI-DO, n. A door made of wire gauze.
AMIGASA, n. A hat made of bamboo or rattan.
AMI-HIKI, n. A fisherman.
AMI-JIBAN, n. A shirt made of net-work, worn in hot weather to protect the garments from sweat.
AMMA, n. Shampooing, also a shampooer. — wo toru, to shampoo.
AMMATORI, n. A shampooer.
AMMOKU, n. A first or rough copy.
AMPI, (yakasuki inayu), n. Whether well or not, welfare, health. — wo to, to inquire after the health.
AMPOKU, n. Shampooing or rubbing the abdomen.
AN, n. Minced meat, or a mixture of beans and sugar used for baking in cakes.
AN, (omoi), n. Opinion, thought, expectation; also the table, bar or bench before a judge; a case or action in law.
ANA. Exclamation of joy, sorrow, surprise, disgust; how! oh! 
AN, n. A hole, cave, pit, mine.
ANADORI,-ru-, ita, t. v. To despise, contemn, scorn, look down upon, disdain.
ANADORI, n. Contempt, disdain, scorn.
ANAGACHI-ni, adv. By compulsion, right or wrong, unreasonably, reluctantly.
ANAGO, n. A species of eel.
ANAGURA, n. A cellar or store-house underground.
ANAI-ni, n. The game of pitch-penny.
ANAJI, n. Fistula in ano.
ANATA, a. That side, there; you.
ANACHI, Installing or placing an idol in a temple, to enshrine.
ANDARA, n. Nonsense, foolishness.
ANDO, n. Ease, happiness, tranquility, freedom, from care or trouble.
ANDON, n. A lamp.
ANDU, n. Apricot.
ANE, n. Older sister.
ANE-BUN, n. One who acts the part of an older sister; an adopted sister.
ANEGO, n. Sister.
ANEGUKO, n. Older sister's husband, brother-in-law.
ANEGUSUMIE, n. The eldest daughter.
ANGIYA, n. A Buddhist priest who wanders or travels about from one sacred place to another for religious purposes; a Palmer, pilgrim.
ANGORI, adv. Having the mouth open, in a gaping manner.
ANGUAI, (omoi no hoka.) Contrary to expectation, unexpectedly.
ANI, n. Older brother.
ANIBUN, n. One who acts the part of an older brother, a friend; sworn brother.
ANIKI, n. An older brother.
ANITSU, n. Living in ease, without work, living in idleness.
AN-YOME, n. Older brother's wife, or sister-in-law.
ANJ, n. An invention, contrivance; anxiety, care, concern.
ANJ-DASHI-su-ta, t. v. To call to mind, to suddenly recollect; to plan, invent, to contrive, to excogitate.
ANJ-KURASHI-su-ta, t. v. To live in constant anxiety, to pass the time anxiously.
ANJ-MEGURASHI-su-ta, t. v. To ponder anxiously about, think over carefully.
ANJ-WABI,-ru-ta, t. v. To be anxious and distressed about, to be in anxious suspense.

ANJ-WADZURAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To be painfully anxious or concerned about.

AN-KI, (yasuki nyauuki), n. Safety or danger, existence or ruin, welfare.

ANKUWA, n. A small box lined with plaster, in which coals are kept for warming the hands.

ANNA, a. That kind, manner or way; such.

ANNAI, n. Knocking at a door or calling out for admittance; sending word or a messenger to call a person to come, or show him the way; the ways, the roads or natural features of a country; the streets and peculiar arrangement of a city or town; the inside arrangement of a castle or house; knowledge, acquaintance.

ANNAIJA, n. A guide, one acquainted with the roads or natural features of a country or place.

ANO, pro. That.

AN-ON, (yasuki odayaka). Peace, ease, comfort; freedom from want, danger or disturbance; safety.

AN-RAKU, n. Happiness, ease.

AN-SATSU, (hisokani korosu). Secret murder or assassination, killing by surprise or at night.

AN-SATSU, (shiraberu). — suru, to judge, examine or try a criminal.

AN-SHIN, (yasuki-kokoro), n. A mind free from care, anxiety or trouble; composition, ease, tranquility.

AN-SOKU. Rest, ceasing from labor, — suru, to rest, — nichi, a day of rest, sabbath-day.

AN-YA, (yami no yo), n. A dark night.

AN-ZAN, (yasuku umu), n. An easy or natural labor.

AO, n. Light green, or sky blue, used only in compounds.

AOBA, n. Green leaves.

AOBAI, n. The blue bottle fly.

AOBANA, n. The green mucus running from the nose.

AOBUKURE, n. Pale and swollen; as a person with dropsy.

AOCHA, n. A yellowish-green color, tea-green.

AODZUKE, n. Green plums picked in salt.

AOGI,-gu,-idâ, t. v. To fan, to winnow.

AOGI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To look upwards at, to turn the face upwards, to regard with veneration and supplication. Ten wo —, to look upwards at the sky.

AOGI-fusu, to lie with the face turned upward. AOGI-negau, to supplicate with deep veneration. AOGI-miru, to look up at.

AOGI-TATE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To kindle by fanning.

AOHIKI, n. A small green frog.

AOI,-ki, a. Light green or blue; pale; green, unripe; immature, inexperienced.

AOI, n. The holly-hock.

AOKU, adv. Green. — naru, to become green. — suru, to make green.

AOMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To become green.

AOMI-DACHI,-tsu,-ita, i. v. To appear, or turn green.

AOSUKE,-ku,-ita, i. v. To turn the face upwards. Aomuite neru, to lie on the back.

AONA, n. Greens.

AORI, n. The flaps of a saddle; the fan used for winnowing grain.

AORI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To flap, as anything broad or loose in the wind, to slam; to swing in the wind, as a door or shutter; to flap, or beat with a flap.

AORI, n. The blast of wind made by the flapping or slamming of anything. — wo ku, to be struck by a sudden blast, as of a falling house.

AOSA, n. The state or degree of greenness.

AOSHIROI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Pale, sickly, wan, vivid.

AOSUJI, n. The blue veins of the temples.

AOTA, n. The green paddy-fields; a dead-head, one who enters theatres and shows without paying.

AOTO, n. A kind of green stone, used for whetstones.

AOUMA, n. A black horse.

AOYAGI, n. The willow.

AOZAME,-ru,-ta, i. v. To become livid or pallid.

APPARE. Exclamation of surprise and admiration.

ARA, n. The bones of fish or fowls.


ARA-ARA, adv. Coarsely, roughly, briefly, summarily, not minutely, particularly or neatly, not with care or attention.

ARA-ARASHII,-ki,-ku, a. Coarse, rough, rude, harsh, violent, boisterous, fierce, vehement, ferocious, tempestuous.
ARADACHI,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To become enraged, exasperated, irritated, to be stormy, boisterous, rough.

ARADATE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To irritate, to exasperate, excite to anger.

ARAGAI,-au,-tta, t. v. To irritate, to provoke, to tease.

ARAI,-ki-ku, a. Coarse in texture, size, or quality; rough, not smooth; harsh, rude, wild; boisterous, tempestuous, violent.


ARAKAJIME, adv. Beforehand; summarily, in a general way; not particularly or minutely.

ARAKATA, adv. For the most part, in the main, mostly, generally.

ARAKENAI,-ki,-ku, a. Rough in temper, savage, cruel, churlish.

ARAKIBARI, n. Breaking up new soil and preparing for cultivation.

ARAKURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be rough, coarse and strong, brawny, burly.

ARAKUROSUI,-ki,-ku, a. Black and coarse, brawny and burly.

ARAMASHI, adv. For the most part, in the main, mostly, generally.

ARAMONO, n. Unhulled rice.

ARA-MONO, n. Coarse wares; a general term for such things as wood, charcoal, brooms, clogs, etc. Aramonoya, a shop where the above articles are sold.

ARARE, n. Snow falling in round pellets.

ARASA, n. The coarseness, roughness, harshness, violence.

ARASARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Arashi. To be laid waste, destroyed, desolated, spoiled.

ARASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Ari. To cause to have, to be or exist, to create; to induce.

ARASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To spoil, ruin or injure by violence; to lay waste, destroy; to let go to ruin.

ARASHI, n. A tempest, storm.

ARASHIKO, n. A jack-plane.

ARASHIME, ru, caus. of Ari. To cause or order to be or exist.

ARASO,-ta, t. v. To contend, to strive or compete, to dispute about, to wrangle, quarrel.

ARASOI, n. A dispute, contention, debate, wrangling.

ARASOITAGARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be fond of disputing or argument, contentious, disputatious.

ARATA, n. New-made fields.

ARATAMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be amended, overhauled, corrected, reformed, altered.

ARATAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To renovate, rectify, amend, alter, change, make better, to improve, reform; to examine, inspect, overhaul.

ARATAME, n. Examination, inspection, reformation, amendment.

ARATAMETE, adv. Especially, particularly.

ARATA-NA, a. New.

ARATA-NI, adv. Aw, newly, in a new manner. — suru, to do over again, to renew, reform, renovate.

ARATE, n. Fresh troops, a fresh hand.

ARATO, n. A coarse kind of whetstone.

ARAWA-NI, adv. Openly, publicly.

ARAWARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be seen, to appear, to be manifest, visible; to be known, to be discovered, revealed.

ARAWASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Ari. To make, order or let wash.

ARAWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To make to appear, cause to be seen, to display, disclose, manifest, to show, make known, reveal, declare, publish.

ARAYURU, a. That which is, existing. — mono, all things that are.

ARE, Exclam, in calling to another, or to draw attention.

ARE, pro. That.

ARE, imp. of Ari. Be it, whether. Ka-ku — so be it.

ARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be rough, harsh, spoiled, ruined, laid waste; to be savage, ferocious; raging, tempestuous, stormy.

ARE, n. A storm, tempest.

ARE-CHI, n. Waste, uncultivated land.

ARETA, n. Waste or uncultivated rice fields; wild meadow land.

ARI, n. A dove-tailed joint.


ARI, aru, atta, t. v. To be, to have, to exist.

ARAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To happen to be present, happen to have at hand.

ARI-AKE, n. Lasting all night.

ARI-ARI-TO, adv. Just as it was or is, plainly, distinctly.

ARI-AMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. That which one has over, more than one needs, all there is over.

ARI-AWARE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To make to do, make suit; cause to be on hand, or ready.
ARI-BITO, n. The whole number of persons.
ARI-DAKE, n. All there is.
ARI-DO, or ARI-DOKORO, n. The place where anything is.
ARI-FURE, -ru-, -ta-, -i, v. To be common, usual, ordinary, customary.
ARI-GATAI, -ki, a. Difficult or hard to do; rare and excellent; exciting feelings of admiration, praise and thankfulness; grateful, thankful.
ARI-GATAKARI, -ru-, -ta-, -i, v. To be grateful, or thankful; fond of expressing thanks; to regard with admiration.
ARI-GATAKU, adv. Thankful. — omö, to feel grateful.
ARI-GASHTA, n. The state or degree of gratitude, also things to be thankful for, favors, blessings, benefits.
ARI-GÖ, adv. I thank you.
ARI-KA, n. The place where anything is.
ARI-KAGIRI, n. All there are.
ARI-KIRI, n. All there is, the whole.
ARI-KITARI, a. Customary, usual, as it has been from of old.
ARI-MASU, (comp. of ARI and honorific masu) same as, aru. To be, to have. Arimasrita, pret. have got or have found. Arimasen, neg. have not or is not. Arimasumari, I think there is not, or has not, or will not.
ARI-NASHI, n. Is or is not, have or have not.
ARI-NO-MAMA, n. Just as it is; truly without concealment.
ARI-NOTOWATARI, n. The perineum.
ARI-SAMA, n. The state, condition, circumstances, case.
ARI-SHÖ, n. The place in which any thing is.
ARI-SÖ, v. Appears to be or to have, looks as if there is. — na mon da, I think it must be so.
ARI-SUGATA, n. Proper station or place.
ARI-TAI, -ki, -shi, a. Wish to be, or wish it were.
ARI-TEI, n. The truth or real facts of the case, the circumstances just as they are.
ARI-TSUKE, -ru-, -ta, i, v. To settle a person in a place of service or business; to settle a daughter in marriage.
ARI-TUSKE, -ku-, -ita, i, v. To be settled in a place of service, to find a situation, to be married, (of a daughter.)
ARI-YÖ, n. The true state of the case, all the circumstances, the facts.
ARIZASHI, n. Dove-tailed, in joinery, or tongue and groove.
ARÔ, fut. or dub. of ARI, same, sa Anan.

Will be, I think it will, I think it is or there is.
ARU, adj. form of ARI. To be, to have; a certain, some.
ARU-HEI-TÖ, n. A kind of confectionary.
ARUWA, pron. Or, either, some, others; and.
ARUJI, n. Lord, master, landlord, owner.
ARUKI, -ku-, -ita, i, v. To walk.
ASA, n. Hemp.
ASA, n. Morning, before to o'clock A.M.
ASA, Shallow, (used only in compounds.)
ASA-ASASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Shallow, not deep, superficial; mean, paltry, low, dishonorable.
ASA-BORAKE, n. Morning twilight, daybreak, dawn.
ASA-DACHI, n. A shower of rain early in the morning.
ASA-DE, n. A slight or superficial wound.
ASA-GAI, n. The morning glory.
ASA-GARA, a. The refuse bark of hemp.
ASA-GASUMI, n. The morning haze or fog.
ASA-GI, n. A light green color.
ASA-GIYOME, n. The morning washing of the face, hands and mouth.
ASA-HAN, n. Breakfast.
ASA-HE, -ki, -ku, -shi, n. Shallow, not deep; light in color. Asakunaru, to become shallow.
ASA-MADAKI, n. Before daybreak.
ASA-OKI, n. Grass-cloth,
ASA-OKI, n. Rising from bed in the morning.
ASA-OKI, n. Grassy, green;
ASA-OKI, n. Rising from bed in the morning.
ASA-OKI, n. Grassy, green;
ASA-OKI, n. Rising from bed in the morning.
ASE—ru—ta, i. v. To fade, become lighter in color, lose freshness.

ASE—tori, n. An undershirt worn to protect the other garments from sweat; a handkerchief.

Ashi, n. The leg, foot. — no yubi, the toes. — no tsuwe, a toe-nail. — no kō, the instep or back of the foot. — no ura, sole of the foot. Hi no —, the rays of the sun shining through a cloud. Ame no —, the appearance of rain falling in the distance. Fune no —, that part of a ship that is beneath the surface of the water.

Ashi, n. A rush, or flag.

Ashi, Evil. Yoshi—ashi, good and evil.


Ashi—ato, n. Foot prints.

Ashi—ba, n. A scaffold, the footing, place for the feet to rest on.

Ashi—bay, n. Swift-footed.

Ashi—biyōshi, n. Beating time or drumming with the feet. — wo toru, to beat time with the feet.

Ashida, n. Wooden clogs. — no kō, the horizontal piece. — no ha, the two upright pieces — no hanado, the thong.

Ashi—dama, n. A foothold, point d'appui.

Ashi—dome, n. A stop in going or coming, a halt. — wo suru, to stop.

Ashi—dori, n. The gait or manner of walking.

Ashi—dzuri, n. Dancing or rubbing the feet together in anger.

Ashi—gakari, n. A foothold, a place to step or stand on.

Ashi—gane, n. Fetters, shackles.

Ashi—garu, n. Foot soldiers.

Ashi—gase, n. Stocks for confining the feet of criminals.

Ashii—ki, ku, shi, a. Bad, wicked, evil. — kiku—iu, to speak evil.

Ashi—jisuto, n. A scaffold.

Ashi—ka, n. A seal.

Ashi—ki, n. The ankle.

Ashi—nantoi, n. A clog, impediment, hindrance in going.

Ashi—moto, n. Near the feet. — ni ki wo tsukeru, look where you are going.

Ashi—motsure, n. A clog, impediment or hindrance in going.

Ashi—naka, n. Sandals which cover only half the sole of the foot.

Ashi—nami, n. The line, or order of the feet, as in troops marching.

Ashi—nave, n. Crippled in the legs, or feet.

Ashi—oto, n. The sound made by the feet in walking; sound of footsteps.

Ashirai—ru—atta, i. v. To treat, to be—have, or act towards; to amuse, to entertain; to set off, decorate. Ta—nin wo kiyōdai no yo ni —, to treat a stranger like a brother. Kiyaku wo —, to entertain a guest.

Ashirai, n. Treatment, entertainment; decoration.

Ashisama—ni, adv. In a bad manner. — in, to peak evil of.

Ashita, adv. To-morrow.


Ashi—tsugi, n. A stepping-stool, or step-ladder.

Ashi—yowa, n. Weak in the legs, slow of foot.

Ashi—zoroye, n. The feet in line. — de aruku, to walk with the feet in line, or to keep time in walking.

Asobase—ru—ta, caus. of Asobi. To amuse, divert; to cause, or let be without work, or idle. Hō—kō—nin wo aso—base te oku, to let a servant spend his time in idleness.

Asobashi—ru—ta, t. v. To amuse, divert; to let, or cause to be without work; to do, make. = nasuru, in this sense used only in speaking to honorable persons.

Asobi—bu, nda, i. v. To sport, frolic; to divert, or amuse one's self; to be without work, to be idle. Asonde ku—rasu, to live in idleness, or pleasure.

Asobi, n. Amusement, play, diversion, pleasure, sport, frolic; play, or room for motion. = onna, a prostitute.

Assari—to, adv. Simple, plain, neat, chaste, unadorned; delicate.

Asshi—suru—ta, t. v. To crush beneath, to fall on and crush. Asseraru, to be crushed beneath anything.

Asu, adv. To-morrow. — no asa, to-morrow morning.

Asuko, adv. Yonder, there.

Ata, n. Harm, injury, hurt, mischief, damage.

Atabi—ru, ta, i. v. To commit mischief, to hurt, harm.

Ataputa, adv. A great deal, plenty, abundant, enough.

Atai, n. Price, value, worth.

Atake—ru, ta, i. v. To vex, annoy, tease.

Atama, n. The head, the top, the highest part, the first. — wo haru, to strike the head, to squeeze a certain percentage from the wages (as a coolie master).

Atama—gachi, n. Large-headed, larger at the top than at the bottom.

Atama—zeni, n. The money paid per...
head to government, poll-tax, or money paid for entering a theatre.

ATAKA, a. Anything which one regrets to lose, to be regretted; highly-prized, precious, valued.

ATARASHII-kii-ku, a. New, fresh, not stale. Atarashiki ku naru, to become new.

ATARI, n. Vicinity, neighborhood; near in place, or in time; about; treatment, conduct.

ATARI-ru-tta, i. v. To hit, strike against; to touch; to reach, attain to; to turn out, or come to pass; to succeed, as by chance; to happen, hit upon, fall upon by chance; to agree with, conform to. Yoropa wa Ajia no nishiki ni ataru, Europe lies on the west of Asia. Hito no ki ni —, to offend a person. Atsusa ni —, to be sunstruck, or, overcome by the heat. Tabemono ga atatta, made sick by something he has eaten. Shibi ga atatta, the theatre has turned out a success. Hi no ataru tokoro ni oku, lay it in a sunny place. A no hito no kutsu ga atatta, the lot has fallen upon him.

ATARI-HADZURE, n. Hit and miss, success and failure.

ATARI-MAYE, n. As it should be, right, proper, according to the law of nature, natural, of course; usual, common, ordinary. Midzu no shimo ye nagareru wa-da, it is natural for water to flow downwards.

ATATAKAI-ki-ku-shi, a. Warm. Haru ga —, the spring is warm. — kimo no, warm clothing. Atatakaku naru, to become warm.

ATATAKASA, n. The degree or state of warmth.

ATATAMARI-ru-tta, i. v. To be warm or become warm.

ATATAME-ru-ta, t. v. To make warm. Hi wo taite heya wo —, to make a fire and warm the room.

ATAU, or ATÔ. To be able, can. Atawadzu, not able, cannot, impossible. Kami ni atawazaru tokoro nashi, nothing is impossible to God.

ATAYE-ru-ta, t. v. To give, bestow.

ATAYE, n. A gift. Ten no —, the gift of heaven.

ATE-ru-ta, t. v. To hit, strike, touch; to apply one thing to another, to put; to direct towards, as an object; to apportion, allot; to guess. Kono naka ni aru mono wo ate te mi-nasai, guess what is inside of this. Mi ni ate te omoi-yaru, to feel for another as if it were one's self. Hitotsu dzutsu ate te-yaru, give them one apiece.

ATE, 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, reply or depend on, security, pledge. — ni suru, to use as a block, or object, to depend on. — ga hadzureru, that on which reliance was placed, has failed. — ga chigai, to fail of one object. — ate ni naranu, not to be depended on. — ga nai, have no one to look to, or depend on.

ATEDO, n. Object, aim, clew. — nashi ni yuku, to go without any particular object.

ATEZU, n. Opportunity, favorable or fortunate time. — ga hadzureta, have missed the opportunity.

ATEGAI-au-atta, t. v. To apply, place; assign a portion or share; to hand, to give, grant. Hitori maye ni-jii dzutsu wo —, to give twenty to each man.

ATEGAI, n. The portion, or share allotted; allowance, allotment. Ategai-buchi, allowance of rice, or rations.

ATEHAME-ru-ta, t. v. To appropriate, allot, apportion, assign; to fit into; to apply.

ATE-JI, n. A character used merely for its sound without regard to its meaning.

ATEGOSURI-ru-tta, t. v. To hint a rebuke, or censure; to give an indirect hit, or cut.

ATEGOSURI, n. A hint, rebuke, or censure administered indirectly or by implication.

ATEME, n. An object, aim.

ATE-NA, n. The name of the person to whom a letter is addressed, the direction.

ATEGONAI-au-atta, t. v. To apportion, allot, grant.

ATEGOSUKE-ru-ta, t. v. To allude to, hint at, refer to indirectly, to insinuate. Hito ni ate tsukete mono wo iu, to say anything intending it as a hit to another.

ATO, n. The mark, or impression left by anything: a track, trace, print, trail, scar, cicatrice; that which remains, as, ruins, remains, vestige, relic; that which comes after, succeeds, or follows. With ni, de, ye, or kara, behind, after, afterwards, last, ago, backwards. — wo mo midzu shite nigeru, to flee without looking behind. — wo tsugyū, to succeed another in estate, or business. Yo-
baiboshi ga — wo hiku, a meteor leaves a train behind it. — wo lateru, to raise up the ruins of a family. — wo tsukeru, to make a mark. — ye yoru, to move back. Hito no — ni latsu, to stand behind another. — no tsuki, last month. — ni hanashita koto, that which was said before. Gozen no — de cha wo nomu, to drink tea after dinner. — kara yuku, to go after, or afterwards. San nen ato, three years ago.

ATO-DACHI, n. The person standing or walking behind another.

ATO-GETSU, n. Last month.

ATO-GIYOME, n. The ceremony of purifying a house after a death in the family.

ATO-HARA, n. After-pains, (met.) after-clap.

ATO-KATA, n. Mark, trace. Tori wa tone — mo nashi, when a bird has flown it leaves no trace.

ATO-MAWARI, n. Going round or turning backwards, (as a wheel); to get behind-hand. — wo suru, to turn backwards, to go round about.

ATO-ME, a. A successor, or heir to an estate. — wo tsugu, to succeed to the place, or estate.

ATO-SAKI, n. That which is before and behind; the past, and the future; antecedent, and consequence.

ATOSHIKI, n. A successor, an heir.

ATO-SHIZARI, n. Going or moving backwards; shrinking back.

ATO-TORI, n. An heir, successor.

ATO-TSUGI, n. One who connects with, and continues the family-name and estate, an heir, or successor.

ATSU. Hot; thick, (used only in compounds.)

ATSU-GAMI, n. A kind of thick, coarse paper.

ATSU-GI, n. Thick, and warm clothing.

ATSU-kiru, -ku, -shi, a. Hot. Yu ga — , the water is hot. Aitsuku naru, to become hot.

ATSU-kiru, -ku, -shi, a. Thick from side to side, not thin; great, liberal. Kawa ga — , the skin, bark, or rind is thick. Aitsu kobi, a liberal reward. Pan wo aitsuku kuru.

ATSUKAI, -au, -atta, t. v. To manage, negotiate, to transact a matter between two parties, to mediate.

ATSUKAI, n. Mediation, intervention, negotiation, management.

ATSUKAI-NIN, n. A mediator, negotiator.

ATSUKAMASHII, -ki, -ku, a. Impudent, impertinent, shameless, bold, audacious.
unite strength, or to do altogether. 
*Choshik wo* —, to tune, to make to agree or harmonize.

**AWASE, n.** A garment of double thickness, or lined.

**AWASEDO, n.** A bone, whetstone.

**AWASE-GUSURI, n.** A medicine compounded of several ingredients.

**AWASAME, n.** A joint, or seam where two things are united.

**AWATADASHI,-ki,-ku, a.** Agitated, excited, flurried.

**AWATE,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be excited, agitated, flurried, alarmed.

**AWAYAKA, a.** Delicate or mild in taste or flavor.

**AYA, n.** Silk damask.

**AYA, n.** Cat's-cradle, a puzzle made with a string looped over the fingers. — *wo toru*, to play cat's cradle.

**AYA, n.** A figure, or design of any kind wrought in cloth for ornament. — *wo nasu*, to ornament with figures.

**AYABUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v.** To suspect danger, to be timid, to be fearful, suspicious, to be dangerous.

**AYADORI, — ru,-ita, t. v.** To form the figures or designs on cloth while in the loom, which is done by working a frame from which strings go to be attached to the warp; thus it also means, to embellish, ornament; to work the strings of a puppet, or to play balls.

**AYAKARI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To resemble, to be like.

**AYAMACHI,-tsu,-tta, t. v.** To commit a mistake, error, blunder, or fault; to miss; to offend against, transgress, or violate; unintentionally to injure, hurt. *Ayamatte aratamuru ni habakaru koto nakare*, having committed a mistake don't be backward to rectify it.

**AYAMACHI, n.** A mistake, error, fault, a wrong. — *wo aratameru*, to rectify a mistake.

**AYAMARI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To miss, mistake, err; to offend against; to acknowledge a fault, or mistake, to apologize. *Michi wo* —, miss the way. *Burei wo* —, to apologize for a rudeness.

**AYAMARI, n.** A mistake, error, fault, a wrong; an apology, acknowledgment of an error.

**AYAME, n.** The sweet flag, Calamus Aromaticus.

**AYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.** To let out, cause to flow out. *Chi wo* —, to let blood, to bleed.

**AYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.** To play with or amuse a child.

**AYASHI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Strange, marvellous, wonderful; suspicious, dubious, doubtful. *Ayashikku onow*, to consider strange, to feel suspicious of.

**AYASHIMI,-mu,-nda, t. v.** To think strange, to wonder at, to marvel at, to suspect. *Hito wo* —, to suspect a person.

**AYASHIMI, n.** Wonder, surprise; suspicion, doubt.

**AYATSU, n.** That scoundrel, that low fellow.

**AYATSURI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To play the strings of a puppet, to play several balls at the same time.

**AYAU,-ki,-ku-shi, a.** Dangerous, perilous, full of risk. — *me ni atta*, was in a dangerous predicament. *Ayauku nai*, it is not dangerous.

**AYE,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To dress as a salad. *Ayemono*, a salad.

**AYEDZU, adv.** Not daring; without stopping, or waiting to perform the action of the verb with which it is connected, without finishing, as: *Iki mo tsuki ayedzu*, without waiting to take breath. *Toru mono mo tori ayedzu*, not stopping to take anything.

**AYEGI,-gu,-ita, i. v.** To pant, to blow, as one out of breath.

**AVEN, n.** Zinc. *Ayen-kawa*, flowers of zinc.

**AYENAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Frail, feeble, transient, sad.

**AYUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v.** To walk, to go on foot.

**AYUMI, n.** Walking, going on foot.

**AYUMI-AI,-au,-atta, t. v.** To split the difference in price.

**AYUMI-ITA, n.** A board, or plank for walking on in order to enter a boat.

**AZA, n.** Macule, dark or red spots on the skin, freckles.

**AZAKERI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To laugh at, ridicule, deride, to scoff, jeer.

**AZAKERI, n.** Ridicule, derision.

**AZAMI, n.** A thistle.

**AZAMUKI,-ku,-ita, t. v.** To deceive, impose on, to hoax, cheat, delude, to beguile, defraud.

**AZAMUKI, n.** Deception, imposition, guile, fraud.

**AZANA, n.** The common name by which a person is called.

**AZANAYE,-ru, t. v.** To twist, as a rope.

**AZARASHI, n.** The otter.

**AZARE,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To be spoiled, tainted, as fish or meat.

**AZAWARAI,-au,-tta, t. v.** To laugh at in derision, scorn, or contempt.
BA, n. A place, arena, room. *Ba wo toru*, to occupy a place, take up room. *Yoki-ba*, a good place. *Kassem-ba*, a field of battle.

BA, n. A numeral used in counting bundles, fowls, or birds. *Maki sam ba*, three bundles of wood.

BA-BA, n. A place for practicing horsemanship or training horses; arena, ground, field.

BABABA, n. Grandmother. *Obaba san* (o baa san) a polite name in speaking to an old woman.

BA-CHI, n. A drumstick, the stick used in playing the guitar, or striking a gong, a specturm. — *wo toru*, to use the drumstick.

BA-CHI, n. Punishment inflicted by heaven. *Bachi ga ataru*, to be smitten by God.

BA-CHI-MEN, n. The place on a guitar where it is played.

BA-DARAI, n. A horse-bason, or bason used in washing horses.

BA-DZU, n. A horse’s hoof; or the horny part of the hoof used for making imitation tortoise-shell ware.

BA-FUN, n. Horse dung.

BA-GINU, n. A horse-blanket.

BA-GU, n. Articles necessary in using a horse, harness.

BA-GU-YA, n. A harness-maker; a saddler.


BAHIFU, n. Croup.

BAI, n. A gag, put in the mouth to prevent speaking. — *wo fukumaseru*, to gag.

BAI, n. A horse doctor.


BAI-AI, *0-, atta*, i. v. To snatch from one-another.

BAI-BAI, n. Buying and selling, trade, traffic, commerce. *Bai-bai suru*, to trade.


BAI-DOKU, n. Syphilis.

BAK-EN-JO, n. A written contract, article of agreement, a deed of sale.

BAK-MASHI. Doubled in quantity.

BAKSHAKU, n. A go-between, middleman, a match-maker.

BAITA, n. A common prostitute who offers herself in the streets, a street-walker; also a hired woman, a servant of the lowest grade.


BAI-TORI-GACHI, n. Scrambling for anything, to get all one can.

BAI-YAKU, *(uri-gusuri)*. A nostrum, quack, or patent medicine; medicines kept for sale by a merchant. *Baiyaku mise*, a shop where quack medicines are sold.

BAKA, n. A fool, dunce, blockhead; a kind of clam; foolishness, nonsense. — *ni suru*, to hoax, make fun of, befoul.

BAKA-BAKASHI, *ki-, ku*, a. Like a fool, stupidly, foolish.

BAKA-BAKASHI, n. The music of a drum, fife, and cymbals performed on a *dashi* at a festival; an orchestra.

BAKAGE, *ru-, ta*, i. v. To be foolish, silly, nonsensical.


BAKARI, adv. Only; about, in number, quantity, degree or time. *Hitori bakari*, only one person.
Bakasare,-ru,-ta, pass. of Bakasu. To be bewitched, deluded, fascinated, hoaxed, made a fool of.

Bakashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To cheat, delude, to bewitch, befoul, hoax.

Bake,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be transformed, metamorphosed, changed into another form, used generally of the fox, or cat. Neko baba ni bakersu.

Bake, n. Transformation, deception, fraud, imposition.

Bake-mono, n. An apparition, spectre, or something into which a fox or bager has transformed itself in order to bewitch people.

Bakenjo, (una wo miru tokoro,) n. The stand from which to look at horses running.

Bakkin, n. Fine, mulct, penalty in money.

Bakkun, Pre-eminent, transcendent, surpassing others.

Baku, n. A tapir.


Bakuchi-uchi, n. A gambler.

Bakuchi-yado, n. A gambling house.

Bakuro, n. A horse-jockey, dealer in horses.

Bakutai, a. The greatest quantity, very great, excessive. Bakutai ni, adv. extremely.


Bambu, n. The day on which one is on duty, watch, or guard.

Ban, n. A block, checker-table.

Ban, n. Evening, night. Kon-ban, this evening. Asa ban, morning and evening. Saku —, last night. Miyō —, to-morrow night.


Ban, n. A guard, watch, turn, duty; the ordinal suffix to numbers. Ban wo suru, to keep watch. Ichi-ban, number one; the first. Ichi-ban me, the first one. Ni-ban, the second. Ikuban, or Nam-ban, what number?

Ban-dai, n. A substitute in official, police, or watch duty.

Ban-date, n. In numerical order. Bandate shite oku, place in numerical order.

Bane, n. The spring of a wagon.

Ban-gashira, n. A captain, or chief of a guard, or watch.

Ban-gawari, n. Change of watch.

Ban-gi, n. Two blocks of wood struck together by watchmen in going their rounds, or to give the alarm in fires.

Ban-goya, n. A watch-box.

Ban-jaku, n. A large rock, a boulder.

Ban-nin, (nemoru hito.) A guard, watchman, a policeman, keeper.

Ban-sagari, n. Going off duty, leaving one's watch.

Ban-seki, n. A slate.

Ban-sho, n. A guard house, watch house, police station.

Bantaro, n. An inferior street watchman.

Banto, n. The chief clerk in a mercantile house, a commercial agent, factor.

Ban-ya, n. A watch house.

Bappai, n. The punishment inflicted on the losing party in a game, by making him drink a large quantity of sake.

Bara, n. A small iron cash.

Bara, n. A rose bush. Bara no hana, a rose.

Bara-bara, adv. In a scattered manner; in a dispersed, separated way. Also, the sound of the falling of things scattered, as the pattering of rain, of hail, etc. Ame ga — to furu, there is a slight sprinkle of rain.

Bara-maki, n. Sowing broadcast.

Bara-sen, n. Loose money not strung together.

Barari-to, adv. Same as Barabara. Barari-to kiru, to cut in two. Barari-to oku, to place separately.

Barashii,-ji,-ta, i. v. To break to pieces, separate, disperse, or scatter, to render abortive or unsuccessful, to bring to naught, to cause to fail.

Bara,-ru,-ta, i. v. To fall to pieces, to be scattered, to be abortive, to fail; be unsuccessful or ineffectual, to come to naught.

Baren, n. A long fringe attached to a banner.

Bariki, n. Horse power.

Basu, adv. Dry, not soft and pliable.

Basake,-ru,-ta, i. v. To scatter about in confusion, to put in disorder, dishevel.

Basa-tsuki,-ku-ita, i. v. Dry to the feel, not soft, moist or oily.

Basen, n. The back part of a saddle.

Bashaku, n. An office where horses and coolies are hired, a livery stable.

Basho, n. A place.

Bashofu, n. The banana, or plantain.

Bassatsu, n. A kind of cloth made of the bark of the plantain.

Batsu-gin, n. To punish by heaven.

Bassari-to, adv. The noise made by anything soft in falling, as a mat, book, etc.

Bassatsu, n. The accusation, or paper on which the crime of a person to be executed is written.

Basseki, n. The lowest seat.

Bashi, n. (suye no ko.) The youngest child.

Basshi-suru-ta, t. v. To punish.

Basson, n. The latest descendant.

Bata-bata, adv. The sound of the flapping of the wings of a bird, of the feet running, or the sound of flat things striking, or falling in rapid succession.

Batei, n. A horse's hoof.

Batsu, n. The addenda or writing at the end of a book.

Batsu-gin, n. A fine or penalty in money, damages, forfeit paid in money.

Batta, n. A grasshopper.

Battari-to, adv. The same as Bata-bata.

Batto. Sudden opening out, or bursting into view. Hi wa batto moyetatsu, the fire suddenly burst out.


Beki-ku-shi. An auxiliary verb, having the sense of, would, should, shall, will. Itasubeki koto, a thing that should be done. Bekaradzu, neg. Must not, should not.

Bekkaku, n. A different rule; an exception, not included in the rule, excluded, excepted.

Bekke, (wakare no iye, n. A separate house or family, branch house, separating from the family, and going to house-keeping for one's self, as a younger son.

Bekko, n. Tortoise-shell.

Bem-ben, adv. Dilatory, procrastinating, tardy, slow.

Bem-betsu. To discriminate, to distinguish.


Bempe, n. Obstruction of either fecal or urinary discharge. Dai-bempe, constipation of bowels. Shō-bempe, retention of urine.

Ben, n. The petals of a flower, divisions of an orange or melon.

Ben. Fluent in talking, eloquent.

Benchara, n. Witty, or clever at talking, so as to dupe others. — no ii hito. Benoku, n. A bubo.


Benji, n. Bloody discharge from the bowels.

Ben-ketsu, n. Bloody discharge from the bowels.

Ben-kivō, (tsutomé.) Industrious, diligent, active. — suru, to be industrious.

Ben-ni. Convenient, commodious, adapted to use. Fu-benri, inconvenient.

Bentō, n. A small box for carrying boiled rice.

Ben-zetsu, n. Fluent and clever at talking, eloquent.

Beppin, n. Anything especially fine in quality.

Beppuku, n. A different mother, but the same father, step-children.

Berabo, n. A fool, an idler.

Besokaku, n. The appearance of the face when about to cry.

Besshi, (betsu no kami.) n. Another paper, a different or separate sheet of paper, an enclosure, an accompanying document.

Besshin, (betsu no kokoro.) Another, different or divided mind; alienation of heart. Besshin naku, with an undivided mind, without reserve.

Besshite, adv. Especially, particularly.

Beta-beta, adv. Sticky, gluey, adhesive, glutinous, viscid.

Beta-ichi-men, n. All over without intervals, completely, entirely.

Betatsuki, ku-ta, t. v. To be sticky, adhesive, glutinous, to stick.

Betō-beto, adv. Sticky, adhesive, glutinous.

Betō, (koka.) n. Separation, distinction, difference. — no, another, different, separate. — ni, separately.

Betos-betosu-ni, adv. Separately, apart, asunder.

Betsu, (koka.) n. Separation, distinction, difference. — no, another, different, separate. — ni, separately.

Betsu-betsu-ni, adv. Separately, apart, asunder.

Betsu-dan. A different case, different affair, another matter; different from others, separate, distinct; special, exceptional, particular. — ni, particularly, specially.
BETSU-ji, (hoka no koto). Something else, another or different thing.
BETSU-jō. Different, special, unusual, exceptional.
BETTAKU, (hoka no iye.) A separate or different house. — suru, to live in a house separate from the principal family.
BETTARI-To, adv. Sticking fast to, applied close against. — tusku, to stick fast to.
BETTO, n. A hostler, groom.
Bi, (uitsukushii). Beautiful, elegant, fine, nice, good, delicious, pleasant, excellent.
Bi, (chiisaki.) Small, little in size.
BIBIRI-ru,-ta, i. v. To contract, shrink; to become smaller.
BIBISHI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Beautiful, handsome, fine, splendid.
BICHI-BICHI, adv. Springing, jerking, leaping.
BIDORO, n. Glass.
BIJ, n. Polypus of the nose.
BIJOGANE, a. A buckle.
BIKKO, n. Lame, a cripple. — wo hiku, to walk lame.
BICKURI, adv. Startled, as by sudden alarm; surprised, shocked.
BIKU, n. A bonze, Buddhist mendicant.
BIKU-BIKU. — suru, to start in alarm, or in sleep, to wince, to jerk as in a fit.
BIKUNI, n. A nun, or Buddhist female mendicant.
BIKU-TSUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To start, jerk or wince involuntarily.
BIMO, n. Poor, destitute.
BIN, n. The temples, the hair on the temples. — wo haru, to slap a person on the temple.
BIN, n. A phial, a small bottle.
BIN, n. Opportunity, convenient time or way. Go-bin, a future opportunity. Kō-bin, a fortunate opportunity.
BIN, n. Opportunity, convenient way or time; message, tidings, word.
BINROJI, n. The betel-nut.
BIN-SASHI, n. A hair-pin.
BIN-TSUKIE, n. Pomatum, or ointment for the hair.
BIRA, n. A handbill, placard, or notice posted up.
BIRAN. — suru, to be red and sore, inflamed.
BIRA-TSUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To wave and flutter, as a flag in the wind.
BIRI-BIRI, adv. Like the sound of anything dry tearing or cracking open; a smarting, gripping, or pricking pain; chapped, cracked, split. — to waveru.
— to itamu.
BIRITSUKU,-ku,-ita, i. v. To smart, prick, gripe; to be tangled as a thread.
BIRō, (oko). Indecent, indecent, something of which one is ashamed to speak.
— nagara, excuse the indecency.
BIRÖDO, n. Velvet.
Bira-sai, adv. Minutely, particularly.
BITA, n. An iron cash.
BIWA, n. A lute with four strings. — wo hiku.
BIWA, n. The loquac.
BIWABON, n. Pandean pipes, a syrinx.
BIWA-HO SHI, n. A strolling player on the lute.
BIWA-UCHI, n. A player on the lute.
BIYAKU-DAN, n. Sandalwood.
BIYAKURO, n. White wax.
BIYAKURO, n. Pewter.
BIYO, n. A tack, a small nail with a large head.
BIYO-BU, n. A folding screen. — isshō, a pair of screens. — hanzo, one screen.
BIYō-CHIU, n. While sick, during sickness.
BIYō-DÔ, Even and equal, just and equal.
— ni kubaru, to distribute equally.
BIYÖ-IN, n. A hospital, infirmary.
BIYÖ-KI, (yamai), n. Sickness, disease.
BIYÖ-NAN, n. Calamity, or affliction from disease.
BIYÖ-NIN, n. A sick person, a patient.
BIYÖ-SHIN, n. Sickly, an invalid.
BÖ, n. A pole, a club, stick, bludgeon; a blow with a stick. — tsukau, to fence with a pole. Saki-bō, the foremost man, where two are carrying with the same pole. Ato-bō, the hindmost man. — wo hiku, to draw a line across, to erase.
BÖ, n. A child under five years.
BÖ-AKU, (takeshi kaku). Fierce and wicked, atrociously wicked.
BÖ-BURA, n. A pumpkin.
BÖ-CHIKU, n. Chinese fire-crackers.
BÖDZU, n. A bonze or Buddhist priest; one whose head is shaven.
BÖFURI-MUSHI, n. The animalculæ found in stagnant water.
BÖ-GASHIRA, n. The headman of chair coolies.
BÖ-GETSU, (mochidzuki), n. The full moon.
BÖ-GIYAKU. Violent, and rebellious against master or parent, traitor.
BÖ-GUI, n. Posts erected to mark a boundary, a sign-post. — wo utsu, to set up boundary posts.
BÖ-GUMI, n. Chair-bearer's guild.
Bō-han, n. A forged seal, forgery. — suru, to forge a seal.
Bōi, n. Violent, cruel, fierce.
Bō-jaiku-bu-jin. Without fear, shame, or respect for others.
Bō-jitsu, n. The 12th day of the month, when the moon is full.
Bokashi-su-ta, t. v. To gradually lighten, from a deep to a lighter color, to leave plain, unshaded.
Boke, n. The Pirus Japonica.
Boke-ru-ta, i. v. To fade, to be shaded from a deeper to a lighter color; to degenerate, to decay, to become childish from age.
Boke-boke-to, adv. Stupid, silly, childish.
Boki-boki-to, adv. The sound of cracking the fingers, or breaking a radish.
Yubi wo — oru, to crack the fingers.
Boko, n. (med.) The bladder.
Bokon, n. A ghost, the spirit of one dead.
Boku, n. A servant; also in speaking humbly of one's self, your servant, I.
Boku-ri, (geta). A kind of wooden clogs used in wet weather.
Bokushiri-su-ta, t. v. To tell fortunes, to soothsay, prognosticate.
Boku-zei, n. Bamboo-rods used by fortune-tellers, divination.
Bom-bori, n. A candle or lamp-shade made of paper.
Bom-bu, (kada no hitsu), n. A man, human being, an ignorant person, an ordinary man.
Bom-matsuri, n. The Feast of Lanterns, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the 7th month.
Bon, n. A wooden tray, a waiter.
Bon, n. The Feast of Lanterns.
Bonde-n, n. A festival celebrated to propitiate evil spirits.
Bon-go, n. The sacred language of the Buddhists, the Sanscrit.
Bon-hi, n. The sacred written character used by the Buddhists, Sanscrit letters.
Bon-nin, n. A human being, a common person, an ordinary man in talent or ability.
Bōn-nō, n. Lusts, cares, passions, and desires of this world, (Bud.)
Bon-no-kubu, n. The hollow on the back of the neck.
Bonyari, adv. Dim, obscure, cloudy, hazy.
Bon-zoku. The common herd, the laity.
Bora, n. The name of a fish.
Bore-ru-ta, i. v. To be old and childish, decrepit.
Borei, n. Lime made by burning shells.
Bori-bori-to, adv. The sound of cranching, or crushing any hard substance with the teeth.
Boro, n. Rags.
Boro-boro-to, adv. In a crumbling or ragged manner.
Boreke-ru-ta, i. v. To be old and decrepit; to be ragged.
Boro-tsuchi, n. Loose crumpling earth.
Bōsaki, n. Squeeze-money, or percentage, charged by a servant on purchases made for his master, blackmail.
Bō-sato, n. Loaf-sugar.
Bosatsu, n. A class of Buddhists who are not yet perfected by entrance into Nirvana.
Bōshi, n. A cap or bonnet worn by old men or priests, also a white cap made of raw cotton, worn by the bride at her wedding, and by the women at funerals.
Bō-sho, n. A forged letter or writing.
Bossuru, i. v. To die, end, perish.
Bota-mochi, n. A kind of cake made of rice dusted over with sugar.
Botan, n. The peony. Peonia Montana.
Botan, n. A button.
Botan-kivy, n. A kind of plum.
Botefururi, n. A hawk, a pedlar.
Botsu-botsu, adv. Little by little, slowly, doing a little at a time.
Botsu-deki, n. Drowned.
Bō-tsuchi, n. A pedlar of quack medicines, who, to attract buyers, exhibits his skill in the use of the club.
Botsu-raku, Ruined, failed, fallen or broken in fortune, bankrupt.
Pott-ri-to, adv. Fleshy, corpulent.
Botto, adv. Dull, dim, obscure, stupid, flat, lifeless or sluggish in manner.
Bottori, adv. In a soft, quiet, or silent manner, or like anything soft and wet falling.
Bō-ya, n. A child, baby.
Boyakashi-su-ta, t. v. To make obscure, or unintelligible; to confuse.
Boyake-ru-ta, i. v. To liquify, to run or be reduced to a thin state; to deliquesce, to be tangled and confused.
Boyaku. Grumbling, complaining, or murmuring with discontent.
Bō-zen, adv. Stupified, thunderstruck, astounded, aghast.
Bō, n. Hot water used for drinking.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>Bu</th>
<th>n. Military. — <em>vo arasō</em>, to dispute about military affairs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>n. A part, fraction, the tenth of an inch, a minute, the fourth part of a ri, one per cent. in interest. <em>ichi</em> — one part. <em>Sam</em> — <em>ichi</em>, one-third. <em>Hi-yaku</em> — <em>ichi</em>, one hundredth part. <em>Issen go</em> — one inch and a half. <em>San ji go bu</em>, five minutes past three.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>A classifier for a class, set, or kind; head or subdivision, section.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>A syllable of negation. No, not, is not; only used in composition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-Ai, (<em>risoku</em>), n.</td>
<td>Interest on money, profit.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-AISATSU.</td>
<td>Answering rudely, or ill-humoredly.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-AISō, n.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment, uncivil, uncourteous.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-ASHIRAI-NA, a.</td>
<td>Rude, uncourteous, or uncivil in treatment of others.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-BARII, -ru, -tte, i. v.</td>
<td>To display, or show off one's military accomplishments.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-BI, n.</td>
<td>Military preparations.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-BIKI, n.</td>
<td>Small reduction in price.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-BUN, n.</td>
<td>A part, a portion.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>BuCHI, n.</td>
<td>Piebald. — <em>uma</em>, a piebald horse.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-CHÔ-HÔ.</td>
<td>Ignorant, awkward, clumsy, bungling, inexperienced, stupid, foolish, bad.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>BuDO, n.</td>
<td>Grapes. — <em>dsuru</em>, grape-vine. — <em>shu</em>, grape-vine.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-dō, (<em>michî nashi</em>).</td>
<td>Devoid of principle, impious, vicious, unreasonable.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-DŌ, (<em>samurai no michi</em>), n.</td>
<td>Military sciences.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GAKU, n.</td>
<td>Pantomime, or dancing and music.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GEI, n.</td>
<td>The military arts, or accomplishments of a soldier.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GIN, n.</td>
<td>Percentage, or profit from exchange or trade.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GIYÔ, n.</td>
<td>A superintendent, a governor, chief. — <em>sho</em>, superintendent's office.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GU, n.</td>
<td>Military arms and accoutrements.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-GU-GURA.</td>
<td>An arsenal.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-I, (<em>kawaru koto nashi</em>).</td>
<td>Without anything strange, or unusual; without accident; safely.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-IKU, (<em>sodateru</em>).</td>
<td>To bring up, to support, nourish.</td>
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<td>Bu-IN, (<em>tayori ga nai</em>).</td>
<td>No letter, no word, no communication.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-JI, (<em>nani goto no nai</em>).</td>
<td>Without accident, without anything unusual occurring, safe, free from trouble.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-JITSU, n.</td>
<td>Military art, or tactics.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-KE, (<em>samurai</em>), n.</td>
<td>The military class, or gentry.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-KI, (<em>samurai no utsuwa</em>), n.</td>
<td>Military arms.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-KI-GURA, n.</td>
<td>An arsenal, a place where arms are kept.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-KIRIYÔ.</td>
<td>Homely, ugly, not handsome.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-KI-YÔ.</td>
<td>Of no ability, talent or ingenuity, not clever, awkward, unskilful, slow at learning.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukke, n.</td>
<td>Buddhists, believers in Buddhism.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukkiri, (<em>kotoke no utsuwa</em>), n.</td>
<td>Utensils used in the worship of Buddha.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukkiraro, n.</td>
<td>Abrupt, short, terse, curt or petulant in language, plain.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukkiyō, n.</td>
<td>The sacred books of the Buddhists.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-kô, n.</td>
<td>An armory.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-kō, n.</td>
<td>Military services worthy of praise; great military deeds or merit.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bu-kotsu.</td>
<td>Rude, coarse, clownish, rustic.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Buku-ake, a.</td>
<td>The end of the period of mourning.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukuire, n.</td>
<td>The name of a medicine, the Pachyma.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukuve, n.</td>
<td>The period in which a person, after the death of a relative, is unclean.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bukuwana, n.</td>
<td>A military office or officer.</td>
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<td><strong>BU</strong></td>
<td><strong>BUS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BU-MA.</strong> Awkward, acting out of time and place, blundering.</td>
<td>**BUN-SEKI, **u. Analysis, assay. <em>—suru,</em> to analyze, to assay.</td>
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<td>**BUN-MEI, **n. Military fame.</td>
<td><strong>BUN-TSÔ.</strong> <em>—suru,</em> communicate by letter.</td>
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<td>**BUN-PITSU, **n. Literature and penmanship.</td>
<td>**BUN-ZAI, **n. Condition, place, or social position.</td>
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<td>**BUN-PÔ, **n. Rules of composition, style writing, rules of grammar.</td>
<td>**BUFFÔ, **n. Buddhism. <em>—ni iru,</em> to become a Buddhist.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**BUN, **(jumi,) n. Writing, letters, composition, literature.</td>
<td>**BURA-BURA-TO, **adv. In a swinging, or dangling way, idly, without object, vacantly.</td>
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<td>**BUN, **(wakachi,) n. A part, portion, division, share; duty, station in life, circumstances; ability. <em>Oya-bun,</em> the part of a parent.</td>
<td><strong>Bura-bura yamai,</strong> a chronic state of ill-health, neither sick nor well.</td>
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<td>**BU-NAN, ** <em>(nayami nashi,)</em> Free from trouble, without accident or harm, safety.</td>
<td>**BURANKET, **n. A blanket.</td>
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<td>**BUN-BUN-NI, **adv. Divided into portions or shares, separately, apart, asunder. <strong>Bun-bun ni suru,</strong> to apportion out, to divide into shares.</td>
<td>**BURANKO, **n. A swing.</td>
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<td>**BUN-CHIN, **n. A paper-weight.</td>
<td>**BURARI, **adv. Dangling, hanging loosely, and swinging to and fro; idly. <em>—san,</em> an idler, a loafer.</td>
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<td>**BUN-DÔ, <em>(jumi no michi,)</em> n. Literature, learning.</td>
<td>**BURATSUKI, <strong>(ku, kita,</strong> i. v. To be idle, to be without object or employment.</td>
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<td>**BUNDORI, **n. Seizing the spoil of the vanquished. <em>—suru,</em> to seize the spoil, to loot. <em>—mono,</em> spoils, loot, plunder.</td>
<td>**BU-REI, **n. Rude, impolite, vulgar, devoid of good manners. <em>—na yatsu,</em> a vulgar fellow.</td>
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<td><strong>BU-NEN.</strong> Unmindful, heedless, inattentive, forgetful.</td>
<td>**BURI, **(same as furi,) <strong>adv.</strong> During, time since; manner, deportment. <strong>Mikaburi,</strong> for three days' use. <strong>Hisashi-buri nite Yokohama ye kimashita,</strong> I have not been to Yokohama for a long time.</td>
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<td>**BUN-GEN, **n. Condition, place, social position, circumstances, station in life. <em>—sha,</em> a rich man.</td>
<td>**BURIKI, **n. Plates of tinned iron; tin-plate.</td>
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<td>**BUN-KE, **n. Leaving the paternal home to set up house for one's self, as a younger son.</td>
<td><strong>BURU-BURU,</strong> adv. Trembling. <strong>Samukute —furuyeru,</strong> to tremble with cold.</td>
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<td><strong>BUN-KEN.</strong> Surveying, or measuring the height, or distance.</td>
<td>**BU-RUI, **n. Genera and species, class.</td>
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<td>**BUN-KEN-DÔGU, **n. Surveying instruments.</td>
<td><strong>BU-SA-HÔ,</strong> Impolite, rude, ill-mannered.</td>
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<td>**BUN-KEN-YEDZU, **n. The chart of a survey.</td>
<td>**BU-SAIKU, **n. Bad workmanship, badly made, unskilful.</td>
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<td>**BUN-KO, **n. A library, or box for keeping books in.</td>
<td>**BU-SATA, ** <em>(otodasure nashi,)</em> Remissness in visiting, writing, sending word or inquiry.</td>
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<td>**BUN-KUWAN, **n. A civil officer.</td>
<td>**BU-SEI, **(okotaru,) <strong>n.</strong> Without exertion or effort; idle, lazy, not diligent, negligent.</td>
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<td>**BUN-MAWASHI, **n. A pair of dividers, or compasses.</td>
<td>**BU-SHII, **(samurai,) <strong>n.</strong> Belonging to the military class; a soldier, cavalier.</td>
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<td>**BUN-MECHI, **n. Dividing a load into two parts and suspending each on the ends of a pole across the shoulder.</td>
<td>**BU-SHTITSUKE, **a. Rude, impolite, vulgar.</td>
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<td>**BUN-RI, <em>(wakare kanareru,)</em> n. Analysis, assay. <em>—suru,</em> to separate, to sunder, to analyze, assay.</td>
<td>**BU-SHÔ, **Spiritless, idle, lazy, loafer, slovenly. <em>—na mono,</em> a loafer, lazy fellow.</td>
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<td>**BUN-RIYÔ, ** <em>(mekata,)</em> n. Weight, proportion, quantity.</td>
<td><strong>BU-SHUBI.</strong> Out of favor, disgraced, disapproved.</td>
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<td>**BUN-SAN, <em>(wakare chiru,)</em> To break up and scatter, as a family from poverty or bankruptcy, bankruptcy.</td>
<td>**BU-SÔ, ** <em>(narabi nashi,)</em> Without an equal or match, unequalled.</td>
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<td>**BUNSHII, ** <em>(hojoke tsukuri,)</em> n. A maker of Buddhist idols.</td>
<td>**BUSHI, ** <em>(hojoke tsukuri,)</em> n. A maker of Buddhist idols.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Bussō, n. Commotion, tumult or disturbance; dangerous.
Butsū, n. The area or solid contents of anything.
Buta, n. A hog, pig. — no niku, pork.
Buta-buta-to, adv. Fat, corpulent.
Butai, n. The stage of a theatre.
Butare-ru-ta, pass. or pot. of Butchi. To be struck, hit, or beaten.
Buchōdōzura, n. A face like a Buddhist idol, a morose, sourly countenance.
Butsu, (hotoke), n. The supreme being of the Buddhists, Buddha, or Shaka. Butsu-bachi, punishment inflicted by Buddha. Butsu-dan, the altar on which the family idol is placed. Butsu-do, Buddhism. Butsu-gu, n., the furniture used in the worship of Buddha, Butsu-ji, worship, or religious ceremonies performed for the dead. Butsu-ji, a Buddhist temple. Butsu-ma, the room in which the idol is kept, and where religious services are performed; a chapel-room. Butsu-ye, clothes worn by Buddhist priests. Butsu-ye, pictures of Buddha. Butsu-ō, image or idol of Buddha.
Butsu-butsu-to, adv. The noise of water boiling, bursting of bubbles, grumbling.
Bu-wake, n. Divided into classes, arranged in classes. — wo suru, to classify.
Bu-yaku, n. Public service rendered by the lower classes to government.
Bu-yenriyo. Without diffidence, without backwardness, or restraint; forward, bold, pert, impudent.
Bu-yō-jin. Careless, heedless, negligent, unmindful, improvident.
Bu-yu, or Buto, n. A gnat.


Chabo, n. A bantam fowl.
Chakashi-su-ta, i. v. To hoax, to befool, to trick, to impose on.
CHAKU-NAN, n. The eldest son.
CHAKU-SHI, n. The eldest son, the heir.
CHAKU-TO, n. Arrival, coming. — suru, to arrive, reach, come.
CHA-MAME, n. A kind of confectionery made of beans coated with sugar.
CHAN, n. Tar, resin.
CHAN-TO, adv. Well, proper, correctly, straight, right, perfectly, completely, full.
CHAN, n. Father, used only by the lower classes.
CHAPPO, n. The cloth worn round the loins by women.
CHARUMERA, n. A trumpet, bugle. — fuki, a trumpet.
CHATTO, adv. Quickly, instantly; well, perfectly.
CHAYA, n. A tea-store, tea-house. — bairi, a frequenter of tea houses.
CHI, (sen.) A thousand. — tose, a thousand years. — tabi, a thousand times.
CHI, n. A loop. — wo tsukeru, to fasten a loop to anything.
CHI, n. The earth, a place or region of country, the blank space at the foot of a page. Ten —, heaven and earth.
CHI, n. Blood. — wo toru, to take blood, to bleed. Chi-bashiri, to bleed, to run with blood. Chi-darake, smeared with blood. Chi-burui, the shivering of lying-in women, the cold stage of milk-fever. — ga deru, it bleeds.
CHI, n. Wise, shrewd, clever; knowledge, intellect. — no naki hito, a stupid person. Mu —, ignorant.
CHI-BANARE, n. Meaning. — wo suru, to wean.
CHI-BI-BI, adv. Little by little, a little at a time, in small quantities, in driblets.
CHI-BU, ru-ta, i. v. To waste away little by little, wear away, grow less and less. Chibi-fude, a pencil the point of which has been worn off.
CHI-BUSA, n. The nipple of the breasts.
CHI-CHI, n. Father. — haha, father and mother. — kata, relations on the father's side.
CHI-CHI, n. Milk; the breasts. — wo anasu, to throw up milk (as an infant). — wo nomaseru, to give suck. — wo shiboru, to milk.
CHI-CHI, suru, to be tardy, slow, to procrastinate.
CHI-CHU-KAI, n. The Mediterranean sea.
CHIDORI, n. A snipe.
CHIGAI, au-ta, i. v. To be different, to mistake, to miss. Doko no kuni de-
mo hito no kokoro chigawanai. Iki —, to miss in going. Sure —, to graze in passing. Fumi —, to make a false step. Hone ga —, the bone is out of joint.
CHIGAI, n. Difference, mistake. — wani, there is no difference.
CHIGAI-DANA, n. A shelf, one half of which is on a different plane from the other.
CHIGI, (hakari,) n. A weighing beam, steelyard; also a wedge let into a board to prevent it from cracking.
CHIGIRE, ru-ta, i. v. To be torn.
CHIGIRE-CHIGIRE, adv. Scattered, broken, torn.
CHIGIRI, ru-ta, t. v. To tear, to pluck off.
CHIGIRI, n. An alliance, relation, connexion; a union, compact, agreement. — wo musubu, to make an alliance.
CHIGIRI, ru-ta, i. v. To form an alliance, have fellowship with, make a compact.
CHI-GYO, n. The estate of a lord or noble.
CHI-HAN-JI, n. The chief magistrate or superintendent of a han or clan.
CHI-HATSU, (kami wo suru,) n. Tonsure, shaving the head, entering the priesthood.
CHI-HISA, -ki-shi, a. Small, little, minute; trifling, of small importance. Chiisaku naru, to become small. — suru, to make small.
CHI-JI, n. The chief magistrate or governor of a ken or han.
CHIKAMARU, ru-ta, i. v. To shrink, to contract, to shrug up.
CHIKIMARU, ru-ta, i. v. To shrink, contract, diminish in size, shrug up, to be corrugated, to shorten.
CHI-JIME, ru-ta, t. v. To cause to contract, shrink, lessen in bulk, to corrugate, wrinkle, to shorten. Inochi wo —, to shorten life.
CHIKIMI, -nu-nda, i. v. To be contracted, shrunk, corrugated, shortened.
CHIKI, n. A kind of corrugated cloth.
CHI-KIRE, ru-ta, i. v. To be curled, frizzled, corrugated, wrinkled. Chikireke, curly hair.
CHI-JOKU, (ha-fu,) n. Ashamed, shame. — wo toru, to feel ashamed.
CHIKADZUKE, ru-ta, t. v. To bring near, cause to approach, cause to associate with.
CHIKADZUKI, ku-ta, i. v. To come or draw near, approach, associate with.
CHIKADZUKI, n. An acquaintance, companion, friend.
CHIKAGATSUYE, Hungry, craving food.
CHIKAGORO, adv. Lately, recently; very, very much, exceedingly.
CHIKAI-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Near, not far; familiar, easy, alike, about. Chikaku suru, to bring near.
CHIKAI, n. An oath.
CHIKAI-au-atta, i. v. To take an oath, to swear.
CHIKAJIKA, adv. Soon, shortly, in a short time, before long.
CHIKARA, n. Strength, ability, power. Kane wo chikara ni suru, to rely on money. - wo tanomi to shite, depending on his strength. - wo tsukeru, to encourage.
CHIKARADAKE, n. A bamboo carried by coolies to support a burden while resting.
CHIKARAGANE, n. A buckle.
CHIKARAGAWA, n. A stirrup-leather.
CHIKARAGE, n. The long hairs on the arms, breast, and legs, supposed to indicate strength.
CHIKARAGI, n. A weaver's beam.
CHIKARKOBU, n. The lump made on the arm above the elbow by the contraction of the Biceps-flexor muscle.
CHIKARAMOCHI, n. Persons who exhibit their strength by lifting heavy weights.
CHIKAYORI-ru-ita, i. v. To approach, come, or draw near.
CHIKEMURI, n. The vapor of blood.
CHIKENJI, n. The chief magistrate of a ken.
CHIKI, n. An acquaintance, friend.
CHIKIRI, n. A weaver's beam.
CHIKIRI-UME, n. A piece of wood let into two boards to bind them together, a wooden clamp.
CHIKI, n. A terrestrial-globe, the globe.
CHIKIYO, n. An isthmus.
CHIKIYODAI, n. A foster-brother.
CHIKKURI, adv. A little, in time, degree, or space.
CHIKO, n. A person of small stature, a dwarf.
CHIKU, n. A lie, falsehood.
CHIKUBA, n. A bamboo horse. Chiku-ba no tamo, a play-fellow.
CHIKUBI, n. The nipples.
CHIKU-CHIKU, adv. Pricking, sticking.
- suru, to prick, stick.
CHIKUDARI, (geketsu), n. A bloody flux.
CHIKUFUJIN, n. A flea trap, made of split bamboo.
CHIKU-ICHI, adv. Minutely, particularly, each and every one.
CHIKUSHI, n. A very thin kind of paper made of bamboo.
CHIKUSHO, n. A beast, brute, animal.
CHIKUTEN, - suru, to abscond, to run or flee away.
CHIKUZU-JUTSU, n. Architecture.
CHIKUZU-KA, n. An architect.
CHIMAKI, n. A kind of rice cake.
CHIMAMIRE, Smeared with blood.
CHIMATA, n. The forks of a road; a town, a place. Kassen no —, a field of battle.
CHIMAYOI, n. Faintness from loss of blood.
CHIMBA, Lame. Kata —, lame in one leg.
CHIMBIKI, n. Spinning cotton thread by the job.
CHIMBUTSU, (medzurashi mono,) n. A rare thing, unusual and excellent.
CHIMMARI, adv. Abridged, condensed, reduced in size, in miniature.
CHIMMOCHI, n. Carrying goods or burdens of any kind by the job.
CHIMPI, n. Dried orange peel.
CHIMPO, n. The male member.
CHIN, n. A small pet dog.
CHINAMI, n. Connection, relation, alliance; cause, reason.
CHINDZUKI, n. Cleaning rice by the job or quantity.
CHINKEZAI, n. Antispasmodic medicines.
CHINKI, n. A rare and precious utensil.
CHIN-KINBORI, n. Carved and gilt work, chased gold work.
CHINOMICHI, n. Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, headache; circulation of blood.
CHINOMIGO, n. An infant, suckling.
CHINNORI, n. The strong, advantageous, or important strategical places of a country.
CHINSEN, n. Hire, wages.
CHINSHIGOTO, n. Work done by the job or piece, job-work.
CHIRACHIRA, adv. In a flickering, fluttering manner; twinkling, dazzling.
CHIRAMEKI, -ku-ita, i. v. To flutter, flicker, to move with a quick jerk, to flap, whisk.
CHIRARITOO, adv. A glimpse, a short transient view or sound.
CHIRASHI, -su-ta, t. v. To scatter, to disperse.
CHIRATSUKI, -ku-ita, i. v. To flicker, to twinkle, to be dazzled, flutter.
CHI-RI, n. Geography.
CHIRI-ru-tta, i. v. To be scattered, to be dispersed, dissipated.
CHIRI, n. Dirt, rubbish, litter, dust.
CHIRI-CHIRI, adv. Scattered, dispersed.
CHIRIBAMU-nda, i. v. To carve, to engrave, to ornament by inlaying with gold or silver.
CHIRI-GAMI, n. A kind of coarse paper made of the rubbish of a paper-mill.
CHIRI-HARAI, n. A dusting-brush.
CHIRIKE, n. Nape of the neck.
CHIRIMEN, n. Crape.
CHIRI-ISHA, n. A geographer.
CHIRI-TORI, n. A dust-pan.
CHIRI-RYAKU, n. Wisdom, discretion.
CHIRO, n. Menorrhagia.
CHIRO-CHIRO, adv. In a flickering manner, with a short, irregular motion.
CHIRORI, n. A metal pot for warming sake.
CHI-SHA, n. A wise, sagacious, or ingenious person.
CHI-SHA, n. Lettuce.
CHI-SHIRU, n. Milk.
CHISU, n. A feast, entertainment, amusement, pleasure.
CHI-SOKU, (kan koto wo shiru), n. Contentment.
CHI-SUJI, n. Family line, lineage.
CHI-TAI, (todokoru) Slow, delay, procrastinate, tardy. — naku, without delay.
CHITTO, adv. A little in quantity or time.
CHI-U, (naka) Middle, centre; middling in quality, medium; within, during, whilst. — ge, superior, middling, and inferior. ChiU do, half-way. ChiU dori, medium quality ChiU hai, the middle classes. ChiU jun, the middle decade of the month. ChiU ko, the middle ages. ChiU mon, the inner door. ChiU nen, the middle years of life. ChiU do, the centre.
CHU, n. Empty space, air. — ni agaru, to ascend in the air. — de yomu, to recite from memory.
CHU, n. Fidelity to a master, patriotism, loyalty. — wo tsukusu, to be faithful to the utmost.
CHU, n. Commentary, notes.
CHU, n. Day, day-time. Chiu ya, day and night.
CHIUBU, n. Hemiplegia.
CHIUGI, n. Fidelity, patriotism, loyalty, allegiance.
CHIUYAN, (hiru-meshi) n. The noon meal, dinner.
CHIU, n. Care, caution, heed. — suru, to be cautious.
CHIJIKI, (hiru meshi) — n. The noon meal, dinner.
CHIU-KAI, — suru, to comment on, to explain with notes, illustrate.
CHIU-KI, n. Palsy.
CHIU-KO, n. Fidelity to a master, and obedience to parents.
CHIU-NIN, n. A middle-man, mediator, go-between.
CHIU-NOBI, n. A play-actor, who appears to walk in the air.
CHIU-SAI, — suru, to act as umpire, to arbitrate. Chiu-sai-nin, an umpire, arbitrator.
CHIU-SAKU, n. A stratagem, plan, scheme.
CHIU-SETSU, n. Fidelity, loyalty, patriotism.
CHIU-SHAKU, To explain, or illustrate with notes, to comment upon.
CHIU-SHIKO, n. A plane, used by carpenters for middling kind of work.
CHIU-SHIN. Report, communication, message, or statement of facts, (to a superior).
CHIU-SHIN, n. Fidelity, loyalty, patriotism.
CHIU-TO, adv. During, or while engaged in doing anything, only having half completed, half-through. — de yamerarete wa komaru, sorry I had to give up before having completed it.
CHIU-ZETSU, (naka tayeru.) Giving up, ceasing to do, or breaking off anything in the middle, or before being fully learned.
CHIWARU-ru-tta, i. v. To flirt, coquet; to banter and jest with each other.
CHIVE, n. Intelligence, talent, cleverness, ingenuity.
CHO, n. A street, a division of a street, a measure of length, = 60 ken, = 360 feet; also a land measure of 3,000 tsuho, = 108,000 square feet. — nai, in the street or ward. — yaku, town or ward officers.
CHO, n. Prostitute quarter.
CHO, n. Dose of medicine, a poweder. Kusuri san cho, three doses of medicine.


Chō, n. A butterfly.


Chō, The even number. — *han*, even and odd numbers.


Chō, (kiiku) Hearing. — *suru*, to hear. — *dō*, the auditory canal. — *shinket*, auditory nerve.

Chō-ai, n. Balancing or comparing account-books, to audit accounts.

Chō-bō, n. The view, prospect. — *suru*, to look at a landscape.

Chōbo, n. A dot, point, speck.

Chōbo-chōbo, adv. Dotted, the sound of dropping of rain-drops.

Chōbo-ichi, n. A game played with dice.


Chō-chaku — *suru*, to beat, whip, strike, lash.

Chō-chin, n. A lantern.

Chō-choshii-ki-kū, a. Talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

Chō-dai, — *suru*, to give, to receive from a superior.

Chō-dansu, n. A chest or bureau in which account-books or registers are kept.

Chō-datsu, — *suru*, to make up or collect together a sum of money.


Chō-du, n. Water used for washing the face or hands.

Chōdu-ba, n. A privy, water-closet.

Chōdu-bachi, n. The basin of water kept near a privy.

Chō-gin, n. Silver-ingots or bars.

Chō-go, n. A prescription, or a medical compound. — *ba*, a place where patients are prescribed for. — *suru*, to compound medicines.

Chō-guwa. Erased from the register, not written in the register.


Chō-hō. Convenient, useful, serviceable.

Chōito, adv. For a moment, instant, little while.

Chō-ja, n. A rich man, one in good circumstances. — *toni ni akadzu*.

Chōji, n. Cloves.

Chōji-ru-ta, t. v. To grow long or large, grow up, to increase, to excel, become great, surpass, to be more and more addicted to.

Chōji, — *suru*, to forbid, prohibit, interdict, stop.

Chōji-awase-ru-ta, i. v. To plan or consult together.

Chō-jo, n. The highest point, the summit, top.

Chōkibune, n. A kind of small river boat.

Chōkki, n. A vest, jacket.

Chōkkura, adv. Just, merely, for a moment.

Chōkō, n. (med.) The symptoms of disease.

Chōko-choko, adv. Frequently, often.

Chōkozai, Pedantic, affected, having only a smattering of learning.

Chōku, n. A small cup for drinking sake.

Chōku, (tadashi). Right, just, upright, honest. — *na hito*, an honest man.

Chōku, (mikotonari). Imperial, relating to the Mikado. Chōku-gaku, an inscription or name presented to a *miya or tera* by the Tenshi. Chōku-guwan-ji, the temple where a Mikado is buried. Chōku-jo, imperial orders, or edicts. Chōku-ju, received directly from the Emperor, as an appointment to office. Chōku-mei, imperial command. Chōku-men, imperial permission or grant. Chōku-shi, imperial ambassador. Chōku-sho, Mikado’s letter, Chōku-tō, the answer or reply of the Emperor.

Chō-kuwan, n. The highest officer or head of a department of government, president.

Chō-man, n. Dropsy of the abdomen.

Chōmbori, n. A dot, speck, the least quantity.


Chō-moku, n. Small iron cash.

Chō-mon. — *suru*, to listen to, to attend, as preaching, or a sermon.

Chōna, n. An adze.

Chō-netsu, n. Exacerbation or increase of fever.

Chō-nin, n. Townspeople, citizens of a town, common people.
CHO 26  DAI

Choppori, adv. A little, small in quantity or size.
Chō-ren, n. Drill, parade, military exercises. — suru, to parade, to march.
Chōri, n. An executioner.
Chōrō, n. A horse doctor.
Chō-sai-bō, n. A fool, dunce.
Chō-sei, n. Corea. Chosem-bi, a kind of grain something like millet.
Chō-shi, n. A metal kettle used for warming sake.
Chō-shi, n. Tone of voice, or of an instrument; tune; spirits. Chō-shi wo hadzureru, to be out of tune.
Chō-teki, n. An enemy of Japan, a traitor to one's country.
Chō-tsugai, n. A hinge, joint.
Chotto, adv. A little while, a moment.

D

Dai. The ordinal prefix. — ichi, the first. Dai-ni-ban, the second.
Dai, (ōki), Large, great, big; used in compound words. — nan, great calamity. — riki, great strength. — shō, big and little.
Dai-ba, n. A fort. — wo oidsuku, to construct a fort. Odaiba, id.
Dai-ben, n. Fæces, excrement. — suru, to go to stool.
Dai-ben-kōshi, n. Charge d'Affaires.
Dai-bun, adv. Very much, to a large degree, for the most part.
Dai-chō, n. The large intestines.
Dai-dō, (ōji), n. Highway, main-road. — mise, selling goods in the street spread out upon the ground.
Dai-dzu, n. A large white bean. Soja hispida.
Dai-fuku-chō, n. A merchant's account book in which the sales are entered, day-book.
Dai-gaku, n. The great learning—one of the four books of Confucius.
Dai-gi, n. The stump, or stem on which a graft is fixed.
Dai-go, n. The name, or title of a book.
Dai-go. The ranks of an army.
Dai-giwa, (ō negai), n. Earnest prayer, petition, great desire.
Dai-hachi-guruma, n. A car, or dray for hauling goods.
Dai-han-ji, n. The chief judge.
Dai-hitsu, n. A secretary, amanuensis.
Dai-ji. Important, of consequence; careful.
Dai-jirī, n. The breech or butt of a gun.
Dai-jō-bu, a. Strong, firm, solid; well
fortified, able to resist, hale, robust, sound in body; fixed, settled; safe, secure.

Dai-jü-nō, n. A kind of shovel fixed on a stand, used for carrying fire.


Dai-kagura, n. A kind of dancing in the street, by a person wearing a mask like a lion’s head; ball playing.

Dai-kai, n. The ocean.

Dai-kin, n. Price, value, money paid in exchange for goods.

Dai-koku-bashira, n. The large pillar in the centre of a house.

Dai-kon, n. A kind of large radish—Raphanus sativus.


Dai-kuwan, n. A lieutenant, or deputy officer; an agent.

Dai-mei-shi, n. A pronoun.

Dai-miyō, n. The name of a feudal or military chief during the time of the shōguns, whose incomes was over 10,000 koku of rice.

Dai-moku, n. The name, or title of a book; also, the title of the prayer of the Nichi-ren sect of Buddhists.

Dai-motsu, n. The article or money given in exchange for goods, cost, price.

Dainashi, adv. Spoiled, dirty.

Dai-ō, n. Rhubarb.

Dai-onjō, n. A loud voice.

Dairi, n. The palace of the Mikado.

Dai-riyō, n. Money given in exchange for goods; price, cost.

Dai-sanji, n. The highest official of a Han next below the chihanji.

Dai-su, n. A stand with furnace on it used in making tea.

Dai-tan, (kimo no futōi) a. Great courage, courageous; audacious, bold, impudent.

Dai-za, n. The base or pedestal of a tombstone, or image.

Dai-zai, (oinaru tsumi,) n. Great crime. — nin, a great offender.

Dai-jaku, a. Infirm, or weak in body, invalid.

Dai-jō-kuwan, n. The highest department or supreme council of state.


Daki-ku-ita, t. v. To hold in the arms, to embrace, to hug. Daki-au, to embrace or hug each other. Daki-kakayeru, to embrace, to hold in the arms. Daki-komu, to carry into, to gain over to one’s party or interest, to make friends of, to subsidize. Daki-okosu, to lift up in the arms, as one who is lying down. Daki-shimeru, to hug tightly. Daki-tomeru, to throw the arms around another and hinder him. Daki-tsuku, to cling to with the arms, to hug up to.

Dakku, n. A game of ball played on horse-back. — saji, a pole armed with a net, with which the ball is caught.

Dakkō, n. Prolapsus ani.

Dako, n. A spittoon, spit-box.

Daku. — suru, to assert, consent, to answer, or respond to a call.

Daku-boku, adv. Full of ups and downs, or hills and hollows, uneven.

Daku-on, (nigori koye,) n. The impure sounds of some of the Japanese syllables; as, ba, bi, bu, da, ji, dzu, etc.

Dama-kashi-su, ta, t. v. To hoax, humbug, to take in, cheat. Damakasareru, to be taken in, or hoaxed.

Danari-ru, atta, i. v. To be silent, still, not to speak.

Danari, n. Silence, without speaking. — no maku, a theatrical scene where the actors are silent, pantomime.

Dama-shi-su, ta, t. v. To cheat, hoax, take in, deceive, circumvent. Dama-sareru, to be cheated. Damashiki-komu, to take in, cheat, over-reach, victimize. Damashiki-toru, to take by cheating.

Dambukuro, n. Trowsers, pantaloons.

Dame, adv. Vain, useless.

Dame, n. Omission, anything overlooked.

Damma, n. A pack-horse.

Dama-metsu, To cut off and destroy, exterminate.

Dampa, n. A conference, consultation, deliberation.

Dampō, n. The parishioners of a temple.

Dan, n. A step, a raised platform; grade, rank, step; a section of a book; an act or play in a theatre; thing or affair; subject. Butsu-dan, an altar.

Dan-bira, n. A broad sword.

Dan-dan, adv. In ranks; step by step; gradually, by degrees; great, many, various.

Dan-dara, n. Striped crosswise, marked or cut across in sections.

Dan-gi, n. Preaching, a sermon by a Buddhist priest of the Monjo sect.

Dango, n. A dumpling, or bread cooked by boiling.

Dan-goku, — suru, to condemn to imprisonment.

Danri, n. A dog-tick.

Danri, n. Goods carried by a pack-horse.
DAN, adv. Even, only.
DANJI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To speak, talk, say.
DAN-JIKI, n. Religious fasting.
DANJIRI, n. An ornamented car at festivals.
DAN-KE, n. The parishioners, or families that support a Buddhist temple.
DAN-KI, n. Warm weather, the heat, warmth.
DAN-KO, (hanashi-ai) n. Consultation, conference. — suru, to confer together.
DAN-KOTSU, n. Fracture of a bone.
DANNA, n. The parishioners of a temple; master.
DANO, conj. Used in enumerating several items, = and, also.
DAN-RIN, n. A Buddhist monastery.
DAN-WA, n. Conversation, talking, speaking.
DAN-YAKU, n. Ammunition, powder and balls.
DAN-ZAI, (kiru-tsumi) n. Capital punishment.
DAN-ZETSU. — suru, to cut off, destroy, exterminate; interrupt.
DARA-DARA, adv. In a slow, sluggish manner.
DARAKE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be languid, dull, sluggish, drooping, indisposed to exertion.
DARAKE. Used only in composition with nouns, = covered with, filled with, smeared with. Chi-darake, covered with blood. Yama-darake, mountainous.
DARAKU, (ochiru). — suru, to fall, to fall away, to apostatize, to fall or become insolvent. Daraku-sō, an apostate priest.
DARANI, n. Magic formulas taken from Buddhist sacred books and written in the Sanscrit character.
DARANISUE or DARASUBE, n. A kind of bitter medicine.
DAPPYÔSHI-NA, a. Disorderly, slovenly, irregularly.
DARASHINA-ku, a. Slovenly, loose, disorderly, careless.
DARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To fall in price.
DARE, pron. Who. — nite mo, or Dare-demo, anybody, everybody, whoever. — mo shita mono wa nai, nobody knows it, or, I don’t know anybody. — ka saki ye kita, somebody has come before us.
DARO, cont. of de and arô the dub, and fut. of aru. Nase sonna ni yewriyo suru darô, why are you so different?
DARUI,ki,-ku,shi, a. Languid, sluggish, dull, heavy, lifeless, weak and indisposed to exertion.

DASHI, n. A sauce or flavoring for soup.
DASHI, n. An ornamented car drawn at festivals.
DASHI, n. Pretext, pretence, excuse. — ni suru, to do on pretence.
DASHI-syu,-ta, t. v. To put out, take out, drive out, bring out, lead out, to cause to go out.
DASHI-ai, n. Paying out together, investing in shares.
DASHI-ire, n. Expenditures and receipts; the taking out and putting in.
DASHI-NUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To surprise, to take unawares, to circumvent.
DASO, n. Gangrene, mortification, sphaeculus.
DASSÔ, n. Flight, escape, desertion. — suru, to desert.
DATAI, n. Abortion. — suru, to cause abortion.
DATE, n. Show, display, ostentation, gay appearance, finery. — otoko, a fop. — na, gay, gaudy, showy. Shin-jitsu date, a show of sincerity. Date-sha, one fond of wearing finery, a fop.
DATERA, (= de i-magara,) see Tate-ra.
DATTÔ, (katana wo nugu,) n. Not wearing a sword, without a sword.
DATSU-I, (koromo wo nugu,) n. Stripping off the robes of a priest, and turning him out of the priesthood.
DAYEN, n. Oval, elliptical in shape.
DE, Post-pos., expressing the cause, manner or instrument, the place or time, and sometimes answering to the sub. verb. With, by, at, of, in, being; as it is; because of, on account of. Te de butsu, strike with the hand.
DE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To go out, issue forth, proceed from; to arise, appear. Uchi kara dete yuku, to go out of the house. Dete-koi, come out. Hi ga deta, the sun is up. Hima ga deru, to be out of employment.
DE-NA,-au,-atta, i. v. To meet while out, to meet with.
DE-BA, n. Projecting teeth.
DEBA, n. A kitchen-knife.
DEBANA, n. The period of greatest perfection, the height.
DEBARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To leave home and attend to business or duty at some fixed place. Ban-sho ye debaru, to attend at the police station.
DE-BARI, n. An out-station, a shop or office away from home, a police station, station-house.
DEN

De-beso, n. Projecting navel, umbilical hernia.
De-bita, n. Projecting eye-brows.
De-chigai,-au,-atta, i. v. To miss by going out; to be out when another calls.
De-dana, n. A shop in another place, a branch shop.
De-demushi, n. A snail.
De-giri, n. Scraps of cloth left after cutting, a remnant.
De-gōshi, n. A projecting frame work outside of the window of a guard-house.
De-ha, n. A place for going out, a place of exit.
De-hōdai, adv. Speaking off-hand; at random, without reflection. - ni iu, to speak at random.
Dei-dei, n. A class of people of very low grade, the same as Hi-nin, or yeta.
De-iri, n. Going out and in, expenses and receipts; a dispute, quarrel, suit at law. De-iri-guchi, a door, common passage way. De-iri-shi, a lawyer, a person who manages a lawsuit.
De-jiro, n. An out-castle, one besides the main-castle.
De-kakari,-ru,-atta, i. v. Ready or about to go out, to be about to do, to about to appear.
De-kashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To cause to become, or to succeed in doing, to bring about, to manage to do. Dekashi-ga, a countenance expressive of success, triumphant countenance.
De-kasegi, n. Business, or employment away from home.
De-kata, n. An inferior policeman, constable or spy.
De-kawari, n. Change in going out of service; doing duty in the place of one whose time has expired.
De-ku,-ru,-ta, i. v. To do, make, to produce; to finish, accomplish; can, able, Dekiru-ka dekinu-ka, can you do it, or not?
Deki, n. The product, what is done, or finished. Deki ju-deki ga aru, sometimes it is good, sometimes bad; good and bad, irregular.
Deki-agari,-ru,-atta, i. v. To be done, finished, completed.
Deki-agari, n. The work, production; the finish.
Deki-ai,-au,-atta, i. v. To be ready made, at hand, on hand.
Deki-bai, n. Ready made articles, articles on hand.
Deki-bai, n. Work, production, workmanship, the effect. - ga ii, it is beautifully done.

DEKI-BUGEN, n. Riches acquired suddenly.
DEKI-GOKORO, n. Sudden notion or fancy, sudden desire.
DEKI-GOTO, n. Any thing that happens unexpectedly; an accident.
DEKI-MONO, n. A sore, an ulcer. - ga dekita.
DEKI-SHI, n. Drowned.
DEKI-SOKONAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To be spoiled, or injured in making; to be badly made.
DEKKAI,-ku, a. Big, great, large.
DEKO, n. A puppet with a large projecting forehead.
DEKUBOKU, adj. A surface that has ups and downs, uneven, full of hills and hollows.
DEKUCHI, n. Place of exit, the hole, orifice, nozzle, or door by which any thing passes out.
DEKUWA,-ru,-ta, i. v. To meet unexpectedly.
DEMAYE, n. Food cooked in a restaurant and supplied to order.
DEMBA, (ta hatake,) n. Rice and wheat fields.
DEMBO, n. A low vulgar fellow, a bully.
DEMBU, n. A kind of food made of raw fish.
DEM-BUN, (tsutayete kiku,) To know by hearsay, to hear from others, a report.
DEMBU-YA-JIN, n. A rustic, a clownish ignorant fellow.
DEME, n. Projecting eyes.
DEMISE, n. A branch store.
DEM-IZU, n. An inundation.
DEMO, conj. Either, or, whether, even if, soever. Inu demo neko demo niwatori wo toru ka shiranu, I don't know whether it was a dog or a cat which took the fowl. Sore demo iya da, I won't even for that. Yuku demo yukanai to demo ii yo, say whether you will go or not.
DEMO, a. Any kind, ordinary, common, mediocre. - gakusha, a scholar of common ability.
DEM-PO, n. Fields.
DEM-PU, n. Traditional religious rites.
DEM-PO, n. A medical receipt received from another.
DEM-PU, n. A farmer, husbandman.
DEM-MUKAI, n. Going out to welcome a guest, going out to meet.
DEN, (inabikari,) n. Lightning.
DEN, (ta,) n. Rice-field.
DEN-GAKU, n. A kind of food made of baked rōfu.
DEN-GON, (tsutayeru kotoba,) n. Word,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>verbal message, transmitted from one person to another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Den-ji, n. Rice-field, a farm, plantation.</td>
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<td>Den-jū, (tsutaye sadzuku,) n. Teaching, instruction, or precept. — suru, to instruct, teach.</td>
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<td>Den-ka, n. A farm-house.</td>
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<td>Den-ki, n. Electricity.</td>
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<td>Den-kuwa, n. Lightning.</td>
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<td>Den-rai, (tsutaye-kitaru,) Transmitted, handed down, inherited.</td>
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<td>Den-sen, Infectious, contagious, catching, as disease. — biyō, an infectious disease. — suru, to be infectious.</td>
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<td>Den-setsu, (tsutaye-banashi,) n. A story, saying, or report transmitted from one to another.</td>
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<td>Den-shin-ki, n. The telegraph.</td>
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<td>Den-so, n. Rice tax paid by farmers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Den-tatsu, — suru, to deliver a message or transmit it from one to another.</td>
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<td>Dero, (a vulgar coll. imp. of Deru,) Get out, go out.</td>
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<td>De-sakari, n. The time of being out in greatest numbers, the height of an eruption.</td>
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<td>Deshabari,-ru-tta, i. v. To rudely interrupt others while talking, to interrupt, or interfere in speaking.</td>
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<td>Deshi, n. A pupil, scholar, disciple, learner, apprentice. — domo, pupils.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deshi-iri, (niu-mon,) n. Entering school as a pupil, becoming a disciple.</td>
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<td>Desō, n. The appearance of going out, look like going out. Kaze ga desō-na tenki.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Des-soroi,-o-ōta, i. v. To come out fully, every one to appear.</td>
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<td>Desugi,-ru-ta, i. v. To interrupt, to meddle, interfere; to intrude. — mono, a meddler, intruder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>De-tachi,-tsu-tta, i. v. To start out, to start off, to set out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detarame, n. Speaking at random, saying anything that comes first, without reflection, off-hand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detchi,-ru-ta, i. v. To knead, (as dough.)</td>
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<td>Det-chi, n. A shop boy.</td>
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<td>De-yōgō, n. Leaving home on account of health. — suru, to go abroad for health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deyō, The coll. fut. of Deru. — to omote itara kiyaku ga kita, a guest came just as he was thinking of going out.</td>
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<td>Devu, n. Hot springs.</td>
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<td>Do, n. A degree in geometry, or division of a thermometer; right or just measure. time. — wo sugiru, to exceed the proper degree. Ichido, once. Ni-do, twice. San-do, thrice. Maida often. Iku-do, how often? Do do, frequently. — wo ushinaw, to lose presence of mind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dō, — suru, To save. Shijō wo — suru, to save all creatures.</td>
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<td>Dō, n. The trunk, the body, that part of a coat of mail which covers the trunk. — no ma, middle part of a ship between the fore and mizzen masts.</td>
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<td>Dō, (michi,) n. A road, way; virtue, reason, doctrine, principle, truth.</td>
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<td>Dō, (akagane,) n. Copper.</td>
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<td>Dō, (onaji), Alike, the same, together. — jitsu, same day. — nen, same year. — getsu, same month. — chō, same street. — butsu, same thing, alike. — kiyo, living together. — hai, same social position, equals. — miyō, of the same surname. — gyo, travelling together. — han, of the same clan. — on, the same sound, one voice. — i, of the same mind. — shuku, lodging together. — kaku, of the same rank, — to, same class. — yaku, of the same office. — yo, in the same way, alike. — zei, a retinue, company.</td>
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<td>Dō, adv. How, in what manner, for what reason, by what cause, in what state, why, what. — shita, how was it done? how was it? — shitara yokoro, how had I better do? — demo yoi, any how will do. — iu wake, for what reason. — iu hito, what kind of a man.</td>
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<td>Dō, n. A small conical basket used for catching cels.</td>
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<td>Do-bachi, n. A copper bowl.</td>
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<td>Do-bashi, n. A bridge, the floor of which is made of earth.</td>
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<td>Dobi, n. The white rose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do-bin, n. An earthen tea-pot.</td>
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<td>Dobu, n. A ditch, trench, drain.</td>
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<td>Dobu-dobu, adv. The sound made by a liquid flowing from a bottle, or of a small thing falling into water.</td>
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<td>Doburoku, n. An inferior kind of sake, in which the grounds have not been strained off.</td>
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<td>Dō-buri, n. Shivering, trembling.</td>
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<td>Dobutsu, n. A fat and silly person.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobutsu, (ugoku mono,) n. Things that have life and motion.</td>
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<td>Dōchi, n. A child, a young person under ten years of age.</td>
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<td>Dochira, pro. What place, where, which.</td>
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</table>
—ye ittaka shire nai, I don't know where he has gone. — ga yoi, which is the best? — demo yoroshii, either will do. — mo yoroshii, they are both good.


Dōdai, n. The foundation sill of a house, the foundation.

Dō-dan, A word used to save repetition, ditto. Migi —, same as before.

Dō-dō, — suru, to travel together, to go together.

Dōdoitsu, n. A kind of popular song.

Dō-gaku, n. Moral philosophy.

Dō-game, n. A snapping-turtle.

Dō-gane, n. The metal band around a sword-sheabard.

Dōgi, n. A corset, or short jacket worn inside of the other clothes.

Dō-gu, n. Tools, implements, utensils, furniture, arms, weapons.

Dō-gusuri, n. Gunpowder.

Dō-gusuri-i, n. A powder-flask.

Dō-gu-ya, n. A shop where second-hand furniture is sold.

Dō-han, n. Copper-plate for printing, engraved on copper-plate.

Dō-hiyō, n. Bags filled with earth.

Dō-hiyō-ba, n. The arena or ring made with earth-bags where wrestlers perform.

Dō-in. Shampooing.

Dōji, n. A stupid affair.

Dō-ji, n. A little boy, (med.) the pupil of the eye.

Dō-jin, n. Aborigines.

Dō-jō, n. A lamprey (?)

Dō-ka, adv. of beseeching, wishing, or doubt. — tanomi-moshi-masu, please help me.

Dōke-ru-ta, i. v. To jest, to act the buffoon, to talk for the diversion of others. — mono, a jester, buffoon, clown.

Dōke-ru-ta, t. v. To put out of the way, move to one side. Dōke, get out of the way.

Dōke, n. A buffoon, jester, clown.

Dōki-ku-ta, i. v. To get out of the way, to move aside.

Dōki, n. Palpitation of heart.

Dōki, n. Earthenware.

Dōki, n. Anger.

Doki-doki, adv. Beating of the heart, palpitation.

Dokkeshi, n. An antidote to poison.

Dokkī, n. Poisonous air or gas.

Dokkiyo, (hitori oru). Living alone.

Dokkō, (hitori yuku). — suru, to travel alone, go alone.

Dokkoye-dokkoye, n. A lottery-wheel used by persons who sell candy in the streets.

Doko, n. A copper boiler.

Doko, adv. Where. — no kito da, where is he from? — ye yoku, where are you going? Uchi wa — da, where do you live? — demo yoi, any place will do. Hi wa — demo ataru, the sun shines everywhere. — to mo nashi ni yoku, to go, not knowing where.

Doku, n. Poison. — ni ataru, to be poisoned. — na, poisonous, hurtful.


Dokudami, n. The Houttuynia cordata.

Doku-date, n. Abstaining from hurtful food, regulating the diet. — wo suru, to diet.

Doku-dokushii, a. Poisonous, hurtful, injurious.

Doku-doku, adv. The sound of water flowing from a bottle, gurgling.

Doku-riu, (hitori dacki.) Standing alone, independent, free from the control of another.


Do-nai, n. The small unfloored court at the entrance of Japanese houses; the pit in a theatre.

Dō-maki, n. A long wallet for carrying money tied around the body.

Domburi, n. A porcelain bowl.

Dom-butstu, n. A blockhead, a dunce.

Do-min, n. A farmer belonging to any particular district.

Domo. A plural ending, used in speaking of inferiors, or of many, where the speaker is one. Watakushi-domo, we. Onna-domo, the women. Musume-domo, the girls. Omaye-domo, you.

Domo, Subjunctive suffix to verbs, though, although, but. Miredomo miyedsu kike-domo kikoyedsu, looking, but not seeing; listening, but not hearing.

Domo, adv. or interj. expressing admiration, difficulty, doubt, quandary. — shi-
yō ga nai, there is no help for it, (do as 1 may).
Domoki,-ru,-ta, i. v. To stutter, to stammer.
Domor, n. Stutterer, stammerer.
Don, (nihon). Dull, blunt, stupid. Don to, a dull knife. Don na hito, a stupid person. — sai, stupid, doltish.
Don, (contracted from Dono). A common title of address to servants, or inferiors, as Kiu don, Mr. Kiu.
Do-nabe, n. An earthen pot.
Do-nan, n. A little boy.
Donari,-ru,-nna, i. v. To speak or cry out with a loud voice, vociferate.
Donata, pro. Who. Kore wa — no hon de gozarinmasu, whose book is this? — de gozarinmasu, who is there?
Donchan. To be confused, to be thrown into disorder, or tumult.
Don-don, adv. The sound of beating a drum, or rolling of a wagon, of a person running.
Dondzumari, n. The end, upshot, conclusion, final issue.
Don-game, n. A large kind of tortoise.
Dō-nyo, n. A little girl.
Donna. What kind? — mono de gozarimmasu, what kind of a thing is it?
Dono, n. A title, same as sama, used when speaking of superiors.
Donsu, n. A kind of silk fabric of which belts are made.
Don-taku, n. Sunday, a holy-day.
Doppo. To walk alone, to be alone in talent or ability, above all others.
Dora, n. A kind of gong suspended before idols and struck by worshipers.
Dora. Dissolute, profligate, vicious, abandoned.
Dōraku. Given to vice and dissipation, dissolve, vicious, profligate. — mono, a dissolute person.
Dō-ran, n. Disturbance, commotion, confusion.
Dō-ran, n. A leather bag or wallet, knapsack, satchel, cartridge-box.
Dore. A word used in answering a call.
Dore, pro. Which. — ga ii, which is the best? — mo onajikoto, they are both alike. — demo yoroshii, either will do. — hodo, or dake, how much?
Dore. Exclamation of wonder, surprise.
Dō-ri, (michi) n. Reason, right principle, truth, principles, doctrine; cause or reason, a natural rule or law. Ten-chi no — , the laws of nature.

Do-rivō, n. Talent, ability, capacity.
Do-rivō, n. A mole.
Dō-ro, n. A way, road.
Dorobō, n. A thief, robber.
Doro-doro, adv. Rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, or cannon, of persons walking.
Dō-ru, n. Same kind, same class or sort, an accomplice, confederate.
Dōsa, n. A stuff made of glue and alum, for glazing paper. — wo hiku, to glaze paper.
Dosa-dosa, adv. In a tumultuous and hurried manner. — to kuru.
Dosasukasa, adv. Confusion, tumult, turmoil. — magire ni mono wo toru, taking advantage of the confusion to steal.
Dosei, n. The planet Saturn.
Dō-sha, n. A religionist, moralist, devotee, a pilgrim.
Dō-sha, n. A powder, which, applied to the body of a dead person, is said to relax its rigidity.
Dōshi. Constantly, without ceasing or interval. Yomi-dōshi, constantly reading. Yo-dōshi, the whole night.
Dōshi. Amongst themselves, with each other, together, in company. Onna-dōshi tera ni mairu, women go together to the temples. — ikusa, a civil war. — uchi, fighting with each other, a civil war.
Dō-shin, (onaji koko,) n. Of the same mind, like-minded. Also, a constable or policeman, a novice, or one recently entered into the Buddhist priesthood.
Dosari, adv. Much, very many, plenty, abundant.
Do-su, n. The degree, as of heat, or latitude; the number.
Dosukai, a. A dirty, or too deep a red.
Dosugoye, a. A fierce, excited, harsh voice.
Dosuguroi, a. Of a dirty, or too deep a black.
Dote, n. A mound, or bank of earth which separates rice-fields, a dyke, embankment.
Doteru, n. A long wadded coat worn in winter.
Dotto, adv. Sudden burst of noise from many persons; as, — warau, to burst out laughing.
Dō-wa, (michi no hanashī,) n. Religious, or moral discourses.
DOW

Do-Wasure, n. Suddenly forgetting, not able to recall what one knows well.

Doya-doya, adv. The sound of the feet of many persons walking.

Dō-yō, (ugoku,) n. Motion, agitation, excitement. — suru, to move, shake, to be agitated, disturbed.


Doyomeki-ku-ita. To make a loud noise, to reverberate, the confused sound of a multitude of men, birds, or animals; the sound of a torrent of water.

Dō-Zen, (mase ni onaji). Same as before, ditto, alike.

Do-zo, n. A mud fire-proof building, a store-house.

Dō-zo, adv. of entreating, beseeching, or supplicating, — please, I pray you, I pray that, hope that. — kashite kudasare, please lend me.

Dō-zoku, n. Priest and people, clergy and laity.

Dzu, n. The head.

Dzu, n. A drawing, picture, sketch, a plan; a favorable opportunity. — wo hiku, to draw a plan. — ni noru, to take advantage of a favorable opportunity.

Dzubake-ru-la, i. v. To hoax, to play a trick, to befoul.

Dzubon, n. Trousers, pantaloons.

Dzu-boshi, n. The black spot in the centre of a target, the crown of the head.

Dzu-bōto, n. Extract of liquorice.

Dzu-bu, adv. The sound made by plunging into water. — to midzu ni tsuke-re.

Dzubunure, n. To be wet from head to foot, wet all over.

Dzuburoku, Drunk.

Dzubutoi-ki-ku, a. Bold, fearless, daring, audacious.

Dzuda-bukuko, n. The bag carried by begging priests.


Dzudzu, n. A rosary.


Dzudzushii-ki-ku, a. Bold, fearless, daring, audacious.

Dzui, n. A sign, omen. — gen, a good omen. — mu, a lucky dream. — so, a lucky sign.

Dzui, n. Marrow, pith of wood.

Dzui, n. The pistils of a flower.

Dzui-bun, adv. Tolerably, as good as the circumstances will admit of, pretty well, as much as possible.


Dzu-i, (kakoro makase). At one's pleasure, according to one's mind, or convenience. — ni nasare, do as you like.

Dzu-ichi. The best, the first.

Dzu-ki, n. The stem of the Taro, used as food.

Dzu-shin, n. A follower, a disciple.

Dzu-to, adv. Directly, in a direct straight manner, without minding ceremony.

Dzuki-dzuki, — itamu, to throw with pain.

Dzu-kin, n. A bonnet, a cap worn in cold weather.

Dzukkari, or Dzuppari, adv. Apart, separate. — to kiru, to cut in two.

Dzuku, n. Cast iron.

Dzuku, (from tsuku, to spend, consume), used only as an auxiliary word, — by force or by means of. Kane-dzuku de chiugi wo suru, to be loyal only because of gain by it.

Dzu-kuni, n. Same country. — no hito da.

Dzumi, n. A kind of yellow dyestuff.

Dzun-do, adv. Particularly, especially, very. — yoi, very good.

Dzun-dzun, adv. Rapidly, fast.

Dzun-dzun-ni, adv. Into small pieces. — hiki-saku, to tear into small pieces.

Dzunke-ru-la, i. v. Foolish, silly, awkward; to be extraordinary, or outlandish.

Dzuppari, adv. All over, completely.

Midzu ni ochite — nureta.


Dzurari-to, adv. One after another, in a line, continuously; single file. — narabu.

Dzuri-ru-tta, i. v. To slide down, to slip down. Dzuri-konomu, to slip or slide down into. Dzuri-ochiru, to slip or slide down anything.

Dzuruzaku, adv. Slippery, smoothly, in a slippery manner.

Dzurui-ku-shii, a. Cheating, knavish, shirking and imposing one's work on others, slow, lazy, idle. Dzuruku suru, to cheat, to be lazy.

Dzuruke-ru-la, i. v. To be idle, lazy, to shirk work.

Dzuša, n. A follower, servant, retainer.

Dzu-shi, n. A small shrine in which idols are kept.

Dzu-sō, n. An eruption on the scalp.

Dzu-tsū, adv. The number to which it is joined separately taken, as Hitotsu-
DZU

DZUTSU, one by one, one at a time. Hi- tori-dzutsu, one person at a time. Chawau ni iippai — hi ni san do no- mu ga yoi, take one teacupful three times a day.

Dzu-iso, (kashira no itami), n. Head- ache.

DZUTSUNAI, -ki, -shi, a. Painful, griev- ous, distressing, hard to bear.

DZUTTO, adv. In a direct, straight course.

DZU-zAN. Fanciful, baseless, unreason- able, hypothetical.

F

FU, n. A pawn in the game of chess. 
FU, n. A spot, speck, mark. — iri, spotted, speckled. 

FU, n. A kind of food, made of wheat- flour. — ya, the shop where the above is sold.

FU, n. An imperial city, of which there are three only in the empire, viz.: Ki- yoto, Osaka, and Tōkei.

FU, n. A music book; musical marks or notes.

FU. A negative prefix.

FU, n. An envelope, seal, or enclosure of a letter. Ippū, one enclosure.

FU, (kaze), n. The wind; manner, de- portment, customs. Tai-fū, a typhoon.

FU-ANNAI. Unacquainted with, especially with the roads of a country, locality, house.

FU-BAKO, n. A lacquered box used for carrying letters.


FU-BEN. Not convenient, incommodious, unsuitable.

FU-BEN. Not eloquent, slow of speech, not good at talking.

FU-BIN, (satokaradzu). Not clever, not possessing much ability.

FU-BIN, n. Compassion, pity.

FU-BINGARI, -ru-, ita, i. v. To be pitiful, compassionate.

FU-BO, (chichi, haka), n. Father and mother, parents.

FU-BUKI, n. Wind and snow, snow-storm.


FU-ChI, n. A border, rim, edge, margin, a bank. — wo tsukeru, to make a bor- der.

FU-ChI, n. A deep pool or eddy of water.

FU-ChI, n. Rations in rice paid to offici- als, or soldiers. — five GO, = about 1 quart. Ichī nin fuchi, rations for one man. — nin, a person in government employ. — mai, rice served out for ra- tions. Fuchi-kata, the officer who serves out rations.

FU-CHI. Unfaithful to a master, dis- loyal, dishonest.

FU-CHō. The marks or symbols which merchants use for marking the price of goods, trade mark. — fuda, a ticket having the trade mark written on it.


FU-DA-n, (kayedzu). Uninterrupted, con- stant, continual; usual, common. — sakura, a Camellia that blooms the whole year. — no tōri, the usual way. — gi, every-day clothes.

FU-DA-no-TSUJI, n. A place in a city where the kōsatsu or the imperial edicts are posted.

FU-DA-SASHI, n. A licensed merchant who exchanges the rice rations of govern- ment officials for money.

FU-DE, n. A pencil, pen. Fude-arai, a cup for washing pens in. Fude-bako, a box for keeping pens in. Fude-dzu- kai, penmanship or way of writing. Fude-kake, a pen rest. Fude-mame, expert or skillful in using the pen. Fude-nose, a pen rack. Fude-shi, a pen maker. Fude-tate, a box for holding pencils or pens. Fude-ya, a pen store, also a maker of pens.

FU-DEKASHI, n. A mistake, blunder.

FU-DEKU. Badly made, a poor crop.

FU-DO, (oujikaradzu). Unlike, differ- ent, uneven.

FU-DOKI, n. Topography.

FU-DOKU, n. Rheumatism.

FU-DZUKI, -ku-, ita, i. t. v. To deceive, trick, hoax, cheat.

FU-DZUTOME, n. Neglect of duty.

FU-FU, n. Husband and wife.

FU-FUMMIYÔ, (akirkaranadzu). Not clear, not plain, unintelligible.
FUK

Fū-ga. Elegant, in good taste, genteel, refined.
Fugainai. A useless, unprofitable person.
Fū-gi. Impropriety, immorality; adultery, disloyalty.
Fū-gi, n. Customs, manners.
Fū-giyō-gi, n. Improper, immoral or disorderly conduct.
Fū-giyō-jō, n. —Wickedness, abandoned, profligate or dissolve conduct.
Fū-giyō-seki, n. Wickedness or immoral conduct.
Fū-gō. Matching, corresponding like the two parts of a seal.
Fugo, n. A basket.
Fū-gu, (sonawaradzu). Maimed, deformed, crippled.
Fūgu, n. A kind of poisonous fish.
Fū-hei, (tairaka-naradzu). Displeasure, uneasiness, irritation, vexation, discontent.
Fū-hen-ji. To make no answer, to answer roughly or unceremoniously.
Fū-hō. Wicked, vicious, immoral, unprincipled, not conforming to rule or law.
Fū-i, (omowadzu), adv. By chance, by surprise, unexpected, accidental, off one's guard.
Fū-i-chō. To proclaim, publish, promulgate, advertise, announce.
Fūigo, n. A bellows.
Fū-in, n. A seal, or stamp.
Fū-ja, n. A cold.
Fū-ji, (toki-naradzu). Out of season, out of the regular order of time, irregular, fortuitous, contingent, casual, incidental.
Fūji, n. Wisteria chinensis.
Fūji-ru, ta. To enclose or seal up a letter, to prohibit, forbid. Fūji-kome-ru, to enclose and seal up something inside of another.
Fujibakama, n. The Valeriana villosa, valerian.
Fū-jin, (nasake no nai). Unkind, inhuman, without love or pity.
Fū-jin, n. A woman.
Fū-jitsu, (makoto no nai). False, untrue, insincere, hypocritical, unkind, inhuman.
Fū-jitsu, (hodo naku). In a short time, in a few days.
Fūji-yō, or Fujī. Not as a person would like, disagreeable, annoying, unpleasant, uncomfortable, inconvenient, scarce.

Fujijō, (sadamaradzu). Uncertain, not fixed.
Fujijo. Unclean, filthy, dirty, foul, defiled.
Fujijun, (shitagawadzu). Unfavorable, bad, contrary, adverse.
Fujika, n. A shark.
Fujika, (shikaradzu). Not right, should not be.
Fukai-ki, ku, shi, a. Deep, profound. Fujai ka asai ka, is it deep or shallow? Fukaku. — suru, to deepen, — naru, to be deep. Yo ga fukaku nattte, the night is far spent.
Fukaku, n. Loss, injury, defeat.
Fukakugo. Without forethought or preparation, careless, heedless, imprompt.
Fukkan-nin, n. Impatience, without self-restraint.
Fukase-ru, ta. To let or make blow, sweep, or roof. Watakushi ni fuye wo fukashite kudasare, let me blow your flute.
Fukasa, n. The depth.
Fukashi-su, ta, i. v. To cook by steaming.
Fukashigi, (omoi-hakaru bekaradzu). Incomprehensible, inconceivable.
Fuke, n. Dandruff, scurf on the head.
Fuke-ru, ta, i. v. To grow old, to grow late, to become stale.
Fuke-ru, ta, i. v. To be placed on a roof, roofed, can roof.
Fuke-ru, ta, i. v. To be mildewed, musty.
Fukei, (uyamawanu). Disrespectful, irreverent, impolite.
Fuku-kei, (keshiki,) n. Landscape, scenery.
Fukei-ki, n. Dull, no business or trade, no bustle, still, quiet, plain, coarse.
Fukeri, -ru, ta, i. v. To be addicted to, given up to, absorbed or immersed in.
Fukeso, n. A kind of strolling musician.
Fukete, n. Marshy, swampy land.
Fuketsu. Dirty, unclean, foul, impure.
Fukik-ku, ita, i. v. To blow. Fukia-geru, to blow up, to cause to ascend by blowing. Fuki-chirasu, to scatter by blowing. Fuki-dasu, to blow out. Fuki-hanatsu, to blow apart, or separate by blowing. Fuki-hanaru, to blow away, blow off. Fuki-kakeru, to blow upon. Fuki-kayesu, to blow over, up-
set by blowing; to come to life, to begin to breathe again. *Fuki-kesu* to blow out, extinguish by blowing. *Fuki-komu,* to blow into; blown in by the wind. *Fuki-kowasu,* to break by blowing, broken by the wind. *Fuki-ta-ossu,* to blow over anything standing. *Fuki-toru,* to tear off by blowing, blown off by the wind. *Fuki-tōsu,* to blow through, as a tube. *Fuki-war eru,* to refine metals, to separate the dross. *Fuki-yamu,* to cease blowing.

**Fuki-ku-ta,** t. v. To roof, to cover with a roof. *Fuki-kayeru,* to re-roof, put on a new roof.

**Fuki-ku-ita,** t. v. To wipe.

**Fuki,** n. The Nardosmia japonica.

**Fuki-de-mono,** n. An eruption on the skin.

**Fuki-Deutsu,** n. A blow-gun.

**Fuki-Figen,** n. Not in good spirits, out of temper, bad humor, displeased.

**Fuki-Kin,** n. An organ.

**Fuki,** n. A towel, a napkin.

**Fuki-Nagashi,** n. A streamer, a kind of flag.

**Fuki-Kitsu,** Unlucky.

**Fuki-Ya,** n. An arrow blown out of a blow-gun. *— no tsutsu,* a blow-gun.

**Fuki-IIyo,** n. Displeasure, ill-humor, spleen.

**Fuki,** or Fuki-k (tomi tatoki). Rich and noble, rich, wealthy.

**Fukko,** (mukashi ni tachi-modoru). Returning to ancient usages and customs.

**Fuki-Ko,** Unfilial, disobedient to parents.

**Fuki-Ko,** (shiraseru). A public notice, notification. *— suru,* to publish, notify.

**Fuki-Ko,** n. Misfortune, calamity, ill-luck.

**Fukosso,** or Fukotsu, n. Caries of the bones.


**Fuki,** (hara). The belly, abdomen. *Dō fuku no kiyodai,* children of the same mother.

**Fuki,** (kayeru). *— suru,* to restore, return. *Fukkuwan,* to resign an office.

**Fuki,** Prosperity, luck, good fortune, wealth. *— no kami,* the god of wealth, or luck.

**Fuki,** n. Clothing; the numeral for doses of medicine, smokes of tobacco. *Imibuku* or *moshibuku,* mourning clothes. *I-fuku,* clothes.

**Fuki,** The numeral for pictures, maps. *Kakemono ippuku,* one picture.

**Fukube,** n. A calabash, gourd.

**Fuku-biki,** n. A kind of game in which prizes are drawn; a lottery.

**Fuku-Hei,** n. An ambush.

**Fuku-ju,** (tsuki shitagau) — *saru,* to follow, adhere to, obey, as a teacher.

**Fuku-ju-sō,** The Adonis sibirica.

**Fukume-ru-ta,** t. v. *To put into the mouth; to feed with the mouth, as a bird its young.*

**Fukume-ru-ta,** t. v. To dip into so as to take up or absorb a fluid, to wet.

**Fuku-Men,** Covering the face with a veil, a veil. *— suru,* to veil the face.

**Fukumimu-nda,** t. v. To hold in the mouth, to keep or hold in the mind, to entertain, to comprehend, to contain, to include, to absorb, as a sponge.

**Fukurahagi,** n. The calf of the leg.

**Fukurashi-su-ta,** caust. of *Fukureru.* To inflate, distend, to cause to swell.

**Fukure-ru-ta,** t. v. To be inflated, distended, swollen, puffed up, to expand, to be angry.

**Fukurin,** n. An ornamented border.

**Fuku-Riu,** (hara-fate). Anger. *— suru,* to be angry.


**Fukuro,** n. An owl.

**Fukuro-do,** n. A closet closed by a paper screen.

**Fukuru-machi,** n. A street closed at one end.

**Fukusa,** n. A silk cloth used for wrapping, or covering.

**Fukushi-su-ta,** t. v. To be hidden, concealed; to submit, yield, acquiesce in; to cause to submit, subjugate, to bring into obedience, to convict; to take medicine.

**Fuku-Shi,** n. Vice-ambassador.

**Fuku-Shin,** Faithful, constant, obedient. *— no kerai,* a faithful servant.

**Fuku-Shō,** n. Adjutant-general, the second in rank to a general-in-chief.

**Fuku-Shū,** (kataki wo utsu). *— suru,* to take vengeance on an enemy, to revenge.

**Fukusuke,** n. A person of short stature and large head, a dwarf.

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**Fukusuke,** n. A person of short stature and large head, a dwarf.

**Fuku-tsū,** (hara no itami,) n. Colic, pain in the abdomen.

**Fū-kiwa,** To be changed, altered, in character, reformed.

**Fuku-kwai,** (kokoro yokaradzu). Unwell, indisposed, sick, out of humor, displeased, to be on bad terms.

**Fuku-yaku,** (kusuri wo nomu). To take medicine.
FUKU-zō-nashi, (ōi kakusu koto nashi). Without concealment.
FUMASE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cause to walk on, tread, or step on.
FUMAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To tread on, to step on.
FUMABARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To spread out the legs, to strut.
FUMABATAKI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To straddle, to strut, to walk with a proud gait, to swagger.
FUM-BETSU,-ru,-tta, i. v. To tread, to walk on, or step on.
FUM-BARBARU,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be trod or stepped upon; to be estimated or appraised.
FUMI, n. Flavor, taste.
FUMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To tread on, to step on, walk on, trample on; to estimate or guess at the price of a thing. Fumi-arasu, to destroy, spoil or lay waste by treading or walking over. Fumi-hadakaru, to straddle or stand with the legs stretched apart. Fumi-hadatsu, to make a misstep, to trip, stumble. Fumi-katameru, to harden by treading or walking on. Fumi-konu, to step into. Fumi-korosu, to kill by treading or stamping on. Fumi-kuyeru, to walk across, tread over, step across. Fumi-kudaku, to break by treading on, to stamp to pieces. Fumi-mayou, to wander from the way. Fumi-naosu, to regain one's footing, to correct a misstep. Fumi-narasu, to make a noise with the feet in walking; to level by treading on. Fumi-nijiru, to crush, or grind with the foot or heel. Fumi-okasu, to tread upon, (of something dangerous). Fumi-otosu, to throw down by treading on, as anything from a height. Fumi-taosu, to throw over by stepping on, as anything standing. Fumi-todomaru, to halt, make a stand. Fumi-tsukusu, to break, crush, or mash with the foot, to stamp to pieces. Fumi-tsukeru, to tread on, step on, tread with contempt, to trample on.
FUMI-BAKO, n. A box used for carrying letters, a dispatch box.
FU-MI-MOCHI, n. Misconduct, misbehaviour.
FUMIYÔ. Clear, plain, distinct.
FU-MÔ. Waste, uncultivated, barren.

FUMOTO, n. The base or foot of a mountain.
FUM-PATSU. To become, ardent, eager, zealous; to be excited, or roused to action from idleness or inactivity.
FUM, n. The tenth part of a Momme, = 16 grs. Troy. Ippun, one fun, nijun, two fun.
FU, n. Dung, faces.
FUNA, n. A kind of river fish, carp.
FUNA-ASOBI, n. Boating for pleasure, boat excursion.
FUNABA, n. A place where boats or ships are used; a seaport.
FUNA-BASHI, n. A bridge of boats, a pontoon bridge.
FUNA-BATA, n. The gunwale of a boat, or bulwarks of a ship.
FUNA-BITO, n. Sailors, boatmen.
FUNA-CHIN, n. Boat hire, freight.
FUNA-DAIKU, n. A ship-carpenter, a ship-builder, boat-builder.
FUNA-DAYORI, (binse) n. Ship opportunity; opportunity to go or send by a ship.
FUNA-DOIKU, n. A commission house for goods brought by ship, a shipping merchant.
FUNA-DZUMI, n. Loading a ship.
FUNA-GAKARI, n. Anchoring, or making fast a ship or boat.
FUNA-GASSEN, or FUNA-IKUSA, n. A naval battle.
FUNA-GOYA, n. A house or shed under which ships or boats are built or kept.
FUNA-GURA, n. A dock for keeping ships or boats.
FUNA-JI, n. The way, or distance by ship; the route of a ship.
FUNA-KATA, n. Sailors, boatmen.
FUNA-KO, n. A sailor, boatman.
FUNA-KOBORI, n. A person saved from shipwreck.
FUNA-MANJÜ, n. A ship's prostitute.
FUNA-MOCHI, n. A ship-owner.
FUNA-OROSHI, n. Launching a ship.
FUNA-OSA, n. The captain of a ship.
FUNA-TSUKI, n. A place where boats or ships stop, or anchor.
FUNA-UTA, n. A boat song.
FUNA-WATASHI, n. A ferry.
FUNA-YADO, n. A sailor's inn, a boat-house.
FUNA-YOSOI, n. Fitting out or preparing a ship for passengers.
FUNA-YUSAN, n. A boat excursion for pleasure.
FUN

FUNA-ZOKO, n. A ship's bottom.
FUN-DEI, n. A kind of gilt paint.
FUNDO, or FUNDON, n. The weights of a weighing beam, or scales.
FUN-DO, n. Anger.
FUN-DOSHI, n. The cloth worn around the loins by Japanese, waist-cloth.
FUNE, n. A boat, ship; a vat, the large tub in a bath-house.
FUN-EHIKI-MICHI, n. A tow-path.
FUN-GOMI, n. A kind of pantaloon tied around the knee, breeches.
FUN-NI-AI, n. Unbecoming, not to fit, unsuitable, improper.
FUN-KU, n. Gangrene, mortification.
FUN-NIN-JO, adv. Unkind, inhuman, cruel, without natural affection.
FUN-NYO-HO, (hō no gotoku naradzu). Contrary to rule or law, unlawful, immoral, depraved, dissolute.
FUN-NYO-I, (koko no omō yō ni nara-dzu). Not to one's mind, disagreeable, unpleasant, annoying, offensive, inconvenient.
FUN-JITSU, n. To lose. — shi, have lost.
FUN-KOTSU, (horse wo ko ni suru). To pulverize the bones; to exert to the utmost, to labor to do, do with one's might.
FUN-NORI, n. A wafer, sealing-wax, gum used for sealing letters.
FUNORI, n. A kind of sea-weed, used for glazing and starching.
FUN-RIN, n. A grain, the smallest particle.
FUNRIU, n. An encysted tumor, wen.
FUNUKU, n. Foolish, silly, stupid, an ass, blockhead. — me, a fool.
FUNZORI-ru-tta, i. v. To plant the feet against anything and stretch or curve the body while lying down.
FUN-RACHI, a. Wicked, vicious, unprincipled, abandoned, lawless.
FURA-FURA, adv. In a limber manner, unsteady, tottering, dizzy.
FURARI-TO, adv. In a thoughtless, careless manner, ramblingly.
FURASHI-su-ta, To cause to shake, or to rain.
FURASUKO, n. A flask, bottle.
FURA-TSUKI-ku-ta, i. v. To be shaky, trembling, unsteady, loose, tottering.
FURE-ru-ta, i. v. To touch, hit, strike against in passing; to graze, brush against; to publish, make known, promulgate. Me ni — , to get a glimpse of. Kimi no ikari ni furera, to incur the master's anger. Yama
ni fur eru, to contract disease. Ki ni — , to offend, to hurt the feelings. O-fure, a government proclamation.
FURE-ru-ta, i. v. Turned or bent from the proper or straight line, deflected, canted, inclined. Ki ga furera, to be out of one's mind.
FURE-CHIRASHI-su-ta, t. v. To circulate, give publicity, make known here and there.
FURE-DASHI-su-ta, t. v. To publish, make proclamation, circulate a notice.
FURE-GAKI, n. A proclamation, a public notice.
FURE-REI, — suru, to notify, publish, make known publicly.
FURE-NAOSHI-su-ta, t. v. To issue a notice correcting or countermanding a previous order.
FURESHIME-ru-ta. To cause to be published, to make another to publish.
FURE-SHIRASE-ru-ta, t. v. To make known by proclamation, to publish abroad, to tell publicly.
FURI-ru-ta, i. v. To fall as rain, snow, hail, frost. Furi-so, having the appearance of rain. Furi-tsuzuku, to rain several days in succession.
FURI-ru-ta, t. v. To pass, or spend time.
FURI, n. Numeral for swords. Tachi samburi, three long swords.
FURI, n. Manners, behavior, deportment, air, gait, carriage. Nari-furi, the dress, style of dress. Minu fur wo suru, to act as if not seeing.
FURI-AI, n. Usual practice, usage, custom, example.
FURI-DASHI-su-ta, t. v. To shake out, to begin to rain.
FURIN, n. A small bell hung up to be shaken by the wind.
FU-RIU, a. Genteel, refined, elegant, classical, chaste.

FURO-BA, n. A bath-room.

FURO-FUKI, n. A kind of food made of boiled radishes.

FUROKU, n. An appendix to a book.

FUROSHIKI, n. A cloth used for wrapping a handkerchief.

FURUI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be old and faded; time-worn.

FURU-DÔGU, n. Old furniture. — *ya*, a shop where old furniture is sold.

FURU-GI, n. Old clothes.

FURU-GIRE, n. Old rags.

FURU, ăr,-atía, i. v. To shake; to sift; to tremble, shiver, shudder; to exercise power or influence over others. *Furui-wakeru*, to separate by sifting or shaking.

FUROI, n. A sieve.

FUKUI, n. A trembling, tremor, shaking, shivering.

FURU,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Old, not new, ancient, stale, decayed by time. *Furu* *natta*, has become old. *Furu* *suru*, to make look old and faded.

FURU-KANE, n. Old metal.

FURU-KUSAI,-ki,-ku, a. Old fashioned, antiquated, ancient, obsolete.

FURUMAI, n. Deportment, behaviour, conduct, a feast, entertainment.

FURUMAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To entertain, to treat, to feast.

FURUMEKASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Old, antiquated, ancient, obsolete.

FURUSA, n. The oldness, antiquity.

FUKU-SATO, n. Native place, place of one's birth.

FURUTE, n. Second-hand articles of any kind. — *ya*, a second-hand clothing store.

FURUWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cause to shake or tremble.


FUSAGARI,-ru,-atta, i. v. To be shut, closed; obstructed, blocked up; to be filled up or occupied; to be gloomy, in low spirits.

FUSAGI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To shut, close; to stop up, block up, obstruct; to plug up, to dam up; to be in low spirits, gloomy. *Ki ga fusaide oru*, to be gloomy.

FU-SAI, Without talent, no ability, stupidity.

FU-SAKURA, n. The verbena.

FU-SASE,-ru,-ta, To cause to lie down, to put to sleep.

FU-SAWANU, Not suitable, not appropriate, uncongenial.


FU-SEGIRI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To ward off, to keep off, shut out, fend off, to resist, to repel, oppose. *Fusegiri-tatakau*, to fight off, to fight and oppose.

FU-SEGO, n. A large basket.

FU-SEI, n. Indolent, slothful, lazy, inactive.

FU-SEN, n. A balloon.


FU-SEIRI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To lie down, recline, to sleep, to turn bottom up.


FU-SHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To lie down, recline; to bend down, to stoop, to lie in ambush; prostrated. *Fushi-maro-bu*, to fall and roll over. *Fushi-ogamuz* to fall down and worship.

FU-SHI, (oya-ko,) n. Father and child.

FU-SHI, Never dying, immortal.

FU-SHI, n. Gall-nuts.

FU-SHI, n. Teacher.


FU-SHI-AWASE, Unfortunate, misfortune, bad luck, calamity.

FU-SHI-DO, n. A chamber, the lair of a wild beast.

FU-SHI-DZUKER, n. Setting songs to music, affixing the musical notes; also the punishment of crucifixion by driving the nails through the joints.

FU-SHI-GI, Strange, wonderful, surprising, marvellous, miraculous, supernatural.

FU-SHI-KURE-DACHI,-tsu,-atta, i. v. To be uneven, full of knots.

FU-SHIME, n. A knot of wood.

FU-SHIN, Doubtful, suspicious, strange.

FU-SHIN, Building, constructing, repairing. — *suru*, to construct, to build.

FU-SHITSU, n. Rheumatism.

FU-SHÔ, — *suru*, to rest satisfied with, to make do, to be content with, to put up with, to bear patiently.

FU-SHÔ, (suguredzu.) Unpleasant, disa-
greeable; unwell, indisposed. *Fushō-bushō* ni, nolens volens.

**FU-šō**,**(nisō.)** Stupid, silly, ignorant, awkward, inexperienced, unworthy.

**FU-šō-chi,** Not consenting, unwilling, not conscious of.

**FU-šō-ku,** n. Loss of appetite.

**FU-so-ka,** n. Chinese hybiscus.

**FU-so-ku,** *(taranu.)* Deficient, not enough, inadequate, wanting, discontent. — *wo iu,* to complain, find fault.

**FU-so-dō,** a. Unsuitable, unbecoming, incongruous, inconsistent with.

**FU-so-rō,** a. Uneven, not equal, not uniform; not full, not complete in number.

**FU-sume-ru-ta,** t. v. To smoke, to expose to smoke, to fumigate.

**FU-sume-iro,** n. Smoky color.

**FU-sume-bōri-ru-ta,** i. v. To be smoked, to be fumigated, color changed or made dirty by smoke, smoky.

**FU-suji,** a. Unjust, improper.

**FU-suma,** n. Sliding screens covered with wall paper, also a bed quilt; bran.

**FU-ta,** n. A lid, cover.

**FU-ta,** n. A scab.


**FU-ta-go,** n. Twins.

**FU-tai,** n. The tare of goods; the tassels of a picture.

**FU-tame,** n. Not for one's interest or advantage, prejudicial, unhealthy, impolitic.

**FU-tameki-ku-ita,** i. v. To pant with alarm or excitement, to be flurried, agitated.

**FU-ta-no,** n. A cloth worn by women around the loins.

**FU-ta-ri,** n. Two persons, both persons. — *dzure de yuku,* to go together.

**FU-tatsu,** Two.

**FU-taye,** Two ply, double, two layers. — *goshi,* bent in the loins, as old people with age.

**FU-te-ru-ta,** i. v. To be offended and moody, to be sulky, to pout, or be in a pet, to be miffed.

**FU-tegīwa,** Badly made, coarsely finished, unskilled, bungling.

**FU-tei,** n. Manner, deportment, appearance.

**FU-teki,** Fearless, bold, daring, audacious.

**FU-te-mawari,** Not active in doing, not able to do perfectly, completely or thoroughly.

**FU-to,** adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly, by chance, accidentally, casually.


**FU-todoki,** a. Audacious, atrocious, daring, despising the restraints of law or decorum.

**FU-tōki-ki-ku-shi,** a. Thick or large in diameter, big, coarse; daring, audacious. *Kimo ga —,* bold, courageous. *FU-toku naru,* to become large.

**FU-tokoro,** n. The bosom or pocket made by the folds of the clothes about the breast.

**FU-toku-i,** a. Unskilled, not an adept in, not versed in.

**FU-toku-shin,** Without consent, not assenting, not thoroughly understanding.

**FU-toku-takumashi,** Spirited, mettle-some, fiery.

**FU-tomo-mo,** n. The thigh.

**FU-tomo-ko,** n. Coarse goods, especially cotton goods, or cotton clothes.

**FU-ton,** n. A mattress, a quilted bed-cover, a cushion. *Zabuton,* a cushion for sitting on.

**FU-tori-ruita,** i. v. To be large, fat, fleshy.

**FU-tōri,** n. A thick kind of coarse silk goods.

**FU-tosa,** n. The largeness, the size.

**FU-tsu,** n. France. — *go,* the French language.

**FU-tso,** No communication, no intercourse, no dealings.

**FU-tusuzuka,** a. Improper, stupid, silly, ignorant, clownish.

**FU-tsu-gō,** a. Inconvenient, incommodious; troublesome, annoying.

**FU-tsu-ka,** n. The second day of the month; two days.

**FU-tsu-ki-ai,** a. No friendship, no intercourse, no intimacy, distant or cool to each other.


**FU-tsu-rō,** n. Not current, not in use, or generally received.

**FU-ttei,** a. Scarce.

**FU-ttō,** *(waki-agaru.)* — *saru,* to foam, effervesce.

**FU-wa,** *(yawaragadzu.)* On bad terms, unfriendly, disagreeing, no concord.

**FU-wa-fuwa,** adv. In a light, airy, buoyant manner, spongy, buoyantly.

**FU-wake,** n. Dissection of a dead body, an autopsy. — *wo suru,* to dissect a dead body.

**FU-wari-to,** adv. In a light and airy man-
ner, buoyantly, spongy. — tonde ku-ru.
Fuyashi,-su,-tā, t. v. To cause to increase, to augment, to add to. Kiikin wo fuyashite yaru, to increase the wages.
Fuye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To increase, multiply, spread, augment in number or bulk; to enlarge, swell.
Fuye, n. A flute, whistle.
Fuye, n. The wind-pipe. — wo tatsu, to cut the throat.
Fu-ye, (ye ki mo nai) a. Unprofitable, useless.
Fu-yen, a. No affinity, no connection, divorce.
Fuyetsu, n. A kind of axe.
Fu-yō, a. Not wanted, not needed, of no use, useless.
Fu-yō-i. (kokoro mo chiidzu). Improvident, neglect of preparation, unprepared.

Fuyō-jō, a. Careless of one's health, injurious to health, hurtful.
Fuyu, n. Winter. — mono, winter clothes.
Fuyu-gomori, n. Kept in by the cold, confined by the winter.
Fuyuki-todoki. Not reaching to, or doing all that is required; doing imperfectly, remissly, or not thoroughly.
Fuyu-meki,-ku,-ita, i. v. Wintry, having the appearance of winter.
Fuzake,-ru,-ta, i. v. To sport, romp, frolic, play.
Fuzake,-ru,-ta, i. v. To swell and soften, as rice when boiled.
Fu-zet, n. Manner, appearance, like; used also in speaking humbly of one's self.
Fū-zoku, n. Customs, manners, usages.
Fū-zoku. Belonging to, property of, pertaining to, part of.

Ga, (1.) Sign of the genitive case, — of., Watakushi ga tame ni, for my sake. (2.) designates the subject of an intransitive verb; as, Ame ga furu, it rains. (3.) as a conjunctive particle, — but. Itte mo yoi ga ikanai hō ga yoroshii, you may go, but it would be better if you did not. (4.) sometimes designates the subject of a transitive verb, same as wo. Hanashi ga kikitai, I want to hear what is said.
Gachi, (from kachi to prevail). An affix, giving the word to which it is joined the predominance in quantity or influence; as, kuromi-gachi, for the most part black.
Gacho, n. A tame goose.
Gachi, (tadashii kotoba). Correct, genteel, or classical language.
Gai, (suaga kokoro). One's own way, own will, own opinion, selfish ends.
Gai-kotsu, n. The bones of dead persons; skeleton.
Gake, n. Precipice, a steep place. — michi, a road cut along a precipice.

Gake. Coll. affix. — while, when. Kayeri-gake, while returning. Ki-gake, while coming. Tōri-gake, while passing. (2.) = quantity; as, Sammai-gake, three times as much (in sheets), three-fold.
Gaki, n. (uyetaru oni). A hungry spirit or devil.
Gakkari, adv. Tired, fatigued, exhausted; startled, shocked.
Gakki, n. A musical instrument.
Gakkō, n. A school, academy.
Gakkuri, adv. Suddenly sinking down or losing strength, like a person fainting.
Saru-gaku, a musical exhibition or opera.
Gaku, n. Learning, literature, science. — sai, literary talents.
Gaku, n. Tablets with painted figures or inscriptions on them, suspended in houses for ornament, or in temples as votive offerings; a picture, an ichibu. Gakudo, a small temple, in which votive offerings of pictures are hung; a picture gallery.
Gaku-mon, n. Learning, literature, sci-
ence. — suru, to study, to read, to apply one's self to learning. — jo, a school-house.

GAKU-SHA, n. A scholar, learned man.

GAMA, n. A bull-frog.

GAMA, n. The bullrush or cat's-tail. — mushiro, a mat made of rushes.

GA-MAN, n. Fortitude, patience, endurance, self-denial. — suru, to bear patiently, endure.

GAMASHII. An affix similar to rashii, = like to, in the manner of. Kurō-gama-shiki, troublesome. Jo-dan-gamashiku, waggish, mischievous.

GAM-RI, (me no yamai,) n. Ophthalmia.


GAMI-GAMI, adv. — iu, to scold, grumble, find fault.

GAM-MOKU, (manako,) n. The eye; important.

GAN, n. A wild goose.

GAN, n. A covering of wood, in which the coffins of person of rank are placed to convey them to the grave.

GANARI-ru-tta, i. v. To cry out, vociferate, talk in a loud voice.

GANDOCHŌIN, n. A dark-lantern.

GAN-GASA, n. An eruption on the legs, which appears in the fall and disappears in the spring.

GAN-GI, n. Zig-zag.

GAN-GOZEI, n. A spook, ghost, hobgoblin.

GAN-GU. Stupid, narrow-minded, and obstinate.

GAN-KA, (me no shita.) Beneath or below the eye.

GAN-KO, (kataku na.) Bigoted, stupid, headstrong, narrow-minded, stubborn.

GAN-KUBI, n. The bowl of a tobacco-pipe.

GAN-KUTSU, (iwa ya,) n. A cave in the rocks.

GAN-RIKI, n. Strength of eye, sharpness of sight.

GAN-SHOKU, (kao no iro,) n. The complexion, or color of the face, the countenance.

GAN-SO-ZAI, n. A gargle, or mouth wash.

GAN-ZEKI, n. Rocks.

GAN-ZEN, (me no maye.) Before the eyes, now, the present time.

GANZENAI-ki-shi, a. Without judgment, without understanding, ignorant.

GARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be convinced and acknowledge one's self in the wrong, to yield assent to argument, to be crestfallen, humbled.

GAPPI, (tsuki hi,) n. Month and day; date.

GARA. A suffix to nouns, = kind, quality, appearance, figure. Hito-gara ga yoi, a person of good appearance. Shima gara ga warui, stripes of that kind are ugly.

GARA-GARA, adv. The sound of rattling, like the falling of tiles, or of a wagon rattling over stones.

GARA-KUTA. —dōgu, the various articles of household furniture, spoken of those that are old and worn.

GARANCHO, n. The cormorant.

GARU. Own peculiar style or manner, self-taught method or style.

GASATSU. Rough and coarse in manner, careless.

GASHI,-suru,-ta, t. v. (awaseru). To join together, to unite.

GASSAI-BUKURO, n. A traveling-bag made of cloth.

GASSHŌ, (te wO awaseru.) Joined hands, as in praying.

GASSHŌ-DACHI-NI. In the manner of the two hands placed together; said also of two things standing on end and leaning against each other at the top.

GASSO. Unshaven headed.

GATA-GATA, adv. The sound of rattling, slamming. — furu, to rattle.

GATAFISHI, adv. The sound of feet or wooden clogs, a pattering, or rattling noise. — to aruku.

GATEN, suru, to consent, to assent, allow; to understand, perceive. Gaten ga yukadzu, cannot understand, unintelligible, strange, suspicious. — se-nai, cannot endure, or bear.

GATERA. A suffix to verbs, same as nagara, = while, at the same time that. Hanami gatera, while looking at the flowers. Yuki-gatera, while going.

GATSU-GATSU, adv. Hungry and voracious, ravenous.

GAZAMI, n. A kind of sea crab.

GAZEN, adv. Suddenly.

Ge. A syllable suffixed to adjectives and other words, = looks like, manner, appearance; as, Ureshi-ge na kao, a joyful countenance. Samu-ge, looked as if cold, or a cold appearance. Oshi-ge no naku, not appearing to regret, or grudge.

Ge, (shino, shita.) Below, beneath, down, inferior, under; low, mean, base; to descend. — hai, the lower classes, inferiors. — gen, the last quarter of the moon. — ba, to dismount from a horse. — jō, to alight from a norimon.
—jun, the last decade of a month. —jo, a servant girl. —nan, a man servant. —nin, a person of low caste. —raku, to fall in price. —ro, a low, vulgar fellow. —san, to descend a mountain. —shoku, mean employment. —za, a lower seat. —hin, inferior in quality.

Gei-ru-ta, i. v. To be low, vulgar, mean, base.

Ge-bu, n. A class of officers whose duty it is to torture criminals in order to make them confess.

Ge-bizo, n. A glutton, gourmand.

Ge-da, n. The name, or title on the outside of a book.

Ge-dan, n. Lower step, grade, or degree.

Ge-datsu, n. Deliverance or freedom from evil, salvation. —wo yuru.

Ge-doku, n. An antidote to poison.


Ge-gei, adv. The sound of belching.


Ge-jii, n. Command, order. —wo suru, to give orders.

Ge-gei-geji, n. A kind of insect of the family of Mirapoda.

Ge-jiki, n. Low in price, cheap.

Ge-kani, n. Disease of the genital organ.


Ge-kiri, n. Revolt, rebellion, insurrection.

Ge-kiri-ron, n. An angry dispute or discussion, altercation, wrangle.

Ge-koei, n. The menses.


Ge-ko, n. A temperate person, one who does not drink spirits.


Ge-boku, n. The ceremony of shaving off the forelock, and changing the name of a young man, on arriving at the age of 15, who then becomes a man. —suru.

Ge-butsu, n. Anything visible, things that are seen.


Ge-ona. I hear that, is it so that. So da gena, I hear it is so. Ano hito Yedo kara kayerimashita gena, I hear that he has returned from Yedo.

Ge-nge, n. Clover, trefoil.

Ge-ni, or Genmo, adv. Indeed, truly.

Ge-ni-dzuru, -jita, (arawaru), i. v. To be seen, to appear, to be visible, manifested.

Ge-ni-ru, or dzuru-ta, (habuku), t. v. To lessen, diminish, retrench, curtail, abbreviate, to wane.

Ge-ni-mame, n. Sugared beans.

Ge-ju, (kibishi). Strict, severe, rigorous, secure, strong, well-fortified.

Ge-ka, n. A porch at the entrance of a house.

Ge-ki, n. Natural vigor or strength, energy, stamina.

Ge-kin, n. Ready money, money paid down on delivery of goods, cash.

Ge-kotsu, n. The knuckles, fist.

Ge-so, n. The essence, active principle, extract.

Ge-son, n. Great-great-grand-child.

Ge-zai, n. The present time, the present.

Ge-ze, The present world, the present life.

Geppō, n. The monthly wages, or pay.

Ge-ppu, (okubi), n. Belching. —saru, to belch.

Ge-ri, n. Diarrhoea.

Ge-se-ru-ta, (wakaru), i. v. To understand, comprehend, know.


Ge-shi, suru-ta, (toku), t. v. To unloose, to dissipate, disperse, dispel, to stop, to explain, to comment on.

Ge-shi, n. The summer solstice.

Ge-shin, n. A murderer.

Ge-subari, -ru-ta, i. v. To be low, vulgar, mean.

Ge-subari, -ru-ta, i. v. To be low, vulgar, mean.

Ge-su, n. The menses.

Ge-su, n. A drain, dirty water.

Ge-ta, n. Wooden clogs. —no ha, the two pieces of wood under the sole.

Ge-tsu, n. The moon, month. Ichinoo, one month; ni ka getsu, two months. Getsu-ya, a moonlight night.

Ge-zai, n. Purgative medicine.

Gei. Right, just, proper; faithful, patriotic; meaning, signification; affair, business, = koto. Ichii ni mo oyobadzu, made no objection. Migi no, the above matter. —hei, a loyal soldier.

Ge-butsu, (itsuwaro mon), n. Counterfeit, spurious.

Ge-hitsu, (itsuwaro-fude), n. A forged writing, forgery.

Ge-gei, n. Arts and sciences.

Ge-jo, n. A singing girl.

Ge-ju, n. A rule, law, statute, ordinance.

Gikkuri, adv. Startled, alarmed, with sudden apprehension.

Gim-mon, (utagatte to). Being in doubt about anything to inquire about it.
Gim-paku, n. Silver plated.
Gin, (shirokane), n. Silver. Gin-sekai, ground covered with snow. Gin-dai, a kind of silver paint. — shu, a capital-ist, one who advances the money. — su, silver coin. — za, a mint. — zai-kku, silver ware.
Gin-dzuru, (uta-i), t. v. To sing.
Gin-ga, n. The milky way.
Gin-nan, n. A small white nut, the fruit of the Ichō tree.
Gin-nen, (uta-gau omoi), n. Doubt, suspicion.
Giri, n. Right, just, that which is proper, just or reasonable; meaning, signification.
Giri-date, n. Doing justly, or acting kindly to others.
Giri-giri, n. The crown of the head; the very lowest price.
Giro-giro, adv. Bright, shining, glittering.
Girotsuki, -ku-itā, i. v. To be bright, shining, glittering.
Gishiki, n. Etiquette, forms of ceremony.
Gishin, (uta-gau kokoro), n. Doubt, suspicion.
Gitchō, n. A left-handed person.
Gitchō, n. A toy-shaped like a wooden mallet.
Guu-ji. A kind of confectionary.
Giwaku, (uta-gai), n. Doubt, suspicion, unbelief.
Giyaku, (okori), n. Intermittent fever.
Giyaman, n. Glass.
Giyō, (uwo), n. Fish. Tai-giyo, a large fish. — fu, a fisherman. — rui, the fish class of living beings. — to, fish-oil.
Giyō. An epithet applied to the Mikado, Imperial. — i, Emperor’s clothes. — ken, Emperor’s swords. — suru, to govern, rule, manage; to drive horses, to act as a charioteer. Kuruma ni notte uma wo giyo suru. — sha, a driver, coachman.
Giyō, n. Religious austerities or discipline. The numeral for rows. Go —, the five elements. Giyō-i, the white clothes worn by pilgrims.
Giyō-dō, n. The motion or progression of a heavenly body in its orbit, the orbit.
Giyō-dzui, n. Bathing with warm water.
Giyō-gi, n. Actions, conduct, behavior, deportment, manners, order.
Giyō-giyōshii, -ki, ku, a. Shrieking as in sudden fright or anger; noisy, clamorous.
Giyō-ja, n. One who practices religious austerities, goes on a pilgrimage or performs any religious work, a hermit.
Giyō-ji, n. An umpire, or judge, as of wrestlers.
Giyō-jō, n. Actions, conduct.
Giyō-jō-sho, n. A biography, memoir.
Giyō-ketsu, — suru, to conceal, coagulate.
Giyōkkō, n. A lapidary, one who cuts and polishes stones.
Giyō-ko, — suru, to coagulate.
Giyōriu, n. The Tamarix Chinensis.
Giyō-sa, n. Conduct, actions.
Giyō-san, Very many, amazingly great.
Giyō-sei, n. Condition, state, aspect of affairs.
Giyō-seki, n. Conduct, actions, doings.
Giyō-tai, n. Congelation, solidification; a tumor, or hard swelling. — suru, to harden, coagulate.
Giyō-ten, Amazement. — suru, to be amazed, astonished, surprised.
Giyotto, adv. In an astonished, surprised manner.
Giyō-zetsu, n. Breaking off friendly relations or intimacy.
Go. A term of respect or politeness used in addressing a superior; — honorable, excellent; but frequently only equivalent, in English, to you, your. Go-yō, government service. Go-hatto, government prohibition. Go-kanai, your (honor’s) wife. Go-shisoku, your son. Go-chisō, your entainment. Go-setsu
Go, n. Beans mashed into paste for making *tôfu*, also by dyers to limit colors. *Mame no* —.


Go, n. The game of checkers. Goishi, the round pieces used in playing.

Go, n. The set time, appointed time, fixed time. *Hi wo* — *suru*, to set a day. *Toki wo* — *suru*, to appoint an hour.

Gô (*na shirushi*). — *suru*, to call, name, designate.

Gô (*tsuyoi*). Strong, powerful, stout, brave, intrepid. — *teki*, a powerful enemy. — *shoku*, a great eater, glutton. — *shu*, a great drinker.

Gô, n. A measure of time of long duration used by the Buddhists; a kalpa.

Gô (*kôri*), n. A county or subdivision of a province.

Go (kotoba), n. A saying, sentence, adage; language.

Go (*nochi*). After in time, behind. San nen go, after three years. Zen go, before and behind. — *dan*, last act, last course. — *nichi*, a future day. — *sai*, a second wife. — *se*, the world to come, future state.

Gô, n. A box for measuring grain, or liquids, 4.62-100 inches square, and 2.50-100 inches deep, containing 53.475-1000 cubic inches.

Gô, n. Anger, resentment, wrath. — *ga niiru*, or, — *ga waku*, to boil with anger.

Gô, n. Business, employment, the deeds, actions, or conduct of man in this life or in a previous state. *Aku*, evil deeds. *Zen*, good deeds. *Shiku*, deeds done in a previous state of existence. *Hi-go*, guiltless, having done neither good nor evil. — *biyô*, sickness, supposed to be a punishment of deeds done in a previous state.

Gôbai-shi (*fushki*), n. Gall-nuts.

Go-ban, n. A checker-board. — *no ma*, the squares on a checker-board.

Gô-batsu, n. A hair's breadth. — *mo chigai ga nai*.

Go-bô, n. The dock (vegetable).

Gô-buku. — *suru*, to bring into subjection, to make submit. *Akuma wo* —, to exorcise evil spirits.

Go-chisô, n. A feast, entertainment.

Go-dôme, n. A body of troops kept in reserve in case of need; a reserve.

Go-dzu-me-dzu, n. Demons, having heads like the ox and horse, said to execute the office of gaolers in Hades.

Go-fû, n. A charm, or small piece of paper on which a sentence from the Buddhist sacred books is written by a priest.

Go-fuku, n. Dry goods.

Go-fuku-ya, n. A dry-goods store, a mercer.

Go-fuku-zashi, n. A measure of two and a half feet long used by mercers'; a yard-stick.


Go-fun, n. Chalk.

Go-gô, n. A future meeting, meeting again.

Gôgi, a. A coll. superlative, applied to anything great or extraordinary. — *na hito*, a great man. — *ni Kane wo mô-keta*, have made lots of money.

Gô-gô, adv. The sound of snoring, — *to naru*.


Go-hara. Angry, incensed, enraged.

Go-hatto, n. An imperial law or prohibition.

Go-hei, n. The cut paper hung in *Miya*'s to represent the *Kami*.

Go-hei-katsugi. Superstitious, observant of lucky or unlucky signs.

Gô-in, n. Rape. — *suru*, to ravish.

Go-jin, n. The rear ranks of an army.

Gô-jô, n. Obstinate, headstrong, self-will. — *wo haru*.

Go-jô-moku, n. An imperial edict or proclamation.

Go-je, a. Fifty. — *ichi*, fifty-one.

Go-ka, n. The five Buddhist commandments.

Go-kaku, n. Even, undecided (as a battle), a drawn game.

Go-ke, n. A widow.

Gô-ketsu, n. A person pre-eminent for ability; a hero, genius.

Gô-ki, n. Stout-hearted, bravery, courage, boldness.

Gô-ki, n. A wooden bowl.

Go-kô, n. The five watches, extending from 6 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Go-koku (nochi-kodo). By and by, in a few minutes.

Go-koku, n. The five cereals, wheat, rice, millet, beans, and sorghum.

Goku, adv. Superlative degree, extremely, eminently. — *hin*, superior.
in quality, superfine. — jo, the very best.

GOKU-dō, n. A dissolute, profligate person.

GOKU-i, n. The important or essential principle, chief point, gist, pith.

GOKU-MON, n. The scaffold on which the head of a criminal is exposed.

GOKU-RAKU, n. The place of highest happiness; Paradise of the Buddhists. — seibai, Paradise.

GOKU-SOTSU, n. A gaoler.

GOKU-TSUBUSHI, n. A drone, idler.

GOKU-YA, n. A gaol, prison.

GOMA, n. The Sesamum Orientalis. Goma wo suru, to speak well or evil of others from some selfish motive.

GOMA, n. A Buddhist rite of saying prayers while fire is burning in a brazier.

GOMAKASHI-su-ta, t. v. To hoodwink, blind, to cover up a fault, turn off by a device.

GOMA-NO-HAI, n. A thief who deludes and steals from travelers.

GOMA-SURI, n. One who, from personal motives, speaks well or evil of others to his superiors; a sycophant, tale-bearer.

GO-MEN (o yurushi). Your honor’s permission; excused, exempted, pardoned by a superior. — kudasare, excuse me, pardon me.

GOMI, n. Dirt, dust, litter. Gomi-tori, a dust pan.

GOMI, n. The Eleagnus.

GOMOKU, n. Litter, dirt, rubbish. — ba, a dirt heap.

GOMOKU-MESHI, n. A kind of food made by mixing several kinds of vegetables with rice.

GO-MON, n. Examination by torture.

GON. A title, = assistant. Gon dai-nagon.

GON (kotoba), n. A word. Ichi gon mo nau, had not a word to say.

GONA, n. A small kind of mollusca.

GON-GO, n. Words, speech, language. — do dan, inexpressible, unutterable.

GON-jō (moshi ageru). To tell or report to a superior.

GON-KU, n. A word or sentence. — no demasen.

GON-RAN. Look. — nasare, look here.

GÔ-REI, n. The word of command, order.

GÔ-RIKI, n. A strong man.

GORA, n. Camlet.

GORA-GORO, adv. The sound of rumbling, or rolling.

GÔ-RÔJI-su-ta, i. v. To see, look. GÔ-rôji nasare, look here.

GORA, n. Cobble stones.

GOROTSUKI, n. An idle vagabond, or bully.

GOROTSUKI-kotoba, i. v. To lead an idle, vagabond life, loafing; to make a rumbling noise.

GOSAN-NARE, inter. Come on, in bantering an opponent.

GOSAI, n. A fixed star.

GOSAI, adv. Mighty, great, important, very. — aztui, mighty or very hot.

GOSHA, n. Imperial pardon, amnesty.

GOSHI (ato-kotoba), n. A post-position.

GOSHIN-zo, n. Your honor’s wife.

GOSO (muri-ni utte), n. A forcible complaint or petition made to government, as by a mob, or not in the regular order.

GOSUI (hiru-ne), n. Sleeping in the daytime.

GOTA-GOTA, adv. Confused, mixed, jumbled together, mingled. — shite iru.

GOTAI, n. The five members of the body; as the head, arms, and legs; the whole body.

GOTA-MAZE, n. Jumbled together, mixed together in confusion.

GOTA-NI, n. A hodpe-podge, medley of different kinds of food boiled together.

GOTATSUKI-kotoba, i. v. To be jumbled, confused, mixed together.

GOTORO-GOTO, adv. The sound of water flowing from a bottle, gurgling.

GOTORI-kotoba, a. Like to, as, same manner. Kono gotoku, thus, in this manner. Hito no gotoshi, like a man.

GOTOKU, n. A three-legged iron stand; tripod.


GOTTORI, adv. Sudden.

GO-YA, n. The night from twelve to three o’clock.


GOZA, n. A mat, Chinese matting.

GOZAN-NARI, interj. Used in bantering an adversary, come on.

GOZA-NO-MA, n. The room in which a lord or master generally sits.

GOZARU-su-ta, i. v. To be, to have. Gozarimasu, I have, there is. Gozarimasen, have not, there is not. Gozarimasu ka, have you? is there? Gozarimasho, I think there is, or, I think I have.

GOZE, n. A blind woman, who goes about singing and playing on the guitar.

GOZEN, n. Boiled rice, or food generally.
Go-zen, n. The presence of the Emperor; also, "your excellency," in speaking to a noble.

Gozo, n. The five viscera, viz.: the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys.


Gō. Even numbers. Ki-gū, odd and even numbers — su, even numbers.

Gu. 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.

Guai, n. The state, condition; the fit, the working or movement of things which are adjusted to one another, as: Kono hiki-dashi no guai ga yoi, this drawer works neatly and smoothly.


Guden-guden, adv. Stupid, insensible, said of persons dead drunk.

Gudo-gudo, adv. The sound of complaining, grumbling. — iu, to grumble.

Gudo-tsuki, ku-ita, i. v. To loiter, to dilly-dally, to be slow and dilatory.

Gudzu-gudzu, adv. Sound of grumbling, foolish and idle complaining; dilly-dallying, loitering, lazily.

Gudzuri, ru-ita, i. v. To tease, to vex, annoy.

Gudzu-tsuki, ku-ita, i. v. To grumble, complain.

Gum-biyō, n. An army.

Gumi, n. A small red berry.

Gum-pō, n. A swarm of bees.


Gunya-guniya, adv. Limber, soft, pliant, flabby.

Gunyari, adv. Soft, pliant, limber.


Gun-san, (muragari mairu). To flock together, assemble in droves.

Gun-zei, n. An army.

Gura-gura, adv. Unsteady, rocking, shaking, or unsettled. Fune ga — suru, the boat rocks.

Gurashi, or Gurakashi, su-ta, t. v. To cheat, defraud, swindle; to fail in one's engagements and disappoint by continued delay.

Gurashi-mono, n. An article in the purchase of which one has been cheated or swindled.

Gura-tsuki, ku-ita, i. v. To be fickle, vacillating, unsteady, shaky, unsettled, wavering.

Gure, ru-ta, i. v. To be vacillating, fickle, unsteady, unsettled. Ki ga —, to be fickle minded.

Gu-ro, n. Ridicule, derision, jeering, teasing, making sport.

Guru, n. Accomplice or confederate in crime.

Gururi, adv. Around, about, in a circle.

Gusa, adv. The sound of stabbing a hollow place.


Gushi, n. The hair. Mighish, your hair. Ogushi agemashi, let me do up your hair.

Gusoku, n. A coat of mail, complete armor. Gusoku suru, to be complete, perfect, entire, completely furnished, to have.

Guta-guta-to, adv. In a flabby, limber manner.

Gutari-to, adv. In a flabby, limber manner.

Gutsuki, ku-ita, i. v. To be limber.

Gutto, adv. In a flash, in an instant.

Guwai-bun, (hoka ye kikoy eru) n. Publicity, notoriety, reputation. — ga warui, not good to have others know it.


Guwai-mu-shō, n. Department of foreign affairs.


Guwai-yō, n. Local or external treatment of disease.

Guwa-kō, n. A picture painter.

Guwan, (nogai,) n. Desire, request, prayer, supplication, vow.

Guwan-jitsu, n. New year's day, the first day of the year.

Guwan-nin, n. A begging priest.

Guwan-rai, (moto yori,) adv. Originally, anciently, from the first, from the beginning, heretofore.

Guwan-ri, n. Principal and interest.
GUW

GUWANYAKU, n. A pill.
GUWANZE-nashi, a. Stupid, ignorant, or weak of intellect.

H

HA, n. A rake with iron teeth.
HA, n. Sect, denomination, party.
HA, n. A tooth; the cutting edge of a knife, sword; the teeth of a saw, cogs of a wheel. — ga uku, to set the teeth on edge. Maye-ba, incisors. Ki-ba, tusks, or canine teeth. Oku-ba, molar teeth. Mushi-ba, a curious tooth. Ire-ba, a false tooth.
HA, n. A leaf.
HA-ARI, n. A winged ant.
HABA, n. The breadth. Haba wo suru, to take up all the room, to crowd others out. Maye-haba, the breadth in front.
Yoko-haba, breadth.
HABAKARI,-ru-itta, i. v. To fear, dread, to be backward, ashamed. Habakari ni yuku, to go to the privy.
HABAKI, n. The metal ring fastening the sword-blade to the handle.
HABAKI, n. Cloth leggings.
HABAMI,-mu-nda, t. v. To oppose, resist.
HABARI, n. A lancet.
HABATTAI. Filled, full, too large for the mouth. Kuchi ni — , the mouth stuffed full.
HABIKORI,-ru-otta, i. v. To spread, to multiply, increase, extend, disseminate; to be arrogant, conceited.
HA-BOKI, n. A feathered brush.
HABUKI,-ku-itta, t. v. To lessen, diminish, curtail, to shorten, to reduce in number or quantity, to deduct, subtract, to abbreviate, to elide, abridge, cut off. Habukareru, pass.
HA-BURI, n. The flapping of wings; power, influence, authority.
HA-BUSHI, n. The teeth, in respect to size, arrangement, color, etc.
HACHI, n. Used in the phrase, Hachi ni suru, to turn off, to dismiss from employ, to break an engagement. Hachi ni sareru, to get turned off, to have an engagement broken. Hachi wo kuttari.

HAD

GUWATSU, (tsuki,) n. Moon, mon, Shō-guwatsu, the first month. Ni — , the second month.
GUZU, n. An image, idol, statue.

H

HADAKA, n. The naked body; the bare surface, the skin. Moro-hada, both shoulders bare.
HADAKA-GI, n. A garment worn next the skin, the shirt.
HADAKA. Naked, bare.
HADAKARI,-ru-ta, i. v. To be open wide.
HADAKE,-ru-ta, t. v. To be open, to uncover; to stretch apart, stretch open.
HADAMI, n. The naked body.
HADAN, n. Breaking, or violation of one’s word, promise, or contract.
HADANKIVÔ, n. An almond.
HADANUGI,-gu-itta, i. v. To be bare or naked to the waist.
HADASE, n. Bare-back.
HADASHI, n. Bare-footed.
HADATSUKÉ, n. The pad beneath the saddle, also a shirt or garment worn next the skin.
HADAYE, n. The bare skin, the surface, the body.
HADE. Gay, fine, gaudy, showy. Hade-sha, a person fond of dress, a fop.
HADZU, n. The Croton seeds. — no abura, Croton-oil.
HADZU, n. The notch in an arrow in which the bow string fits: Should, ought, proper, must; obligation, duty, right. Suru-hadzu no mono, a thing that should be done.

HADZU-HADZU, adv. Nearly, almost, but a little, a very little.

HADZUKASHIGARU-i, ru-ta, i. v. To be ashamed, bashful, modest, shy.

HADZUKASHI, ki-ku, a. Ashamed, mortified, abashed. Hadzukashiku omoi, feel ashamed.

HADZUKASHIME-i, ru-ta, t. v. To cause another to feel shame, to make ashamed, to insult, to disgrace, to abash, to dishonor.

HADZUKASHIMI, n. Shame, insult, disgrace.

HADZUKASHISA, n. The shame.

HADZUKI, (ha-chi guwa-su), n. The eighth month.

HADZUMI, n. Spring, bound, recoil, reaction, impulse, jerk, bounce.

HADZUMI-i, mu-nada, i. v. To rebound, to recoil, to react, to spring. Iki ga hadzumu, to catch the breath.

HADZUNA, n. A halter, or rope passed through the nose.

HADZURE, n. The end. Michi no —, the end of a road.

HADZURE-i, ru-ta, i. v. To be out of the place in which it fits; to be unfastened, unfixed, dislocated, disjoined, separated from; to fail to hit, miss, mistake, err or deviate from; to fail, not to succeed.

HADZUSHI-i, su-ta, t. v. To undo, to take out of the place in which it fits, to unfasten, unfix, disconnect; to avoid; to miss, to dispense with, depart from or lay aside.

HA-FU, n. A gable of a house.

HAGAI, n. The wings of a bird.

HAGAKI, n. A memorandum, a note.

HAGAMI, n. Gnashing the teeth.

HAGAMI-i, mu-nada, i. v. To be ashamed, diffident, backward, shy.

HAGANE, n. Steel.

HAGARE-i, ru-ta, pass. of HAGU. To be stripped of clothes, or bark.

HAGASHI-i, su-ta, t. v. To strip off, flay, denude, make bald.

HAGASUMI, n. The dirt which collects on the teeth.

HAGATAME, n. Hardening the teeth.

HAGAVU-i, ki-ku-she, a. 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.

HAGE-i, ru-ta, i. v. To be bald, bare, denuded, stripped, divested of covering, to peel off.

HAGE-ATAMA, n. A bald-head.

HAGEMASHI-i, su-ta, i. v. To urge on, incite, stimulate, quicken, rouse up, to animate, encourage, to make violent.

HAGEMI-i, mu-nada, i. v. To be diligent, assiduous, ardent, zealous, to exert one's self, to strive at.

HAGEMI-i, au-atta, i. v. To strive together for anything, to vie with each other, to contend for.

HAGSHI-i, ki-ku, a. Violent, vehement, furious, severe.

HAGE-YAMA, n. A mountain bare of vegetation, bald-mountain.

HAGI, n. The Lespedeza.

HAGI, n. The shin. Fukura-hagi, calf of the leg. — no hone, the tibia, shin-bone.

HAGI-i, gu-ida, t. v. To skin, flay, denude, to strip off the skin or clothes, to peel.

HAGI-i, gu-ida, t. v. To patch, to join flat things together; to veneer, to face with different materials.

HAGI-i, gu-ida, t. v. To feather an arrow.

HA-GIRI, n. Gritting, or gnashing the teeth.

HA-GISHIRI, n. Gritting, or gnashing the teeth.

HA-GERI, n. A collar faced with other material.

HAGO, n. A kind of trap for catching birds.

HAGO, n. A shuttle-cock.

HAGO-ITA, n. A battledore.

HAGOKUMI-i, mu-nada, i. v. To rear, to bring up, to nourish, support.

HAGOROMO, n. Feather garments.

HAGOTAYE, n. Hard to the teeth, hard to chew.

HAGUCHI-GOYE, n. A compost made of night-soil, loam, and straw.

HAGUKI, n. The gums.

HAGUMA, n. A white bear, a white tassel fixed on the head of a spear.

HAGUNSEI, n. The constellation "Great Bear."

HAGURAKASHI-i, su-ta, t. v. To strip off, denude; to tease, make sport of, jeer.

HAGURE-i, ru-ta, i. v. To be stripped off, made bare, denuded, uncovered; separated, to run to one side, fly the track, to escape.

HAGURI-i, ru-ita, t. v. To turn over a covering, to turn up or uncover.

HAGURO, n. The black dye used for staining the teeth.
HAGUSA, n. Tares, weeds.
HA-GUSO, n. The dirt or tartar which collects on the teeth.
HAHA, n. Mother. Haha-bun, like a mother, the part of a mother.
HAI, Yes.
HAI, n. The lungs. Hai no zō, the lungs. Hai no kō shō, inflammation of lungs.
HAI. The numeral for full, a wine cup. Ippai, once full. Ni hai, twice full. Sam-bai, three times full.
HAI, (ogamu.) To bow reverently, to worship. — wo suru, to bow, worship.
HAI, (suteru.) — suru. To abandon, give up, throw aside, leave off, put away, abolish, abrogate, disannul, repudiate. — gaku, to leave off study.
HAI, (yaboreru.) — suru, to be defeated, to be broken, discomfited, routed. — bō, routed and destroyed. — gun, a routed army.
HAI, (aaru,atta, i. v. To creep, crawl. Hai-noboru, or Hai-agaru, to creep up. Hai-komu, creep into. Hai-matsu, to creep around.
HAI-BUKI, n. Silver ingots.
HAI-Chō, n. A safe to protect food from insects.
HAI-DATE, n. Armor for the thighs.
HAI-DZUMI, n. Black paint made of powdered charcoal.
HAI-FUKI, n. A section of bamboo used for blowing the tobacco ashes into.
HAI-GU, — suru, to unite, as in marriage.
HAI-JIN, n. A teacher, or professor of Haikai.
HAI-JU, (itadaku.) — suru, to respectfully receive.
HAI-KA, n. The body of troops, or of persons, under the command or jurisdiction of another; a command, subjects.
HAI-KAI, n. A kind of verse or poetry of seventeen syllables.
HAI-KAN. (lit. lungs and liver.) — wo kudaku, to do with great labor, or pains. — wo mi-nuku, to see through a person.
HAI-KEN. — suru, to look, see, (respectful, to be used only in speaking of one’s self.) — itashitō gozaimasu, I would like to see it, if you please.
HAI-KUWAI, (zachi-motoru.) — suru, to go about, wander about, prowling about.
HAI-MIGO, n. The fictitious name subscribed to a Hai-kai.
HAI-OSHI, n. A small shovel.
HAI-REI, a. The worship of a divine being. Kami wo — suru, to worship God.
HAI-RI, — suru, to dispense, to apportion. — suru, to distribute, to dispense.
HAI-ISHA, n. A dentist.
HAI-SHAKU, (o harū mō su.) Borrowing. — suru, to borrow. Haishaku kin, borrowed money.
HAI-SHI. — suru, to abolish, annul, to cause to cease, abrogate.
HAI-SHO, n. A place of banishment.
HAI-SÔ. — suru, to scatter and flee away defeated.
HAI-YÖ, n. Pulmonary consumption.
HAI, n. Shame, disgrace, reproach. — wo kaku, to be put to shame.
HAI-RI, — suru, -ta. To be ashamed, to feel ashamed, to be abashed.
HAI KAMU, n. Ginger.
HAI-KARI, — suru, -ta, i. v. To burst or split open, spread open.
HAI-KIKE, — suru, -ta, i. v. To burst or split open from inside pressure.
HAI-KI, n. A spring, a jerk, snap.
HAI-KEKU, i. v. To jerk, to snap, to cause to move with a sudden spring, or bound. Yubi wo —, to fillip, to snap the finger.
HAI-KI-GANE, n. The hammer of a gunlock; a spring.
HAI-MARI, n. The beginning, commencement, origin.
HAI-MARI, — suru, -ta, i. v. To be begun, commenced, originated.
HAI-ME, n. The beginning, the first of anything, the origin, the commencement.
HAI-ME, — suru, -ta, i. v. To begin, to commence.
HAI-METE, adv. For the first time, at first.
HAI-RAI, i. v. To feel ashamed, to be bashful.
HAI-JISHIME, — suru, -ta, i. v. To make another feel ashamed, to disgrace.
HAKA, n. A grave, tomb.
HAKA. This word is only used in com-
pounds; as, Haka-ga-yuku, to do quickly, to be expeditious. Haka-ga-yukanu, to be slow, not to do rapidly.

HAKABA, n. A cemetery.

HAKABAKASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Quick, active, speedy.

HAKACHI, n. A cemetery, grave-yard.

HAKADORASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Hakadoru. To hasten, quicken, to forward, or cause to do with dispatch.

HAKADORI,-ru,-otta, i. v. To be quick, make speed, prompt, active. Hakadoradzu, to be slow.

HAKAI (imashime wo yaburu). Breaking the commandments of Buddha.

HAKA-JIRUSHI, n. A tombstone.

HAKAMA, n. The loose trousers worn by Samurai. Wara no —, the loose bark around a stem of wheat.

HAKAMAGI, n. The ceremony of putting on the hakama for the first time, at the age of five years.

HAKA-MAIRI, n. Visiting the tombs for worship.

HAKAMA-JI, n. The cloth of which HAKAMA are made.

HAKA-MORI, n. The keeper of a cemetery, a sexton.

HAKANAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Frail, fleeting, evanescent, transient, insignificant, mean, trivial. Hakanakuru, to die, or pass away before its time. Hakanakuki yiyuru, to vanish quickly away.

HAKARADZU, adv. Unexpectedly, suddenly.

HAKARAI,-ru,-atta, i. v. To transact, manage, negotiate, to do.

HAKARAI, n. Management, administration, transacting.

HAKARI, n. A weighing-beam, scales, steelyard. — no fundo, the weight of a steelyard. — no sao, the beam of a steelyard. — no o, the cord by which scales are suspended. — no me, the marks on a steelyard.

HAKARI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To weigh, to measure, to estimate, calculate, to reckon; to plot, contrive; to consult; to deceive, take in, cheat. Impose on. Tsumorihakaru, to estimate, reckon.

HAKARI-GOTO, n. A plan, scheme, artifice, device, stratagem.

HAKARI-KIRI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To level off the top of anything measured, to make even with the measure, to strike.

HAKARI-MUSHI, n. A caterpillar.

HAKARI-YA, n. A maker of scales.

HAKASE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To cause to vomit, or spit out; to make flow out, to discharge; sell off; to make put on, to make to swept.

HAKASE, n. The title of a learned man, a professor.

HAKA-WARA, n. A cemetery.

HAKE,-ru,-ta. Can spit, or vomit.

HAKE, ru,-ta. Can wear, or put on. Kono monohiki wa hakeru ka, can you wear these trowsers?

HAKE,-ru,-ta. Can sweep. Yoku hakeru hoki, a broom that sweeps well.

HAKE, n. A brush made of bristles, the Japanese cue. Nori-bake, a paste-brush.

HAKE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be sold off, cleared out, as goods.

HAKE, n. The sale or demand for goods. — ga yoi, in good demand.

HAKA-KATA, n. Demand, sale or market for goods. — ga oku, the demand is great.

HAKE-KUCHI, n. Demand, sale, market.

HAKI-kU-ita, i. v. To spit. Vomit. Tsubaki wo —, to spit.

HAKI-kU-ita, i. v. To wear, to put anything on the feet or legs.

HAKI-kU-ita, i. v. To hang from the belt. Tachi wo —, to gird on the sword.

HAKI-kU-ita, i. v. To sweep, brush. Gomi wo hangi-dasu, to sweep out the dirt.

HAKI-dAME, n. A place where dirt and rubbish are thrown.

HAKI-dASHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To spit out, vomit up; to utter, speak; to sweep out.

HAKI-HAKI, adv. Smart, quick, active in doing; plain, distinct.

HAKI-kAKE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To spit upon. To sweep upon.

HAKIKI. Influential, having authority, weight of character.

HAKI-MONO, n Shoes, articles worn on the feet.

HAKI-VOSE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To sweep together, to collect by sweeping.

HAKKA, n. Peppermint.

HAKKAN, n. The silver pheasant.

HAKKAN. — suru, to sweat, perspire. — sai, diaphoretic medicines.

HAKKIRI, adv. Clear, plain, distinct; clean; perfectly.

HAKKO. Going, starting for any place. Yedo ye itsu — itashimasu ka.

HAKKO. — suru, to become prevalent, come into fashion.

HAKO, n. A box, chest. — ni tsumeru, to pack in a box. Hako iri musume, a young girl who is carefully kept at home.
HAK. *suru*—, to go to stool, to obey the calls of nature.

HAKOBASE,-*ru,-ta. To make or order another to convey, or transport.

HAKOKU,-*bu,-ndu. *I. v.* To transport, to convey, to move from one place to another. *Nimotsu wo June de.—*

HAKOBI, *n.* Transportation, conveyance; moving. *Ichi nin de ichi qui hoko-bi wa dono kurai, how much can one man carry in a day?*

HAKOBI-TE, *n.* A porter, carrier, coolie.

HAKOROMO, *n.* The Achillea or milfoil.

HAKOSEKO, *n.* A paper veil.


HAKU-CHÔ, *n.* The swan.

HAKU-CHÔ, *n.* A white porcelain bottle.

HAKU-GAKU (*hiroku manabu*). *Ex-
tensively learned, versed in literature.*

HAKU-HIYÔ (*usuki kôri*), *n.* Thin ice. *— wo fumi no gotoku.*

HAKU-JÔ. Without natural affections, unfeeling, callous, cruel; insincere, false-hearted.

HAKUJÔ, *n.* Confession. *— suru,* to confess, acknowledge.

HAKU-MAKU, *n.* The white or sclerotic coat of the eye.

HAKU-NAI-SHÔ, *n.* Cataract of the eye.

HAKU-RAI, *n.* Foreign productions.

HAKU-RATSU, *n.* A horse doctor.

HAKU-RAN (*hiroku miru*). Extensively acquainted with books and things, very learned.

HAKU-RAN-KUWAI, *n.* An exhibition of rare and curious things; an exposition.

HAKU-SEKKO, *n.* A kind of confection-
ary.

HAKU-ISHIKI (*hiroku shiru*), *n.* A learned man, a philosopher.

HAKU-YA, *n.* A gold-beater.

HAMA, *n.* The sea beach, or coast.

HAMA-BE, *n.* The sea-coast.

HAMA-GURI, *n.* A clam.

Hamanashi, *n.* A cranberry.

HAMARI,—*ru,-ita, i. 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 on the fin-

HAN. *suru*—, to return, go back, to be contrary, opposed to.

HAN (*kayeru*). *— suru,* to return, go back, to be contrary, opposed to.

HAN (lit. a fence, hedge, or enclosure), a Daimiate, or clan.

HAN, *n.* A seal, stamp; a block for printing. *— wo suru,* to print. *— wo osu,* to stamp, seal.
HANA, (hajime,) n. The first, beginning.

Hana, n. The nose; mucus of the nose, snot. — no ana, the nostrils. — no saki, the tip of the nose. — suji, the contour of the nose — wo kamu, to blow the nose. — ga tare, to run at the nose. Yama no —, a bluflf or spur of a mountain.

Hana, n. A flower, blossom, the plumula of malt. — no uete, the calyx of a flower. — no tsubomi, a flower bud. — no kuki, the germ of a flower. — no jiku, the stem of a flower. — wo ikeru, to keep flowers alive in water. Hana no sugata, a beautiful shape.

Hana, n. A present of money, clothes, etc., made to a wrestler, play-actor, musician, dancing girl, etc., in admiration of their performances.

Hana-arashi, n. Forcing the air violently through the nose, snorting.

Hana-banashi, -ki, -ku, a. Beautiful, handsome, glorious, splendid, admirable.

Hana-basami, n. Flower scissors.

Hana-bi, n. Fireworks.

Hana-bira, n. The petals of a flower.

Hana-chi, -tsu, -tta, t. v. To let go, set free, liberate.

Hana-dzura, n. Tip of the nose.

Hana-gai, n. The nose-ring for oxen.

Hana-gami, n. Paper for wiping or blowing the nose, nose-paper. Hana-gami-bukuro, the wallet in which paper for wiping the nose is carried.

Hana-gawa, n. The part of the bridge which crosses the nose, the nose-strap.

Hana-ge, n. The hair in the nostrils.

Hana-hada, adv. Very, extremely, exceedingly.

Hana-hadashi, -ki, -ku, a. Extreme, utmost, excessive.

Hana-hiri, -ru, -ta, t. v. To sneeze.

Hana-hiyu, n. The portulacca.

Hana-ike, n. A flower vase.

Hana-iki, n. Nose-breathing.

Hana-iro, n. A blue color.

Hana-jii, n. Bleeding at the nose.

Hana-kago, n. A flower-basket.

Hana-kami, -mu-da, t. v. To blow the nose; mostly used in the form of Hana wo kamu.

Hana-kuso, n. The hard mucus which collects in the nose.

Hana-nami, n. The order or arrangement of the teeth. — ga yoi, has a fine set of teeth.

Hana-mi, n. Looking at flowers.

Hana-mizo, n. The furrow in the upper lip under the nose.

Hana-mori, n. The keeper of a flower-garden.

Hana-muke, n. A present to a bride, to a person setting out on a journey, or to one who has returned to his home.

Hana-muko, n. A bride-groom.

Hana-o, n. The thong, or strap by which sandals are fastened to the feet.

Hana-o-dzure, n. Chased by the thong of the sandal.

Hana-re, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be separated, apart, sundered, removed; to be loose; to leave, to separate from, to part. Uma ga hanareta, the horse is loose. Oya wo hanarete hoko wo suru, to leave one's parents and go out to service. Hanare-gatashi, hard to part. Hanarenu-naka, indissoluble relation.

Hana-re-banare, adv. Separated, apart, scattered.

Hana-re-jima, n. A solitary island, an island far away from the main land.

Hana-re-ma, n. A stray horse, a loose horse.

Hana-re-ya, n. A house apart or distant from others.

Hana-sae, -ru, -ta. To let or make another speak.

Hana-shi, -su, -ta, t. v. To let go, to set free, to loosen, liberate, let off, to discharge, let fly. Teppe wo —, to fire a gun. Me hanasadzu miru, to look without taking off the eyes.

Hana-ishi, -su, -ta, t. v. To say, to utter, speak, talk, tell. Haha ye itte hanase, go and tell your mother.


Hana-shi-al, -au, -atta, i. v. To talk together, to converse.

Hana-shika, n. A story-teller, one who makes a living by narrating stories.

Hana-shiru, n. Thin mucus from the nose.

Hana-take, n. A nasal polypus.
HAN-TARE, n. A snotty nose.
HANA-TSUUKURI, n. A maker of artificial flowers; a flower gardener.
HANA-UTA, n. Singing in a low voice, humming a tune.
HANA-YA, n. A florist, a seller of flowers.
HANAYAKA, a. Beautiful, handsome, elegant, gay, showy.
HANA-YOME, n. A bride.
HANA-ZAKARI. Full bloom. — ni natta, to be in full bloom.
HANDA, n. An in block).
HAN-DAI, n. A dining-table.
HAN-DAN, n. Half a piece of cloth.
HAN-DAN — suru, to judge and decide upon, to try a case at law, to explain, to solve, to interpret. Yume w-o —, to interpret a dream. Nazo wo —, to solve a riddle.
HANDO, n. A bucket for carrying rice.
HANE, n. A wing, a feather, the paddles of a paddle-wheel.
HANE, n. The oblique down stroke of a Chinese character.
HANE, n. Particles of mud spattered about.
HANE-ru-ta, i. v. To prance, to flounce, to bound, to leap, to spring, to bounce; to spatter, splash about. Kubi wo —, to cut off the head. Ni w-o —, to throw goods overboard. Hane-agaru, to spring, to leap, or to bound up. Mari ga —, the ball bounces. Hane-kakeru, to splash, to spatter. Hane-kayeru, to spring, to bounce, or to leap back, to rebound. Hane-kuyesu, to make rebound. Hane-mawaru, to prance, to leap, to bound, or to dance around. Hane-nokeru, to throw out, or to jerk out. Hane-oku, to jump or to spring up.
HANE-BASHI, n. A draw-bridge.
HANE-DZUKUROI, n. Preparing to fly.
HANE-GUKI, n. A quill.
HANE-TSUCHI, n. Clay.
HANE-TSURUBE, n. A well-bucket swung on the end of a pole.
HAN-GEN, n. Deducting the half, half-price.
HAN-GETSU, n. Half a month, half-moon, or semicircular in shape.
HAN-GI, n. A block for printing. — shi, a block-cutter.
HANGI-YA, n. A block-cutter.
HAN-GIYAKU, n. Rebellion, treason, treachery. — nin, a traitor.
HAN-GIVOD, n. A seal-mark, the impression left by a seal.
HANIKAMI-mu-nada, i. v. To feel shy, timid or diffident.
HAN-JA, n. A judge, critic.
HAORI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To put over loosely (as a coat).

HAPP, Eight times eight; sixty-four.

HAPP, n. A kind of coat.

HAPPYÔZAI, n. A diaphoretic medicine.

HAPPÔ. Eight sides, all about. Shi-hô happô, on all sides.

HAPPURI, n. Armor for covering the forehead, a frontlet.

HARA, n. A moor, prairie, a wild uncultivated region.

HARA, n. The belly, abdomen; mind, conscience, heart. — ga tatsu, to be angry. — ga heru, to be hungry.

Shita hara, the hypogastric region.

Yoko-hara, the side of the belly. Hara no nai, pusillanimous. Hara no doki, magnanimous.

HARA-ATE, n. A cloth worn over the chest and belly; armor for covering the abdomen.

HARABAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To lie on the belly.

HARA-DACHI, n. Anger.

HARA-GAWARI, n. Different mother, but the same father. — no kiyôdai, half-brothers.

HARA-GOMORI, n. Pregnancy, gestation, in utero.

HARA-GONASHI, n. Promoting digestion.

HARA-GURO. — na, ill-tempered, cross-grained, churlish, surly.

HARA-HARA-TO, adv. The sound of rustling, as of silk, or of leaves blown by the wind; the appearance of tears dropping, or of crying.

HARAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To clear away, drive away, expel, to pay. Kanjô wo —, to settle an account. Harai-dasu, to drive out, expel. Harai-komu, to sweep into (as a pan).

HARAI, n. A payment. — wo suru.

HARAI, n. Sintoo prayers. — wo yomu.

HARA-ITAMI, n. Colic, belly-ache.

HARA-KAKE, n. A cloth covering tied over the chest and abdomen.

HARA-KARA, n. Brother or sister, born of the same mother.

HARA-KUDARI, n. A diarrhoea, bowel-complaint.

HARA-MAKI, n. Armor for the abdomen.

HARAMASE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To cause to conceive, impregnate.

HARAM, n. A cloth tied over the abdomen.

Harami,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be pregnant, to conceive, to be with child. Harami onna, a pregnant woman. Haramanu kusuri, medicine to prevent conception.

Harami-dzuki, month of conception.

HARAMI, n. Pregnancy, conception.

HARA-OBI, n. A belly-band.

HARARAGO, n. Fish-roe.

HARASE,-ru,-ta. To cause another to spread.

HARASHI,-su,-tu, t. v. To clear away, drive away, dispel; to swell.

HARA-SUJI-NA, a. Laughable, ridiculous.

HARA-WATA, n. The bowels, intestines.

HARAI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be cleared away, dispelled; clear, open, without concealment, public. Ame ga —, the rain has cleared off.

HARAI,-ru,-ta, i. v. Swollen. Hare-agaru, to swell up.

HARE, n. A swelling. Hare ga hiita, the swelling is gone down.

HARE-BARE, adv. Clear, bright, open, unclouded, easy in mind.


HAREGI, n. Dress-clothes worn on special occasions.

HARE-MONO, n. A swelling, boil.

HARE-NA, n. Fine, grand, illustrious, eminent, heroic, public.

HARETSU. — suru, to burst, explode, blow-up. — dama, a bomb-shell.

HAREYAKANA, a. Clear, unclouded, bright; cleared, open. — tenki, clear weather.

HARI, n. A needle; pin; thorn. — wo bo ni tu, to exaggerate, magnify. — no me, the eye of a needle. — no saki, the point of a needle.

HARI, n. The heavy beams in a roof.

HARI, n. Crystal, glass.

HARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To paste over, nail over, spread over. Ita wo —, clapboard. Atama wo —, to slap the head, (fig.) to take a certain percentage from the wages of those whom one has aided in finding employment, to squeeze.

HARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To stretch, spread, open, extend, to display, exhibit; to boast. (i. v.) To be swollen, distended. Mise wo —, to display the wares of a shop. Omote wo —, to endeavor to keep up appearances. Iji wo —, to be obstinate. Ki wo —, to strain every nerve.

HARI-au, to rival, to vie with each other, emulate. Hari-dasu, to jut out, protrude, swell out, stretch out. Hari-komu, to stretch. Hari-sakeru, to tear by stretching, or expanding. Hari-yaburu, to tear by stretching.


HARI-FUDA, n. A placard, handbill.

HARI-GAMI, n. A note pasted to a communication, and containing the reply to its inquiry, a placard.

HARI-GANE, n. Wire,
HAR

Hari-i, n. A needle doctor, one who performs acupuncture.
Hari-ita, n. The board on which the clothes are stretched and dried after washing.
Hari-me, n. The edge or seam formed by joining paper together.
Hari-nedzumi, n. A porcupine.
Hari-nuki, n. Articles made of a kind of papier-mache.
Hari-tsuke, n. Punishment by crucifixion and spearing.
Hari-tsuke,-ru,-ta, t. v. To paper, to paste over with paper.
Hari-ya, n. A needle-maker.
Haru, n. The spring.
Haru-baru, adv. Far, distant. — to kuru, to come from afar.
Haru-ko, n. A silk-worm that breeds but once a year.
Harumeke, -ku,-ita, i. v. Spring-like, having the appearance of spring.
Haru-same, n. Spring rains.
Hasami,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be between two other things. Ha noaida uwo no hone ga hasamatta, a bone has got between the teeth.
Hasami, n. Scissors.
Hasami,-mu,-nda, t. v. To take, place, or hold between two other things. Hashi de uwo wo —, to take fish with chop-sticks. Hon wo waki no shita ni —, to hold a book under the arm.
Hasami-bako, n. A black box fixed to each end of a pole, and carried over the shoulder, used only by persons of rank; the mumps.
Hasami-ire,-ru,-ta, t. v. To take up with sticks and put in; to interleaf, interline.
Hasami-ki, -ru,-ita, t. v. To cut with scissors.
Hasami-uchi, n. An attack on each flank at the same time. — ni suru.
Hase,-ru,-ta, t. v. To ride fast, to cause to run; to hasten, urge on. Uma wo —, to gallop or run a horse. Hase-atsumaru, to ride together, to assemble by riding together, to run together. Hase-chigau, to ride and miss, to ride past each other. Hase-kayeru, to ride or run back, to gallop back. Hase-kayesu, to cause to ride back, to send back in haste. Hase-kilaru, to come fast on horse-back, to come in haste. Hase-mairu, to run and go. Hase-mawaru, to ride fast or run around, to gallop around. Hase-mukau, to ride fast to meet, to gallop opposite to, to run to meet. Hase-tsuku, to ride, gallop, or run and overtake.
Hase-mono, n. Anything in one's way, obstruction, impediment.
Ha-sen, n. A shipwreck.
Hashi, n. A bridge. — no ran-kan, the rail of a bridge, Ippon-bashi, a bridge made of one stick.
Hashi, n. Chop-sticks. — de hasamun, to take up with chop-sticks.
Hashi, n. The bill of a bird.
Hashi, n. The edge, margin, brink, side, end, extremity; a small piece, fragment. Ito no, — the end of a thread. Hashi-jika, near the edge.
Hashi-bami, n. The filbert tree. — no mi, a filbert.
Hashi-bashi, n. Four sides, extreme or distant parts.
Hashi-bune, n. A small boat.
Hashi-dzune, n. The foot of a bridge, the place where a bridge joins on to the land.
Hashigo, n. A ladder, stairs. — no ko, the rungs of ladder.
Hashi-gui, n. The wooden piles which support a bridge.
Hashi-ita, n. Floor of a bridge.
Hashika, n. The beard of wheat.
Hashika, n. The measles.
Hashi-kake, n. A mediator, go-between.
Hashi-kake,-ru,-ta, t. v. To unload, or take out cargo from a ship by boat-loads. Ni wo —, to unload goods.
Hashi-ke-bune, n. A cargo-boat.
Hashikoi,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Shrewd, wise, sagacious, clever, active, smart, cunning.
Hashi-mori, n. The guard of a bridge, a bridge-keeper.
Hashio, n. The tartar that collects about the teeth.
Hashira, n. A post, pillar, column; the numeral for gods. Hashira kakushi, pictures or inscriptions hung against the pillars of a house to hide them.
Hashirashi,-su,-ta. To make to run or sail. Midsu wo waki ye —, to make the water flow off to one side.
Hashiri, n. The first fruits, or first-caught
fish of the season, first goods; the running, flow, movement.

Hashiri-gaki, n. Fast writing, a running hand.

Hashiri-ji, n. Bleeding piles.

Hashiri-ku-rabe, n. A trial of fleetness, a race.

Hashita, n. A fraction, fragment, an imperfect part. — ni naru, to be imperfect, broken, insufficient.

Hashita-me, or Hashita, n. A female servant.

Hashitanai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Low, mean, of humble condition.

Hashiyagashi,-su,-ta. To cause to dry.

Hashiyagi,-su,-ida, i. v. To be dry, arid, parched.

Hashiyagi, n. Dryness, aridity.

Hasho-fu, n. Lockjaw, tetanus.

Hashori,-ru,-ta, t. v. To shorten, to reduce in length, abbreviate; to portion.

Shiri wo — , to tuck up the skirt of the long coat, by sticking it under the girdle. Kai-mono wo — , to cheat or defraud a person for whom one is buying anything, by charging more than it cost.

Hashori, a. The tuck or shortening made in the skirts by girding them under the belt.

Ha-son, n. (yabure sokonau). Broken, damaged, injured. — suru, to damage, injure.

Ha-san, n. The rule of division in arithmetic.

Hashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To cause to go out, or issue forth, burst forth, send forth, to rouse, excite, to open out (as a flower), manifest, to display, appear, to produce, give rise to, develop; to flash out. Toki no koye wo — , to raise a shout.

Hashi-to, adv. The sound made by the breath in striking, chopping, or in making any violent exertion. — utsu.

Hasu, n. The lotus plant. — no ike, a lotus pond.

Hasuji, n. Fistula in ano.


Hata, n. A flag, ensign. — no sao, a flag-staff.


Hata, n. The side, near by. Ido no hata ye, to the side of the well. Hata no kito, bystanders.

Hatachi. Twenty years old.

Hatago, n. Stopping to rest and lunch while traveling; the fare charged for lodging. Hiru-hatago, stopping to lunch at noon. — wa ikura, how much is the fare?

Hata-goya, n. An inn, hotel.

Hata-hata, n. A grasshopper.

Hata-hi-ro, n. Seven fathoms, = 28 feet.

Hata-jirushi, n. A flag, ensign.


Hataki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To beat with a stick, to strike.

Hata-mata, conj. Again, moreover.

Hata-keki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To thunder, to make a loud noise.

Hata-ori-me, n. A female weaver.

Hata-kashi,-su,-ta. To make or set to work, to employ; to conjugate.

Hata-ki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To work, to labor, to do, commit, to move, to act, perform. Yoku hataraiire ikura, what is the lowest you can sell it at?

Hata-ki, n. Action, movement, working, operation, deed, function, conjugation.

Hata-ki-koto-ba, n. A verb.

Hatarai,-ru,-ita, t. v. To demand payment, to dun.

Hata-saku, n. The products of the farm, the crop.

Hata-sashi, n. A standard-bearer, color-sergeant.

Hata-shi,-su,-ta, t. v. To finish, to end, complete, fulfil, perform.

Hata-shi, n. A maker of flags or ensigns.

Hata-shite, adv. In the end, ultimately. — in tori ni natta, it turned out just as I said.

Hata-shi-ai,-au,-atta, t. v. To finish or kill each other.

Hata-ta-gami, n. A clap of thunder and lightning.

Hata-ta-ki, n. Clapping the wings.

Hata-to, adv. The sound of clapping the hands or of a sudden blow. — to wo utsu.

Hataye. Twenty fold.

Hate. Exclam. of surprise, or perplexity.

Hate, n. The end, termination, result, conclusion, extremity. — wa dō naru ka shire-nai, I don’t know what the result may be. Hate nashi, without end.

Hate,-ru,-ta, i. v. To end, terminate, conclude; to die. Biyō-nin ga hateta, the sick man is dead. Tsuki-hateta, entirely used up.

Hateshi, n. The end, termination, conclusion, limit.

Hato, n. A dove, pigeon. Yama bato, a wild pigeon.
HATOBÀ, n. A piet, wharf, a landing.
HATO-MUNE, n. Chicken-breasted.
HATSU, n. A numeral used in counting the discharge of guns. *Hatsu*, one discharge, or one gun. *Nishatsu suru*, to fire two guns.


HATSU-BÔ, n. A blistering plaster.
HATSU-DAKE, n. A kind of edible mushroom.

HATSU-DATSU, — *suru*, to be an adept in, to become expert or skilful.

HATSUKA. Twentieth day of the month; twenty days.
HATSUKA-NEDZUMI, n. A mouse.


HATSUMEIRASHI, -ki,-ku. Having an intelligent look.

HATSU-O, n. The first fruits offered to the gods. — *wo ageru*.

HATSURI, -ru,-ta, t. v. To hew, cut with a broad-axe or adze, to chip off, clip off.

HATSU-YURI, n. Fritillaria Thunbergi. A man with some clever artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth. — *wo kakeru*.

HATTO, n. Law, ordinance, a prohibition. *Go-hatto*, it is contrary to law. — *no shomotsu*, a prohibited book.

HA-UCHIWA, n. A feather-fan.

HA-UTA, n. A kind of vulgar song.

HAWASHI, -su,-ta. To make to creep or crawl. *Ko wo*.

HAYA, n. A small river fish.

HAYA, adv. Already; with a neg. no longer. *Ima wa haya nagaruru machinashi*, there is now no way of escape. *Haya itte shimatta*, he has already gone.

HAYA, n. An express, a courier.

HAYA. Fast, quick, swift, soon, early.

HAYA-ASHI. Swift-footed.

HAYA-BAYA-TO, adv. Quickly, soon, early.

HAYA-BIKIYAKU, n. An express post.

HAYA-DAYORI, n. Quick mode of communication, early opportunity.

HAYA-FUNE, n. A fast boat, a clipper ship.

HAYA-GAKI, n. Fast writing.

HAYA-GANE, n. An alarm bell, fire-bell.

HAYAGÔ, n. A cartridge.


HAYAKU suru, to do quickly.

HAYA-ITO, n. The band or cord of a wheel.

HAYAMARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be quick, or fast; to be hasty, rash, precipitate.

HAYAME, n. Hastening parturition. — *no kusuri*, medicines which hasten labor. — *no go-fu*, a charm swallowed to hasten labor.

HAYAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To hasten, quicken, accelerate, to urge on; to hurry, precipitate.

HAYA-MICHI, n. A near way.

HAYA-NAWA, n. A cord carried by policemen to bind criminals with.

HAYA-O, n. The rope used in sculling a boat; the band of a wheel.

HAYA-OKE, n. A ready-made tub in which paupers are buried.

HAYA-OKI, n. Early rising.

HAYARASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Hayari. To make popular, fashionable, or prevalent.

HAYARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be prevalent, popular, fashionable, to be in general favor; ardent, impetuous, eager, vehement. *Hayari-yamai*, a prevalent disease, epidemic. *Hayari-gami*, a popular god. *Hayari-kotoba*, a popular word.

HAYARI-O, n. Impetuous, daring, heroic.

HASASA, n. Quickness, swiftness, earliness, celerity.

HAYASE, n. A swift current, rapids.

HAYASHI, n. A wood, forest.

HAYASHI, n. A band of music, an orchestra. — *mone*, musical instruments. — *wo suru*, to make music. — *kata*, musicians.

HAYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To play on musical instruments; to praise, flatter. *Uta wo hayasu*.

HAYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To let or make to grow long; to grow.

HAYASHI,-su,-tu, t. v. To cut, chop, to slice.

HAYASHI-TATE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To play on musical instruments, to make music; to rouse up, excite.

HAYATE, n. A tempest, gale, storm of wind.

HAYA-UCHI, n. An express, swift messenger.

HAYA-USO. A slip of the tongue, a white lie, fib.
HAYA-WASA, n. Sleight of hand tricks, legerdemain.
HAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To grow, sprout up. *Kabi ga hayeta*, it has moulded.
HAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pile up, to arrange in a pile. *Tawara wo* —.
HAYE-GIWA, n. The edge or border of the hair.
HAYE-SAGARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. Growing downward.
HAYŌ. Same as hayaku. *O hayō gozarimasu*, you are early, this is contract-ed to, *O hayō*, good morning.
HAZAMA, n. Port-holes, embrasures.
HAZE, n. The name of a fish.
HAZE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To burst open, as a fruit, or as parched corn.
HAZE, n. Rice bursted by roasting.
HE, n. A fart. — *wo* *hiru*, to break wind.
HE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pass, to spend time, to live through; to pass from one place to another, move along, pass by.
HE-AGARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To pass from a lower rank or condition to a higher, to rise, advance.
HEBARI-TSUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To stick, adhere.
HEBI, n. A snake, serpent.
HEBI-ICHIGO, n. A tasteless kind of strawberry.
HEBI-TSUKAI, n. A serpent-charmer, one that plays with snakes.
HECHAMOKURE, or HECHI WO MAKURU. Confused, bewildered, disconcerted.
HECHIMA, n. The snake gourd.
HEDA-HEDA, a. Separated, distant, not friendly.
HEDATARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be separated, apart, asunder, distant, reserved.
HEDATE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To leave, separate from, part from; to interpose, place between; separated by, severed. *Iye wo* *hedatete tabi ni ori*, he has left home on a journey. *Hedate* *gokoro*, estranged, alienated.
HEDATE, n. A partition, distinction, separation, difference, reserve, restraint.
HEDO, n. Eructation of food. — *wo* *haku*, to eject food from the stomach.
HEDOMODO, — *suru*, to be confused, bewildered, to stand not knowing what to do, to be in a quandary.
HEDZURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To cut or clip off a part, to clip off, to dock; to pilfer, abstract, to take by stealth a little from a quantity. *Dai wo* *hedzutte* *shō* *ni* *tassu*, *Hedzuri-toru*, to abstract.
HEGASHI,-ru,-ta, caust. of Hegu, to tear off, strip off.
HEGE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be stripped off, peeled off.
HEGI-gu,-ida, t. v. To strip off, peel off, split off.
HEI, exclam. = yes.
HEI, n. Even, level, plain, common, or binary, usual, peaceful, tranquil. *Tai* *hei*, long peace. — *mi*, the common people. — *miyaku*, usual state of the pulse. — *san*, a natural parturition.
HEI, n. The cut paper suspended in a *Miya* to represent the Kami. *Go-hei*, id.
HEI-AN, n. Peace, tranquility, freedom from sickness, calamity or trouble.
HEI-CHI, n. Level ground or country, a plain.
HEI-CHÔ. — *suru*, to conceal or veil an idol from the sight of the public.
HEIDA, n. A bamboo withe, or strip.
HEIDON, — *suru*, to devour, swallow up, to subjugate, conquer.
HEI-FUKU, *(tsune no kimono)*. n. Common, usual or every-day clothes.
HEI-FUKU. — *suru*, to bow low, to prostrate one's self.
HEI-JI, n. A pitcher, bottle.
HEI-JI, *(tairage osameru)*. — *suru*, to quell, subdue, to tranquilize, to quiet.
HEI-JITSU. Common, usual, ordinary, customary, habitual; always, constant-ly.
HEI-KI, n. Calm, tranquil, undisturbed in mind, equanimity, composure, cool-ness.
HEI-KIN. — *suru*, to make equal or even, equalize; to balance, to average.
HEI-KO, *(kuchi wo tojiru)*. — *suru*, to shut the mouth, to be silenced or de-feated in argument.
HEI-KUWA, *(taikakari yawaragi)*. — *suru*, to equalize and harmonize, to regulate.
HEI-MON, *(mon wo tojiru)*. — *suru*, to imprison in one's own house.
HEI-MOTSU, n. Presents of congratula-tion; marriage presents.
HEKIRAGASHI, -su,-ta, t. v. To show or make a display of any thing in order to tease or excite desire, to tantalize.

HEI-REI, n. Presents made on espousal, or on visits of ceremony.

HEI-SOKU, n. Paper fixed to the end of a stick and placed before the Kami.

HEI-SOKU, (toji fusagaru) — suru, to shut up, stop, up, close, obstruct.

HEI-TSUKUBARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To prostrate one’s self, to bow humbly to the ground.

HEI-WA, n. Peace, tranquility.

HEI-WA, n. Common colloquial, the language of the common people.

HEI-YU, n. Restoration to health, cured. — suru, to restore to usual health.

HEI-ZEI. Common, usual, ordinary, customary, habitual.

HEKI, n. A bent, peculiarity, propensity, peculiar habit, way or eccentricity.

HEKI-GIVOKU, n. A kind of precious stone of green color; jade.

HEKI-REKI, n. Flashing, glittering.

HEKI-VEKI. — suru, to shrink back in fear, to recoil.

HEKO-HEKO, adv. Pliant, limber, flexible.

HEKOMASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To indent, to pit, hollow.

HEKOMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be indent-ed, pitted, hollowed, worn into, (met.) to break down, give in, as one defeated.

HEKOMI, n. An indentation, a loss in measure or weight, a falling short. — ni natta, to be short in measure.

HEM-BEN. — suru, to repay, pay back, refund, make restitution.

HEM-BUTSU, n. An obstinate, bigoted person.

HE-MEGURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To travel about.


HEM-PAL. Returning the wine-glass.

HEM-PEN-TO, adv. In a fluttering manner; wavering. Hata — nabiku, the flag flutters in the wind.

HEM-PI. A remote country, retired, rural.

HEM-PÔ, n. Answer, reply; requital, revenge, vengeance.

HEM-PON-TO, adv. In a waving, fluttering manner. Hata hempon to kaze ni nabiku.

HEM-PUKU, n. A bat.

HEN, n. Part, region, place, locality, side. Kono-hen, this side, neighborhood, or region. Ano-hen, that side, that place.

HEN, n. A section, or book, a set of books under one cover. Ippen, ni-hen, san-ben. Ni hen me, the second book.

HEN. An unusual, extraordinary, or strange affair, accident. Hen-na koto. Tai-hea, a great, or dreadful event, a catastrophe. — shi, an unnatural death.

HEN, (tabi,) Numeral for times. Ippen, once. Ni-hen, twice. Sam-ben, three times. Iku — mo, how many times soever.

HENATSUCHI, n. A kind of black mud obtained from the beds of stagnant rivers or canals, and used for plastering.

HEN-GAI. — suru, to change, alter, retract.


HEN-I, n. A wonder, prodigy, a strange or unusual phenomenon. — ga aru.

HEN-JI, n. An answer, reply. — suru, to return answer, to reply.

HEN-JI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To change, alter, transform, to metamorphose. Ishi wo henjitsu kin to suru.

HEN-JI, (ka-wawu koto,) n. An unusual or strange event, a wonder.

HEN-JÔ. — suru, to return, send back, repay to a superior.

HEN-KAKU. — suru, to alter, reform, to change. Okite wo —.

HEN-KIYAKU. — suru, to pay back, return, restore.

HEN-KUTSU. Bigoted, dogmatic, formal, stiff in manner. — na kito.

HEN-KUWA, n. Change, alteration, transformation, variation, vicissitude, metamorphosis, — suru, to change, vary.

HEN-NÔ, n. Camphor.

HEN-NÔ. — suru, to return, send back, restore, pay back.

HENOKO, n. Membrum virile.

HEN-REI. — suru, to return a compliment, make a present in return.

HEN-REKI. — suru, to travel about.

HEN-SAI. To return, repay, restore, give back.


HEN-SHIN, n. Change of mind or purpose.

HEN-SHIN. — suru, to return, send back.

HEN-SHÔ. Obstinacy, bigotry, stubbornness; pertinacity.

HEN-TETSU. Utility, virtue, taste, good quality, always followed by mo nai.
HEN

Kono karashi nan no — mo nai, this mustard has not the least taste. Hen-to, n. Answer, reply. — suru, to answer, reply.


Herashī-su-ta, t. v. To lessen, diminish, reduce in number or bulk, curtail, abate. Iriyō wo —, to lessen expenses. Kui-herasu, to lessen by eating. Tsukai-herasu, to lessen by using.

Heri, n. A border, binding, edging. — wo toru, to make a border. Heri-tori-gosa, a mat with a binding.

Heri-ru-tta, i. v. To be lessened, diminished, abated, to wear or waste away. Kada ga hetta, the number is diminished. Hara ga —, to be hungry.


Heri-kudari-ru-tta, i. v. To humble one's self.

Hesaki, n. The prow or bow of a ship.

Heshi-su-ta, t. v. To diminish, lessen.

Heshi-su-ta, t. v. To press down, force down, to crush, to repress, subdue. Heshi-au, to push one's self forward before others. Heshi-oru, to break by pressing down, as across the knee. Heshi-tsukeru, to silence, to prevent from speaking.

Heshi-guchi, n. Shutting the mouth, keeping silent. — shite kito kenji nashi.

Heso, n. A ball of thread.

Heso, n. The navel. — no o, the navel string.

Heso-kuri-gane, n. Pin money, the small private earnings of the wife.

Heita, n. The calyx of the blossom which remains attached to the fruit. Heta, n. Unskilful, inexperienced, unused to, clumsy, bungling, awkward. Saiku ga — da, the work is badly done.

Hetabari-ru-tta, i. v. To bend down, to bow low. Hetabari-tsukeru, id.


Hetsukubari-ru-tta, i. v. To fawn, or act the sycophant, to bow and assent to every thing another says.

Hetsurai-au-tta, t. v. To flatten, to fawn upon, pay court to, to play the sycophant, to endeavor to please. Hito ni hetsurai. Hetsurai mono, a flatterer, a sycophant.

Hetsurai, n. Flattery, adulation, sycophancy.

Hettsui, n. A cooking range, kitchen furnace.

Heya, n. A room, apartment.

Heya-dzumi, n. A son who, though grown up, still lives with his parents.

Hi, n. The sun. — no de, the rising of the sun. — no iri, the setting of the sun.

Hi, n. Day.

Hi, n. Fire. — no te, the flame of a conflagration. — no mi, a fire look-out. — no miban, a fire watch. — ko, sparks of fire.

Hi, n. The longitudinal groove in a sword blade.

Hi, n. The spleen. Hi no zō, id.

Hi, n. Vermilion color. Hi-jiremen, red crapes.


Hi, (aradzu,) n. Evil, error, faults, defects, bad, wrong, not so. — wo utsu, to criticise. — ni ochiru, to be convicted of wrong. Ze to hi no wakarau mono, a person who does not know the difference between right and wrong. Hi yaku, out of office.

Hi, n. A water pipe, spout, trough, a faucet.

Hi, n. A weaver's shuttle. Hata no hi.

Hi, n. A monument, a stone tablet, a stone cut for lithographing. Seki ki, a stone monument. Hi no mei, the inscriptions on a monument.

Hi, (kuraberi). Comparison. — suru, to compare, match.

Hi, (kakusu). — suru, to hide, conceal.

Hi-ru-ta, i. v. Dried in the sun, to dry, to ebb, as the tide. Hi-kata, the dry beach, Hi-agaru, fully dried. Hi-mono, articles of food dried in the sun, particularly dried fish.

Hi-ru-ta, t. v. To winnow or clean grain by throwing it up in the air and catching it in a basket. Mi de kome wo hiru.

Hi-aburi, n. Punishment by burning at the stake. — ni suru.

Hi-ai, n. Several days, a number of days, time. — ga tatta, many days have elapsed.

Hi-agari-ru-tta, i. v. Dried up, arid, parched.

Hi-ashi, n. The rays of the sun. Mado kara hi-ashi ga sasu.

Hi-ba, n. Dried radish leaves.
HIBA, n. The Thujopsis Delabrata.
HIBABA, n. Great-grandmother.
HIBACHI, n. A brazier, or pan for holding hot coals.
HIBAN. Not on duty, off-duty. Kon-nichi hi-ban de gozarimasu.
HIBANA, n. A spark.
HIBARI, n. A sky-lark.
HIBASAMI, n. The cock of a gun, or the place where the match is held in a match-lock.
HIBASHI, n. Two iron rods used for taking up fire, tongs.
HIBI, n. Chaps, or cracks in the hands produced by cold. Te ni—ga kireta. Hibi-akagire, chapped and cracked.
HIBI, n. A crack, the cracked appearance of porcelain. Hibi-yaki, a kind of porcelain made to look as if cracked.
HIBI-NI, adv. Daily, every day.
HIBIKASE,-ru,-ta, caust. of Hibiki, to cause to reverberate.
HIBIKI,-ku,-ta, i. v. To echo, resound, reverberate; to extend, as an impulse, shock, or concussion. Hibiki wataru, to reverberate on every side.
HIBIKI, n. Sound, noise, report, echo, shock, concussion, a crack.
HIBISO, n. An inferior kind of raw silk made from the outside fibres of a cocoon.
HIBO. or HIMO, n. Cord, braid.
HIBOSHI. Dried in the sun; (met.), emaciated by starvation. Hiboshi-gaki, dried persimmons.
HIBU, n. Interest by the day. — de kane wakiru.
HIBUKURE, n. The blister from a burn.
HIBUN. Unbecoming one’s station, improper, unjust, unreasonable, disproportionate. — no furumai.
HIBUNE, n. A steamboat.
HIBURU, n. Daily shake of the ague.
HIBUSE, n. A charm to protect against fire.
HIBUTA, n. The cap that covers the pan of a matchlock.
HICHIKUDOU,-ki,-ku, a. Annoying or troublesome by saying over and over the same thing.
HICHIRIKI, n. A small pipe, or flageolette. — no shita, the reed of a flageolette.
HIDA, n. Plaits, folds. — wo toru, to plait.
HIDAI. Corpulent, fat.
HIDACHI,-tsu,-ita, i. v. To gradually improve, to grow better in health or larger in size. Akambio ga dan-dan hidatsu.
HIDACHI, n. The daily improvement, the daily growth.
HIDAMA, n. Will of the wisp, ignis fatuus, a ball of fire.
HIDARI, n. The left. — no te, the left hand.
HIDARI-GAME, n. A left position, or left guard, as in fencing.
HIDARI-GI, or HIDARI-GITCHO, n. Left-handed.
HIDARI-MAKI, n. Turning towards the left in winding.
HIDARI-MAYE, n. Buttoning on the left side, the right breast of the coat folded over the left.
HIDARI-NAWA, n. A rope made by twisting to the left.
HIDARU,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Hungry. Hidaruku nai, not hungry.
HIDARUGARI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To feel hungry.
HIDARUSA, n. The degree or state of hunger.
HIDASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To winnow, or clean by throwing up the grain with a shallow basket called a mi.
HIDEN, n. A secret, or private formula, art, or instruction which one has been taught by others, or which has come down in one’s family. — wo oshieru.
HIDERI, n. A drought. — doshi, a year of drought.
HIDO, n. Tools for striking fire, as flint, steel, tinder, etc.
HIDOU,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Hard, violent, intense, severe, grievous, cruel, outrageous, excessive, atrocious. Hidoku naru, to become severe.
HIDOKU, n. A sun dial.
HIDOKO, n. A fire-place.
HIDORI, ru,-ita, i. v. To dry by heating in a pan, to roast.
HIDORI, n. Selecting or fixing on a day. — wo suru.
HIDOSA, n. Severity, acrhoty, intensity, violence.
HIDZUMER, n. The hoof of an animal.
HIDZUMI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To tighten, straighten, contract.
HIDZUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. Bent, deviating from the right line, inclined, oblique, aslant, away, askew, crooked; warped, depraved, vicious.
HIFU, n. A kind of coat, worn by doctors, priests, or gentlemen who have retired from business.
HIFU (kawa, hadaye). The skin, texture and color of the skin.
HI-FUKI, n. A vessel into which tobacco ashes are blown from the pipe. —dake, a piece of bamboo used for blowing the fire.

HI-GAKE, n. Daily payments or contributions. Tana-chin wo — ni shite toru.

HI-KOTO, n. A mistake, error, something false, untrue, absurd; insincere in talking.

HI-GAMBANA, n. The Ornithoglum.

HI-GA-ME, n. Seeing incorrectly, an error of sight.

HI-GAMI, -mu, -nda, i. v. To be bent, crooked, warped; perverse, prejudiced, partial.

HI-GAN, n. The spring and autumnal equinox.

HI-GANAI, -ki, -ku, a. Poor, indigent, destitute. Higanai kurashi, living in indigence.

HI-GANAI-ICHI-NICHI. The whole day.

HI-GAN-ZAKURA, n. A kind of flowering cherry tree.

HI-GARA. The kind of day, as to lucky or unlucky. —ga yoi.

HI-GARAME, n. Squint-eyed.

HI-GASA, n. A parasol, sun-shade.

HI-GASHI, n. The east. —no hō. —no kata, eastern side. —muki, facing the east.

HI-GAYERI. Going and returning on the same day.

HI-GE, n. The beard. Uwa-ige, a mustache. Hō-ige, whiskers. Shiwa-ige, the beard on the chin.

HI-GE. Behaving in an humble manner, taking a low place; depreciating one’s self. Hige sugiru, to be over modest or humble.

HI-GI. —suru, to vilify, backbite, speak evil of, calumniate.

HI-GI (gi ni aradzu). Unjust, unreasonable, improper.

HI-GIRI, n. A fixed time, a set time. —wo suru, to set a time.

HI-GO, n. A long and slender slip of bamboo, used in making baskets.

HI-GO. Innocent, guiltless, not having done anything in a previous state of existence to bring down retribution in this life.

HI-GORO. Common, usual, for years past, habitual.

HI-GOTA, n. The property of enduring or resisting fire. —ga yoi, incombustible, fire-proof. —ga waru, easily consumed.

HI-GOTO-NI. adv. Daily, every day.

HI-GUCHI, n. The touch-hole of a gun.

HI-GURASHI, n. A kind of Cicada.

HI-GURE, n. Sunset, evening.

HI-GUWASHI, n. Dried fruit, a kind of confectionary.

HI-HAN. —suru, to criticise, to point out the defects, to animadvert upon; to speak evil of, vilify, find fault with.

HIHARA, n. The side of the abdomen.

HIHATSU, n. Cubeb.

HI-HI, n. The orang-outang.

HIHŌ. —suru, to speak evil of, slander, calumniate.

HIHABA, n. Great-great-grandmother.

HIHIDE, -ru-ta, i. v. To be luxuriant, to be elegant, splendid, excellent; to be eminent, glorious. Gaku ni hiideru, eminent in learning.

HIHII, n. Great-great-grandfather.

HIKI, n. Partiality, favoritism, prejudice. —wo suru, to be partial. —ni omō, to feel partiality.

HIHIMAGO, n. Great-great-grandson.

HIHIRU, n. The moth of a silkworm.

HIHI. The elbows. —wo magete makura to suru, to make a pillow of the arm.

HIJI, n. A secret.

HIJII, n. Great-grandfather.

HIJIKI, n. A wooden elbow, brace, a wooden knee.

HIJIKI, n. A kind of edible seaweed.

HIJIN, n. Death by starvation.

HIJIRI, n. A sage, one intuitively wise and good.

HIJI-TSUBO, n. A hook and staple hinge, a ball and socket joint.

HI-JÖ (tsune ni aradzu). Uncommon, unusual, strange, extraordinary.

HI-JÖ (kokoro aradzu). Without feeling, inanimate. U-jö hi-jö, animate and inanimate.

HI-JÖ-GI. n. A post used for showing the hour by its shadow.

HI-JUTSU, n. Secret art or skill.

HIKAGE, n. Sunlight, sunshine; shade. Hikage mono, one who, for some offence, is compelled to live in privacy.

HIKAKI, n. A fire-poker.

HIKAKU. —suru, to compare.

HIKAN, n. Marasmus.

HIKARAHI, -ru-ta, i. v. Dried and shriveled by the sun.

HIKARASE, -ru-ta. To cause to shine, to make bright.

HIKARE, -ru-ta. pass. of Hiku, to be led, to be treated with partiality, favored, drawn, tempted, influenced.

HIKARI, n. Light, lustre, radiance, refulgence, brightness, gloss, brilliancy, glitter; (met.), influence, power, virtue.

HIKARI, -ru-ta, i. v. To shine, to glitter, sparkle, glisten, glossy, bright, to
flash, gleam. *Hikari-wataru,* to glister on all sides. *Inazuma ga* —, the lightning flashes.

**Hikasare,**-ru,-ta, pass. of *Hikasu,* to be tempted, enticed, led astray.

**Hikata,** n. A dry sandy beach.

**Hi-katamari,**-ru,-ita, i. v. To be dry and baked by the sun.

**Hikaye,**-ru,-ta, t. v. To pull back, to draw back; to restrain one's self, refrain, to hold-back; to hold up, support; to check, to stop; to forbear; to jut down, to make a note of. *Kuchi wo* —, to refrain from speaking. *Hikayete hito wo tosu,* to step back and let another pass.

**Hikaye,** n. Entry, note, minute, or memorandum made as a voucher, anything kept in reserve, an heir, successor.

**Hikaye-bashira,** n. A prop.

**Hikaye-gaki,** n. A memorandum, a note, minute, voucher.

**Hikayeme,** n. Forbearance, self-restraint, moderation, temperance. — *ni suru,* to exercise moderation. *Banji — ni nasare,* be temperate in all things.

**Hike,** n. Retiring, withdrawing. — *wo toru,* to be defeated, or withdraw from a contest.

**Hike,-ru,-ta,** i. v. To withdraw, retire, leave off, to cheapen. *Nedan wa hikemasen,* I cannot cheapen it. *Hike-kuchi,* a way by which to retire.

**Hike-monono,** n. Articles sold by a pawnbroker.

**Hi-ken,** (hiraki miru). To open and read (a letter).

**Hikerakashi,-su,-ta,** To cause to shine; to display in order to cause another to feel envious.

**Hi-keshi,** n. A fire extinguisher; a fireman. — *gumi,* a fire company.

**Hike-sugi,-ru,-ta,** i. v. Retired, withdrawn, left.

**Hi-ketsu,** n. Constipation of bowels.

**Hiki,** n. Numeral, one. — *nii,* one piece of silk. *Hiyappiki,* one ichibu.

**Hiki,-ku,-ta,** t. v. To pull, draw, haul, drag, lead, tow; to retire, withdraw from, retreat; to stretch, prolong, extend, spread; to deduct, subtract; to quote, cite; to look for a word in a dictionary; to distribute; to saw, to grind; to play on a stringed instrument. *Koi wo* —, to draw a breath. *Yetsu wo* —, to draw a picture. *Koye wo* —, to utter a long sound. *Ato wo* —, to hold on, or prolong the doing of anything. *Kaze wo* —, to catch a cold. *Kiu-kin wo* —, to cut one's wages. *Nedan wo* —, to cheapen the price. *Mi wo* —, to retire.

**Hiki-age,-ru,-ta,** t. v. To draw up, to go up in price, to be promoted; to quote, cite.

**Hiki-al-au,-atta,** t. v. To pull in opposite directions or against each other; to be answerable for, responsible for; to be implicated, involved in, or compromised in an affair; to be profitable: to consult together. *Te wo hikiatte aruku,* to walk hand-in-hand. *Hikiau mono,* a profitable article of sale. *Hi-ki-awaru,* unprofitable article or business.

**Hiki-ai,** n. Answerable, responsible; implicated or involved along with others; a mercantile arrangement.

**Hiki-ake,-ru,-ita,** t. v. To draw or pull open.

**Hiki-ake,** n. Day-break, dawn.

**Hiki-ami,** n. A seine.

**Hiki-ate,** n. Security, pledge. — *ni suru,* to give as security.

**Hiki-ate,-ru,-ta,** t. v. To place together in order to compare, match, or value; to pit against.

**Hiki-awase,-ru,-ta,** t. v. To introduce, make acquainted; to draw together; to compare together, to collect. *Yoroi no hiki-awase,* the joints of armor where it is fastened together. *Mi ni hiki-awasete kangote miru,* to apply it to himself and ponder over it.

**Hiki-chi,** n. Powdered tea.

**Hiki-chigaye,-ru,-ta,** t. v. To dislocate; to take the place of one who has just left.

**Hiki-dashi,-su,-ta,** t. v. To draw or pull out; to find a word in the dictionary; to quote, cite.

**Hiki-dashi,** n. A drawer.

**Hiki-de-mono,** n. A present of some of the viands made to a guest after a feast.

**Hiki-do,** n. A sliding door.

**Hiki-dzuri,-ru,-ita,** t. v. To drag along the ground, to pull or haul along.

**Hiki-dzuri,** n. A slattern, an idle, lazy woman.

**Hiki-dzuri-komi,-mu,-nda,** t. v. To drag into; to allure, entice, draw or attract; ensnare.

**Hiki-fuda,** n. A circular, a hand-bill, notice.

**Hiki-fune,** n. A tow-boat, a tug.

**Hiki-gane,** n. The trigger of a gun.
HIKI-HADA, n. A leather sword-case.

HIKI-HADZUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To pull out of its place, or from its fastenings.

HIKI-HAGI,-gusu,-ida, (coll. kippaji), t. v.
To pull or strip off a covering.

HIKI-HANASHI,-su,-te, (coll. kippana-shi), t. v. To pull apart; to pull off.

HIKI-HARI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pull, to stretch, to make taught, make tense.

HIKI-HASAMI,-mu,-nda, (coll. hippasa-mi), t. v. To take up anything with two sticks, to place between two things.

HIKI-HATAKE,-ru,-ta, (coll. hippatake,) t. v. To pull open or apart, as the eyelids, mouth, etc.

HIKI-HATAKI,-ku,-ita, (coll. hikkaburi), t. v. To draw, as in dusting a mat.

HIKI-i,-ru,-ita, t. v. To lead, command, head, conduct, to bring.

HIKI-kiki,-ki,shi. Low, same as hikui.

HIKI-i-IRE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To draw in, to lead in, seduce, entice; to enter.

HIKI-iRO, n. The appearance of retreating, to look like giving way or withdrawing.

HIKI-kaburi,-ru,-ita, (coll. hikkaburi), t. v. To draw anything over the head.

HIKI-kadzuki,-ku,-ita, (coll. hikkadzuki), t. v. To throw over the head.

HIKI-kayei,-ru,-ta, t. v. To exchange, to turn back, to repent, retire from, withdraw from.

HIKI-kayeshi,-su,-ta, (coll. hikkayeshi), t. v. To draw or pull back, to turn over, to lead back, to retract, withdraw.

HIKI-kaze, n. A cold, catarrh.

HIKI-komi,-mu,-nda, t. v. To draw into, to persuade, induce, or entice to enter; to draw in, contract; to embezze; to retire from business.

HIKI-komori,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be confined to the house, shut up, immured within the house.

HIKI-koshi,-su,-ta, (coll. hikkoshi), t. v. To remove one's dwelling, to move from one house to another, to change one's residence.

HIKI-koto, n. A quotation, citation.

HIKI-kudaki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To break, or grind to pieces.

HIKI-kumi,-mu,-nda, (coll. hikkumi), i. v. To be clasped together.

HIKI-kurabe,-ru,-ta, t. v. To compare.

HIKI-mado, n. A sliding window in the roof.

HIKI-matome,-ru,-ta, t. v. To collect in a pile, to gather, to assemble.

HIKI-mawashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To lead about, to pull around; to employ or order about.

HIKI-me, n. A kind of conjuration by means of a bow and arrow, for the purpose of nullifying evil influences.

HIKI-ml,-ru,-ta, t. v. To try, prove, tempt.

HIKI-modoshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To lead, draw or pull back.

HIKI-mogi,-gusu,-ida, t. v. To twist off, to wrench off.

HIKI-mono, n. Articles turned in a lathe; a dessert of fruit, or confectionary, or articles brought on the table merely for show.

HIKI-muke,-ru,-ta, t.v. To pull in front of, to pull opposite to.

HIKI-mushiri,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pluck off, as grass, without eradicating.

HIKI-musubi,-bu,-nda, t. v. To draw and tie in a knot.

HIKI-musubi, n. A bow-knot.

HIKI-narashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To twang, or play, as on a guitar; to level, make even.

HIKI-nobashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To pull and lengthen, to stretch.

HIKI-nobe,-ru,-ta, t. v. To lengthen by pulling, to stretch.

HIKI-noke,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pull to one side, or out of the way, to pull from amongst others, to subtract.

HIKI-nokori, n. The balance of an account, the remainder.

HIKI-nuki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To pull up by the roots, to extract, eradicate; to pick out, select.

HIKI-oi, n. A debt, obligation, or liability incurred in trade.

HIKI-okoshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To pull and make to stand up, to raise up.

HIKI-okoshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To help down, to pull or drag down from a high place.

HIKI-otoshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To pull down, pull off so as to fall, to remove confectionary from the table after an entertainment; to subtract.

HIKI-sabaki,-ku,-ita, (coll. hissabaki), t. v. To pull and tear.

HIKI-sagari,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be pulled down, to be abased, humbled.

HIKI-sage,-ru,-ta, (coll. hissage,) i. v.
To fall in price.

HIKI-saki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To tear, rend.

HIKI-shibari,-ru,-ita, (coll. hitchibari).
To tie, bind, as a criminal.

HIKI-shibori,-ru,-ta, t. v. To draw, as a bow.

HIKI-shirai,-au,-atta, i. v. To be long, protracted, delayed, lingering, slow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiki-shirizoki, ku-ita, i. v.</th>
<th>To retreat, retire, withdraw, leave.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-soye, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To draw near, bring close.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-taoshi, su-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull over anything standing, pull down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-tate, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull up, to pull and make erect; to favor, to promote; to excite, rouse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-tawame, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull and bend down, as the branch of a tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-taite, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To draw close to, to have a fit, to be convulsed, to faint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiki-tsumeki, ku-ita, i. v.</td>
<td>To continue a length of time, to succeed in a long series, to be long continued.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-tsuke, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To draw close to, to have a fit, to be convulsed, to faint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiki-tsuke, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To draw and tighten, as anything slack; to contract, to straighten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-tsure, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To lead, to take along with, to take in company.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-tsunke, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To be cramped, contracted, drawn together, as in cramp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiki-uke, ru-ta, i. v.</td>
<td>To engage, to undertake, to contract, to be responsible for, to take, receive. Mi no uye ni —, to take upon one's self.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-usu, n. A mill-stone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-wake, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull apart; separate, as two men fighting; to part.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-warai, ru-ita, t. v.</td>
<td>To saw in two.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-warai, n. A kind of coarsely ground barley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-watashi, su-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pass over, hand over, deliver up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-yaburi, au-ita, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull and tear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hi-kivyaku, n. A postman, courier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hi-kivō. Craven-hearted, cowardly, weak-hearted, timid.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiki-yose, ru-ta, t. v.</td>
<td>To pull or lead near; to draw near; approach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiki-yuuru, same as Hiki.</td>
<td>To lead, command, conduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikka, n. A pen-rest, pen-rack.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikkagami, n. The hollow behind the knee, popliteal space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hi-NA-KA. During the day, in day-light, day-time.
Hi-NA-MI, adv. Daily, every day, day after day, ordinarily.
Hi-NA-SHI, n. Money borrowed to be repaid with interest by daily instalments. — wo karu. — gane.
HinA-TA. n. Sunshine, a sunny place. Hinata-kusai, stinking from exposure to the sun.
HinAYE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To be wilted by the heat of the sun, to be flaccid by drying. HinAwa, n. A rope-match for a matchlock.
Hi-no-maru, n. The Japanese flag of a red ball on a white ground, representing the sun.

Hi-no-miyagura, n. A fire tower, watch, or look-out.


Hi-no-mono-dachi, n. Abstinence from cooked food.

Hinoshi, n. A smoothing iron.

Hi-no-to, n. One of the ten calendar signs.

Hi-no-ve, n. One of the ten signs.

Hi-no-zō, n. The spleen.

Hin-seki. — suru, to dismiss, expel, or turn out of office.

Hi-oba, n. Grandfather's sister, grand aunt.

Hi-odoshi, n. Armor, the plates of which are bound together by red thread.

Hi-ōi, n. A fan made of the Hinoki.

Hi-ōi, n. The Ixia Chinensis.

Hi-ōi, n. A sun screen.

Hi-okori, n. A quotidian ague.

Hippadzushi, -su-ite, t. v. To dodge, to avoid by a sudden movement, to escape by starting aside.

Hippaku, n. Destitution, want, scarcity.

Hippō, n. The rules of penmanship, mode of writing or forming characters.

Hip-fu, n. A low, vulgar person.

Hira, n. Flat, level, plain; common; surface, the leaf of a book. Te no hira, the palm of the hand. Hira-samurai, common soldier. Hira ichi men, the whole, universal. Hira-bito, a common person. Hira-chi, level ground, a flat country.

Hira, n. A lacquered bowl with a cover.

Hira-bari, n. A lancet.

Hirada, n. A flat-boat.

Hira-hira-to, adv. With a broad, wavy, or undulating motion. Chō ga — tobu.

Hira-gama, n. A flat pot for cooking, a pan.

Hiragi, n. The Ilex or holly.

Hira-kana, n. The grass characters used to represent the 47 Japanese syllables.

Hirake,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be open, unfolded, to be civilized, enlightened. Mune ga —, to be relieved of gloom.

Hiraki,-ku,-ita, t. v. or i. v. To open, to unclose, unscall, uncover, unfold, spread out; to begin, to explain, to reveal, to clear from obstruction. Hata-wo —, to clear land. Seki wo —, to dismiss a meeting. Fune ga iwa wo hiraitte hashiru, the ship gives the rock a wide berth.

Hiraki, n. The opening, beginning, blooming; a door. Mise-biraki wo suru, to open a new store.

Hiraki-do, n. A door which opens on hinges.

Hirane, n. The sole fish.

Hirane,-ru,-tta, t. v. To make flat, flatten.

Hiranekashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To wave, brandish, flourish, flash, glisten.

Hiramuki,-ku, -ita, i. v. To wave, undulate, to flash, glisten, glitter.

Hiramī, n. Flat in shape, flattish. — wo tsukeru, to flatten.

Hiramū,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be flat in shape.

Hira-ni, adv. Earnestly, importunately, urgently, pressingly. — negō, to earnestly implore.

Hira-oshi- ni, adv. Violently, forcibly.

Hiraki-to, adv. In a quick, nimble manner, like the flutter or turn of a leaf, like a flash.

Hiraattai,-ki,-ku- shi, a. Flat. Hiratta ku naru, to become flat.

Hirattasa, n. Flatness.

Hira-uchi-no-himo, n. Flat-braid.

Hire, n. The fins of a fish. Se-hire, the dorsal fins.

Hire-furi,-ru,-tta, t. v. To beckon by waving the wide sleeve. Sode wo hire-futte maneku.

Hire-fushi,-su,-ta, t. v. To bow low with the face to the earth, to prostrate one's self. Gozen ni hire-fushite ai-satsu suru.

Hirei. Impolite, ill-mannered, rude.

Hiri-getsu. Mean, base, vulgar, low.

Hiri,-ru,-tta, t. v. To eject from the anus. He wo —, to break wind. Sakan ga tamago wo hiri-tsukeru.

Hiri, (dōri de nai). Unreasonable, without principle.

Hiri-hiri, adv. With a smarting or burning pain. — itamu, to smart, burn.

Hiriōzu, n. A kind of food made of tōfu fried in oil.

Hiri-tsukushi,-ku,-ita, t. v. To smart, to burn.

Hiro, n. A fathom of about five feet English; the distance between the hands when the arms are out-stretched. Umī no fukasa wa iku hiro tatsu.

Hiro. n. Introduction, publishing, advertisement. — wo suru, to usher, introduce, to announce, to tell, communicate, to publish, make known.

Hiro, n. Faint, or exhausted by sickness.

Hiro, a. Wide, broad, spacious, extensive. — ba, a wide place. — buta, a
large tray. — ma, a large room. — nawa, a large park, or garden. — yen, a wide verandah.

**Hiro-biso-to, adv.** Wide, spacious, large, roomy.

**Hirogari-ru-tta, adv.** To be open, to spread out; to be wide, to extend over; enlarged, propagated, published, diffused Hiyoban ga —

**Hiroge-ru-ta, t. v.** To open, spread out, extend, widen, unfold. Hiroi-ō-ta, i.v. To walk.

**Hiroi-ki-kushi, a.** Wide, broad, spacious, roomy, extensive. — koko, magnanimous. Hiroku suru, to enlarge, widen. Hiroku naru, to become wide.

**Hiroi-ō-ta, t. v.** To pick up. Hiroi-mono wo suru, to pick up something which has been dropped.

**Hiroi-atsume-ru-ta, t. v.** To pick up and put together, to gather into a pile.

**Hiromari-ru-tta, i. v.** Spread abroad, made known widely, published, advertised.

**Hirome-ru-ta, t. v.** To spread abroad, publish, make known, promulgate, to advertise. Hiyoban wo —, to spread a report.

**Hirome, a.** Introduction, publishing, promulgation, advertisement.

**Hiroi, n.** A large, spacious place.

**Hiro-shiki, n.** The female apartments of a noble's house; the harem.

**Hiru, n.** Garlic.

**Hiru, n.** A leech, blood-sucker.

**Hiru, n.** Noon, day-time, Yoru hiru, day and night. Hiru no nanatsu, 4 o'clock in the day. Hiru-ne, sleeping in the day-time. Hiru-gohan, dinner. Hiru-doki, 12 o'clock m.

**Hiru-gao, n.** The Ipomoea Flagiacaulis.

**Hirugave-ru-ta, i. v.** To turn over and over, as a leaf or flag blown by the wind; to wave, to turn, change about. Mikata ga hirugayette teki ni natta.

**Hirugave-shi, ru-ta, i. v.** To turn over, change round, shift about. Yaku-soku wo —, to break a promise.

**Hi-rui.** Anything to compare with. — nashi, incomparable.

**Hirumaki, n.** The iron ring around the end of a spear.

**Hiru-ma, n.** The middle of the day, noon.

**Hiru-maye, n.** Forenoon.

**Hiru-meshi, n.** The noon-meal, dinner.

**Hirumi-ru-nda, i. v.** To shrink or draw back in fear, to flinch, to be disheartened, lose courage.

**Hiru-sugi, n.** Afternoon.

**Hisa-bisa, adv.** A long time. — o me ni kakarimasen.

**Hisage, n.** A kettle used for holding sake.

**Hisagi-gu-ida, t. v.** To hawk goods, to sell in the streets, to peddle, to sell.

**Hisago, n.** A calabash, gourd.

**Hi-sao, n.** A ramrod.

**Hisashii-ki-ku, a.** A long time, ancient, old. Hisashii ato, a long time ago.

**Hisashiku o me ni kakarimasen,** have not seen you for a long time.

**Hisashi, n.** A penthouse, or small roof projecting over a door or window.

**Hisashi-buri.** Long time since, a long time has elapsed since. — de aimashita, it is a long time since I met him.

**Hi-satsu, n.** A letter by post.

**Hi-seki, n.** Arsenic.

**Hi-sen, (iyashi).** Low, mean, vulgar.

**Hishi, n.** The water caltrops.— the Tra-pa Incisa.

**Hisii, n.** Diamond-shaped.

**Hisii-bishi-to, adv.** Severely, hardly, violently.

**Hisii-gakushi, n.** Secret, concealed.

**Hisiihe-ru-ta, i. v.** To be crushed, mashed, to be flattened. Hisiihe-bana, a flat nose, or nose broken and flattened by disease.

**Hisii-gu-da, t. v.** To crush, mash, to flatten; break into pieces, to bruise.

**Hisii-goto, n.** Work done by the day.

**Hisikui, n.** A swan.

**Hisii-mekii-ku-ita, i. v.** To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or uproar.

**Hisii-to, adv.** Firmly, strictly, severely, earnestly; the sound of slamming, or dashing.

**Hisiiwa, n.** Panicum, or panic-grass.

**Hisiiwo, n.** A kind of food made of pickled minced-meat. Ume-bishiwo, plum jelly.

**Hisiiwo, n.** The ebb-tide.

**Hi-sho, n.** Books on secret subjects.

**Hishu, (himo gatana,) n.** A dirk.

**Hisu-biso, adv.** Secretly, privately, softly, quietly, silently. — mono wo in, to speak secretly.

**Hisoka, a.** Secret, private, hidden. — na tokoro. — ni, secretly, privately, softly, stealthily.

**Hisome-ru-ta, t. v.** To hide, conceal; to wrinkle, contract, pucker up. Koye wo —, to speak in a low voice, to whisper.

**Hisomeki-ku-ita, t. v.** To tell secretly, to whisper.

**Hisomi-ru-nda, i. v.** To hide, conceal, lie hid, lurk; to contract, wrinkle, to fall in, (as the mouth of an old person).
HISōSEKI, n. Arsenic.

Hissāge, -ru-ita, i. v. To carry anything hanging from the hand.

Hissaraye, -ru-ita, i. v. To take all away, to sweep away, make a clean sweep.

Hisset, n. A secretary or writer in a government office.

Hisseki, n. A writing, manuscript, record.

Hissha, n. A writer, scribe, secretary.

Hisshi, (kanaradzu shisu). Must die, certain death. — ni natte tatakau, to fight with desperation.

Hissoku. To be confined to one's house for some offence. — oshi-tsukerare.

Hissorisuto, adv. Quietly, still, silently. — shite iru, to be still. — shita tokoro.

Hisuji, n. A kingfisher.

Hita, n. A thing for scaring birds from a rice-field.

Hitaburuni, adv. Earnestly, importantly.

Hitahita, adv. The sound of water splashing. — to uchi-noru, to ride splashing through the water.

Hitai, n. The forehead. Hitai-gami, the forelock.

Hitakai, n. A fireman, stoker.

Hitamono, adv. Earnestly, intently, chiefly.

Hitane, (kanashimi nageku.) Sorrow, mourning. — suru, to mourn, weep, lament.

Hitari, -ru-itta, i. v. To be dipped or immersed in a fluid to be soaked, steeped, macerated.

Hitashii, -su-ita, i. v. To dip into a fluid, to immerse, to soak, steep, moisten, macerate. Midosu ni —

Hitasura-ni, adv. Earnestly, with the whole heart, vehemently, importantly. — ianomu, to ask importantly.

Hita-to, adv. Closely, tightly; the sound made by striking one hard thing against another. — tsuku, to put close against, to stick tightly.

Hitō, n. A man, a person, people, mankind, others. — to naru, to become a man, to be full grown. — ni kaka ru, to be dependent on others. — goto ni, every body, every one. — kadzu, the number of persons, population.

Hitō, a. One, as, Hitō-tabi, once, one time. Hitō toshi, a year. Hitō tsuki, a month. Hitō toki, an hour. Hitō-kī, one day. Hitō-yo, a night. — ye, one thickness.


Hito-banare, n. Avoided or disliked by others.

Hito-barai, n. Clearing the room or place of people.

Hito-bashira, n. Burying a man alive on laying the foundation of a castle, (an ancient custom).

Hito-bitō, plur. Men, people, everybody.

Hi-Toboshi-goro, n. The time of candle lighting.


Hito-dama, n. A phosphorescent ball which rises from the ground and moves from one place to another, supposed to be the spirit of a dead person.

Hito-dzute, n. A go-between, mediator.


Hito-gata, n. A statue or image of a man.

Hito-gomi, n. A crowd of people.

Hito-goroshi, n. Manslaughter, murder.

Hito-goto, n. Talking about others.

Hito-jichi, n. A hostage.

Hito-jin, n. A person dead, somebody killed. — ga alta, there was a person killed.

Hito-kiiwa, adv. Especially, particularly, preeminently.

Hito-madzu, adv. In the first place.

Hito-mane, n. Mimicking or imitating others. — wo suru.

Hito-masu, n. The vacant space between the outer and inner gates of a castle.

Hito-mē, n. The eyes of others, the public, the world. — wo habakaru, to fear or shun the notice of others.

Hitomi, n. The pupil of the eye.

Hitomoji, n. An onion.

Hitomuki-ni, adv. With the whole heart, strength or care; earnestly, attentively; with one turn.

Hito-nami. Like men generally, like other people, or the common run of mankind.

Hitorashi, -ki-, ku, a. Looking or acting like a man or human being.


Hitori-dachi, n. Independent, free of others, standing alone, as a child learn-
ing to walk. — no kuni, a country independent of any other.

**Hitori-DZUMI**, n. Living alone.

**Hitori-GO**, n. An only child.

**Hitori-GOTO**, n. Talking to one’s self. — wo in.

**Hitori-MI**. Alone, solitary, single, without kindred or relations.

**Hi-TORI-MUSHI**, n. Insects which, in summer, fly into a light and sometimes extinguish it.

**Hito-SASHI-YUBI**, n. The index-finger.

**Hitoshi**, **-ki,-ku,-ski**, a. Same, equal, one, alike, same time, together. — koko, like minded.

**Hito-Shikiri**. One sharp or violent effort, one paroxysm. — wo ayaukatta, at one awful moment he was in great danger.

**Hitoshi-NAMI-NI**, adv. In the same manner, like.

**Hitoshiwo**, adv. Still more. — yoroshii, better still.


**Hito-TO-NARI**, n. Character, disposition, nature. **Sono** — fiki fukashi.

**Hitotsu**. (ichi) a. One, single, same. — to shite yoi koto wo nai, not a single good thing.

**HitoYA**, n. A gaol, prison.


**Hitoye-NI**, adv. Earnestly, wholly, entirely, only, to the exclusion of everything else. — tanomu.

**Hitoyogiri**, n. A kind of pipe, or flute, open at the top.

**Hitsu**, n. A trunk, box, a chest for clothes.


**Hitujii**, n. A goat; 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 toki, 2 o’clock, p.m., (8 of Japanese) *Hitsuji-suru*, the s.w.

**Hitujii-bo**, n. The rice that sprouts up after the first crop is cut.

**Hitsujo**. (kanaradzu sadamaru.) Certain, sure, fixed, settled, decided, determined.

**Hi-tsuke**, n. Setting on fire, an incendiary.

**Hi-tsuki,-ku,-ita**, i. v. To be dried.

**Hitsu-Metsu**. (kanaradzu shisuru), must surely die. *Sho-ja hitzu-metsu*.

**Hitsu-yo**. Any thing essential, necessary, indispensable, requisite.

**Hittachi,-tsu,-tta**, t. v. To stand up, to be greatly improved in appearance. *Mon wo nattareba okini hittatekita*.

**Hittakuri,-ru,-ita**, t. v. To snatch, take by violence.

**Hittari-to**, adv. Closely, tightly. — *tsuku*, to stick tight.

**Hitteki**. — suru, to match, to oppose as equal.

**HittsuKAMAE,-ru,-ta**, t. v. To seize, lay hold of, to grasp.

**Hitsu-Zen**. (kanaradzu shikaru,) adv. Certainly, necessarily, positively.

**Hi-uchi**, n. A steel for striking fire.

**Hi-Uchi-BUKURO**, n. A bag for holding the instruments for striking fire.

**Hi-Uchi-GAMA**, n. A steel for striking fire.

**Hi-Uchi-ISHI**, n. A flint.

**Hi-Uchi-KADO**, n. A flint.

**Hi-mon**. — suru, to examine or interrogate a criminal.

**Hi-ombo**, n. Dried fish.

**Hiwada**, n. The bark of the Hi tree used for roofing. *Hiwadabuki*, a roof made of the above bark.

**Hiwadzubito**, n. An imbecile, idiot.

**Hi-Ware,-ru,-ta**, i. v. Dry and cracked by exposure to the sun.

**Hi-ware**, n. Interest by the day; daily payment.

**Hi-ya**, n. A fire-arrow, a rocket.

**Hi-ya**, n. A building in which the bodies of the dead are burned.


**Hiyakashi,-su,-ta**, i. v. To cool; to divert, or amuse one’s self by looking at. *Uri-mono wo hiyakashte aruku*.

**Hiyake,-ru,-ta**, i. v. To be cooled.


**Hi-yaku**, n. A secret medicine, a nostrum.


**HiyakuJikkou**, n. The Largerstamia Indica.

**Hiyaku-sho**, n. A farmer, husbandman, a peasant.

**Hiyaku-sosou**, n. A kind of medicine made of a hundred different kinds of plants dried and reduced to charcoal.
HIYAKU-VE, n. The crown of the head.

HIYASHI-su, -ta, i. v. To cool. Hiya-shite oku, to put away to cool.

HIYAYAKA, a. Cool, cold.

HIYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be cool, cold.

HIYE-ATARI, n. Sick from exposure to cold.

HIYO, n. A leopard.

HIYO, n. Hail. - ga furu, it hails.

HIYO, n. Day-labor. - chin, wages. Kon-tachi - ni kite okure, come and work for me to-day. - tori, a day laborer.


HIYO, - suru, to discuss the merits of, to be emblematic of, to represent, signify.

HIYO-BAN, n. Repute, reputation, fame, report, rumor. - suru, to be publicly talked about.

HIYO-BU-SHÔ, n. The war department, war office.

HIYODORI, n. The name of a small bird.

HIYÔGE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To sport, play, frolic, jest.

HIYÔGI, - suru, to discuss and deliberate on, to consult about.


HIYÔ-GU, n. Weapons of war.

HIYÔGURI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To squirt.

HIYÔ-HI, n. The cuticle.

HIYÔ-HIYAKU, a. Frolicsome, facetious, jesting.

HIYÔ-TO, adv. In a sudden manner, unexpectedly, accidentally.

HIYÔ-JÖ, - suru, to deliberate and decide on, to judge, determine, to criticize.

HIYÔ-JÖ-SHÔ, n. Supreme court house, council chamber.

HIYÔ-JÖ-SHU. Members of the supreme court.

HI-YOKE, n. An awning, or any thing to keep off the sun; a vacant space about a house as protection against fire.

HIYÔKIN. Facetious, merry. - na hito, a wag, humorist.

HIYÔKKURI-TO, adv. Sudden and unexpectedly.

HIYOKO, n. A young bird.

HIYOKO-HIYOKO, adv. Hopping, as a frog; leaping.

HIYOKU-NÔ-TORI, n. A fabulous bird, the male and female said to be joined together in one body.

HIYÔMEKI, n. The fontanel in a child's head.

HIYON-NA, (hen-naru.) Strange, unusual, old, wonderful.

HIYON-NO-KI, n. The Distylium Racemosum.

HIYÔ-RAN, n. The disturbance and commotion caused by war.

HIYÔ-RI, (ura omote.) Outside and inside; false hearted, hypocritical; double-dealing; force, impulse, effort. - no aru mono, a false, deceitful person.

HIYÔ-RIU. Floating, or carried about by the waves.

HIYÔ-RÔ, n. Food for soldiers, provisions for an army. - zeme, starving out a garrison. Hiyôro-kata, the officer who supplies an army with provisions, commissary.

HIYORO-HIYORO-TO, adv. In a limping, staggering manner.

HIYÔ-ROÔ, - suru, to deliberate on, to discuss.

HIYOROTSUKI,-ku,-ida, i. v. To limp, stagger.

HIYÔ-SATSU, n. A tablet with the name of the person residing hung at the door of a house, a door plate.

HIYÔ-SHÔ, n. The paper cover or binding of a book. Ita-biyoushi, board-covers.

HIYÔSHI, n. Beating time to music. - wo toru, to beat time. Ashi-biyoushi, drumming with the foot. Te-biyoushi, beating time with the hand. Korobu - ni, by the force of the fall, or in the act of falling. - ike, out of time.

HIYÔSHI-GI, n. Blocks of wood or bamboo struck together by watchmen as a signal.

HIYÔ-SÔ, n. A whitlow.

HIYÔ-TAN, n. A gourd, calabash.

HIYÔ-TO, adv. The sound of an arrow flying.

HIYOTTO, adv. Supposing that, peradventure. - shiretara do nasar, if he should know, what should you do?

HIYOTTOKO, n. A kind of mask.

HIYOWAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Weak, feeble, not strong, delicate.

HIZA, n. The knee. - no sara, the knee-pan. - wo oru, to bend the knee. - wo kum, to sit tailor-fashion. - Moto, by the knees.

HIZA-GASHIRA, n. The knee.

HI-ZAKARI, n. Noon,—the hottest period of the day.

HI-ZAKURA, n. A scarlet-blossom cherry-tree.

HIZAMADZUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To kneel. Hizamadzute kami wo ogamu.

HI-ZARA, n. The pan of a gun-lock, the bowl of a pipe.
**HIZ**

**Hi-zashi, n.** Sunlight, the sun's rays.

**Hizen, n.** A cutaneous disease, the itch.

**Hi-zo.** Private store-house. — *suru*, to keep in one's fire-proof store-house. — *musume*, a daughter kept with great care.

**Hi-zen, n.** A clog, hindrance, encumbrance.

**Hi-DATE, n.** Mode, way, manner; rules, laws. *Kuni no osame-kata no* —

**Hi-DAN, n.** The place on which a sail rests when furled.

**HiDASARE,-ru,-ta.** Pass. of *Hodashi*. To be shackled, fettered, hampered, encumbered, embarrased, bound. *Ko ni hodasarete deraremenasen*.

**HiDASHI,-su,-ta, t. v.** To shake, to stagger. *Uma no ashi wot —

**Hi-DOKOSHI, n.** A clog, hindrance, encumbrance.

**Hi-DATE, n.** Mode, way, manner; rules, laws. *Kuni no osame-kata no* —

**Hi-DOYOI,-ku,-shi, a.** Proper in degree or quantity, just right.

**Hi-DUZU, n.** End, limit.

**Hi-DZUNA, n.** A halter.

**HiDZURE,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be raveled, frayed.

**HiDZUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v.** To ravel or pick to pieces, as cloth. *Hodsushi-momen*, lint.
Hô-fukurashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To distend or puff out the cheeks; to pout, to look sullen.

Hô-furi,-ru,-tta, t. v. To kill, massacre, butcher, slaughter.


Hô-gaku, n. Direction, point of the compass, quarter, bearing, locality. Dô-no — ni ataru, in what direction is it?

Hô-gami, n. Pit of the stomach, epigastic region.

Hôgaraka, a. Bright, clear. Tsuki ga — , the moon is bright.

Hô-ge, n. Heat.

Hôgeta, n. The yard or spar to which a sail is fastened.

Hô-gô, n. The name given by the Buddhists to a deceased person, posthumous name.


Hôgure,-ru,-ta, i. v. Untied, loosened, unlaced, unraveled, frayed, untwisted.

Hôgushî,-su,-ta, t. v. To unravel, to fray, untwist.

Hôgushi, n. A pine torch.

Hô-guwaî (hô no hoka). Contrary to rule or usage, extraordinary, anomalous, outrageous, exorbitant, excessive. — no ne wo tsukeru, to ask an exorbitant price.

Hô-hatsu (teppô wo utsu). Firing or discharging a gun.

Hô-hei, n. Militia, or soldiers drawn from the farmers and common people.

Hô-hige, n. Whiskers.

Hô-hō, adv. In a creeping, skulking manner, sneaking.

Hôhomemî,-ru,-ada, i. v. To smile, laugh gently.

Hôi. Same as Honi. — nai, not according to one's mind or desire.

Hôiro, n. An utensil made of paper, used for heating tea-leaves.

Hô-itsu. Dissolute, profligate.

Hô-ji, n. Prayers and religious ceremonies of the Buddhists.

Hôji,-dzurû,-ta (mukû). To repay, requite, to recompense, to take vengeance on, to answer; to report, tell, proclaim, publish. On wo —, to repay a kindness.

Hôji,-dzsuru,-ta, i. v. To die (used only of the Mikado).

Hôjî,-ru,-tta, t. v. To roast, parch, or fire, as tea.

Hô-ji-gui, n. Posts set up to mark the boundaries of a country.

Hôjiri,-ru,-tta, t. v. To dig up, to pick out. Imo wo —, to dig up potatoes.

Hôjîshi, n. Dried flesh.

Hô-jô, n. A monastery; a Buddhist priest.

Hô-jô, or Hôjô-ye (ikeru wo hanatsu). Setting free live things that have been confined (as birds, etc.), as a meritorious work.

Hô-jo. Aid, help, assistance. — su-ru.

Hô-jutsu, n. Musket exercise, artillery tactics.

Hô-jutsu, n. Magical arts.

Hôka, a. Different, another, besides, except; outside, external. Kono hoka ni fude ga nai, I have no pencil except this. Hoka ye deta, he has gone out. Sono hoka, besides that.

Hô-kai, n. A kind of lacquered tub used for holding painted clam shells, used in playing the game called kai-awase.

Hô-ka-ke-bune, n. A sail-boat, a ship with sails.

Hô-kamuri, n. Covering the head with the handkerchief. — wo suru.


Hôkashî,-su,-ta, t. v. To throw away, cast away, fling away.

Hôke,-ru,-ta, i. v. Frayed, abraded.

Hôke-dachi,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To be frayed, rubbed out, abraded.

Hô-kenten, n. The feudal system of government.

Hôki, n. A broom.

Hô-ki (hachi no gotoku okoru) n. An insurrection, rebellion, mob.

Hô-ki (takara mono). A precious or valuable utensil.

Hôki-boshi, n. A comet.

Hôki-to, adv. Cracking, snapping. — oru, to snap off.

Hô-kivô (saku fusaku). Fruitful and unfruitful.

Hô-kivô, n. Phymosis.

Hô-Kivô, n. Phymosis.

Hôkka. Setting out on a journey.

Hôkkai (kita no umi), n. The Arctic ocean.

Hôkki. — suru, to arise or spring up, set a-going, to start, set on foot, originate. — nin, originator.

Hôkkivoku, n. The north pole.

Hôkkori, adv. Tired, fatigued.

Hôkku, n. A kind of verse consisting of seventeen syllables.

Hôko, n. A halberd. Hoko-saki, the point of a spear.

Hô-kô, n. Walking. — suru, to walk.

Hô-kô, n. Service, duty done to a mas-
HOK


HON. Original, principal; true, real, genuine; fixed, settled; numeral for pencils, posts, sticks, masts, etc. Honnedan, fixed price. Hashira ippon, one mast. Fude ni hon, two pencils. — getsu, this month.

HON-chō, n. One's native country, Japan.

HON-chō-shi, n. The key-note.

HON-dana, n. A bookcase.

HON-dana, n. The original or principal store.

HON-dō, n. The principal part of a temple.

HON-dō, n. A physician (not a surgeon).

HON, n. A bone. — wo tateru, to get a bone in the throat. — wo oru, to break a bone; (fig.) to be industrious, laborious. Chō-chin no hōne, the bamboo ribs of a lantern. Shō-ji no hōne, the frame of a screen. Ogi no hōne, the sticks of a fan.

HON-chigai, n. Dislocation of a bone.

HON-garami, n. Rheumatic pains in the bones.

HON-gumi, n. The knitting together of the bones, the bony frame. — no takumashii hito.

Hō-nen (yutakana toshō). A fruitful year.

HON-ori, n. Labor, toil, industry, activity, exertion. — shigoto, hard work.

HON-ori, -ru-tta, i. v. To be laborious, to toil, work hard, to be industrious. Honotte shigoto wo suru.

HON-eppoi, a. Full of bones (as a fish), bony, thin, emaciated.

HON-tsugi, n. Bone setting. — iska, a bone-setter.

HON-giyaku. Rebellion, revolt, sedition.

HON-gokan (moto no kuni). Native country.

HON-i, n. Desire, mind, intention, object, inclination, purpose.

HON-nin. — suru, to be appointed or assigned to an office or duty.

HON-jin, n. The original or first temple, from which others have branched off.

HON-jin, n. The headquarters of an encampment; the hotel where a Daimyo stopped in traveling.

HON-ke (moto no kuni), n. The homestead, the principal family.

HON-ni, adv. Truly, indeed, really.

HON-nin, n. The principal, chief man, ringleader.

HON-nori-to, adv. With a slight blush of redness, lightly shaded.

HOK-HOKO, adv. Warm, comfortable.

HOKORA, n. A small Sintoo shrine.

HOKORI, n. Fine dust; a very small fraction. — wo harau, to dust. — harai, a duster.

HOKORI,-ru-tta, i. v. To be vain, proud, conceited, puffed up, to vaunt, to boast.

HOKOROBI,-bu-nada, i. v. Ripped open, as a seam; torn; to open, as flowers.

HOKOROBI, n. A rip or opening of a seam, a rent, tear.

HOKU (kita). North. Hoku-fū, north wind. — shin, the north star.

HOKU-KUCHI, n. Tinder.

HOKURO, n. A mole, freckle.

HOKUSOYEMI,-mu-nada, i. v. To smile.

HOKU-TO, n. Ursa major.

HÔ-KUWA. Setting on fire. Iye wo — suru, to set a house on fire.


HOMARE, n. Praise, eulogy, fame, renown, celebrity. — wo toru, to get praise.

HOMBA, n. The original place from which any production has issued.

HOM-BUKU (moto ye kayeru), n. Restorative to health, recovery from sickness.

HOM,-ru-ta, t. v. To praise, eulogize, commend, applaud, extol. Homerasuru, to be praised.

HOMEKI,-ku-ta, i. v. To be like fire, hot, to have a fever.

HOMESOYASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To praise and encourage, to inspire, animate by praising, to praise exceedingly.

HÔMIYÔ, n. The name given to a deceased person by the Buddhists.

HOMMA. True, truth.

HOMMARU, n. The inner part or citadel of a castle.

HOM-MATSU (moto to suye). Root and branches, beginning and end, first and last.

HOM-MIYÔ, n. True or real name.

HOM-MÔ, n. One's great desire, or principal object.

HOM-MON, n. The text of a book as distinguished from the notes, or commentary.

HÔ-MOTSU (takara), n. Things valued, prized and rare.

HÔMURA, n. The flame of fire. — wo moyasu, to be inflamed with anger or jealousy.

HÔMURI,-ru-tta, t. v. To bury a dead person, to inter.

HÔMURI, n. Interment, burial, sepulture, inhumation.
Hō-nō, n. The flame of fire.

Hō-nō (osame tatematsuru). An offering made to the Kami. — suru.

Hō-bono, adv. Dimly, duskily, obscurely, faintly. — miyuru, dimly seen.

Hō-no-gurai. Dim or gray twilight, obscure.

Hō-nōgure, n. The evening twilight.

Hōnoka-ni, adv. Dimly, indistinctly, obscurely, slightly, faintly.

Hōnomekashi, su-ta, t. v. To allude to, mention incidentally, to hint at, to touch slightly upon.

Hōnomeki, ku-ita, i. v. To shine with a dim light.

Hōn-rai (motayori). Originally, from the beginning, from the first; truly, heretofore.

Hōnsai (moto no tsuma), n. The real wife.

Hōn-shiki, n. The original, full or complete mode; all the ceremonies without curtailing any.

Hōn-shin (moto no kokoro), n. The right mind, the mind in its original state, free from evil and uncorrupted; the conscience. — ni tachikayeru, to return to one’s right mind; to reform the life.

Hōn-shō, n. One's original or natural disposition, true character. — ga tsuta-ita, has come to his senses.

Hōn-sō, (hashiru). — suru, to go or walk about.

Hōn-taku, (moto no iye) n. The homestead, the mansion, or original place of residence.

Hōn-te, or Hote, n. An honest or true grip in wrestling.

Hōn-tō. True, real, genuine. — ka uso ka, is it true or false?


Hōn-vaku, n. Translation. — suru, to translate, to interpret, render into another language.

Hōn-zen, n. The principal table at an entertainment.

Hōn-zō-gaku, n. The science of Botany.

Hōn-zō-ka, n. A botanist.


Hoppō, (kiita no hō), n. The north.

Hōra, n. A cave, cavern.

Hōra, n. A conch-shell. — wo fuku, to blow a conch, to exaggerate.

Hōra-fuki, n. One who exaggerates; a blower.

Hō-rai, n. The name of a fabulous mountain in the sea, where the Sen-nin reside in immortal youth and happi-
HOROKU, n. The salary or pay of an official.
HOROKU, n. An earthen dish, used in baking.
HÔ-ron, n. A debate or discussion on religious subjects.
HORORI-tô, adv. The manner of tears falling. — namida wo nagasu, to shed tears.
HORSHI, n. The iron pivot on which the upper mill-stone rotates.
HOROYOI. Half drunk, partially intoxicated.
HORUTOGARU. Portugal.
HOSHI, n. A fine crop, an abundant harvest.
HOSAKU, n. To be appointed to an office.
Hô-sha, n. Alms, charity.
Hô-shi, n. A bonze, Buddhist priest.
Hoshi, n. A star; a white speck on the cornea; the centre of a target, a spot.
Hoshi-su-ta, i. v. To dry, desiccate. Hi ni —, to dry in the sun.
Hoshi-su-ta, i. v. To appoint to an office.
Hoshi-budo, n. Raisins, dried grapes.
HOSIGARI, ru-ta, i. v. To desire, want, long after, to be covetous.
Hoshi-kiru, shi, a. Wanting, desiring, wishing for. Kore ga hoshii ka, do you want this? Nani mo hoshiku nai, I don’t want anything.
Hoshi-i, n. Rice boiled and dried.
Hoshi-mama. In one’s own way, as one pleases or likes. — ni suru, to do as one pleases.
Hoshi-ka, n. A kind of dried fish.
HOSHIKI, n. Established rule, usage, law, or custom.
Hoshi-mise, n. Selling in the open air, where the wares are spread on a mat.
Hô-sho, n. A kind of fine paper.
Hô-so, n. The small-pox. — wo suru, to have the small-pox. Uye-bôso, inoculation.
Hoso, or Hozo, n. The navel. — no e, navel-string. — wo kamu, to bite the navel,— to repent deeply, feel regret, remorse.
Hoso-biki, n. A kind of rope, or cord made of hemp.
Hoso-dono, n. A corridor, or gallery leading from one building to another.
Hô-soku, n. Rule, law.
HOSOME, ru-ta, i. v. To make fine, thin, slender, or delicate. Koye wo hosomete tu, to speak in a shrill voice.
Hoso-me, n. Eyes slightly open, a narrow crack.
Hoso-nuno, n. Fine muslin, or grass-cloth.
Hosori, ru-ta, i. v. To become small, thin, slender, delicate. Shokujii wa hi-bi ni —, the appetite daily became less.
Hosotsu, n. Foot soldier, infantry.
Hosowata, n. The placenta.
Hossa, n. (med.). The paroxysm of disease.
Hosshi-suru-ta, i. v. To wish, desire, want.
Hosshin, n. The springing up of a new heart, conversion.
Hosokoku, n. Starting or setting out on a journey on foot.
Hosu, n. A brush of long white hair often carried by Buddhist priests.
Hosuge, n. The brush of long white hair used by Buddhist priests.
Hosugorv, n. The cords by which the cap is secured to the head.
Hota, n. The stocks.
Hotabi, n. A fire covered with ashes to keep it from going out.
Hötai, n. A bandage for a wound.
Hotaru, n. A fire-fly.
Hotarubi, n. The light of the fire-fly.
Hötate-gai, n. The Nautilus.
Hotate, ru-ta, i. v. To play, sport, to romp.
Hote-hote, adv. Large, corpulent, big-bellied.
Hoteppara, n. The belly.
Hoteri, ru-ta, i. v. To be hot, burning, to smart. Kaog ga —, the face burns.
Hoteri, n. Heat, burning, asmarting or burning pain.
Hô-to, n. Profligate, dissolute, abandoned to vice.
Hô-to, n. Lights placed before idols, the lanterns in temples.
Hotobakashi, or Hotobashi, su-ta, i. v. To soften by steeping in water.
HOTOBI-, ru-, ta, i. v. To be softened by steeping in water.
HOTOBORI, n. The heat remaining in anything after the fire is out. Hetsui no —
HOTO-HOTO-TO, adv. The sound made by beating a door, rapping.
HOTOKE, n. The general name for the divinities worshiped by the Buddhists; a dead body, the soul of the dead. — no zo, an idol. — no mei-nichi, the anniversary of a death. Iki-botoke, one who by his virtue resembles the gods. — Isukuri, a maker of idols.
HOTOKENO-ZA, n. Clover.
HOTONDO, adv. In great danger, almost, well-nigh, nearly; greatly, very much.
HOTORI, n. Neighborhood, vicinity. Kawa no —, near the river.
HOTOKI-, ru-, ta, i. v. To be hot, burning, feverish.
HOTORI, n. Fever, heat.
HOTOGISU, n. The name of a small bird.
HOTSUGO, or HOTSON-GON. An exclamation or interjection. — suru, to utter an exclamation, to speak out.
HOTSUKI-, ku-, ita, t. v. To fray, ravel, to tear into lint.
HOTSU-NETSU, n. The springing up of fever.
HOTSURE-, ru-, ta, i. v. Frayed, ragged, rubbed, worn, as cloth.
HOTTAN, n. The beginning, commencement, introduction of a book.
HOTTO, adv. The sound of sighing or drawing a long breath. — iki, id.
HOTTÓ-NIN, n. Originator, first mover or doer, ringleader, aggressor.
HÔWO, n. The phoenix.

HOVA, n. A parasitic plant, the mistletoe.
HOVA, n. A screen of wire net-work placed over a brazier; a glass lamp-chimney.
HOYAKU, (oginai gusuri), n. Tonic medicines, medicines which strengthen the body, or keep off disease.
HOYE-, ru-, ta, i. v. To bark, to bellow, roar, the cry of any animal.
HÔ-YE, n. The clerical dress, or clothes worn by Buddhist priests.
HÔ-YE, n. The after-birth; placenta and membranes.
HOYE-DZURA, (nakigao), n. The face of one crying or bellowing.
HO-YEKI, (oginai masu). — suru, to repair a defect, to complete, to strengthen, recruit.
HÔ-YEN, (shikaku maru). Square and round. Midzu wa — no uitsuwa ni shiitagai, water takes the shape of the vessel in which it is.
HÔ-YÔ, (tamochi yashinai). Preserving health, strengthening the body. — wo suru, to attend to one's health.
HÔYÔ, n. A friend, companion.
HOZAKI-, ku-, ita, i. v. To say, to speak, (a contemptuous word used in anger to inferiors).
HÔ-ZAI, n. A compounded medicine, a recipe.
HOZAI, (oginai kusuri), n. Tonic medicines.
HOZERI-, ru-, tta, t. v. To dig or play in the earth, as children.
HÔZO, (takara kura), n. A store-house in which valuable things are kept.
HÔZO, n. A wedge or pin used for fastening, a tenon.

I, n. Spider's thread.
I, n. A wild hog; one of the 12 signs. I no toki, 10 o'clock at night. I no kata, N. N. W.
I, n. The stomach. Ichiu, in the stomach. I no fu, the stomach. I no jokô, the cardiac orifice. I no ge-kô, the pyloric.
I, (kokoro base), n. The mind, thoughts, intention, will, feeling, meaning. — ni kanau, to agree with one's mind.
I, n. The rush of which matting is made.
I, (kotonomi). Different, strange, unusual I koku, foreign country.
I, (kurai), n. Rank, dignity. Mu i mu kuwan, without rank or office. Ichi i, the first or highest rank.
I, (ikioi), n. Dignity, majesty, power, authority, influence. — no aru hito, one having authority.
I, n. A well. — no midzu, well water.
I, n. A doctor, physician; medicine.
Mei-i, celebrated doctor. I-giyô, the medical profession.
I-ru-ta, i. v. To shoot with a bow.
I-ru-ta, i. v. To cast, to found, to run metal in moulds.
I-ru-ta, i. v. To be, to dwell, sit. Do-kô n-i-nasaru, where do you live? Nani wo shite iru, what are you doing?
I-ai, n. The drawing of a long sword while sitting. — wo nuku.
Iaku, n. A curtain.
I-an, n. Medical directions, medical opinion. — wo kaku.
I-ate-ru-ta, t. v. To shoot and hit.
I-awase-ru-ta, t. v. To happen to be present.
I-ba, n. A place for shooting the bow.
I-bai-ô-atta, i. v. To neigh. Uma ga idô.
I-baku, n. A curtain.
I-bara, n. The name of a thorny tree.
Ibaragaki, n. A hedge of thorns.
Ibari, n. Urine. — bukuro, the bladder.
Ibari-ru-ta, i. v. To be haughty, arrogant, insolent, imperious, to boast, to vaunt, make a swell, act pompously. Ibatte aruku, to swagger, strut. Ibatte hito wo mi-sageru, to be arrogant and despise others.
Ibiki, n. Snoring. — wo kaku, to snore.
Ibiri-ru-ta, t. v. To parboil, to scald, as vegetables; to roast slightly in ashes; to tease, vex. Ibiri-korosu, to torment to death.
Ibitsu, n. Oval. — nari, an oval form.
Ibo, n. A wart, small tumor. — ga detâ, have a wart.
Iboi-ô-otta, i. v. To suppurate, to matter.
Iboi, n. The pus of a moxa.
Ibukari-ru-ta, i. v. To wonder at, consider strange or dubious, to suspect.
Ibukashi-ki-ku, a. Strange, mysterious, unintelligible, doubtful, suspicious, Ibukashiku omô, to feel dubious about, to wonder at.
Ibukashita, n. Doubtfulness, dubiousness, mysteriousness.
Ibuki, n. The juniper tree.
Ibukuro, n. The stomach.
Iburi-ru-ta, i. v. To emit smoke.
Iburi, Cruel, unfeeling, unmerciful. — na hito.
Ibusei-ki-ku-shi, a. Gloomy, dismal, disagreeable. Ibuseku omô, to feel gloomy.
Ibushi, n. Fumigation, smoking.
Ibushi-gusuri, n. Fumigating medicines.
Ichatsumi-ku-ita, i. v. To flirt, to sport with the girls.
Ichii, (hitotsu) One; first, prime, whole. Ichii-ichi, each one, every particular, one by one. Ichizô, alike, same. Ichido, once. Ichimen, the whole surface. — dai-ji, of prime importance.
Ichii, n. The order, arrangement in which things are placed. — ga yoi.
Ichiban. Number one, the first, the best. — me, the first one, the best one. Dai—, the very first or best.
Ichi-bu, n. A silver coin the fourth part of a ryô, = about 33 cents; the tenth part of an inch; also, one per cent.
Ichidaikii, n. A biography, memoir.
Ichido-gawashi-nya, adv. Alternately, by turns.
Ichii-dzu, (hito suji), adv. Only, alone, nothing else, persistently.
Ichigai, adv. Wholly, altogether. Ichigai-mono, one who is wholly given to to one thing or obstinately persists in what he says or does.
Ichigo, n. A raspberry, strawberry.
Ichiji, adv. At one time, same time, altogether; once on a time.
Ichijiku, n. The fig tree.
Ichijirushi-ku-shi, a. Distinct, discriminating; conspicuous, plain, evident, manifest; to be pitied.
Ichiko, n. A witch, a fortune-teller or spiritualist.
Ichimai, n. The whole life. — ni karu, to endanger the life.
Ichimi. One ingredient, one party.
Ichimotsu, (hitotsu no mono). One thing, something. Mu —, nothing.
Ichiri-dzuka, n. Milestones, or mounds of earth on which a post is erected marking the miles on a road.
Ichiyen, adv. Positively, peremptorily; with a neg., by no means.
Ichiza, The whole assembly.
Ichô, n. Salisburia Adiantifolia.
I-dake-taka-ni, adv. Drawing one's self up to his full height. — natte noshirusu.
Idaki-ku-ita, t. v. To embrace, to hold in the arms; to hold or feel in the heart, to harbor in the mind. Idakitsu, to embrace, hug, throw the arms around.
Idashi-ru-ta, t. v. To cause to go out, to send forth, to emit, eject, discharge.
IDE, or IDE-YA. Exclam. used to an antagonist in bantering, come on, now then. Ide o aite ni narimasho.

IDE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To go out, issue forth, proceed from. Ide-au, to meet in the street or while out.

IDE-IRI, n. Going out and coming in, expenses and receipts.

IDE-TACHI, n. The style or manner in which a person is dressed, the dress, costume, equipment, accoutrement. — wo suru, to dress or equip one's self.

IDE-TACHI,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To be dressed up, accoutred, equipped.

IDE-YU, n. A hot-spring.

IDO, n. A well. Ido-bata, near the well, vicinity of the well. Ido-gawa, a well-crib. Ido-gaye, cleaning a well. Ido-hori, a well digger. Ido-takai, to contend.

I-DOKO, adv. Where, what place, — to mo naku, anywhere wheresoever.

I-DOKORO, n. A dwelling-place, residence.

I-DOMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To contend in war. Idomi-au, to contend, or strive together, contest. Idomi-arasou, to contend or strive together, as in war. Idomi-tataku, to battle, make war, contend.

I-DZUCHI, (doko), adv. Where, what place, — mo naku, anywhere whereever.

I-DZUKA, adv. Where, what place, or region.

I-DZUKO, or I-DZUKU, adv. Where, what place. — ni mo, everywhere. — ni mo, in any place, anywhere.

I-DZUKUMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To sit cramped, drawn up, or with the body contracted. Samui kara idzukumatte oru.

I-DZUKUNZO. Exclam. how! why?

I-DZUMAI, n. Manner of sitting, posture in sitting.

I-DZUMI, n. A spring of water.


I-DZUNA, n. A kind of sorcery or magic.

I-DZUNA-TSUKAI, n. A sorcerer, a magician.

I-DZURE, adv. Where, what, which, who; however, at all events, by all means. I-dzure mo, everywhere, every one, any one. I-dzure demo yoi, any way will do. I-dzure ni mo, in every place. I-dzure nite mo, in any place whatever, or any one whatever, both, either.

I-DZUTSU, n. A square well-crib built with timbers laid across each other.

I-FUKU, n. Clothing, garments, wearing apparel.

IGA, n. A burr, prickly shell. Iga-guri atama, a head covered with short stiff hair like a chestnut burr.

IGAKI, n. A ladle made of bamboo.

I-GAKI, n. A picket-fence.

I-GAMASE,-ru,-ta. To bend, to crook, to make crooked. Hari wo —, to bend a pin.

I-GAMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. Crooked, bent; depraved, perverse.

I-GAMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To snarl, growl, as a dog; to caterwaul. I-gami-au, to snarl or growl at each other, to quarrel.

I-GATA, n. A mould for casting, matrice.

I-GE. Below what is mentioned, after this, hereafter, inferior. Samurai ige no mono.

I-GETA, n. A well-crib.

I-GI, Strange, unusual, extraordinary. Igi-nashi, nothing unusual.


IGITANAI,-ki,-ku,-shi,a. Sleepy, drowsy. Igitanakute nekokeru.

I-GIYOS, (kawatta katsuchi). Strange, unnatural or monstrous in form or shape.

I-GO. After this, hereafter, henceforth.

I-GUCHI, n. Hare-lip.

I-HAI, n. A wooden tablet, on which the posthumous name and time of death of a person is recorded, ancestral tablet.

I-HAI, (somoku). To disobey.

I-HADZUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To shoot with the bow and miss the target.

I-HEN, n. Failure, breach of promise. — naku, without fail.

I-HEN. Uncommon, unusual, extraordinary.

I-HO, n. A medical prescription, or recipe.

II, n. Good, well, right, fine, pretty, nice. Itte no ii, had better go. Do demo —, any how will do. — ja nai ka, is it not fine? — ka, is it right?

II, (meshi), n. Boiled rice.

II-AI,-au,-atta, i. v. To dispute, wrangle, quarrel. Futo ii-ai ni natta, suddenly began to quarrel.

II-AITE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To hit, guess.

II-AWASE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To talk over and agree upon anything; to talk and arrange.

II-AYAMARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To mistake or blunder in saying or telling. Ii-ayamaseru, to cause another to make a mistake.

II-BITSU, n. A box for carrying boiled rice in.

II-BUN, n. Something to say against or
II-GUSA, n. A matter, subject or topic of talk, an occasion for talk; excuse, pretext.

II-HADZUSHI,-su-ta, t. v. To miss or fail to speak of, fail to guess.

II-HAGURAKASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To turn the conversation to something else, to wander away from the subject.

II-HAKI,-ru-ta, t. v. To asseverate, assert, to persist in saying.

II-HIRAKI,-ku-ita, t. v. To vindicate, exculpate, to clear from the charge of fault or crime.

II-HODOKI,-ku-ita, t. v. To unravel, solve, explain, interpret, analyze.

II-IRE,-ru-ta, t. v. To propose, offer, put in an offer or bid.

II-KACHI,-tsu-ta, i. v. To defeat, vanquish, beat or overcome in a discussion.

II-KAKE,-ru-ta, t. v. To impute, charge with, to blame, accuse with; to begin to say, be about to say; to accost, to address another.

II-KAKUSHI,-su-ta, t. v. To conceal or cover over by talking, to palliate, to deny the knowledge of.

II-KANE,-ru-ta, t. v. To dislike to tell, to find it hard to say.

II-KASUME,-ru-ta, t. v. To obscure by telling, obscurate.

II-KATA, n. Way or manner of speaking; something to say. — ga na, impossible to say it.

II-KATAME,-ru-ta, t. v. To confirm, establish, ratify, settle.

II-KAWASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To exchange words, to promise, to make a verbal agreement.

II-KAYE,-ru-ta, t. v. To change or take back what one has said, retract, disavow.

II-KAYESHI,-su-ta, t. v. To say back, to retort, to answer back, reply to.

II-KESHI,-su-ta, t. v. To contradict, deny, gainsay.

II-KIKAISE,-ru-ta, t. v. To tell, inform of, to communicate, let know, let hear.

II-KIWAME,-ru-ta, t. v. To settle, decide, determine; to exhaust a subject, say all that can be said.

II-KONIE,-ru-ta, t. v. To confute, convince, to silence another in an argument.

II-KURASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To spend the whole day in talking about anything.

II-KUROME,-ru-ta. To blacken by talking, to dupe, to color or varnish by words.

II-MADOI,-o-otta, i. v. To be confused, lost or bewildered in one’s talk. Caust. II-madowas eru, to confuse or cause another to err in speaking.

II-MAGIRASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To speak confusedly so as to conceal the truth; to blind, mystify by talking, to mislead.

II-MAKIE,-ru-ta, i. v. To be defeated or vanished in an argument.

II-MAWASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To talk cleverly, to handle a subject skilfully, to explain.

II-NADAME,-ru-ta, t. v. To soothe, comfort, pacify, console.

II-NADZUKI,-ru-ta, t. v. To betroth, affiance, to contract in marriage.

II-NADZUKU, n. Betrothal, espousal.

II-NARAI,-dota, i. v. To be accustomed to saying, to be in the habit of saying, to learn to talk.

II-NAWASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To make appear so by talking; to represent, show, or make by talking. Uso wo makoto ni.—

II-NIKUI,-ki-ku-shi, a. Hard or difficult to say; bad, unpleasant or disagreeable to say.

II-NOBE,-ru-ta, t. v. To postpone, defer, put-off; to tell, relate.

II-NOGARE,-ru-ta, t. v. To avoid speaking of, to evade, shun or escape by saying.

II-NUKE,-ru-ta, t. v. To slip out of, get out of, or escape by talking.

II-OKI,-ku-ta, t. v. To leave word. Kuwashiku ii-oite kaita.

II-OSE,-ru-ta, or II-OWASERU, t. v. To impute, to lay to the charge of another, to blame with.

II-PANASHI, n. Saying and going away
without waiting for a reply. — ni shite yuku.
It-SABAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To say and unravel, unfold or explain; to clear up what is obscure or difficult.
It-SAMASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To speak and dissuade from; to cool or abate the desire for anything by talking.
It-SAMATAGE,-ru,-ta, t. v. By speaking to hinder, interfere, or prevent.
It-SASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To leave off talking before one is done, owing to some interruption.
It-SHIDZUME,-ru,-ta, t. v. By speaking to hush, quiet, or still.
It-SHIROI,-ō,-ōta, t. v. To dispute, altercation, wrangle.
It-SOBIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v. Not able to speak or give utterance to.
It-SOKONAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To do harm or injury by talking; to mistake in saying, to commit an error in speaking.
It-SOME,-ru,-ta, i. v. To begin to talk, as a child; to be derived or coined, as a word; to be first spoken.
It-SONJI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To mistake in saying, say incorrectly, to do harm by speaking.
It-SUGI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To say too much, or more than is proper; to speak rudely, violently or abusively.
It-SUKUME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To convince or force to yield or assent to an argument.
It-SUTE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To say and go away not waiting for a reply. Aisatsu mo kikadzu ni ii-su-tete yuku.
It-TAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Wish to say or speak, desirous of telling. Itaku nai, do not wish to say.
It-TAOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To overcome, vanquish or defeat in an argument.
It-TATE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To set agoing, to get up or originate, as a story or report; to say or offer to a superior, as a petition.
It-TORI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To express, to speak, tell, or explain in language. Koko ni wakarite wa iyedomo ii-toru koto ga mudzukashii.
It-TOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To continue or persist in saying, to say constantly.
It-TOSUGI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To pass or transmit a word or message from one to another. Hiton no hanashi wo iitsuide yaru.
It-TSUKAWASHI,-su,-tā, t. v. To tell or say to another by a messenger.
It-TSUKI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To give orders, to command, to bid, to tell, inform.
It-TSUKI, n. A command, order.

It-TSUKURAI,-ō,-ōta, t. v. To mend, repair or adjust by words.
It-TSUKUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To exhaust a subject, to say all that can be said.
It-TSUME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To corner, to put one in a tight place in an argument, to silence, confute.
It-TSUNORI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To grow warm in an argument, to become more and more excited or severe in talking.
It-TSUTAVE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To tell from one to another, to hand down by saying; to preach to others, to disseminate.
It-WAKE, n. Explanation, account, apology, excuse, extenuation. — ga nai, no excuse.
It-WAKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To explain, clear up, or make plain.
It-WATASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To pass a word or order to another, to give orders.
It-YABURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To divulge, to break a secret, to confute or convince.
It-YE, adv. No, is not, am not.
It-YO, n. Way, or manner of speaking or saying, mode of speech or utterance. Mudzukashiku te — ga nai, it is so difficult I cannot say it.
It-YORI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To approach and say, to court, woo.
It-ZAMA, n. Way of speaking, habit of saying. — no warui hito.
I-ji, (kawatta koto), n. Any thing strange, unusual, uncommon, or extraordinary.
Iji, n. Spirit, temper, disposition. — wo haru, to be obstinate, cross-grained.
Iji-BARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be obstinate, head-strong.
Iji-DZUKU. Roused to obstinacy, overbearing. — ni naru, to become obstinate and unyielding.
Iji-GITANAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Gluttonous, greedy, fond of good eating.
Iji-IJI. — suru, to fret, to be irritated, peevish.
Iji-KARI-MATA, adv. — de aruku, to walk with the legs widely separated, to walk in a straddling way.
Iji-KE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To shrink, contract, to be small or stunted.
Iji-ME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bully, hector, to treat with insolence, to vex, tease, to annoy, to chafe.
Iji-JIN, n. A foreigner, a strange person.
Iji-RASHI,-ki,-ku, a. That which causes fretting, worry, grief, sorrow, or vexation. Iji-rashikku onou, to feel vexed.
Iji-RI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To handle, to feel, meddle with; to oppress, vex, tease, to insult.
Ikarase,-ru,-ta. caus. of Ikari. To make angry, to anger, enrage.
Ikareru, a. Angry. — Ganshoku, angry countenance.
Ikaru,-ru,-ta. Poten. of Ikru. To go, can go. — Nai, can't go, can't be done.
Ikari, n. An anchor. — Nai, the fluke of an anchor.
Ikari,-ru,-atta, i. v. To be angry.
Ikari,-ru,-atta, i. v. To be put into the water and kept alive, as a flower.
Ikari, n. Anger.
Ikasama, adv. How, in what way; but in coll. used in expressing surprise or assent to what another says. = Indeed, truly.
Ikase,-ru,-ta. caus. of Ikru. To make to go, let go, to send. Ikasete kudasare, let me go.
Ikashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To restore to life, revive, to let live. Kane wo ikashite tsukau, to spend money usefully.
Ikatsui,-ki,-ku, a. Rude, harsh, rough in manner, churlish.
Ikatsugamashi,-ki,-ku, a. Rough, harsh, rude in manner.
Ikayeshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To shoot an arrow back.
Ikayō,-su,-ta, t. v. To use.
Ike, n. A pond, artificial lake.
Ike,-ru,-ta, t. v. To keep alive, to be alive. Hana wo —, to put flowers in water so as to keep them alive.
Ike,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bury, to plant, to set in the ground, as a post. Gomi wo tsuchin ni —, to bury litter in the ground.
Ike,-ru,-ta. Potent. of Ikru, can go. Kono michi wa ikeru ka, is this road passable?
Ike-bana, n. A flower kept alive by putting in the water.
Ikedori,-ru,-tta, t. v. To take alive, to take prisoner.
Ike-fuzake,-ru,-ta, i. v. To play roughly or rudely, to romp.
Ike-gaki, n. A live hedge.
Ike-mori, n. A kind of food made of raw fish.
Iken, n. Counsel, advice; opinion, judgment; admonition, reproof. — Wosuru, to counsel, admonish.
Ikenai, (pot. neg. of Ikru, to go.) Cannot go, used in com. coll. in the sense of, of no use, bad, won't do, can't do. Kono fude —, this pen is of no use.
Iken uchiwa ikenakunatta, the fan is no longer fit to use.
Ikengamashi,-ki,-ku, a. Fond of giving advice or admonition.
IKE

IKENIYE, n. Sacrifices of things that have life, animal sacrifices. Hitō wo —ni ageru to offer a human sacrifice. Hitō no tame ni —ni naru.

IKESU, n. A pond or basket in which fish are kept alive.

IKI, n. The breath. —wo suru, to breathe. —wo hiku, to draw in the breath. —wo tsuku, to sigh. —ga kireru, to be out of breath, short-winded.

IKI, n. Elegant, stylish, gentle, refined. —na onna, a stylish woman.

IKI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be alive, to live. Ikiteoru, living. Naga iki, long life.

IKI,-ku,-ita, i. v., com. col. for yoku, to go. Itte mo ii, you had better go. Itte totte koi, go and bring. Itte miru, to go and see.

IKIDAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Having a difficulty in breathing.

IKIDORI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be angry, to be in a passion, exasperated, enraged, incensed.

IKIDORI, n. Anger, resentment.

IKI-DZUKAI, n. Respiration, breathing. —wo shite kikase-nasare, let me listen to your breathing.

IKI-DZUYE, n. The staff carried by chair-bearers to rest the chair on when stopping.

IKI-GAKE-NI, adv. While going, while on the way.

IKI-GIRE, n. Hard breathing, short-winded, out of breath.

IKI-JI, n. Passion, irritation, excitement, temper. —wo karu, to show bad temper, or obstinacy.

IKI-KAVE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To return to life, revive, come to life again.

IKI-KUSAI,-ki,-ku, a. Having a foul or stinking breath.

IKI-MAKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To be out of breath, to breathe hard, or pant, as an angry person.

IKIMI, n. Straining, urgent desire to go to stool or to urinate, tenesmus; bearing down pains of labor.

IKIMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To strain, press, or bear down, at stool, or in labor.

IKI-NAGARAVE,-ru,-ta, i. v. Living, whilst living, during life.

IKI-OI, n. Power, force, momentum, strength; authority, might, influence.

IKIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be very hot and close, sultry; to be musty, or spoiled. Kusa-ikire, the odor of hot grass.

IKI-RIVÔ, n. The spirit or ghost of a living person.

IKISEKI-TO, adv. Hurried breathing, panting, blowing.

IKI-SUGI, n. One who makes a show of knowing or doing what he knows nothing about, a pretender, braggart.

IKI-TSUKI, n. Breathing-time, time of resting from work, recess.

IKI-UTSUSHI, n. Life-like resemblance, copied to the life.

IKIYAKU, —suru, to be troubled, annoyed, perplexed.

IKI-ZASHI, n. The breathing, respiration.

IKKA, What day? Kon-nichi wa ikka, what day of the month is this?

IKKA, One load, (for a man). —no hako-bi-chin wa ikura, what is the charge for carrying one load?

IKKADO, adv. Especial, particular, chiefest, most eminent.

IKKAMARI, n. Articles made of paper thickly pasted over a frame of wood and varnished.

IKKETSU, —suru, to make a resolution, come to a determination, to resolve.

IKKI, n. A revolt, mob, insurrection.

IKKIVYO, adv. One effort, one blow, one charge.

IKKIVYO, n. A pleasant time, frolic, diversion. —wo moyōsu, to get up a frolic.

IKKÔ, adv. Wholly, quite, exceedingly; with a negative verb, —not at all. —sonjimasen, don’t know anything about it.

IKÔ, (dubitative form of Ikou). I think, or desire to go. —to omote mo hina ga nai, I thought of going, but had no determination.

IKÔ, adv. Very, exceedingly. —warui, very bad. —yoroshii, very good.

IKÔ, n. A rack or stand for hanging clothes on.

IKOI,-ô,-ôta, i. v. To rest.

IKON, (nokoru urami). Malice, resentment, enmity, spite or ill-will.

IKOROSHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To shoot and kill with an arrow.


IKUBAKU, (nanihodo). How much, how many, some. —mo nashi, not much.

IKUBI, n. Pig-neck, short necked.

IKU-HISASHI,-ki,-ku, adv. A long time, a long time to come.

IKUJINAI,-ki,-shi, a. Devoid of spirit, or courage; weak or craven-hearted, pusillanimous, idle, lazy.

IKUN, n. The commands, instructions, or will of a dying person.
IKURA, adv. How much, how many. Nedan wa —, what is the price? Kono hon wa mada ikura no aru, have still many of these books.

IKUSA, n. War, an army. — suru, to war, to fight. — no dogu, weapons of war.

IKUTSU, adv. How many? Omaye no o toshi wa —, how old are you?

IKUKAN, n. The oesophagus.

IKUKAN, adv. Since then, ever since, from that time.

IKUKAN, n. Rank and office.

IKUKU, n. The stomach.

IKUKU, adv. From henceforth, after this. — jibun, now, at present. Ima ya ima ya to matsu, to wait in momentary expectation. Ima ni, now, presently. — hitori, the other person.

IMADA, adv. Yet, still; with a neg., not yet. — kou, not yet come. — kou maye ni, before he comes.

IM-IMASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Disagreeable, disgusting, unpleasant, unlucky.

IMAMEKASHI, -ki, -ku. Modern in style, like present custom.

IMA-SARA, adv. Now at last, now after so long a time. — ko-kuwai shite mo oyobanai, it is now too late to confess.

IMASHI, -su-ta, i. v. To be, to dwell. Dann wa uchi ni imasu ka, is your master at home? Imasen, is not at home.

IMASHIGATA, adv. Just now, a moment ago.

IMASHIME, -ru-ta, i. v. To admonish, caution, counsel, to warn; to threaten, to punish, to correct, chastise.

IMASHIME, n. Instruction, admonition, caution, counsel, warning, correction, punishment, reproof, prohibition.

IMAWA. The end of life, the time of death. — no kiwa, article of death.

IMAWASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Disagreeable, odious, offensive, unpleasant, disgusting.

IM-BAN, n. A seal, stamp.

IM-BO, n. Secret intrigue or plot, a conspiracy.

IM-BON, n. Adultery.

IM-, mu-, nda, i. v. To dislike, have an aversion for, disgust for, avoid, shun, to hate, abhor. Imi-kirau, to dislike, regard with aversion or disgust.

IMI, n. The mourning on the death of a relative. — no uchi, during the time of mourning. — ake, the end of mourning. Imi-gomen, excused from mourning,—in order to attend to one's duty.

IMI, n. Meaning, sense, significance.

IMI-BUKU, n. The clothes worn during mourning.

IMI-MONO, n. Things which one avoids or abstains from.

IMI-NA, n. The name which a person receives on arriving at the age of fifteen.

IMI-MYO, n. Another, or different name; a nick-name.

IMI-MON, n. The vulva.

IMI-MOTSU, n. A present.


IMO, n. The scars left by small-pox. — gao, a face pitted by small-pox.

IMO-GARA, n. The stems of the Taro plant.

IMOMI, n. The cloth worn around the waist by women.

IMOSHII, n. The large green caterpillars found on the Taro plant.

IMO-MONO, n. Articles made by casting in moulds; a casting.

IMO-MUSHI, n. A founder, caster of metal utensils.

IMORI, n. A kind of water-lizard.

IMOTO, n. Younger sister. — muko, the husband of a younger sister.


IM-PU, n. An adulterous or lewd woman.

IN, n. A rhyming syllable. — wo fumu, to rhyme.

IN, n. A stamp, seal. — wo osu, to stamp.

IN, (yokoshima,) n. Licentiousness. — wo konomu, to be licentious.

IN, (kage,) n. Shade, the female principle of Chinese philosophy; the male is called, yo.

INA, n. A kind of river fish.

INA, adv. No, not so. — to iu, said, no. Ina-ya, so or not, whether or not, how.

INABIKARI, n. Lightning.

INADA, n. A kind of mackerel.

INADZUMA, n. Lightning.

INAGO, n. A kind of insect that infests rice fields.
INAJKI, mu-nda, i. v. To become used to living in, to be at home in, or accustomed to a place.

INAKA, n. Any place away from the capital, country. — mono, a countryman, rustic. — fū, country style. — kusai, boorish, rustic.

INAMI, mu-nda, i. v. To decline, refuse.

INAI-MURA, n. Stacks of rice-straw.

INANAKI, ku-ita, i. v. To neigh.

INAI-NAKI, ru-ita, r. To change one's seat, or adjust one's self in a seat.

INARABI, bu-nda, i. v. To sit in a row, or in ranks.

INAI-NAKE, ru-ta, i. v. To be used to a place, become familiar or accustomed to living in a place.

INARE, ru-ta, i. v. To be gone, leave.

INARI, n. The god of rice.

INASA, n. A south-east wind.

INDARI. Swapping, exchanging, barter. — ni suru, to swap, trade.

INE, ru-ta, i. v. To sleep, to be in bed.

INE, n. Rice in the stalk or while growing; paddy.

INEMURI, n. Dozing, drowsy, to sleep while sitting.

INGEN, n. A kind of white bean.

INGIN. Polite, courteous, civil, kind. — hurere, over polite and annoying.

INGIY, n. A seal, stamp.

INGO (kakushi kotoba), n. Disguised, secret or concealed language; an enigma.

INGUWA, n. One's deeds and their reward; cause, reason. — no mukui, retribution, or punishment for one's deeds.

INISHY, n. Past times or ages, ancient time, antiquity.

IN-JA, n. A hermit, recluse.

IN-JI (kakureta koto), n. A concealed or hidden affair, a secret, mystery.

INJI, n. Marbles.

INJU (kadzu). The number of anything. Tawara no —

INJUN. — suru, to procrastinate, delay, temporize.

INKAN, n. A stamped ticket shown as a passport, ticket, a pass.

INKI. Cloudy, dark, gloomy, dull, sombre.

INKIYO, n. Living in retirement or seclusion, retired from business.

INKIY, n. Membrum virile.

INKO, n. A parrot.

INKUWA, n. A phosphorescent light, ignis fatuus.

INNEN, n. 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. Dō-ru — de kō natta, what is the reason of my being in this condition?

INKIKU, n. The ink or coloring matter used for sealing or stamping.

INKO, n. The scrotum.

INOH, n. Life. — wo kakeru, to risk the life. Inohi-gake, hazardous, dangerous, perilous to life. Inohi-go, asking or praying for life.

INOKO, n. A small pig.

INORI, ru-ta, i. v. To pray, to supplicate. Inori-korosu, to kill by prayer, to pray the gods to kill.

INORI, n. Prayer, supplication. — wo suru, to pray.

INOSHISHI, n. A wild hog. — musha, a soldier who never retreats.

INRAKU, n. Carnal pleasures, sensual enjoyment.

INRAN, n. Venereal, lasciviousness, lewdness. — na hito, a lascivious person.

INRO, n. A nest of small boxes carried suspended from the belt.

INSHIN, n. Tidings, word, communication; account, message.

INSHO, n. Internal congestion.

INSHO, n. A seal, stamp.

INSHOKU (nomi kui). Drink and food. — suru, to eat and drink.

INSO, n. Even numbers.

INSO, n. The number. — nani hodo.

INSUI, n. The semen.

INTAKU, n. The dwelling of a person living in retirement.

INTOKU, n. Charity, or meritorious deeds done in secret.

INU, n. Neg. of Iru, not in. Iru ka, is he in? Inakatta, was not in.

INU, n. A dog; one of the twelve calendar signs. — no ko, a pup. — no toki, eight o'clock at night. — no kata, the W. N. W.

INUGO, n. A swelling of the lymphatic glands in the armpit or groin.

INU, n. The northwest.

INU-ku, ita, t. v. To shoot an arrow through, pierce by shooting.

INUKORO, n. A pup.

IN-YO. The male and female, or active and passive principles of nature, according to Chinese philosophy.

INYOKU, n. Lascivious desires, lust, lewdness, venery.

IGIBY, n. Chlorosis.

IPI, n. Once full. Midz ga ippi ni natta, it has become full of water.
IPPAN, adv. Whole, universal, general.
Seiken —, the whole world.
IPPENGOShi-ni, adv. Alternately.
IPPOndachi, n. Standing alone; alone, by one’s self; independent of others.
— de suru, to do anything without the help of others.
IRA, n. The nettle, a prickle. Sakand no —, the spines of a fish.
IRACHI,-tsu,-ta, i, v. To irritate, fret, or vex one’s self, to be angry. Ki’ wo iratsu, to be impatient.
IRADachi,-su,-ta, i, v. To be angry, impatient, fretful.
IRAI (yorit-anomu). — suru, to request, or beg one to do a favor.
IRAI, adv. After in time; since, henceforth, in future. Kore yori irai, from this time, henceforth.
IRAI-IRA, adv. Pricking, irritating, peevish, irritable, testy. — suru, to prick, irritate, smart.
IRAI-RASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Irritable, peevish, passionate, impatient.
IRAKA, n. A tiled roof.
IRAI-NUSHI, n. A kind of caterpillar covered with sharp hairs.
IRAN (chigai midaruruu) n. A dispute or contention about an alleged mistake, litigation. — wo iru, to dispute, dissent.
IRAI-NAI. Neg. of Iru. — mono, useless things.
IRARAGI,-gu,-ta, i, v. To have the skin corrugated and rough from cold; goose-flesh.
IRARE,-ru,-ta. Pot. of Iru, can be, can dwell or live. Kono atsui tokoro ni irarenu, I cannot live in such a hot place as this.
IRASE,-ru,-ta. Caust. of Iri. To cause, make, or let roast or parch.
IRASSHARI,-ru,-ta. Polite coll. in speaking to another, either in coming, going, or being. Doko ye irassharimasu, where are you going?
IRA-TSUKI,-ku,-ta, i, v. To be excited, impatient, peevish.
IRAYE, n. Answer, reply, response. — wo suru, to answer, reply.
IRAYE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To answer, to reply, to respond.
IRE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To put into, to place in, take in, insert; to use, employ. Muko wo —, to bring a son-in-law into ones family by marrying the daughter. Nei wo —, to pay attention to. Ire-chigai, to put in by mistake. Ire-kayevu, to take out and put in, to change the contents of anything. Ire-komu, to invest, to contribute, as capital in trade; to put into. Ire-oku, to put into, place in and leave.
IRE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To be parched, toasted; to be impatient, fretful, cross, peevish. Kono name yoku ire-ns-shita. Ki’ no ireta hito, an impatient person.
IRE-BA, n. Artificial tooth.
IREBA-shi, n. A dentist.
IRE-BOKURO, n. Small spots tattooed on the skin.
IRE-DZUMI, n. Branded by marks tattooed in the skin with ink.
IRE-FUDA, n. A written bid at an auction, a written proposal, a ballot, a vote. — wo suru, to put in a written bid, to vote.
IRE-GAMI, n. False hair.
IRE-GOMI, n. Mixed, jumbled together.
IRE-REI. Different from the usual state or condition, indisposed, unwell. Irei no naku shite iki tayetari.
IRE-KO, n. A nest or set of boxes, where one fits into another. — bachi, a nest of bowls.
IRE-ME, n. Artificial eye.
IRE-MONO, n. A vessel for holding anything.
IRE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To go into, enter; to hold, contain; to use, to want, to need. Kore wa nan ni iru no da, of what use is this? Iri-chigau, to enter and pass each other, to be athwart, to be crossed. Iri-kawaru, to enter in the place of one gone out, to take turns in doing. Iri-komu, to enter in. Iri-kummu, to be confused, mixed together, jumbled. Iri-majiru, mixed, blended, mingled together, intermingled. Iri-midaru, to be confused, mixed, jumbled together.
IRE,-ru,-ta, i, v. To parch, roast.
IRE, n. Day’s work. — de suru, to do by day’s work.
IRE-NAI, n. Sundown. — no kane, the vesper-bell.
IRE-GANE, n. Money expended, expenditure.
IRE-HI, n. The setting sun.
IREKA, n. The amount put into or employed in any work, the expenses, expenditures, disbursements. — wa nan i hodo.
IREKO, n. Tre pang or bich-de-ma.
IRE-KUCHI, n. The hole or place of entrance, entrance, door.
IRE-MAME, n. Parched peas.
IRE-KE, n. The amount put in or expended, expense, cost, disbursement.
IRE-MUKO, n. The second husband of a
daughter who lives in her father's family.

Iri-nabe, n. A pan for parching or roasting.

Iri-shigoto, n. Day's work.

Iri-tsuke,-ru,-ita, t. v. To fry, or roast anything until it sticks to the pan.

Iri-tsuki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To be fried or roasted until dry or browned.

Iri-umi, n. A bay, gulf, inlet, arm of the sea.

Iri-ve, n. A bay, inlet, or recess in the shore of a river.

Iri-yō, n. Expense, outlay; use. — wo ikura kakari-mashita, what was the expense? Kore wa nan no — ni suru, of what use is this?

Iro, (coll. imp. of Iru). Hon wo yonde iro, read your book.

Iro, n. White clothes worn by women at funerals.

Iro, n. Color; (met.) appearance, sign, or semblance, tone, variety. Iro ni go shiki arī, there are five kinds of color, (viz: white, black, red, yellow, green,) — wo tsukeru, to color. Kao no iro, the complexion. Teki wa make iro ni natta, the enemy showed signs of giving way. Hitot no kouwa-iro wo tsuka-u, to imitate the voice of another.

Iro, n. Love, lewdness, venery; a mistress, paramour, lover. — ni naru, to be in love; last after.

Iro-age, n. Restoring a color to its original lustre. — wo suru.

Iro-ai, n. The colors, coloring; appearance. — ga yoi, the coloring is good.

Iro-banashi, n. An obscene story, love-talk.

Iro-dori,-ru,-ita, t. v. To ornament with a variety of colors, to color, paint.

Iro-dori, n. Painting, coloring.

Iro-dzuki,-ku,-ita, i v. To become ripe or mature, to put on a ripe color.

Iro-goto, n. A love intrigue, a love affair.

Iro-gurui, n, Abandoned to debauchery or lewdness.

Iro-ha, n. The first three syllables of the Japanese syllabary.

Iro-i, -ota, t. v. To handle, meddle with, to quiz, jeer, or to speak ironically.

Iro-iro, adv. Various, many, different kinds, diverse.

Iro-ka, n. Color and fragrance, beauty and loveliness of women.

Iro-ke, n. Love or fondness for the opposite sex. — ga tsuita, to arrive at the age of puberty.

Irokedzuki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To arrive at the age of puberty. Musume ga —.

Iro-kichigai, n. Insanity accompanied with lasciviousness.

Iroko, n. Dandruff, the scales of a fish.

Iro-machi, n. The prostitute quarter of a town.

Iromekashii,-ki,-ku, a. Having a lascivious appearance, having lewd thoughts or feelings.

Iromeki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To have the appearance of irresolution or giving way.

Iromochi, n. Cakes or bread made of rice colored with various colors.

I-ron, n. A different opinion or argument, a dispute. — wo lateru.

Iro-naoshi, n. An entertainment some two or three days after a wedding.

Irone, n. The tone, quality of sound. Fuye no —.

Irone, n. Elder brother or sister.

Iro-onna, n. A mistress.

Iro-otoko, n. A paramour, a lover.

Irori, n. A hearth, or fire-place.

Iro-tsuya, n. The gloss, lustre, brightness, complexion of anything.

Irozato, n. The quarters in a town in which prostitutes live.

I-rui, n. Clothing, wearing apparel.

Iruka, n. The porpoise.


Irumajiki,-ku, a. Not needful, of no use.

Isagiyoi,-hi,-ku,-shi, a. Pure, clean, undefiled. — kokoro, a pure heart.

Isago, n. Sand.

Isai, n. The particulars, minutiae, minute detail. — wo iu, to tell the particulars.

Isai-ni, adv. Particularly, minutely, circumstantially.

Isakai,-au,-atta, i. v. To quarrel, dispute, wrangle, contend.

Isakai, n. A quarrel, dispute, contention, altercation.

Isakusa, n. Contention, row, brawl. — wo iu, to quarrel.

Isamashii,-ki,-ku, a. Courageous, brave, valiant, gallant, bold, intrepid, brisk, lively.

Isamashisa, n. The bravery, gallantry, intrepidity.

Isame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To reprove, caution, remonstrate, or plead with, to expostulate with. Kimi oya nado wo isame-ru.

Isame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To soothe, appease, tranquilize, comfort.

Isame, n. Remonstrance, reproof, cau-
tion, warning, or advice to a superior.
— wo iru.

ISAMI, -mu,-nda, i. v. To be bold, courageous, intrepid, valiant, gallant, chivalrous.

ISAMI, n. A bold, intrepid person.

ISAō or ISAOSHI, n. Merit; great, eminent, or distinguished deeds. — no aru hito, a distinguished man.

ISARAI, n. The buttocks.

ISARI, n. Fishing. — wo suru, to fish. Isari-bi, a torch used in fishing at night. Isari-bune, a fishing-boat.

ISASA, a. Small, little, trifling. — mo nai, not the least, by no means.

ISASAME, adv. Slightly, little, temporary.

ISE,-ru,-ta. To sew and gather, as when sewing a long edge to a shorter. Iseru tokoro wa nai, sewed even and smooth without a wrinkle.


Ishi, n. A stone. Ishi-bai, lime made of limestone. Ishi-bashi, a stone bridge. Ishi-biya, a cannon. Ishi-botoke, a stone idol. Ishi-bumi, a stone tablet, or monument bearing an inscription. Ishi-dan, a stone platform, stone step. Ishi-datami, slabs of stone used for flooring; also a kind of knot tied so as to have the appearance of four squares. Ishi-dōrō, a stone lamp-post. Ishi-dzuki, the butt-end of a spear. Ishi-dzukuri, made or built of stone. Ishi-dzumi, stone-coal. Ishi-dzuri, a lithograph, a print from stone. Ishi-dzuye, a stone pedestal, a stone foundation. Ishi-gaki, stone wall. Ishi-guruma, treading on a round stone. Ishi-ji, stony ground; also, a kind of lacquer of a stone-color, and without lustre. Ishi-kiri, a stone-cutter. Ishi-ko, stone chips. Ishi-kō, stone chips. Ishi-dzume, killing and burying under a pile of stones. Ishi-ku, a stone-mason. Ishi-nochi, a kind of fish, said to have a stone in its head. Ishi-usu, a stone mill, a stone mortar. Ishi-ya, a stone-cutter, stone-mason, a seller of stones. Ishi-yumi, a bow for throwing stones, catapult.


Ishi, n. The buttocks.

Ishi-ku, a. Good, well. Nanji ishiku mairitari, you have done well in coming.

I-shiramasa-re,-ru,-ta, (pass.) To be overwhelmed with a discharge of arrows.

I-shiramashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To overwhelm with a discharge of arrows.

Ishi-tataki, n. A kind of bird, the wagtail.

I-shō, n. Medical books.

I-shō, n. Clothes, wearing apparel.

I-shoku, n. Clothes and food.

I-shu, n. Hatred, maligne, enmity; meaning, mind, intention, object. — gaye shi wo suru, to take vengeance.


I-so, n. A strange, or uncommon physiognomy.

I-so. Appears to be, looks as if there is. Asuko ye — de gozarimasu, I think it is yonder.


ISOGASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Busy, actively engaged, doing with haste, hurry, bustling, urgent. Ki no — hito, a person always in a hurry, a driving person.

ISOGASHISA, n. The hurry, press of business, bustle.

ISOGI-gu,-ida, i. v. To hasten, to hurry, to be urgent, pressing. Isoide kurō, come in haste. Isoide suru, to do in haste.

ISO-ISO, adv. In a quick, hurried manner: blithesome, gay.

ISÔRÔ, n. A hanger-on, a dependant on another for support.

ISSAI, adv. All, whole. — shu-jō, all living things.

ISSAKU-JITSU, adv. Day before yesterday.

ISSAKU-NEN, adv. Year before last.

ISSAN, adv. With the utmost speed, with a bound.

ISETSU, adv. Positively, certainly, absolutely, peremptorily. — sonjima-son, positively don't know.

ISSHIN, adv. Whole heart, one mind. — furan ni kagi yō wo hagemu, to be entirely taken up with one’s business.

ISSHIN, adv. Alone, one person.

ISSHIN, adv. Entirely new, applied to the reorganization of the government under the Mikado.

ISSHO-KEMMEI, adv. Risking one's life, in desperation, disregarding one’s life. — ni tatakau.

ISSHO-NI, adv. Together, along with, in concert, in company with. — yoku, to go together.

ISSHŌ. The whole life. — no aida, during one’s life.
ISSUMI-adshi, n. A pigmy, dwarf.
ISU, n. A kind of hard black wood, of which combs are made, also called Iyu.
ISU, n. A chair.
ISUD, n. The cross-bill.
ISURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To take by menace or deception, to extort.
ISUWARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To run aground, to ground.
ITa, n. A board. Tetsu no ita, sheet iron. — kate, a board wall or petition. Ita-bame, weather-board, clapboard. Ita-bashi, a bridge of a single plank. Ita-bei, a board fence. Ita-bisashi, a board roof over a door or window. Ita-buki, a board or shingle roof. Ita-dam, a board mat, a board floor. Ita-do, a door made of boards. Ita-gakoi, a fence, board enclosure. Ita-gami, paste-board. Ita-gane, sheet-metal. Ita-jiki, board floor. Ita-me, the curved grain, or veins of wood.
ITABURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To extort or take illegally by menace or deception.
ITACHI, n. A weasel.
ITADAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To put on the head; to receive respectfully.
ITADAKI, n. The top of the head; top summit.
ITADE, n. A wound.
ITADZUGAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Troublesome, laborious, hard, afflictive.
ITADZUKI, n. Sickness, affliction.
ITADZURA, a. Idle, vain, useless, unprofitable, mischievous; indecent, immodest, lewd. — woo suru, to do mischief.
ITADZURA-NI, adv. Uselessly, vainly, idly, unprofitably.
ITAGASHI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To suffer pain, to be in pain.
ITAGO, n. The deck of a ship.
ITAI, n. Strange or unnatural in form, monstrous.
ITAI,-ki,-shi, a. Painful, sore; very excessive, exceeding.
ITAIKE, a. Young, pretty, darling, lovely.
ITAI-ITASHI,-ki,-ku,-u,-sa. Painful, distressing, sad pitiful.
ITAKU, adv. Painful, severe. — nai, it is not painful. Itanakatta, did not hurt.
ITAKU, n. A dwelling-house.
ITAMASHI,-ki,-ku,-u,-sa. Distressing, sad, painful, mournful.
ITAMASHI-ME,-ru,-tta, t. v. To afflict, cause pain, or trouble.
ITAME,-ru,-tta, t. v. To pain, afflict; hurt; injure, damage, spoil.
ITAME,-NEGI,-MAGAMI, n. Paste-board.
ITAMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To pain, hurt; to injure, damage, hurt, spoil; to grieve for.
ITAMI, n. Pain, hurt, injury; grief, sadness.
ITAMI,-RI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To feel pained with a sense of obligation, to feel profound respect.
ITAO, su,-tta, t. v. To shoot down, kill with an arrow.
ITARAGAI, n. A kind of shell-fish.
ITARI,-ru,-tta, 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.
ITARI, n. The utmost degree or extent.
ITASA, n. The pain.
ITASHI,-su,-tta, t. v. To do. Itashi ka ta ga nai, there is no help for it.
ITATE,-ru,-tta, t. v. To shoot often and in rapid succession.
ITATSUKI, n. Sickness, disease. — ga mi ni iru, to be sick.
ITATTE, adv. Superlatively, very, exceedingly. — yoroshii, exceedingly good.
ITAWARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To pity, to care for, to love.
ITAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Tender concern, careful love, pitiful, compassionating.
ITA-YA, n. A house with a shingle roof; board-yard.
IT-CHI, adv. Together, at the same time, with one accord, one heart.
IT-CHI, adv. Superlatively. — yoi, the best. — warui, the worst.
ITTE,-ru,-ta, i. v. Frozen, hardened, concealed.
ITTE, n. An archer, Bowman.
ITTEI, (kotonaru katachi,) n. Strange in form, or appearance.
ITO, adv. Superlatively, exceedingly, very. — sewashii, very busy.
ITODO, adv. More, more and more, still more.
ITODOSHII,-ki,-ku, a. Very, exceeding; sad, painful.
ITOGASHI,-ku,-ta, t. v. To complete the whole of one's time of service, serve out one's time.
ITO-GUCHI, n. The end of a thread.
ITO-GURUMA, n. A spinning-wheel.
ITOH, o,-ota, t. v. To be tired of, weary of, to dislike; to mind, regard, or care for. Inochi wo ushinō wo itowadzu, did not mind losing his life.
ITOKENAI, -ki, -ku, a. Youthful, young, tender.

ITOKO, n. A cousin. Itoko-awase, marriage between cousins. Itoko-dōshi, cousins to each other.

ITOKONI, n. A kind of food made of red beans.

I-TOKU, n. Majesty, dignity, power, authority.

I-TO-KURI, n. A reel.

ITOMA, n. Leisure, freedom from occupation or business; time; liberty from service. 
O — mōshimasu (said in leaving the presence of any one), I will take my leave. — wo negō, to ask for dismissal from service. — wo dasu, to dismiss from service. Itoma-goi, begging that one may be allowed to take his leave; taking leave. — wo suru, to take leave.

I-TO-MAKI, n. A spool for winding thread on.

I-TO-ME, n. The strings of a kite.

I-TO-MO, adv. Very, exceedingly.

ITONAMI, -mu, -nda, i. v. To do, make, build, perform.


I-TŌSHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To shoot an arrow through anything.

ITŌSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Very dear, darling, beloved; exciting pity or compassion. 
Hitō no nangi wo itōshiku omō, to pity the afflictions of men.

ITOSHIGO, n. A beloved child.

ITŌSHIMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To pity, compassionate.

I-TO-SUJI, n. A thread, the line of threads.

I-TO-TAKE, n. Stringed and wind instruments of music.

I-TOYU, n. The undulatory appearance of the atmosphere in a hot day.

I-TO-ZAKURA, n. A kind of cherry tree with long hanging branches.

I-TOZOKO, n. The raised edge on the bottom of a cup.

ITSU, cont. of Itsutsu, five. Itsu tose, five years.

ITSU, adv. What time, when; usual, ordinary, common. 
Itsū yori no okureru, later than usual. — goro, when. — jubun, when. — kara, since when, how long. 
Itsu made, to what time, how long.

ITSU-DEMO, adv. Always, continually, constantly; any time whatever. — yoshii, any time will do.

ITSU-KA, adv. Some time not known; as, hito wa itsuka ichido wa shinuru mono da, everybody will die some time or other.

ITSU-KA. The fifth day of the month; also, five days.

ITSUKU, -ku, -ita, t. v. To be stuck fast, fixed, settled in a place; to be quiet, calm.

ITSUKUSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Austere, grave, dignified, strict.

ITSUKUSHI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To love, to regard with tenderness, pity, compassion or kindness.

ITSUKUSHI, n. Love, pity, compassion, tenderness.

ITSU-MO, adv. Usual, common, customary; always, constantly. — no tōri, in the usual way. — kawaradzu, never changing.

ITSU-TO-NAKU, or, ITSU-TO-NŌ, adv. Gradually, imperceptibly. — yoku natta.

ITSU-TO-TEMO, adv. Always; or never, with a negative verb. — kawara-nai, will never change.

ITSUTSU. Five.

ITSUTSUWARI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To deceive, lie, mislead, cheat, beguile, delude, dissemble.

ITSUTSUWARI, n. A lie, deception. — wo iu, to tell a lie.

ITSUZOUYA, adv. Some time before.

ITTAI, n. One person, one individual (adv.) usually, commonly. — ni shite san-tai nari.

ITTAN, adv. Once, one time.

ITTO, n. The whole. 
Seiken —.

IU, n. Way, manner. 
Aa-iu, in that way. 
Kō-iu, in this way. 
Dō-iu, in what manner. 
Sō iu, in that way.

IU. To speak. See Ii.

IU-HITSU, n. A secretary, amanuensis.

IU-ME, n. That which one says or speaks. — ga deru, to get whatever one asks for.

IU-YŌ. Way of speaking; that which he said. 
A no hito no — ni wa kayō de gosaru.

IWA, n. A rock, a reef.

IWA. The weight used for sinking a seine or net.

IWADU, n. A dumb person.

IWAI, -au, -atta, t. v. To congratulate, to celebrate; felicitation, compliment; to worship. 
Gan-jitsu wo —.

IWAI, n. Congratulation, felicitation, celebration; a feast, festive occasion. 
Gan-jitsu no —. 
Iwai-bi, a holiday.

IWAI, n. A well dug in a rock.

IWAKU. Same as Iu, to say. 
Kōshi no —, Confucius said.

IWAN, fut. of IIU, iu. Ureshisa — kata no nashi.
IWA, neg. of *I*, *iu*. Not say. — wa *Iu* ni masuru.

IWANYA, *adv*. Much more, how much more.

IWAO, *n*. Rocks, a cliff, reef.


IWA–REW–ru–ta, pass. or pot. of *I*, *iu*, *itta*. To be said or can say, to be spoken of, to be called.

IWA–SE, ru–ta, caust. of *I* To make or let another tell, to cause to speak.

IWASHI, *n*. The sardine.

IWA–TAKE, *n*. A kind of mushroom that grows on rocks.

IWATA–OBI, *n*. The bandage worn by a pregnant woman.

IWAYURU. The above-mentioned, above-said, the said, the so-called.

IWô, fut. of *H*. Would say, thought of saying.


Iwô, *n*. Sulphur, brimstone; also pronounced *yuwò*.

IWO–NO–ME, *n*. A fish’s eye, a corn on the foot.


IYA. Exclam. of regret or surprise.

IYA. Salutation. — wo *nasu*, to salute.

IYA, *adv*. Moreover, still more, more and more.

IYA, *adv*. No, don’t want, will not; disagreeable, offensive, odious. — to *yo*, it is not so. — na *koto* wo *Iu*.


IVAGARI–REW–ta, *i. v*. To dislike, have an aversion or repugnance to, to be unwilling.

IVAGA–UYE, *adv*. One on top of another. *Yimba* — ni *kasaran*.

IVAGI, *n*. A feeling of dislike, aversion, repugnance, disrelish.


IVAKU, *n*. Medicine.

IYAKU (*yaku* wo *somoku*), *n*. Breach of contract or promise.

IYAMASIRI–REW–ta, *i. v*. To become more and more, greater and greater.

IYASHI–REW–ta, *i. v*. To increase, become more and more, or greater and greater. *Samusa* hibi *ni*.


IYASAN, *n*. Dislike, unpleasantness, disagreeableness.


IYASHI–REW, *su–ta, t. v*. To cure, heal.

IYASHIKUMO, *conj*. If, supposing that.

IYASHIME, *REW–ta, t. v*. To despise, contempt, to look down on.

IYE, *n*. A house, a family. — no *ko*, a servant.

IYE–REW–ta, *i. v*. To be healed, cured.


IYEDOMO, *adv*. Although, yet, but.

IYE–DZUTO, *n*. Presents to one’s household on returning from a journey.

IYE–GAMAVE, *n*. The plan or structure of a house.

IYE–GARA, *n*. The kind of family, family line or rank.

IYE–KANE, *REW–ta, i. v*. Hard to heal, difficult to cure.

IYE–KUNI, *adv*. Family line, pedigree.


IYE–TSUZUKI, *n*. A continuous line of houses.


Ivô. Fut. or dub. of *Iru*, to be. Omaye ga shitte *Iyô*, I expect you know.

I–YÔ, *n*. Manner of sitting.

IVODACHI–REW–ta, *i. v*. To stand on end.

IYO–IYO, *adv*. Still more, more and more, gradually.

IZA. Exclam. of inciting, encouraging or daring. — yukiwa–, come, let’s go.

IZA, *inter*. No, it is not so, or you don’t know. — to *yo*.

IZA–ZISOKU. — suru, to wait and dun for the payment of money.

IZA–KOZA, *adv*. Saying this and that, asserting and contradicting.

IZANAI, *rew–atta, t. v*. To invite to go with; to allure, entice, seduce.

IZANAWARE, *REW–ta, i. v*. To be invited to accompany another; to be allured, seduced, enticed.

IZARI, *n*. A cripple.

IZARI–REW–ta, *i. v*. To shove, shuffle, or push one’s self along.

IZEN. Before, previous, former. — no *tori*, the previous manner. Kono —, before this. — yori, from former times.

IZAN, *n*. Different opinion, views, or sentiments.
J

Jā, n. A large snake; the figure of a circle within a circle.


Jā. A coll. particle (a cont. of de aru) — de wa. Sō ja nai —, it is not so.

Jagatara, n. Batavia. — imo, the common potato.

Jā-Ja-uma, n. A vicious horse.

Jā-Kago, n. A long basket filled with stones, and used for damming up water.


Jā-kō, n. Musk.

Jaku, — suru, to be carried away with, charmed, fascinated, captivated.

Jaku, n. A small fraction less than the precise quantity or measure. Roku rin —, a fraction less than six rin.

Jaku-hai, (wakaki tomogara). The young, those who are immature in knowledge or experience. — na mono.

Jaku-etsu, n. The still end, death. — wo tanoshimi to suru.

Jaku-nen (wakaki toshi). Young, youthful, time of youth. — no toki ni.

Jaku-ro, n. Pomegranate.

Jama, n. Obstruction, hindrance, impediment. — wo suru, to obstruct, hinder, impede.


Janko, n. Pock marks.


Jara-tsuki, ku-ita, i. v. To be playful, sporting, romping, frolicsome.

Jare, ru, ta, i. v. To play, frolic, sport, romp. Neko ga —.

Jari, n. Gravel, small pebbles.

Jatta, neg. pret. coll. suff. of Nagasak dialect. — nanda; as, Yomimasenjatta, Yomimasenanda, have not read.

Ji, n. A Chinese character, a word, letter.

Jia, (tera) n. A Buddhist temple. Ji-gō, the name of a temple.


Jia, n. A general term for diseases of the Anus.

Jia, (tsuchi) n. The ground, earth; place, region; texture, material; the ground color on which figures are painted; natural habit, custom.

Jia, (kotowari), — suru, to decline, refuse, to excuse one's self from.

Jia, (osame) — suru, to cure, heal; to rule, govern. Yamai wo —.

Jia, (toki), n. Time, hour, season. Shi-jī, the four seasons. Iku-ji, what o'clock?

Jia, (koto), n. An affair, matter, act, transaction, only used in composition; as Bu-ji, Dai-ji.

Jia, n. The bridge over which the strings of a harp pass.

Jia-ai, (midzukara aisuru). Self love, care for one's own person, happiness or health. — suru.

Jia-ai, n. Texture, material. Tam-mono —.

Jia-ban, (coll. for jūban), n. A shirt.

Jibiki, n. A dictionary, lexicon.

Jia-bin, n. Dressing one's own hair. — wo suru.

Jia-biyō, n. A disease with which one is often sick, a constitutional complaint.

Jia-bo, n. The five vowel sounds.

Jia-bō-jimetsu. Self-destruction, selfruin.

Jia-boso, Fine in texture. — no monen.

Jia-bun, n. Self, one's self. — de kaita, wrote it myself.

Jia-bun, n. The time; proper time, opportunity. — ga kīta, the time has come.

Jia-bun-gara. According to the season, that which is suited to the season. — kaniki tsuyoku, the cold is severe for the season.

Jia-buto, a. Coarse in texture. — no monen.

Jia-butsu, n. The idol which one especially worships.

Jia-dai, n. Age, period of time. — mo-no, an antique thing.
JI-DAI, n. Ground rent. — wo harau.

JIDANDA, n. Stamping with the feet, as in anger. — wo junde ikaru, to stamp the feet in rage.

JIDARAKU, a. Slovenly, careless in manner. — na hito, a sloven.

JI-DÖ, n. A child under 15 years, a youth.

JIDORI, n. Wrestling in sport, or in training. — wo suru.


JI-FUKU, n. Clothes suitable to the season.

JI-GABACHI, n. A kind of bee.

JI-GAI, (midzukara sokonau). Suicide by cutting the throat. — suru, to commit suicide.

JI-GANE, n. The baser or ground metal upon which the gilt or plating is spread; one's true character, real sentiments.

JI-GAMII, n. Fan-paper.

JI-GI, n. A bow; declining, excusing one's self. O jigi wo suru, to bow, salute by bowing.

JI-GIYÖ, n. The ground plot on which a house is built.

JI-GO, adv. After this, henceforth, hereafter.

JI-GÖ, One's works or deeds. Ji-gö jito ku, to receive according to one's deeds.

JI-GOKU, n. Hell, place of punishment of the Buddhist. — ni ochiru, to go to hell.

JI-GÖYE, n. One's natural tone of voice.

JI-GUCHI, n. A pun, playing on words. — wo iu.

JI-GUWA, (midzukara yegaku). Drawn, or sketched by one's self. — no yedzu.

JIHI, n. Pity, compassion, mercy; benevolence, kindness. — wo tare-tamaye, have pity.


JI-JAKU, adv. Calm, self-possessed, composed. — to shite oru.

JI-JI, (toki-doki), adv. Every hour, hourly, often, frequently.

JI-JI, (koto go), adv. Every affair, every matter or business.

JI-JI, n. An old man.

JI-JMUSAI, -ki, -ku, a. Dirty, filthy.

JI-JITSU, n. The truth of the matter, the facts. — wo tadasu.

JI-JITSU, (toki hi), n. An hour, or day. — wo uitsusadzu, without waiting a moment.

JI-JÖ, Declining or excusing one's self through politeness or modesty. — se-

dzu shite kotayuru rei ni aazaru nari.

JIKA-NI, adv. Immediately, directly, personally, without the intervention of a second person or thing. Hito ni — hanasu.

JIKI, adv. Immediately, instantly, quickly, directly; immediate, close, next, without anything or person intervening. — hashi no soba, next to the bridge. ima — ni yoku, go at once.


JIKI, same as shiki; a numeral used in counting mats; as Tatami ni mai — no heya, a room of the size of two mats.

JIKI-CHÖ, n. The rectum.

JIKI-DAN, n. Direct or personal conversation. — suru.

JIKI-DEN. Received directly from another.

JIKI-HTTPS, n. The very hand-writing. Mukashi no hito no —.

JIKI-KÖ, n. A box for carrying food in, a lunch box.

JIKISHO-BAKO, n. A writing desk.

JIKI-SO, n. A complaint made to an official in person, without the intervention of another. — suru.

JIKKAN, n. The ten calendar signs or characters used in designating hours, days, months, years, and points of compass.

JIKKEI, n. A real picture or sketch.

JIKKOEI, n. Device, expedient, plan. — ni tsukiru, to exhaust every device.

JIKKEN, n. Verifying or certifying by inspection, inquest; personal knowledge or experience of anything. Kubi wo — suru.

JIKU, pro. I myself.

JIKO, n. The weather, or temperature of the season. Natsu no — wa atsui.

JIKU, n. The hour and moment, time. — ga uitsuru, time passes. Neru — ga kinta, the time for going to bed has come.

JIKU, n. One's own country, native land.

JIKON, (ima-kara), adv. Henceforth, after this, hereafter. — go, id.

JIKU, n. A private school, same as juku.

JIKU, n. The stick, stem, stalk. Fude no —.

JIKU-JIKU, adv. Wet, moist, damp. — shite iru.

JIKURI, or JIKKURI, adv. Maturely, fully, thoroughly, wholly, perfectly. — kagayeru.
JI-KUWAN, n. A vice or assistant officer.

JI-MAN, n. Vain-glory, vanity, pride; vaunting, boasting; self-praise, self-conceit. — suru, to boast or vaunt one's self.

JI-MAN-KUSAI, a. Given to vaunting or boasting, so as to be odious to others.

JI-MATSURI, n. A celebration on building a house, in order to propitiate the gods of the soil.

JI-MAWARI, n. Neighbourhood, region, surrounding country.

JI-MAYE, n. One's own, belonging to one's self. — no mise, one's own shop. — de kasegu, to work for one's self. — no onna, a woman whose earnings are her own.

JI-MI-BU, n. Camping ground.

JI-MI-BAORI, n. A kind of coat without sleeves, worn over armor.


JI-MI-BEN, n. A sign or wonder wrought by divine power, a prodigy, a strange event, wonderful phenomenon.

JI-MI-BU, n. (hito no rozomi) The desires or esteem of men, popularity. — no naki hito, an unpopular man.

JI-MI-BURE, n. An order or notice issued to an army.

JI-MI-BUTSU, n. Kind of quality of man. — ni ai-awa no koto wo suru, to do something improper for a man to do.

JI-MI-MEN, n. Surface of the ground, lot of ground, land, farm, plantation.


JI-MI-MI, Plain, not ornamented, not gay, simple, unaffected, frank.

JI-MI-MICHI, n. An easy gait, easy, gentle, or moderate manner. — ni aruku.

JI-MI-MI-JI-MI, adv. Moist, damp, wet. — ase ga deru, wet with sweat.

JI-MI-RI-SAI, Illimitable duration.

JI-MO-KU, (mimi, me) n. Ears and eyes.

JI-MO-N, Stating a question to one's self for solution. — jito suru, to state a question and answer it.

JI-MO-PIN, (hitogura) n. The kind, quality or style of man. — no yoi hito, a fine man in looks.


JI-N, (chiri, kokori) n. Dust, dirt; met. the business and cares of the world. Shutsu jin, to leave the world and enter on a religious life.

JI-NI, An army, troops arranged in ranks. Senjin, the van of an army. Gofin, the rear. Nijin, the second division of an army.

JI-NI, n. The kidneys. — no zō, id.

JI-NI-AI, The noise, or rumbling of the ground in an earthquake.

JI-NI-MAI, n. The shape or configuration of ground.

JI-NI-CHÔKE, n. The Daphne Odora.

JI-NI-NE, adv. Spontaneously, of itself. — to dekiru, produced spontaneously.

JI-NI-N-BAE, Growing of itself, wild, or without cultivation; spontaneous growth.

JI-NI-N-GO, n. The fruit of the bamboo.

JI-NI-N-JÔ, n. A kind of long root growing wild, much prized for eating.

JI-NI-GASA, n. A kind of bamboo hat worn by soldiers.

JI-NI-GO, n. End, time when done, finished, or exhausted.

JI-NI-GO-YA, n. The tents, barracks, or huts of a camp.

JI-NI-JI, (kami no koto) n. A Sintoo festival, or worship of the kami.

JI-NI-JI, n. Love and pity, benevolence, philanthropy.

JI-NI-JO, n. Humanity and sympathy, benevolence and consideration for others, not doing to others what you would not have them do to you.

JI-NI-JÔ, (yo no tsune) Common, usual or middling kind or way; fair, equitable, proper; neat, becoming; amiable.

JI-NI-KE, (hito no ki) n. The mind, heart, or temper of people generally, the public mind. — ga tatsu.

JI-NI-KIYO, Impotent, or worn out by excessive veneration. — shite shinda.

JI-NI-KÔ, (hito no kuchi) n. The population, census.

JI-NI-ON, n. Benevolence and favor, grace, clemency.


JI-RI-N, n. The five human relations, viz.: parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends.
JIRIKI, n. A humane government.
JIRI, n. A fan with iron stays, formerly used by an officer in war.
JIRU, n. A humane or benevolent man; a philanthropist.
JISAI, n. Declining, or resignation of an office or duty. — wo kō, to send in one's resignation.
JISAI, Quick, fast, in haste.
JISAI, n. The semen.
JISAI, (hito no karada). Human body, a man's body, character, or condition.
JITSU, n. Jealousy.
JITU, n. A landlord, the owner or proprietor of land.
JUKA, n. An encampment, military camp.
JUKAI, n. Medicines used to strengthen the virile power.—Aphrodisiac.
JUTSU, n. True or untrue, true or not.
JUTSU, n. Real father.
JUTSU, adv. Henceforth, after this.
JUTSU, n. A mine of powder. — wo shi-kakeru, to lay a mine.
JUTSU, su-ta, i. v. To chafe, to provoke, vex, irritate, tease, annoy. Hitotsusho wo jirashi nasanara.
JITSU, ru-ta, i. v. To be fretful, irritable, impatient, vexed, annoyed.
JITSU, n. Bad humor, irritation, crossness.
JITSU, -ki, -ku, a. Provoking, vexatious. causing bad humor or impatience.
JITSU, to, adv. The sound of water beginning to boil, or of anything heavy scraping over a floor; cross, fretful.
JITSU, adv. By degrees, gradually, little by little. Ki no me— to okiku nattte ha ni naru.
JITSU, (midzukara no chikara). One's own strength, or natural power.
JITSU, Of one's self, without the help or permission of others, independent. — shite koto wo suru.
JITSU, n. The treatment or cure of disease.
JITU, n. Fistula in Ano.
JITU, -jora-to, adv. In a fixed, staring manner. — miru.
JITU, adv. Staringly.
JITU, n. Boundary lines of land, or country.
JITU, (midzukara tsukuru). Made by one's self. — no uta.
JITU, (midzukara homoreru). Self-praise, poetry or a song written in one's own praise.
JITU, (mochi mairu). To carry, take away, or bring. — itashimashō.
JITU, n. The sun, day.
JITU, (nakoto). Actual, true, real, not false; the multiplicand or dividend in arithmetic; the stone or kernel of fruit. — ga aru, sincere. — ga nai
false, insincere. — miyō, real name. Jitsū ni, really, truly, indeed. Jitsū bo, real or true mother. — ji, a fact, real event. — jō, real feelings, sincere.

Jį-tsubo, n. The number of tsubo in a plot of ground. — wa ikura.

Jį-tsuki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To be a permanent resident, or fixed to a place by owning house or land.

Jį-tsuki, n. Pounding the ground to render it compact before building. — wo suru.

Jitsu-me, n. Sincerity, uprightness, honesty. — no hito.

Jitsurashii,-ki,-ku,a. Having the semblance or appearance of truth. — hana-shi.

Jittei, n. A metal mace carried by policemen.

Jittei. Honest, upright, sincere. — na hito.

Jitto, adv. Fixedly, firmly, steadily, without motion. — shite ire, hold still.

Ji-yaku, n. Medicine which one is in the constant habit of taking. — ni suru, to prescribe for one's self.

Ji-yo. Beside one's self, other, not one's own. — no koto, another thing. — no hito-bito, other people.

Jiyū. Freely, at one's own pleasure, without constraint, voluntarily, convenient. — ni suru, to do as one pleases.

Ji-zai. Freely, easily, at one's own pleasure, without obstruction.

Jizai-kagi, n. A hook, used for hanging pots over a fire, which can be raised or lowered to suit the occasion.

Ji-zai-sha, n. A velocipede, also called Hitori guruma.

Ji-zori, n. Shaving one's self. — wo suru.


Jō, (kokoro), n. Emotion, passion, feeling; obstinacy. Shichi-jo, the seven passions; viz., joy, anger, sorrow, pleasure, love, hatred, desire. — wo haru, to be stubborn, obstinate. Gō-jo, obstinate or hardhearted. — ga nai, no feeling of kindness or pity.

Jō, (shiro), n. A castle, — shu, the lord of a castle. — chiu, inside of a castle. — gowai, outside of a castle.

Jō, n. A lock. — wo orosu, to lock.

Jō, (nye). Superior, best; to go up, ascend. — chiu ge, three qualities of superior, middling, and inferior. Gokū-jo, the very best. Jo hiri, superior or in quality. Jo-jo-jo, very best, superfine. — jin, the first ten days of a month. — kai, the upper world, paradise.

Jō, 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-jo.

Jō, n. Article, item, particular. San jo no okite, three separate laws. Migi no jo-jo, the above items.

Jō, (fumi), n. A letter. — wo yaru, to send a letter. — hako, a letter box.

Jō, Used in respectfully addressing young ladies. O jō san.

Jō, Used in counting mats. Tatami ichi-jo, one mat. Jū-jo jiki no heya, a room of 10 mats.

Jō, (take), n. A measure of ten feet in length, a pole. Isshaku to ichi-jo, ten feet make one pole.

Jō, n. Riding, that which is ridden, met. a horse. — suru, to ride. — ba, a horse for riding. — sen, to embark on a ship.

Jō-a, n. The feelings, disposition, kindly emotion, affection. — no nai hito da.

Jō-ban, n. A permanent watch or guard.

Jō-iri, ru-ta, i. v. To be superior, excellent or fine in quality.

Jō-boku, To print, or have cut on blocks.

Jō-boku, (sumi nawa), n. The blackened line used by carpenters for making a straight line.

Jō-bu, a. Strong, firm, solid; hale, in good health; courageous; safe, secure.


Jō-chu, n. A tapeworm.

Jō-dan, n. Sport, play, jest, joke, fun. — wo itu, to jest, joke, — suru.

Jō-dan, n. A raised floor in temples or houses; upper row, or grade.

Jō-jo, (kiyoki kuni). The clean country, holy land, or paradise of the Buddhists.

Jō-dzu, n. A good hand, skilful, expert, dexterous, adept. — na hito, — ni dekita, well done.

Jō-fuku, n. (tsune no kimono). Common clothes, such as are usually worn.

Jō-gi, n. A ruler for drawing lines; a rule, example, standard.

Jō-go, n. A funnel, met. a sot, a drunkard.

Jō-gō. Fixed fate, doom or retribution.
decree for deeds done in a previous state.

Jo-gon, (tasukeru kotoba). To prompt or assist another by speaking, to dictate.

Jo-hái, (uye no tomogara.) Superiors, the great, the upper class of people.

Jo-hō. Fixed rules, stipulated articles of a tréaty, laws, regulations, enactments.

Jo-i, (kurai wo yudzuru.) — suru, to abdicate the throne.

Jo-ji, (tasukeru kotoba). n. An expletive word, or word used for the sake of euphony.

Jo-ji-dzuru,-ta, t. v. To ride: met. to avail one's self of an opportunity. Hen ni jōjite ikusa wo okusu.

Jo-jitsu, (sadamareru ki.) Fixed day, set day for doing anything.


Jo-ka, n. The town or city in the vicinity of a castle, suburbs.

Jo-kaku, n. The established rule, fixed rule.

Jo-ki, n. A rush of blood to the head, agitation or perturbation of mind. — suru.

Jo-ki, n. Steam, vapor.

Jo-ki-sha, n. A steam car, locomotive. — michi, a railroad.

Jo-ki-sen, n. A steam-boat.

Jo-kō-ban, n. An incense dish, a censer.

Jo-maye, n. A lock. — ya, a locksmith.

Jo-miyaku, n. A vein.

Jo-miyō, (sadamatta inochi.) n. The fixed period, or duration of life.

Jo-moku, n. The items or articles, of an edict, proclamation, or notice.

Jo-nō, n. Any thing paid in to government, as money, taxes.


Joren, n. A basket with a handle used for shoveling earth.

Jo-riki, (chikara wo tasukeru,) n. Aid, help, assistance.

Jo-riku. Disembarking, landing from a ship. — suru.

Jōriu. — suru, to distil. — su, distilled water. — kuwan, a still, alembec.

Jo-rō, n. A prostitute, harlot, whore.

Jo-ro, n. A kind of watering-pot.

Joro-joro-to, adv. Rippling of flowing water. — nagaveru.


Jōruri, n. A kind of musical drama or song. — wo katāru.

Jo-sainai-ki, -ku. Active, smart, industrious, diligent. — hito.

Jo-sei, (tasuke nasu.) — suru, to aid, help, assist, to contribute.

Jō-shiki, n. Established rule, or custom; customarily, always.

Jōshiko, n. A smoothing plane, such as is used for the finest kind of work.


Jōshō-jin. Perpetual abstinence from fish or flesh of any kind.

Jōtabo, n. A beautiful woman.

Jo-tan, n. A screen, or fender placed over a brazier.

Jo-ya, n. The last night of the old year.


Jō-za. An upper, or high seat.

Jū, (tō.) Ten. — en uchi, one tenth. — nin nami, an average kind of person. — gowatsu, tenth month.

Jū, (kasane.) The numeral for things placed one above another, as boxes, stories of a tower, folds of cloth.

Jū. — suru, to reside, dwell, live.

Jū-aku, n. The ten sins of the Buddhists; viz., Seshōhō, killing any thing that has life; Chūtō, stealing; Ton yo-ku, covetousness; Gu-chi, foolishness; Fa-in, adultery; Mōgo, lying; Kigo, scoffing; Akkō, cursing; Kiyōetsu, double-tongued; Shini, anger.

Jū-bako, n. A nest of boxes fitting one above the other and connected together by a handle.

Jū-ban, n. A shirt.

Jū-bun. Ten parts; complete, perfect; abundant, plenty; enough. — ni aru, have plenty, or enough.

Jū-dō, (kōshi no michi?) The doctrines of Confucius, Confucianism.

Jū-dzu, n. A rosary.

Jū-gaku. The works or writings of Confucius.

Jū-gi, n. The ten relative virtues of the Confucianists, viz., benevolence in the master, fidelity of servants, parental love, filial piety, brotherly love, conjugal affection, kindness of the elder and submission of the younger brother.

Jū-jaku, a. Weak, feeble, unfit for service, invalid.

Jū-ji, n. The superior, or rector of a Buddhist temple.

Jū-ji-ka, n. A wooden frame in the shape of the character for ten, a cross.

Jū-jū, (kasane gasane,) adv. Repeated
ly, over and over, again and again, time and again.

JU-JUN. Gentle, mild, amiable.

JU-JUTSU, n. The art of wrestling, or of throwing others by sleight.

JU-KIYO, (sumai), n. Residing, dwelling.

— suru, to reside.

JUKEKI, (tedate, n. Plan, device, stratagem.

— wo tsukusu.

JUKKON. Ripe friendship, cordial intimacy.

— no majiwaru.

JU-KU, n. Nineteen.

JUKU, — suru, to be ripe, mature; experienced, skilful, versed in, perfect in. 

Jyuku-shi, a ripe persimmon.

JUKU, n. A private school, a study-room.

JUKU-DAN. — suru, to talk over fully or thoroughly.

JUKU-KUWAN. Skilful from use, accustomed to and skilful in, experienced in.

JUKU-REN. Experienced, skilful from practice, thoroughly acquainted with or versed in.

JU-KU-MON-YA, n. A shop where the price of each article is nineteen cash.

JUKU-SUI. n. A sound or deep sleep.

JU-MAN, (michi-mitsuru). Full, abounding.

— suru, to fill, abound.

JUN-BAN. Regular order, regular succession or turn, according to the number.

— de kuru, to come in regular succession.


JUMMAWARI, n. Regular order or succession.

JU-MOKU, (ki), n. A tree.

JU-MON, n. A written prayer, charm, spell or incantation.

— wo tonayeru.

JU-MON-JI, n. The character for ten, shape of a cross.

— ni kuru, to cut into quarters, or crosswise.

— no yari, a spear with a head in the shape of a cross.

JU-MOTSU, n. Articles preserved in temples or in families as memorials, or as relics.

JUM-PITSU, n. Money paid for writing.

— riyo.

JUM-PÔ, n. A favorable or propitious wind.

JUN. — suru, to follow or be obedient to even unto death; to die for the sake of another. Michi ni — suru, to suffer martyrdom for the truth.

JUN. Regular or proper order, proper succession.

— ni yuku, to go one after the other in regular order.

JUN-DATSU. — suru, to pass or communicate from one to another in order.

JUN-GETSU (urûdzuki), n. Intercalary month.

JUN-GIaku. Fair and foul, favorable and unfavorable, forwards and backwards, right and left, direct and reverse. Kuruma — ni mawasu, turn a wheel in a direct and reverse way.

JU-HACHI, a. Eighteen.

JU-GO. Fifteen.

JUN-GURI, n. Regular order or turn, one after the other.

JU-NI, a. Twelve. — guwatsu, the twelfth month. — ka getsu, twelve months.

JU-NN (sumu-hito), n. Inhabitant, resident.

JUN-SHI. The twelve horary characters; viz., ne, ushi, tora, u, tatsu, mi, uma, hito, suru, tori, inu, i.

— Junji-su, or ozuru-ta. To be alike or resemble, adjust, equalize, proportion; adapt, suit.

JUN-JO, n. A line and level, met., the laws.

JUN-JUN-NI, adv. In order, regular turn, regular succession, by turns, consecutively.

JUN-KÔ (meguri-aruku). — suru. To go around, or about from place to place.

JUN-KUWAN, n. Revolution, circulation.

— suru, to revolve, circulate. Tsuki no —, the revolution of the moon.

Chi no —, circulation of the blood.

JU-NÔ, n. A fire-shovel.

JU-NÔ. To receive.

JUN-RA (meguri mamoru). A patrol, policeman. — suru, to patrol.

JUN-SAI, n. The Limnanthemum Pelta-tum.

JUN-SHI. Dying for another,—spoke of servants who commit suicide on the death of a master.

JUN-SUI. Pure, unadulterated, unmixed.

JUN-TAKU (urouo uruosu). To enrich, to promote prosperity, to benefit.

JUN-TÔ, n. Small-pox that is uncomplicated, and goes through its regular stages.

JUN-TÔ. Regular order or turn, regular succession.

JUN-YÔSHI, n. A younger brother adopted as a son and heir.

JU-RAI. To come, visit.

JU-RAI, adv. Heretofore previously, hitherto, from the first.

JU-RIN (sumi nijiru). To grind, or crush with the foot.

JURIYO. — suru, to receive from government, as an office, salary, or rank.

JU-RÔ (rôya ni ireru). To send to gaol.

JU-SAN, a. Thirteen.
Jū-ROKU, a. Sixteen.
Jū-SEN, a. Previous, former, adv. As heretofore, as before.
Jū-SHA, n. Attendant, follower.
Jū-SHI, a. Fourteen.
Jū-SHICHÌ, a. Seventeen.
Jū-SHO, n. A dwelling-place, residence.

Jū-shoku. — suru, to reside in a monastery.
Jū-taku (sumika), n. A dwelling, residence.
Jutsu, n. Art, science, rules, principles, artifice, trick.
Jū-yen. Doubly related by marriage.

K

KÅ, n. A musquito.
KÅ, n. Smell, odor, scent, perfume.
KÅ A classifier for periods of time, countries. Ikka tsuki, one month. Ni katsu, two months. San ga koku, three provinces. San ga she, three places.
KÅ (iye), n. Family, house. — mei, family name, name of the house. Ka-fü, the rules or customs of a house. Ka-fu, the chronicles of a family. Ka-gu, house furniture. Ka-kō, the customs of a house. Ka-ji, family affairs. Ka-jichi, giving a house as security. Ka-kei, family line, pedigree.
KÅ. An interrogative particle, = to the interrogation mark (?). Atta ka, have you found it? Omaye Yedo ye oide nisuru ka, are you going to Yedo? With a negative it expresses a strong affirmative. Yoi hito ja nai ka, what a fine man he is! A particle expressing doubt if, weather, or. Danno san kita ka miyo, see if the master has come. Ame suru ka shire-nai, I don't know whether it will rain or not.
Kai-gari,-ru,-ita, t. v. To love, to be fond of; same as, Kaivaiguru.
KABA. A kind of flowering cherry.
Kabai,-ru,-atta, 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.
Kabakari. This much, so much, such as this.
Kabam, n. A reinforcement to the number of a guard or watch, — suru, to increase a guard, or watch.

Kabane, n. A dead body, the carcass of a man.
Kabe, n. A plastered wall, plaster, mortar. — wo nuru, to plaster.
Kabenari, n. Always assenting, agreeing, or chiming in with what another says. — wo iu.
Kabe-nuri, n. A plasterer, plastering.
Kabe-shitaï, n. The lathing on which plaster is daubed.
KABU, n. Fire made to smoke away musquitoes.
Kabi, n. Mould, mildew.
Kabi,-ru,-ta, t. v. To mould, mildew.
Kabi-kusai, a. Mouldy and stinking, musty.
Kabi-tsuiki,-ku,-ita, t. v. To become mouldy, or mildewed.
Kabocha, n. A pumpkin.
Kabu, n. The stump of a tree. A government license, legal right, or title; business; a guild, a habit or custom to which one is addicted.
KABU, n. A turnip.
Kabuki, n. A horizontal piece of timber over a gate, a lintel. Kabuki-mon, a gate with a lintel over it.
Kabura, n. A turnip.
Kuraraya, n. An arrow with a head shaped like a turnip, having a hole in it, which causes it to hum as it flies.
Kabure,-ru,-ta, t. v. To be infected, to have an eruption from coming in contact with others, or with something poisonous.
Kaburi,-ru,-ita, t. v. To put on one's own head, to wear on the head, to cap; to have pain in the stomach, to take on oneself, or assume. Kaburi-suru. To shake the head in dissent.
Kaburi-mono, n. A covering for the head, bonnet, cap.
KAB

KABUSARI,-ru,-itta, i. v. To be spread or laid over, to overspread, to cap; protected, screened.
KABUSE,-ru,-ta, caust. of Kaburi. To cover, or spread over the head of another; to impute, charge, blame.
KABUTA, n. A stump.
KABUTO, n. A helmet.
KACHI, n. On foot, walking. — de yu-ku, to go on foot.
KACHI,-ru,-itta, t. v. To conquer, win, defeat, overcome, gain the victory; to triumph, to control, to excel. Onore ni —, to conquer self, deny one's self.
KACHI, n. A victory, advantage, superiority. — wo toru, to gain a victory, to be triumphant.
KACHI-DOKI, n. The shout of victory or triumph.
KACHI-HADASHI. Walking barefoot.
KACHI-HOKORI,-ru,-itta, i. v. To be puffed up by victory, vain of one's success.
KACHI-GURI, n. Dried chestnut kernels.
KACHI-JI, n. A journey on foot, or going by land.
KACHI-KACHI, adv. The sound of hard things striking together, clashing, clacking, clicking.
KACHI-MAKE, n. Lose and win, victory and defeat.
KACHI-MODE, n. Visiting the temples on foot.
KACHI-MUSHA, n. A foot soldier, infantry.
KACHIN, n. Bread or cakes made of pounded rice, same as Mochi.
KACHI-NIGE, n. Having won to run away, — as a gambler.
KACHI-WATARI, n. Wading across, crossing on foot.
KA-CHO, n. Musquito-net.
KADAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To screen, or protect from injury, fend off.
KA-DEN, n. Anything transmitted in a family from one generation to another.
KADO, n. A corner, angle; a flint. — wo tatete mono wo in, to speak angrily. Kado-ishi, a flint. — yashiki, a corner house.
KADO, n. The outside entrance, or door of a house; a home.
KADO, n. A kind of fish roe.
KADO, n. An item, article, point, particular.
KADO, n. The paper mulberry.
KA-DO (uta no michi). Rules of poetry.
KADOTA, n. A fire kindled at the door, after the death of a person, to light the way of the soul to the next world.

KAG

KADODE. Leaving home, setting out on a journey.
KADOGUCHI, n. Entrance, or door of a house.
KADO-KADOSHII,-ki,-ku, a. Full of angles and rough points; crabbed, rough, testy.
KADOMO, conj. Although, however, but.
KADONUKAI, n. Meeting a guest at the gate to welcome him in.
KADONAMI. Each house in order, house by house, from door to door.
KADOTSUGE, n. A person who goes about from house to house begging, or playing on the guitar.
KADOWAKASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To kidnap.
KADOWAKASHI, n. A kidnapper.
KADU, n. The number. — naranu, unimportant, of little consequence.
KADU-kadzu, many, numerous.
KADZUKI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To lay over the head of another, lay to the charge of another, impute, blame.
KADZUKI-MONO, n. A reward, or present, in acknowledgment of merit.
KADZUKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To put on or cover the head, to veil.
KADZURA, n. A creeping vine.
KADZURA, n. A wig.
KA-FU-KA, adv. Should or should not, can or cannot, right or wrong, good or bad.
KAGAMARI,-ru,-itta, i. v. To be bent, crooked, curved.
KAGAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bend, to crook, stoop, bow.
KAGAMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To bend, to crook, to stoop, to bow.
KAGAMI, n. A mirror, looking-glass; met. the head of a barrel; an example, or pattern. Kagami-do, a shining door, clean and bright door. Kagami-ita, a clean, bright board.
KAGAMI-MOCHI, n. A cake of rice-bread, large and round like a mirror.
KAGAMI-SHI, n. A maker of mirrors.
KAGARI, ru,-ita, t. v. To embroider with long stitches, to lace together by sewing, to darn, cross-stitch.
KAGASHI, n. A scarecrow made in the shape of a man.
KAGASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To growl, snarl.
KAGAYAKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To be bright, glisten, glitter, sparkle, shine, gleam, to be brilliant, effulgent. Kagayaki-wataru, to shine all around, to shine across, to gleam across.
KAGAYAKI, n. Lustre, brilliancy, glory, effulgence, brightness.

KAI, -ge, (shika no ke). Deer-color, chestnut-color.

KAGE, -ru, -ta. Same as Kakeru. Nicked, notched, clawed.

KAGE, n. Shade, shadow, reflection, light; met. secret, unseen; influence, power, beneficence, help. Kage de kiku, to hear in secret.

KAGE-BOSHI, n. Dried in the shade.

KAGE-BOSHI, n. The shadow of a person.

KAGE-GOTO, n. Talking in secret, or of one behind his back.

KAGE-HINATA, n. Shade by sunlight; met. double-faced, hypocritical, duplicity.

KAGEMA, n. A boy used by sodomists.

KAGEN, (maskitari, herashitari), n. 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.

KAGERI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be overshadowed, obscured, shaded.

KAGERO, n. The waving or flickering appearance of the air rising from a hot surface in the summer.

KAGERO, n. A kind of insect, said to begin to live in the morning and to die at night, an ephemera.

KAGE-WAN, n. A broken cup.

KAGE-ZEN, n. Food set away for an absent one.

KAGE-ZOSHIRI, n. Secret slander, backbiting, speaking evil of one who is absent.

KAGI, n. A key.

KAGI, n. A hook.

KAGI, -gu, -ida, i. v. To smell, to scent. Kagi-dasu, to scent, to find out by smelling. Kagi-naruru, accustomed to the smell or scent of anything. Kagi-tsukeri, to sniff up, smell, to scent, to perceive by the smell.

KAGI-BANA, n. Smelling, scenting. Inu ga — wo shite oru, the dog is scenting something.

KAGI-GUSURI, n. Fumigating medicines; Errhine.

KAGIRI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be limited, ended, bounded, confined, restricted; until the end of, with the exception of; only; to shade, shadow; to set, as the sun. Inochi kagiri tatakau, to fight till death.

KAGIRI, n. The limit, end, utmost extent, boundary. Koye no — ni nakisakebu, cried out at the top of his voice.

KAGI-TABAKO, n. Snuff.

KAI-GE, (shika no ke). Deer-color, chestnut-color.

KAGI-TABAKO, n. Snuff.

KAGI-ZAKI, n. Torn on a nail, torn or ripped by catching on anything, — as of clothes.

KAGO, n. A sedan chair, or basket made of bamboo for riding in. — wo kaku, to carry a sedan chair.

KAGO, n. A basket, a cage.

KAGO-GO, n. Care, providence, protection of the gods. Kami no — de tasukaru.

KAGOJI, n. A character or word written in outline.

KAGO-KAKI, n. Chair-bearers.

KAGOTO, n. A pretext, excuse.

KAGOYA, n. A place where kago are kept for hire.

KAGURA, n. A theatrical exhibition in front of a temple; also persons wearing the head of a lion as a mask, who go about the streets dancing and begging.

KA-HAN. — suru, to fix one's seal to a paper as security, or as a witness; to endorse.

KAHAN-NIN, n. An endorser, security.

KAHI. Good or bad, good or not, should or not. — wo tsunahiraka ni sedzu, whether it is good or not is not fully known.

KOHODO. This much, so much, so much as this.

KAI, n. Profit, advantage, use, benefit. KAI, n. An oar, paddle. — wo tsukau, to work an oar.


KAI. The numeral used in counting hats. Kasa ikki, nikai, sangai.

KAI. The numeral used in counting the stories of a house. Ni-kai, two stories, or second story.

the surface of the ocean. *Kai-rikú*, sea and land.

*Kai-azu*, *-atta*, t. v. To buy.

*Kai-awase*, t. v. To keep or feed animals.

*Kai-au*, *-atta*, t. v. To put anything under, against, or between something else in order to support, brace, prop, level, or stay it.

*Kai, n.* A ravine, gorge.

*Kai-awase*, n. A kind of game played with shells.

*Kai-ba*, n. The sea-horse; *Hippocampus*.

*Kai-ba*, n. Horse-feed.

*Kai-biyaku*, n. The opening or development of the visible universe,—supposed to be spontaneous: the creation. *Ten chi kaibiyaku i-rai*, from the creation of heaven and earth.


*Kai-bushi*, n. A smoke to keep off mosquitoes.

*Kai-chō*, (tobari wo hiraku). The ceremony of opening the shrine in which the idol is kept for the public to see and worship; a festival.

*Kai-dashī*, *-su-, -ta*, t. v. To buy up goods or produce from the producer or manufacturer.

*Kai-dashī*, *-su-, -ta*, t. v. To dip out, to bale out, to empty out with a dipper.


*Kai-date*, n. A paripet or breastwork made by joining large wooden shields together.

*Kai-de*, n. A kind of maple.

*Kai-dō*, n. The *Pyrus Spectabilis*.

*Kai-gai-shi*, *-ki-, ku*, a. Spoken in admiration or praise of something bold, heroic, or useful; active, prompt.

*Kai-gakari*, n. Buying on credit.

*Kai-gake*, n. The gross weight, including the box or wrappings in which an article is contained.

*Kai-gara*, n. Empty shells of clams or other shell-fish.

*Kai-gen*, n. Altering the name of the year or era.

*Kai-gen*, (me wo hiraku). Opening the eyes, the ceremony of consecrating an idol, when the god is supposed to take possession of it.

*Kai-giyō*, n. Setting up or commencing business, opening shop.

*Kai-gui*, n. Buying something to eat,—spoken of candy, fruit, etc.

*Kai-guri*, *-ru-, tta*, t. v. To haul in hand over hand.

*Kai-hamari*, *-ru-, tta*, i. v. To buy goods at a losing or extravagant price, to make a bad purchase, to be taken in in purchasing goods.

*Kai-han*, n. To cut on blocks, to publish by cutting on blocks.

*Kai-hō*, (takase idaku). Nursing the sick, waiting or attending on, as a nurse. *-suru*, to nurse, to attend.

*Kai-hō-nin*, n. A nurse, one who attends on a sick person, an attendant, assistant.

*Kai-hotsu*, n. Opening and developing or clearing new ground for cultivation.

*Kai-ki-, k*, (coll. for *Kayui*). Itching.

*Kai-idaki*, *-ku-, -ita*, t. v. To take in the arms, embrace.

*Kai-ire*, *-ru-, -ta*, t. v. To buy up and lay in goods for use, or for sale.

*Kai-ka*, n. To marry into another family, to marry again,—said of a woman.

*Kai-kaburi*, *-ru-, -ita*, t. v. To buy at an extravagant price, to be taken in in the purchase of anything.

*Kai-kaki*, n. A rake or drag used in taking oysters or clams.

*Kai-kaku*, (aratane). To change, reform, alter, rectify.

*Kai-ki*, (moti wo hiraku). The founder, originator, of a temple or sect. *-suru*, to found, or endow.

*Kai-ki*, n. A kind of glossy silk, lustring.

*Kai-kiyima*, n. A kind of thin silk stuff.


*Kai-kō*, (minato wo hiraku). To open a port to trade.

*Kai-koku*, (kuni wo hiraku). To open a country to foreign intercourse.

*Kai-komi-, *-mu-, -nda*, t. v. To put into with a dipper or bucket, to dip in, bale in.

*Kai-komi-, *-mu-, -nda*, t. v. To buy up and lay in goods.

*Kai-komi-, *-mu-, -nda*, t. v. To hold the spear in position for charging.

*Kai-ku*, n. The seal.

*Kai-kure*, adv. Wholly, altogether, entirely.

*Kai-kwara*, (hirakete kawaru). *-suru*, to open and change, to be reformed, to become civilized.

*Kai-maki*, n. A thick wrapped wrapper or gown used for sleeping in.

*Kai-mami*, n. Looking through a crack, peeping.

*Kai-mami*, *-ru-, -ta*, t. v. To look or peep through a crack.

*Kai-mei*, (na wo kayeru). Changing the name.

*Kai-miyō*, n. The name given by the
Buddhists to a deceased person, posthumous name.

KAI-MOKU, adv. All, entirely, wholly, (with a negative). — yaku-ni-tatanu, wholly useless.

KAI-MOTOME, ru, -ta, t. v. To get or hold by purchase.

KAI-MU, (mina nashi). Not the least, wholly.

KAI-NÁ, n. The arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

KAI-NAL,-ki-ku, a. Of no use, unprofitable, useless.

KAI-NEN, (aratamatta toshi), n. The new year.

KAI-NOKOSHI, su, -ta, i. v. To leave a part unbought; to forget to buy.

KAI-NUSHI, n. The buyer, purchaser.

KAI-OKI,-ku, -ita, t. v. To buy and keep or lay by, or to bargain for.

KAI-OKI,-ku, -ita, t. v. To keep, as domestic animals.

KAI-RAI, n. A puppet-show.

KAI-RU, n. A frog.

KAI-SAN, (yama wo hiraku). Founding a Budd. temple, the founder of a temple or sect.

KAI-SHAKU, n. An assistant; the person who cuts off the head of one in the act of committing hara-kiri.

KAI-SHIDEI, n. A mustard plaster, sinapism.

KAI-SHIKI, adv. All, every one, wholly, entirely.

KAI-SHIME, ru, -ta, t. v. To buy up goods and keep them, in order to raise the price; to forestall or monopolize the market.

KAI-SHIN, (kokoro wo aratameru), n. Change of heart, reformation, conversion. — suru, to be converted.

KAI-SO, n. Squills.

KAI-SO, suru, to remove a corpse from one cemetery to another.

KAI-SHU. — suru, changing one’s religion, or going from one sect to another.

KAI-TAI,-ki,-ku,-ó. Wish to buy. Kaitaku nai, do not wish to buy.

KAI-TAKU. — suru, opening, improving, or developing waste land, or the resources of a country.

KAI-TE, n. A buyer, customer.

KAI-TSUBURI, n. The widgeon.

KAI-TSUKAMI, mu, -nda, t. v. To seize or snatch hold of, to catch up in the hand, to scramble and catch.

KAI-TSUKURAI,-o, -ta, t. v. To arrange the clothes, to pick and adjust the feathers as a bird.

KAI-TSUMAMI, mu, -nda, t. v. To make extracts, to select passages from a book, to epitomize, abridge.

KAI-UN, (un wo hiraku). A change of fortune for the better, a change from bad luck to good.

KAI-WAI, n. Vicinity, neighbourhood.

KAI-WARI, n. The plumules which first open when a pea or bean comes up.

KAI-YEKI, arataane kayeru). Dismission from service, degradation and removal from office, and confiscation of estate and property.

KAI-ZAI, (mina sumu). Finished, concluded, settled. — no tegata, a receipt in full.

KAI-AZOVE, n. An assistant, attendant.

KAI-JI, n. A rudder, the helm. — wo toru, to steer. Ome-kaji, helm to the starboard. Tori-kajia, helm to the port side.

KAI-JI, n. A smith, blacksmith.

KAI-JIKA, n. A kind of small river fish, said to sing.

KAI-JIKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To be cold, benumbed.

KAI-JIME, n. Kind of seaweed.

KAI-JIN, (uta yomi), n. A poet.

KAI-JIRI,-ru,-ta. To gnaw, or bite anything hard.

KAI-JI-TORI, n. A helmsman, steersman.

KAI-JITSU, (ijoma no hi). A holiday, or day of leisure.

KAI-JIYA, n. A blacksmith.

KAI-JÖ, n. An item, article, particular.

KAI-KA, n. Mother, used by children.

KAI-KADZURAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To relate to, to concern, affect, belong to.

KAI-KAGA,-ru,-ta, t. v. To raise up, hoist, lift up, to hang up.

KAI-KAGE-IDAISHI, su, -ta, t. v. To hang out, to set forth, produce, bring up, record.

KAI-KARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Kaki.

KAI-KARE,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be suspended, hung up, hook 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; to cost. Me ni —, to be seen, meet with. Isha ni —, to consult a physician. Kokoro, or ki ni —, to be concerned about. Fushin ni kakatte iru, engaged in building. Nani hodo kakari-mashita, how much did it cost? Midzgu ga aaaaaru, it is getting wet. Shigoto ni —, to be at his work. Hito no kuchi ni —, to be a subject of talk. Tori-kakatte, happening to pass. Shin ni kakatte oru, to be dying, about to die. Kiri-kaku, about to cut, or ready to cut. Ii-kakaru, about to speak. Koye ga ha-
Kakete, -ru,-ta, i. v. To be concerned in, mixed up with, to meddle with, to be involved in, to be responsible for; to have an interest, part or concern in; to be subject to.

Kakari-make, n. A dependent, a hanger-on, one who depends on another for support.

Kakari-ai, -rt«,-a/'i'a, To begin to do and soon leave off; as, Shigoto wo shi-kakete asonde iru, having commenced his work, he left it to go a-pleasuring. Mikan no kii-kake, an orange which one began to eat and has left.

Kake, n. A debt, or money owed for goods bought on credit; a bet, wager. — de kau, to buy on credit.

Kake-agari,-ru,-ta, i. v. To run up.

Kake-ai,-an,-atta, i. v. To consult together, to talk over, to confer with; to attack, or butt against each other; to be matched, or pitted against, as antagonists.

Kake-ai, n. Conference, parley, treating with another on some business, consultation.

Kake-ai-ki, n. A single combat or duel between men on horse-back.

Kake-ai-ni, adv. Alternatively.

Kake-awase,-ru,-ta, t. v. To ride to encounter each other, to charge on each other.

Kake-beri, n. Deficiency in weight.

Kake-dashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To run out; to make a thing weighed to be overweight.

Kake-gane, n. A ring and staple for fastening a door.

Kake-gaye, n. Anything which, if lost or injured, cannot be replaced. — no nai oya. — no naki inochi.

Kakego, n. A small box that fits into a larger, a nest of boxes.

Kake-goto, n. Betting, risking or staking money, gambling.

Kake-goye, n. The sound made by persons straining at their work, as coolies when pushing a cart, chopping wood, or pulling a rope.

Kake-hanare,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be far apart, widely separated, to be as different as possible.

Kake-hashi, n. A bridge over a mountain gorge, or along the side of a precipice; a ladder.

Kake-hi, n. A pipe for conducting water.

Kake-hiki, n. Advance and retreat; adventuring or holding back in any transaction.

Kake-ji, n. A hanging picture.

Kake-kô, n. A bag of perfume, worn about the person.

Kake-mawari,-ru,-atta, t. v. To run about, or around.

Kake-me, n. The weight.

Kake-mochi, (kentai,) n. Carrying on business at two different places.

Kake-mono, n. Hanging pictures.
Kake-mono, n. Anything laid as a bet or wager.
Kake-mukai, n. Sitting opposite to each other.
Kake-ne, n. Asking more than the true price, two prices. Gen-kin — nashi, no credit and but one price.
Kake-nuke, ru-ita, t. v. To ride through, to run past, or slip away.
Kake-ochi, n. Running away by stealth, absconding, decamping, escaping.
Kake-ruku, n. Speculating in trade, buying on a venture, adventure.
Kake-sen, n. Money staked on a bet, in a lottery, or in gambling; also, instalments of money paid.
Kake-tori, n. A collector of debts, of merchants' bills, or of things sold on credit.
Kake-uri, n. Selling on credit.
Kake-ya, n. A large wooden mallet.
Kake-yori, ru-ita, t. v. To ride up to, to run near or close to.
Kake-zen, n. Multiplication.
Kaki, n. The persimmon. — no ki, a persimmon tree.
Kaki, n. A fence, hedge.
Kaki-ku, ta, t. v. To write, to sketch, to draw, to scribble.
Kaki-ku, ta, t. v. To scratch, to rake, to bind strips of anything together in rows, to splice; to contract, or catch, as disease. Haji wo —, to feel ashamed. Shiitsu wo —, to get the itch. Ibiki wo —, to snore.
Kaki-ku, ta, t. v. To carry on the shoulders—only used of a Kago.
Kaki-ku, ta, t. v. To nick, to make a flaw in; to break off a small piece, and thus to damage, or injure; to omit. Koto wo —, to be short-handed. Hima wo —, to waste time. Shoku wo —, to neglect one's duty.
Kaki-arawashishi, su-ta, t. v. To publish.
Kaki-atsume, ru, ta, t. v. To collect and write down; to rake or scrape together.
Kaki-avamari, ru, ita, i. v. To make a mistake or commit an error in writing.
Kaki-dashi, n. A bill. — wo kubaru, to distribute bills, or an account of things bought on credit.
Kaki-dashi, su, ta, t. v. To copy out of a book, or ledger; to begin to write; to rake or scratch out.
Kaki-han, n. A seal made with a pen.

Kaki-ire, ru-ita, t. v. To write in, insert by writing, interline; to give as security, to mortgage.
Kaki-ire, n. Anything given in mortgage, or as a pledge or security.
Kaki-kaye, ru-ita, t. v. To write over again, to alter what is written; rewrite.
Kaki-keshi, su, ta, t. v. To scratch or rub out, erase, obliterate.
Kaki-ki, ru-ita, t. v. To cut off by holding the thing to be cut with one hand, and cutting with the other towards one self.
Kaki-kumi, ru, ita, i. v. To be clouded over, darkened.
Kaki-kure, ru, ita, i. v. To be blinded; as, Namida ni —, blinded with tears.
Kaki-mawashi, su, ta, t. v. To stir round, stir about.
Kaki-maze, ru, ta, t. v. To mix together, stir and mix together.
Kaki-midashi, su, ta, i. v. To mix, jumble together, confuse, derange.
Kaki-morashi, su, ta, t. v. To omit in writing, forget to write.
Kaki-mushiri, ru, ita, t. v. To scratch and tear off, strip off.
Kaki-naide, ru, ta, t. v. To smooth or caress with the hand.
Kaki-naoshi, su, ta, t. v. To write and correct, to write over again.
Kaki-narashi, su, ta, t. v. To scrape and level; to twang—as, the string of a guitar.
Kaki-nate, ru, ta, i. v. To learn to write, to become used to writing.
Kakine, n. A fence, hedge.
Kaki-neri, ki, ku, shi. Bad for writing, hard to write with, hard or difficult to write.
Kaki-nobori, ru, ita, t. v. To climb up, scramble up.
Kaki-noke, ru, ta, t. v. To push to one side so as to pass through, as a crowd.
Kaki-nose, ru, ta, t. v. To record, to write or note down, register.
Kaki-nuki, ku, ita, t. v. To make written extracts from a book.
Kaki-oki, n. A will, or a writing left by a person going away or dying.
Kaki-ose, ru, ta, t. v. To finish writing, to do up a large amount of writing.
Kaki-otoshi, su, ta, t. v. To cut off by holding anything in one hand, and cutting towards one's self with the other; to scratch off; to omit, or forget to write.
KAK

KAKKO, n. A kind of drum.
KAKKON, n. A kind of medicine made of the root of the kudzu.
KAKO, n. A common sailor.
KAKOCHI, tsu, i. v. Troubled, worried, sad, gloomy.
KAKOI, o, ota, t. v. To inclose, to fence, to shut in, to surround; to cover in order to preserve, as fruits; to preserve, cure.
KAKOI, n. An inclosure, fence, barrier; an arbor.
KAKOIME, n. A mistress, or concubine kept in private.

KAKOMARE, ru, ta, pass. of Kakomu. To be inclosed, surrounded.

KAKOMI, mu, nda, t. v. To surround, inclose, confine on all sides, encompass, lay siege to.

KAKOMI, n. An inclosure, that which surrounds or shuts in, a siege, blockade, circumvallation.

KAKOTSUKE, ru, ta, t. v. To make as a pretext, pretence, excuse; make believe.
KAKOTSUKE, n. Pretext, pretence, excuse.

KAKU (ono-ono). Each, every, all, various. Kak-koku, each or every country; all the treaty powers. Kakkiyo-ku, all the offices or departments of state. Kakkuwa, every person's task or exercise. Kaku-ji, each one, every one. Kakka, each article or thing. Kaku-ji, each place, each piece of ground. Kaku-han, each or all the Daimiotes.

KAKU, n. A rifle target.
KAKU, n. Rank; grade, degree of elevation or dignity; station; pattern, rule.

KAKU (maroto), n. A guest, visitor, stranger.
KAKU, n. Corner, angle, a horn, square. Shi-kaku, square, or four cornered. San-kaku, three cornered.

KAKU, n. A blow with both heels given to a horse while riding.

KAKU, a. This, thus, so. — no tori, this way, this manner.

KAKU, n. A disease of stomach characterized by vomiting that which has just been eaten.

KAKU-BAKARI, adv. Thus, so, this much.

KAKU-BAN, n. Alternate watches, watch and watch.

KAKUBEI-JISHI, n. Young boys who go
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAK</th>
<th>108</th>
<th>KAM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>about from place to place, wearing a mask like a lion’s head, and practising somersaults and other tricks for a living.</td>
<td><strong>KAKU-YAKU</strong>, <em>adv.</em> Bright, shining, glittering.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-BETSU</strong>, <em>a.</em> Different from the rule or what is usual; unusual, uncommon, exceptional, special, particular, extraordinary. — <em>koto</em>, an exception.</td>
<td><strong>KAMA, n.</strong> An artifice or trick used to make a suspected person confess the truth. — <em>wo kakete makoto wo iwaseru</em>, to get one to tell the truth by pretending to know all about it.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-DAN.</strong> Different from ordinary, extraordinary, particular, special, important.</td>
<td><strong>KAMA, n.</strong> A sickle.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-GEN, n.</strong> A maxim, adage, wise-saying, aphorism.</td>
<td><strong>KAMA, n.</strong> A furnace, kiln.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-GETSU, n.</strong> Alternate months, month about, every other month.</td>
<td><strong>KAMA, n.</strong> An iron pot.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUGO, n.</strong> Preparation, readiness, anticipation, expectation. — <em>wa yoi ka</em>, are you ready?</td>
<td><strong>KAMASHI, n.</strong> Club-foot.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-GOWAI.</strong> Contrary to the rule, an exception; particular, special, extraordinary. <em>Onna wa — ni suru</em>, women are an exception. — <em>ni yasui</em>, extraordinarily cheap.</td>
<td><strong>KAMABISUSHI, ki, ku, a.</strong> Tumultuous, noisy, boisterous.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU (hedate gokoro), n.</strong> Separation of heart, unfriendliness, estrangement.</td>
<td><strong>KAMABOKO, n.</strong> A kind of food made of fish cut up fine, rolled into a ball, and baked; hashed fish.</td>
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<td><strong>KAKU-JITSU, n.</strong> Alternate days, day about, every other day.</td>
<td><strong>KAMA-BUTA, n.</strong> A pot lid.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-KAKU, adv.</strong> So, thus, this way.</td>
<td><strong>KAMACHI, n.</strong> The frame of a door, or window.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-KAKU, adv.</strong> Bright, shining, resplendent, glittering.</td>
<td><strong>KAMADO, n.</strong> A furnace, kitchen, range, a kiln.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUMAI-a-u-atta, t. v.</strong> To conceal, hide, shelter, harbor.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAL-ku-at-ta, t. v.</strong> To meddle with, interfere; to be concerned about, to mind, care for; to matter, be of importance. <em>O kama ni nasaru na, don’t trouble yourself about it, let it alone.</em>*</td>
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<td><strong>KAKU-MAKU, n.</strong> The cornea.</td>
<td><strong>KAMABTAMI, n.</strong> A sickle-weasel,—an invisible animal supposed to inflict wounds on people, thus if a person should fall, and without any apparent cause, receive a cut, they say he is, <em>Kamabtami ni kirareta.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-NEW, n.</strong> Alternate years, year about, every other year.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAKE, ru, ta, t. v.</strong> To be intent upon, occupied with, taken up with, absorbed in.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-NO-GOTOKI, ku, shi, a.</strong> Thus, in this way, so, such—referring to something said before.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAKI, n.</strong> A mantis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKURE, ru, ta, t. v.</strong> To be hid, concealed, to be secret; to die.</td>
<td><strong>KAMARE, ru, ta, pass. or pot. of Kami.</strong> To be bitten, can bite. <em>Ha nashi de kamarenai</em>, he has no teeth, and therefore cannot bite.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKURE-GA, n.</strong> A secluded or retired house.</td>
<td><strong>KAMASE, ru, ta, caust. of Kami.</strong> To cause another to bite, to let or get one to bite. <em>Una ni kutsuwo wo —, to put a bit in a horse’s mouth.</em>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUREMBO, n.</strong> The game of blindman’s buff.</td>
<td><strong>KAMASU, n.</strong> A straw bag.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKURE-MI, n.</strong> One living in seclusion, or concealment.</td>
<td><strong>KAMASU, n.</strong> A kind of fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKU-SEI, n.</strong> A new, or strange star.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAYE, ru, ta, t. v.</strong> To enclose, to prepare; to assume an attitude, posture, or position; to build, frame, construct; to concoct, devise.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUSHI, n.</strong> A pocket in a garment.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAVE, n.</strong> The external arrangement, form, and appearance of a building; manner, attitude, posture, position; an enclosure. <em>Migamaye wo suru</em>, to put one’s self in the proper posture.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUSHI, su, ta, t. v.</strong> To hide, conceal, to secrete.</td>
<td><strong>KAMAYETE, adv.</strong> Positively, certainly, must.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUSHI, baijo, n.</strong> A secret prostitute, one who does not live in the prescribed place.</td>
<td><strong>KAM-BAN, n.</strong> A coat worn by a servant, having the master’s coat of arms on the back.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAKUSHIKI, n.</strong> Rank, grade, degree of elevation or dignity, station in society.</td>
<td><strong>KAM-BAN, n.</strong> A sign-board.</td>
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KAM-BASE, n. The face, countenance.
KANBATSU, n. A drought, want of rain.
KAM-BEN. Consideration, thought, reflection; judgment; patience. — su

KAMI, n. A tortoise. — no kō, the shell of a tortoise.
KAME, n. A jar.
KAME-BARA, n. Kind of disease.
KAME-GATA, n. A box turned out of wood.
KAME-NO-o, n. The Coccyx.
KAMI (shin), n. The gods, God.
KAMI, n. A title of rank, a ruler.
KAMI (uyé). Superior, above, high; upper rank or place; ruler; wife. Kawakami, up the river. O kami san, your wife, also a title used in addressing any married woman, = Mrs.
KAMI, n. Paper. — wo suku, to make paper.
KAMI, n. The hair of the head.
KAMI-mu-nda, t. v. To bite, chew, gnaw. Kande fukumuru, to chew the food and feed it to the young. Kami

KAMI-OKI, n. The ceremony on the occasion of first letting a child's hair grow, when he arrives at about five years of age.
KAMI-OROSHI, n. Bringing down the gods, as is supposed to be done by a Miko or Ichiko, when holding communication with them.
KAMI-SAKAYAKI, n. Dressing the hair in Japanese style.
KAMI-SHIMO. Above and below, superiors and inferiors; also, a peculiar dress worn on occasions of ceremony, or on dress occasions.
KAMI-SORI, n. A razor.
KAMI-SUKI-BA, n. A paper mill, paper manufactory.
KAMI-YA, n. A paper store.
KAMI-YO, n. The age or time in which the Kami alone existed.
KAMI-YUI, n. A barber, hair-dresser.
KAMI-MON, n. A written memorial sent to the Emperor.
KAMURI, n. A kind of black cap worn by nobles on the crown of the head.
KAMO, n. A kind of operatic performance, of dancing and music.
KAMO, n. A wild duck.
KAMOI, n. The upper beam in the groove of which a door or screen slides, a lintel; the lower is called Shikii.
KAMOJI, n. False hair worn by women.
KAMOJI, n. Mother, only used by women in writing to their mothers.
KAMOME, n. A sea-gull.
KAMOSHỊ-su-ta, t. v. To brew. Urami wo —, to stir up hatred.
KAMOSHIKA, n. A kind of wild stag.
KAMI-PA, (mi-yaburu.) — suru, to discover, understand; to see into, or perceive something that does not lie on the surface.
KAMI-PAN, n. The deck of a ship.
KAMI-PIYŌ, n. A kind of dried melon.
KAMI-PÔ, (kara no ho), n. Chinese system of medicine.
KAMI-PU, (samui kaze), n. A cold wind.
KAMI-PUKU, n. Admiration, commendation, approval. — suru.
KAN, n. Deficiency in weight or number; loss, waste, tare.
KAN, (samui) Cold. Shō-kan, the period of moderate cold. Dai-kan, the period of severe cold.
KAN, (kimo,) n. The liver. Kan no zo, id.
KAN, n. Marasmus.
KAN, n. Cramp, twitching of the muscles, convulsions.
KAN, n. Quick of perception, clever, or quick-witted. — wo tsukeru, to be quick to perceive, guess, or suspect.
KAN, n. Admiration, approbation. — ni tayetari, affected to admiration.
KAN, (atatame ru) making hot, — applied only to sake. — wo tsukeru, to warm sake by setting the bottle in hot water.
KANA. Exclam. used at the end of a sentence, — to the interjection sign, !.
KANA, n. (cont. of kari and na name). The 46 characters of the Japanese syllabary so called from their having been borrowed from the Chinese.
KANA, n. Violet colored thread.
KANA-AMI, n. A wire netting, wire gauze.
KANA-BASAMI, n. Shears for cutting metal.
KANA-BASHI, n. A blacksmith's tongs.
KANA-BERA, n. An iron spatula, a trowel.
KANA-BO, n. An iron rod, or staff, a crowbar.
KANA-BUTSU, n. A metal image of Buddha, a bronze idol.
KANA-DARAI, n. A copper or metal basin.
KANADE, -ru, i. v. To dance to music.
KANA-DOU, n. A copper pipe.
KANA-DZUCHI, n. An iron hammer, sledge-hammer.
KANA-DZUKAI, n. Spelling with the Japanese syllables, referring especially to spelling the sounds of Chinese characters.
KANAGAI, n. Lead or tin foil.
KANAGAI, n. A metal spoon made in the shape of a shell.
KANAGAI. Written in the Japanese hiragana characters.
KANAGI, n. A twig, small branch.
KANAGU, n. The hardware or metal work of bureaus, boxes, etc.
KANAGURI, -ru,-ta, i. v. To coil, as a rope; to wrench off, to scratch.
KANA-GUSARI, n. An iron chain.
KANA-GUTSU, n. Iron shoes, a horse-shoe.
KANA-HIBASHI, n. Iron tongs, or two iron rods for taking up coals.
KANAI, n. Family, house; wife. Go sama, your wife. — jū, the whole family.
KANAI,-au or δ,-ta, i. v. To agree with, to suit, accord, to be in harmony with, to correspond, to be consistent with, to comport with, to be compatible, to tally with.
KANAI-KIN, n. Muslin, cambric, long-cloth of foreign make.
KANAI-KUGI, n. An iron nail.
KANAI-KUSO, n. Metal cinders.
KANAI-ME, n. The rivet or pin of a fan; the important, or essential principle, the cardinal point.
KANAI-MONO, n. Hardware, things made of metal.
KANARADZU, adv. Positively, certainly, necessarily, must.
KANARAI, n. Tolerably, middlingly well, passibly, can or may do.
KANARIYA, n. A canary bird.
KANASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Sad, lamentable, sorrowful, afflictive, mournful.
KANASHI-KI, n. An anvil.
KANASHI-MI, n. Sorrow, sadness, grief.
KANASHI-MI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To grieve, to lament, mourn, to sorrow.
KANASHI-SA, n. Sorrow, sadness.
KANASHI, n. There, that place. — konata, here and there.
KANASHI, n. An iron crowbar.
KANASHI, n. An anvil.
KANASHI, n. A deaf person.
KANASHI, n. The neg. of Kanai. Not suiting, not agreeing with. unable; cannot, impossible, disabled. — Te ga kana-wanu, the arm is disabled.
KANAYE, n. A three legged kettle.
KANAYE, -ru,-ta, pass. of Kanai. To be in accordance with, or suitable to.
KANCHO, n. A spy.
KAN-DO, n. Leisure, interval of rest or cessation from motion or labor.
KAN-DO, n. A thermometer.
KAN-DO, n. Disinheriting, discarding, or turning a disobedient son or servant out of the family. — suru, to disinherit a child.
KAN-DO, (nuki michi,) n. A by-way, a secret way.
KANDOKO, n. The finger-board of a guitar.
KANE, n. Metal, ore, money.
KANE, n. A bell.
KANE, n. The stuff used by Japanese women for staining the teeth black.
KANE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To discharge the duties of two or more offices at the same
time; to use a thing for two purposes; to do two things at once; to comprehend, or include two or more things in one; to be anxious about. Difficult, or hard; cannot.

KANEBAKO, n. A money-box.

KANEDZUKU, n. By the influence of money; sake of money. Hito no ma-koto wo — de nasu beki koto de wa nai, men should not do what is right for the sake of money.

KANE-FUDE, n. A brush used in staining the teeth.

KANE-FUKI, n. A metallurgist.

KANE-GANE, adv. Previously, before, usually, constantly, always.

KANE-GOTO, n. A secret or previous promise, as of marriage.

KANE-GURA, n. A money-vault, a money-safe, a treasury.

KANE-HORI, n. A miner.

KANE-IRE, n. A purse or wallet for carrying money.

KANE-KASHI, n. A money-lender, a bank.

KANE-MAWARI, n. Circulation of money, exchange, trade.

KANE-MOCHI, n. One that has money, a rich man.

KANE-MOCHI-RASHI, -ki, -ku, a, Having the appearance of a rich man, like a rich man.

KANE-NO-TE, n. A right-angle.

KANETE, adv. Previously, before, beforehand; constantly, always.

KANE-TSUBO, n. A jar for holding tooth-dye.

KANE-TSUKE-IISHI, n. A touchstone.

KANE-ZASHI, n. A carpenter's square.

KANGAMIRU, -ru, -ta, t. v. To look at as in a mirror; to regard as an example for imitation, or warning; to judge of.

KANGAYE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To think on, to reflect, consider, to ponder over.

KANGAYE, n. Thought, consideration, reflection. — ga tsukanu, I can't make it out.

KAN-GEN, n. Expostulation, or remonstrance with a superior.

KANI, n. A crab. — no hasami, a crabs claws.

KANI-BABA, n. The meconium.

KAI-NIKAKU, adv. Various, this and that, this way and that way.

KANNIN, n. Rape, adultery. — suru, to commit adultery.

KANNYA, n. A spy.

KANNYA, n. Sickness from severe cold weather.

KANNYA. Unprincipled, villainous, depraved, nefarious.

KAN-JI, -DWU-RA, -TA, i. v. To admire, to approve of; to regard with approbation, esteem, or admiration; to be moved, affected.

KAN-JI, -DWU-RA, a. (samuku naru), i. v. To be cold.

KANJII, n. The cold. — ga tsuyoi.

KANJIKI, n. Snow-shoes.

KANJIN, n. A villain, traitor, a depraved, unprincipled man.

KANJIN, n. The important, essential, or principal part.

KANJO, n. A privy.

KANJO, n. An account, reckoning, calculation; a bill, the amount. — suru, to count up, to reckon, number, to make up an account. Fu-kanjo, careless of accounts. — wa ikura, what is my bill, or what is the amount? — cho, an account book.

KANKE, n. Contributions to Buddhist temples.

KANKE, n. Nefarious plan, or scheme, a conspiracy.

KAN-KI, n. The cold. — wo shinogu, to suffer from the cold.

KAN-KI, n. The discharge of a servant for some offence, disgrace.

KANKU. Hard and bitter circumstances, difficult and painful condition, affliction.

KANNA, n. A carpenter's plane. — no dai, the wooden part of a plane. — kudzu, shavings.

KAN-NABE, n. A pot for warming sake.

KANNAGI, n. A dancer in a Kagura.

KAN-NAN, n. Trouble, adversity, calamity, affliction.

KAN-NEI. Subtle, cunning, treacherous, crafty, artful.

KAN-NIN, (korye shinobu), n. Patience, forbearance, self-restraint. — suru, to be patient, to restrain one's self, to bear patiently.

KAN-NO, n. An approving response, a favorable answer to prayer.

KAN-NUSHI, n. A Sintoo priest.

KANO, pro. That.

KANOKO, n. A young deer, a fawn.

KANOSHOBASHI, n. A deer, stag.

KAN-RAN, n. The Chinese olive.

KAN-RYAKU, n. Economy, to be economical, saving, frugal.

KAN-RO, n. A sweet dew said to fall from the sky.

KANROBAI, n. A confectionary of dried plums coated with sugar.

KAN-RUI, n. Tears of joy, admiration, or sympathy.

KAN-SATSU, n. A wooden ticket, or pass.
KAN-satsu, n. Watching the words or conduct of others, spying, espionage.
KAN-sha, n. Sugar-cane.
KAN-shaku, n. Quick temper, passion, petulance, anger.
KANshaku-dama, n. Fire-crackers.
KAN-shin, n. Admiration, wonder, approval. — suru, to be affected to admiration.
KAN-shō, n. Admiration and praise.
KAN-shō, n. A kind of fragrant wood.
KAN-shō, n. A letter of remonstrance, expostulation, or advice to a superior.
KAN-so, n. A syphilitic chancre.
KAN-shoku, n. Sensitiveness, sensation, feeling.
KAN-tan, n. — suru, to admire, applaud; to cry or sigh in admiration, or applause.
KAN-tan, n. Liver and gall-bladder. Kantan wo kudaku, (fig.) to do with great pains, with great care and anxiety.
KAN-tei. Inspecting and judging of the qualities of works of art. — sha, a connoisseur, critic, judge.
KAN-toku, n. The office of censor.
KAN-yetsu, n. Admiration and joy.
KANYO, n. Importance. — naru, important.
KAN-zake, n. Warm sake, hot toddy.
KAN-zashi, n. The ornamental hair-pins worn by women.
KAN-zen-yori, n. A string made of two strands of twisted paper.
KAN-zō, n. Liquorice root.
KAO, n. The face, countenance. — wo tsubusu, to put out of countenance, to abash. Waga mono-gao ni, acting or looking as if it was one’s own.
KAO-iro, n. The color of the face, the complexion.
KAO-mochi, n. The expression of the face.
KAO-ne, (ganshoku), n. The complexion or expression or the face.
KAORASHI-su-ta, caus of Kaori. To perfume.
KAORI, ru-ta, i. v. To emit a perfume, to be fragrant.
KAORI, n. A perfume, odor, fragrance.
KAO-tsukui, n. The expression of the face, countenance.
KAPP, n. A rain-coat.
KAPP, m. A fabulous animal, something like a monkey, said to inhabit rivers.
KAPP-to, adv. The sound of falling, or of throwing one’s self down.

KAPPō. Facilitating or saving labor. — no kikai, labor-saving machine.
KAPPō, n. Cooking, preparation, and dressing food. — suru, to cook. — ka, a restaurant.
KAPPUKU, n. The shape or proportions.
KARA, n. China.
KARA, adv. A strong asseveration. = Indeed, truly.
KARA, n. An empty shell. Kuri no, a chestnut-shell. Kaigara, clam-shells, Naki-gara, empty shell; (fig.) a lifeless body. Tamago no, an egg-shell. Semin no, the cast-off shell of a locust.
KARA, post-pos. and adv. From, since, by; because, since, as; than.
KARA-AYA, n. A kind of silk-stuff.
KARABI, ru-ta, i. v. To be dry, arid, parched.
KARA-BITSU, n. A leather trunk.
KARADA, n. The body.
KARA-GARA, adv. In great danger, hardly, with difficulty, barely.
KARAGE, ru-ta, t. v. To tie up, to bind with a cord, — as a bundle.
KARAI, ki-ku, a. Acid, pungent, sharp in taste; severe, harsh, hard, cruel.
KARAKAI, -ō-ta, t. v. To tease, vex, chafe, to banter or jeer.
KARA-KAMI, n. Wall-paper.
KARA-KANE, n. Bronze.
KARA-KARA-TO, adv. A show-box in which views or scenery are shown; machinery.
KARA-KARA, adv. Dry, empty.
KARA-KASA, n. An umbrella.
KARA-KURI, n. A show-box in which views or scenery are shown; machinery.
KARA-KURI, ru-ta, t. v. To set in motion as a machine, — especially by pulling strings or wires.
KARA-KUSA, n. The ornamental figure of a vine, in cloth, pictures, carved metal or wood.
KARAMARI, ru-ta, i. v. To be twined around, coiled; wound round in a spiral form, like a vine; twisted round.
KARAME, ru-ta, t. v. To bind, as with a cord, to twine about. Karame-toru, to seize and bind, as a thief.
KARAMETE, n. The back gate of a castle.
KARAMI, -mu-nda, t. v. To coil, twine, or wind around. Karami-ku, to be coiled, or twined together. Karami-
tsuku, to twine round and cleave to anything.

KARAMI, n. Acridity, pungency, also a kind of pungent food.

KARAPPÖ, Empty, dry.

KARARI-to, adv. Clear, free from shade, bright, not gloomy, light. — yo ga aketa, the morning has fully dawned.

KARASA, n. Acridity, pungency, sharpness.

KARASA-so, n. A flail.

KARASHI, n. Mustard.

KARASHI-su-ta, t. v. To make or let wither, to dry, as grass.

KARASHI-IRE, n. A mustard pot.

KARASHI-NA, n. The mustard plant.

KARASU, n. A crow.

KARASUMI, n. Money borrowed on interest and repaid by daily instalments.

KARA-HEBI, n. A black snake.

KARASUKI, n. A plough.

KARASUMI, n. Dried salmon's roe.

KARASU-URI, n. The Trichosanthus Cucumerina.

KARA-TACHI, n. A kind of thorny bush. Ægle Sepiaria.

KARA-TE, Empty-handed.

KARA-USU, n. A mortar for cleaning rice, in which the pestle is worked by the foot.

KARE, pro. That thing, that person, he.

KARE,-ru-ta, i. v. Withered, dried, dead,—as a tree, grass; dried up, as water; hoarse, husky, of the voice.

KARE-BA, n. Withered or dried leaves.

KARE-GARE, adv. Withered, dried, empty.

KARE-ki, n. A withered or dead tree.

KARE-kore. This and that, one thing or another; about.

KARERA. Plural of Kare. Those persons, these things.

KARI,-ru-ta, t. v. To cut, as grain, or hay; to harvest, reap.

KARI,-ru-ta, t. v. To hunt animals, to chase game. Hana wo —, to hunt flowers.

KARI,-ru, oriri,-ita, t. v. To borrow, to rent.

KARI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To drive, urge onward, to hurry.

KARI, n. The chase, a hunt.

KARI, n. A wild goose.

KARI, n. The corona glandis.

KARI. Temporary, transient, for a short time. — no yadori, a temporary lodging. — no yo, this world, which is only temporary. (Bud). — no hashi, a temporary bridge.

KARI, n. Borrowing, a debt incurred from borrowing money, a debt.

KARI-ATSUME,-ru-ta, t. v. To drive together, to urge to assemble, to hunt up people and bring them together.

KARI-BA, n. Hunting-ground.

KARI-DZUMAI, n. A temporary or transient residence.

KARI-GANE, n. A wild goose, the cry of the wild goose.

KARI-GIT, n. Borrowed clothes.

KARI-GIN, n. A kind of coat worn by nobles.

KARI-IYE, n. A rented house, a house for rent.

KARI-KABU, n. Stubble, after the grain is cut.

KARI-KATA, n. The borrower, a lessee.

KARI-KURA, n. Hunting-ground.

KARI-KURASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To live by hunting, to spend the time hunting.

KARI-MATA, n. An arrow with two heads.


KARI-MOYÔSHI,-su-ta, t. v. To hunt up and collect or assemble.

KARIN, n. A quince.

KARI-NÉ, n. A transient or short sleep.

KARI-NI, adv. Temporarily, for a short time only, lightly.

KARI-NUI, n. Temporary sewing, bastling.

KARI-NUSHI, n. One who rents a house, renter, or lessee.

KARI-SHUN, n. Harvest-time.

KARI-SOME, n. Transient, small in degree, trivial, trifling, little, slight.

KARI-UDO, n. A hunter.

KARI-YA. A rented house, or a house for rent.

KARI-YASU, n. The carex, or sedge.

KARIYÔBINGA, n. An immortal bird, having a fine voice, and human face, in the Buddhist paradise.

KARI-YÔSE,-ru-ta, t. v. To hunt and drive near, to drive together, as game.

KARÔ, n. The chief minister of a Dai-mio.

KARÔ-GARÔSHI,-ki-bu, a. Lightly, inconsiderately, heedlessly, undignified, light or trifling in manner.

KAKO,-ki-bu, a. Light, not heavy, same as Karui.

KARÔ-JITE, adv. With much difficulty, hardly, barely.

KARÔNJI,-dzuru-ta, t. v. To make light of, to despise, contemn, to esteem of little value, disregard, slight.

KARÔSHIME,-ru-ta, t. v. To make light of, to despise, contemn, disregard, slight.

KARUGARÔSHI. Same as Karôgarôshi.

KARU-GA-YUYE-NI, adv. Therefore, on this account, for this reason.
Karu—hazumi. Careless, heedless, reckless, inconsiderate.
Karu, kus-hi, shi, a. Light, not heavy; mean, low in social position, not severe.
Karu—ishi, n. Pumice stone.
Karuka, n. A ramrod.
Karuko, n. A basket carried by coolies; a coolie, porter.
Karuki—kuchi, n. Fluent in talking, voluble, flippant.
Karume, ru—ta, t. v. To make light, to lighten.
Karusa, n. Lightness.
Karusa, n. Acrobatic feats. — shi, an acrobat.
Kasa, n. A broad—rimmed hat, or shade for the head: the ring around the moon in hazy weather. — wo kaburu, to put on a hat.
Kasa, n. An erection on the skin, now mostly used of syphilis. — wo kaku, to get syphilis.
Kasa, n. An umbrella. — no hajiki, kane, the spring of an umbrella. — no hoke, the stays of an umbrella. — no rockuro, the ring into which the stays are fastened.
Kasa, n. The wooden lid of a cup, or bowl.
Kasa, n. A heap, pile, bulk, or quantity of anything.
Kasabari, ru—tta, i. v. To be large and bulky.
Kasabuko, n. An umbrella case.
Kasabuta, n. The scab formed over an erection or sore.
Kasadaka. Bulky, occupying a large space, making a large pile.
Kasagi, n. The hull of some kind of nuts.
Kasabaru, ru—tta, i. v. To be large and bulky.
Kasabu—yuro, n. An umbrella case.
Kasabuta, n. The scab formed over an erection or sore.
Kasada, n. A cross piece of timber laid over two posts.
Kasagi—kaki, n. A person who has the syphilis.
Kasaku—n, n. The structure of a house, or building.
Kasami, mu—nda, i. v. To become large, accumulate, to increase, augment.
Kasanari, ru—tta, i. 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.
Kasane, ru—ta, i. v. To pile or lay one thing on another; to repeat, or do again, to add one to another. Kasane— ageru, to pile up by placing one on another.
Kasane, n. A pile, consisting of two or three things of the same kind laid one on the other.
Kasane—gasane, adv. Over and over, repeatedly, many times, often, again and again.
Kasanete, adv. Again, repeatedly.
Kasase, n. The javelin.
Kase—ru—shi, i. v. To be lent, rented.
Kase, n. A reel; a reelful, a skein, hank. Itto hito kase, a hank, or skein of yarn.
Kase, ru—ta, i. v. To become dry, to dry up.
Kasegi, ru—ida, t. v. To be active in doing, to do with diligence, industry or zeal.
Kasei, kuwayeru heί, n. Auxiliary troops, reinforcement, joining an army. — suru, to unite forces, to join an army, to reinforce, to help, second.
Kasei, (nungoi seiji). Tyrannical or cruel government.
Kasaima, n. A small wooden box for holding candy.
Kashi, n. The oak. — no mi, an acorn.
Kashi, n. River bank; a market place.
Kashi. A word used at the end of a sentence of exhortation, entreaty or request, to give emphasis to it.
Kashi, su—ta, t. v. To lend, to rent.
Kashi, su—ta, t. v. To soak in water before boiling.
Kashibata, n. River bank.
Kashidzuki, ku—ita, t. v. To attend, wait on, to take care of, to nurse, to bring up, to treat respectfully.
Kashidzuki, n. A nurse, waiting maid, attendant, a servant. — ra, the attendants.
Kashiga, gu—ida, i. v. To incline, lean to one side, to careen.
Kashikamashii, ki—ku, a. Loud and noisy, deafening, stunning, or roaring.
Kashi—kata, n. A lender, creditor.
Kashiki, ku—ita, t. v. To cook rice.
Kashiko, adv. There, yonder, that place. Koko kashiko, here and there.
Kashikol—ki—ku, a. Feeling awe, dread, or fear; wise, intelligent, clever, sagacious, shrewd.
Kashikomari, ru—tta, i. v. To sit in the Japanese mode; respectfully and
humbly to receive, or promise obedience to what one is told to do; to assent to.

KASHIMASHI,-hi-ku, a. Loud and noisy, boisterous, tumultuous.

KASHIRA, n. The head; the chief, the headman.

KASHIWA, n. A species of oak. — ni neru, to sleep with the under quilt folded over for a covering.

KASHIWADE, n. Clapping the hands together when praying.

KASHIWA-MOCHI, n. A kind of rice food boiled in the leaves of the Kashiwa.

KASHOKU, n. Family business, occupation, calling.

KASO, n. The form, or position of a house, in respect of its being lucky or unlucky.

KASSEN, n. A battle. — suru, to fight a battle. Kasemba, the place where a battle is fought.

KASSUI, n. Dry, deficient in water, of a river, paddy-field.

Kasu, n. Dregs, sediment, grounds, lees, settlings, residuum.

KASUDZUKI, n. Pickled in sake lees.

Kasugai, n. An iron clamp.

Kasuge, n. An iron grey horse.

Kasukana, n. A. Faint, indistinct, dim, obscure.

Kasukani, adv. Slightly, faintly, indistinctly, dimly.

Kasume, ru-ta, t. v. To rob, to defraud, to take by fraud, or violence, to seize; to make hazy.

Kasumi, n. Haze, mist.

Kasumi, mu-nda, i. v. To be hazy, dim, clouded, dull. Kasumi-watari, to be hazy all over.

Kasumo, n. Freckles on the face.

Kasura, ru-ta, i. v. To be grazed, or touched slightly in passing. Gi ga kasureta, the character is written so that in places the ink has made no trace.

Kasuri, ru-ta, t. v. To graze, to touch slightly in passing; to brush, to abrade; to fling an indirect sarcasm at another. Kasuri-kidzu, a slight wound made by the grazing of a ball, arrow, etc.; an abrasion.

Kasuri, n. Money taken as percentage, commission, or cabbage; squeeze money, black mail. — wo toru, to levy black mail, to squeeze.

Kasutera, n. Sponge cake.

Kata, n. The shoulder. — wo motsu, to help or back another. Kata wo nuku, to get out of a bad scrape.

Kata, (hó), n. Side, part, region; party, person; mark, trace. In compounds answers to the person who, the thing which, that which. Anata-gata, you, (plural). Shi-kata ga nai, there is no resource. Shi-kata ga warui, what he does is bad. Hiyo-ro kata, the commissariat department. Odzu-atsu kata, the artillery. Koshi — the past. Kata-gata, plur. persons.

Kata, n. A mould, matrice; pattern, form, figure, shape, copy, model.

Kata, n. One of a pair, single—used mostly in compound words.

Kata, n. A pledge, pawn.

Kata-age, n. Tucking the sleeve at the shoulder— as in childhood to allow for growing.

KATA-AISHI, n. One leg.

KATA-ATE, n. A shoulder pad.

Kata-bami, n. Sheep's sorrel; Rumex Acetocella.

KATA-BIKI, n. Favoritism, partiality, preferring one over another.

KATA-BINGI, n. Communication only in one direction,—having no return.

KATA-BIRA, n. A very thin kind of summer garment.

KATA-BISASHI, n. A roof, formed only of one slope, a shed.

KATA CHI, n. Figure, form; shape, likeness.

KATA-CHIMBA, n. Lame in one leg.

KATA-DAYORI, n. Same as Kata-bingi.

KATADORI, ru-ta, t. v. To make in the likeness of, to imitate, resemble, to shape, to fashion, model.

KATADORI, ru-ta, t. v. To flank, to border upon on one side for defence, or support, or rest the flank against.

KATADZU, n. Spittle, saliva, used in the phrase, Katadzu wo nomu, to swallow the spittle, a fig. expression for great anxiety, interest or solicitude, in anything.

KATADZUKI, ru-ta, t. v. To lay to one side; put away, set away, to put in order,—as things in confusion; to settle, to place a daughter in the house of a husband, to marry.

KATADZUKI, ku-ta, i. v. Put away, set aside; finished, done, settled, married off.

KATADZUMI, mu-nda, i. v. To incline to one side, biased, prejudiced, partial, warped; rustic.

KATADZURI, ru-ta, i. v. Lop-sided, heavier on one side than the other.

KATA-GATA. While, at the same time, both; moreover, besides.

KATAGE, ru-ta, t. v. To lay, or carry
on the shoulder; to incline, turn on the side, careen.

Kata-gi, n. Hard wood, especially oak.

Kata-giri, -ru,-ta, 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.

Kata-guruma, n. Riding upon the shoulders of another.

Kata-hara. Used in the phrase, - itai, sad, pitiable, regretful, or - itaku omō, to pity, commiserate, to be sorry for.

Kata-hashi, n. One or single edge, one side.

Kata-hiji, n. One elbow.

Kata-ho, n. A sail braced up in the wind.

Kata-ki, -ki,-ku,-shi, a. Hard, solid, compact, firm, tight, close; strict, moral, severe; hard to do, difficult. Deki-gatai, hard to do.

Katai, n. A beggar.

Kata-i, n. Obstinate, stubborn, churlish.

Kata-i, n. Gasping for breath, out of breath.

Kata-inaka, n. Remote country, far away inland.

Kataippō, or Katappō. One of a pair, one side.

Kata-jiri, n. Hard ground, hard or solid in texture.

Kata-kenai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Thankful, much obliged.

Kata-kana, n. A kind of Japanese written character.

Kata-kari,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be hard, difficult.

Kata-kata. One of a pair, one side.

Kata-kawa, n. One side.

Kataki, n. Enemy, adversary, foe.

Katakiuchi, n. Slaying an enemy in revenge.

Kata-kotō, n. Provincialism, vulgar pronunciation.

Kataku, adv. Hard, rigid, solid, compact, firm, tight, strict, moral, severe, difficult. - suru, to harden.

Kata-kuchi, n. One side of an argument, the statement of one party.

Kataku-na, a. Obstruct, stubborn, headstrong, bigoted.

Kata-kurushi, -ki,-ku, a. Over strict in manner, rigid or severe in temper, severely, exact, stiff in manner, formal.

Kata-marari, -ru,-ta, i. v. To become hardened, solidified, coagulated, condensed; to be obdurate, confirmed, fixed, obstinately bent on, bigoted.

Kata-mashii, -ki,-ku. Depraved, abandoned, unprincipled.

Kata-me, -ru,-ta, t. v. To harden, to make solid, strong, firm, or secure; to fortify, strengthen, to defend, to guard; to congeal, solidify.

Kata-michi. A promise, agreement, word of honor, pledge, vow.

Kata-mi, n. A guard.

Kata-mi, n. One eye, single eye.

Kata-mi, n. A basket.

Kata-mi, n. A memento or present made to a friend on taking a journey, or dying.

Kata-mi, adv. Together, mutually.

Kata-mi, n. One side of the body, half of the body.

Kata-mi, n. Shoulders and body, (fig.) of one's bearing, carriage; as, - ga semai, to appear abashed, sheepish. - ga hiroi, to be bold, manly.

Kata-michi. One way, of either going or returning.

Kata-muke,-ru,-ta, t. v. To incline, to bend to one side, to make lean over; overthower, subvert.

Kata-muki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To be inclined to one side, bent over to lean over, to careen, to decline.

Kata-nana, n. A sword, knife. Ko-gatana, a small knife, penknife. - no ha, the edge of a sword. - no mune, the back of a sword. - no mi, the blade of a sword. - no hisaki, the point of a sword. - no tsuka, the hilt of a sword. - no tsuba, the guard of a sword. - no saya, the scabbard of a sword. - ni hon, two swords.

Kata-nana-kake, n. A sword-rack.


Kata-nana-togi, n. A sword sharpener.

Kata-nana-togu, n. To take part with, to side with, to confederate with, to join, help.

Kata-nana-omoi, n. One-sided attachment, love on one side and not reciprocated.

Kata-nana-omote, n. One face, or surface of anything that has two; half the face, a single face.

Kata-oya, n. One parent, the other being dead.

Kata-appira, n. One side, surface, or page.

Kata-tabi, -ō, -atta, i. v. To converse together, to consult together; to talk with in order to gain over.
KATARAI, n. Conversation, consultation.
KATARI,-ru,-tta. To talk, tell, to sing in a recitative manner, to chant.
KATARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To impose on by false representations, to dupe, to extort money by trickery, to defraud.
KATARI, n. False representation or pretense, imposition, fraud, extortion.
KATARI-MONO, n. An impostor, pretender, swindler, knave, sharper.
KATA-SAGARI, n. The slope of one side of a hill; hanging down on one side.
KATA-SHIKI,-ru,-shi, a. Spread out on one side.
KATASHIME,-ru,-ta, caus. of Kachi. To make or cause another to conquer.
KATASHIRO, n. An effigy, image, or likeness.
KATA-SUMI, n. One corner, or angle.
KATA-TE, n. One hand, a single hand.
KATA-TOKI, (hen shi). A short time, little while.
KATATSUMURI, n. A snail.
KATAWA, n. Maimed, crippled, deformed.
KATAWARA, n. One side. — ni, by the way, besides, according to others.
KATA-WARE, n. Divided into halves. — dzuki, half-moon.
KATAYE, n. Side.
KATAYORI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To go to one side, to incline or lean to one side, to be biased, partial, prejudiced.
KATAYUKI, n. The measure of a coat from the central seam on the back to the end of the sleeve.
KATCHU, (yoroi kabuto,) n. Helmet and coat of mail, armor, panoply.
KATE, n. Provision, food.
KATE,-ru,-ta, pot. mood of Kachi. Can conquer, can overcome. Katenu, cannot overcome.
KADOJO, n. One of the same side or party, second, abettor, confederate, partisan.
KA-TO, n. Inheritance, heritage, including the family name, business, and estate.
KATSU, n. A mallet, or pestle for pounding rice in a large wooden mortar.
KATSU, n. Thirst.
KATSU, adv. Moreover, besides, further, again. Katsu odoroki katsu kandzuru, one while alarmed and then wondering.
KATSU-DATSU, Of quick discernment, prompt and decided in action, straightforward, frank, shrewd.
KATSUGARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Katsugu.
To be carried on the shoulder; to be made a fool of, hoaxed.
KATSUGASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Katsugu. To make or let carry on the shoulder, to put on the shoulder of another.
KATSUGI,-gu,-tta, t. v. To carry on the shoulder, to shoulder; to befool, hoax; to be superstitious.
KATSUGI, n. A hawker or pedler of wares about the streets.
KATSUGI, n. A bonnet or veil worn by women.
KATSU-MATA, adv. Again, besides, moreover, also.
KATSU-MEI, (uye jini,) n. Death from thirst, or starvation.
KATSUO, n. The Bonito.
KATSUBUSHI, n. The flesh of the Bonito dried and smoked.
KATSU-O-GI, n. The wooden frame placed on the top of a Sintoo temple.
KATSURA-OTOKO, n. The man in the moon.
KATSUTE, adv. Before, previously, formerly, once. Katsu te nashi, never, never before.
KATSUYAKASHI,-su,-ta, caus. of Katsuyaru. To starve, to cause another to hunger.
KATSUYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be hungry, to starve, to suffer for want of food or water. Katsuye-jini, starved to death.
KATTAI, n. The leprosy.
KATTE, n. Convenience, agreeable mode, way or manner. Hibun ni — shidai, at your own convenience.
KATTE, n. A kitchen. — guchi, kitchen door.
KATTEKATA, n. Convenience, means.
KAWA, n. Side, row.
KAWA, n. Skin, peel, rind, bark; leather, hide, furs.
KAWA, n. A river.
KAWA-BAKAMA, n. Breeches made of leather or furs.
KAWA-BAORI, n. Leather or fur coat.
KAWA-BATA, n. River bank.
KAWABE, n. River bank or vicinity of a river.
KAWA-BÔ, n. A leather-dresser.
KAWA-BUKAMICHI, n. Breeches.
KAWA-FUNE, n. A leather-bag.
KAWADZU, n. A frog.
KAWA-DZUKIN, n. A leather or fur cap.
KAWA-GARU, n. Fishing in a river.
KAWA-GISHI, n. The steep bank of a river.
KAWAGO, n. A box, or trunk made of bamboo, or of leather.
KAWA-GOROMO, n. A fur or leather robe; fur clothes.
KAWA-GUCHI, n. The mouth of a river.
KAWA-GUTSU, n. Leather shoes.
KAWA-HAGI, n. A person who makes a living by picking up things that he finds in the water, stripping dead bodies of their clothing and things found on their persons.
KAWAI-, ki-, ku-, shi, a. Lovable, darling, dear; pretty, beautiful, sweet; sad, pitiful.
KAWAI-GARI-, ru-, atta, t. v. To love, to feel kindly towards.
KAWAIRASHI-, ki-, ku, a. Darling, lovely, pretty, beautiful, sweet.
KAWAISO, a. That which excites pity or kind feelings; lamentable, cruel.
KAWA-KABURI, n. Phimosis.
KAWA-KAMI, n. Up the river, upper part of the river.
KAWAKASHI-, su-, ta, t. v. To dry, to exsiccate, desiccate.
KAWAKI, n. Thirst.
KAWAKI-, ku-, ita, i. v. To be dry, arid, thirsty.
KAWA-OSO, n. An otter.
KAWARA, n. A tile.
KAWARA, n. That part of the stony bed of a river which is dry, except in high water.
KAWARA-BUKI, n. Roofed with tiles.
KAWARA-GAMA, n. A tile kiln.
KAWARAKE, n. Unglazed earthenware.
KAWARA-MONO, n. A play-actor.
KAWARASE-, ru-, ta, caus. of Kawayaru. To change, to put one in the place of another, to exchange, to substitute.
KAWARA-SHI, n. A maker, or manufacturer of tiles.
KAWARA-YA, n. A shop where tiles are sold.
KAWARA-YANE, n. A tile roof.
KAWARI-, ru-, ta, i. v. To be changed, exchanged, substituted; put in the place of another; altered, transformed into something else; new, strange.
KAWARI, n. A substitute, in the place of, instead of.
KAWARI-GAWARU, adv. By turns, alternately.
KAWASE-, ru-, ta, caus. of kau. To cause, order or let another buy.
KAWASE, n. Exchange; exchange-office or bank; drawing a bill of exchange. — tegata, a bill of exchange. — kata, a banker, exchanger.

KAWASE, n. The rapids of a river, a swift current.
KAWASEMI, n. A king-fisher.
KAWASHI-, su-, ta, t. v. To exchange, to give and receive reciprocally, to shift or change one's place.
KAWA-SHIMO, n. Down the river, the lower part of the river.
KAWA-SHIRI, n. The lower part or mouth of a river.
KAWA-SUJI, n. The course of a river.
KAWATA, n. A tanner, leather-dresser.
KAWA-TAKE, n. A prostitute, harlot.
KAWATARO, n. Same as Kappa.
KAWA-YA, n. A leather-dresser, or leather store.
KAWAYA, n. A privy, back-house.
KAWA-YANAGI, n. River-willow.
KAWA-YOKE, n. A break-water, to protect the banks of a river from the current.
KAYA, n. A kind of rush, much used in thatching roofs.
KAYA, n. Musquito net.
KAYA, comp. of Ka, and Ya, a particle of interrogation and doubt. Nan to kaya mushimashita ga wasureita, I have forgotten what he said.
KAYA-BUKI, n. Thatched with rush.
KAYA-JI, n. The stuff of which musquito nets are made.
KAYA-GAKU, n. A smoke made to keep off musquitoes.
KAYE-, ru-, ta, t. v. To exchange, change one thing for another, to change, alter, to substitute. Mi ni kayete hito wo omō, to feel for others as if it were one's self. Ido wo — , to clean a well.
KAYEBUSHI, n. A smoke made to keep off musquitoes.
KAYE-BUTA, n. An inside cover or lid, as of a box.
KAYE-DASHI-, su-, ta, t. v. To dip out, bale out.
KAYEDE, n. A species of maple.
KAYE-NA, n. Another or different name, a false name.
KAYERI, n. The barb of a hook or arrow.
KAYERI-, ru-, tta, i. v. To return, to come or go back; often joined to the roots of other verbs to intensify their meaning. Niye-kayeru, to boil hard.
KAYERI-, ru-, tta, i. v. To be hatched—as an egg.
KAYERI-CHIU, n. Return to loyalty or fidelity and turning informer.
KAYERI-GAKE-NI, adv. On returning, on the way back.
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<td><strong>KAYERI-GOTO</strong> (kenji), n.</td>
<td>An answer, reply, response.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYERI-MI,-ru,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To look back, to take a retrospect, to reflect on, consider; to regard, mind, care for. <strong>Kayeri-midzu</strong>, neg. to disregard, not caring for.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYERI-MODE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Visiting a temple to return thanks for favors received.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYERI-UCHI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>The killing of the avenger of one previously slain by the same person; to have anything intended for another revert upon one's self.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYERU</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A frog.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVESH,-su,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To return, to send back, restore, repay, requite, recompense, to revenge.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVESH,-su,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To hatch eggs.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVESH,-su,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To spell, to form one syllable by syncope from the first and last sounds of two others.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVESU-GAYESU</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>Again and again, repeatedly, over and over again.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYETTE</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>In return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa; rather, better.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYO</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>Thus, so, in this way, this manner, this kind.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVOI,-o,-ota</strong>, i. v.</td>
<td>To go and come, to pass to and fro, to pass along or through; to circulate, to frequent.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVOI-BITSU</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A box used for sending things to and fro.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVOI-GUCHI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A door for passing in and out.</td>
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<td><strong>KAYOWAI,-ki,-ku,-shi</strong>, a.</td>
<td>Weak, feeble, delicate.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAYOWASHI,-su,-ta</strong>, i. v.</td>
<td>To transmit, to send backwards and forwards, to interchange, reciprocate.</td>
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<td><strong>KAVU</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Rice gruel, congee.</td>
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<td><strong>KUGARI,-ru,-ita</strong>, i. v.</td>
<td>To have the sensation of itching, to be always scratching.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAVUI,-ki,-ku,-shi</strong>, a.</td>
<td>Itching, an itchy sensation.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Smell, odor.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-GOYE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A voice altered by a cold in the head.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-GUSURI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Medicine for a cold.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-GURUMA</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A toy made of a paper wheel turned by the wind; a windmill.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-ZAI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Household furniture, family effects or property.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-KAMI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Windward, the quarter from which the wind blows.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-KIRI-BA</strong>, n.</td>
<td>The long feathers in the wing of a bird.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-MI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A wind vane.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-NAMI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>The state of the wind. — wa ikaga, how is the wind?</td>
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<td><strong>KAZARASE,-ru,-ita</strong>, caus. of kazaru.</td>
<td>To cause another to be adorned or ornamented.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZARI,-ru,-ita</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To ornament, embellish, adorn, deck, decorate; to gloss, palliate, or varnish over.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZARI,-ru,-ita</strong>, i. v.</td>
<td>To strike the hand against anything in passing.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZARI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>An ornament, decoration, embellishment.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZARI-SHI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A jeweller.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZARISE-ke,-ru,-ita</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To ornament, embellish, adorn; decorate, deck; to gloss over, or palliate.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZASHI,-su,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To stick, in the hair; to hold so as to screen off the sun or to shade, to hold the arm or hand before the face so as to ward off a blow.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZA-SHIMO</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Leeward, in the direction to which the wind blows.</td>
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<td><strong>KARA-YOKE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A wind screen, or something to keep off the wind.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>The wind.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZE-JIRUSHI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A flag for showing the direction of the wind, a vane.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZE-SHITA</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Leeward.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZO</strong> (iie kura), n.</td>
<td>Property, anything which a person owns or keeps in a storehouse.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZO</strong>.</td>
<td>Increasing or adding to the amount.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZOKU</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Family, all the members of a family.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZOYE,-ru,-ita</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To count, number, to reckon, enumerate, calculate, compute.</td>
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<td><strong>KAZOYE-KIRI-NA</strong>, innumerable, cannot be computed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAZOYE-TATE,-ru,-ita</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To count up, to enumerate, reckon up.</td>
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<td><strong>KE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A line, ruled line. — wo hiku, to rule or draw a line.</td>
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<td><strong>KE</strong>, n.</td>
<td>Hair, fur, the small feathers of a bird.</td>
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<td><strong>KE-AGRE,-ru,-ita</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To send up with a kick, to kick up.</td>
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<td><strong>KE-AI</strong>, n.</td>
<td>A cock-fight.</td>
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<td><strong>KE-ANA</strong>, n.</td>
<td>The pores of the skin.</td>
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<td><strong>KE-AWASE,-ru,-ta</strong>, t. v.</td>
<td>To fight cocks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KEBADACHI,-tsu,-ita</strong>, i. v.</td>
<td>To be rough and nappy, frizzed, as cloth or paper; to be fuzzy, woolly, villous.</td>
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KE-BIKI, n. The fine lines ruled on paper for writing.
KEBIKI-GAMI, n. Ruled paper.
KE-BORI, n. Fine hair lines in an engraving.
KEBUKA, a. Strange, odd, suspicious.
KE-BURI, n. Appearance, behaviour, manner, conduct.
KECHUTAI. See Kemutai.
KECHI. Stingy, miserly, mean, cowardly, unlucky.
KECHI-NIYAKU (chisui), n. Lineage, family line, descendants.
KE-CHIRASHI, su-ta, t. v. To kick and scatter about.
KE-DAI. Negligent, idle, lazy, careless, indolent. — suru, to be idle.
KE-DAKAI, ki, ku, a. High-spirited, noble, high-minded, dignified.
KEDAMON, n. An animal, quadruped, beast.
KEDASHI, conj. It is probable, is likely, perhaps.
KEDATAMASHI, ki, ku, a. Crying out in alarm, screaming in sudden fright.
KE DO. — suru, to convert, to bring into the way of salvation.
KE-DO (michi ni hiki-iveru). To convert and lead into the right way.
KE-DOHI, ru-ta, t. v. To suspect, to conjecture.
KE-DZUKI, n. The color of the hair.
KE-DZUNE, n. The small horny projection above a horse's hoof; the spur of a cock.
KE-DZUNA, n. A rope made of hair.
KE-DZURI, ru-ta, t. v. To plane, shave, cut, scrape, to comb.
KEGA, n. A wound, hurt, injury, damage, accident.
KEGARAWASHI, ki, ku, a. Dirty, polluted, unclean, obscene.
KEGARE, ru-ta, i. v. To be defiled, unclean, polluted, foul.
KEGARE, n. Impurity, defilement, pollution, uncleanness.
KEGASHI, su-ta, t. v. To pollute, to corrupt, vitiate, defile, make foul or unclean, deprave.
KE-GI, n. Common clothes, every day clothes.
KEGIWA, n. The edge or border of the hair.
KEGOROMO, n. Fur coat, fur clothes.
KE-GUSAI, ki, ku, a. Smelling of burnt hair.
KE-GUTSU, n. Fur shoes.
KE-HANASHI, su-ta, t. v. To kick open, apart, or asunder.
KE-HA-WAKI, n. A hair brush.
KEI, n. Strange, suspicious.
KEI, n. A kind of gong, used in Buddhist temples.
KEI, n. Landscape, view, scenery.
KEI-AN, n. An agency or intelligence office for hiring servants, etc.
KEI-BA, n. A horse race.
KEI-BATSU, n. Punishment. — suru, to punish a criminal.
KEI-BETSU. — suru, to despise, contempt.
KEI-BO, n. Step-mother.
KEI-BO, n. Bed-chamber.
KEI-BUTSU, n. Premium, reward, or prize won by competition; presents made to customers on opening a new store.
KEI-DZU, n. Genealogical table; family record.
KEI-FU, n. Step-father.
KEI-GO, n. A guard, watch, sentry. — no he, a guard of soldiers.
KEI-HAKU, False-hearted, perfidious, double-faced, insincere, hypocritical.
KEI-HEI, n. Amenorrhoea.
KEI-HÔ, (isumi no okite,) n. Criminal laws, laws relating to the punishment of criminals.
KEI-JO, (môshi ageru), — suru, to inform, advise, communicate.
KEI-JÖ, (karui omot.) Light and heavy.
KEI-KEN. To prove, to try or experiment. Yamai voo —, to experiment with medicine in the cure of disease.
KEI-KI, n. Appearance, air; looks of a place as respects trade, business or trade. Fu-keiki, to have a dull, thriftless appearance.
KEI-KO, A lesson, practising, drilling, exercising, in order to learn. — suru, to practise, exercise, learn.
KEI-KÔ, n. The menses.
KEI-KOBA, n. A place for drilling or exercising, a fencing school, school-room, a drill-room.
KEI-KOTSU. Light, trifling, careless.
KEI-KUWANSO, n. The coxcomb, — Celosia Cristata.
KEI-MEI, n. Cock-crowing.
KEI-RAN, (nivatoro no tamato) n. A hen's-egg.
KEI-REKI. The lapse or passage of time.
Tabi wo — suru, to pass the time in travelling.

Kei-ren, n. Convulsions, spasms.

Kei-riku, n. Capital punishment.

Kei-riyaku, n. A plan, device, scheme.

Kei-saku, n. A plan, device, stratagem.

Kei-shi, n. Cinnamon, Cassia.

Kei-shi, n. Miyako. The capital.

Kei-shin, n. Cassia buds.

Kei-shitsu, n. A second wife.

Kei-sho. Little, small, trifling in quantity or value.

Kei-shoku, n. View, scenery, prospect.

Kei-shu, n. A boat-race.

Kei-su, n. Menses.

Kei-tei, (kiyodai), n. Brethren, older and younger brothers.

Kei-tou, n. Cock's comb, Celosia Cristata.

Kei-yaku, n. A covenant, an agreement, promise. — suru.


Kei-yon, n. — suru, to build, construct.

Kei-yo, n. Form, figure, appearance, representation, metaphor. — suru, to represent, imitate or personify. — shite inu, to speak figuratively or metaphorically.

Kei-yoshi, n. An adjective.

Kei-zai, n. Fiscal, or financial matters. — gaku, political economy.

Kei-ju, n. Difference, distinction.

Kei-jirai, n. A house that infests the head.

Kei-kake, ru-ta, t. v. To kick, or splash about with the feet.

Kei-kayeshi, su-ta, t. v. To kick back.

Keik, n. Belonging to the court, — now used as a title to foreign ministers, — your or his excellency.

Keiki. The heat, spirits, glow, vehemence, or ardor of youth.

Keikō. Fine, splendid, excellent, beautiful, grand, delicious, delightful.

Keikku, conj. On the contrary, rather, better.

Ke-komi, mu-nda, t. v. To kick into.

Ke-mari, n. A foot-ball.

Ke-seki, n. A place on the back of the shoulder above the spine of the scapula, where the moxa is applied.

Kei-butsu, n. A microscope.

Kei-biyō, n. A small ornamental screen, made of stone, porcelain, or wood.

Kei-bō, n. A disease chraracterized by loss of memory.

Kei-bun, (mi-wakeru), n. Official examination or inspection. — suru, to examine, inspect.

Kei-butsu, n. Seeing, looking at for recreation or curiosity, sightseeing.

Kem, — suru, to look-over, review, read, inspect, examine.

Ke-miyō, (kari no na, n. A nickname, false name.

Kem-mi, (arata me miru, n. Inspection, examination, — especially of the rice crop; an inspector, judge.

Kem-mon, — suru, to see and hear.

Kem-mon roku, a book in which what one sees and hears is noted down.

Ke-mon. An animal, beast.

Kem-faku, n. A memorial, memorandum, an opinion or view upon public or other matters offered to government.

Kem-fu, n. The rules of fencing.

Kem-fu, n. Law, edict, regulation.

Kemponashi, n. The Hovenia Dulcis.

Kem-fu, n. A general name for silk and cotton cloth.

Kemui, ki-ku-shi, a. Smoky, offensive from smoke, emitting much smoke.

Kemuri, n. Smoke; vapor.

Kemuridashi, n. A chimney, stove-pipe.

Ke-mushi, n. A kind of hairy caterpillar.

Ke-mushiro, n. A rug, or mat made of wool or fur.

Kemutai, ki-ku-shi, a. Smoky, disagreeable on account of smoke.

Ken, n. The imperial domain, or that territory which is under the direct government of the Mikado. Ken-rei, the chief civil officer of a Ken. Ken-chō, the government office of a Ken.

Ken, n. A sword. Teppō no, a bayonet.

Ken, (kewashii). A precipice, steep.

Ken, n. A measure of length, of six Japanese feet, = 71 1-2 inches English, an area of six feet square.


Ken, n. The fist; a game played with the hands.

Kenage. Gallant, spirited, heroic, bold, brave, noble. — sa, bravery, heroism.

Kenari, ki-ku, a. Enviable, that which one would like to be, or be like. Kenari-garasu, to excite envy or desire of others, to tantalize.

Kenashi, su-ta, t. v. To speak lightly.
or contemptuously of, to contradict, deny; to depreciate.

KEN-CHI, n. Measuring, or surveying land. — yaku, a government surveyor.
— chô, a book in which surveys are registered.

KEN-DAI, n. A book rest, or stand.

KEN-DON. Close, stingy, miserly, covetous; cruel, inhuman, hard-hearted.

KEN-EN, (kokoro ni hakaren). — suru, to be concerned or anxious about, have on the mind.

KEN-GEN, n. A petition or memorial addressed to government.

KEN-GI, n. Opinion or views upon some subject in dispute or under debate. — wo suru, to make an address on a disputed point.

KEN-GI-U, n. The herdboy,—the name of a star in Aquila near the milky way.

KEN-GI-U-KUWA, n. The morning glory.

KEN-GO, (katai-kataku.) Strong, firm, secure, safe, well-fortified, strict, rigid, severe, correct; firm in principle.


KENJI, -dzuru, -ta. To present, offer or give to a superior.

KEN-JO. — suru, to present to a superior. — mono, a present to a superior.

KEN-JUTSU, n. The art of fencing, sword exercise.

KEN-KUWA, n. A quarrel, fight. — suru, to quarrel, or fight.

KEN-NAN, n. A sword wound, or calamity caused by the sword.

KEN-NOMI, n. A scolding, abuse, a setting down, reprimand. — wo kutta, to catch a scolding.

KENNON, n. Danger, hazard; timid, fearful.

KEN-NUN, n. Dizziness, vertigo. — suru, to become dizzy.

KENSHI, n. An inspector, or officer sent to see and report to government upon any matter.

KEN-SATSU, (tori shiraberu). — suru, to investigate, examine or inquire into.

KEN-SHI, (kabane wo miru). Corner, one who makes an official inquest, or who inspects and certifies to a death.

KEN-SHIKI, n. Erudition, knowledge, learning.

KEN-SO, n. Steep, precipitous.

KEN-SON. Humble; to humbly excuse or depreciate one's self. — suru, to be humble.

KEN-SU, n. Number of houses, or number of ken in length.

KEN-TAI, (kane tsutomuru). Discharging the duties of two different offices at the same time.

KEN-TAI. To be humble.

KENTAKA. Arrogant, overbearing.

KEN-TÔ, n. Aim. — suru, to take aim at, to take sight.

KEN- TSUKU. Scolding, reprimand, rating. — wo kutta, to catch a scolding.

KEN-NUKI, n. Hair tweezers.


KEN-YAKU, n. A previous agreement, covenant, or promise.

KEN-YÔ, n. Using anything for two purposes or between two persons, using anything in addition to something else.

KEN-YÔ. A boil on the perineum.

KEN-ZAO, n. A measuring pole, or rod.

KEN-ZEN, adv. Manifestly, clearly, evidently.

KEN-ZOKU, n. Members of one's family, household,—including servants or retainers.

KE-ORI, n. Hair-cloth.

KEOSARE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be thrown into the back-ground by the surpassing excellence of something else, to be thrown into the shade.

KEPPAKU-NA, a. Clean, free from defilement or impurity, honest, upright, open-hearted, frank.

KEPPAN. Sealed with blood. — suru, to seal with blood.

KERA, n. A cricket.

KERAI, n. The vassal of a noble, servant, retainer.

KERAKU. Happy, joyful, light-hearted.

KEREDOMO, conj. Although, but, still, notwithstanding.

KERI, KERU. An auxiliary verb whose forms are used as suffixes to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

KERI, -ru, -itu, t. v. To kick, to strike with the foot.

KESA, adv. This morning.

KESA, n. A scarf worn by Buddhist priests across the shoulder.


KESHAKU-BARA, n. The elder son of a family, but born of a concubine, who cannot inherit the estate if there is a son born of the true wife.

KESHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To extinguish, efface, put out, erase.

KESHI, n. The poppy.

KESHI-DZUMI, n. The unburnt cinders of wood.

KESHI-KAKE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To set on, incite, instigate.

KESHIKARANU, a. Improper, extraordin-
ary, unbecoming; strange, outrageous.
Keshiki, n. Landscape, scenery, view, appearance, show, sign, expression of face.
Ke-shin, (baketaru mi), n. Transformation, transfiguration, incarnation.
Keshi-nigiyô, n. Very small figures of men, used as toys.
Ke-shô, n. Adorning the face with white powder and rouge. — wo suru. Keshôyêya, a dressing-room.
Keshô-no-mono, n. A being—generally a woman or child—into which a fox or badger transforms itself in order to bewitch people.
Kesshin, (kokoro wo tori kimeru), n. Decision of mind, determination, resolution. — suru, to be resolved, decided.
Kesshite, adv. Positively, certainly, decidedly.
Kessho, — suru, to confiscate, or seize the property of a person for crime committed.
Keta, n. The cross-beams of a roof or bridge; the reeds of an abacus. Hoge-ta, the yards of a sail.
Keta, a. Square.
Ketabô, n. The yards of a sail.
Ketai, n. — ga warui, unlucky, unfortunate; strange, queer; suspicious. — na hito.
Ke-taoshi, su-, ta, t. v. To kick over, to kick down anything standing.
Ke-tate, ru-, ta, t. v. To kick up.
Ketchaku, — suru, to decide, to fix, settle, determine, (adv.) positively.
Ke-tenbashi, su-, ta, t. v. To cause to fly up by kicking.
Keto-jin, n. Hairy foreigners, a word of contempt.
Ketsu-dan, n. Decision, determination, final judgment. — suru, to decide, determine, judge.
Ketsu-ji, n. The space left blank in writing, before the names of the great.
Ketsu-jô, n. Fixed, settled, determined, sure. — suru, to determine.
Ketsu-zukuri, ku-, ita, t. v. To stumble, trip, or strike the foot against anything.
Ketsu-maku, n. The conjunctiva.
Ketsu-niku, n. Flesh and blood.
Ketsu-rint, n. Haematuria, bloody urine.
Ketto, n. Family line, lineage, natural descent, consanguinity.
Ke-u. Rare, strange, wonderful, remarkable. — na koto, a strange affair.
Kewai, — suru, to dress, adorn one's self, adjust one's dress.
Kewai, n. Sign, indication, appearance.
Kewai-jo, n. A dressing-room.
Kewashi, — ki-, ku, a. Steep, precipitous; hasty, hurried, urgent, arduous, toilsome.
Kevaki, n. The name of a tree.
Ke-yaki, n. Singing the feathers of a fowl, or hair of a horse. — suru.
Ki, n. A tree, wood.
Ki, n. The spirit, temper, feeling; mind, heart, disposition; inclination; vapor, exhalation. — ni iru, to accord with one's mind, to like. — ni iromu, to dislike, does not suit. — ni naru, to be anxious, concerned. — ni kana, to suit one's fancy, to be agreeable. — wo tsukeru, to take care, heed, mind.
Ki, n. Yellow.
Ki, n. Odd number. — su, odd numbers.
Kk. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful, Kinaru, strange. Ki-ô, a wonderful device. Ki-butsu, an extraordinary thing, curiosity. Ki, kai, a strange omen, or phenomenon. — ki, strange, wonderful. Ki-kuwai, monstrous, audacious Ki-sai, wonderful abilities.
Kk, n. Circumstances, opportunity. — ni òzuru, to avail one's self of circumstances.
Ki, n. A space of twelve years. Ikki, one period of twelve years.
Ki. Numeral for horsemen. Ikki, one horseman. Ikki, wo suru, to ride out alone.
Ki, — suru, to return, go back, revert; to belong to, to be the prerogative of, pertain to; to be connected with. Ki-chaku, returning. Ki-han, a return ship. Ki-kiyô, returning to one's country. Ki-koku, id. Ki-kuwa, changing one's allegiance. Ki-raku,


Ki. A measure used in measuring the height of horses, a hand, of about five Japanese inches or 6 in. English. *Kono una wa ya ki yori mo sukoshi oki*, this horse is a little more than eight hands high.

* Ki, n. A season, quarter of a year. *Shi-ki*, the four seasons. *Ni-ki*, the two seasons of spring and fall.


* Ki-kiru-kita, t. v. To wear, put on clothes, to dress. *On wo kiru*, to receive favors.


* Ki-ai, n. The spirits, feelings. — *ga warni*, to feel bad.

* Kiba, n. A tusk, the canine teeth.

* Kiba, n. A horseman, trooper.

* Ki-bachi, n. A large wooden bowl.

* Kibami, -mu, -nada, i. v. To become yellow, to turn yellow.

* Kibarashi, n. Dispelling the vapors or gloom; pastime, amusement.

* Kibari, -ru, -itta, i. v. To force or exert one's self to do anything, to strive; to be liberal.

* Ki-bosami, n. Shears for pruning trees.

* Kibayai, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Excitable, easily roused, quick-tempered, high-spirited.

* Kibi, n. A species of millet, sorghum.

* Kibarshi, -ki, -ku, a. Severe, strict, stringent, rigid, stern, rigorous.

* Kibisho, n. A small teapot.

* Kibisu, n. The heel.

* Kibo, n. Example, worthy of imitation, precedent, pattern; renown, illustrious deed.

* Kiboneori, -ru, -itta, i. v. To be full of care, concern or anxiety, usually written *Kibone wo oru*.
KIDZU-TSUKI, -ku,-ita, t. v. To wound, hurt, to inflict injury.

KIDZUOYI, -ki,-ku,-shi, a. Resolute, stout-hearted, of great fortitude, nerve, or endurance.

KIFU, n. Contributions or donations made to a temple. — suru, to contribute to a temple.

KIFU, n. The skin or surface of the body.

KIFU, n. Disposition, temper, idiosyncrasy or temperament of mind.

KIFUDA, n. A wooden ticket, or pass.

KIFUKU, — suru, to obey, submit, to yield, to follow, to look up to, as teacher or authority.

KIGA, n. Tasting of wood, woody taste.

KIGANE, n. Care, anxiety, or solicitude to please others.

KIGARU, -ki,-ku, a. Light-hearted, sprightly, cheerful, vivacious.

KIGAYE, n. Changing the clothes, a change of clothing.

KIGEN, n. Feeling, spirits, temper, — ga warui, to feel unwell, out of temper. Go — yoroshū, farewell, may you be in good health, — in parting. Go — yoroshii ka, how do you do? are you well? — in meeting. — wo toru, to please, to gratify, to conciliate. Fu —, out of humor, ill-temper.

KIGIKU, n. The yellow crysanthemum.

KIGOMI, n. A kind of padded garment worn in winter under armor.

KIGU, n. Wooden-ware.

KIGUSHI, n. A wooden comb.

KIGUSURI-YA, n. A drug store, apothecary shop.

KIGUWAN, (inori negau), n. Prayer, supplication.

KIGUYA, n. A seller of wooden-ware.

KIHADA, n. The inner bark of the kino-ki, used as oakum.

KI-HEI-TAI, n. A troop of cavalry.

KI-I, (anata no ooshimeshi). Your honor's opinion or mind.

KI-IRO, n. Yellow.

KIITAFU, n. A pedant, a pretender to learning, a boaster.

KII, n. A pheasant.

KIIJI, n. History, record.

KIIJI, n. The nature or quality of wood.

KIIJO-NA, a. Resolute, firm, determined, of great fortitude.

KIKAI, n. A machine, instrument, tool, utensil, furniture.

KI-KAN, (uyey samurei). Hunger and cold.

KI-KAN, n. Example for imitation.

KIKARE,-ru, -ta, pass. and pot. of kiku, to be inquired of, to be heard.
KIKI-NOKOSHI, su-ta, t. v. To omit the hearing of anything, to put off hearing.

KIKI-OBAYE, ru-ta, t. v. To learn or remember anything by hearing it.

KIKI-OTOSHI, su-ta. To miss hearing, to fail to hear what is said, to fail or forget to inquire about.

KIKI-OYOBI, bu-nada, t. v. To get or attain to the hearing of anything, to be apprised of, to find out.

KIKI-SADAME, ru-ta, t. v. To hear or inquire and determine, to be confirmed in what one hears.

KIKI-SOKONAI, do-atta, t. v. To hear incorrectly, mistake in what one hears.

KIKI-SONJL, ru-ta, t. v. To hear incorrectly, to mistake.

KIKI-SUMASHI, su-ta, t. v. To listen attentively, to finish hearing, to hear and grant.

KIKI-SUTE, ru-ta, t. v. To hear and take no notice of, or not to mind.

KIKI-TADAISHI, su-ta, t. v. To hear and judge of, to inquire and find out the truth of anything.

KIKITAGARI, ru-ta, t. v. To be fond of hearing, to be inquisitive.

KIKI-TAGAYE, ru-ta, t. v. To hear incorrectly, mistake what is heard.

KIKI-TATE, ru-ta, t. v. To inquire about all the particulars, hear and determine the truth, to hear and find out.

KIKI-TODOKE, ru-ta, t. v. To permit, grant.

KIKI-TOGAME, ru-ta, t. v. To hear and reprimand, to check one who is reading or speaking by way of reproof.

KIKI-TORI, ru-ta, t. v. To understand or distinguish what is heard.

KIKI-TSUKE, ru-ta, t. v. To hear accidentally, to happen to hear.

KIKI-TSUKUSHI, su-ta, t. v. To inquire about, or hear anything fully.

KIKI-TSUTAYE, ru-ta. To hear from others or by tradition.


KIKI-KEI, n. A balloon.

KIKI-WAKE, ru-ta, t. v. To hear and understand; to understand what is said, to discern, discriminate.

KIKI-KIYÔ, n. The Platycodon Grandiflorum.

KIRIKIYÔ, n. Lucky or unlucky. Mono no — wa sadamari-gataishi.

KIKI-KÔ, n. Climate.

KIKI-KÔ, n. Energy, or vigor of mind, strength of mind.

KIKI-SHIMESHI, su-ta, t. v. To hear,— used only to superiors; to eat, or drink.

KIKIYÔ, ru-ta, pass. and pot. of KIKU. To be heard, to be known, celebrated, famous. Kikoyen, cannot hear.

KIKIYÔ, n. Fame, celebrity, notority, reputation.

KIKU, n. The Chrysanthemum.

KI-KU, (bunawashi to kanezashi). Compass and square, a rule, established custom; the moment or proper time. — ni hadzureru, contrary to rule.

KIKU, — suru, to hold in the hollow of the hands. Midzu wo — suru, to take up a double hand full of water.

KIKU-DZUKI, n. The 9th month.

KIKI-KUGI, n. A wooden nail.

KIKI-KU-MUSHI, n. A kind of insect that bores in wood, a borer.

KIKI-TADAKI, n. A kind of small bird.

KIKI-KURAGE, n. A kind of fungus which grows from the bark of trees.

KIKU-KUWA, n. Opportunity, favorable time or circumstances. — wo hadzusu, to miss the opportunity.

KIKU-KUWA, n. The trachea, windpipe.

KIKU-MAMA, n. Selfish, self-willed, one's own way, one's own convenience or pleasure arbitrary, despotic.

KIKU-MADZUI, a. Disagreement, ill-feeling, not harmonious.

KIKU-MAGURE, n. Mental derangement, insanity.

KIKU-MAKURA, n. A wooden pillow.

KIKU-MAMA, a. Selfish, self-willed, one's own way, one's own convenience or pleasure arbitrary, despotic.

KIKU-MANOMI, n. Fruit left on a tree after the fruit is gathered.

KIKU-MARU, ru-ta, i. v. To be fixed, settled, determined; definite, sure, certain. neg. Kiyama nai, not sure, not fixed.

KIME, n. The texture.

KIME, ru-ta, t. v. To fix, settle, establish, settle, determine, to make sure.

KIME, ru-ta, t. v. To reprimand, scold, censure, reproach.

KIME-TSUKU, ru-ta, t. v. To reprimand, scold, censure, reproach.

KIMI, n. Lord, master.

KIMI, n. The state of one's mind, or feelings. — wa waruku fune wo noru, to sail in a boat—feeling alarm or dread. — ga yoi, to feel easy, comfortable, or glad.

KIMI, n. The yoke of an egg.

KIMI-MIJIKAI, ki-ku, a. Quick-tempered, irascible, easily provoked, impatient.

KIMI-MITSU, n. A secret, mystery.

KIMI-MIYÔ. Marvelous, wonderful, strange, admirable, remarkable, curious. — na
KIM, n. The weight in catties. — de uru, to sell by the catty.

KIMMOTSU, n. Prohibited things, contraband goods; things forbidden to be eaten,—as in sickness.

KIM-MUKU, n. Pure gold.

KIMO, n. Gall-bladder; courage, bravery.

KIMO-IRI, n. Superintendence, direction, or management of any work; assistance, aid, service; also a superintendent, manager, director, overseer.

KIM-MON, n. The north-east,—from which an evil influence is supposed to come.

KIMONO, n. The long robe worn by the Japanese; clothing.


KIM-PEI (kin no go hei), n. Gold-leaf, or gilt paper hung in Sinto temples to represent the Kami.

KIM-PEN, n. Neighborhood, vicinity.

KIM-PUN, n. Gold powder.

KIMUDZUKASHI, -ki,-ku, a. Hard to please, of an uncertain temper.

KIMUSAI, -ki,-ku, a. Disagreeable, offensive, stinking, foul, having a close or unventilated smell.

KIMUSUME, n. A chaste woman, a virgin.


KIN, n. A catty of 160 momme, = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

KIN (koto), n. A harp, or lyre. — wo dandzuru, to play on the lyre.

KIN, n. The scrotum, the testicles.

KINAGA, -ki,-ku, a. Easy and calm in temper; deliberate, patient, long-suffering.

KINAKA, n. Half a zen'i.

KINAKINA, n. Quinine.

KINA-KINA, adv. Brooding, or thinking gloomily over. — omō, to brood over.

KINAKO, n. A kind of food made of beans.

KIN-NA-N, n. Danger, peril, jeopardy, disaster.

KINCHAKKIRI, n. A cut-purse, a pickpocket.

KINCHAKU, n. A purse or wallet for carrying money.

KINCHÔ, n. Curtains of embroidered work.

KIN-CHÔ, n. Swearing or confirming a promise by striking a sword.

KIN-DAN, n. Prohibition, interdict. — suru, to prohibit.

KIN-DEI, n. A kind of gilt paint; gold dust used for ornamenting.

KIN-DZUKURI, n. Gold mounted, wrought of gold.

KINE, n. The wooden mallet used in pounding rice, a pestle.

KIN-HEI, n. Prayer, supplication, petition.

KIN-GEN, n. Golden saying, an aphorism, a wise maxim or precept.

KIN-GIN, n. Gold and silver; money.

KIN-GISO, n. Gold-fish.

KIN-GIYOKU, n. Gold and pearls. — no kotoba, precious maxims or precepts. — to, a kind of sweetmeat.

KIN-GÓ (chikaki sato), n. Neighboring village.

KIN-GOKU (chikaki kuni), n. Neighboring states or provinces.

KIN-GOKU (chikaki kuni), n. Neighboring states or provinces.

KIN-GO, n. The day of the month on which a person has died, the anniversary of a death.

KINJI, dzuru, ta, t. v. To prohibit, forbid, interdict.

KIN-JITSU (chikai hi). Soon, in a few days.

KIN-JO (chikaki tokoro), n. Neighborhood, vicinity.

KIN-JŰ (tori kedamono), n. Birds and beasts.

KIN-KAN, n. The kumkwat, Citrus japonica.

KIN-KEI, n. The golden pheasant.

KIN-KIN, adv. Soon, in a short time, in a few days.

KIO-KO, n. Gong and drum.

KIN-KO, n. Biche-de-mer.

KIN-KON, n. A tendon.

KIN-KOTSU, n. Bone and muscle.

KIN-KU, n. A sarcasm, satire; anything said which is offensive, insulting, or wounding to the feelings.

KIN-NEN (chikaki toshi), n. Few years past, late years, recent time.

KINÔ, n. Yesterday.

KINODOKU, n. Feeling sorrow, or concern.

KI-NO-KO, n. A kind of mushroom which grows from the bark of trees.

KI-NO-KOMORI, -ru,-ita, i. v. Confined, close, unventilated.

KI-NO-ME, n. The bud of a tree; used specially of the buds of the sanshô.

KI-NO-MI, n. The fruit of a tree.

KI-NO-RAI, adv. Of late, recently.

KI-NO-RI, n. A kind of gold brocade.

KI-NO-RAN, n. A kind of gold brocade.

KI-NO-SATSU, n. A prohibitory edict, written on a board.

KI-NO-SATSU, n. Paper money.

KI-NO-SEI, n. The planet Venus.
KIN-SEN (kin to zeni). Gold and copper coin; money.

KIN-SHA, n. Gold dust; also fine gold thread.

KIN-SHI, n. Gold thread.

KIN-SHI, n. Duty, official employment, service. — suru, to serve in one's official duty.

KIN-SHI, n. Prohibition, stopping, forbidding, interdicting. — suru, to prohibit.

KIN-SHO, n. Inflammation. — suru, to be inflamed.

KIN-SHOKU, n. Golden color.

KIN-SHU, n. The owner of the money, the person who supplies the capital in any business.

KIN-SHU, n. Leaving off the use of ardent spirits; prohibiting the use of ardent spirits.

KIN-SO, n. An incised wound.

KIN-SOKU (ashi wo imashimeru). Forbidden to leave the house, confined to the house as a punishment.

KIN-SON (chikaki mu). A neighboring town or village.

KIN-SU, n. Money, specie, coin.

KIN-SUNA-GO, n. A kind of wall paper spotted with gold.

KIN-TAMA, n. Testicles.

KIN-TEI, n. The Mikado's palace.

KIN-TON, n. A kind of confectionary made of beans and sugar.

KINU, n. Silk goods.

KINU-BARI, n. Glazed or spread with silk, as screens, lanterns, etc.

KINU-CHIJIMI, n. A kind of silk stuff.

KI-NUKU, n. Idiotic, foolish, absent-minded.

KINUSA, n. A mallet for fulling cloth. — ko dai, the block used in fulling cloth.

KINUTA-UCHI, n. A fuller, one who whitens cloth by beating.

KIN-ZAI, n. Neighborhood, vicinity, or the country near any place, environs.

KIN-ZEI, n. Forbidden, prohibited, indicted. — suru.

KI-OCHI, n. Despondency, loss of hope or courage, dejection.

KIOI, -ō, -ōta, i, v. To strive to excel, to emulate, to rival.

KI-OYU, n. Memory, remembrance. — suru, to commit to memory.

KI-OKURE, n. Losing one's presence of mind, forgetting one's self.

KIPAN (meshi wo ki), eating food. — suru, to eat.

KIPFARI-TO, adv. Clearly, distinctly, well defined.

KIRA, n. Gorgeous, splendid.

KIRABIVAKA, a. Gorgeous, splendid.

KIRADZU, n. The refuse of beans left in making tofu.

KIRAI,-au-atta, t, v. To dislike; to regard with aversion, disrelish, or disgust; to hate, abhor, abominate.

KIRAI-KIRA-TO, adv. Glitteringly, sparkingly, brilliantly.

KIRAI-KIRASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Glittering, sparkling, brilliant.

KIRAKU. Ease, free from care. — ni shi nasare, do just as you like, be at your ease. — na hito, one who takes things easy.

KIRAMEKI,-ku,-ita, i, v. To glitter, sparkle, shine, flash.

KIRARA, n. Talc, mica, the scum that floats on the top of a solution of lime.

KIRARA-GAMI, n. A kind of paper.

KIRATSUKI,-ku,-ita, i, v. Glittering, shining, sparkling, brilliant.

KIRAWARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Kirai. To be disliked, or shunned by others, to be abhorred, abominate.

KIRAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Disagreeable, unpleasant, odious, disgusting, abominable, hateful.

KIRE, n. Cloth; a piece, bit, scrap, as cloth, paper, or wood.

KIRE,-ru,-ta, t, v. To be broken, severed, stopped, spent, frayed, parted; can cut.

KIRE-GIRE, n. Pieces.


KIREME, n. The indentations in the edge of a leaf, saw, file, etc.

KIRE-MONO, n. Cutting instruments, edged tools.

KIREPPASHI, n. A piece, bit, scrap, as of paper, cloth, board.

KIRI, n. A gimlet, an awl, a drill.

KIRI. A fog.

KIRI, n. The circles in a target.

KIRI, n. A stop, period, end; only; an act of a play. — ga nai, unlimited, endless. Kore kiri, this is all I have, or only this and no more.

KIRI, n. The Paulownia Imperialis.

KIRI,-ku,-ta, t, v. To cut, to sever, divide; affixed to the roots of verbs signifies that the action expressed by the verb is finished, or ended. Kono hon wo yomi-kiru, I have finished reading this book. Ki-kiri, to finish saying.

KIRI-AI,-au-atta, i, v. To fight together with swords, to cut each other.

KIRI-AKE,-ru,-ta, t, v. To cut open.

KIRI-AME, n. A mist, fine rain, drizzling rain.

KIRI-AWASE,-ru,-ta, t, v. To cut and
KIRI-BAN, n. A cutting block.
KIRI-BARI, n. Cutting the torn paper from a screen and repairing by pasting new paper over.
KIRI-CHIRASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cut and scatter.
KIRIDO, n. A small one-leaved gate in a garden or yard.
KIRI-DOSHI, n. A deep road cut through a mountain.
KIRI-FU, n. Spotted with black and white.
KIRI-FUSE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cut down.
KIRI-GIRISU, n. A cricket.
KIRI-HANASHI,-tsu,-ta, i. v. To cut apart, separate by cutting.
KIRI-HARAI,-su,-atta, t. v. To cut and clear away, as an obstruction.
KIRI-HT, n. Fire struck out by a flint and steel.
KIRI-HIRAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To cut open, to clear off by cutting down trees, etc.
KIRI-IRI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To cut and enter, to cut a way into.
KIRI-ISHI, n. Cut stone, hewn stone.
KIRI-KAKARI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To begin to cut, to be about to cut.
KIRI-KAMI, n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate.
KIRI-KATA, n. A mark made by cutting.
KIRI-KIDZU, n. An incised wound, a cut.
KIRI-KIRI, adv. Quickly, speedily; in a cutting manner.
KIRI-KIRI-TO, adv. A creaking sound, as of a bow when drawn to its utmost.
KIRI-KISHI, n. A steep bank.
KIRI-KIZAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To cut or shave fine.
KIRI-KO, n. A figure with the corners squared, cut-glass.
KIRI-KOJO, n. A formal or precise way of speaking, as an actor.
KIRI-KOMAZAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To cut into small pieces.
KIRI-KOMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To cut into, to cut and fit, as timber for building.
KIRI-KOROSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To slay, to kill by cutting.
KIRI-KUCHI, n. The mouth of a wound, the place where anything is cut.
KIRI-KUDAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To cut something hard into fine pieces, chop fine.
KIRI-KUDZUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To hew down, to cut and destroy.
KIRI-MAI, n. Rice-rations, paid to inferior officers or soldiers.

KIRI-MAKURI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To cut about furiously, to slash.
KIRI-ME, n. A cut, the mark of a cut, a notch.
KIRI-MOMI, n. Boring with a gimlet, or drill.
KIRI, n. A fabulous animal, said not to tramp on live insects or to eat live grass, the unicorn.
KIRI-NABIKU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bring into subjection with the sword.
KIRI-NOKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cut off a part.
KIRI-OTSUKI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cut down, cut off, lop off.
KIRI-SAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To rip or cut open.
KIRI-SOGI,-su,-ita, t. v. To cut, to shave, or whittle, to cut across obliquely.
KIRI-SUTE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cut and throw away, to kill and leave.
KIRI-TAOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cut down anything standing.
KIRITE, n. The slayer, killer, murderer.
KIRI-TSUKU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To engrave on, to cut into, as letters on a stone; to cut, to cut at.
KIRI-TSUKUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To kill and exterminate.
KIRITSU-KIRARETSU, adv. To cut and get cut, in fighting; to kill and be killed.
KIRIYOKU, n. Capacity, ability, talent, genius.
KIRIYOKU, n. Countenance.
KIRIYOKU, n. Natural vigor, force, strength, or energy of mind or body.
KIRI-ROKU, n. A record, history, chronicle, journal.
KIRI-STU, n. Clothing, wearing apparel.
KIRI-SUKI, n. The empress.
KIRI-SUKI, n. Ardor, zeal, earnestness, eagerness, enthusiasm, spirit.
KIRI-SANJI, n. Dispelling vapors, or gloom, recreation, diversion, amusement.
KISARAGI, n. The second month.
KISORU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To put on, as clothes; dress up; to overlay, to plate.
KISOI, (inori chikakui) n. A vow. — suru, to vow.
KISORU-KAKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To lay over, cover over; to impute, charge with, attribute.
KISERU, n. A tobacco pipe.
KISHI, n. A bank, a wall, a cliff.
Ki-tō, n. Prayer, supplication.
Ki-tsu, -ki,-ku,-shi, a. Strong, severe, intense, harsh, hardy, stout-hearted, manly.
Ki-tsu-kê, n. Anything which cheers or enlivens the spirits, cordial. — no ku-su-ri, a cordial medicine.
Ki-tsu-mon, n. Cross-examination; rigid inquiry, as of a criminal. — suru, to examine closely.
Ki-tuné, n. A fox.
Ki-tsuné-do, n. A lattice door.
Ki-tsu-tu-ki, n. A wood-pecker.
Ki-tan, n. A fete day, holiday.
Ki-tachi-tsu, -tta, i. v. To be precipitous, steep, abrupt.
Ki-tte, n. A passport, a pass, a ticket, a certificate.
Ki-tto, adv. Surely, certainly, positively, without fail; attentively, fixedly.
Ki-u, (yumi,) n. A bow.
Ki-u, (kotototsu,) n. Nine. — shi ishi no toki, the critical time, the time of danger. Ki-u-zoku, the nine generations.
Ki-u, n. The moxa.
Ki-u, (furui.) Old, ancient, former, worn out, defunct or passed away. Ki-u-ki, old and bad customs or habits. Ki-u-hō, old laws or edicts. — aku, an old offence, an old distemper. Ki-i, an old friend. Ki-ka, an old family, an ancient house. Ki-ki, an old chronicle, ancient history. Ki-nen, the old or last year. Ki-rei, an old example, an old precedent. Ki-seki, old ruins, the remains of an ancient place. Ki-shiki, an old acquaintance. Ki-taku, an old house. Ki-toku, an old kindness or assistance. Ki-rai, from old times, from ancient times.
Ki-u, (madzushiki,) n. Poverty, want. — suru, to be poor, to be in want.
Ki-u-ba, n. A place for practicing archery.
Ki-u-bi, n. The pit of the stomach, epigastrium.
KIY

KIYADAKA, (shitakana). Point of starting. — ga
tatsu, to be separate, or distinct.

KIYADACHI, -tsu, -ita, i. v. To be well
defined or distinct as to the limits or border;
and to be distinct, separate, or different.

KIYADOI, -ki, -ku, a. Critical, hazar-
dous, dangerous, risky.

KIYADZUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To show the
line of junction or demarkation; to ap-
pear distinct, or separate.

KIYAMARI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be defined,
determined, settled, fixed, limited, fin-
ished, ended; to come to the last extrem-
ity, utmost point.

KIYAMA, n. The time when anything
was made, and the maker.

KIYAMETE, adv. Definitely, positively,
assuredly, must, exceedingly.

KIYATA, n. The Gossypium Herba-
ceum.

KIYATA-GURI, n. A machine for clean-
ing cotton of its seeds, a cotton gin.

KIYAFU, n. A waist cloth worn by wom-
en.

KIYAHAN, n. Leggings.

KIYAKU, n. A guest, visitor, a passenger,
customer. Kiyaku-bun, the same as a
guest or visitor. Kiyaku-ten, a par-
lor, drawing room. Kiyaku-rai, the
coming of visitors or guests. Kiyaku-
seki, a passenger ship, packet ship.


KI-YAMI, n. Distress, trouble of mind,
depression of spirits.

KIYARA. Aloes-wood, or Agallochum.

KIYARI, n. The song of persons uniting
their strength to do any thing, as in
lifting or pulling.

KIYASHA. Genteel, delicate.

KIYASUME, n. Tranquility of mind, con-
solation, comfort. — wo iu, to condole
with, to soothe or appease.

KIYATATSU, n. A step-ladder.

KIYATSU. That fellow, that rascal.

KIYE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To melt away, to be
extinguished, quenched, put out, ef-
faced; to vanish, disappear; to die.

KIYE, (shitagau) — suru, to humbly
trust in, depend on, to believe in.

KIYETSU, (yorokobi), n. Joy, gladness,
pleasure.

KIYO, (si naru). Great, large, vast,
many; very. Kiyo-sai, very minutely,
particularly. Kiyo-dai, exceedingly
great, very large. *Kiyo-man,* myriad of myriads, innumerable.


*Kiyo,* adv. To-day.


*Kiyo,* n. Canonical, or sacred books, especially of the Buddhists; the Chinese classics.

*Kiyo,* n. Sport, diversion, amusement, pleasure, fun, entertainment. — *suru,* to make merry, to frolic.


*Kiyo,* n. A fraction over the precise measure or quantity. *Kiyo-jaku,* strength or weakness, excess or deficiency.

*Kiyo.* Ingenious, expert, clever, adroit.

*Kiyo-boku,* n. The gibbet on which the heads of executed criminals are exposed.

*Kiyo-daigai,* n. Brother, brethren. — *bun,* the part of, or the same as, a brother.

*Kiyo-daika,* n. A mirror stand.

*Kiyo-dan,* (inaka koboto) n. Provincialism, country dialect.

*Kiyo-fu,* n. Convulsions, fits.

*Kiyo-gai,* n. Condition, circumstances, state.

*Kiyo-gaki,* n. A clean copy.

*Kiyo-ganna,* n. A smoothing or finishing plane.

*Kiyo-genn,* n. A play, drama, theatrical performance.

*Kiyo-getsu,* n. Last month.

*Kiyo-i, ki-ku, shi,* a. Clean, clear, pure, free from defilement. — *naru,* to become clean. *Kiyo suru,* to cleanse.

*Kiyo-iku,* (oshiye sodateru). Instruction, education. — *suru,* to educate, to instruct and bring up.

*Kiyo-jiru, ra, ita,* i. v. To be delighted, pleased, diverted by anything.

*Kiyo-ji,* n. A madman, lunatic.

*Kiyo-jiya,* n. A maker of wall-paper, paper hangings, screens, etc., a paper hanger.

*Kiyo-jō,* n. The sentence, judgment, or judicial decision passed on a criminal.

*Kiyo-jō.* — *suru,* to dwell, reside.


*Kiyo-ka,* (tawamureru uta) n. Comic poetry, comic song.

*Kiyo-kaku,* (mune) n. The breast, the chest.

*Kiyo-ka-seiji,* n. Republican or democratic form of government.

*Kiyo-katabira,* n. Grave clothes, a shroud, winding-sheet.

*Kiyo-ki,* n. Mental derangement, insanity, madness.

*Kiyo-kiyo-nen,* adv. Year before last.

*Kiyo-kō,* (kono nochi) adv. Henceforth, after this, hereafter.

*Kiyo-kotsu,* Rough, rude, harsh, violent, boisterous.


*Kiyo-ku,* n. The utmost point, the extreme, highest degree, acme, summit. — *do,* id.

*Kiyo-kun,* n. Instruction, teaching of the principles of morality and religion; education; advice, counsel. — *suru,* to instruct.

*Kiyo-kuri-ru-tta,* t. v. To deceive, cheat, delude, impose on.

*Kiyo-kur-ku,* n. A large chair used by priests in temples, an arm rest.

*Kiyo-man,* n. Pride, arrogance. — *suru,* to be arrogant.

*Kiyo-mari-ru-tta,* i. v. To be clean, pure, free from defilement.

*Kiyo-mari-ru-tta,* i. v. To make clean, cleanse, purify, free from defilement.

*Kiyo-mane,* n. Cleansing, purification ablution.

*Kiyo-nen,* n. Last year.

*Kiyo-nin,* n. The kernel of an apricot or peach stone.

*Kiyo-ō,* — *suru,* to treat, entertain guests, to feast.

*Kiyo-rapeka,* a. Clean, pure, free from defilement.

*Kiyo-rapeka,* adv. Cleanly.

*Kiyo-ran,* Mental derangement, insanity, craziness.
KIVY

KIVY-ru-chi, n. The ground appropriated to foreign residents. — mawari, the policemen of the foreign settlement.

KIVORO, n. Atrophy.

KIVORO-KIVORO-TO, adv. Looking about stealthily, peering about.

KIVORORI-KUWAN, adv. Sitting silent and alone.

KIVORORI-TO, adv. Staringly, gazing about.

KIVORO-TSUKI, ku-ita, i. v. To stare, gape about, to peer, or gaze around indecently.

KIVOSA, n. The degree or state of cleanliness or purity.

KIVOSAKU, n. Stricture of the urethra.

KIVOSH, n. A teacher of religion, a priest, clergyman, missionary.

KIVOSHO, (idokoro), n. Dwelling place, place of residence.

KIVOSOKU, n. A kind of padded stool for leaning against in sitting, an arm rest.

KIVOSOZAI, n. Tonic medicines.

KIVOTAKU, (iru tokoro), n. Dwelling house, home, residence.

KIVOTO, n. The capital, residence of the Mikado, metropolis.

KIVOVYO. — suru, to grant, permit, allow, consent to.

KIVOV尤, n. Instruction, teaching, education.

KIZA, n. An elephant.

KIZA, (ki ni sawaru). Disagreeable, unpleasant, odious.

KIZAGARI-ryu-ita, i. v. To be disagreeable, unpleasant, odious, disliked.

KIZAHASHI, n. Stairs, a flight of steps.

KIZAI, n. Household furniture and utensils; the timber used in building.

KIZAMI, -mu-nda, i. v. To cut into small pieces, to chop; to carve, as an image; to sculpture, engrave.

KIZAMI, n. Carving; time, period of time.

KIZARASHI, n. A persimmon that ripens on the tree.

KIZARASHI, su-ta, i. v. To bud, to sprout, to shoot forth, germinate, begin to appear.

KIZASHI, n. The first beginning, shooting up; tendency, disposition; sign, omen.

KI-ZETSU, (iki ga tomaru), n. Stoppage of the breath, faintness, choking; asphyxia.

KO, n. A child, the young of anything.

KO, n. A numeral for threads, or strands; as, Hito ko, one strand. Futa ko, two strands.

KO. A particle prefixed to words to give them a diminutive sense; as, Koyumi, a little bow. Kobun, a small boat. Ko-nusubito, a pilferer. Ko-ushi, a small cow.


KO, (coll. cont. of kaiho), n. A silk-worm.

KO, n. A tree. Ko no moto, at the foot of a tree. Ko no ma, between the trees.


KO, n. A watch of the night, of which there are five, commencing at sun-down or six o'clock and extending to four o'clock a.m.

KO, n. The back of anything; used also to designate the first in quality or order. Kame no, the back of a tortoise. Te no, back of the hand.


KO, n. Filial piety, obedience to parents. Fuku, disobedient.

KO, n. Actions of merit, worth, or excellence; actions worthy of praise; talent, ability, virtue. Rokusho koshi, much labor for nothing.

KO, n. Incense, fragrant or aromatic substances, perfume. Kogu, utensils used in burning incense.

KO, adv. So, thus, this manner. Kosyou, do it so.

KO-AGE, n. A coolie, a porter.

KO-TAI, (akai uma), n. A species of plum bearing red blossoms.

KO-TAI, n. The slope or inclination of a roof or mountain.

KO-BAKAMA, n. A kind of trousers, the lower part of which is gathered and tied to the leg.

KOBAI, -mu-nda, i. v. To stop, oppose, withstand; resist, hinder, prevent; to object, to contradict, to deny.
KO-BAN, n. The name of an ancient gold coin, = four ichibus, or one riyo.
KO-BAN-NARI, n. Elliptical in shape, like a koban.
KO-BARA, n. Slightly offended, slight degree of resentment.
KO-BASHI, n. Two small silver rods, used as tongs when burning incense.
KO-BASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Fragrant, odorous, aromatic.
KOBE, n. The head.
KOBERI-TSUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To stick, to adhere, to harden and stick to anything, as gum.
KOBI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To smirk and smile in order to please, or ingratiating one’s self with another; to fawn, to flatter.
KOBI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be old, not new.
KOBI, n. Flattery, adulation, banishment.
KOBI-HETSURAI, -au, -ta, i. v. To flatter, pay court to, to fawn, to use blandishments.
KO-BIKI, n. A sawyer.
KO-BIN, (saizai no tayori,) n. A good or fortunate opportunity.
KOBOCHI, -tsu, -ta, i. v. To break, destroy.
KO-BON, n. A tray for putting perfume on.
KOBORE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be notched, nicked, broken on the edge.
KOBORE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To spill, to run over, overflow; to shed, as tears; to drop from being too full.
KOBORE-ZAIWAI, (giyō-kō,) n. The turning out to be fortunate, of what at first appeared only a misfortune; unexpected good fortune.
KOBOSHI, -su, -ta, i. v. To spill, shed, to make run over, to pour out; to complain, to grumble.
KOBU, n. A wen, fleshy tumor, excrescence, lump.
KOBUCHI, n. A snare or trap for catching birds, or small animals.
KO-BUKAI, -ki, -ku, a. Densely wooded and shady.
KO-BUKURO, n. The womb.
KO-BUN, n. The part or place of a child; an apprentice, protege; a person belonging to a laborer’s guild, the chief of which is called Oya-bun, or Oyakata.
KO-BURI, n. Small in size, a little shower of rain.
KO-BUSHI, n. The fist, a knot in wood, a piece of dried fish.
KO-BU-SHÔ, n. Board of Public Works.
KO-BUTSU, (konomu mono) A thing one is fond of.
KO-CHA, n. Old tea, last year’s tea.
KO-CHA, n. Broken tea-leaves, tea-dust.
KOCHI, adv. Here, this place; I, me. Achi kochi, here and there, about.
KOCHI, (kigashi kase,) n. East wind.
KOCHIRA, adv. Here, this place.
KOCHITAKI, -ku, a. Tedious, tiresome, prolix, prosy.
KO-chō, n. Dropsy of the abdomen, ascites.
KO-chō, n. A civil magistrate of a town or city.
KO-DACHI, n. Trees, in relation to the manner of planting, or standing. — ga yoi, the trees are planted in beautiful order.
KO-DACHI, n. A small sword.
KO-DAI, n. The dish of an incense cup.
KO-DAMA, n. An echo. — ga hibiku, there is an echo.
KO-DAMA-GIN, n. A bullet-shaped coin.
KO-DAN, n. Discourse, lecture. — suru, to discourse, lecture, preach.
KO-DATE, n. Making a shield of a tree, screening one’s self by getting behind a tree.
KO-DATSU, n. Verbal message. — suru, to send a message.
KO-DAWARI, -ru, -atta, i. v. To hinder, prevent, to obstruct.
KO-DO, n. Filial piety, love and obedience to parents.
KO-DO, n. A house or temple for preaching, or discoursing in, a church, a lecture-room.
KO-DOKU, n. An orphan.
KO-DOMORASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Like a child, in the manner of a child.
KO-DZU, n. The paper mulberry, Broussonetia Papyrifera.
KO-DZUKU. To die, used only of a person of the highest rank.
KO-DOZU, n. An inundation, flood.
KO-DOZUKA, n. The knife carried in the scabbard of the small sword used for cutting paper.
KO-DOZUKAI, n. A servant.
KO-DOZUKAI, n. Cash or money spent in current expenses, pocket-money.
KO-DZUKE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To add anything small, light, or of no account, to a full load.
KO-DZUKE, n. A trifle added to a full load.
KO-DZUMI, -mu, -nda, i. v. To pile up, to store away; to be bigoted, narrow-minded; to be trifling, frivolous; to incline to one side, partial.
KODZURA, n. The face,—used in scolding. — no nikui karasu-me, a dirty faced crow.

KODZURI, n. The change, or balance of money paid beyond the price. — wo toru, to take change.

KO-ZUVE, n. The small branches of a tree, a twig.

KOGAI, n. An ornament made of shell, worn by married women in the hair; also, two iron rods carried in the scabbard of the short sword, used as chopsticks.

KOGAI, n. An indented servant boy or girl, about seven or eight years old.


KOGANE, n. Gold.

KOGARE-ru-ta, i. v. To be charred, scorched, burnt, blackened with fire; to long, or pine for, to be troubled about.

KOGARE-KUSAI-ki-ku, a. Having the smell of being burnt, charred and stinking.

KOGARE-TSUKI-ku-ita, i. v. To burn and stick to the pot, or pan; to be scorched, charred.

KOGASHI-ru-ta, i. v. To char, scorch, burn, or blacken with fire; to inflame, or excite with passion.

KOGASHI, n. A kind of food made of parched meal.

KOGA, n. A small knife, pocket-knife.

KOGE-ru-ta, i. v. To be charred, to burn, to scorch, toasted; to be inflamed, or burn with passion.

Kō-GE, (takai hikui). High or low, good or bad, superior or inferior.

Kō-GEKI, (seme utsu). — suru, to attack, assault, assail, invade in war.

KOGI-gu-ida, t. v. To scull, row. Kō-gi-modosu, to scull or row back. Kō-gi-wataru, to scull or row across.

KOGI-gu-ida, t. v. To pull up by the roots, root up.

Kō-GI, n. The court, the government.

KOGI, n. The national assembly, parliament or congress, composed of two branches, called Migi and Hidari; the president is called Gi-chō; the members are called Gikwovan; the place in which the council assemblies is called Kōgisō, or Kōgi-in.

KOGINOKO, n. A shuttlecock.

KOGIRE, n. A small piece of cloth, a patch.

KOGIRU-tta, i. v. To chaffer, haggle, or higgle in buying, to beat down the price.

KOGI-DORI-NI, adv. Diminishing little by little.

KOGI-TORI-ru-tta, t. v. To pluck up by the roots.

Kō-GEI, (majiwari-au), n. Sexual intercourse or commerce, coition.

KOGOME, n. Broken rice.

KOGORU-ru-tta, i. v. To congeal, coagulate, curdle.

KOGISHI, n. A slight bow to a superior. — wo kagamu, to stand in a bowing posture.

Kō-GOTO, n. Grumbling, fault-finding, scolding, censuring. — wo in, to find fault, to scold.

KOGOYE-ru-ta, i. v. Benumbed, chilled, stiff with cold, frozen.


KOGUCHI, n. The cut end of a tree.

KOGUCHI-GAKI, n. The title of a book written on the outside, across the edges of the leaves.

KOGUSURI, n. Medicinal powder, powdered medicine.

KOGUYA, n. A shop where utensils for burning incense are sold.

KOHAI, (sakannarui otoroyeuru). Rise and fall, flourish and decay.

KOHAKE, n. Amber.

KOHAN, (yaki miyoban), n. Burnt alum.

KōHAN, n. Sulphate of zinc.

KOHAN-TOKI, n. A quarter of a Japanese hour, = half an hour English.

KOHARU, n. Little spring, the tenth month of the Japanese year.

KOHAZE, n. A clasp, or locket.

KOHEN, n. Court, government, the place where public affairs and justice are administered.

KO-HYO, n. Small in stature, a small bag.

KOHONE, n. The Nuphar Laponica.

KOI, n. The name of a river fish.

KOI, ki, ki-shi, a. Thick or dense in consistency; deep in color, strong in taste.

KOI, n. Love between the sexes; also, brotherly love.

KOI, ò-ôta, t. v. To request, ask courteously, to beg. Koi-maneke, to call, invite, bid. Koi-motomeru, to ask for, implore, beseech, entreat. Koi-negau, to beg for, earnestly request or desire, to pray for. Koi-ukeru, to ask and get, to obtain by request.
KOI-BITO, n. A person loved, a loved one, a lover.
KOI-CHA, n. Powdered tea.
KOIGUCHI, n. The joint, or place where the sword-handle meets the scabbard.
KOI-KA, n. A love-song.
KOI-KOGARE, i. v. To be inflamed or burn with love.
KOI-IN, (nochi no tayori), n. Future opportunity, in writing; at another time.
KOI-INU, n. A young dog, pup.
KOI-OTOKO, n. A lover.
KOISHIGARI,-ru-ta, i. v. To think lovingly or fondly of, to long for.
KOISHI, -ki, -ku, a. That which is thought of with love, desire, longing, or fondness. Furusato ga —, thinking fondly of one's naito's native place.
KOISHISA, n. The longing, desire or love felt for anything.
KOI-SHITAI,-do-ota, i. v. To long after, pine for.
KOI-TORI, n. A person who collects male.
KOITSU, n. You blackguard! you rascal!
KOI-UI, dem. pro. This, this kind, this way, this manner.
KOI-WADZURAI,-do-ota, i. v. To love-sick, to pine for.
KOI-WADZURAI, n. Love-sickness.
KOJI,-ru-ta, i. v. To pry, as with a lever, to gouge. Koji-akeru, to pry up, to lift with a lever. Koji-akeru, to pry open. Koji-hanasu, to pry apart.
KOJI, n. A small sour orange.
KOJI,-ru-ta, i. v. To increase, grow more severe, to be more confirmed, to be more addicted to.
KOJI, n. Bar or yeast.
KOJI-BUTA, n. A shallow box for holding bar or.
KOJIKI, n. One that begs for food, a beggar.
KOJIKI, n. High price.
KOJI-RETTAI,-ku, a. Tidious, tiresome from slowness, prolix.
KOJIRI, n. The metal or horn tip on the end of a scabbard.
KO-JITA, n. Tongue-tie. Kodomo ni —, the child is tongue-tied.
KO-JITSU, n. A habit of speaking, or addicted to the use of certain words; excuse, plea.
KOJITSUKE,-ru-ta, t. v. To force, strain, or wrest the meaning of words; to draw forced resemblances or analogies.
KOJITSUKE, n. Forcing or wrestling the meaning of words, a forced analogy, resemblance, or inference.
KO-JO, n. Way or manner of speaking, way of talking, mode of pronouncing, mode of address.
KO-JO, n. Word of mouth, verbal report or message.
KO-JU-HAN, n. A lunch taken between dinner and supper.
KO-JUN, n. Obedient and amiable.
KO-JUTO, n. The husband's brother, brother-in-law.
KO-KAGE, n. Shade of a tree.
KO-KAI, (umi wo watari), n. Crossing the ocean. — justu, the science of navigation.
KOKE, n. Scales of a fish or serpent.
KOKE, n. Fool, dunce. — ni suru, to make a fool of.
KOKE, n. Moss.
KOKE,-ru-ta, i. v. To fall over, fall down.
KOKEN, n. A deed of the sale or purchase of land.
KO-KEN, (ushiromi), n. One who looks after, a guardian. — suru, to act as guardian to a child.
KO-KEN-JO, n. A deed of sale.
KOKEBA-BUKI, n. A roof with shingles several layers deep.
KOJETSU-MAROBITSU, adv. Falling and rolling over.
KO-KI, n. A kind of red wood.
KO-KI, n. Fragrance, perfume, odor, aroma.
KOI,-ku-ita, i. v. To strip off the grains of rice or wheat by drawing through a frame set with iron teeth, to strip by drawing through the hand.
KO-KIMI, n. Spirit, feelings. — ga ii, to feel pleasantly.
KO-KI, n. A violin or fiddle of three strings. — no suru, fiddle-strings.
KO-KI, n. Expiration and inspiration, the breathing.
KO-KIYO, (furu sato), n. Native village, birth-place.
KO-KIYOKI, n. Country village. — no tame ni inochi wo sure, to die for one’s country.
KOKEKI, n. Comical or humorous talk, jesting, antics, anything exciting laughter.
KOKEKI, n. The laws, or prohibitions of a country or state.
KO-KÔ, n. Anything pickled in salt. Dai-kon no —, pickled radishes.
KOKO, adv. Here, this place. Koko kashiko, here and there, all about, everywhere.
| Kō-kō, n. | Obedience to parents, filial piety. |
| Kōkochi, n. | The feelings, sensations, spirits. — ga warui, to feel unwell. |
| Kokodaku. | Many. |
| Kokomoto. | This place, here; I, me. |
| Kōkonoka, adv. | Ninth day of the month, or nine days. |
| Kōkonotsu, a. | Nine. |
| Kōkora, a. | Many. |
| Kōkoro, n. | The heart; the mind, will, thought, affection, reason, meaning, signification. — suru, to be mindful, careful. |
| Kōkoro-ate, n. | That on which one depends, trusts, calculates on, or looks to, — as a support, encouragement, or hope. |
| Kōkoro-base, n. | Volition, emotions, passions, spirits. |
| Kōkoro-baye, n. | The natural disposition, temper. |
| Kōkoro-bosoi, a. | Sad and anxious, pensive, gloomy, lonely, dispirited. |
| Kōkoro-date, n. | Temper, disposition, heart. |
| Kōkoro-dzukai, n. | Trouble of mind, solicitude, anxiety, perplexity, care. |
| Kōkoro-dzuki, -ku, -ita, i. v. | To suddenly recollect or think of, to strike one's mind or attention. |
| Kōkoro-dzumori, n. | Thinking over, planning, reckoning, or estimating in the mind. |
| Kōkoro-gakari, n. | Anything on one's mind, care, concern. |
| Kōkoro-gake, -ru, -ta, i. v. | To keep in mind, fix in the mind, to have a care about, to think about. |
| Kōkoro-gake, n. | Thought, care, caution. |
| Kōkoro-gamaye, n. | Previous preparation or readiness of mind, mind made up beforehand for a future contingency. |
| Kōkoro-gawari, n. | Changing one's mind, renouncing former views. |
| Kōkoro-gakoro. | Various minds, diverse opinions. |
| Kōkoro-iki, n. | Intention, purpose, mind. |
| Kōkoro-kubari, n. | Vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection. |
| Kōkoro-madoi, n. | Perplexity, bewilderment, indecision. |
| Kōkoro-makase-ni, adv. | As one pleases, just as one likes, to his own mind. |
| Kōkoro-mi, -ru, -ta, i. v. | To try, prove, test, examine. |
| Kōkoro-mochi, n. | The feelings, spirits. |
| Kōkoro-mōke, n. | Preparing the mind in expectation or in waiting for something. |

| Kōkoro-moto-nai, -ki, -ku, a. | That which one is uneasy about, uncertain, and anxious, doubtful, apprehensive. |
| Kōkoro-mukesu, n. | Disposition, temper. |
| Kōkoro-naradzu. | Contrary to one's will, or desire; without wishing, or intending, unintentional. |
| Kōkoro-Ne, n. | Heart, disposition, temper. |
| Kōkoro-nikui, a. | Bad-hearted, disagreeable, hateful. |
| Kōkoro-oki-naku, adv. | Without backwardness, without fear, or hesitation, without concealment, or mental reservation. |
| Kōkoro-warui, -ki, -ku, a. | Feeling pained, unhappy, or uncomfortable. |
| Kōkoro-yasui, -ki, -ku, a. | Easy, not difficult; intimate, friendly; easy, free from care. |
| Kōkoro-yasu-date, n. | Familiarity, intimacy. |
| Kōkoryō, -ru, -ta, i. v. | To know, perceive; to intend, to keep in mind, remember. |
| Kōkoryō-chigai, n. | Misunderstanding, misconception, mistake, misapprehension. |
| Kōkoryō-voi, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. | Well, easy, comfortable, happy, agreeable. |
| Kōkoro-zama, n. | A kind, state or habit of mind. |
| Kōkoro-zamushi, a. | Feeling the loss or want of something with which one has been familiar; lonesome, forlorn, friendless; also mean, despicable. |
| Kōkoro-zashi, -su, -ta, i. v. | To purpose, intend, design, to aim at, to desire. |
| Kōkoro-zashi, n. | The purpose, intention, design, aim, desire, hope. |
| Koku, n. | A grain measure of ten to, equal to 5.13 bushels, or 7.551 cubic feet. |
| Koku (naku). | — suru, to cry, mourn. |
| Koku (kuni), n. | Kingdom, state, province, country. |
| Koku-chi, n. | In the state, the whole country. |
| Koku-fū, n. | The customs of a country. |
| Koku-hō, n. | The laws of a state. |
| Koku-ō, n. | A king, or ruler of a state. |
| Koku-san, n. | The productions of a country. |
| Koku-sei, n. | The government of a country, also the manufactures. |
| Koku-yaku, n. | Public service, or work done for government. |
| Koku, adv. | Thick or dense in consistence, deep in color, strong in taste. — suru — to thicken. — naru, to become thick. See Koi. |
| Koku (kuroi), a. | Black. — biyaku,
black and white; met. right and wrong.
— *shoku*, a black color. — *jin*, a black man.
— *ye*, black clothes.

**Koku**, *n.* The fourth of a Japanese hour, = half an hour English.

**Koku**, *n.* Cereals, grain. *Go-koku*, the five cereals, viz., rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and beans.

**Kokī**, *n.* Empty space, the air.

**Ko-kubi**, *n.* A slight inclination of the head.

**Koku-bo (kuni no haha), n.* The Emperor's mother, the Queen-mother.

**Koku-dzuke**, *n.* Marking the time on a letter or circular when it was received and transmitted, to insure despatch.

**Koku-gen (toki wo kagiru), n.* The fixed time, appointed time, the time, hour.

**Koku-in**, *n.* A stamp or private chop.
— *wo utsu*

**Koku-motsu**, *n.* Grain, cereals.

**Koku-shō-gan**, *n.* Amaurosis.

**Koku-so**, *n.* A kind of stuff used for staining wood black.

**Koku-tan**, *n.* Ebony.

**Kō-kuwai (nochi ni kuyamu), n.* Sorrow or regret for something done, repentance, remorse, compunction. — *suru*, to repent.

**Kō-kuwatsu.** Cunning, knavish, knavish.

**Koma**, *n.* A top; chessmen, a pawn; a colt; a small room; the bridge of a guitar.

**Ko-madori**, *n.* A small bird.

**Ko-madzu-kai**, *n.* A young servant girl.

**Ko-ma-gama-to**, *a.* Minutely, particularly.

**Ko-ma-inu**, *n.* The stone image of a dog before Sintō temples.

**Ko-ma-ka-na**, *a.* Fine, small, minute, stingy.

**Ko-ma-ka-ni**, *adv.* Minutely, particularly, fine, small.

**Ko-mak**, *n.* The typanum.

**Ko-maku**, *n.* The small pad or cushion fixed on a wooden pillow.

**Ko-ma-mono**, *n.* Small or fine wares, such as toilet articles, mirror, comb, rouge, tooth-brush, powder, etc. *Ko-mamonoya*, a shop where ladies toilet articles are sold.

**Ko-man**, *n.* Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, boasting.

**Ko-manaka**, *n.* The quarter of a mat.

**Ko-mane-kī-, ku-ita**, *t.* To beckon with the hand.

**Ko-ma-nuki**, *ku-ita*, *i.* To fold the hands.

**Ko-mara-se**, *ru-, ta*, caus. of *Koma-ru,* to trouble, afflict, vex, annoy, molest, distress.

**Ko-ma-ri**, *ru-, ita*, *i.* To be troubled, annoyed, vexed, afflicted, distressed.

**Ko-mata**, *n.* The crotch between the legs, short steps.

**Ko-matchaku-re**, *ru-, ta*, *t.* To be vain, pompous, or affected.

**Ko-mayaka.** Fine, small, minute, delicate.

**Ko-may-e**, *n.* The lower class of people, such as tenants or renters of houses.

**Ko-maye**, *n.* The bamboo strips used as lathing for plastered walls.

**Ko-mayose.** A low picket fence, palisade.

**Ko-mu**, *n.* A kind of edible sea-weed.
— the Laminaria.


**Kō-me**, *n.* High name, famous, celebrity, great reputation.

**Kō-me-kami**, *n.* The temple or side of the forehead.

**Ko-mendo**, *n.* Troublesome, meddling. — *na yatsu*.

**Kome-o-ki-, ku-, ita**, *t.* To place in, to confine, inclose, to garrison.

**Ko-mēro**, *n.* A young female; a contemptuous word.

**Komi**, *mu-, na*, *t.* To put into, to crowd into; mostly affixed to the roots of verbs, with the meaning of,—into, in. *Nage-komu*, to throw into. *Komi-aru*, crowded together. *Komi-iru*, to enter pell-mell. *Komi-yaru*, to cheat in making up an account, to squeeze, or defraud, to take in.

**Komi**, *n.* The odds given to a poor hand at draughts; in the lump; several things of different kinds or values at once. *Komi ni kau*, to buy in the lump or gross.

**Komi-age**, *ru-, ta*, *t.* To retch, heave, or strain in vomiting.

**Ko-mije**, *n.* Fine pieces.

**Komi-ya**, *n.* A ramrod.

**Ko-miyō**, *n.* Famous, celebrated or illustrious deeds.

**Ko-mizo**, *na*, *a.* Small and trivial, little, unimportant.

**Kommori-to**, *adv.* Dark, — *shita ya-nama*, a dark wooded mountain.

**Komo**, *n.* Straw matting, used for making bags.
KOM

KO-MOCHI-DZUKI, n. The moon nearly full, or the fourteenth day of the month.
KO-MO-DARE, n. A straw mat hung before the door.
KO-MOGE,-ru-ta, t. v. To be musty, mildewed.
KO-MO-GOMO, adv. Mutually, from one another.
KO-MO-KABURI, n. Covered with straw matting, as a sake tub or a beggar.
KO-MON, n. Small figures on cloth.
KO-MON, n. The anus.
KO-MO-MO, n. A young servant boy, errand boy.
KO-MORASE,-ru-ta, caus. of Komoru. To order, let, or cause others to be confined or shut up.
KO-MORI,-ru-ta, i. v. To be shut up, confined, immured; included, contained, comprised; to be close and unventilated.
KO-MORI, n. A young female nurse.
KO-MORI, n. A bat.
KO-MORI-GASA, n. A European umbrella.
KO-MOSO, n. A person of the Samurai class guilty of some political offence or other crime, who takes refuge in a temple, and lives by begging.
KO-MORI, n. The spirit of the dead, the soul.
KO-MORI, adv. This time, now, at the present time.
KO-MORI-GASA, n. A large umbrella.
KO-MORI, n. The origin, beginning; the place or cause from which anything originates.
KO-MURA, n. The calf of the leg. Komura-gayeri, cramp in the calf of the leg.
KO-MURI,-ru-ta, i. v. To receive from a superior.
KO-N. Numerals for glasses of wine; as, sake ikkon, one wine-glass full of sake.
KO-N (kin), n. Gold, golden.
KO-N, n. A dark blue color.
KO-NÁDA, n. Flour, meal, fine powder of anything. Kona-ya, a flour store.
KO-NÁDA, adv. Lately, recently, within a few days past.

Konakara, adv. A quarter, one fourth; a little.
KO-NARE,-ru-ta, i. v. Reduced to powder, digested.
KO-NASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To reduce to powder, or make fine; to digest, to thresh; to deride, to treat with ridicule; to manage or bring into subjection.
KO-NÁTA, adv. Here, this side; I, you (to inferiors). Anata konata, here and there, both sides, both persons.
KO-NÁTAKE, n. A bill of fare; the different courses at an entertainment.
KO-NÁZURU (májiru), t. v. To mix, mingle, to confuse.
KO-NÉ,-ru-ta, t. v. To knead, to work or mix together.
KO-NÉ,-ru-ta, t. v. To knead, to work or mix together.
KO-NÉ,-ru-ta, t. v. To knead, to work or mix together.
KO-NÉ, n. The diamond.
KO-NÉ-RIKI-SHI, n. The monster idols which guard the gates of Buddhist temples.
KO-NÉ-SÉKI, n. The diamond, adamant.
KO-NÉ-SHA, n. Emery.
KO-NÉ-TSU-YE, n. A staff with metal rings on the top, carried by Yama-bushi.
KO-NÉ (nengoro no kokoro). Friendship, amity; intimate, familiar, friendly.
KO-NIDA, n. A pack-horse.
KO-NIN, n. One who surrenders, or lays down his arms.
KO-NIN, n. A marriage, matrimony, wedlock.
KO-NÉ (kogane no iró). Golden color.
KO-NÉ-JÔ, n. Prussian blue.
KO-NÉ-JÔ, n. Natural disposition, temper, character, spirit, turn of mind.
KO-NÉ-KI, n. Natural vigor, nervous power, energy, stamina.
KO-NÉ-KU, n. Distress and hardship, tribulation, misery.
KO-NÉ. This way, this manner, so, thus, such.
KO-NÉ-NÁ, n. Suffering, distress, misery, anguish, affliction.
KO-NÉ, pro. This. Kono-aida, lately, recently, within a few days past. Kono-kata, from that time until now, since then, ever since.
KO-NÉ-NÖ, n. Virtue, efficacy, power,—only
of medicine. Kōnō-gaki, an advertisement of a medicine.
Kō-no-ha, n. A leaf of a tree.
Kō-no-kami, n. Elder brother.
Kōnomashi, -ki,-ku, a. Anything which one likes or is fond of; agreeable, pleasant, desirable.
Kō-no-me, n. Bud of a tree.
Kō-no-mi, n. Fruit of a tree.
Kōnomi, -mi, -nda, t. v. To like, to be fond of, to relish, to be pleased with, to desire.
Kō-no-mono, n. Radishes pickled in salt and bran.
Kōnowata, n. Biche-de-mer.
Kō-n ran, Confused, mixed, blended together in disorder; a disturbance.
Kō-n rei, n. A wedding, marriage ceremonies.
Kō-ru. — suru, to build or erect by contribution or subscription.
Kō-ro, n. An earthenware furnace.
Kō-shi, (nengoro naru kokorozashi). Kindness, goodwill, benevolence.
Kōtengi, n. A celestial globe.
Kō-tō. Falling from dizziness or faintness.
Kō-tōn, n. Chaos.
Kōuka, n. Rice-bran.
Kōuka-ame, n. A fine, drizzling rain.
Kō-zatsu, n. Confusion, disorder; mixed, or jumbled together.
Kō-otsu. These and those persons, good or bad, superior or inferior. — nashi, all alike, no difference. — wo tsukeru, to say which is best.
Koppa, n. A chip or block of wood or stone.
Koppai, n. Back of the head, occiput.
Kōppō, (hone gumi), n. The bony frame of the body.
Kōrai, adv. Corea.
Kō-ran, n. A balustrade around the top of a building.
Kōrase, -ru-, t. v. caust. of Kōru, to cause to freeze.
Korashi, -su-, t. v. To correct, punish, chastise, or reprove for one's good; to chasten, to warn; to give one's whole mind to, or concentrate one's powers on anything.
Korashime, n. Reproof, punishment, chastisement, correction.
Korashime, -ru-, t. v. To correct, reprove, to punish, chastise.
Koraye, -ru-, t. v. To bear, endure, stand, sustain, to resist, suffer patiently, to forbear. Koraye-kaneru, impossible to bear, or hard to bear.
Korayerare, -ru-, t. i. Pass. or pot. of Koraye, can bear. Korayerarenu, cannot be borne or endured.
Kore, pro. This; here.
Korera, pro. These, such as this.
Kore-shiki, This kind.
Kō-ri, n. High rate of interest, usury. — wo toru.
Kōri, n. A bale, package—generally of 100 catties.
Kōri, -ru-, tta, t. v. To make into a bale, or bundle.
Kōri, n. Ice.
Kōri, -ru-, tta, i. v. To freeze, congeal.
Kōri, n. The subdivision of a Kuni, a county.
Kōri, n. The hold of a ship.
Kō-ri, n. Cleansing by washing, or pouring water over the body.
Kōri, -ru-, tta, i. v. To be warned, or admonished by some past occurrence; to be taught a lesson by past misconduct or danger, to be punished.
Kōri, -ru-, tta, i. v. To freeze, congeal, crystallize; to be wholly given up to, addicted to, engrossed in. Kōri-kata-maru, to be engrossed in, absorbed, taken up with.
Kōri, -ru-, tta, i. v. To cut timber.
Kō-rikō, Adroit, smart, clever.
Kōri-mame, n. A confectionary made of parched beans coated with sugar.
Kōri-meshi, n. Boiled rice carried in a section of bamboo for lunch.
Kō-riyō, n. Government or public land.
Kō-riyoku, n. Benefactions, charitable donations, contributions, help, assistance to the poor.
Kōri-zatsu, n. Crystalized sugar, rock candy.
Kōro, n. Time, period of time. Itsugoro, when? Kono —, soon, in a few days.
Kōro, n. A cylindrical wooden roller used in moving heavy bodies.
Kō-ro, n. A censer for burning incense.
Korobashi, -su-, t. v. To cause to fall down, to tumble down, to roll.
Korobi, -bu-, nda, i. v. To fall down, to tumble down, to fall and roll over.
Korogari, -ru-, tta, i. v. To roll about, roll over and over.
The sound, or appearance of anything rolling.

The outside robe worn by Buddhist priests; clothing.

Changing the clothes from the wadded clothes of winter, to the lighter clothes of summer.

Doubtful, uncertain.

A quarrel, angry contention, brawl, dispute.

Time, period of time.

Asiatic cholera.

In a rolling manner, or sound; suddenly.

To kill, slay, murder.

To roll about.

The thickness, consistence.

A second wife.

The iris.

Minutely, particularly.

Cultivation of the land, farming.

To surrender, capitulation.

A drizzling rain.

Submission, surrender, capitulation.

A board containing the Imperial edicts.

An eruption of the skin.

Future generation, future times.

A hall where stories are told, or discourses delivered; an auditory.

A register of the names and number of houses.

Fond of little or trifling matters.

Commission for selling goods, brokerage, percentage.

An infusion of Shiso and parched rice, used instead of tea.

To be fond of little, petty or trifling matters.

A blind person.

An ingenious, clever, expert, or skilful person.

Having a smattering of knowledge, pedantic.

Exposition, discourse, lecture, disquisition, sermon.

To lecture, discourse, explain.

A public story-teller, or lecturer on ancient history.

An ambassador, envoy, foreign minister.

The office of a foreign minister, legation.

Public and private.

Confucius.

Lattice-work.

A door made of latticed bars.

A bier in which a coffin is carried at a funeral.

A sedan chair, only used by the Mikado, or Kuge; the shrine in which the Kami are carried at festivals.

The loins. The things carried in the belt, side arms, the sword. Articles worn suspended from the belt, such as the tobacco pipe and pouch, inkstand and seal.

To cross over.

To strain, to filter.

A kind of shield over the loins, to protect it from the quiver.

Wall paper, spread on a wall some two feet high from the floor, to protect the clothes from the plaster.

A low kind of screen.

The os sacrum.

A kind of wasp.

The paste board worn in the back of the Hakama.

Putting the bride into a norimon to convey her to the house of her husband.

The bearers of the norimon.

A raised seat, a chair; anything raised to sit on.

The past, the time past of one’s life, old times.

Fluor-albus.

A vessel for steaming food in; the hub of a wheel.

A petticoat or shirt worn by women.

A covering made of grass, tied around the waist, to protect the hips and thighs from rain, worn by fishermen.

A maid-servant, a chamber-maid.

One weak in the loins, a cripple; a coward.

Poetry defective in metrical structure, or rhythm.
KOSHIRAYE-GOTO, n. A fiction, a made-up story.
KOSHTSU, n. An inveterate or chronic disease.
KÔ-SHTSU, n. A widow. — Only used of nobles.
KÔ-SHO, n. A written judgment or condemnation of a criminal, the charge of a judge.
KÔ-SHO, n. Black pepper.
KÔ-SHÔ, n. Objection; adverse reason or circumstances; hindrance, impediment. — wu in, to object.
KÔ-SHÔ, n. A boy servant who waits upon a noble, or the head priest of a Buddhist temple; a page.
KÔ-SHO, (kuchi-gaki,) n. A written confession, a deposition, written declaration. — wo toru, to take down a confession.
KÔ-SHÔ, n. Mechanic and merchant.
KÔ-SHÔ, n. A pepper-box.
KÔ-SHÔKU, (ibo wo kanomu,) Lewd, lecherous, lascivious.
KÔ-SO, n. An action, or suit at law, complaint or appeal made to an official.
KOSO. A particle which serves to particularize or give emphasis to the word.
KOSOBAGARI,-ru, i. v. To be ticklish.
KOSOBAI, a. To tickle, itch.
KOSOSA, n. Ticklishness.
KOSOBAYUI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Having the sensation of tickling, itchy.
KOSODE, n. The wadded silk coat usually worn by Samurai or people of the higher class.
KOSOGE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To scrape.
KOSOGURU,-ru,-ita, t. v. To tickle.
KOSO-KOSO, adv. Secretly, clandestinely, stealthily.
KOSOKU. Temporizing, procrastinating, easy and complying.
KOSSA-NI, adv. Artfully, cunningly, craftily, knavishly, insidiously.
KOSORI-TO, adv. Secretly, clandestinely, stealthily.
KOSU, n. A hanging shade or screen made of bamboo.
KOSUI, n. A lake.
KOSUI,-ki,-ku, a. Stingy, mean, nigardly, close, miserly, avaricious.
KÔ-TAI. Alternation, to do by turns. — suru, to do by turns, alternate.
KOTATSU. A hearth or fireplace covered with a quilt, under which people warm themselves.
KOTAVE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To answer, to reply, to respond; to feel, to penetrate, or reach to, as pain; to suffer, endure, bear.
KOTCHÔ, n. The utmost or highest degree, acme. Dzurui no —, the chief of knaves. Omoshiroi no —, the most agreeable.
KOTE, n. Defensive armor for the arm and hand; a bracelet; a trowel, a smoothing iron.
KÔ-TEI, n. Filial piety and brotherly love, respect for elders.
KOTE-ITA, n. A paddle used by masons and plasterers.
KOTE-KOTE, adv. Much, abundantly, a good deal.
KÔ-TÔ. Dignified.
KÔ-TÔ. The larynx.
KOTO, n. A harp, or lyre.
KOTO, n. Affair, event, transaction, occurrence, fact, business, concern, circumstance, thing, matter, word.
KOTO. Different, strange. Koto-gokoro wo idaku, to have a treacherous heart.
KOTOBA, n. A word, language, speech.
KOTOBA-DZUKAI, n. Use of words, way of talking, manner of pronouncing, dictation.
KOTOBA-JICHI, n. A promise, the pledge of one's word or veracity.
KOTOBA-UTSUSHI NI, adv. Word for word, verbatim.
KOTOBUKI, n. Complimentary language, a toast in honor or in praise; age, length of life.
KOTODZUKARU,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be entrusted with a message or commission to another.
KOTODZUKI, n. A verbal message.
KOTODZUKUKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To avail one's self of an opportunity or aid of another to do anything.
KOTO-DZUMI, n. End or completion of one's work.
KOTO-FURE, n. A strolling fortune-teller of the weather, crops, or sickness.
KOTO-GARA, n. Kind, or nature of affair. — ni yotte, according to the merits of the case.
KOTO-GOTOKU, adv. All, every one.
KOTO-GOTO, n. Everything, every matter or circumstance.
KOTO-GOTOSHI, -ki,-ku, a. Making much of an affair, exaggerating.
KOTOHOGI,-gu,-shi, t. v. To celebrate, commemorate; to felicitate.
KOTOI, n. A bull.
KOTO-KAGI,-gu,-ta, t. v. To be deficient in, in want of, to be short of, or lacking in something.
KOTO-KAWARI, -ru, -tta, i. v. To be different, to be dissimilar, distinct, unlike.
KOTO-KIRE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To end, conclude, finish, to die.
KOTO-KOMAYAKA-NI, adv. Minutely, particularly.
KOTONARI, -ru, i. v. To be different, unlike, unusual, strange.
KOTO-NI, adv. Especially, particularly.
KOTO-NO-HOKA, adv. Unusually, extraordinarily, uncommonly, exceedingly, beyond measure.
KOTO-OSOY, Slow of speech, stammering.
KO-TORI, n. A small bird.
KO-SARA-NI, adv. Particularly, in an especial manner.
KO-SHI, n. Harp or lyre maker.
KO-TOSHI, n. This year.
KO-SHIGEKI, -ku, a. Busy, hurried or over-run with business, thronged.
KO-SUKUNA, a. Easy, short, not difficult.
KO-TARI, -ru. To answer the purpose, will do; to be content, satisfied; sufficient, enough.
KO-TOWARI, -ru, -tta, i. v. To refuse, decline; forbid; to state, mention.
KO-TOWARI, n. Reason, principle, cause, nature; excuse, plea; meaning.
KO-TOWAZA, n. An adage, common saying, proverb.
KO-TOVASE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To make a pretext of, to pretend, to do as an excuse; to allude, to hint at.
KO-TSU, n. Bone; a knack, tact or dexterity in doing. Kotsu-gara, the bony frame. Kotsu-baku, the periostium. Kotsu-niku, bone and flesh, blood relations, kindred. Kotsu-ru, a bony tumor, exostosis.
KO-TSU, n. A weight — the tenth part of a mā.
KO-TSUBO, n. The womb.
KO-TSUBU, n. The marrow.
KO-TSUZUMI, n. A small kind of drum.
KO-TSUZUKI, n. A beggar.
KO-TSUZUKI, n. A beggar.
KO-TSUZEN-TO, adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly.
KO-TTERI, adv. Gross in taste, thick in consistence.
KO-U-RI, a. A retail-merchant; selling at retail.
KO-USHI, n. A calf.
KO-UTA, n. A sonnet, ditty.
KO-WA, pro. This; also an exclamation of surprise.
KOWABARI, -ru, -tta, i. v. To be hard and stiff.
KOVONAKI. Nothing above this, = highest, greatest. — saiwaî, greatest good fortune.

KOYORI, n. Paper rolled or twisted into a string.

KO-YUBI, n. The little finger.

KOYUMAKI, n. An under-garment worn by women from the waist to the knee.

Kô-zâ, n. A high seat, a rostrum, or high platform, a pulpit.

KOZAKASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Having a shallow smartness, or low cunning; adroit.

KO-ZEN-TO, adv. Publicly, openly, aboveboard.

KO-zô, n. A young Buddhist priest, a small servant boy.

KOZORI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To assemble, gather together. Kozori-atsumaru, to be assembled together.

KOZOTTE, adv. Including everything one.


Ku, n. A verse, or stanza of poetry; a sentence.

Ku, n. Trouble, pain, labor, hard work, toil; solicitude, anxiety, uneasiness of mind.

Kô, n. Empty space, the air, the sky; vacant, thoughtless, idle, aimless. Kû-kû-jaku-jaku, vacantly and idly. Kû-chi, vacant land. Kû-chiu, empty space, the air. Kû-kiyo, empty, void.

KUBARI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To distribute, to deal out, divide. Kokoro wo —, to give careful attention to many things. ji-kubari, the order or arrangement of characters.

KUBARI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To fall into the fire.

KUBE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To put into the fire.

KUBI, n. The neck, the head. — no hone, the cervical vertebrae. — wo kiru, to behead, decapitate. Te no —, the wrist. Ashi no —, the ankle.

Kubi-biki, n. Trying the strength of the neck, by two persons putting their necks through a loop in each end of a rope, and pulling in opposite directions; (fig.) to bid against each other in buying.

KUBI-DAI, n. Money paid as commutation for one's life.

KUBI-GASE, n. The cangue.

KURIKI, n. A yoke.

KUBI-KIRI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To cut off the head, to behead, decapitate.

KUBI-KIRI-BA, n. The place where criminals are beheaded, execution ground.

KUBI-KUKURI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To hang one's self by the neck.

KUBI-MAKI, n. A cravat, tippet, neckcloth.

KUBIRE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be hanged by the neck.

KUBIRE-JINI, n. Suicide by hanging.

KUBIRI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To choke, strangple. Kubiri-korosu, to strangle, to kill by strangling.

KUBISU, n. The nape of the neck.

KUBI-SUJI, n. The muscles on the back of the neck.

KUBI-TAMA, n. A collar for the neck.

KUBOI, -ki, -shi, a. Concave, depressed, hollowed, indented, sunken. Kuboku suru, to hollow out. — naru, to become hollowed, or concave.

KUBOMI, -mu, -nda, i. v. To be concave, depressed, hollowed, sunken, indented.

KUBOMI, n. A concavity, a hollow place, a depression, indentation.

KUCHI, n. The mouth; an orifice, aperture; entrance, door, opening; in mercantile language, = demand, request; kind, mark, or brand, article, item, or quality of goods; language, mouths or number of persons. — ga suberu, to make a slip of the tongue. Tôkkuri ni kuchi wo suru, to cork a bottle. — ni makasu, to talk at random. — de uru, to sell by the quantity. — wo ka-keru, to speak for, apply for, solicit.

KUCHI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To decay, to rot, decompose.

KUCHI-AKE, n. Opening of a sale, commencement of sale.

KUCHI-BA, n. Withered leaves.

KUCHI-BAMI, n. A venomous snake.

KUCHI-BASHI, n. The bill, or beak of a bird.

KUCHI-BASHIRI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To be possessed by the spirit of one dead, and utter his mind; to rave like a madman, to tell from one to another.

KUCHI-BIRU, n. The lips.

KUCHIBUYE, n. Whistling. — wo fuku, to whistle.

KUCHI-DOME, n. Hushing or stopping another from speaking or telling anything. Kuchi-dome wo shite oku, to bribe one to secrecy.

KUCHI-DZUKARA, adv. With one's own mouth.

KUCHI-DZUSAMI, n. Humming or singing to one's self.

KUCHI-GAKI, (kôsho, ) n. A deposition, written confession.

KUCHI-GIREI-NA, a. Pleasantly spoken,
KUCHI-TORI, n. A dessert of confectionary taken after meals.

KUCHI-ZAI, n. Anthelmintic medicines.

KUCHI-WAKE, n. Assorting goods according to the quality, or brand. — wo suru, to assort goods.

KUCHI-YAKANASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Noisy, or troublesome from much talking.

KUCHO, n. Unison, harmony, or agreement with what another says.

KUDA, n. A section of bamboo, a pipestem, a tube, the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

KUDAKAKE, n. Day-break, the time of cock-crowing.

KUDAKE, -ru, -ta, t. v. Broken into pieces, shivered, crushed.

KUDACHI, -ki, -ita, t. v. To break to pieces, shiver, crush, smash. Kan-tan wo kudaku, to do with great care and diligence.

KUDA-KUDASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Troublesome or tedious repetition, needless reiteration.

KUDAMONO, n. Fruit.

KUDAN. Before-mentioned, the said, aforesaid, above-mentioned.

KUDARANU, neg. of kudari. Won't or cannot go down, don't understand, unintelligible; useless, stupid, absurd.

KUDARI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To go down, get down, descend; to purge; to deprecate in quantity or value; to surrender, yield.

KUDARI, n. A descent; a purging; fall in price; surrender; a row or line from top to bottom. Bun ni — han, three lines and a half of writing; a writing of divorcement.

KUDASAI-MASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To give to an inferior.

KUDASARE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To let descend, to receive from a superior, to give. Kite kudasareru ka, can you come?

KUDASARI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To give, spoken of a superior; to receive from a superior.

KUDASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To cause to go down or descend, to send down, to purge, to cause to surrender or yield. Hara wo —, to purge.

KUDASHI-GUSURI, n. Cathartic medicine.

KUDEN, n. Oral tradition, learning or teaching by oral instruction.

KUDO, n. A kitchen range, furnace.

KUDO, -ki, -ku, -shi, -sa, a. Tendid or troublesome reiteration, repetition, going over and over a matter.

KUDOKI, -ku, -ita, t. v. To importune, to solicit or say over and over, to en-
treat, persuade, to coax; to be troublesome from repetition, to think over with regret. *Kudoki-otosu,* to overcome by importunity or frequent solicitation.

**Kudoku, n.** Merit, good works, virtuous and meritorious actions.

**Kudo-kudo, adv.** Over and over; again and again.


**Kudzu, n.** The Dolichos Bulbosus.

**Kudzu-ore,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be worn out, decrepit, broken down, or infirm with age. *Naki-kudzu-oreru,* worn out with crying. *Oi-kudzu-oreru,* in firm with age.

**Kudzurere,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To break and give way, of anything built up or arranged; to slip or slide, as earth from a hill; to cave in, to crumble, to fall to pieces; to break in confusion and run, as troops; to open or break, as an abscess; to be depraved, vitiated, corrupted; to go to decay, or neglect, as laws, usages.

**Kudzushi,-su,-ta, t. v.** To break down, tear down, throw down, as a hill, or house; to infringe, violate, as laws, rank; to deprave, vitiate, demoralize. *Ku wo kudzusedu,* not to lose courage.

**Kudzushi-gaki, n.** A running hand.

**Kudzu-ya, n.** A thatched house.

**Kufu, n.** Contrivance, plan, scheme, invention. — *suru,* to devise, contrive, plan.

**Ku-fuku, n.** Hungry, stomach empty. — *ni naru,* to become hungry.

**Kuga, n.** Land, as distinct from water. *Kuga-ji,* land route, land journey.

**Kuge, n.** The name of the ancient nobility of Japan.

**Kugi, n.** A nail, spike.

**Kugi-kakushi, n.** An ornamental covering for concealing the head of a nail.

**Kugi-nuki, n.** Nail extractors, pincers.

**Ku-giri, n.** Marks of punctuation. — *wo tsukeru,* to punctuate.

**Kugudzu, n.** A puppet show.

**Kugumari,-ru,-tta, i. v.** Bent in the back with age or disease; to stoop, to be humpbacked.

**Kugumori,-ru,-tta, i. v.** To be in a state of chaos; without form and void.

**Kugunawa, n.** A small rope made of straw.

**Kuguri,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To stoop and pass under or through, to worm through, to dive.

**Kuguri, n.** A small low door in a gate.

**Kuguse, n.** Humpbacked.

**Kugutsume, n.** Waiting girls at an inn, a harlot.

**Kui-yuru,-ta, i. v.** To regret, feel sorry for, deplore. repent of. *Ayama-chi wo kuyuru.*

**Kui, n.** A pile, stake, post.


**Kui-chigai,-au,-tta, i. v.** To cross, to pass each other, not to agree, or fit, to be contrary, to be thwarted in one's hopes, to be disappointed.

**Kui-mono, n.** Food, eatables, provisions.

**Kuna, n.** A kind of snipe.

**Kui-some, n.** The first feeding of an infant.

**Kui-tai,-ki,-ku, a.** Wish or desire to eat; like to eat. *Kuitaku nai,* do not wish to eat.

**Kuitsumi, n.** A small stand on which nuts, oranges, rice, and a pine branch are arranged on New Years' day.

**Kijaku, n.** A peacock.

**Kiji (oyake goto), n.** An action at law, a suit, prosecution, dispute. — *wo suru,* to bring suit; enter complaint.

**Kuji, n.** The lot. — *wo toru,* to draw lots.

**Kuji, n.** A diagram, used as a charm against evil spirits.

**Kujiru,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To sacrifice, to offer to the gods. *Kujimono,* an offering, sacrifice.

**Kujiba, n.** A court-room, a bar.

**Kujidori, n.** Drawing lots.

**Kujika, n.** A kind of stag.

**Kujike,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be broken, crushed; to be weakened, impaired or destroyed; to be discouraged, disheartened.

**Kujiki,-ku,-ta, t. v.** To break, impair, or weaken, dislocate, sprain.
KUIJRA, n. A whale.

KUJIRA-JAKU, n. A cloth measure, equal to one foot two inches of the Kanazashi, or fifteen inches English.

KUIJIRI,-ru,-rta, n. To pick, bore, or gouge.

KUJIRI, n. A small curved knife, a gouge.

KUJI-ISHI, n. One who buys out the interest of a party in a lawsuit, and appears before the court to advocate it, a lawyer.

KUJI-IYADO, n. An inn where only persons who have lawsuits lodge.

KUKE,-ru,-rta, t. v. To sew the edges of two pieces together, so that the thread cannot be seen.


KU-KI, n. The atmosphere, air.

KUKI, n. A mountain gorge, glen.

KUKI, n. A stem.

KUKIYA, a. Clear, bright, fresh and un tarnished in color.

KUKIRI, adv. Clear, bright, fair, or fresh in color.

KUKIYOD. Good, fit, excellent, eminent, distinguished, illustrious.

KUKUMU,-ru,-rta, t. v. To feed, to put into the mouth of another—as a bird in feeding its young.

KUKUMU,-mu,-nda, t. v. To hold in one's mouth.

KUKUNAKI, n. The clucking of a hen.

KUKURI,-ru,-rta, t. v. To bind, tie. Kubi wo —, to hang by the neck.


KUMA, n. A bear. — no i, bear's gall.

KUMA, n. Border, edge; the shading of a picture, a dark spot, blur, blemish.

KUMABACHI, n. A large kind of bee.

KUMAIDE, n. A rake.

KUMADORI,-ru,-rta, t. v. To edge with colors.

KUMAGAYERI, n. A somersault. — wo u
tsu, to turn a somersault.

KUMASHI,-su,-rta, caust. of Kumi, to cause or let another draw water.

KUMASHI,-su,-rta, caust. of Kumi, to cause or let another join, braid or plait.

KUMASHI. A manure made of rotten vegetable matter.

KUMATAKA, n. A kind of falcon, or black eagle.

KUMEN, n. Pecuniary ability, means, able to afford or raise money. — ga yoi, to be well off, rich. — wo dekinu, cannot raise the money.

KUMI,-nu,-nda, t. v. To braid, plait, weave, twist, or knit together; to interlace, intertwine; to lay hold of, or grapple, as a wrestler; to unite or join together in a company, to club or league together. Kumi-au, joined together in one company, band, or firm; to have hold of each other, as wrestlers; knit together, linked together. Kumi-su-seru, to throw in wrestling. Kumi-shiku, to throw or hold down another in wrestling. Kumi-tateru, to construct, to fit together and erect, as a house; to frame; to plan. Kumi-tsu-ku, to seize hold of each other, as wrestlers.

KUMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To draw or dip up, as water; to lade.

KUMI, n. A company, band, partnership, league, firm, club. Go-nin-gumi; a company of five persons or families, into which the Japanese wards are subdivided.

KUMI-GASHIRA, n. The head of a company, a captain.

KUMI-HAKARI,-ru,-rta, t. v. To measure; to estimate the capacity, form an estimate of, appreciate.

KUMI-HIMO, n. Braid, plaited cord.

KUMI-ITO, n. Silk-braid.

KUMI-JU, n. A nest of boxes, one fitting on top of another, for holding food.

KUMI-KAWASHI,-su,-rta, t. v. To drink together, to pass the cup from one to another.

KUMI-KO, n. The members of a company or club.

KUMI-TORI,-ru,-rta, t. v. To guess, conjecture, divine.

KUMO, n. A cloud. — ga deru, it is clouding over. — no ashi, the appearance of rain falling in the distance.

KUMO, n. A spider. — no su, a spider's web.

KUMOI, n. The clouds, sky; the one dwelling in the clouds — the Mikado.

KUMON, n. An official document, or order.

KUMORI,-ru,-rta, t. v. To be cloudy, dim, dusky.

KUMOSUKE, n. A low kind of chair- bearer, who frequents the great highways.

KUMOSUKI, n. Projected against the clouds, or horizon.

KUMOTSU, n. Things offered to idols, such as rice, fruits, cakes.

KUN, (kimi). Lord, master, prince; also a respectful title, = Mister. Kun-shi, the superior man, a gentleman. Kun-shin, master and servant.
KU-NAN, n. Pain, trouble, hardship, affliction, tribulation.
KUN-DOKU, (yomu). To read by translating the Chinese characters into Japanese. — suru, to read.
KUNDURU, t. v. To give the Japanese equivalent of a Chinese character.
KUNE, n. A wattled bamboo fence.
KUNE-GUNESHU, ki-ku, a. Spiteful, jealous; crooked.
KUNEMO, n. A kind of large, thick-skinned orange.
KUNERI, ru-ta, i. v. To be crooked, bent; to be spiteful, jealous, to hate.
KU-NIU, n. A person who acts as a go-between, or introduces another, or acts as agent or broker.
KUNJI, ru-ta, i. v. To send forth a perfume. Kunji-wataru, to perfume all about.
KUN-JU, — suru, to crowd together, to flock together, assemble.
KUN-TEN, n. The marks made in translating Chinese to show the order in which the characters must be rendered to suit the Japanese idiom.
KUPPUKU, — suru, to submit, yield.
KURA, n. A fire-proof store-house, warehouse.
KURABE, ru-ta, t. v. To compare, to measure anything with something else.
KURAGARI, n. A dark place, darkness.
KURAGI, n. A species of medusa.
KURAI, n. Rank, dignity, grade; the Imperial throne; kind, sort, manner, way, quantity. Kono kurai, this kind, this way. Dono kurai, how much? in what way? how far? San riyō gurai, about three riyō.
KURAI, au-atta, t. v. To eat, devour, to munch.
KURA-KURA, adv. Dizzy, giddy, having a sensation of whirling in the head.
KURA-MAGIRE, n. Bewildered, owing to the darkness; dark and not able to distinguish anything, under cover of the darkness.
KURAMASHI, su-ta, t. v. To darken, cause to become dark; to blind, to impose on, deceive, hoodwink.
Kuri-goto, n. Repeating the same story; talking often on one subject.
Kuri-ire,-ru,-ta, t. v. To turn or march into, file into,—as an army into a castle.
Kuri-iro, n. Chesnut color.
Kuri-kanna, n. A plane for grooving.
Kuri-kaye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To put one thing in the place of another, to exchange; to wheel and march back, to make a reversed turn, unreeled.
Kuri-kayeshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To turn and go over again, to reverse the turn, to repeat. Hon wo kuri-kayeshite miru, to review a book.
Kuri-ki, n. Virtue, power, efficacy.
Kuri-ki, n. A spire on the top of a tower, having nine circular wheels.
Kuri-wata, n. Cotton that has been cleaned of its seeds, ginned cotton.
Kuri-ya, n. A kitchen.
Kuro, n. The banks or dykes between rice fields; a mound of earth, the ridges of a field.
Kuro. Black,—used only in comp. words.
Ku-ro, n. Trouble, difficulty, care, concern, anxiety, toil.
Kuro-bikari. Black and shining, or glossy.
Kuro-boku, n. A kind of black stone, also black earth, or loam.
Kuro-dai, n. A kind of black fish.
Kuro-madara, n. Spotted with black, piebald.
Kuro-mashii,-su,-ta, t. v. To blacken.
Kuro-matsu, n. Black pine, the Pinus Densifloris.
Kuro-mbo, n. A black person, a negro.
Kurome,-ru,-ta, t. v. To blacken; to conceal, hide.
Kuro-mi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To become black.
Kuro-tama, n. The iris and pupil of the eye.
Kuroto, n. One belonging to, or skilled in, the profession, business, or trade spoken of.
Kuro-yaki, n. Anything reduced to a cinder, or burnt to a coal.
Kuri,-u,-ita, or utta, i. v. To be wild, frenzied, mad, disordered in mind; to act irregularly; twisted, turned, or warped from the true direction; to change, vary.
Kurui, n. Bent, warped, crooked; derangement.
Kuri-kuru-to, adv. Round and round, around. — mawaru, to go round and round.
Kuruma, n. A wheel, a cart, waggon.
Kuruma-za, n. Sitting in a circle.
Kuruma-zaki, n. The punishment of being broken on the wheel.
Kurume,-ru,-ta, t. v. To gather into a bundle, to bundle together.
Kurumeki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To become dizzy.
Kurumi, n. A walnut.
Kururi, n. A flail.
Kururi-to, adv. Around. — mawaru, to turn around, revolve.
Kururu, n. The pivot on which a door turns or hinges.
Kurusushii,-ki,-ku, n. Painful, distressing, difficult; causing concern or anxiety; toilsome. Kurushiku suru, to become painful. Kurusushi-karadasu, not painful, not difficult; to allow, permit.
Kurusumeme,-ru,-ta, t. v. To afflict, distress, trouble, torment, persecute, grieve, worry, vex.
Kukushimii,-mu,-nda, i. v. To suffer pain, affliction, distress, torment; to grieve, worry; to toil, labor.
Kurusumii, n. Suffering, affliction, distress, pain, toil, hard labor.
Kurusushisa, n. The state or degree of suffering.
Kurusa, n. An inclosure, area separated by an inclosure; prostitute quarters.
Kurusumase,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cause, frenzy or madness.
Kusa, n. A cutaneous eruption.
Kusa, n. Grass, a plant.
Kusaba, n. Leaf of grass.—no kage, the grave.
Kusabi, n. A wedge driven in to tighten a joint.
Kusabira, n. A mushroom, toadstool.
Kusa-dzuri, n. The skirt of a coat of mail.
Kusa-gusa. Many kinds, various subjects.
Kusa-giri, n. Grass-cutting, weeding.
Kusai,-ku,-shi, a. Stinking, offensive to the smell, fetid, rancid, putrid. Kusai-ku suru, to become putrid.
Kusame, n. Sneeze. — wo suru, to sneeze.
KUSAMI, n. A stinking smell, offensive smell.
KUSA-MOCHI, n. A kind of rice-bread made by mixing boiled yomogi with the rice.
KUSA-MURA, n. A grassy place, grass-plat.
KUSARAKASHI, su-ta. To cause to putrify, to corrode, to make to slough, to cauterize.
KUSARAKASHI, n. Caustic, escharotic, or corrosive medicine.
KUSARI, n. A chain.
KUSARI, ru-ta, i. v. To putrify, rot, to be fetid, to stink.
KUSARI-KATABIRA, n. A shirt of mail made of rings interlaced.
KUSASA, n. The stink, putridity, fetor, rottenness.
KUSASHI, su-ta, t. v. To speak evil of, depreciate, run down, detract, calumniate.
KUSAWARA, n. A moor, prairie.
KUSA-YA, n. A thatched house.
KUSAZOHI, n. Paper-covered books; story books for children; the name of a kind of light, fictitious literature; a novel, a pamphlet.
KUSE, n. Habit, peculiarity of manner, or of like or dislike, eccentricity; propensity, inclination, fondness for. Hito ni hito kuse, everyone has some peculiar habit.
KUSE-GOTO, n. Offence, misdemeanor, hypocrisy, perfidy.
KUSE-MONO, n. A suspicious-looking person, an impostor, deceiver, hypocrite.
KU-SEN, n. A balloon.
KUSHI-KUSA, adv. In a confused state, in disorder.
KUSHATSUKI, k'u-ta, i. v. To be confused, disordered.
KUSHI, n. A comb. — no ha, the teeth of a comb.
KUSHI, n. A skewer or stick of bamboo, on which fish or fruit are strung to dry; a spit.
KUSHI-GAKI, n. Persimmons strung, and dried on a stick.
KUSHI-HARAI, n. A brush for cleaning a comb.
KUSHIKO, n. Biche-de mer strung on a stick and dried.
KUSHIN, n. Hard labor, toil.
KUSHIRO, n. A bracelet.
KUSO-BAYE, n. A green-bottle fly.
KUSO-BUKURO, n. The large intestine.
KUSODUZU, n. Petroleum.
KUSHI-SURU, -ta. To yield, submit, to succumb, to give up.
KUSU, n. The camphor-tree.
KUSUBER, ru-ta, t. v. To smoke, to fumigate.
KUSUBORI, ru, i. v. To be smoked, smoky.
KUSUGURI, ru-ta, t. v. To tickle.
KUSUGUTTAI, ki-tu, a. Ticklish.
KUSUKI, n. The Quercus Serrata; deciduous oak.
KUSU-KUSU-TO, adv. —warau, to laugh at one behind his back.
KUSUMI, mu-nda, i. v. To be quiet, grave, sedate, or dull in manner; to be plain and simple, but rich, and chaste, as a color; to be without ornament, but valuable and rare.
KUSUNE, ru-ta, t. v. To pilfer, steal.
KUSURI, n. Medicine, drug; gunpowder; the material used in glazing porcelain, enamels.
KUSURI-BAKO, n. A medicine chest.
KUSURI-KIZAMI, n. A knife and block used in cutting medicines.
KUSURI-NABE, n. A pot for making medicinal decoctions.
KUSUSHI, n. A physician, doctor.
KUSUSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Extraordinary, wonderful, strange.
KUTABARI, ru-ta, i. v. To die.
KUTABIRE, ru-ta, i. v. To be tired, fatigued, to become weary.
KUTABIRE, n. Fatigue, weariness.
KU-TO, n. Reading and punctuating. — wo kiru, to point or punctuate sentences. Ku-tōshi, a teacher of the sounds of Chinese characters.
KUTSU, n. A shoe. Uta no —, the lower ends of the lines of a verse. Kutsu-bake, shoe-brush. Kutsu-dzumi, shoe-blacking. Kutsu-nugi, the place where shoes are taken off on entering the house.
KU-TSU, n. Extreme pain either of mind or body, anguish, agony, distress.
KUSU-BAMI, n. The bit of a bridle.
KUSUGAYE, ru-ta, i. v. To upset, capsize, overturn; subverted, overthrown.
KUSUGAYESHI, su-ta, t. v. To upset, capsize, overturn; to subvert, overthrow.
KUSUGO, n. An ox-muzzle.
KUSU-KUSU-WARAU, i. v. To laugh secretly, or in a suppressed manner, to giggle.
KUSU-MAKI, n. The wrapping near the head of an arrow to fix it in its place.
KUSUROGE, ru-ta, t. v. To slacken,
loosen, free from tightness, to relax, to ease.

**KU**TUSUROI-gu, i-da, i. v. To be loose, slack; to relax, remit effort or attention; to be at ease, free from anxiety.

**KU**TUSUWA, n. A bridle-bit or the rings on each side of a bit.

**KU**TUSUWA, n. A prostitute house.

**KU**TUSUWA-DZURA, n. The rein of a bridle.

**KU**TUSUWA-MUSHI, n. A kind of cricket.

**KU**TTAKU, n. Care, trouble, distress. — *suru*, to be anxious and troubled, to be careworn.

**KU**WA, n. A hoe, mattock.

**KU**WA, n. The mulberry, on which silk-worms feed.

**KU**WA, n. Friendship, harmony, peace; union, blending. — *suru*, to mix, unite, blend.

**KU**WA, n. Transformation, change, transmutation. — *suru*, to change, alter, transform, metamorphose.

**KU**WA-BIN, n. A flower vase.

**KU**WA-BOKU, (hana no ki), n. A flowering tree.

**KU**WA-BUN, (bu ni sugiru). Beyond one's deserts, more than one is worthy of, undeserving, unworthy.

**KU**WA-DATE, (ru, ta), t. v. To plot, to devise, to scheme; to plan, contrive, concoct, to conspire.

**KU**WA-HAKU, (hambun sugi), n. More than half, the greater part, the majority, the most.

**KU**WA-HO, n. Retribution, the recompense or reward of one's deeds.

**KU**WA, n. A chapter, section.

**KU**WA, (atsu mari), n. A meeting, assembly. — *suru*, to assemble, meet together.

**KU**WA, n. A sentence or verse in which the words are the same, read either forwards or backwards; a circular.

**KU**WA, n. Inside of the clothing covering the breast; the bosom.

**KU**WA, n. Worms in the stomach.

**KU**WA-FUKU, (yoki ye kayeru), n. Be-

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coming better, recovery from sickness, restoration to health.

**KU**WA-go, (atsu mari au). — *suru*, to assemble, to meet together.

**KU**WA-HEI, n. Coin, metallic money. — *kiyoku*, a mint.

**KU**WA-ho. Convalescing, growing better in sickness.

**KU**WA-jo, n. A circular, a letter circulated.

**KU**WA-KEI, n. Accounts; receipts and disbursements of money. — *cho*, an account-book. — *kata*, an accountant, or one who has charge of the finances.

**KU**WA-KEN, n. A small sword or dirk carried in the bosom.

**KU**WA-KI, n. Convalescence, restoration to health. — *iwa*, a feast made to friends on recovery from sickness.

**KU**WA-KOKU, (kuni wo meguru). To travel, or go round the different provinces of the empire.

**KU**WA-MEI, (atsu mari te chikai). Meeting and binding each other with an oath, leaguing together.

**KU**WA-NIN, n. Being with child, pregnancy. — *suru*, to be pregnant.

**KU**WA-RAISHI, n. A person who carries about a puppet-show.

**KU**WA-RÔ, n. A corridor, or gallery built round a house.

**KU**WA-RO, n. A small metal box for holding fire, carried in the bosom to warm the chest.

**KU**WA-SEN, (mawaru fune), n. A packet-ship, a ship that trades from port to port.

**KU**WA-SHA, n. A company, association, especially a mercantile company.

**KU**WA-SHO, (atsu mari to koro). A place for assembling to transact public business, a public hall, town-house.

**KU**WA-SHI, (atsu mari no arui), n. The head man of an assembly, meeting, or party of pleasure; a chairman.

**KU**WA-TAI, n. Pregnant, with child.

**KU**WA-TO, n. The chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.

**KU**WA-YEN, n. Wine-party, a convivial meeting. — *suru*, to make an entertainment.

**KU**WA-JI, n. A fire, conflagration. — *shôzoku*, a fireman's uniform.

**KU**WA-KI, n. Heat, caloric.

**KU**WA-KU, (sugi), n. Great haste, urgent, or pressing.

**KU**WA-MEI, n. Livelihood, way or expedients used for getting a living.

**KU**WA-KO, (sugisari), n. The previous state of existence; the past; the past tense in grammar.
Kuwako-chō, 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.

Kuwaku, n. The strokes of a character.

Kuwakurā, n. The box or hearse in which a coffin is placed.

Kuwakurān, n. Cholera morbus.

Kuwakushippū, n. Name of a scrofulous disease of the joints.

Kuwam-bakū, n. An officer who formerly acted as the Prime Minister of the Mikado.

Kuwam-mon, (seki no to), n. A gate on a public road, near a police station house, where persons and goods are inspected, passports demanded, etc.


Kuwam, n. A coffin.

Kuwam, n. A ring, a drawer-handle.

Kuwam, (yakata), n. A large house.

Shōkukan, a merchant’s house.

Kuwam, n. A string of iron cash containing ten hundred; applied also to weight. Ikkukan-mon, one thousand cash.

Kuwana, (hi no wazawai), n. Calamity, or misfortune caused by a fire.

Kuwanchō, n. An enema. — suru, to give an enema. — ki, a syringe. — sai, enema.

Kuwankatsu, n. Jurisdiction, government, rule, administration.

Kuwanke, n. Contributions for a temple or religious purpose. — suru, to make a contribution.

Kuwankai, n. Concern, meddling with, participating in; relating, appertaining to.

Kuwannin, n. Clemency, liniency; benignant, generous.

Kuwannokai, n. A bar or bolt, for fastening a gate.

Kuwannon, n. The goddess of mercy.


Kuwansu, n. An iron tea-kettle.

Kuwantarū. The principal, chief, most important. Kuwan to suru, to regard as the principal.

Kuwanzeyori, n. A string made of two strands of twisted paper.

Kuwanzō, (waszure gusa.) The day lily, Hemerocallis.

Kuwanzoku, n. The title given, since the abolition of the Hān, to the Daimyōs and their retainers, and also to the Kuge, who receive an annual pension from the government.

Kuwakari-to, adv. Fully, thoroughly, clearly. Yo, a — aketa, it has become broad day-light.

Kuwari-yō, n. A fine, mulct, penalty, forfeit.

Kuwasan, n. A volcano.

Kuwasa, (hi no wazawai), n. Calamity or loss from a fire.

Kuwase, -ru, -ta. To cause or to let another eat, to feed.

Kuwasei, n. The planet Mars.

Kuwasei, (kawari umareru.) Transformation or change of animal form.

Kuwaseki, (ishi ni kawaru), n. Changed to stone, petrification.

Kuwashā, n. A maid servant in a prostitute house.

Kuwashī, n. Confectionary, sweetmeats, fruit. Midzu —, fruit.

Kuwashishū, -ta. To give, or let another eat.

Kuwashibon, n. A small tray used for holding fruit or sweetmeats.

Kuwashihik, -ki, -ku, a. Minute, particular, intimately.

Kuwashiyī, n. A confectionary shop.

Kuwasashi, n. Alcohol.

Kuwasō, n. Cremation. — suru, to burn the bodies of the dead.

Kuwatarai, n. Punishment inflicted for a breach of law or neglect of duty, a penalty.

Kuwatō. Beyond one’s desert, above what one’s position entitles him to.


Kuwatsudatsu, n. Quick discernment, clear judgment, great penetration.

Kuwatsusi, n. A movable type. — ban, printed by movable type. — wo yureru, to set type.

Kuwatsuvō, — suru, to use as a verb, to conjugate.

Kuwatto, adv. In a sudden flash or blaze. — moye-tatsu, to blaze up suddenly.

Kuwawari, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be joined to, added to, united with.


Kuwaye, -ru, -ta, i. v. To bite, to hold in the mouth, or between the teeth.

Kuwaye, -ru, -ta, i. v. To add some-
be sorry for, regret, deplore, to feel compunction.

Kuyami, n. Regret, repentance, sorrow, remorse, compunction.

Kuyashii, -ki, -ku, a. Producing sorrow, repentance, or regret; lamentable.

Kuyashiku omi, to regret.

Kuyashigari, -ru, -tta, 1. v. To feel regret, sorrow, or penitence, to be disappointed.

Kuyashisa, n. The state or degree of repentance, regret, remorse, sorrow, or compunction.

Ku-yō, — suru, to make offerings to the gods, to the spirits of the dead, or to the priests.

Kuyoku, n. Camomile flowers.

Kuyo-kuyo, adv. Anxiously brooding over anything.

Kuyurashi, -su, -ta, t. v. To burn slowly and emit smoke, to smoke. Tabako wo —, to smoke tobacco.

Kuyuri, -ru, -tta, 1. v. To burn slowly without blaze, to smoulded, to smoke.

Ku-zetsu, n. A dispute, or quarrel, as between husband and wife.

Ma, n. A room; interval of time or space; leisure, opportunity. Ma-nai, without interval, incessantly. — mo naku, but a short time. Ma-ma kore ari, sometimes it is so.

Ma, n. A demon, evil spirit, devil. Ma-dō, infernal doctrines. Ma-jutsu, devilish arts, sorcery. Ma-kai, the region where evil spirits dwell.

Ma. Just, true; perfectly, exactly. Ma ni ukuru, to take to be true, — to believe. Massakasama, exactly upside down, exactly reversed. Ma-nomuke, face turned exactly upward. Ma-kigashi, exactly east.

Ma, adv. Yet, still, more. Ma hitotsu, one more. Ma sukoshi, a little more.

Maa. Exclam. of entreaty or satisfaction. Maa yoroshii, well, that will do.

Mabara, adv. Dotted, scattered, not close together. Ame ga — ni furu, the rain fell in scattered drops.

Mabayu, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Dazzled, overpowered by too strong a light.

Ma-bi, (aida no hi), n. Intervening, or intercurrent day.

Mabiki, -ku, -ita, t. v. To thin out, to make less close, crowded or numerous. Ko wo —, to commit infanticide.

Mabisashi, n. An eye-shade, the front-let of a helmet.

Mabishishi, n. Time, or measure in music.

Maboroshi, n. A phantom, optical illusion.

Mabu, n. A mine from which ore is dug.

Mabu, n. A paramour, lover.

Mabuchi, n. The edges of the eye-lids.

Mabuka-ni, adv. Eyes deeply shaded, or set deep in the head.


Maburi, -au, -tta, t. v. To sprinkle over, to smear, daub.

Mabushi, -su, -ta, t. v. To sprinkle over, to smear, daub.
Mabushi, -ki,-ku, a. Dazzling, overpowering by too strong a light.

Mabuta, n. The upper eyelid.

Machi, n. A street, a town, a ward.

Machi, n. A gore let into a garment.

Machi-tsutsu-tta, i. v. To wait, to stay, to expect, look for. Machi-au, to wait for each other, to wait by appointment. Machi-akasu, to wait the whole night, to wait until morning. Machi-awaseru, to wait for another by appointment. Machi-kakeru, to lie in wait for, to watch for. Machi-kaneru, to wait impatiently, for hard to wait for. Machi-kurasu, to wait the whole day, or any indefinite time; to live waiting for. Machi-mokeru, to get ready in expectation of, to be prepared for and wait. Machi-tsukeru, to lie in wait for, to watch for. Machi-ukeru, to wait and receive, to wait for the coming of any one, as guests; to await, to expect. Machi-wabiru, to wait anxiously for, or in loneliness; to long for the coming.

Machi-ai, n. A waiting house, public-houses in which persons wait for, or meet with, each other by appointment.

Machi-bugiyō, n. Mayor of a city.

Machi-buse, n. Lying in wait, or in ambush.

Machi-dōi-ki-ku, a. Long in coming, long delayed, seeming long deferred, waiting impatiently.

Machigai-au-tta, i. v. To mistake, to miss, to err, to be different, to be at fault, to blunder.

Machigai, n. Mistake, error, fault, blunder, miss.

Machi-gai-sho, n. A town hall or office where public business is transacted.

Machigaye, -ru-ta, i. v. To mistake, miss.

Machi-machi, a. Many and different, various, diverse.

Machiu, n. Mox vomica.

Ma-chitto, adv. Just a little, but a little.

Machi-ya, n. The houses in a street or town.

Mada, adv. Still, yet; with a neg. verb, not yet. Mada konu, not yet come. Mada hayai, yet early, too early.

Madaki, (imada akasaru, n. Early, before daylight, beforehand, already.

Madara, a. Spotted, dappled, marked with different colors.

Madarui, -ki-ku-shi, a. Tardy, slow, dilatory, taking time, tedious.

Madashimo. Still, yet, rather, better, preferable.

Made, post-pos. To, until, till, even to, as far as to.


Madoi-ō-otta, i. v. To be led astray, to wander from the right way, to err, to be deluded, misled, beguiled, bewildered, perplexed.

Madoi, n. Delusion, error, illusion, deception.

Madoi-ō-otta, i. v. To make up a loss, to indemnify, to make good, to pay as surety.

Madoi-ki-ku-shi, a. Long, prolix, spun out, tedious.

Madoi, n. Sitting in a circle, or ring.

Madoka, n. Round, circular.

Madori, n. The arrangement of rooms in a house, plan of a house.

Madoroi-ki-ku-shi, a. Slow, tardy, procrastinating, dilatory, tedious.

Madoromi-mu, i. v. To doze, to browse, fall into a short nap.

Madowashi-su-ta, i. v. To lead astray, cause to err or wander from the right way; to delude, beguile, mislead, deceive.

Madzu, adv. First, in the first place; however, still. Madzu yoroshii, however it will do.

Madzui-ki-ku-shi, a. Disagreeable or unpleasant to the taste, nasty.

Madzumotte, adv. First, in the first place.

Madzushii-ki-ku-shi, a. Poor, destitute, needy.

Madzushisa, n. The degree, state or condition of poverty.

Magai-a-ū-tta, i. v. To imitate or resemble, simulate, to be confounded with.


Magai-Kawa, n. A kind of oiled paper, made in imitation of leather, stamped and ornamented with various patterns, used for making tobacco pouches, wallets, etc.

Magaki, n. A fence made of bamboo.

Magama-gashii-ki-ku, a. Unfortunate, unlucky.

Magane, n. Iron.

Magao, (makoto no ko, n.) A sincere countenance, a straight face, a full face.

Magari-su-ta, i. v. To be bent, crooked, not straight; morally crooked, perverse, depraved.

Magari, n. A bend, corner.

Magari-gane, n. A carpenter’s square.
MAGARIKADO, n. The bend or corner of a road.

MAGARIMICHI, n. A crooked road.

MAGASHIRA, n. Inner canthus of the eye.

MAGAWASE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To imitate, counterfeit, or cause to resemble, to make like.

MAGAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To make in imitation, to counterfeit, simulate.

MAGE, n. The Japanese cue.

MAGE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To bend, to crook; to do reluctantly, to do though averse or loath to do.

MAGE-MONO, n. Round boxes, such as pill-boxes, made by bending wood.

MAGETE, adv. Reluctantly, unwillingly, averse or loath to do.

MAGIRAKASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To cause to be indistinguishable or undistinguishable; to obscure, hide, to conceal, mystify, disguise.

MAGIRAWASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Imitating, counterfeiting, or resembling the appearance, form, or manner of something else; disguising; confused, obscure.

MAGIRE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be indistinguishable or undistinguishable, because of being like, or resembling something else; to be confounded with, blended with. Magire-komu, mingled, concealed, or disguised with other things so as to be undistinguishable.

MAGIRE, n. Disguise, concealment, mistake, error, obscurity. - nashi, no obscurity.

MAGIRE-MONO, n. A thing made in imitation of a genuine article, counterfeit; a spy.

MAGIRI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To tack or beat, as a ship sailing against the wind.

MAGIRI-GAWARA, n. The keel of a ship.

MA-GIVA, n. Just on the point of time when one is about to do anything, the time near or bordering on any event.


MAGO, n. One who leads or attends on a pack-horse.

MA-GOKORO, n. True, sincere, without deception or hypocrisy.

MAGO-MAGO, adv. Moving about in a confused or perplexed manner.

MAGO-NO-TE, n. An instrument in the shape of a child's hand, used to scratch the back with.

MAGOTSUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To move about in a confused, uncertain, or perplexed manner; not knowing what to do.

MA-GUCHI, n. The front dimensions of a house.

MAGURE, -ru, -ta, i. v. Perplexed, bewildered; to be deranged, confused. Magure-komu, to be greatly perplexed, or bewildered.

MAGURE-ATARU, n. Hit at random, hit by a chance-shot; a chance-guess.

MAGURO, n. The Bonito.


MA-GUSO, n. Horse-dung.

MA-GUWA, n. A harrow.

MAHI, (shibireru). — suru, to be numb, paralyzed, devoid of feeling or sensation.


MAHO, n. A sail squared to the wind.

MA-HO, n. Sorcery, magic arts, conjuration. — tsukai, a conjurer, sorcerer, magician.

MAI, a. Every, each. Mai ini, every day. Mai-mai, every time, often. Mai-mai, often, frequently.

MAI, -au, -ita, t. v. To dance or move the body to music.

MAIBA, n. A reel.

MAI-BITTO, n. A dancer.

MAI-FUKU, n. An ambush. — suru, to lay in ambush.

MAI-GINE, n. An implement used for pounding grain in order to clean it.

MAI-GIRI, n. A drill.

MAI-GO, n. A child that has wandered away from home, lost child. — fuda, a ticket attached to children, having their parents' name and place of residence inscribed on it, so that when lost they may be restored to their homes.

MAI-HADA, n. The inner bark of the hi no ki, used as oakum for caulking boats.

MAIKAI, n. The Rosa rugosa.

MAI-KAZE, n. A whirlwind.

MAI-KIYO. — suru, to specify, enumerate.

MAI-KO, n. A dancing girl.

MAI-MAI-MUSHI, n. A small insect which moves about on water.

MAI-MAI-TSUBURA, n. A snail.

MAI-NAI, n. A bribe. — wo tsukau, to bribe.

MAIRADO, n. A door made with crosspieces of wood at narrow intervals.

MAIRASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To present, to give or send to a superior, to offer to the Kami.

MAIRI, -ru, -ita, i. or t. v. To go, to come, to go to a temple for worship; to take, (as food, but only when speaking of others); also an auxiliary verb, same as Yuku, = can, or neg. cannot.
MAI-su, n. A hypocritical or avaricious priest.

MAJ, n. A south-west wind.

MAJ-kku, a n.g. affix to verbs, having a future or dubitative meaning. Lu-majiki koto, a thing that should not be said.

MAJ-kshi, ki-ku, a. Close by, near in space, time, or relation.


MAJIME. Grave, sober, serious in manner.

MAJINAI, au-tta, t. v. To charm, to bind by a spell; to exorcise, bewitch.

MAJINAI, n. A charm, spell, enchantment.

MAJIRAI, n. Friendship, fellowship, intimacy.

MAJIRU, ru-tta, i. v. To be mixed, mingled, alloyed, blended together; to be confused.

MAJIRI, n. External canthus of the eye.

MAJIRUKAI, ku-ita, i. v. To wink, to blink.

MAJIRUKAI, t. v. To associate, to be intimate, keep company with, to be, friendly with; mixed, mingled together.

MAJIRAI, n. Intimacy, friendship.

MAJIRMU, ru-tta, t. v. To mix, mingle, blend together, to confuse.

MAKAGE, n. Eye-shade.

MAKANAI, au-tta, t. v. To furnish provisions, provide food, to board, to purvey, to furnish with lodgings, or accommodations.

MAKANAI, n. Board, entertainment, food, provisions. — kama, the person who boards or furnishes food to others, a purveyor, a butler, steward. — riyo, expense of board. Hom-makanai, full board. Han-makanai, half board.

MAKARI, ru. To go, return, take leave, to die.

MAKASE, ru-tta, t. v. To commit to the will or disposal of another, to leave, to trust, to give in charge, to entrust.

MAKASHI, su-tta, t. v. To cause to lose in a game or contest; to defeat, conquer, beat, vanquish.

MAKASHI, su-ta, caus. of Maki. To cause another to sow, or sprinkle; to cause another to wind, or bind.

MAKE, ru-ta, i. v. To lose in a game or contest, to be defeated, conquered, vanquished, to give up, to yield; to cheapen, to lessen the price; to be easily affected by, susceptible of.

MAKE-iro. The appearance of defeat, signs of giving way.

MAKE-kachi, n. Lose and win, defeat or victory.

MAKE-oshimi, n. Extenuation, or palliation made for being defeated; dislike to be out-done by others.

Maki, n. Firewood.

Maki, n. A kind of fir tree.

Maki, n. The numeral for volumes of a book.

MAKI, n. Pasture ground for horses, a park, game preserve, pasture land.

MAKI-koi, ita, t. v. To sow, to sprinkle, scatter. MAKI-chirasu, to scatter about, to sprinkle about, to squander.

MAKI-koi, ita, t. v. To wind around, to turn round; to bind, to roll up, to curl. MAKI-ageru, to roll up. MAKI-kayesu, to roll or wind in an opposite direction, or by reversed turns, to unroll. MAKI-komu, to roll or wind one thing within another. MAKI-tsukeru, to bind one thing to another by winding many turns of thread around them.

MAKI-amu, n. A seine.

MAKI-fude, n. A pencil having the hair secured to the handle with thread.

MAKI-gami, n. Paper used for letters, kept in long rolls.

MAKI-gari, n. Hunting by surrounding a large district, and gradually driving the animals to the centre.

MAKI-jiku, n. The round stick on which pictures are rolled.

MAKI-mono, n. Pictures that are kept rolled up, not hung up; roll of silk.

MAKI-roku, n. A capstan, windlass, pulley.

MAKI-tabako, n. A cigar.

MAKI-warai, n. A bundle of straw used as a target.

MAKI-wari, n. An axe used for splitting fire-wood.

MA-kei, n. Gold lacquered. — shi, a person who paints gold lacquer.

MAKI-zwe, n. Implicated, or involved in trouble through the offence of another. — ni au, to be involved.

MAKKAI, a. Deep red.

MAKKAKU. True, or perfectly square.

MAKkō. Directly over the head.

MAKKURA. Very dark, pitch dark.

MAKUKURO. Deep black.

MAKOMO, n. A kind of rush, used in making coarse bags and mats.

MAKOTO, n. Truth.

MAKOTO-ni, adv. Truly, really, indeed, sincerely; correctly.

MAKOTORASHI, -ki-kku, a. Truth-like, having the appearance of truth, specious, plausible.

MAKOTOSHIYAKAN, adv. Making a show.
of truth, having the appearance of being true, plausibly, speciously.

**Maku**, n. A curtain.

**Makura**, n. A pillow.

**Makura-biyôbu**, n. A small screen placed near the bed.

**Makura-ye**, n. Obscene pictures.

**Makuri**, n. A purgative medicine much used in children’s complaints.

**Makuya**, n. A tent.

**Mama**, n. State, condition, manner, way.

**Mama**, n. Boiled rice.

**Mama**, n. A wet-nurse.

**Mama-chichi**, n. Stepfather, foster-father.

**Mama-goto**, n. Children’s tea party, played with wooden cups and saucers.

**Mama-haha**, n. Stepmother, foster-mother.


**Mam-ben** (*michi amaneshi*). Everywhere, all over.

**Mambiki**, n. A shoplifter, thief, pilferer.


**Mame**, n. The small blister formed on the hands or feet by hard work or badly fitting shoes.

**Mame**. Honest, virtuous, strong, robust, hale, healthy; active, busy.

**Mame-maki**, n. The ceremony of scattering parched beans about the back-rooms of a house to drive out evil spirits, on the last evening of the old year.

**Ma-metsu**. Defaced, marred, obliterated.

**Mameyaka**, a. Robust, hale, active, prompt, quick in doing, faithful, constant.

**Mamezô**, n. A juggler.

**Mamige**, n. The eyebrow.


**Mamiye**, *yuru*. To go to see, have an audience with, to meet or visit; only used of persons of high rank.

**Mamiye**, n. An interview, meeting or audience with a person of high rank.

**Mamiyeshimi**, *mu*, To cause to visit, to introduce.

**Mamakku**, n. A silk curtain, hung before the door of persons of high rank.

**Mam-man**, adv. Spreading far and wide, as the ocean.


**Mamma-to**, adv. Well, readily, easily; without impediment or difficulty.

**Mamorase**, *ru-, ta*, caus. of *Mamoru*. To order or cause another to protect, watch, or guard.

**Mamori**, *ru-, tta*, t. v. To guard, to watch, keep, defend, protect, preserve, take care of; to rule over.

**Mamori**, n. Guarding, watching, protection, defence, keeping, care; charm, amulet. *Mamori-bukuro*, a bag in which charms are kept and worn around the neck. *Mamori-katana*, a small sword or dirk, carried secretly to defend one’s self.

**Mampachi**, n. A lie.

**Mampitsu**, n. Miscellaneous writings.

**Mampuku**, n. A full stomach.

**Mampuku** (*yorodzu no satvari*). Ten thousand blessings.

**Mamuki**. Directly opposite.

**Mamushii**, n. The name of a poisonous snake, a viper.

**Man.** Ten thousand, a myriad; all, every. — *ni hitotsu*, ten thousand to one; if, peradventure.

**Manabashi**, n. The chop-sticks used in dressing fish.

**Manabi**, *bu-, nda*, t. v. To learn, to practice, to imitate.

**Manaita**, n. A board for cutting or cleaning fish on, a chopping-block.

**Manajiri**, n. The external canthus of the eye.

**Manako**, n. The eye.

**Mane**, *ru-, ta*, t. v. To do like, to imitate, mimic, mock, copy after, to ape, personate.

**Mane**, n. Imitation, mimicry, copying after, personation.

**Maneki**, *ku-, ita*, t. v. To beckon, to call, invite. *Maneki-atsumeru*, to call together, to invite to assemble.

**Manekii**, n. Beckoning, invitation.

**Manekii**, n. The lever by which the reeds of a loom are raised and lowered.

**Mangachi**. Wanting all that one sees, greedy and selfish.

**Man-gatsu**, n. The full-moon; the tenth month, or full time of utero-gestation.

**Man-guwan**, n. The completion of the time set apart for making a vow or prayer.

**Man-ni-ai**, *au-, tta*, i. v. To suit, to do, to answer the purpose, to be in time, to hit the opportunity.

**Man-ni-ai**, n. A kind of plain wall-paper.

**Man-ni-awase**, *ru-, ta*, t. v. To cause to suit, to make do, or answer the purpose.

**Man-ichi**, adv. Ten thousand to one;
if, providing that, supposing, should there be.

**MAMHŌJU, n.** A round ball representing a pearl, held in the hand of Buddhist idols.

**MANYO, n.** A round cake made of wheat flour and cooked by boiling, a dumpling.

**MAN-ki, n.** Arrogance, pride, haughtiness. — *suru,* to be arrogant, proud.

**MAN-KIN-TAN, n.** The name of an anogynie pill.

**MAN-KIYÔ-FU, n.** A convulsive disease of children.

**MAN-Naka, n.** The centre, middle.

**MAN-NEN-GAMI, n.** A thick kind of paper varnished and used as a slate.

**MAN-NO-ATARI, adv.** Before one's eyes, in one's presence.

**MAN-RIKI, n.** A windlass, capstan.

**MANROKU.** Level, even, horizontal.

**MAN-SAKU, n.** A full or abundant crop.

**MAN-SEI.** Chronic. — *kiushô,* chronic inflammation.

**MAN-SHIIN, n.** Arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

**MANSOKÔ.** Adhesive plaster.

**MANUKARE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To escape, avoid, evade; to be pardoned.

**MAN-NUKE, n.** Blundering, missing the time and occasion. — *me,* stupid fellow, dunce.

**MAN-NUKI,-ku,-ita, t. v.** To take anything from between others where there are too many, or too close together, to thin out.

**MAN-NURUI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Slow, dilatory, idle.

**MAN-YETSU.** Full of joy, perfect happiness.

**MAN-ZA, n.** Whole assembly.

**MAN-ZAI (yorozu no toshi), n.** Ten thousand years, used in congratulating others; also, strolling ballet singers and dancers, who go about at the beginning of the new year.

**MAN-ZARA, adv.** Not wholly, not entirely,—always used with a negative. — *waruku mo nai,* not as bad as might be.

**MAN-ZOKU.** Fully or completely satisfied, complete, perfect. — *ni omo,* to feel satisfied.

**MÀO, n.** The flax from which grass cloth is made.

**MA-OTÔKO, n.** A paramour, a lover.

**MAPPADAKA.** Stark naked.

**MAPPIRA, adv.** Earnestly, importantly. — *gomen kudasare,* earnestly beg you to excuse me.

**MARA, n.** The membrum virile.

**MARE, a.** Rare, strange, uncommon; scarce, extraordinary. *Mare-mare,* seldom, rarely. *Mare-ni,* seldom, rarely.

**MARI, n.** A ball, foot-ball. *Te-mari,* hand-ball.

**MARÔBU, bu, -nda, i. v.** To fall and roll over.

**MARÔKASE, n.** A round ball.

**MARÔTO, n.** A guest, visitor.

**MARU, n.** A circle; the name given to the different divisions of a castle; a title, or name for ships, for swords, or the Japanese flag.

**MARU-BACHI, n.** A kind of bee.

**MARU-BON, n.** A round tray.

**MARU-DE, adv.** Wholly, entirely, altogether.

**MARU-HADAKA, n.** Stark naked.

**MARU-GOSHI, n.** Going without the sword, unarmed.


**MARUME,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To make round.

**MARUMERO, n.** The quince, Cydonia vulgaris.

**MARU-NE, n.** Sleeping in one's clothes.

**MARU-NOMI, n.** A round chisel, or gouge.

**MARU-NOMI, n.** Swallowing whole. — *ni suru.*

**MARUSA, n.** The degree of roundness.

**MARUTA, n.** A round log.

**MARU-TOSHI, n.** A whole year.

**MASAGO, n.** Sand.

**MASAKA, adv.** Directly, straightforward, immediately, positively. — *no toki,* the critical time.

**MASAKARI, n.** A broad axe.

**MASAKI, n.** The Evonymus japonicus.

**MASAME, n.** A small green bean.

**MASAME, n.** The straight grain of wood.

**MASAME, n.** Before one's eyes.

**MASANAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Improper, wrong, unbecoming.

**MASANAI, adv.** Near in time or action, just, almost, about, exactly.

**MASASHI,-ki,-ku, a.** True, real, certain, sure, positive.

**MASATSU, n.** Friction, attrition.

**MASATSUCHI, n.** Soil that has not yet been worked, virgin-soil.
Masa-vume, n. A true dream, a dream which comes to pass.
Masegaki, n. A fence made of bamboo placed upright.
Ma-shaku, n. Proportion, measure.
Mashi-su-ta, t. v. To increase, to augment, to add to, to make greater.
Mashi, adv. Better, preferable.
Mashi-mashi-su, i. v. To dwell, to sit, used only of the Mikado and Kami.
Mashin, n. Measles.
Massakasama, adv. Upside-down, headlong.
Massaki, adv. The very first, the foremost.
Masse, (su ye no yo). n. Last times, or ages.
Masshikura-ni, adv. Riding furiously.
Masshomen, n. Directly in front.
Massugu, a. Straight, not crooked, direct.
Masu, n. A wooden box used as a measure for liquids, or grain, etc., a box used at the angles of water-pipes.
Masu, n. A salmon (?)
Masugata, n. The space between the outer and inner gates of a castle.
Masui, n. Anodyne, narcotic, anaesthetic. — suru, to be narcotized, or in a state of anaesthesia. Masui-zai, narcotic medicine.
Masukagami, n. A large mirror.
Masu-kaki, n. A stick used in leveling the top of a measure.
Masu-masu, adv. More and more, still more, increasingly.
Masume, n. Measure.
Masurao, n. A strong and fearless man, a hero.
Mata, adv. Again, likewise, moreover, also. — oide nasare, come again. Mata-mata, again and again, repeatedly.
Mata, n. The crotch of the legs, a crotch, fork.
Mataburi, n. A hook used at fires, or to catch thieves with.
Mata-donari, n. Next neighbor but one.
Mata-gai, n. Buying second-handed.
Mata-gari, n. Borrowing at second-hand.
Matagari-ru-tta, i. v. To sit, or stand astride of anything, straddling, bestriding; to span, as an arch; to extend across.
Matage-ru-ta, t. v. To step over or across, to straddle, to sit across.
Matagi-gu-ida, t. v. To straddle, to step over.
Matagura, n. The crotch, groin.
Mata-itoko, n. Second cousin.
Matase-ru-ta, t. v. To cause another to wait.
Matatabi, n. The Trochostigma polygama.
Matataki-ku-ta, t. v. To wink, to flicker as a candle, to twinkle. Mata-taku-ma, in a twinkling, in an instant.
Mata-uke, n. A second security or bondsman, one who is surety for a surety.
Mata-wa, conj. Again, besides, moreover, furthermore, likewise.
Mate, n. The solenensis.
Mato, n. A target.
Matoba, n. A place for target-shooting.
Matoi, n. A kind of ensign made of paper and carried at fires.
Matoi-bitta, i. v. To twine around, to wind around, coil around, to wrap round with clothes, to clothe, array, enrobe. Matoi-tsu-ku, to twine around, wind around, coil round.
Matomari-ru-tta, i. v. Assembled together, collected, gathered.
Matome-ru-ta, i. v. To collect, to gather together, to assemble, bring together.
Matomo, adv. Right aft, directly astern, also; directly towards one, or in front.
Matoware-ru-ta. To be twined around, encircled, as by a vine.
Matowari-ru-tta, i. v. Twined around, wound around, encircled, coiled around.
Matsu, n. Fine powder.
Matsuchi, n. Loam, good soil.
Matsudai, n. Future ages, latest generations.
Matsugane-kô, n. A kind of pomatum used for the hair.
Matsu-go, n. The end of life, the time just before death.
Matsuhodo, n. Pachima.
Matsu-ji, n. A branch temple, a temple which is an offshoot from a honji, or main temple.
Matsu-mushi, n. A kind of cricket.
Matsurai-ô, t. v. To wear, to put on, as clothes; to clothe.
Matsuri-ru-tta, t. v. To offer sacrifices, to worship, to celebrate religious services.
MATSURI, n. A religious festival, or celebration, a fête.

MATSURIGOTO, n. Administration of public affairs, government. — wo suru, to govern, to administer public affairs.

MATSURAI, -su, i. v. To submit, become subject, yield to authority.

MATSU-take, n. A kind of edible mushroom.

MATTADANAKA, n. The centre.

MATTAI-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Whole, complete, entire, perfect; sound; gentle. Mattaku suru, to complete, make perfect. — uma, a sound horse.

MA-UTSUMUKI, n. Face directly downward. — ni taoreru, to fall with the face to the earth.

MAWARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To go round, to turn round, to revolve, circulate, rotate, spin round, whirl.

MAWARI, n. A turn, revolution; circumference; a period of seven days, in taking medicines. Mi no —, the clothing.

MAWARI-AWASE, n. Luck, fortune.

MAWARI-BAN, n. A watch, in which each one takes his turn.

MAWARI-DOI,-ki,-shi,-ku, a. Round about, circuitous, not direct, prolix, lengthy, tedious, dilatory, slow.

MAWARI-DORO, n. A lantern with a revolving shade.

MAWARI-GUWAI, n. A meeting, or party which meets at different places in turn.

MAWARI-MAWARI-NI, adv. By turns.

MAWARI-MICHI, n. A circuitous road.

MAWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To turn, to turn round, to wheel, whirl, spin, to circulate.

MAWASHI,-su,-ta, (caust. of Mai). To make dance. Saru wo —, to make a monkey dance.

MAWASHI-MONO, n. A spy.

MA-WATA, n. Floss silk.

MAWATASHI, n. The cross strips on which laths are tied for plastering.

MA-YAKU, (shibire-gusuri), n. Narcotic medicines, anaesthetics.

MA-YAKASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cheat, deceive, to hoax, to gull.

MA-YAKASHI, n. One who obtains money by cheating, or trickery; a knave, juggler, cheat, swindler.

MAYe, n. Before, front, former, previous; proper quantity, portion, or share. Chawan jūnin maye, tea-cups for ten men.

MAYe-BA, n. The front or incisor teeth.

MAYe-BI, n. Day before, previous day.

MAYe-BIRO-NI, adv. Beforehand, previously.

MA-VE-dARE, n. An apron.

MA-VE-GAMI, n. The forelock of hair.

MA-VE-GARI, n. Drawing money before it is fully due.

MA-VE-KADO, n. Former or previous thing.

MA-VE-KAKE, n. An apron.

MA-VE-KARI, n. A kind of hoe.

MA-VE-KATA, adv. Before, previously.

MA-VE-KIN, n. Advance-money, earnest-money, or the money paid in advance.

MA-VE-MOTTE, adv. Beforehand, previously.

MA-VE-OKI, n. Anything said as an introduction, prelude, or preface to the main subject.

MA-VE-USHIRO. Before and after, before and behind, front and rear.

MA-VE-WATA, n. Money paid beforehand, earnest-money, bargain-money.

MA-VOI,-å,-tta, i. v. To be bewildered, confused, perplexed; infatuated, lost, given up to.

MA-VOI, n. Perplexity, bewilderment, maze.

MA-YOKE, n. Anything that will keep off evil spirits.

MA-VORI, n. The hard mucus which collects about sore eyes.

MA-YORU, n. Midnight.

MA-YOWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To delude, mislead, beguile, to lead astray, to charm, fascinate.

MA-YU, n. The eyebrows. Mayu-ai, the space between the eye-brows. Ma-yu-dzumi, ink used for blacking the eye-brows. Mayu-gashira, the end of the eye-brows near the nose. Mayu-ge, the hairs of the eyebrows. Mayu-hake, a brush used in powdering the face. Mayu-shiri, the outer end of the eyebrow.

MA-YU, n. Silk-worm’s cocoon.

MA-YUMI, n. The Evonymus thumbergianus.

MAZE,-ru,-tta, t. v. To mix, mingle, blend, to adulterate.

MAZE-KAYESHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To speak ironically, to confuse or bewilder.

ME, n. The eye; vision. — no tama, the ball of the eye.

(2.) The teeth of a saw; grater, or file; the furrows cut on a millstone.

(3.) The joint or seam where two things, as paper or boards, are united.

(4.) The meshes of a net; the space between the threads of anything woven, or between the sticks of a basket.

(5.) The grain or veins of wood.

(6.) The graduated marks on a weighing-beam, on a measure, or on a ther-
mometer; the marks on dice, the squares of a checker-board.

(7.) Used to specify or particularize; as, *Ichi-ban-me*, the first one; *Nido-me*, the second time; *Mikka-me*, the third day.

(8.) After contemptuous epithets; as, *Yatsu-me; Koitsu me*.


Me, n. A bud,—of a leaf or flower, a sprout, or young shoot. *Kino me gederu*, the trees are budding.

Me, n. A kind of edible sea-weed.

Me-AKASHI, n. A spy, secret policeman.

Me-AZET, n. The object, aim, purpose, design, intention; also that to which one looks for help or direction.

Me-AWASE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To give in marriage, to give to wife.

ME-BAIJKI, n. Leonurus sibicricus; motherwort.

ME-BARI, n. Pasting paper over a crack or joint.

ME-BATAKI, n. Winking, flickering, twinkling.


ME-BAVE, n. A sprout, a young shoot.

MEBUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To bud, sprout.

ME-BUN-RYÖ, n. Judging of the weight, or measure of anything by the eye.

ME-DACHI,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To attract attention, to be conspicuous, to be showy, gay.

ME-DABA, n. A very small kind of freshwater fish.

ME-DAKE, n. A kind of bamboo.

ME-DAMA, n. The ball of the eye.

ME-DAKU,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Eyes tired or fatigued by looking.

ME-DASHI, n. Sprouting, germinating.

MEdATAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Anything which attracts observation, or the eyes of others; showy, gay.

MEDE, MEZURI, i. v. To love, admire, to be fond of.


MEDOGNI, n. Divining sticks.

ME-DÔRI, n. Admission into the presence of, or interview with, a superior officer.

MEDZURASHI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Rare, unfrequent, unusual; singular, strange, extraordinary, remarkable, curious, odd. *Medzurashiku nai*, not strange.

MEDZURASHISA, n. Rareness, singularity, strangeness.

MEGA, n. A female deer, a doe.

MEGAKU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To single out, to keep the eye on, to mark, notice.

ME-GAMI, n. A female divinity, a goddess.

MEGANE, n. Spectacles.

MEGANE-SHI, n. An optician.

MEGAKU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To be broken, crushed, to be deeply affected by.

MEGUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To show kindness, to pity and aid, to do good to, bestow blessings.

MEGUMI, n. Kindness, blessings, beneficence, mercies, grace, benevolence, good will, favor.

MEGUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To bud, to sprout.

MEGURASHI,-su,-ta. To make go round, to turn, to cause to circulate, revolve; to revolve in the mind, ponder over, to set a going.

MEGURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To go round, to revolve, circulate, to rotate; to go or travel about. *Meguri-au*, to meet each other when away from home.

MEGURI, n. Turn, round, revolution, circuit, rotation; vicinity; catamena.

MEGUWASE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To wink at, to give a signal by winking.

MEGUWASE, n. Hinting, or giving a signal by winking.

ME-HASHI. — *ga kiku*, quick to perceive, thoughtful, attentive. — *ga kikana*, careless, heedless.

MEI, n. Name; famous, celebrated, renowned, eminent, illustrious. — *ba*, a celebrated horse. — *butsu*, a famous article. — *i*, an eminent physician. — *ka*, an illustrious house or family. — *ken*, a famous sword. — *saku*, an article made by a celebrated maker. — *saw*, a famous product of the soil, or of manufacture. — *hitsu*, a famous penman. — *sho*, a celebrated place.


MEI-DÔ, n. Hades, the invisible world, region of the dead.

MEI-DÔ, (nari ugo), — *suru*, to send forth a sound and shake.
MEI-fuda, n. A label or ticket bearing the name of the article.

MEI-haku, a. Clear, plain, evident; just, honest, open, frank, fair, candid; above-board, without concealment. *Banji — ni suru ga yoi, it is best to be honest in everything.*

MEI-isha, n. An oculist.

MEI-ju, -tsuru, -ta, t. v. To command, order, give instructions to a servant, to decree.

MEI-ju, -tsuru, -ta, t. v. To engrave, or inscribe.

MEI-jitsu, (miyō-nichi,) adv. To-morrow.

MEI-kan, (akirakanaru kagami,) n. The clear mirror, = just balance, just judgment.

MEI-MEI, pron. Each one separately, each by himself, each and all, every one.

MEI-NICH, n. The day of the month, or year in which a person's death is commemorated.

MEI-ru, -tsuru, i. v. To be given up to drink, or drunkenness.

MEI-sai. — ni, minutely, particularly.

MEI-shi, (na-kotoba,) n. A noun, or substantive.

MEI-shu, (chikai no nushi,) n. The person set up as chief, leader, or head of a company, whom they swear to obey.

MEI-tei. Intoxicated, drunk.

MEI-waku, n. Trouble, embarrassment, perplexity, quandary, annoyance.

MEI-yaku, n. An oath, covenant, agreement.

MEI-yo, n. Good reputation, high esteem, honor, renown.

MEI-jika, n. A doe.

Meffjirushi, n. A sign, mark, signal, beacon.

MEKADO, n. Sharpness of sight or perception. — ni torareru, to be marked, singled out, or detected. — wo tsukeru, to detect or mark.

MEKAGO, n. An open-worked basket.

MEKAKE, n. A concubine, mistress.

MEKAKUSHI, n. Blind-men's buff, a board-screen, the blinds of a bridle.

MEKAO, n. Expression of the face or eye; grimace, or signs made by the eye or face.

MEKARI, -ru, -shi, t. v. To be weary of looking at.


MEKASHI, -ru, -ta. To make a foppish or dandyish appearance; to put on the appearance of, to make a show of.

MEKATA, n. Weight.

ME-KIKI, n. Expert in judging of the qualities of any work of art, or of silk, tea, etc. *Mekiki-sha,* a connoisseur, an inspector.

MEKKANCHI, n. Blind of one eye, a one-eyed person.

MEKKI, n. Plated with gold. — wo suru, to plate with gold.

MEKKIRI, adv. Exceeding, very. — samukunatta, has become very cold.

ME-KUBARI, n. Overseeing, superintending, or watching many things.

MEKUBASE, n. Winking or making signs with the eyes.

MEKUGI, n. A rivet.

MEKURA, n. A blind person.

ME-KURAMASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To blind hoodwink, to cheat, impose upon.

ME-KURAMASHI, n. A juggler, one who performs sleight of hand tricks.

MEKURA-uchi, n. Striking, or shooting at random.

MEKURI, n. A kind of game played with cards.

MEKURI, -ru, -tsuru, i. v. To peel off, strip off, tear off, to uncover.

MEKURI-FUDA, n. Playing cards.

ME-KURUMEKI, -ku, i. v. To be light-headed, dizzy, vertiginous, giddy.

ME-KUSO, n. Gummy discharge from the eyes.

ME-MAGIRE, -ru, -tsuru, i. v. To have the sight confused, blurred, or indistinct, as by too strong a light.

ME-MAGURUSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Troublesome, annoying, as children by noise and running.

ME-MAI, n. Dizziness, vertigo, giddiness.


MEM-BO, n. A veil.

MEM-BÔ, n. A wooden rolling-pin.

MEM-BOKU, n. (fig.) Face, countenance, — ga nai, to be out of countenance, ashamed, crestfallen. — wo ushinai, to lose face, to be humiliated, mortified. — wo kodokosu, to put in countenance, to encourage.

MEMESHI, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Woman-like, womanish, feminine, weak, timid.

MEMMA, n. A mare.

MEM-MITSU. Fine in texture; minutely, particularly; carefully.

MEMOSEN, n. Chloroform.

MEM-MOTO, n. Near the eye; the expression of the eye.

MEMPI, (tsura no kawa), n. The skin of the face; fig. the face, countenance, — wo kaku, to be ashamed, to be put out of countenance.

MEM-PUKU, n. Clothing made of cotton.
MEN

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MEN, n. A mask.

MEN, (kao), n. The face, surface. Ichiy, the whole surface. Nin-men, a human face. Kai-men, the surface of the ocean. Ji-men, the face of the ground. Men-men, each one, every one. Men-so, physiognomy. Mendan, talking face to face. Men-tei, the features or form of the face.

MEN, (nengu), n. Tax on the products of the farm.

MENARE, -ru, -ta, i. v. Used to, or accustomed to seeing anything, to know by sight.

MEN-CHI, n. Land exempted from taxes.

MEN-DO. Troublesome, difficult, irksome, requiring time and care.

MENDORI, n. A female bird, a hen.

MEN-NEKO, n. A female cat. — no sanyo, mental arithmetic.

MENJI, -dzuru, -ta, t. v. To allow, excuse, forgive, exempt; to remit, dispense with; abate, as punishment; remove from office.

MEN-JO, n. A written permit, a license; diploma, commission.

MEN-KEN. To be dizzy, giddy, light headed, to be salivated.

MEN-KIYO, n. Permission, sanction, certificate, license; a diploma. — suru, to permit, authorise.

MEN-NO, n. Agate.

MEN-NO-KO-ZAN, n. Reckoning by counting on the fingers; mental arithmetic.


MEN-RIU, n. Food made of wheat flour.

MEN-SEN, n. A cotton rug.

MEN-TEI, n. Cotton velvet.

MEN-TSU, n. A wooden box carried by beggars, for keeping food in.

MEN-YO, n. A sheep.

MEN-YO-NA, n. Strange, bewildering, astonishing, surprising.

MEN-0, n. Male and female.

MEN-OPOVE, n. Memory of something which one has seen.

MEN-ONI, n. The person who is blindfolded in blindman’s buff.

MEN-OTO, (juku), n. Husband and wife.

MEFFARIKKO, adv. Face to face, spoken of two persons talking together alone.

MEPPDO. Unreasonable, absurd, exorbitant, outrageous. — na yatsu, a desperado. Memri, outrageous, preposterous, monstrous, absurd.

MERI, n. Deficiency in weight or quantity.

MERIKOMI, -nu-nda, t. v. To be deficient in weight or quantity; to cave in, to indent.

MERIYASU, n. Any knit work; gloves; the name of a tune.

MERO, n. A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

MERSAME, -ru, -ta, t. v. To awake from sleep, to come to one’s self, to have one’s eyes opened.

MERE, -ru, -ta, pass. of Meshi. To be called, sent for, summoned, ordered; to wear, to put on, to dress.

MERSHIZI, n. A net with fine meshes.


MESHU, -su, -ta, t. v. To call, send for, summon, cite, to order.

MESHU, -su, -ta, t. v. To wear, to put on dress, to dress.

MESHUGARI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To take food, to eat.

MESHU-AGE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To take away, take possession of, seize, to levy, to confiscate.

MESHUATSUME, -ru, -ta, t. v. To call or summon together.

MESHUBUMI, n. A subpoena, a written summons, or citation.

MESHUDASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To call forth, to call out into public service, to appoint to office.

MESHUGUSHI, -su, t. v. To take along with, as servants or attendants.

MESHUHANASARE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be expelled from office, to have one’s estate or salary taken away.

MESHU, n. A blind person.

MESHUJO, n. A written summons to court, a subpoena.

MESHKAKAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To appoint to office, to take into service.

MESHUMONO, n. Clothes.

MESHUMORI, n. Hotel servant girls.

MESHUSONE, n. The first dressing in the Kaminshimo, or clothes of ceremony.

MESHIKATA, n. Inferiors, persons of low rank.

MESHITAKI, n. A cook.

MESHITORI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To arrest, to seize, as a criminal; apprehend.

MESHITSUKAI, n. A servant.

MESHITSURE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To call along with, as a servant or attendants.

MESHUIDO, n. A prisoner, criminal.

MESHIVOSE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To summon or call together, to call near.

MESHOKAKI, -ku, -ta, (or meso wo kaku), i. v. To prepare to cry, to be on the point of crying.

MESSO. Outrageous, extravagant, exorbitant, atrocious.
MESSHI,-suru,-ta, (hiroriburu,) i. v To
die, to finish, to perish, to destroy, ex-
terminate.
MESU, n. Female of birds, or animals.
MESU-Osu, n. Male and female; gen-
der.
ME-TATE, n. A saw-sharpener, a repair-
er of the teeth of a grater, or of mill-
stones.
METCHA, n. The marks left on the face
by small-pox; confused, disordered, jumbled
together.
METE, (migi no te,) n. The right-hand.
METE-ZASHI, n. A dagger worn in the
belt on the right side.
METORI,-ru,-tla, t. v. To marry a wife.
METSUBO, n. The orbit of the eye.
METSUBO, n. Destruction, ruin.
METSUBURU-DAKE, n. A puff-ball the
dust of which is poisonous to the eyes.
METSUBUSHI, n. Anything thrown into
the eyes to cause blindness.
METSUKE, n. A public censor, or spy.
METSUKI, n. The expression of the eye.
METTA. Reckless, indiscriminate, heed-
less, thoughtless, random.
METTA-NI, adv. Carelessly, heedlessly,
without just cause or reason; used in
a negative sentence, with the meaning of seldom, infrequent, rarely. — naT, not often, seldom. — konai, seldom comes.
ME-YAMI, n. Sore eye, disease of the
eyes.
ME-YANI, n. A gummy or mucous dis-
charge from the eyes.
MEYASU-BAKO, n. A box placed before
the gate of a court-house into which
petitions or complaints are thrown by
any one.
MEYASU-GAKI, n. A summons or writ-
ten citation to parties in a suit to appear
before the magistrate.
MEYASU-GATA, n. The magistrate or
judge who tries a lawsuit.
MEZAMASHI, n. Awakenings from sleep.
— tokei, an alarm clock.
MEZAMASHI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Awaking the
attention, wonderful, astonishing, app-
palling.
ME-ZASHI, n. A small fish dried by
stringing them on a stick passed through
the eyes.
ME-ZASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To fix the eyes
on, to aim for, to direct the attention
to.
ME-ZATOI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Easily awak-
ened, not sleeping soundly.
ME-ZAWARI, n. In the way of the eyes,
obstructing the view, offensive to sight.

MIZO, n. The eye of a needle.
MI, n. A shallow basket used for clean-
ing rice.
MI, n. Fruit, seed, nut; anything pro-
duced by a tree, grass, etc. — wo nu-
su-bu, to bear fruit.
MI, n. The body; person, one's self;
station or condition of life; the blade of a sword or knife; the body of a box
or cup, in distinction from the lid; flesh, meat.
MI. Three.
MI, per. pron. I,—only used by su-
periors in speaking to inferiors. MI-dono,
we. On mI, you,—used in speaking to
inferiors.
MI, n. The snake, one of the twelve
calendar signs. MI no toki, ten o'clock
A.M. MI no tsuki, the fourth month.
MI. A term of honor or respect prefixed
to words relating to the Kami or Mi-
kado.
MI. A prefix, meaning deep, great; as,
MI-yuki, a deep snow.
MI, n. Taste, flavor; a numeral for
medicine. BI-mI, pleasant taste. Sam-
mi, sour. IchI-mI no mono, a friend, one of the same mind or party.
MI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To see, look at, per-
ceive, to feel; with other verbs has the
meaning of trying, attempting, endea-
vor. Tabe te mite kudasare, taste and see what it is like. Miyaku wo miru,
to feel the pulse. Nete mite mo nera-
renai, he tried to sleep but could not.
Shite miru, to attempt or try to do.
MI-AGARI, n. — suru, to be irritated,
angry, provoked.
MI-AGE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To look up at.
MI-AI, n. Secretly getting a look at.
MI-AKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To be tired of
looking at, to loathe the sight of.
MI-ATE, n. Example, rule, copy.
MI-AWASe,-ru,-ta, t. v. To look out
for, to look and ascertain, to see about;
to leave off, let be, cease; to look at
each other.
MI-AWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To join to-
gether in marriage.
MI-AYAMACHI,-tsu,-ita, t. v. To mis-
take in seeing, to see incorrectly.
MI-Ba, n. The looks, show, appearance.
MI-BAYE, n. Growing wild, as a plant,
or growing from the seed.
MINHII, n. Selfishness, self love.
MI-BUN, n. Place, social position; con-
dition, rank, or station in life.
MI-BURI, n. Carriage, deportment, man-
ers, action or motion of the body,
gesture.
MI-BURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To imitate, as-
sume the part of, as in a play; to ge-
ticulate, to deport one's self.
Mi-buri, n. Shaking, trembling or
shivering of the body.
Michi, n. A road, way (fig.), the right
way, truth, principles, doctrine, teach-
ing, duty, office, function, art. — no
be, side or vicinity of a road. — no
ki, a road-book or journal of one's
travels. Michi-nori, length of a road,
journey. Michi-shirube, a way-mark,
a guide. Michi-sugara, while in the
road.
Michi-etsuru or ru-ta, i. v. To be full,
fill up or occupy the whole extent,
to be complete.
Michi-bata, n. The side of a road.
Michi-dzure, n. Fellow traveler, com-
panion on a journey.
Mi-chigaye, ru-ta, i. v. To see and
mistake, or not know, not to recog-
nize.
Michi-gusa, n. Sporting or playing by
the way, loitering.
Michi-hi, n. Ebb and flow of the tide.
Michi-keake, n. The waxing and wan-
ing of the moon.
Michi-michi, adv. While in the way, or
on the road.
Michi-shiiki, ku, a. Full, filled.
Michi-shiwo, n. Flood tide.
Michi-suji, n. The line of a road, pub-
luc ways.
Michi-watari, ru-tta. Filling every
place, spreading over.
Mi-dame. One's own interest, self-in-
terest.
Midanuki, n. The name of an animal.
Midara-na, n. Acting disorderly, or
contrary to propriety, order or rule;
arbitrary.
Midare, ru-ta, i. v. Disturbed, disor-
dered, thrown into confusion, excited
to tumult, agitated.
Midare, n. Disturbance, excitement,
disorder, confusion, tumult.
Midare-iri, ru-tta, i. v. To enter in
confusion or tumultuously, to go in
helter-skelter.
Midare-ri, adv. Disorderly, arbitrarily,
irregularly; not in accordance with
law, order, propriety, or custom.
Midashi, su-ta, t. v. To derange, throw
into disorder, to disturb the regular
order, to break down, confuse, to de-
prave, corrupt.
Mi-dashi, su-ta, t. v. To find by look-
ing for, to discover, desory.
Mi-date, n. Appearance calculated to
strike the eye, or arrest attention;
show, display, looks.

Mi-dokoro, n. Something noticeable, or
worthy of observation, remarkable.
Midori, n. Green color.
Midori-go, n. An infant.
Midoro. Smeared over with; as, Chi-
midoro, smeared with blood. Ase-mi-
doro, covered with sweat.
Midzu, n. Water.
Midzu-abi, n. Bathing with cold water.
Midzu-abura, n. The oil made from
rape-seed.
Midzu-age, n. Unloading goods from a
ship or boat.
Midzu-ai, n. The junction of two
streams of water.
Midzu-ame, n. A kind of syrup or jelly
made of malt.
Midzu-asagi, n. A light blue color.
Midzu-bana, n. Mucous discharge from
the nose, as in catarrh.
Midzu-bare, n. A watery swelling, drop-
sical swelling.
Midzu-buki, n. The Euryale ferox.
Midzu-bukure, n. A water-blister, bleb,
or vesicle.
Midzu-bukuro, n. The air bladder of
fishes.
Midzu-bune, n. A vat, trough, or box
for holding water; a water-boat, or a
boat which supplies ships with water.
Midzu-cho, n. A land register, or re-
cord containing charts, plans, the qual-
ity, ownership and rate of taxes, of all
the land held by the peasantry.
Midzu-deppo, n. A squirt, syringe.
Midzu-dokei, n. A clepsydra.
Midzu-dori, n. A water fowl.
Midzu-fuki, n. A utensil for watering
plants, a watering-pot.
Midzu-gaki, n. A picket fence.
Midzu-giwa, n. Edge of the water.
Midzu-gori, n. Cleansing the body with
water, as in some religious ceremonies.
Midzu-gusa, n. Grass, or weeds growing
in the water.
Midzu-guwashi, n. Fruit.
Midzu-hiki, n. A fine cord of white and
red color, 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 open-
ing an embankment.
Midzu-imo, n. Chicken-pox.
Midzu-ire, n. A vessel for holding wa-
ter.
Midzu-iro, n. A light blue color.
Midzu-jaku, n. A rod, or line for mea-
suring the depth of water, a log.
Midzu-kagami, n. Water used as a mir-
ror.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Midzu-Kage, n.</th>
<th>The shadow of anything in water, or reflection of water.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Midzu-Kake-Ron, n.</td>
<td>A quarrel or dispute in which each recklessly incriminates the other.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kame, n.</td>
<td>A water jar.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kane, n.</td>
<td>Quicksilver, mercury.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kara, pers. pron.</td>
<td>By or of one's self; it may mean, myself; yourself, himself, herself, according to its connection.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kin, n.</td>
<td>A bribe or present made to one from whom a favor is expected.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kasa, n.</td>
<td>The volume or quantity of water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Ke, n.</td>
<td>Moisture, dampness.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kemuri, n.</td>
<td>The mist which rises from water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Koshi, n.</td>
<td>A filter.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kuguri, i-v, i-ta, i. v.</td>
<td>To dive under water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kuroi, n.</td>
<td>Adjusting one's clothes.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kusa, n.</td>
<td>An exzematous eruption about the mouth of children.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Kusai, -ki, -ku, a.</td>
<td>Raw or fresh taste; insipid, lukewarm; unfeeling, false-hearted, insincere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midzu-Midzu-To, adv.</td>
<td>Fresh and beautiful; having a fresh, young, and unfaded look.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Mono, n.</td>
<td>A fluid, liquid.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Na, n.</td>
<td>A kind of greens.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Nawa, n.</td>
<td>A line used in leveling or measuring ground.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Nomi, n.</td>
<td>A cup for drinking water. — hiyakusho, a farm-laborer.</td>
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<td>Midzu-No-Taru, n.</td>
<td>Smooth, shining, and beautiful,—like the surface of water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-No-Te, n.</td>
<td>The supply of water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Noto, n.</td>
<td>One of the ten calendar signs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midzu-Nowe, n.</td>
<td>One of the ten calendar signs.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Nuki, n.</td>
<td>A drain for draining off standing water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Ochi, n.</td>
<td>The pit of the stomach.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Saki, n.</td>
<td>A ship's pilot.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Sashi, n.</td>
<td>A pitcher.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Seki, n.</td>
<td>A dam.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Shime, n.</td>
<td>A female servant.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Suji, n.</td>
<td>A vein of water, as in digging for a well; currents in the ocean.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Sumashi, n.</td>
<td>An insect which moves about on the surface of water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Ta. n.</td>
<td>Rice-fields which are alsoways wet and boggy, and which cannot be drained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Midzu-Tade, n.</th>
<th>Water-cress.</th>
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<td>Midzu-Tama, n.</td>
<td>Crystal, or quartz; also, drops of water or spray.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midzu-Tamari, n.</td>
<td>A puddle of water.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Tame, n.</td>
<td>A rain-tub, a cistern for holding water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midzu-Toru-Tama, n.</td>
<td>Crystal, quartz.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Umi, n.</td>
<td>A lake.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Umi, n.</td>
<td>The pustules of small-pox.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Ya, n.</td>
<td>A seller of water, a washstand.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Yoke, n.</td>
<td>A breakwater, or any structure for defending the banks of a river against the current.</td>
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<td>Midzu-Zeme, n.</td>
<td>Torture by water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migaki, ku, i-ta, i. v.</td>
<td>To make to shine, to polish, burnish, to rub up; to brighten; to refine, purify, make more elegant.</td>
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<td>Migaki, n.</td>
<td>Polishing, burnishing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migaki-Ko, n.</td>
<td>Polishing-power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gamaye, n.</td>
<td>Posture, or position of the body, as in fencing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gara, n.</td>
<td>The kind or quality of person—either physically or socially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gatera, adv.</td>
<td>While looking at. Shibai wo mi-gatera mono wo kai ni yuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gatte, n.</td>
<td>One's own convenience or pleasure, self-indulgence, selfishness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gawari, n.</td>
<td>Taking the place of another, a substitute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migi, n.</td>
<td>Right; aforesaid, above-mentioned, — no te, right hand. — no ho, right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migiri, n.</td>
<td>A stone pavement, or wall; the right; time, period of time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi-Giwa, n.</td>
<td>Edge of the water, shore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migo, n.</td>
<td>The stem on which the grains of rice grow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi-Gomori, n.</td>
<td>Pregnant, with child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Goroshi, n.</td>
<td>Letting one die without rendering assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migoto, a.</td>
<td>Beautiful, handsome, pretty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Gurushii, -ki, -ku, a.</td>
<td>Ugly, offensive to the eyes, homely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migushi, n.</td>
<td>The hair of the head. — oroshi, one who shaves the head and retires from public life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Haba, n.</td>
<td>The width of a dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Hadzushi, su, -ta, i. v.</td>
<td>To overlook, miss seeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Hakarai, au, atta, i. v.</td>
<td>To judge of, or estimate by the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Harashi, su, -ta, i. v.</td>
<td>To look at a prospect or distant objects from a height.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mi-harashi, n. A wide or extensive view, a parapet.

Mi-hari,-ru-ita, t. v. To look out and watch what is passing, to stare.

Mi-hari, n. A look-out, or station-house.

Mi-hiraki,-ku-ita, t. v. To discover, lay open, or disclose something concealed.

Mi-ire,-ru-ta, t. v. To charm, bewitch, fascinate.

Mi-iri, n. The bearing of fruit, the quality of the fruit, the crop.

Mi-itoko, n. The grandchild of a cousin, a third cousin.

Mi-jikai, -ki, -ku, -ski, a. Short, not long.

Mi-jikame,-ru-ta, t. v. To shorten, abridge.

Mi-jikasa, n. The shortness, the length.

Mi-jimai, n. Dressing, attiring, adorning the face and head,—in the manner of women.


Mi-jimak, n. Looking after or minding only one's own interests.

Mi-jin, n. Fine dust, smallest particle, a mite, a piece.

Mi-jiroki,-ku, i. v. To shrink back in fear, to draw back, to flinch, to start in alarm.

Mi-juku. Not yet ripe; imperfect in learning, or skill; green, inexperienced.

Mi-kado, n. The Emperor.

Mi-ka-dzuki, n. The moon as seen on the third day, new moon.

Mi-kagiri,-ru-tta, i. v. No longer able to endure the sight of, no longer willing to see, to discard.

Mi-kake, n. Appearance, looks.

Mi-kake,-ru-ta, t. v. To lay eyes on, to see, to meet.

Mi-kake-daoshi, n. Anything different from what it appears, false or deceptive appearance.

Mi-kan, n. An orange.

Mi-kata, n. A friend; one of the same army, side, or party, our side.

Mi-kawashii,-su-ta, t. v. To exchange glances, to look at and recognize.

Mi-kay,-ru-ta, i. v. To look back, look behind; to change the object of one's admiration for something else.

Mi-kayeshii,-su-ta, t. v. To regard again with favor something which one had rejected or disliked.

Mi-ken, n. The space over the nose between the eyebrows.

Mi-ki, n. Sake offered to the Kami.

Mi-ki, n. The trunk of a tree.

Mi-ki, n. Seeing and hearing.

Mi-kirenu. 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.

Mi-kiri,-ru-tta, i. v. To settle in one's mind to see no more.

Mi-kiwame,-ru-ta, t. v. To decide on, settle in one's mind, take good aim at.

Mi-keka. The third day of the month, three days.

Mi-kei (hisokana hakarigoto). A secret plot, conspiracy.

Mi-kkuwai (hisokani atsumaru). A secret meeting.

Mi-ko, n. A woman who pretends to hold communication with the gods and the spirits of the dead, and to tell fortunes; a fortune-teller, witch.


Mi-ko. Three strands. — ito, thread of three strands.

Mi-ko, n. Triplets.

Mi-komi, n. Opinion, judgment, estimate, view, supposition; shape or form as taken in by the eye.

Mi-komi,-mu-nda, t. v. To see into or perceive clearly, to reckon upon, estimate.

Mi-konashi,-su-ta, t. v. To run down, depreciate, disparage, detract.

Mi-koshi, n. The sacred car, in which the mirror, the paper, or the idol, which represents the Kami, is taken out in processions and festivals.

Mi-koshi,-su-ta, t. v. To look over anything intervening; to foresee, to perceive future events.

Mi-koto-nori, n. An order or command of the Mikado. — suru, to command.

Mi-kose, n. Inquiring of a witch or fortune-teller. — wo suru.

Mi-kubi, -ru-tta, t. v. To despise, contempt.

Mi-kubiru, -ru-tta, t. v. To despise, contempt.

Mi-kubiri, -ru-tta, t. v. To despise, contempt.

Mi-kudari-han, n. A bill of divorce,—so called from its being always written on three lines and a half.

Mi-kudashi,-su-ta, t. v. To look down; to despise, look down on, contempt.

Mi-kudesu, n. Rubbish floating in water.

Mi-kui, n. Divining sticks, used in temples to learn the mind of the Kami.

Mi-kusa, n. Sea-weed; any grass growing in water.

Mi-magai,-au, or 5, t. v. To mistake one thing for another, to confound different things.
MIMAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To console with, to make a visit of sympathy to one in trouble.
MIMAI, n. A visit of friendship, condolence, or sympathy.
MISHI, n. Best-looking, the prettiest.
MAWARI,-ru,-atta, t. v. To go about looking, to go around on watch, to look around.
MAWARI, n. Looking around, going around as a watchman.
MAWASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To look around.
MIME, n. The countenance, face.
MEGURI,-ru,-atta, i. v. To go about looking.
IMADA (aken), n. Before the dawn of day.
MIMI, n. The ear; the selvedge of cloth, list.
MIMICHU,-ku, a. Attentive to business; active or diligent in one's business, industrious.
MIMI-DARAI, n. A basin with ears,—to lift it by.
MIMI-DARE, n. A discharge of pus from the ears.
MIMIZU, n. A red earth-worm.
MIMIZUKU, n. A kind of owl.
MIMIGAKUMON, n. Learning acquired by the ear.
MIMIGANE, n. Ear-ring, ornaments worn in the ear.
MIMIKAKI, n. An ear-pick.
MIMIKOSURI, n. Whispering in the ear.
MIMIKUSO, n. Ear-wax.
MIMISHI, n. A deaf person.
MIMITABU, n. The lobe of the ear.
MIMITAKE, n. A mushroom which grows from the trunk of a dead tree.
MIMOCI, n. Conduct, behavior, deportment; pregnancy.
MIMPARI, n. Soldiers from the common people; militia.
MIMUKI, n. Looking towards. — mo sedsu, would not even look towards him.
MIA, (tami), n. The people. Min-ka, the houses of the common people. Min-sei, people, a democratic government.
MINA, n. A kind of river-shell, like the Eulima.
MINA, adv. All, everything, the whole. Mina-mina, all, everyone, the whole. Mina-sama, all of you.
MINADZEKI, n. The sixth month.
MINASHI, n. Letting anything pass without noticing, seeing but taking no notice of.

MINEGARE, n. Drowning one's self. — wo suru, to commit suicide by drowning.
MINAGI, n. A kind of water plant.
MINAGIRI,-ru, i. v. To rise and swell, as waves; to surge.
MINAGIWA, n. Water's edge.
MINAGORO, n. Putting all to death, extermination by the sword.
MINAKAMI, n. The head-waters, fountain-head, source, origin.
MINAKUCHI, n. The openings made for water to flow out of, as in the banks of rice-fields or ponds.
MINAMI, n. The south.
MINAMOTO, n. The fountain-head, the head or source of a river.
MINASHI, su-ta, t. v. To look over again, in order to find or correct.
MINARAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To look on and learn, learn by seeing.
MINARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To get used to seeing, to be accustomed to anything by often seeing it.
MINARI, n. The dress, clothing, deportment.
MINASHI, n. Fancy, whim, freak, caprice of the sight.
MINASHI, n. An orphan.
MINASOKO, n. The bottom of water, of the sea, or river.
MINATO, a. Harbor, port, or mart.
MINAWA, n. The foam of water.
MINE, n. A mountain peak, ridge of a mountain.
MINIKU,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Ugly, homely, hard or difficult to see.
MINO, n. A rain-coat made of hemp.
MINOGASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To see but let pass; to overlook, to take no notice of.
MINOKORI,-ru,-ta, i. v. Remaining over unseen, overlooked.
MINOKOSHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To leave unseen, to overlook.
MINOMUSHI, n. A small kind of worm; a mob or rising of the farmers against the government.
MINORI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To bear fruit; to head, or ear, as grain.
MINORI, n. The bearing of fruit, the heading, caring of grain, the crop.
MINCHI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To see through the future and comprehend coming events, foresee, to see through.
MINUSA, n. Paper hung up in a Miya.
MIO, n. A channel in shallow water through which a boat or ship may pass.
MIOGUI, n. A graduated post planted in shallow water to show the height of the tide, or mark the channel.
Mio-jirushi, n. A buoy or post for showing the channel.

Mi-okuri, ru-tta, t. v. To see off, to accompany one who is leaving to the door.

Mi-omo, n. Pregnant, with child, high in rank or authority. — ni narun, to be with child.

Mi-otoshi, su-ta, t. v. To look down from a height.

Mi-osame, n. The last look.

Mioshi, n. The bow of a ship.

Mi-otoshi, su-ta, t. v. To overlook, miss seeing; to reject or cast out of sight.

Mi-oyobi, bu-nda, t. v. To get to see, to attain to the seeing of.

Mippu, n. A paramour, secret lover.

Mi-rai, (kitaradzu). Not yet come, the future, the future state, future tense.

Mirare, ru-ta, pass. of Mi, to be seen. Miraren, cannot be seen.

Mi-ren, (imada neradzu). Not yet incurred, matured, hardened, or trained; undisciplined, inexperienced; unpractised, not yet hardened into stoicism, indifference, or insensibility; raw, green; having qualms, or scruples.

Miren rashii, ki-ku. Tender-hearted, not hardened or stoical; like a green, inexperienced person.

Mi-rin-shu, n. A kind of sweet wine.

Miri, n. A kind of edible sea-weed.

Mirucha, n. A yellowish-green color.

Mirugai, n. A large kind of clam.

Misago, n. A fish-hawk.

Mi-sai, a. Minute, particular. — ni, minutely, particularly.

Misaki, n. A cape.

Misao, n. Chastity, virtue, or fidelity of a widow to her deceased husband.

Misao, n. A boat pole.

Mise, ru-ta, t. v. To make or let see, to show, exhibit, to expose, to cause to suffer.

Mise, n. A shop; a store; a prostitute house.

Mise-biraki, n. Opening or setting up a store or shop.

Mise-birakashi, su-ta, or mise-jirakasu, t. v. To show, or display anything in order to excite desire; to tantalize.

Mise-kake, n. Doing anything merely for appearance or show; pretending. — mono, a pretender, hypocrite.

Mise-kake, ru-ta, t. v. To make to resemble, to imitate, simulate, counterfeit, pretend to.

Mise-mono, n. A show, exhibition.

Mise-shime, ru-ta, t. v. To exhibit or show to others as an example or warning.

Miseshime, n. Showing as a warning or example.

Mi-shiri, ru-tta, t. v. To know by sight.

Mi-shirizoki, ku-ta, i. v. To retire, to withdraw, to quit.

Mi-shō, n. Raised from the seed,—as a tree or plant.

Mi-shō, n. A smile.

Mi-shō. Not yet alive, not yet born. — i-zen, before birth.

Miso, n. A kind of sauce made of beans.


Misoka, n. The thirty day of the month, or last day of the month.

Misokao, n. A lover, paramour.

Mi-sokonai, au-ta, t. v. To mistake in seeing, to see incorrectly.

Mi-some, ru-ta, t. v. To see for the first time.

Mi-sora, n. The sky.

Mi-sore, ru-ta, t. v. To have an indistinct recollection of having seen a person; to forget having seen a person.

Misosazai, n. The wren.

Misyaku, n. A steward, butler.

Misu, n. A window or door shade made of fine strips of bamboo.

Misuborashi, ki-ku, a. Poor and dirty in appearance, ragged, shabby.

Misudzu, n. A small kind of bamboo like stiff grass.


Misugoshi, su-ta, t. v. To look at in passing, to think about the future.

Mi-sukashi, su-ta, t. v. To look through, to see through, penetrate, discern, to foresee, foreknow.

Mi-sumashi, su-ta, t. v. To mark, to notice, to see and make sure of.

Misumu-su, adv. While looking at, before one’s eyes.

Mi-sute, ru-ta, t. v. To look at and let alone; to see and not mind, turn away from, to give over, abandon.

Mitai, ki-ku, a. Wish to see, desirous of looking at.

Mitama, n. The soul, spirit.

Mitarashi, n. A pool or trough where worshippers at a Miya wash their hands before worshipping.

Mitashime, ru-ta, caust. of Michi. To order or cause another to fill, to cause to abound.

Mi-tate, ru-ta, t. v. To see one off on a journey; to choose, select; decide on, to diagnosticate.
| MIT-ru-ta, i. v. | To fill, to occupy the whole capacity. |
| MITOCHÔ, n. | A curtain hung before the altar in a Bud. temple. |
| MI-TODOKÉ, ru-ta, t. v. | To ascertain, or find out, to detect, discover. |
| MI-TÔRE, ru-ta, t. v. | To see and fix in the memory, to mark, to take particular notice of. |
| MITOMONAI, ki-su, a. | Disagreeable to look at, unfit to be seen, ugly, unseemly, indecent. |
| MI-TÔRE, ru-ta, i. v. | Enchanted, captivated, charmed with. |
| MI-TÔSHI, su-ta, t. v. | To look through, to see through the future, foresee, anticipate. |
| MI-TÔ, n. | Three. |
| MI-TÔ, n. Honey. |
| MI-TÔ, a. Secret, hidden, mysterious. |
| MI-TÔ-ji, a secret. MI-TÔ-mitsu, secretly, privately. |
| MI-TÔ-BACHI, n. | A honey-bee. |
| MI-TÔ-BAI-KAI, n. Illicit trade, smuggling. |
| MI-TÔGANA, n. | A tripod, used for burning incense. |
| MI-TÔGI-gu-ida, t. v. | To contribute money to assist a poor person, to support. |
| MI-TÔGI, n. | Tribute, tax. |
| MI-TÔGO, n. | Triplets; also, a child of three years old. |
| MI-TÔ-GUSOKU, n. | The three utensils—a flower-stand, candlestick, and incense pot which stand on the altar in front of a Bud. idol. |
| MI-TÔKE, ru-ta, t. v. | To detect, to discover, to find out, to watch, descry. |
| MI-TÔKE, n. | The gate of a castle where a guard is stationed, a watch. |
| MI-TÔ-KUCHI, n. | Harelip. |
| MI-TÔKURAI, Ñ-ttta, t. v. | Try and make do, or answer the purpose. |
| MI-TÔMA, n. | The Edgeworthia papyrifera; a three pronged fork. |
| MI-TÔUME, ru-ta, t. v. | To fix the eye, to stare, gaze. |
| MI-TÔ-JÔ, n. Bee’s wax. |
| MI-tsu, n. Secret or illicit connection, fornication. |
| MI-UCHI, n. Kindred, relations. |
| MI-UOGEKI, n. | Movement of the body. |
| MI-UKE, n. | Buying or redeeming a person out of servitude. — tegata, a certificate of redemption. — kane, redemption money. |
| MI-WAKE, ru-ta, t. v. | To discriminate, to discern, distinguish between. |
| MI-WASURE, ru-ta, t. v. | To forget having seen, or how anything looked. |
| MI-WATAASHI, su-ta, t. v. | To look across, look over. |
| MI-YA, n. | The dwelling of the Mikado; the title of the children of the Mikado. Hime-miya, a princess. Ni no miya, the second son. MIYU-sama, a child of the Mikado. Ichin no —, the most famous miya of each province. |
| MI-YABI, a. | Refined in taste, style, or manner; polite, polished, elegant, classical, genteel. |
| MI-YABI-MIYÅKA, a. | Genteel, refined, polite, polished, elegant. |
| MI-YABURI, ru-tta, t. v. | To see and lay open, as something hidden; to explain, reveal, disclose. |
| MI-YA-DZUKAYE, n. | Servants employed in the service of the Mikado. |
| MI-YAGE, 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 that place. |
| MI-YAKO, n. | The imperial city, capital. |
| MI-YAKU, n. | A blood-vessel, the pulse. |
| MI-YAKU-MORI, n. | The keeper of a Miya. |
| MI-YARI, ru-tta, t. v. | To let see, permit to see. |
| MIYU, ru-ta, pass. or pot. of Miyu. | Can be seen, to appear, be visible, can see. |
| MI-YU, n. | Doing anything for show or appearance; display, ostentation, affectation. |
| MI-YU-KA-ZARI, n. | Ostentation, display, show. |
| MI-YU-SUKI, ku-ita, i. v. | To be-seen through, transparent. |
| MI-YÔ, a. | Admirable, excellent, remarkable, wonderful. |
| MI-YÔ, n. | Mode or way of looking for anything, way of looking at or considering anything. |
| MI-YÔ-BAN, n. Alum. |
| MI-YÔ-BAN, n. To-morrow evening. |
| MIYÔ-BATSU, n. Divine retribution, or punishment. |
| MIYÔ-CHÔ, n. To morrow morning. |
| MIYÔ-DAI, n. A substitute, representative, deputy, proxy. |
| MIYÔ-GÅA, n. The Zingiber mioga. |
| MIYÔ-GÅ, n. | The providence or benefactions of heaven, grace; the benefactions of superiors; gratitude. Iochi-miyô-
ga no hito, one whose life is saved from great danger. — shiranu, ungrateful.

Miyō-gō, n. Name; title, appellation.

Miyō-go-nichi, adv. The day after to-morrow.

Miyō-ji, n. The surname.

Miyō-jo, n. The planet Venus.

Miyō-kuwan, n. Officers who have the management of Hades.

Miyō-Miyō-go-nichi, adv. Two days after to-morrow.

Miyō-moku, n. Name, title, designation.

Miyō-mon, n. Fame, reputation; name; show, appearance.

Miyō-nen, n. Next year.

Miyō-nichi, adv. To-morrow.

Miyori, n. Relations.

Miyō-ri, (na to ri,) n. Reputation and gain, fame and avarice.

Miyō-ri, n. The hidden or secret principle, providence, retribution; favors, or gratitude. — wo shiranai, ungrateful.

Miyō-seki, n. To-morrow evening.

Miyō-seki, n. The name and estate of a family.

Miyō-tan, n. To-morrow morning.

Mi-yuki, n. A deep snow.

Mi-yuki, n. Travelling, going,—only of the Mikado.

Mi-zame, n. Losing one's ardor, or interest in anything by seeing it, to become stale, to lose its novelty or power to please.

Mi-zen, (imada shikaradzu,) n. The future, that which has not yet come to pass.

Mizo, n. A ditch, drain, furrow, groove.

Mizore, n. Sleet.

Mi-zo-u, (imada katsuze aradzu). Never was so before.

Mo, n. A kind of skirt, or loose trousers.

Mō, n. A weight, = the tenth part of a rin, a hair in weight.

Mo, n. The period of mourning. Mochiu, during the time of mourning.

Mo-fuku, mourning clothes.

Mo, adv. or conj. Also, too, more, yet, even, any, soever.

Mō. An exclamation of doubt, perplexity, anxiety.

Mō. An exclamation of relief of mind, or satisfaction at something done or past.

Mochi, n. A kind of bread made of glutinous rice by beating it in a mortar.


Mochi, n. The fifteenth day of the month. — azuki, the full-moon.

Mochi-tsu-tta, t. v. To hold in the hand, to carry; to have, own, possess; to last, endure.

Mochi, n. The property of lasting, durability.

Mochi-age,-ru,-ta, t. v. To hold up, to lift up; to praise, to commend.

Mochi-agumi,-mu,-nda, t. v. To be tired of having or owing anything.

Mochi-asobi, n. A toy, play-thing.

Mochi-atsukai,-ō,-tta, t. v. To be embarrassed or encumbered by something which one owns or carries.

Mochi-awase,-ru,-ta, t. v. To happen to have, to have on hand, to carry with one.

Mochi-ba, n. The place one's duty requires him to keep or hold, station, place.

Mochi-gome, n. A glutinous kind of rice, of which rice bread is made.

Mochi-hakobi,-bu,-nda, t. v. To convey, transport, to carry.

Mochi,-u or -ru,-ta, t. v. To use, employ; to follow, obey.

Mochi-kitari, n. Anything which one has inherited; an heirloom.

Mochi-kitari,-ru,-tta, t. v. To carry and come, to bring.

Mochi-koshi,-su,-ta, i. v. To last over, to keep over, as from one year to another; to carry over.

Mochi-kotaye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To last, endure, hold out.

Mochi-kuchi, n. A place one is to superintend, keep, or defend; a post, station.

Mochi-kudzushi,-su,-ta, t. v. To run through with one's property or possessions.

Mochi-kusarashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To let rot or decay by long keeping, to let go to ruin for want of use.

Mochi-may e, n. Proper, peculiar, appropriate; natural or inherent quality, attribute.

Mochi-mono, n. Property, possession.

Mochi-ron, adv. Without dispute, indiscputable, unquestionable, self-evident, of course; not to mention, or speak of; indeed, but.

Mochi-tsutaye,-ru,-ta, t. v. To inherit, receive by inheritance, to be hereditary.

Modashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To refrain from speaking, to keep silent, to resist. Modashi-gataku, hard to remain silent, or resist.
MODAYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To feel pain or sorrow, to suffer, to writhe in pain or anguish, to be in an agony.

MODE,-ru or -desuru, i. v. To go to a temple for worship.

MODOKASHI,-ke,-ku, a. Uneasy because of anything being slow, tedious or tiresome; itching to do what one sees another doing slowly or badly.

MODOKI,-ku, t. v. To undo, reverse what has been done; to dislike, or have an aversion to.

MODORI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To return, go back.

MODORI, n. The barb of a hook.

MODOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To return, restore, give or send back, to regurgitate, vomit.

MODZU, n. The shrike, or butcher bird.

MODZUKU, n. A kind of sea-weed.


MOGAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To writhe, or contort the body in pain, or effort; to struggle, struggle.

MOGARI, n. Strips of bamboo used by dyers for stretching cloth while drying.

MOGARI, n. A knife, sharper, swindler, trickster.

MOGASA, n. Small-px.

MOGI,-gu,-ita, t. v. To pluck off, pull off, pick off.

MOGIDŌ, a. Cruel, inhuman.

MOGIRI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To break or pluck off, as a leaf, fruit, etc.

MÓ-GO, n. Immoral, wild, incoherent language; a falsehood.

MOGUSA, n. The leaves of a species of Artimesia used as a moxa.

MOHAYA, adv. Soon, in a little while, presently, already, with a pret. verb; with a neg. — no longer, no more.

MOJI, n. A character, word, a letter.

MOJI, n. A kind of thin, light stuff, cotton gauze.

MOJIDZURI, n. The orchid.

MOJI-MOJI, adv. Moving or twisting the body, or working the hands or feet in a bashful, uneasy or impatient manner.


MOJIRI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To twist, to knit in loops.

MOJIRI, n. An iron instrument kept at police-stations to seize offenders with.

MÔKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To gain, earn, to acquire, to get, beget, to prepare, to make, to concoct, devise, organize, form, frame.

MÔKKE-NO-SAIWAI, n. Unexpected good fortune; what at first seems to be a misfortune, but which turns out to be fortunate.

MÔKKIN, n. A kind of musical instrument.

MÔKKIYAKU, n. Confiscation of an estate.

— suru, to confiscate.

MÔKKÔ, n. A basket made of a network of rope, for carrying earth.

MÔKKÔ, n. Putchuck.

MÔKKO-FUNDOSHI, n. A breach cloth which is fastened to a string around the waist.

MÔKÔ, n. Corrosive sublimate.

MÔ-KO, n. Mongolia.

MÔKU, (kt.) n. A tree, wood, wooden.

MÔKU-ba, a wooden horse. MÔKU-butsu, a wooden image of Buddha. MÔKU-giyo, a wooden fish which priests strike in praying. MÔKU-jiki, eating the fruit of trees only, as certain Buddhist priests. MÔKU-me, the veins, or grain of wood. MÔKU-zô, a wooden image.

MÔKU. Silent. — suru, to be silent. MÔKU-moku, silently. MÔKU-nen, silent. MÔKU-rei, silent salutation. MÔKU-san, mental arithmetic, silent calculation. MÔKU-za, sitting in silence.

MÔKU-DAI, n. A commissioner, a representative.

MÔKUDZU, n. Rubbish floating in water.

MÔKUGE, n. The Althea.

MÔKURANJI, n. Name of a fruit.

MÔKU-REN, n. The purple magnolia.

BurGERIA oBOvata.

MÔKUROKU, n. An index, list, table of contents, bill, catalogue.

MÔKUROKU, n. An index, list, table of contents, bill, catalogue.

MÔKUROMI,-nu,-nda, t. v. To plan, to consider or turn over in the mind, to speculate, to devise, scheme.

MÔKUROMI, n. Plan, device, stratagem, scheme.

MÔKU-SEI, n. The Osmanthus fragrans.

MÔKU-SEI, n. The planet Jupiter.

MÔKU-TEKI, (me-ate). A dependence, reliance, trust; any thing given as security or mortgage.

MÔKU-YOKU, n. Bathing in hot or cold water. — suru.

MÔKU-ZEN, (me no maye). Before one’s eyes, in one’s presence.

MÔ-MAKU, n. The omentum.

MÔMASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of MÔM. To cause or let rub, to let another shampoo.

MÔM-BAN, n. A porter, gate-keeper.

MÔME,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be rumpled, to be mixed or crumpled; jumbled together, to quarrel.
MOME, n. Contention, quarreling, dissension.
MOMEN, n. Cotton cloth.
MOMI, v. To rub and roll between the hands, to shampoo, knead; to struggle, or make violent efforts, as in a contest. *Kiri* wo, to fret or trouble one's self about anything. Moma-ren, pass. to be rubbed, or shampooed. Momi-a, to contend or struggle together, as wrestlers. Momi-dasu, to rub and press out, to wring out, to get by hard labor or diligence. Momi-hogusu, to loosen the texture, to Bray or soften anything by rubbing in the hands. Momi-kesu, to rub out, distinguish by rubbing, or kneading. Momi-komu, to rub or work in, as a color; to scatter by rubbing as a tumor. Momi-kuaka, to break by rubbing in the hands, to crumble. Momi-o, to rub off between the hands, as dry mud from a garment. Momi-yawarage, ru, to soften by rubbing or working in the hands.
MOMI, n. A kind of red silk.
MOMI, n. The outside hull or bran of rice. — mo, unhulled rice.
MOMI-DANE, n. Seed rice.
MOMI-GARA, n. Rice-hulls, rice-bran.
MOMI-GURA, n. A rice granary, or storehouse for unhulled rice.
MOMIJI, n. The red leaves of autumn, the maple tree. — suru, to turn red, as leaves in autumn.
MOMI-SURI-USU, n. A mortar or mill for hulling rice, a hulling mill.
MOMME, n. A measure of weight, = 58.33 grams troy, also the sixtieth part of a ryo.
MOMMÔ, n. Unlearned, unable to read, ignorant, uneducated.
MOMO, n. Peach. — no ki, peach-tree.
MOMO, n. The thigh.
MOMO-DACHI, n. Hitching or girding up the hakama by tucking the skirts under the belt.
MOMO-MIKI, n. Trowsers, pantaloons, drawers.
MOMO-IRO, n. Peach-color.
MÔ-MOKU, n. Destitute of sight, blind.
MOMONE, n. The groin.
MOMONJI, n. Flesh or meat kept for sale. — ya, a meat shop, butcher.
MOMONJI, n. A spook, ghost, hobgoblin.
MOMPA, n. Cotton flannel.
MOM-PUKU, n. Clothes which have the family crest or coat of arms on them.
MON, n. A gate; outside entrance to a house or inclosure; sect, school. Mon-gawai, outside the gate.
MON, n. Badge, coat of arms, crest.
MONAKA, n. The middle, midst of; a kind of cake.
MON-CHAKU, n. Quarrel, dispute, contention.
MON-CHÔ, n. A book in which the different coat of arms and crests are registered.
MON-dô, (toi kotaye.) n. Question and answer, catechism. — suru, to question and answer, discuss, catechise.
MON-DOKORO, n. Badge, coat of arms, insignia, crest.
MONDORI, n. A basket for catching fish, a trap also for catching small animals.
MONDORI-UCHI, tsu-te, i. v. To turn heels over head, to turn a somersault.
MON-GAMACHI, n. The lintel and sill of a door.
MON-ji, n. Character, letter, word.
MON-JIN, n. A disciple, pupil, follower.
MON-JIN, — suru, to question, to interrogate.
MON-KU, n. The sentences of a composition.
MONO, n. Thing, article, matter; person, individual. — wa, to speak. — no kadzu to mo sedzu, to make light of; consider of no account.
MONO-DÔL, — ku, a. Distant, seldom seen, seldom visiting, stranger.
MONO-DOMO. Plural of Mono, things, persons.
MONO-DZUKI, n. Odd or eccentric; one fond of meddling in matters that don’t concern him. — no hito.
MONO-GANASHI, ki, — ku, a. Given to sadness, gloomy, or melancholy.
MONO-GATAI, — ki, — ku, a. Strict, temperate, exact in conduct, precise, careful.
MONO-GATARI, ru, — ta, i. v. To relate, narrate, tell.
MONO-GATARI, n. History, story, narration.
MONO-GONOMI, n. Particular in taste, and fond of good eating, fine clothes, or rare things.
MONO-GOSHI, n. Department, behaviour.
MONO-GOSHI-NI, adv. Through or over something intervening; as, — kiku, to listen through a partition. — miru, to peep across a fence.
MONO-GURUI, n. Madness, lunacy, frenzy.
MONO-GURUWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Like a
crazy or mad person, frenzied, frantic.
MONO-GUSAI,-ki,-ku, a. Lazy, indolent,
slovenly.
MONO-iir, n. Language, style or way of
speaking; talking, address; a dispute.
MONO-imi, n. Abstinence from certain
articles of food for a certain time.
MONO-iri, n. Expense, outlay.
MONO-IWAI, n. Felicitation, a celebra-
tion of some happy event. — wo suru,
to make a celebration.
MONO-KAKI, n. Secretary, clerk, writer.
MONO-KUI, n. Eating, feeding.
MONO-MANABI, n. Learning, gaining in-
struction.
MONO-MANE, n. Gesture, gesticulation.
MONO-MAYE, n. The few days before
the end of the month or quarter, when
debts and accounts are to be settled.
MONO-mi, n. Sight seeing; a look-out
place.
MONOMI, n. A spy, one who reconnoi-
tres.
MONO-MÖDE, n. Visiting a temple for
worship, pilgrimage.
MONO-MONOSHI,-ki,-ku, a. Affecting
undue importance; making much of
one's self.
MONO-MORAI, n. A beggar; a sty on the
eyelid.
MONO-NARI, n. The income or revenue
derived from the products of the soil.
MONO-NETAMI, n. Jealousy.
MONONOFU, n. A soldier.
MONONOGU, n. Military arms, and ar-
mor.
MONO-NOKE, n. The evil influence or
curse of one dead.
MONO-NUT, n. A seamstress.
MONO-OBONE, n. The memory.
MONO-ORI, n. A pantry, store-room.
MONO-OMOI, n. Thinking, reflecting,
cogitating, brooding.
MONO-OSHIMI, n. Stingy, grudging, pe-
nurious, abstemious.
MONO-SABISHI,-ki,-ku. Lonely, solitary,
pensive, forlorn.
MONO-SASHI, n. Any instrument for
measuring length, a foot measure.
MONO-SAWAGASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Given to
making a disturbance, commotion, or
noise.
MONO-SHIDZUKA, a. Quiet, still, free
from noise, or bustle.
MONO-SHIRI, n. A philosopher, a learned
man.
MONO-SUGOI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Feeling
timid, full of fear, dread, or alarm;
startling.
MONO-SUSAMAJI, -ki,-ku, n. Feeling tim-
id, easily frightened, feeling dread or
alarm.
MONO-TACHI, n. Binding one's self by
an oath to abstain from certain kinds
of food, or certain things to which one
is addicted.
MONO-TACHI, n. A knife used in cutting
cloth.
MONO-TOGAME, n. Given to scolding or
fault-finding.
MONO-UI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Lazy, indolent,
slothful.
MONO-WARAI, n. Something to laugh at,
a laughing-stock.
MONO-WASURE, n. Forgetful.
MON-SAI, n. Literary ability, literary
talent.
MON-SHA, n. A kind of silk gauze.
MON-TEI, n. A disciple, pupil, follower.
MONUEke,-ru,ta, t. v. To be superior to
all others, to be preeminent; to slip out
of, escape from.
MONUKU, n. The cast-off skin of a snake
or insect.
MON-ZETSU, n. Extreme anguish or sor-
row.
MOPPAAK, adv. The chief or most im-
portant thing, paramount; mainly, for
the most part, mostly, chiefly, princi-
plally.
MORAI,-au,ita, t. v. To receive, to ac-
cept, to get, to take.
MORAI, n. A request.
MORAI-GUI, n. Begging for something to
eat.
MORAI-NAKI, n. Affected to tears by
seeing others cry.
MORASHI,-su,ta, caust. of Mori. To
cause or let leak, to let escape, omit, or
over-look, to make known, divulge.
MORAWARE,-ru,ta, pass. of Mori. To
be received, accepted; to be received in
marriage.
MORE,-ru,ta, i. v. To leak, to leak out,
escape; to be left out, omitted or over-
looked.
MORI, n. A grove, or clump of trees, a
copse, wood.
MORI, n. A harpoon.
MORI, n. A guard, watch, keeper, guar-
dian, a nurse.
MORI,-ru,ita, i. v. To leak.
MORI,-ru,ita, i. v. To fill up, to put
into a cup, or plate, to pour into; to
draw the lines on a chequer board.
MORI, n. A leak.
MORIAGE,-ru,ta, i. v. To fill up, pile
up, heap up; to emboss.
MORIAGE, n. A heap, pile, raised or
embossed work.
MORI-KOROSHI-su-ta, t. v. To kill by poison, to poison.
MORI-MONO, n. Food offered to idols.
MORI-SODATE-ru-ta, t. v. To nurse and bring up, as a child; to act as guardian.
MORI-TATE-ru-ta, t. v. To bring or rear up a child, as a nurse or guardian.
MORI-YAKU, n. An officer who has the charge of the child of a noble, an attendant.
MORO, adv. Even, level, uniform; together; both, — ni motsu, to carry anything level or evenly. — taore, falling both together. — chikara, exerting in unison. — kata, both shoulders. Moro-te, both hands. Moro-ashi, both feet or both legs. Moro-bito, all men. Moro-ka, two-edged. Moro-hada-nugi, both shoulders bare. Moro-hiza, both knees.
MOROZI-ki-ku-shi, a. Brittle, friable, fragile, frail, weak.
MOROKE-ru-ta, i. v. To crumble, to be brittle.
MOROKO, n. A kind of small river fish.
MOROKOSHI, n. China; broom-corn.
MOROKU. Old and foolish, decrepit, childish with age.
MOROMI, n. The grounds left in making soy, used as an article of food.
MOROMI-ZAKE, n. A kind of sake, in which the rice-grounds are not separated from the liquid.
MOROMORO, a. All, every.
MOROSA, n. Brittleness.
MOROTOMO-NI, adv. All together, together with.
MOSAHIKI, n. Acting as a guide, a guide.
MÖ-SEN, n. A woollen rug, drugget.
MÖ-SETSU, n. An absurd saying, falsehood, fiction, fable.
MOSHÍ, adv. If peradventure, supposing that, in case that, it may be, whether.
MOSHÍ, n. Exclam. used in addressing or calling another.
MOSHÍ, su-ta, i. v. To speak, say, tell, call; the substantive verb, to be, to do.
MOSHÍ-GO, n. A child born in answer to prayer.
MOSHÍKUWA, adv. If, supposing that, if perchance, in case that.
MOSHÌ-MATA, adv. If, supposing that.
MOSHÌ-YA, adv. If, lest, for fear that, perchance, peradventure.
MOMO, — suru, to confiscate, seize and take forfeited goods or property, to sequester.

MOSO, n. The day’s rations of a common soldier in cooked rice, — about a quart of uncooked rice.
MOSU, n. The skirt of a robe.
MOSUTO, adv. A little more. — o agari, give me a little more.
MOTAGE-ru-ta, t. v. To lift up, raise up.
MOTARASHI-su-ta, t. v. To take or carry in the hand.
MOTARE-ru-ta, i. v. To lean on, rest against.
MOTASE-ru-ta, t. v. To lean or rest anything against. Tsuye wo kabe ni motaseru, to rest a cane against the wall.
MOTASE-ru-ta, caust. of Notsu. To make or let another carry, to cause to have or own, to make to last or endure.
MÔTÉ-AMASHI-su-ta, t. v. To be more than one is able to carry; to be beyond one’s ability; to be tired of keeping anything.
MÔTÉ-ASOBI-bu-nda, t. v. To amuse one’s self with, to sport, toy or play with.
MÔTÉ-ASOBI, n. Anything used for diversion, a toy.
MÔTÉ-ATSUKAI-su-ta, t. v. To use, to manage, to deal in; to be embarrassed or encumbered with something which one owns.
MÔTÉ-HAYASHI-su-ta, t. v. To publish, celebrate, praise, give currency to.
MÔTÉ-NASHI-su-ta, t. v. To treat, to entertain kindly or with civility, to receive as a host.
MOTO, n. The origin, beginning, the first source, fountain-head, cause; originally, formerly: house, home; you, in addressing another. — yori, from the first, heretofore. Sono-moto, you. On-moto, you. On yado-moto, your house.
MÔTÔ-DATE, n. Beginning, origin, root, first.
MOTODE, n. Capital in trade, principal.
MÔTÔDORI, n. The cue or tuft of hair, as is worn by the Japanese.
MÔTÔ-DZUKI-ku-ita, i. v. To make as a basis or foundation, to found.
MÔTOI, n. Foundation, basis, beginning, origin, cause.
MÔTO-KATA, n. The first party, original owner; first seller, or holder.
MÔTO-ME-ru-ta, t. v. To search for, to seek, to ask for, inquire after, to get, obtain, acquire, to buy.
MÔTO-NE, n. First or original cost.
MOTORAKASHI,-su,-ta, caust. of motoru. To twist, wrench.

MOTORI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To oppose, to act contrary to, conflict with, to act with contumacy or insubordination, to rebel against, resist.

MOTO-yu, n. The cord with which the cue is tied.

MOTSU (mono) n. Thing. Ban motsu, all things.

MOTSURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be entangled; to be confused, intricate, involved, embarrassed.

MOTSUYAKU, n. Myrrh.

MOTTAI, n. Affectation of importance or state above one's station; airs, haughtiness. - wo tsukeru, to put on airs.

MOTTAINAI,-ki,-ku,-shi. Profane, irreverent, impious, sacrilegious, ungrateful.

Motte, prep. With, by, by means of; because of; used also to intensify the word to which it is added.

Motte-ki,-kuru,-kita, t. v. To bring.

Motte-no-hoka, a. Unusual, extraordinary, beyond what was previously supposed or imagined.

Mottomo, adv. Reasonable, just, right, proper; used as a superlative, = most, in the highest degree.

MOYA, n. The space under the roof occupied by the roof timbers, a loft.

MOYA, n. Fog.

MOYAI,-au,-ta, t. v. To lash boats, or ships together; to be associated as partners. Moyai-bune, boats lashed together. Moyai-naowa, a rope for lashing boats together.

MOYAI-ni, adv. Together, in common, in partnership.

MOYA-MOYA, adv. Melancholy, gloomy, and troubled.

MOYASHI, Malt.

MOYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To burn.

MOYASHI,-su,-ta, caust. of Moye. To cause to sprout or germinate, to melt.

MOYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To burn. Moye-agaru, to burn up in a flame, to blaze up. Moye tatsu, to blaze up, to burn up. Moye tsuku, to take, or catch fire, to ignite.

MOYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To sprout, germinate.

MOYEGI, n. A light green color.

MOYE-kui, n. A fire-brand, a charred fagot.

MOYE-KUDU, n. Embers, cinders.

MOYE-KUSA, n. Combustible matter, anything to burn.

MOYE-SASHI, u. A firebrand.

MOYO, n. The figures dyed, embroidered, or woven in cloth; condition, state, circumstances.

MOYORI, n. Vicinity, neighborhood.

MOYÔSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To make, prepare, form, organize, make ready; to stir up, excite.

MOYÔSHI, n. Making ready, preparation, organization.

MO-zô, n. Wicked, impure, or disorderly thoughts; lascivious desires. - wo miru, to have nocturnal emissions.

MU. Contraction of Musu, six.

MU (nashi). - no, have not, without, used as a negative prefix. - ni naru, to be in vain.

MUBE-KADZURA, n. The clematis, Stauntonia hexaphylla.

MU-BIYÔ (yamai-nashi). Not sick, well, healthy.


MUCHI, n. A whip. - wo utsu, to whip - no himo, the cord on the handle.

MUCHI-DZUWAYE, n. A switch, rod.

MU-CHI (yume no uchi). In a dream, absent-minded, dreamy, visionary; fascinated, or absorbed in anything.

MUCHI-UCHI,-tsu,-ta, t. v. To whip, to flog, to lash.

MUDA, a. Useless, vain, without advantage or profit. Muda ni, uselessly, vainly, unprofitably. Muda-dzuiye, waste, useless expense. Muda-dzukai, useless expenditure. Muda-gui, an unprofitable consumer, a drone. Muda-bito, one who does not work.

MUDU-GAI, a. Itching, tickling,linging.

MUDUKARI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To be hard to please, impatient, peevish, cross.

MUDUSUKASHI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Difficult, hard to be done; troublesome.

MUDUSUKASHIJA, n. The state or degree of difficulty.

MUDU-MUDU, adv. In an idle, lazy manner, without object; tickling, itching.

MUDU-TO, adv. Mudu-to kumu, to seize each other suddenly and violently, as wrestlers.

MU-FUMETSU, n. Without judgment or discrimination, unintelligent.

MUGA (watakushi nashi). Unselfish, impartial.

MU-GAKU, n. Ignorant, unlearned, illiterate.

MU-GEI, n. Without polite accomplishments, ignorant, unlearned.

MU-GE-NI (kore yori shino nashi), adv. Nothing lower, very lowest, most vulgar; in a heedless, careless manner.

MUGI, n. Barley, wheat. Omugi, bar-
MuKi, n. The sixth day of the month; six days.
Mu-In, n. Unstamped, unsealed.
Mu-Ji, n. Plain, unfigured, as cloth.
Mu-Jihi, (awaremi-nashi). Without pity, compassion, or love.
Mu-Jin, (tsukuru koto nashi). Inexhaustible; a kind of lottery.
Mu-Jina, n. An animal something like a badger.
Mu-Jin-Tō, n. An argand lamp.
Mu-Jitsu, (makoto nashi). Untrue, false, not real. — no tsuni), innocent, not guilty.
Mu-Jō, (tsune nashi). Inconstant, mutable, changing, not lasting; evanescent, fleeting, passing away; death.
Mu-Jō, (uye nashi). Nothing higher, highest, most excellent, supreme.
Mu-Ka, n. The front, or incisor teeth.
Mu-Kabaki, n. A leather shield worn on the front of the thigh in hunting.
Mu-Ka-Bara-tatsu, i. v. To flash up in sudden anger.
Mu-Kade, n. A centipede.

MUKADZUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To loathe, to feel nausea, to be sick at the stomach.
MUKAGO, n. The fruit of the Yamamoto.
MUKAI, -au, or ō-ita, i. v. To stand with the face towards, to face, to front, to be opposite anything; to go to meet; to confront, to oppose, to be near to in time.
MUKAI, n. Meeting, calling, inviting; a messenger sent to bring or meet a person.
MUKAI-BARA, n. The pains preceding parturition.
MUKAI-BUNE, n. A boat or ship sent to meet or bring a person.
MUKAI-IRE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To go to meet and bring in, as an honored guest.
MUKA-MUKA, adv. Sick at the stomach, to feel nausea, to loathe.
MUKASHI, n. Ancient times, former ages, antiquity, a period of ten years; ancient, old. Mukashi-gatari, a story of ancient times, talking about old times. Mukashi-kata, old-fashioned, simple, honest.
MUKAWARI, n. The first anniversary of a death.
MUKAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To go out to meet or welcome, to receive or bring in, as a visitor; to call, to invite to one's house; to await or wait for; to correspond to, agree, suit.
MUKAI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To turn anything towards, to direct towards, to cause to front or point towards, to send.
MUKAI, -ru, -ta, i. v. To peel off, to lose the skin, bark, or rind.
MUKAI-KAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To face anything about, turn anything in a different direction.
MUKAI-NASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To alter the direction or frontage of anything.
MUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To skin, to peel, to strip off the bark.
MUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To turn the face towards, to front, to incline towards. In mercantile language, to be in request, or demand.
MUKI, n. The direction, frontage, aspect, exposure; request, demand; mode, manner; person, individual. Mukini, every direction, each and every person; each and every kind.
MUKI-KAI, -au, -ita, i. v. To be opposite each other.
MUKI-DASHI, -su, -ta, i. v. To peel off the skin and take out, to make bare. Mewo —, to stare.
MUKI-DASHI-NI, adv. Without concealment, in a straight-forward, open manner; above-board.

MUKI-KUCHI, n. Demand, request.

MU-KU, (kiwamari nashi). Endless, inexhaustible, eternal.

MUKO, n. Son-in-law.

MUKOBA, n. The front teeth.

MUKO-DOSHI, n. Opposite houses, opposite neighbours.

MUKOZUNA, n. The shin.

MUKO-DZURA, n. An adversary, enemy.

MUKO-GASHI, n. Opposite bank of a river.

MUKO-KAVE, n. Head wind, adverse wind.

MUKO-MIDZU. Regardless of what is before, rash, reckless, incautious, fool-hardy.


MU-KU, n. A kind of tree, the leaves of which are used by carpenters for polishing wood. Celtis muku.

MU-KUCHI, n. Silent, taciturn.

MUKU-GE, n. The soft down beneath the long hair of animals.

MUKUGE, n. The Hibiscus Syriacus.

MUKUI, yuru-tera. To requite, compensate, to repay, to retaliate, to take vengeance on.

MUKUI, n. Recompense, requital, recompensation.

MUKU-INU, n. A shaggy dog.

MUKUMEKI, ku, t. v. To crawl as a worm, to move up and down like the crawling of a caterpillar.

MUKUMI, nu-nda, i. v. To be bloated, swollen, puffed up, to be dropsical.

MUKU-MUKU, adv. Moving like the crawling of worms.

MUKURE, ru-tera, i. v. Peeled, skinned, flayed, bare.

MUKURI, ru-tera, t. v. To strip off, take off a covering.

MUKUTSUKI, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Hairy and coarse, low, vulgar and dirty.

MU-MEI, (na nashi). Nameless, without the maker’s name inscribed on it; without cause or reason.

MU-MI, (ajiwai nashi). Without taste, tasteless, insipid, dull, flat, wanting in pleasing qualities.

MU-MON, n. Without crest or coat of arms.

MUNA-ADE, n. A breast-plate.

MUNA-BONE, n. The breast-bone, sternum.

MUNA-DZUKAI, n. An uneasiness or stoppage in the chest; care, anxiety, trouble.

MUNA-DZUMORI, n. Reckoning or estimating in the mind.

MUNA-FUDA, n. A writing fixed to the ridge-pole of a house, telling when and by whom the house was built.

MUNA-GAWARA, n. The tiles laid over the ridge of a roof.

MUNA-GI, n. The ridge-pole of a roof.

MUNA-GURA, n. The breast of a coat.

MUNA-HIGE, n. The hair on the breast.

MUNA-ITA, n. The breast bone, sternum; breast-plate.

MUNA-SAKI, n. The pit of the stomach.

MUNA-SAWAGI, n. Perturbation, agitation, or commotion of mind.

MUNASHI, ku-ku, a. Empty, vacant, void, vain, naught, useless.

MUNASHISA, n. Uselessness.

MUNA-ZAN-YO, n. Mental calculation, plan.

MUNE, n. The breast, front of the chest, pit of the stomach; the breast as the seat of the affections, — heart, or mind; the important or principal point, or meaning; the design, object, intention, reasons.

MUNE, n. The ridge of a roof.

MUNE, n. The back of a sword, knife, comb.

MUNE-AGE, n. The celebration made by the workmen on completing the setting up of the frame of a house.

MUNE-KUSO, n. The feelings, spirits, temper.

MU-NEE, n. Regret, sorrow, disappointment.

MU-NI, (futatsu nashi). Not the second, the first. —mu-zan ni, pell-mell; confusedly and violently, regardless of order.

MU-NI, n. Without ability or skill, unskilful, blundering.

MURA, n. A small district of country, the subdivision of a Kóri, or county, a village.

MURA, n. Clustered, or in spots; not even, irregular, not uniform.

MURA-DACHI, n. Standing in clusters.

MURADO, n. The kidneys.

MURA-GARASU, n. A flock of crows.

MURAGARI, ru-tera, i. v. To flock together, to be clustered or grouped together, to herd, to be uneven or irregular.

MURAGARI, n. A flock, herd, drove, cluster, clump, crowd, group.

MURAGI, n. Fickle, capricious, whimsical.

MURA-KUMO, n. Clusters of clouds.

MURA-MURA, n. Townships. Broken into groups, clusters, or in separate collections.
MURA-OSA, n. The headman of a town.
MURASAKI, n. Purple color.
MURA-SAME, n. Rain falling in showers here and there.
MURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To become musty, to mould, to heat by fermenting.
MURE, n. Flock, drove, herd, crowd, band, group, company, cluster, clump, class.
MURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To flock, herd, crowd, swarm, group, cluster or band together.
MURE-ATSUMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To flock together, crowd together, to collect in swarms, or herds.
MURE-1,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be in a flock, herd, crowd, or cluster.
MURI,-kotowari nashi). Without reason, right, or principle; unjust, unreasonable; oppression, violence.
MURI-ni, adv. By force or compulsion, by violence, unjustly, unreasonably, against the will.
MURIKOSOKU, n. Without interest (of money).
MURIYO, (hakari nashi) n. Innumerable, immeasurable, infinite.
MURO, n. A room, an oven, cave, cellar, a chamber dug in the ground for preserving vegetables. Hi-muro, ice-house.
MUROKU. Without wages, salary, or support from government.
MURON, (wakimaye nashi). Devoid of reason, consideration or judgment.
MURU, (tagui nashi). Without an equal, or the like; without comparison.
MUSABORI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To covet, to desire inordinately, to be greedy of; to lust after.
MUSAI, (tsuma nashi). Wifeless, celibacy.
MUSAI. Without natural talent or ability.
MUSA,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Dirty, filthy, nasty, low, indecent, mean, vile.
MUSA-KURUSHI,-ki,-ku, i. v. Dirty and mean, slovenly, filthy.
MUSA-KUSA, adv. Confused, topsy-turvy, perplexed, distracted, vexed.
MUSA-MUSA, adv. Confused, perplexed, distracted.
MUSA-SAN. Ignorant of arithmetic.
MUSA-KO-NI, adv. In a hurried and confused manner.
MUSASABI, n. A kind of large bat.
MUSASHI, n. A kind of game in which checkers are used.
MUSE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To mould, to be musty, to heat by fermenting, to ferment.
MUSE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To choke, to strangle and cough. Muse-kayeru, to choke or strangle, stifled.
MUSEI,-bu,-nda, i. v. To be choked, strangled.
MUSEI-BAI, n. Unjust punishment.
MUSA-HA, n. A soldier.
MUSA-SHABETSU. No difference, the same, alike, not discriminating.
MUSHI, n. Insects, worms, bugs; pains in the bowels—supposed to be caused by worms. — Ga shiraseru, — something told me, or I felt as if.
MUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cook by steaming, to steam, to foment, to vaporize.
MUSHI, (watakushi nashi). Unselfish.
MUSHI-ATSUI, n. Damp and hot, sultry, close.
MUSHI-BAI, n. A decayed or carious tooth; a worm-eaten leaf.
MUSHI-BAMI, n. Worm-eaten.
MUSHI-BOSHI, n. Drying so as not to be injured by insects.
MUSHIDZU, n. Acidity of stomach, water-brash, pyrosis.
MUSHI-KE, n. The appearance of having worms, as, in children; the pains that precede child-birth. — Dazuku, sick with worms.
MUSHI-KURI, n. Worm-eaten. — Ba, a decayed tooth.
MUSHI-KUSO, n. Insect dirt.
MUSHI-MEGANE, n. A microscope.
MUSHI-MONO, n. Articles cooked with steam.
MUSHI-SHI, (kokoro nashi) n. Without heart or mind, inanimate; innocent; begging with reluctance for something which one wants of another. — WOii, to make a request for something.
MUSHI-NOBORI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To evaporate, or ascend in vapor.
MUSHI-OSAYE, n. Medicines used by females for pains in the back and loins.
MUSHIRI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To pluck, or strip off,—as feathers, hair. Mushiri-au, to pull and tear each other, as two persons fighting. Mushiri-tsuku, to seize hold of a person, as in a quarrel.
MUSHIRO, n. A mat made of straw.
MUSHI-OTSU, (tsumi nashi). Not guilty, innocent.
MUSHI-YOKE, n. A charm which keeps off or preserves the crops from insects.
MUSHO, n. A cemetery.
MUS-HO-NI, adv. Recklessly, rashly, regardless of consequences.
MUS

Mu-shuku, (yado nashi). Without home, homeless.

Mu-so, (narabi nashi). Without an equal, second to none.

Mu-so, (yume ni omō). Revealed in a dream.

Mu-so, n. Dove-tailed or interlaced. —

makura, a kind of camp-pillow.

mado, a window made with moveable slats which overlap each other.

Mu-soji. Sixty years old.

Mu-soku. Without interest,—of money.

Musubi-bumi, n. A letter closed with a knot.

Musubi-me, n. A knot.

Musubore, ru, ta, t. v. To tie, to knot; to produce, form, make. Musubi-tsuru, to tie anything on something else.

Musubi-bumi, n. A letter closed with a knot.

Musubome, n. A knot.

Musubore, ru, ta, t. v. To be tied together, knotted, tangled; perplexed, distracted, embarrassed.

Musuko, n. A son, boy.

Musume, n. Daughter, girl, miss, young lady.

Mutai. Wrong, improper, unjust.

Mute, n. Empty-handed, without capital; unskilled, or hand out in playing checkers. —

de wa akinai dekinu.

de wa hito no uchi ye iki-nikui.

de go ni maketa.

Mutteppō. Regardless of anybody or anything, rash, reckless, careless.

Mu-toku-shin. Not to consent, not allow, not permit; not to perceive or understand.

Mutoshi, (roku nen). Six years.

Mutsu. Six. —
doki, six o'clock. Kure-mutsu, six o'clock in the evening.

Ake-mutsu, six in the morning.

NAB

Mutsuki, n. The first month.

Mutsuki, n. A diaper worn by infants.

Mutsukai-ki-ku, a. Friendly, amiable, harmonious, on good terms.

Mutsukaya, a. Harmonious, friendly, amicable.

Mutsuri, adv. Quiet, sedate, grave in manner, taciturn.

Mutto, adv. To flash up, flare up, as with sudden anger.


Muyaku. Out of service, or official employment.

Muyakuya, adv. Uneasiness of stomach, sickness of stomach.

Muyami, n. Headstrong, desperate, reckless, rash, regardless of everything.

Muyeki. Useless, of no profit or advantage, unserviceable.

Muyen. Without kindred or relations, having no affinity or connection.

Muyò, (mochiuru koto nashi). Useless, not needed, not necessary. Used also as an imperative, do not, cannot, must not.

Muyoku. Not covetous, without irregular desires.

Muzai, (tsumi nashi). Without crime, without sin; not guilty, innocent.

Muzan. Cruel, without pity or compassion, barbarous.

Muzama-muzato, adv. Cruelly, inhumanly.

Muzōsa. Not difficult, easy; without formality.
motion; to follow, obey or comply with.

Naburi,-ru,-ta, t. v. To tease, chafe, jeer, vex; to torture; make a fool of, to play tricks on, make sport with; to handle, touch. Naburi-kiru, to kill by inches, to torture to death by cutting the body to pieces. Naburi-korosu, to kill by a slow death, or by torture.

Nada. The ocean or sea. O-nada, Sotona-da. Uchi-nada, inland sea.

Na-dakai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Celebrated, famous, distinguished, having a great name or reputation.

Nadame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To soothe, appease, pacify, quiet, tranquilize, console; to mitigate or lessen, as a punishment.

Nadaraka-na, a. Level, even, smooth.


Nadare, n. Gentle declivity or slope.

Nadare,-ru,-ta, i. v. To slope gently down, incline downwards; to be seized with a panic. Nadare-nigeru, to be seized with a panic and flee.

Nade, n. A broom.

Nade,-ru,-ta, t. v. To stroke, to rub gently with the hand, to smooth; to console, pacify, quiet. Nade-ageru, to stroke or rub upward or against the grain. Nade-tesukeru, to comb, rub, stroke, smooth.

Nadeshiko, n. A pink.

Nade-tsuke, n. The hair worn unshaven and falling or combed back.

Nado. And so on, et cetera, or such like.

Nado, adv. Why, for what reason.

Na-dokoro, n. A place of note, celebrated place.

Nadzuke,-ru,-ta, t. v. To give a name, to name, to call.

Nadzu-ki, n. The head.

Nadzumi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To clow, pall, cloy the appetite, to lie heavy on the stomach.

Nadzumi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be attached to or adhere to anything; obstinately or bigotedly attached to, addicted to; cleave, cling to.

Nadzu-na, n. The Capsella bursa pastoris, Shepherd’s Purse.

Na-fuda, n A card on which one’s name is written, a visiting card.

Naga-amé, n. A long rain.

Naga-bakama, n. The long trowsers worn at court.

Naga-banashi, n. A long story.

Naga-chi, n. Menorrhagia.

Naga-dachi, n. The long sword.

Naga-1, n. Remaining or sitting long.

Naga-ki, n. Long life.

Naga-imo, n. The long edible root of a wild plant.

Naga-jiri, n. A long sitter, a tedious visitor.

Nagame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To lengthen, prolong.

Nagame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To view, behold, to look long at, to gaze at.

Nagame, n. Viewing, looking; a view, prospect.

Naga-mochi, n. A long chest, or box; lasting or enduring a long time.

Naga-naga, adv. Very long.

Naga-nobi, n. The length to which anything is extended, the long dimensions, as of a road, house, canal, etc.

Nagara, adv. While, during, at the same time that, although, notwithstanding, together. Shikashi-nagara, while it is so, but, nevertheless. Futari nagara, both together. Umare nagara no katawa mono, a cripple from his birth.

Nagaraku, adv. A long time.

Nagaraya,-ru,-ta, i. v. To continue long in, to live.

Nagarere,-ru,-ta, 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, to stray. Nagare-dama, a stray ball. Nagare-wataru, to float or drift across with the current.

Nagarere, n. A current, a stream; lineage, race; numeral for flags, streamers, forfeited.

Nagarere-bune, n. A boat or ship that is adrift or afloat.

Nagarere-ya, n. A random shot, of an arrow; a stray arrow.

Nagarere-zan, n. Miscarriage, abortion.

Nagasa, n. The length.

Nagase-re,-ru,-ta, pass. of Nagashi, to be floated, or drifted by a current; to be transported, or exiled.

Nagashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To cause to, or let flow, float, or drift; to set adrift; to commit to the current; to drain, or draw off, as water; to forfeit, or let fail, as a pawn; to exile.

Nagashi, n. A sink or drain to carry off dirty water.

Nagashime, n. Looking attentively at.

Nagashi-mono, n. An exile, or one transported for crime.
NAGASHI-OTOKO, n. The servant or attendant of a bath-house.
NAGASU, n. A large whale.
NAGATARASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Long and tedious; prolix, lengthy.
NAGATE, a. Oblong. - no kata, oblong shape.
NAGA-TSUKI, n. The ninth month.
NAGA-YE, n. A block of houses, a long row of houses under one roof; barracks.
NA-GAYE, n. Change of name. - wo suru, to change the name.
NAGA-YE, n. The shaft of a carriage; the shaft of a spear, handle of an umbrella, a long spear.
NAGA-ZASHIKI, n. A long visit from a guest; staying long at an entertainment.
NAGEKAWASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Lamentable, sad, mournful, pitiable.
NAGEKI, -ki, -ita, t. v. To draw a long breath, or sigh from grief, or sadness; to grieve, lament, mourn; to complain.
NAGESHI, n. A horizontal piece of timber in the frame of a house.
NAGI-, gu-, ida, i. v. To be calm, still, quiet, as the waves, or wind.
NAGI, n. A calm. Ashi-nagi, the morning calm.
NAGI, n. A kind of water plant.
NAGI, n. The Podocarpus nageia.
NAGI-NATA, n. A halberd.
NAGISA, n. A beach, shore.
NAGO, n. A mirage.
NAGORI, n. The act of parting, or saying farewell; relics, remains, vestige, ruins.
NAGURE-, ru-, ta, i. v. To glance off, slip off, as an arrow.
NAGURI-, ru-, tta, t. v. To beat, strike. Naguri-taosu, to knock down.
NAGUSAME-, ru-, ta, t. v. To amuse, divert; to console, to comfort, to soothe, pacify, appease, to calm.
NAGUSAMI-, mu-, nada, t. v. To amuse, divert one's self.
NAGUSAMI, n. Amusement, diversion, recreation.
NAI-, au-, tta, t. v. To twist a rope.
NAI-, ki-, ku-, shi, a. Not, is not, have not; dead. Shiranai, don't know. Wakara-nai, don't understand. So de wa nai, it is not so. Nai nara nakute mo yoi, if there is none—very well. Nai mono wa nai, have everything, or destitute of nothing. Naku suru, to cause not to be, to destroy, to lose.
NAI, n. Earthquake.
NAI-BUN, n. Secret, private, not public. - ni suru, to do privately.
NAI-ButSU, n. A household god.
NAIGASHIRO-NI, adv. Treating as of no consequence, making light of, disregarding, slightly, insultingly.
NAI-GUWAI, (uchi soto). Internal and external, within and without, private and public, domestic and foreign.
NAI-I, n. Private opinion, design, or intention; secret wish.
NAI-JAKURI, n. A sob. - wo suru, to sob.
NAI-JO, n. Real or private sentiments, opinion, or feelings.
NAI-KEN, n. Looking over privately beforehand.
NAI-KO, n. Receding or striking in of an eruption.
NAI-NAI, adv. Secretly, privately, not publicly or openly.
NAI-RA, n. Broken-winded,—only used of horses.
NAI-RAN, n. Looking at privately or secretly.
NAI-RAN, n. Civil broil, civil war, intestine commotion, domestic trouble.
NAI-SAI, n. Settling a matter privately, compounding a matter, compromise.
NAI-SHAKU, n. Borrowing money on account, or drawing a part of one's salary or wages before it is due.
NAI-SHI, (sunawachi itaru made), conj. Or, even to.
NAI-SHIN, n. Real state of mind, private opinion.
NAI-SHITSU, n. Wife.
NAI-SHO, n. Secret, private, not public, not apparent.
NAI-SON, (uchi wo sokonai), n. Internal
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injury, or disease; a concealed blemish.
Nai-tsō, n. Secret communication, treachery.
Nai-yaku, n. Medicines given internally.
Nai-ven, (hisokana chigiri). Secret alliance, secret marriage.
Najimase,-ru,-ta, caust. of Najimi. To make familiar or intimate, to tame, to domesticate.
Najimi,-ru,-nda, i. v. To be on familiar, friendly, or intimate terms; to be intimately acquainted.
Najimi, n. Intimate acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, friendship.
Najiri,-ru,-tta, i. v. To inquire in a peremptory manner, to raise objections, to cavil.
Najiri-tō, n. Inquiring in a peremptory manner, cross-examination.
Naka, n. Inside, within, in, middle, midst, among, between; the state of feeling between persons, relations of friendship or harmony.
Nakaba, n. Middle, midst of, the half.
Naka-biku, n. Concave, hollow or depressed in the centre.
Naka-daka, n. High in the centre, convex.
Nakadaye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be alienated in feeling, to cease friendly relations, break off an intimacy.
Nakagai, n. The trade or business of a broker, a broker.
Nakago, n. That part of the sword-blade which runs into the handle.
Naka-goro, n. Middle ages, or middle of a month.
Naka-hodo, n. The middle, half, centre.
Naka-ichi-nen, n. The third year from now, after one full year has intervened.
Naka-ichi-nichi, n. After one day has intervened, or on the third day, counting the first and last.
Naka-ire, n. A mediator, go-between.
Naka-iri, n. The recess, or interval in play.
Naka-kubo, n. Concave, hollowed in the middle.
Nakama, n. A company, firm, class, society, party, fraternity, guild.
Naka-mukashi, n. Middle ages.
Naka-naka, conj. Beyond expectation; but on the contrary; indeed; imperfectly, not fully or thoroughly. — naka-dzukashii, more difficult than I supposed.

Naka-naori, n. Healing strife; reconciling parties who have quarreled; restoring friendship and harmony.
Nakandzuku, adv. Especially, particularly, above all the others.
Nakanimo, adv. Above all others, especially, particularly.
Nakara, n. The middle, half.
Nakarai, n. Marriage, union of sexes.
Nakarashimu, caust. of Nakari. Cause not to be. Chikara wo —, deprive of strength.
Nakari,-ru,-tta, i. v. Is not, have not, neg. imp. Nakare, do not.
Nakase, n. A porter, coolie.
Nakase,-ru,-ta, caust. of Naku. To make or let cry.
Naka-tagaye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be on bad terms, to disagree, to fall out, to be at variance.
Naka-tagaye, n. Dissension, rupture, falling out, feud.
Naka-te, n. Middling rice, that ripens neither early or late.
Naka-tsugi, n. One who transacts business between others, an agent, broker.
Nakatsukami, n. A leopard.
Naka-yubi, n. The middle-finger.
Naka-zashi, n. An ornament worn in the hair by women.
Naka-zora, n. Mid-heaven.
Naki,-ku,-tta, i. v. To cry, to weep, to bawl, squall; used also for the loud cry or noise made by birds, animals, or insects. Naki-akasu, to spend the night in crying, to cry all night. Naki-doyomu, to make a loud noise, as when many persons are crying out together. Naki-fusu, to lie down and cry. Naki-harasu, to swell the eyelids or face with crying. Naki-modayeru, to cry and writhe, or throw one's self about. Naki-sakebu, to shriek and cry, or cry with a loud voice. Naki-sawagumi, to cry in great agitation or excitement, to make a disturbance by crying. Naki-shioreru, to become weak, or faint with crying. Naki-shitau, to cry and long for a loved one who is absent.
Naki-dzura, n. Crying face, tearful countenance.
Naki-goto, n. Complaining, whining, whimpering, or talking in a croaking or lugubrious manner.
Naki-goye, n. A cry, the voice of one crying.
Nakodo, n. A go-between, a middleman; mediator.
Nakunari, ru-tta, i. v. To be lost, missing, no longer in existence, come to naught, done, used up, all gone, dead.


Namabi, a. Imperfectly dried, half dried.

Namachi, n. Fresh blood.

Namazu, n. A species of macula or disease of the skin. **Shiro**, albino.

Nama-gaten, n. Having a smattering only, comprehending imperfectly, only half understanding a matter.

Nama-giki, n. A charlatan, smatterer; a vain, conceited person.

Nama-goroshi, n. Not completely killed, half dead.

Nama-gusai, ki-ku-shi, a. Fresh and disagreeable in smell, smell of raw flesh, or of raw fish.

Nama-iki, a. Affected, conceited; half dead.

Nama-ji, a. Imperfect, half done.

Nama-jiroi, a. Dirty white, not pure white.

Namake, ru-ta, i. v. To be indolent, idle, lazy, slothful.

Nama-kii, n. Unseasoned or green wood.

Namao, n. A kind of tile-work, made of square tiles with the joints filled and raised with mortar.

Namao, n. The sea-slug—Beche de mer.

Namaura, n. A bad tempered blade, a dull sword.

Namaeki, ku-ita, i. v. To affect a fascinating manner; to adorn one's self, and act with the desire to please, or captivate; to flirt, coquette.

Nama-mono-jiri, n. One who has only a superficial knowledge of things, but who affects the philosopher, a pedant; a vain, conceited or affected person.

Nama-naka, adv. Imperfectly, partially, not thorough or fully; beyond expectation.

Nama-nama. Raw, green, inexperienced, immature.

Nama-nive, n. Half-boiled, half-cooked.

Nama, n. Lead.

Nama, n. Dialect, manner of speaking, provincialism.

Nama, ru-tta, t. v. To speak with a provincial accent, or manner; to speak with a brogue.

Nama-su, n. A kind of food made of raw fish.

Nama-tsuba, n. A flow of saliva, as in eating anything sour or in pregnancy.

Nama-wakai, ki-ku-shi, a. Still very young, green and inexperienced, young and immature.

Nama-yake, a. Half-baked, or roasted, under-done.

Nama-yoi, n. Half-drunken, fuddled.

Nama, n. A kind of wooden boots worn by farmers in working in deep rice fields; maize.

Nami-ben, adv. How many times, many times.

Nami-biyō. A dangerous or incurable disease.

Nama-ho (nani hido). How much? How many?

Nama, ru-ta, t. v. To lick, to taste, to apply the tongue to anything.

Nama-kezu, ru, i. v. To lick the mouth, as an animal after eating.

Nama-gi, n. Rudeness, impoliteness.

Nama-hara, n. Mucous diarrhoea.

Nama-kuji, n. A slug or kind of snail.

Nama-aka, n. Slippery, smooth, glib, oily, unctuous; bland, flattering.

Nama-shi, su-ta, t. v. To tan, to dress and soften skins.

Nama-shi-gawa, n. A tanned skin, leather.


Nama, n. Tears.

Nama-gumi, mu-nda, i. v. Eyes filling with tears, to look as if about to cry.

Nama-i, iru-ita, i. v. To be in a row, sit in a row, arranged in order.

Nama-kii, n. Trees planted in a row or in regular order.

Nama-ma, n. Between, or amongst the waves.

Nama-nami, adv. Ordinary, usual, common, in regular order.

Nama-suru. To set at naught, to despise, make light of, to treat with disrespect.

Nama-yoke, n. A breakwater.

Nama-mon, n. A caviling or difficult question or objection. — suru, to raise objections, to propound hard questions, catechise.

Namaomi, n. A kind of weed.

Nami, n. Defect, flaw, blemish.
NAM-fū, *u.* Adverse or baffling wind.

NAM-MUSHI, *n.* A caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the rape-seed plant.

NAN (katai). Hard, difficult; hardship, adversity, misfortune; objection, difficulty.

NAN (minami), *n.* South.

NAN (otoko). A male, man, son. — shi, a male child, a boy, a son. — niyo, male and female, man and woman. *fi,* the second son. *yo,* the fourth son.

NAN. A contracted form of Nani. What. 


NANA, cont. of Nanatsu, seven.

NANAKO, *n.* A kind of silk goods, chased work.


NANASOJI. Seventy years of age.

NANATSU. Seven.

NANATSU-GE, *n.* The hairs on the fingers and toes.

NANDA, *adv.* What is it? what is the matter?

NANDAI, *n.* A hard theme; a difficult subject; a hard, unjust or cruel matter.

NAN-DO, *n.* A butler's room, closet, pantry, larder.

NAN-GI, *n.* Hardship, affliction, trouble, misery, calamity, disaster; difficult, hard.

NAN-GYO, *n.* Hard and painful religious works; as fasting, self-inflicted torture; penance.

Nani, *pro.* What. Nani hitotsu to shite, in every particular. — ga haite suru, something is coming in.


Nani-demo, *pron.* Anything whatever. — yoroshii, anything will do.

Nani-gashi, *pron.* A certain person, somebody, some one, so and so.

Nani-GE-NAI, *-ki,-ku,-shi,-o.* Without any appearance whatever of mind, caring about, or knowing; with a careless, unconsidered, or indifferent manner; without letting on.

Nani-gokoro-naku, *adv.* Not thinking, not intending, without minding.

Nani-goto. Why, what reason; what news, matter or business.

Nani-kure. Any and everything. — to isogashii, busy in various ways.

Nani-mo, *adv.* Everything whatever; with a neg., nothing whatever.

Nani-ō, *a.* The celebrated, famous; corresponding to its reputation.

Nani-sama, *adv.* Somehow, some way or other.

Nani-to-zo. Exclam. in requesting, beseeching; I pray you, please.

NANJi, *pro.* You,—used to equals or inferiors. Nanji-ra, plur. you.

Nanj, *-tsu-,* *i, v.* To object to, to state a difficulty.

Nan-fū, *n.* Affliction, hardship, misery, trouble.

NAN-KIYOKU, *n.* The south pole.

NAN-KO, *n.* The game of odd and even.

NAN-KON, *n.* Membrum virile.

NAN-KOTSU, *n.* Cartilage.

NAN-NAN, *adv.* Almost, nearly, about to, approaching to. Shi ni — to su, almost dead.

NAN-NANTARU, *a.* Deep and dark, as a deep river or sea.

NANORI, *-ru-ita, *t.* *v.* To tell one's name, to introduce one's self. Nanori-ai, to tell each other their name, to introduce themselves to each other.

NANORI, *n.* Name.

NANORI-SO, *n.* A kind of seaweed.

NAN-SEN, *n.* Shipwreck. — suru, to be wrecked.


NAN-TEI-SHOKU, *n.* The Nandina domestica.

NANUKA, *n.* The seventh day of the month, seven days.

NANUSHI, *n.* The head-man, chief magistrate of a village, or of a ward of a city.

NAN-ZAN, *n.* A difficult parturition.


NAO-ki, *-ku,-shi, *a.* Straight, not crooked, right, correct, upright, just, honest.

NAOKARI, *-ru-ita, *i.* *v.* To be straight, not crooked; correct, upright.

Nao-NAO-GAKI, *n.* A postscript, addenda, codicil.

NAO-ORE, *n.* Disgrace, infamy, reproach.

NAORI, *-ru-ita, *i.* *v.* To be cured, healed; to mend, repair, to restore friendship; to be translated from one language into another.

NAXSHI, *su-,* *i.* *v.* To cure, heal; to mend, repair; to correct, to rectify, to reform, to straighten, to restore friendship; to translate.
Naoshi, n. A cobbler, or repairer of shoes.

Naozari, n. Indifferent, remiss, slighting, disregarding; unimportant, trivial, not worthy of notice or consideration.

Naozari-ru-ita, i. v. To pass by, neglect, omit to do; to disregard, slight.

Nara, n. The name of a species of oak.

Nara-adv. If. Yedo ye yuku-nara, if you go to Yedo.

Naraba, adv. If there be, if, if possible.

Narabe-ru-ta, t. v. To place in order, arrange in a row, to match or rank with.

Narabi, bu-nda, i. v. To be in a row, to be arranged in order, matched.

Narabi, n. The order, arrangement, row, rank, series.

Narabi-ni, conj. Together with, and, also.

Narade, adv. Not being, without it is, unless, excepting. Kore — hoka ni wa nai, have none except this.

Naradzumu-mono, n. A good for nothing fellow, one who is of no use.

Narai-ru-atta, t. v. To study, to learn, to practice so as to be familiar with; to imitate.

Narai, n. Custom, usage, fashion, manner, way, practice.

Narai-nai, the neg. of Nari. Nakute naranai, can’t do without, must have it. Itakute naranai, it pains so that I cannot endure it.

Narashi, su-ta. Caust. of Nari. To cause to produce, make to bear.

Narashi, su-ta, caus. of Nari. To cause to sound, to sound, to ring, to play on.

Narashi-ru-ta, t. v. To level, make even; to average.

Narashi-ru-ta, t. v. To train, drill, or exercise so as to be perfect in, or familiar with; to familiarize.

Narashi, n. Training, drilling.

Narashime-ru-ta, caus. of Nari. To cause to be, or become.

Narawase-ru-ta, caus. of Narai. To cause to learn, order to be taught.

Narawashi, n. Custom, fashion, manner, practice, way.

Nare-ru-ta, i. v. To be accustomed to, used, habituated, familiar, inured to, well acquainted with.

Nare-ai, n. Collusion, conspiring together, a secret agreement, or understanding.

Nare-ginu, n. Clothes which one is accustomed to from use.

Nare-nareshi-ki-ku, a. Familiar, intimate; free or easy in manner.

Nare-some-ru-ita, i. v. To commence, to be intimate, or acquainted; to begin, to be accustomed to.

Nari-ru-ita, i. v. To be, become.


Nari-ru-ita, i. v. To form fruit, to grow, or appear as fruit; to beget, produce.

Nari, n. Leprosy.

Nari, n. Form, figure, shape, manner, appearance, style, air.

Nari, n. Sound, noise.

Nari-agari-ru-ita, i. v. To grow up; to rise suddenly in rank or fortune from a low grade. Nari-agari shin shō, suddenly acquired property.

Nari-furi, n. Manner, deportment, appearance, mode of dress.

Nari-gatai-ki-ku-shi, a. Difficult to be, to become, to do; hard to obtain.

Nari-hate-ru-ta, i. v. To end, finish, conclude one’s course. to come to a bad end, to turn out bad.

Nari-hate, n. A bad end, or the end of one’s evil course.

Nari-kakari-ru-ita, i. v. To begin to be, to commence, about to become.

Nari-katachi, n. The form, figure, shape, appearance.

Nari-kawari-ru-ita, i. v. To change into, transform; to be instead of, to take the place of.

Nari-koko, n. Form, shape, style.

Nari-kudari-ru-ita, i. v. To become low, to descend from a high to a low station in life, to fall to a low estate.

Nari-mbo, n. A leper.

Nari-mono, n. Musical instruments.

Nari-mono, n. Fruit.

Nari-so, a. Appears as if it would be, seems as if, looks as if.

Nari-tachi, n. Bringing up, education, rearing up.

Nari-wai, n. Employment, occupation, business; calling.

Nari-yuki, n. State, condition, case or circumstances into which any thing comes by a course of conduct or train of events, the result.

Naru-hodo. Exclam. used in expressing one’s understanding, assent or approbation, = I understand, very true, indeed!

Naru-kami, n. Thunder.

Naru-ko, n. A kind of scare-crow which makes a noise.
Naru-take, adv. As much as possible; as much, or as good as you can.

Nasake, n. Kindness, pity, humanity, benevolence.

Nasake-ru-ta, (pass. of Nasu; used respectfully). To do, to make.

Nasari-ru-ta, t. v. To do, to make.

Nashime-ru-ta, caus. of Nasu. To cause or order to make, or let do.

Nashi-su-ta, t. v. To do, to make, to beget.

Nashi, n. A pear. — no ki, a pear tree.

Nashiji, n. A kind of lacquer, having a pear colored ground sprinkled with gold leaf.

Nashi-kudzushi, n. Paying by instalments.

Nasu, or Nasubi, n. The egg-plant.

Nasuri-ru-ta, i. v. To paint, varnish, daub, smear; to lay the blame on others, to impute, or charge to others.

Nata, n. A hatchet.

Nata-mame, n. A kind of bean with a sword shaped pod.

Nate, n. Rape-seed.

Natsu, n. Summer. — mono, summer clothes.

Natsuge, n. The brown hair of the stag, of which pencils are made.

Natsu-gi, n. Summer clothes.

Natsugo, n. A kind of silk-worm that makes a cocoon twice a year.

Natsu-kashigari, ru-ta, i. v. To be longing after, to think affectionately of something absent, to be home-sick.

Natsu-kashi-kui, ku, a. That which is absent and thought of with love or affection, to be longed after.

Natsuke-ru-ta, t. v. To tame, to make gentle or familiar, to domesticate; to soften, mollify, to gain the friendship of.

Natsuki-ku-ita, i. v. To be friendly, familiar or intimate; social, to be tame, domesticated.

Natsume, n. The date fruit.

Natto, n. A kind of food made of beans.

Natto. — suru, to consent, to admit, approve, allow, to concur in.

Na-ute. Celebrated, famous, well-known.

Nawa. A rope, line.

Nawa-bari, n. Laying out or measuring ground with a line.

Nawa-hashigoro, n. A rope ladder.

Nawa-nobi, n. Stretching a line; giving good measure or more than is called for in measuring with a line.

Nawashiro, n. A small piece of ground in which rice sprouts are grown for transplanting.

Nawate, n. A road through rice-fields.

Nawa-tsuki, n. A person in bonds, a criminal.

Naya, n. A store room, or cellar for preserving vegetables, fish, etc.

Nayamashi-su-ta, t. v. To afflict, to trouble, distress, to persecute, harass, to vex, annoy.

Nayamashi-ki-ku-uu, sa, n. Afflictive, distressing, bitter, painful.

Nayami-mu-nda, i. v. To be distressed, afflicted, tormented, harassed, vexed, to suffer.

Nayami, n. Affliction, suffering, malady, pain.

Nayarai, n. The ceremony of expelling evil spirits, or sickness.

Nayashi-su-ta, t. v. To make limber, pliant, or soft; to afflict, distress, to trouble.

Naye, n. Young shoots, or sprouts.

Naye-ru-ta, i. v. To be weak, incompetent, paralysed.

Naye, n. Impotence.

Nayoraka-na. Delicate in form or graceful in motion.

Naze, adv. Why, wherefore, for what reason.

Nazo, same as Nadot, = and such like things, et cetera.

Nazo, (contr. of Nanzo) Why, wherefore, for what reason.

Nazo, n. A riddle, enigma.

Nazoraya-ru-ta, t. v. To make like or similar, to resemble, to imitate: to use figuratively, to compare, liken; to illustrate, to give as an example; to learn.

Nazoye. Inclined, slanting, sloping, oblique.

Ne, n. The root; the origin; at the bottom, at heart, in truth.

Ne, n. Price, value, cost.

Ne, n. The sound, tone: noise.

Ne, (contr. of Nedzumi, rat). One of the twelve calendar signs. Ne no toki, 12 o'clock at night. Ne no ho, the north.

Ne, n. The peak of a mountain.

Ne-ru-ta, i. v. To sleep; to lie down; to go to bed.

Ne-age, n. Rise, or advance in price. — wo suru, to raise the price.

Ne-ase, n. Sweating while asleep; night-sweat.

NEBA—NEBA, adv. Sticky, adhesive, tenacious, glutinous.
NEBARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be sticky, adhesive, gummy, viscous, tenacious or cohesive. Nebari-tsuku, to stick, to adhere, to cohere.
NEBARI-KE, n. Gummy, of an adhesive, glutinous, or sticky nature.
NEBASA, n. Adhesiveness, viscidity, tenacity, cohesiveness.
NEBA-TCUCHI, n. Sticky earth, clay.
NEBiki,- n. A reduction or lowering of price.
NE-BIYE, n. Being cold while asleep or lying down.
NE-BO, n. A sleepy-head, a drowsy person.
NEBOKE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be stupid or bewildered, when suddenly roused from sleep; to walk in sleep.
NEBUKA, n. A kind of garlic.
NEBURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To lick, to taste, to apply the tongue to anything.
Caust. neburaseru.
NEBUTO, n. A boil.
NEDA, n. The lower sill of a building on which the upright timbers rest.
NE-DAN, n. Price, value, cost.
NE-DARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To demand importantly, to tease by asking for.
NE-DOGU, n. Articles used in sleeping; as, bedding and night-clothes.
NE-DOI. Asking a person to repeat what he has said, to enquire a second time.
NE-DOKO, n. A bedstead, a sleeping place.
NEZUMAI, n. Manner or posture in sleeping.
NE-DZUYOII,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Strongly or well rooted, good at bottom, of good stamina.
NE-FUISHI,-su,-tta, i. v. To lie down, to sleep.
NEGAI,-au or -二氧化 or -ota, t. v. To desire, to request, entreat, beseech, to pray for, supplicate, to petition. Negawakuba, I desire or pray that. Negawanu, not to desire.
NEGAI, n. Desire, request, entreaty, petition, prayer.
NEGAI-SHO, n. A written petition.
NEGAMI, n. A paper the color of which has changed by long keeping.
NEGAWASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Desirable, that which is desired or prayed for.
NEGAYERI, n. Changing one's position in sleep. — wo suru, to turn in bed.
NEG, n. Onion.
NEG, n. An inferior Sintoo priest.
NEG-MOTO, n. A petition, prayer, desire, request.
NEGRAI,-au,-tta, t. v. To entertain, treat hospitably; to return thanks for some service rendered.
NEGIRI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To cheapen, to beat down the price.
NEGIRI-GOTO, n. Talking in sleep. — wo in, to talk in sleep.
NEGURA, n. A roost, peach.
NE-GURUSHII,-ki,-ku, a. Sleeping badly, unable to sleep.
NEGUSARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To oversleep one's self, sleep to long.
NEHAN, n. Nirvana, the state of supreme happiness of the Buddhists.
NE-IKI, n. The breathing of one asleep. — wo ukagau, to watch the breathing of one asleep.
NE-IRI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be asleep. Neiri-bana, the time of deepest sleep.
NE-IRO, n. The tone of voice, or of an instrument of music.
NEJI, n. A screw.
NEJI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To screw, to twist, to wring, to contort, distort, wrench. Neji-ai, to wrestle together. Neji-akaru, to open by twisting or screwing, to wrench open. Neji-fuseru, to throw a person down by a twisting motion, as in wrestling. Neji-hanasu, to separate by twisting, twist apart, wrench off. Neji-iru, to twist, to wring off. Neji-komu, to screw, or twist into. Neji-mawasu, to screw, twist, or turn round, to whirl round. Neji-muku, to turn one's face away, or twist the body around so as to turn the face away. Neji-oru, to break off by twisting. Neji-shiboru, to press out by twisting, to wring out. Neji-taoasu, to throw down in wrestling by a twisting motion.
NEJKE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be unprincipled and artful, to be specious and flattering; to be twisted. Neiske-bito, an unprincipled, artful and specious person.
Neji-kiri, n. An augur.
Neji-kubi, n. Twisting off the head.
Ne-ji-me, n. Tight, firm, or secure about the roots or foundation; exactness, accuracy; tone of a musical instrument.
Ne-ji-ru-la, i. v. To be twisted, warped, distorted, to be askew, contorted.
Nekashi-su-la, t. v. To make, or let go to sleep, to lay down anything standing, to let rest, or remain quiet.
Nekara, adv., with a neg. verb. Not at all.
Nekki, n. Fever, heat.
Neko, n. A cat.
Nekoma, n. A cat, or a badger.
Neko-nade-goya, n. The coaxing sound made in fondling a cat.
Nekori-bu-ndo, i. v. To lie down anywhere, to throw one's self down anywhere to sleep.
Nekosoge, adv. All, everything,—down to the very roots.
Nekoza, n. A kind of coarse mat made of straw.
Nekubu, n. Cutting off the head of a person asleep. — wo suru.
Nema, n. A bed-chamber, bed-room.
Nen-aki, n. A night-gown.
Nen-mari-ru-ta, i. v. To sit with the feet doubled under in Japanese fashion.
Nen-mashi, n. Increasing or adding to the price.
Nen-butsu, n. Praying by repeating the words, Namu amida butsu.
Nemen-ru-ta, t. v. To look fiercely at, to glare at. Neme-mawasu, to look around fiercely, to glare about. Neme-tsunekuru, to look fiercely at, to glare at.
Nemimi, n. The ears of one sleeping.
— ni midzu, like water dropped into the ear of a person sleeping.
Nemoto, n. The root, origin, source, beginning.
Nemunoki, n. The magnolia.
Nemuri-ru-ta, i. v. To sleep.
Nemuri, n. Sleep.
Nemuri-me, n. Sleepy-eyes, or eyes closed in sleep.
Nemuritagari-ru-ta, i. v. To be sleepy, want to sleep.
Nemusa, n. Sleepiness.
Nemutai-ki-ku-shi, a. Sleepy, drowsy, to wish to sleep. Nemutaku nai, not sleepy.
Nen, n. Thought, attention, care, heed, notice, regard, regret. — wo irete suru, to do carefully.
Nenashi-kadzura, n. Cuscuta, Dodder.
Nen-chaku. — suru, to stick or adhere tightly.
Nengoro. Friendly, kind, civil, courteous, polite, affable, social.
Nen-ku, n. Tax on land.
Nen-gowan, n. Desire, wish, hope.
Nenji-dzuru-ta, t. v. To repeat or recite prayers, to pray.
Nenju, a. A rosary.
Nenju, n. Reciting the sacred books of the Buddhists.
Nenk, n. The term of service of a servant; an apprentice, or one bound to service for a fixed time. Ichigyo, one year's service. — jyo mon, an indenture. — mono, an apprentice — hokyoo, serving for a term of years.
Nenki, n. The year of mourning for the death of a relative.
Nenne, n. An infant child.
Nenob, n. Stretching one's self in bed or while laying down.
Nen-riki, (omou chikara). The power of the will, resolution, fixedness of purpose.
Nen-riyo, n. Thought, attention, careful consideration; care, anxiety.
Nen-sha, n. A careful, thoughtful, provident, considerate person.
Nen-veki, n. Mucus.
Neo, n. A round silken cord.
Nobutsu, t. v. To wake from sleep bewildered or startled.
Ne-oki, n. Rising from sleep, or from bed. — ga warui, to get up in a bad humor.
Neppu, (atsui kaze), n. A hot wind.
Nerai-au-atta, t. v. To aim at, to watch for, lie in wait for, to glare at. Nerai-yoru, to aim at, or watch anything and approach to it.
Nerai, n. Aim.
Nere-ru-ta, i. v. To be worked into
proper consistence, tempered, trained, experienced.
NERI,-ru-ta, t. v. To work into proper consistence of softness or hardness, by kneading, stirring, or pounding; to temper, to harden, to train. Neri-kitau, to harden, to temper, as metals.
NERI, n. A kind of white silk.
NERI-ru-ta, i. v. To walk at a slow pace. Neri-aruku, to walk slowly.
NERI-MONO, n. A car filled with dancers drawn at festivals.
NERI-MONO, n. Ornaments made of wax, in imitation of coral, or precious stones.
NERI-YAKU, n. A medical paste or conserve, an ointment.
NERI-YOKAN, n. A kind of confectionary made of red beans and sugar.
N-I-SAGE, n. A fall in the price of anything.
NESASE,-ru-ta, t. v. To make or let go to sleep, to cause to lie down.
NE-SHIDZUMARI,-ru-ta, i. v. To sink into quiet sleep, buried in sleep.
NE-SHOBEN, n. Wetting the bed, urinating while asleep. — wo suru, to wet the bed.
NE-SUGI,-ru-ta, i. v. To over-sleep, sleep too long.
NE-SURIGOTO, n. Flattery, or currying favor by traducing others.
NETAMASHI,-ki-ku, a. That of which one is envious or jealous; envious.
NETAMI,-mu-nda, t. v. To be jealous of, to envy.
NETAMI, n. Jealousy, envy.
NETSU, n. Fever.
NETSU-BIVÖ, n. A fever, or febrile disease.
NETSU-BUTSU, n. Ardent spirits.
NE-TSUGI, n. Splicing the decayed end of posts.
NETSU,-ki-,shu, a. Persevering, persisting in or sticking to anything; tedious, prolix; over-particular or careful.
NETSUKE, n. A carved button, used for suspending the tobacco-pouch to the belt.
NE-TSUKI,-ifu-ta, i. v. To fall asleep.
NETSU-SAMASHI, n. A medicine that cures a fever, febrifuge.
NETTO, n. Hot water.
NE-UCHI, n. Setting the price, fixing the price. — wo funu, to appraise.
NE-WASURE,-ru-ta, i. v. To forget by over-sleeping.
NEYA, n. A chamber, bed-room.
NEYASHI,-ru-ta, t. v. To work or stir into proper consistence, to work into paste; to knead.
NE-YASU,-ki-ku, a. Sleeping quietly, peacefully, or tranquilly.
NE-YASU,-ki-ku, a. Cheap in price.
NE-ZAME, n. Awake.
NE-ZAME,-ru-ta, i. v. To awake, to wake from sleep.
NE-ZASHI,-su-ta, i. v. To take root; to originate.
NEZATO,-ki-ku, a. Easily waking from sleep, sleeping lightly.
NEZERI, n. A kind of celery.
NE-Zô, n. The way of sleeping, the position in sleep.
NI, (jutatsu), a. Two. Nido, twice. NI-suwaitsu, the second month. NI-ban, the second. NI-ben, the two calls of nature.
NI, n. Goods, merchandise, wares; a package or bale of goods; luggage, baggage; a burden, load; cargo.
NI, post-pos. In, into, to, on, at, by, of, from; since, as, because; according to.
(2.) An adverbial ending, as, Make-to-ni, truly. Sude ni, already.
(3.) A conjunctive particle, in enumerating several things, and. Sake ni budô ni mikan ni sono hoka iro iro aru, there were wine, grapes, and oranges, besides many other things.
(4.) At the end of a sentence, expresses regret; as, chicki no in koto wo kiite irazaru wagamama wo seneba yokatta ni, it would have been better if I had listened to my father, and not followed my own selfish ways.
NI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cook in boiling water, to boil.
NI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To resemble, to be similar, alike.
NIAI,-au-ta, i. v. To resemble each other, to be like each other, to suit, to fit, to accord, adapt, to become. NIAI-wanu, not suited, unbecoming, improper.
NI-AWASE,-ru-ta, t. v. To adapt, to make to suit, or fit.
NIAWSASHI,-ki-ku, a. Suitable, becoming, well adapted, proper.
NIBAMI,-mu-da, i. v. To turn yellow in color, to become old and yellowish.
NI-BANA. An infusion of tea just made and in its best state.
NI-BIE, n. A fish’s air-bladder, isinglass.
NI-BU,-ki,shi, a. Dull, blunt; stupid, sluggish, slow, inactive, awkward.
NI-BU-KIN, n. A piece of gold coin of the value of half a riyô.
Ni-bune, n. A merchant-ship, a ship for carrying goods.
Nibusa, n. Dullness, stupidity.
Nichako, n. Paper chewed up into a soft ball, spit-ball. — teppō, a pop-gun.
Nichatsuki, k-k, ta, i. v. To be sticky, adhesive, clammy.
Ni-chi, n. Day. Tē nichi, how many days? Ichī —, one day. Nichi-gen, a fixed or set day, a limited number of days. Nichi-nichi, daily, every day, day by day. Nichi-ya, day and night. Nichi-yō, daily use.
Ni-chi-rin, n. The sun.
Ni-dzukuri, n. Making up into bales or packages.
Ni-gai, k-k, shi, a. Bitter; hard, cruel, severe, sarcastic.
Ni-gami, mu-nda, i. v. To be bitter, to have an angry or surly look.
Ni-gami, n. Bitter in taste, bitterishness.
Ni-ga-ni-gashii, k, k, a. Bitter, disagreeable, painful, severe, distasteful, provoking, sarcastic.
Ni-gao, n. A likeness, portrait. — too kaku, to draw a likeness.
Ni-gari, ru-tta, i. v. To feel bitterly, to be provoked, or angry.
Ni-gari, n. The brine formed by the deliquescence of salt.
Ni-gasa, n. Bitterness.
Ni-gashii, su-ta, caust. of Ni-guru. To make, or let escape; let go.
Ni-gawarai, n. A bitter or sarcastic laugh, a sneer.
Ni-genai, k, k, a. Unlike, not resembling, not appearing to be like.
Ni-gi-ni-gashii, k, k, a. Bustering, thronged, crowded and lively.
Ni-giri, ru-tta, t. v. To grasp, or hold in the hand, to clutch, clinch, to grip. Ni-giri-shimuru, to squeeze tight in the hand, to grasp tightly, to clinch.
Ni-giri, n. The hold, the place where the hand grasps the bow.
Ni-giri-kobushi, n. The clenched fist.
Ni-giri-meshi, n. Cold rice eaten by making it into a ball.
Ni-gite, n. The cut paper hung up before the Kami.
Ni-gi-wa, ru-ta, i. v. To be crowded and bustling, thronged and lively.

Nigi-wa-shi, su-ta, t. v. To make thronged, busy, active, or lively; to relieve the sufferings of the people by giving supplies, or alms.
Nigi-washi, ki-ku, a. Busting, thronged and lively, crowded with busy people.
Nigi-washisa, n. The bustle, stir, crowded state.
Nigi-yaka, n. Bustling, lively, crowded, thronged.
Nigoke, n. The hair of the body.
Ni-gon, n. Contradicting, or denying what one has said or promised previously; breaking or retracting one's word, repeating what one has said.
Ni-gori, ru-tta, i. v. To be muddy, turbid, not clear, impure.
Ni-gori, n. Turbid, not clear, impure.
Ni-gori-zake, n. A kind of inferior sake in which the grounds have not been strained off.
Ni-goshi, su-ta, caust. of Ni-goru. To make turbid, to muddy.
Ni-gura, n. A pack-saddle.
Ni-guro, n. Bronzed copper.
Ni-han, n. (lit, two halves.) Hesitating between two, uncertainty, doubt, quandary, dilemma. — de koto ga wa-kara-nai, I am in a dilemma and don't know what to do.
Ni, (atarashi,) (only used in compound words). New; as ni-makura, a new pillow, or sleeping together for the first time.
Ni-jii, n. A rainbow.
Ni-ji-ki, n. Two meals a day.
Ni-jimi, mu-nda, i. v. To spread or run, as a blot of thin ink, or oil.
Ni-jirase, ru-ta, caust. of Ni-jiru. To cause to incline to one side; to twist, to force in an oblique position; to give a slant, to cant round.
Ni-jiri, ru-tta, i. v. To be twisted or inclined to one side, to slant, canted; to shove one's self along on the buttocks.
Ni-jiri-gaki, n. A slanting mode of handwriting.
Ni-jū, a. Twenty. — ichi, twenty-one.
Ni-jū, n. Twice, over again, double, second time. — yane, a double roof.
Ni-kai, n. The second story of a house.
Ni-kata, n. A cook.
Ni-ki-bi, n. Pimples on the face, acne.
Ni-kki, n. Cinnamon, or cassia.
NIKKI, n. A diary, journal.
NIKIKI, n. Daily work, daily task.
NIKU-komi, -mu, -nda, t. v. To boil into, to boil and incorporate something with another.
NIKU-ai, n. The flesh, or condition of a person as to flesh.
NIKUDZUKU, n. Nutmeg.
NIKUGE-na, n. Ugly, hateful, disagreeable to the sight, offensive.
NIKUI, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Hateful, odious, detestable, abominable; affixed to the root of verbs it means, hard, difficult. Yomi-nikui, hard to read. Kiki-nikui, difficult or disagreeable to hear.
NIKUMARE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be hated, disliked, detested, odious.
NIKUMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To hate, dislike, detest, abominate.
NIKUMI, n. Hatred, dislike.
NIKU-NIKUSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Hateful, odious, abominable, detestable, vil lanous.
NIKURASHI, -ki, -ku, -u, a. Abominable, hateful, or odious.
NIKU-RIU, n. A fleshy tumor, a wen.
NIKU-SO-NA, a. Having a hateful, villainous, or detestable appearance.
NIKU-TEI, n. A hateful or disgusting appearance, or form. — na mono.
NIKU-MOTO, n. Registered as a citizen, registry of citizenship, census, citizenship, population. Mu —, without citizenship. Nimbetsu-chō, the book in which the names of citizens are registered, census-roll.
NIKU-SEN, (hito no kako), n. Man's face, human face.
NI-MOCHI, n. A coolie who carries one's luggage in travelling, a porter.
NIKU-MONO, n. A soup made of beans or vegetables.
NI-MOTSU, u. Baggage, luggage, goods in packages, merchandise.
NIKU-PI-NIN, (hito ni shite hito ni aradzu). A man in appearance, but not in heart, a low fellow, a yeta.
NIKU, n. The kernel of a peach-stone, plum-bstone, etc.
NIKU-ANU, -tta, i. v. To carry with a pole across the shoulder.
NIKU, n. A bucket for carrying water.
NIKU-BO, n. A pole used for carrying burdens across the shoulder.
NIKU-WA, -ra, -too, -ta, i. v. To appoint to, or invest with an office; to commit or leave to the will of another, to confide to.
NIKU, n. Fighting in a private quarrel, a duel.
NIKU-CHIWA, n. Investing with office or title, appointing to office.
NIKU-MATU, n. Garlic.
NIKU, n. Pregnant, with child.
NIKU-SO, n. The physiognomy or expression of the face.
NIKU-SO-JA, n. A physiognomist, one who tells fortunes by examining the face.
NIKU-SOKU, n. A coolie, or common laborer.
NIKU-NISHI, n. The owner of goods, luggage or merchandise.
NIKU-VO, n. Pregnant.
NIKU-NO, n. The widgeon.
NIKU-DO, -too, -ta, i. v. To emit an odor, to smell, to perfume.
NIKU, n. An odor, scent, smell, fragrance, an exhalation or effluvium.
NIKU-BAKURO, n. A scent-bag.
NIKU-BAKURO, -ru, -tta, i. v. To spread an odor or fragrance all about.
NIKU-MOCHI, n. A coolie who carries one's luggage in travelling, a porter.
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NIPPO (hi no moto), n. Japan. — jin, a Japanese.
NIKA, n. A leek.
NIKAMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To look fiercely or savagely at, to glare at. Nirami-
au, to look fiercely at each other. Ni-
rami-tsukeru, to look fiercely at, to glare at. Nirami-tsumeru, to look at fiercely for some time.
NIKE, n. The Microptera parvispila.
NIKANON or NERIKAMI, -mu, -ta, i. v. To chew the cud, to ruminolate as an ox.
NI-SAMASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To set aside to cool after boiling.
NISE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To make like, to imitate, to counterfeit, to forge, falsify. Nise-
gane, counterfeit money. Nise-
kichigai, feigned madness, counterfeit-
ed insanity. Nise-mono, a counterfeit, imitation, not genuine.
NIshi, n. The west.
NIshi, n. The name of a shell of the Bucinidae genus.
NIshiki, n. Brocade.
NIshiki-GAI, n. A species of cowry.
NIshime, n. A kind of food, made by boiling together various kinds of vege-
tables.
NI-sô-bai, adv. Twice as much, two-
fold.
NIshoku, n. Eclipse of the sun.
NITARI, -ru, i. v. To be like, resemble, similar.
NIT-chiu, n. Middle of the day, merid-
ian.
NITE, post-pos. With, by, as cause, in-
strument, or means; in; being, as it is, since it is.
NITEMO. Same as Demo. Ever, so ever.
Doko —, wherever. Dare —, whoso-
ever. Nani —, anything whatever.
NITORI-MAME, n. A kind of confection-
ary.
NI-TSUME, -ru, -ta, t. v. To boil to a thicker consistence.
NIU (iru). To enter. Niu-gaku, enter-
NIU, n. A crack, or rather the appear-
ce of a crack in porcelain, or ivory.
NIU-BAI, n. The rainy season in the fifth month.
NIUBI, n. Chyle.
NIUBI-KUWAN, n. The thoracic duct.
NIU-BÔ, n. A pestle.
NIU-HACHI, n. A mortar for pulverizing medicines.
NIU-JAKU. Weak, feeble, frail, or delic-
ate in constitution. — no hito.
NIUKO, n. Obolusnum.
NIURINISE, n. A small refectory, or eating-house.
NIUWA. Amiable, gentle, mild, meek, — na hito.
NIUYÔ, n. Cancer of the breast.
NIWA, n. A flower garden, a yard, a court-
yard, compound.
NIWAKA, a. Sudden; unexpected. Ni-
wa-ki, suddenly, unexpectedly.
NIWAKA, n. A buffoon, clown.
NIWATADZUMI, n. A puddle of water.
NIWATAKAI, n. The wagtail.
NIWATOKE, n. The Sambucus ebuloides.
NIWATORI, n. The domestic fowl, chicken.
NIWATOKU, n. A gardener.
NIYAKE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be delicate, effeminate, womanish in manners or appearance.
NIYAWASHIU, -ki, -ku, a. Alike, resem-
bining, similar.
NIYE, -ru, -ta, i. v. Boiled, cooked by boiling. Niye-kayaru, to boil up fierce.
Niye-koboreru, to boil over. Niye-
tatsu, to bubble and boil up. Yu
gai niyetattara mottekoi, when the water is boiled bring it here. Niye-
tagiru, to boil.
NIYÔ (onna). n. A woman, female. Ni-
yo-nin, a female. Niyo-shi, a girl. Niyo-
tei, a queen, empress.
NIYÔBÔ, n. Wife.
NIYÔ-DÔ, n. The urethra.
NIYÔ-HACHI, n. Cymbals used in Bud-
dhist temples.
NIYOKI-NIYOKI-TO, adv. Undulating, rising and falling, as the outlines of moun-
tains, or as the motion of waves; the appearance of many projections from an even surface.
NIYORI-NIYORI-TO, adv. With a slow, zigzag, or undulating motion.
NO, post-pos. Of.
NO, n. A wild, uncultivated region; a moor, prairie, desert, wilderness. No-
michi, a road through a moor.
NO, n. Breadth, or width of cloth, muslin, silk, etc. Hiton, one breadth. Itu
no buton, a quilt made of five breaths of cloth.
NÔ (umi), n. Pus, matter.
NO, n. The bamboo of which arrows are made, the shaft of an arrow.
NÔ (ta wo tsukuru), n. Husbandry, farming, agriculture. No-fu, a farmer. Nô-go, husbandry. Nô-fu, agricul-

Nō, n. Skill, ability, cleverness, genius, talent; virtue, strength, or power, as of medicines. Nō nashi, without skill, without virtue. Nō-doku, efficacious, or poisonous, the useful or hurtful properties of medicines. Nō-gaki, an advertisement of the virtues of a medicine. Nō-bitō, a clever penman. Nō-sai, skill, cleverness.

Nô, n. A kind of operatic performance consisting of music and dancing. — yaku-usha, operatic performer.

Nô, adv. Same as Naku. Not, not having, without.

Nô, n. The brain. — gai-kotsu, the skull. Nō-shinkei, the nerves proceeding from the brain. — biyō, disease of brain. Dai-nō, the cerebrum. Shō-nō, the cerebellum.

Nô-bakama, n. A kind of trowsers gathered and tied at the knee.

Nô-bara, n. A moor, uncultivated tract of country.

Nobashi-сут-та, t. v. To stretch, to lengthen, to extend, to reach out; to continue or prolong the time; to postpone; to spread, or smooth out, as the wrinkles or inequalities of anything.

Nobe, n. A moor, a field. — no okuri, a funeral. Nobe-chō, a register in which deaths are recorded.

Nobe-сут-та, t. v. To tell, narrate, to state the particulars, to give an account of, to record.

Nobe-сут-та, t. v. To stretch, to lengthen, to extend, to reach out; to postpone, or prolong to some future time; to spread out, to expand, to dilute.

Nobe-gane, n. Metal stretched by hammering; money, the payment of which is extended beyond the time fixed.

Nobe-harai, n. Paying by instalments or on credit. — de kau, to buy on credit.

Nô-ii, n. A prairie fire.

Nobi-сут-та, i. v. To stretch, to extend, to reach, to grow, to expand, to enlarge, to spread, to be prolonged, or lengthened in time. Nobi-agaru, to stretch up one's self, as if to look. Nobi-chijimaru, expanding and contracting, lengthening and shortening.

Nobiki, n. One who goes into the streets to draw guests into hotels, theatres, etc., a runner.

Nobi-nobi, adv. In an expanded manner, relieved from a feeling of gloom, cheerful.

Nobiru, n. A kind of wild garlic.

Nobyaka, a. Expanded, free from care or gloom.

Noborashi-сут-та, caus. of Noboru. To make or let another ascend, or order to go up.

Nobori-сут-та, t. v. To go up, ascend, to rise. Nobori-kudari, ascending and descending, rise and fall, up and down. Nobori-tsumeru, to ascend to the highest point, or as far as possible.

Nobori, n. Flags raised at festivals, having the name of the god inscribed on them.

Nobose-сут-та, i. v. To be light-headed, to have a feeling of fulness in the head, to be dizzy; to be giddy, wild, enthusiastic, or fanatical in opinions or ways.

Nobose, n. A rush of blood to the head, dizziness, giddiness, light-headed, enthusiasm.

Noboshi-сут-та, t. v. To make or let ascend, to send up, to raise; to cut in raised figures, to emboss.

Nobudo, n. A kind of wild grape, Vilis heterophilla.

Nobuseri, n. One who sleeps in the fields, a vagabond, beggar.

Nobushi, n. An outlawed Samurai, a bandit, highwayman.


Nochi, n. Descendant, lineage. Do-no hito no — da, whose descendant is he?

Nodochi-сут-та, i. v. To grow up.

Nodachi, n. A short sword worn in hunting.

Nodo, n. The throat. — no hiko, the uvula, — wo kuburu, to strangle. Nodobone, the hyoid bone. Nodo-byuze, the windpipe.

Nodoka, a. Clear, pleasant, cheerful weather.

Nodoke, n. Sore throat, tonsilitis.

Nodono-nodo, adv. Clear and pleasant bright and cheerful.

Nодоyaka, n. Same as Nodoka.

Nodzuchi, n. The name of a poisonous snake.

No-dzui, n. The brain.

No-dzura, n. A boorish or brazen face.

Nogare-сут-та, t. v. To avoid, escape, to shun.
Nogashi-su-ta, caust. of Nogeru. To cause to or let escape.
Nogi, n. The beard of grain.
No-ji, n. A road through a moor.
Nojisa, n. The thistle.
No-ju-ku. Sleeping in the moor, camping out in the fields.
Noke,-ru,-ita, i. v. To take away, to remove out of the way, to take or leave out of the number, to exclude, except.
Noke-noke-to, adv. Boldly, shamelessly, unblushingly.
Noke-sama-ni, adv. With the face up wards.
Nokezori,-ru,-itta, i. v. To bend backwards, to fall backwards.
Noki,-ku-itta, i. v. To withdraw, retire, to leave, go aside, depart from.
Noki, or Nokiba, n. The eaves of a house.
Nakohri, n. A saw. — no ha, the teeth of a saw. — kudzu, saw-dust.
Nokoradzu, neg. of Nokoru. Not left, none remaining, all; every one.
Nokori,-ru,-ita, i. v. To remain over, to be left over. Nokori-omou, to feel, or think of with regret, pain or sorrow.
Nokori, n. The remainder, residue, remnant, anything left over.
Nokoshi,-su,-ta, i. v. To let remain over, to leave, to keep back, to spare, to save.
Nomare,-ru,-ita, pass. or pot. of Nomu. To be drunk, or swallowed.
Nomase,-ru,-ita, caust. of Nomu. Make or let drink, give to drink.
Nomibengurari, n. Delay or procrastinating in doing what one has engaged to do.
Nome-name-to, adv. In an unconcerned, indifferent, careless or apathetic manner; with effrontery.
Nomeiri,-ru,-itta, i. v. To slip and fall.
Nomii, n. A flea.
Nomii, n. A chisel. — no ha, the edge of a chisel. — no ye, the handle of a chisel.
Nomii, adv. Only, nothing more. Sore — naradzu, not only that.
Nomii,-mu,-nada, i. v. To drink, to swallow. Nomi-kosu, to drink anything dry. Nomi-komu, to swallow; to perfectly understand, or comprehend, to consent. Nomi-kui, eating and drinking, food, victuals. Nomi-oku, to drink before it is needed in prospect of future want. Nomi-sashi-ni, to stop drinking before one has finished. Tobako wo — to smoke tobacco.
Nomi-guchi, n. A faucet, spigot.
Nomite, n. A hard drinker.
Nomi-tori, n. A flea-trap.
Nondakure, n. A drunkard.
Nondo, n. The throat.
Nonki, n. Clear and pleasant weather.
Nonomeki,-ku-itta, i. v. To be noised abroad.
Nonoshiri,-ru,-itta, i. v. To revile, to reproach, to rail at, swear at; to abuse, to curse; to speak loudly, angrily, or abusively.
Nonokoro, adv. Even, or smooth in outline, without irregularities or roughness.
Noppo, n. A big and clownish fellow, a boor, clown.
Nora, n. A moor, field.
Nora, n. Pleasuring, amusements, idling. — kawari, fond of pleasure.
Nora-kura. Wandering idly about, loafing. — mono, an idler, vagrant, loafer.
No-ran, (nayami-midarewa). Unconscious, comatose, or delirious from sickness or a blow on the head.
No-ren, or Noren, n. A small curtain.
Nori, n. Law, rule, ordinance, doctrine, precept.
Nori, n. A kind of edible seaweed.
Nori, n. Measurement, dimensions. Uchi-nori, the inside dimensions. Soto-nori, the outside dimensions.
Nori,-ru,-itta, i. v. To ride, or be carried on anything; to be placed or to lie on anything. Nori-kakaru, to begin to ride; to be committed to anything. Nori-kakerau, to ride over or upon anything. Nori-kayeru, to change in riding from one horse to another, or one boat to another. Nori-kome, to ride into. Nori-koyeru, to ride across or over, as a mountain. Nori-kumi, n. The company of persons in a ship, or carriage. Nori-mawashi, to ride around, or about. Nori-modosu, to ride back. Nori-suteru, to stop and leave the horse or boat on which one has been riding. Nori-toru,
to enter and seize, to board and take possession of. Nori-tsukeru, to ride up to, to ride against. Nori-utsuru, to change from one boat, horse, or chair, to another; to possess or influence, to take possession of as a spirit; bewitch. Katsu-ri — , to be carried or urged on by victory.

Nori-ru-ita, t. v. To rail at, scold, abuse with vile or angry language, to curse, swear at.


Nori-gaye, n. A relay of horses.

Nori-kki, n. A person inspired by a Kami or Hotoke.

Nori-mono, n. A thing to ride in, a sedan chair.

Nori-zome, n. The first ride of the new year.

Nori-wo-ita, t. v. To invoke evil or curses on any one, to imprecate, curse.

Nori-ki, n. Praying for evil upon others, a curse, imprecation.

Nori-ku-shi, a. Slow, not fast; dull, sluggish in mind; indolent, lazy.

Nori-ke, ru-ita, i. v. To be smitten, captivated, enchanted, or fascinated by love.

Nori-ke, n. Love, passion.

Noroma, n. A dolt, blockhead.

Noro-noro-to, adv. Slowly, lazily.

Norori-to, adv. Dull, stupid, idly, sluggish, slow.

Norosa, n. Sluggishness, slowness.

Noroshi, n. A signal rocket.

Nosabari-ru-ita, i. v. To stretch one’s self back, as from ennui; to interrupt others, as in talking.

Nosa-nosa-to, adv. Without noise, softly.

Nose-ru-ita, t. v. To make, or let ride; to place upon; to record, to write in a book; to hold, contain.

Noshi, n. The piece of dried awabi which is always attached to a present.

Noshi, n. A smoothing iron.

Noshi-su-ita, t. v. To stretch, to extend, flatten or smooth out.

Noshi-agari-ru-ita, t. v. To be arrogant, supercilious, overbearing, insolent.

Noshi-ito, n. The coarse silk reeled from the outside of the cocoon.

Noso-noso, or Nossori, adv. Without making a noise with the feet, softly, quietly.

Notakuri-ru-tta, i. v. To writhe, wiggle, to twist about, as a wounded snake.

Notamai-au, i. v. To speak, to say,— only used of high personages.

Notamawaku, same as Notamau. Ko-shi no — , Confucius says.

Notare-jin, n. Dying as an outcast in the streets or fields.

Notari-ru-ita, i. v. To creep, to crawl, move by winding and turning, like a snake.

Notari-notari, adv. In a sauntering or lumbering manner.

Notari-de-ru-ita, i. v. To wind one’s way out; to interrupt another in speaking.

Notarichi-mawari-ru-ita, i. v. To writhe about, to wallow, wriggle.

Notto, n. A Sinto prayer.

Nottori-ru, (comp. of nori a rule, and toru). To set as an example or rule for imitation.

Nowaki, n. A violent autumnal wind, which throws down the crops.

Nozarashi, n. Bones or a carcass left bleaching on the moor.

Nōzenkazura, n. The Bignonia grandiflora.

Nozoki-ki-ita, t. v. To bend the head and look down, to look into, as a hole; to peep through, to peer into.

Nozoki-ku-ita, t. v. To remove, to take away, do away with, to subtract, leave out of the number, to except, to abrogate, annul.

Nozoki, n. A camera-obscura, a box in which pictures are looked at through a lens.


Nozomu-ru-nda, t. v. To desire, to hope for, wish for.

Nozomu-ru-nda, i. v. To approach to, to be near to, to be at the point of; to look upon, to behold.

Nozomi, n. Desire, hope, wish.

Nu-boku, n. Man-servant, a slave.

Nugase-ru-ita, caust. of Nugu. To strip off the clothes of another, to make bare, denude.

Nuge-ru-ita, t. v. To be stripped off; take off, of clothes.

Nugi-gu-ita, t. v. To take off, as clothes or covering; to strip off, to bare, denude. Nugi-kakeru, to take off and hang up, as a coat. Nugi-sure-ru, to take off and cast away.

Nugi-ū-ita, t. v. To wipe.

Nui-ū-ita, t. v. To sew, to stitch, to embroider. Nui-awaseru, to sew or stitch together. Nui-tsuggest, to splice.
or lengthen by sewing. Nui-tsukeru, to sew one thing on or to another, as a patch.

Nui, n. Embroidery, needle-work.


Nui-me, n. A seam.

Nui-mon, n. An embroidered crest or coat of arms.

Nui-mono, n. Embroidery, needle-work.

Nui-tori, n. Embroidery.

Nui-zara, n. Embroidery, ornamental needle-work.

Nuka, n. Rice-bran.

Nuka, n. The forehead.

Nukadzuki, ku-ita, i. v. To bow touching the forehead to the ground.

Nuka-gami, n. The forehead.

Nuka-kugi, n. A small tack.

Nuka-miso, n. A kind of pickle for vegetables.

Nukari, ru-ita, i. v. To be muddy.

Nukari, ru-ita, i. v. To be remiss, inattentive, negligent, heedless, careless.

Nukarumi, n. A muddy place, mud hole.

Nukashi, su-ta, t. v. To say, speak.

Nuke, ru-ta, i. v. To be rooted out, drawn out, extracted. (t. v.) To pass through a narrow way, to steal out of, to slip away stealthily, to sneak out of, shulk out of.


Nuke-ana, n. A hole or passage-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, n. Stealing a march on, forestalling others in the market.

Nuke-gara, n. The cast-off skin of a snake, or shell of an insect.

Nuke-ide, dzuru, deta, 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.

Nuke-mairi, n. Stealing away from home and visiting the Miya of Senshô-ko daijin in the Province of Ise, spoken only of a young person.

Nuke-me, n. Way or place for slipping out.

Nuke-michi, n. A byway, a secret or concealed way.

Nuke-mono, n. Stolen goods, especially such as are offered for sale.


Nuki, n. The woof; those syllables which end with the same vowel sound, and which are arranged crosswise in the table of fifty sounds.

Nuki, n. The stick that is passed through morticed holes in upright pieces of timber to keep them together, a brace.

Nuki-ku-ita, t. v. To draw out, to take out, to extract, to root up, pluck out, to abstract. Nuki-atsumeru, to collect extracts from books; to pluck up and collect. Nuki-awaseru, to draw and cross swords, as in the commencement of a combat. Nuki-dasu, to draw out, extract. Nuki-hanasu, to draw a sword out of the sheath, ro draw out and separate. Nuki-tôsu, to pass through, to thread, to string. Nuki-tsuweru, to draw swords together, spoken of several persons.

Nuki, n. Extracting, an extractor, forceps, tweezers.

Nuki-ashi, n. Noiseless or stealthy steps.

Nuki-dewata, n. Old cotton that has once been used for wadding clothes.

Nuki-gaki, n. Extracts from books, an epitome, abridgement, or abstract of a book or writing.

Nuki-mi, n. The naked blade of a sword, spear, etc.

Nuki-nde, dzuru-ta, i. v. To excel, surpass, to out-do, to be distinguished, or eminent above others.

Nuki-nuki, adv. Extracting here and there from a book, or writing.

Nuki-sashi, n. Taking out and putting in, extracting and inserting.

Nuki-uchi, n. Drawing and striking with a sword.

Nuki-utsushi, n. A brief summary or abstract of a book or writing, an epitome, abridgment, synopsis.

Nukume-dori, n. A species of hawk.

Nukumeri, ru-ta, t. v. To keep warm, to warm.

Numa, n. A marsh, swamp.

Nume, n. White satin.

Nume-nume, adv. Slippery, smooth, oily, glabrous, unctious.

Numeri, ru-ta, i. v. To be slippery.

Numerindzu, n. White satin.

Nunawa, n. A kind of water plant, marsh mallow (?).

Nuno, n. Linen, grass-cloth.

Nunkoko, n. Padded winter clothes.

Nuno-me, n. The figure or impression like the meshes of cloth on paper, porcelain, etc.
lazy, to, to as, to. 


Nura-nura, adv. Slippery, smooth, glabrous, unctions.

Nurashe, ru-ta, caus. of Nuru. To cause or let another paint, lacquer, or plaster.

Nurashi, su-ta, t. v. To wet, to dampen, moisten.

Nuratsumi, ku-ita, i. v. To be slippery, smooth, oily, glabrous, lubricated.

Nure, ru-ta, i. v. To be wet, damp, moist. Nure-toru, to be wet or soaked through.

Nuri, ru-ta, t. v. To cover, besmear, or daub with anything; to paint, to lacquer, to varnish, to plaster; to blame, or charge another with a fault. Nuri-au, to daub or smear each other; to blame each other. Nuri-fusagu, to close, or shut up with plaster, to varnish or paint over.

Nuri, n. Lacquering, varnishing, painting.

Nuri-bon, n. A lacquered tray.

Nuri-gome, n. A fire-proof storehouse.

Nuri-ita, n. A lacquered board used as a black-board for making memorandums on.

Nuri-mono, n. Lacquered ware.

Nuri-mono-shi, n. A lacquerer, varnisher.

Nuri-tsuke, ru-ta, i. v. To paint, lacquer, varnish or plaster; to daub, smear with anything adhesive or unctions; to blame, or impute a fault.

Nuri-tsukurai, au, atta, t. v. To repair by varnishing, painting, or plastering; to varnish over, to palliate, gloss over.

Nuri-ya, n. A house plastered outside.

Nurude, n. The Rhus semialata, the tree which produces the fusshi, or Japanese galls.

Nuri-ki, ku-shi, a. Lukewarm, moderately warm, tepid; lazy, stupid, dull.

Nuru-mu-nda, i. v. To be tepid, lukewarm.

Nuri-nuri-to, adv. Slippery, smooth, unctions.

Nurusai, n. Tepidity, lukewarmness.

Nushi, n. Master, owner.

Nushi-ya, n. A lacquerer, varnisher, painter.

Nusu-bito, n. A theft, robber.


Nusu-mi, n. Theft, stealing, robbery.

Nuta, n. A kind of sauce.

Nuta, n. Plaster or mud mixed with straw for plastering.

Nutto-de, ru-ta, i. v. To slip out, to spring out suddenly.

Nuwase, ru-ta, caus. of Nui. To make, order, or let another sew.

O, n. A species of hemp.

O, n. The tail. O nosaki, tip of the tail. O-tsutsu, the bag for a horse’s tail.

O, n. The string, thong, or cord with which any part of the dress is fastened.


O. An honorable prefix in addressing, or in speaking respectfully of another; as, O-kami-san, in speaking to, or of the wife of another. O-isha san, the doctor.


O. Going, used as a numeral, in counting times of seeing, hearing or doing. Ichigo kito wa wakaranai, I do not understand it by hearing it only once.

O. Exclamation in answering a call, an affirmative.

O, n. A king, chief ruler.

O, a. Great, large,—only used as an amplifying prefix. O-ame, a heavy rain. O-arashi, a violent storm, a gale, hurricane. O-are, a violent storm of wind and rain.

O-ani, n. Eldest brother.

O-aney, n. Eldest sister.

O-azami, n. A thistle.

Oba, n. Aunt.
OBA, n. Grandmother.
O-BA-KO, n. The Plantago major.
O-BA-KU, n. The name of a medicine, and dye-stuff.
O-BA-N, n. The name of an ancient gold coin.
OBANA, n. A kind of tall grass.
OBASHIMA, n. Balustrade, or railing.
OBEKKA. — wo tu, to flatter.
OBI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To carry in the belt, to gird on, to wear; to have, to include, to carry, to contain, to exhibit, to hold.
OBI, n. A belt, girdle, or sash worn around the waist.
OBIKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To decoy, to lure, entice, or lead by artifice or deception.
OBI-SHIME, n. A narrow belt.
OBI-SHITA, n. The part of the body under the belt, the waist.
OBITADASHI,-ki,-ku,-ai,-sa, a. Great, many, great in quantity or violence, violent, severe.
OBIYAKASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To frighten, to scare, to alarm, to terrify.
OBIYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To start in alarm or surprise; to start, jerk, as in disease.
OBOKO, n. A young boy or girl, a child.
OBORE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be submerged, immersed, to sink; absorbed in, addicted to.
OBORE-JINI, n. Drowned.
OBORO, a. Not clear or bright, clouded, obscured, dusky, dim. Oboro-dzuki, a clouded moon.
OBOROGE-NA, a. Dim, clouded.
OBOSHI,-ki,-ku, a. Thinking or supposing to be, take to be, appeared to be.
OBOSHIMESHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To think, to suppose.
OBOSHIMESHI, n. Thought, opinion, sentiment.
OBOTSUKANAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Doubtful, uncertain, not sure, dubious.
OBOYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To know, to remember, to perceive, to feel, to learn, to practice. Oboye-chigau, to mistake in remembering.
OBOYE, n. Memory.
OBUI,-u,-ita, t. v. To carry on the back, — as a child.
OBUUNE, n. A little boat.
OBUWARA,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be carried on the back.
OBUWASE,-ru,-ta, caust. of obui. To put a child on the back of another, to cause, or let carry on the back.
OCHE-AI, n. The confluence, or junction of two rivers.
OCHE-BA, n. A fallen leaf.
OCHEIDO, n. Error, fault, mistake, omission.
OCHE-FUDA, n. A vote, ballot, bid.
OCHE-KATA, n. There, yonder, the other side, far side.
OCHE-KOCHI, adv. Here and there, far and near.
OCHE-MA, n. An open space or court in a Japanese house, for the purpose of light and ventilation.
OCHE-MUSHIA, n. A runaway, or an escaped soldier, deserter.
OCHE-TSUKI, n. Calmness, composure, tranquillity, peace and quietness.
OCHE-UDO, n. One who has fled, or escaped from war, a runaway.
ODAMAKI, n. A spool of yarn.
O-DAN, n. Jaundice.
ODETE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To stir up, instigate, rouse up, animate, incite, encourage.
ODETE, n. Instigating, inciting, stirring up.
ODATSU, n. Trespassing or encroaching
upon the rights or possessions of another, usurping.

ODAYAKA, a. Calm, quiet, tranquil, still, serene; free from agitation.

O-do, n. A kind of yellow paint.

O-dō, a. Unprincipled, knavish, dishonest, mono, a dishonest fellow, knave.

Odoke-ru-ta, i. v. To be comical, funny, droll, to joke, jest; to be witty, facetious or humorous. Odoke-bana-shi, a facetious story. Odoke-shibai, a farce.

Odoke, n. Drollery, fun, wit, jest, facetiousness, antics.

Odomi, n. The settlings, or deposit which settles at the bottom of a liquid, dregs, sediment, lees.

Odomi-ru-nda, i. v. To settle, to fall to the bottom of liquids.

Odo-odo, adv. Trembling with fear.

Oodorashi-su-la, caust. of Odori. To cause to dance.

Odori-ru-tta, i. v. To dance, to jump up and down, to leap and frisk about, to skip, prance, to caper about. Odori-agaru, to jump, or spring, or skip up. Odori-koheru, to jump or skip across.

Odori, n. A dance; the fontanelle in an infant's head.

Odori-komi, n. A person who forces into houses to rob; a house-breaker.

Odoro, n. A place over-grown with brambles, a thicket.

Odorokashi-su-la, caust. of Odoroku. To astonish, to surprise, to amaze; to scare, to frighten, to startle.

Odoroki-ku-tta, i. v. To be astonished, surprised, amazed; startled with fright, or alarm.

Odo-ro-odoroshii-ki-ku, a. Startling, alarming, fearful, surprising.

Odoshi-su-la, t. v. To make afraid, frighten, to scare, alarm, to terrify by threat or menace, intimidate.

Odoshi, n. Fright, fear, consternation, intimidation.

Odoshi-su-la, t. v. To sew or fasten together the metal plates of a coat of mail.

Oodoshi, n. The cord used for connecting the plates of armor together, Oduzoudzu-to, adv. With fear, alarm, or apprehension.

O-dzutsu, n. A cannon, great-gun, artillery.

O-fū, a. Haughty, arrogant, supercilious, proud, insolent, extravagant, prodigal.

O-FUKURO, n. Mother.

O-ga, n. A large saw. — kudzu, sawdust.

Oga, n. A kind of reel for reeling silk.

Ogami-mu, mda, t. v. To worship, to adore, to look up to.

Ogami-uchi, n. A downward blow with a sword, with the body bending forwards like one worshipping.

O-gara, n. The sticks of hemp, after the bark has been stripped off.

O-gawa, n. A rivulet, or small stream of water.

O-gi, n. A fan, one that opens and shuts. — no hone, the stays of a fan. Ogi-ya, a fan store or fan maker.

O-gi, n. The profound, or most difficult parts of an art or science, the mysteries.

Oginai-ru-atta, t. v. To make up a deficiency or loss, to repair, to restore, to mend, to make good.


O-giyō, a. Audacious, impudent; insolence, rudeness.

Ogon, a. Gold.

O-gon, n. Scull-cap, a species of scutellaria.

Ogori-ru-tta, i. v. To be stubborn or obstinate, as a horse; to bulk.

Ogori-ru-tta, t. v. Given to extravagance, luxury, sumptuousness, or grandeur in living; to live in splendor.

Ogori, n. Extravagance, luxury, or splendor in living.

Ogosoka, a. Strict, rigid, firm, grave, majestic, solemn.

O-guchi, n. Obscene or filthy talk. — iri, an obscene person.

Oguruma, n. The sunflower, Inula Japanica.

Ogusa, n. The hair.

Ohamoji, n. Shame, ashamed.

Ohaguro, n. The black stuff used to blacken the teeth.

Ohayō, interj. Good morning.

O-han, n. Chlorosis.

O- hari, n. A seamstress.

O-hei, a. Arrogant, supercilious, contumelious, insolent.

O-hen, (yuki kayeri). Going and coming.

Ohiya, n. Cool water, — for drinking.

Ohiyarashashi-su-ta, t. v. To joke, to play sport with, to play tricks on, to fool, to hoax.

Ohiye, n. A padded coat.

Oji, n. Nephew.

Oji, n. A kind of box with feet, used for carrying burdens on the back.

Oji-ru-ta, t. v. To grow old.
Oi, n. Old age.  
Oi, ōru or ōru, ōta, t. v. To grow or shoot up, — as grass.  
Oi, oun, oun, t. v. To cover, to screen, shade, to hide, conceal.  
Oi, ou, otta, t. v. To carry on the back, to owe; to charge, impute or throw blame on another.  
Oi, ou, otta, t. v. To pursue, to chase, to drive, to follow; to imitate. Oi-dasu, to drive out. Oi-hanatsu, to drive away, to expel. Oi-haruru, to drive off, drive away, or expel, as something annoying or hurtful. Oi-hashirasu, to pursue and cause another to run. Oi-kakeru, to drive on, to set on. Oi-kayasu, to drive back. Oi-koru, to drive into. Oi-kosu, to drive across or over, as a mountain; to pursue and pass. Oi-kudasu, to drive down. Oi-makuru, to drive with violence, to pursue furiously, or hotly. Oi-mawaru, to pursue all about, to follow around. Oi-mawasu, to drive round or about. Oi-nokeru, to drive away. Oi-lateru, to drive away, or expel from a place, not allow to be or dwell in a place. Oi-tsukau, to drive persons who are employed, to urge or force to work. Oi-tsuku, to pursue and come up with, to overtake. Oi-sumeru, to drive into a confined place, to drive and hem in, to corner. Oi-yaru, to drive off, to drive away.  
Oi, n. Something given to boot. Ichi-bu — wo utsu, to give an ichi-bu to boot.  
Oi-ki-ku-shi, a. Many, numerous.  
Oi-atsume-ru-ita, t. v. To drive together.  
Oi-bara. — wo kiru, to commit suicide in order to follow a deceased master.  
Oi-bore-ru-ta, i. v. To become childish with age, to be in one’s dotage, decrepit. Oi-bore-me, a dotard.  
Oi-de (comp. of o polite, and ide, the root form of ideru; used only as an impera-tive, or joined to the sub. verb). Come, go. Doko ye oide-nasaru, where are going? (2). To be. Damatte oide, be silent, or don’t tell. Doko ni oide nasaru, where do you live? Otonashiku shite oide yo, be good, — to a child.  
Oi-do, n. The buttock, posterior.  
Oi-hagi, n. A highwayman, robber, foot-pad.  
Oi-kake, n. The cords by which the cap or bonnet is fastened to the head.  
Oi-kakushi-su-ita, t. v. To cover and hide, conceal, cloak.  
Oi-kaze, n. A driving wind, a fair wind.  
Oi-me, n. A debt.  
Oi-naru, a. Large, great, big.  
Oi-otoshi, n. A highwayman, robber, footpad.  
Oi-royo, ry. I. — wa iya da, I want.  
Oi-roi, adv. Gradually, by degrees.  
Oi-raku, n. Old age.  
Oi-shigeru-ru-ta, i. v. To grow up luxuriantly.  
Oi-shi, ki-ku, a. Pleasant to the taste, sweet, delicious. Oishiku nai, not pleasant to the taste.  
Oi-shisa, n. Deliciousness or pleasantness of taste.  
Oi-tachi, n. Bringing up, growing up, growth.  
Oi-te, n. A fair wind.  
Oi-te, post-pos. (always preceded by ni). In, in respect of, in the case of, as to, in regard to. Kono tokoro ni —, in this place.  
Oi-uchi, n. Pursuing and killing.  
Oi-wake, n. A forked road.  
Oi-ya, n. Nephew’s wife.  
Oji, n. Uncle.  
Oji, n. Grandfather.  
Oji-jiru or dzuru-ta, i. v. To accord with, agree, suit, correspond; to be proper, meet, appropriate, becoming; to respond to, to comply with, to obey.  
Oji-ru-ta, i. v. To fear, dread. Ojiononoku, to tremble with fear. Oji-osoreru, to fear, dread, to be in terror. Oji-wananaku, to tremble with fear.  
Ojike-ru-ta, i. v. To be afraid, terrified.  
Ojike, n. Fear, dread, terror. — gitsuku, smitten with fear.  
Ojime, n. A slide on the strings of a bag or pouch to fasten it.  
O-jitsu, n. Past days, days gone by.  
Oka, n. A bill.  
Oka, n. Land, the base or starting place in a play.  
Oka-bo, n. Hill or upland rice.  
Okadzu, n. Anything eaten with rice.  
Okami, n. A wolf. — mono, a cunning fellow, knave, rogue.  
O-kan, n. The chill, the cold stage of fever.  
Oka-fu, n. A secret policeman, a spy, detective.  
Okase-ru-ta, caust. of oku. To cause or let lay, to make another put down.  
Oka-shi-su-ta, t. v. To attack, seize by violence; to violate, to offend against, transgress, to usurp; to encounter fearlessly, to dare, brave, defy.
OKASHII,-ki,-ku, a. Laughable, ludicrous, funny, odd, singular.
OKASHISA, n. Ludicrousness, oddity.
O-KATA, adv. For the most part, mostly, chiefly; perhaps, probably, most likely.
O-KAZE, n. A gale, tempest, typhoon.
OKE, n. A bucket, tub, pail. Oke-ya, a cooper.
OKENAI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Courageous, bold.
OKERA, n. The Atractylodes lancea.
OKERU, post-pos., same as Oite. In respect of, in regard to, in the case of, as to.
OKETSU, n. Bad blood.
OKI, n. The wide sea, far off at sea.
OKI, n. Coals of fire, live coals.
OKI-ku, ita, t. v. To place, to put, to lay down; to set, to fix, settle; to let be, let alone, to leave; to let rest, to except or leave out of the number.
OKI-ku or ippu, i. v. To rise up from a recumbent position, to awake, to arise from sleep, to get up.
OKI-AGARI, -ru, ita, i. v. To rise up from sleep.
OKI-AGARI-KOBOSHI, n. A toy which always turns head up.
OKI-AI, -ai,-atta, t. v. To be mutually reserved, or restrained.
OKI-BURUSHI, n. Old and spoiled from being kept too long.
OKI-DOKORO, n. A resting or stopping-place, a place for putting anything.
OKI-FUSHI, n. Awake or asleep, lying down or rising up.
OKI-GOTATSU, n. A kind of movable fire-place.
OKI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Large, big, great. Okiku suru, to make large.
OKI-MIAGE, n. A present made on leaving.
OKINA, n. An old man.
OKI-NA, a. Large, big, great.
OKINAGUSA, n. The Chrysanthemum.
OKINORI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To pawn, to borrow money by pawning or pledging something.
OKISA, n. The bigness, size. - wo dono kurai, how large is it?
OKITE, n. Law, enactment, decree, statute, ordinance.
OKITE-DORI, n. Lawful, according to law.
OKI-TSUKE, n. Fixture, anything belonging to, or part of a house.
OKI-ZARI, n. Leaving and going away, desertion of one's family, forsaking.
OKKA, n. Mother. Okkaasan.
OK-KAI, n. Promotion to rank above the one next in order, by skipping over.
OKKAKE, -ru, -ita, t. v. To pursue, to chase.
OKKANAGARI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To be timid, fearful.
OKKANAI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Afraid, fearful.
OKKAYESHI, -su, -ita, t. v. To drive back.
OKKOCHI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To fall, to fall in love with.
OKKOCHI, n. A lover.
OKKU, n. Difficult, tedious, - ni suru, to magnify the difficulties of anything.
OKO, n. A pole for carrying burdens.
OKO, a. Vain, conceited, foolish, silly, ridiculous, absurd.
OKOGAMASHI, -ki, -ku. Ridiculous, absurd, or silly in manner or appearance.
OKONAI, -ru, -atta, t. v. To perform, to do, to execute, to practice, to observe.
OKONAI, n. Actions, conduct, doings.
OKONAWASE, -ru, -ta, caust. of okonai. To cause to do or perform.
OKORI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To arise, to originate, issue, to break out; to be excited, provoked, angry.
OKORI, n. The rise, origin, cause; anger, passion.
OKORI, n. Intermittent fever, ague.
OKOSHI, -su, -ita, t. v. To excite, rouse up, stir up, cause to begin, raise up, set up anything lying down or fallen over, to cause.
OKOSHI, -su, -ita, t. v. To send.
OKOSHI, n. A kind of confectionery made of parched rice and sugar.
OKOTARI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To be negligent, to neglect, to be careless, remiss, or lazy in doing.
OKOTARI, n. Negligence, laziness, remissness, carelessness.
OKU, adv. Many, numerous. - naru, to become numerous.
OKU, n. One hundred thousand; according to some, ten thousand times ten thousand, or a hundred million.
OKU, n. The back, or the innermost part of anything, or most remote from the front.
OKU, - suru, to be afraid, cowardly, backward, ashamed.
OKU-BA, n. The back teeth, molars.
OKUBI, n. Belching, eructation. - wo suru, to belch.
OKUBI, n. The gore sewed into the front of a Japanese Kimono.
OKUBIYÔ, n. Cowardice, timidity.
OKU-BUKAI,-ki,-ku-shi, a. Far back, deep, profound, obscure.
OKU-GAKI, n. The writing at the end of a Japanese or Chinese book.
OKU-GATA, n. Wife.
OKU-GI, n. The most important, most
profound, abstruse, or difficult parts of a science or art; the mysteries.

Oki-ti, n. The most abstruse, recondite, or profound meaning of a subject.

Okure-ru-ta, i. v. To be behind, to fall behind; to be late, slow, or tardy; to be behind, or inferior to in ability.

Okure, imp. of Kururu, to give, with O polite. Mite okure, let me see. Tempo okure, give me a tempo.

Okure, n. Behind, inferior; backwardness, fear, cowardice; faint-hearted. — Wo toru, to be inferior, to be behind in ability.

Okure-base, n. Being late or behind-hand to run or hurry.

Okuri-ru-te, t. v. To send; to accompany, or attend a guest a short distance on his departure; to leave, as at death; leave behind; to present, give as a present, to confer, bestow; to pass the time, to live; to recompense.

Okuri, n. Sending, accompanying; a funeral.

Okuri-dashi-su-te, t. v. To send out or away, dismiss, to go along with a guest for a short distance.

Okuri-jou, n. A memorandum, or list of articles, sent along with the articles; an invoice.

Okuri-mono, n. A present.

Okuri-mukai, n. Accompanying a guest on his departure, or going out to meet him when he comes.

Okuri-na, n. A posthumous title, or name given after death.

Okuri-tegata, n. A passport or document certifying to one’s birth and citizenship.

Oku-sama, n. Wife.

Oku-sokonai-ki-ku, a. Open, frank, without concealment or disguise; ingenuous, candid.

Okute, n. Late rice.

Okuyukushi-ki-ku, a. Profound or erudite, exciting admiration.

Oku-yuki, n. The depth or dimension from front to rear.

Oman, pro. You.

Omakana, a. Magnanimous, generous, liberal.

Omake-ni, adv. Moreover, besides.

Omama, n. Boiled rice.

Omakon, n. The vulva.

Omaru, n. A wooden utensil used as a water-closet by children.

Omaye, pro. You. — Gata, id. — San, id.

Ombe, n. A wet-nurse.

Omen, (koye no taori), n. Contracting the pronunciation of words, in order to easy utterance or euphony.

Omenbin, n. In a private or quiet way, to hush up a matter. — Ni suru, to hush up a matter so as not to become public, or to settle a matter peaceably or privately.

Omebo, n. The person whose business it is to burn the bodies of the dead.

Onme-ru-te, t. v. To be cowardly, timid, ashamed. Omesu-okusedzu, without shame or fear.

Omenki, (kigaretaru na), n. A bad name, foul reputation.

Onmeiki-ku-ita, t. v. To make a great outcry or confused noise; to clamor, to shout, halloo. Onmeiki-sakebu, to make a great clamor and noise.

Omen-mushi, n. The wood-louse.

Onme-ome-to, adv. In a bashful or crestfallen manner.

Ome-mizu, n. An inundation.

Onmiike, n. The boiled rice offered to the Kami.

Onminameshi, n. The name of a flower.

Onmishka, n. The last day of the year.

Onmitsu, n. A secret; a spy. — Naru koto, a secret affair.

Ono, a. Heavy, weighty, important, principal, chief. — Yakunin, the chief officer. Omo-ni, a heavy burden or load. Omo-ya, the main building.

Ono, n. The face, the surface.

Onobo-se, n. Ashamed, mortified, crestfallen.

Onochi, n. A toy, play-thing.

Ono-dachi, n. The form of the face, the features, countenance.

Onodachi, tsu-te, t. v. To be chief in authority, to be high or principal amongst officials.

Onodaka, n. A kind of water-plant.

Ono-ide, n. A severe wound. — Wo 3, to receive a severe wound.

Onodochi, n. Persons of the same mind, or holding the same opinions.

Onogai, n. A bridle.

Onogawari, n. Alteration or change in the face,—as by age.

Onohayui-ki-ku, a. Bashful, diffident, timid.

Onoi, ki-ku-shi, a. Heavy, weighty, severe, important, eminent.

Onoi, ou-ota, t. v. To think, suppose, consider, regard; to think or be anxious about, long after; to desire, wish; to care about, to mind; to love, to feel. Onoma na ni, as one desires or pleases. Omo-sama ni, as one pleases, or to the heart’s content.

Onoi, n. Thought, expectation, care,
anxiety. — *no hoka*, unexpected, or different from what was expected. — *no mama*, as one expects, or wishes.

**OMOI-ATI**, -at-ta, *i. v.* To regard each other with affection, to think of each other.

**OMOI-AMARI**, -atu-tta, *i. v.* Unable to restrain one's feelings of love, anger, or hatred; overcome by feeling.

**OMOI-ATARI**, -ata-tta, *i. v.* To be struck with the thought, to come suddenly into the mind, to rethink one's self.

**OMOI-AAYAKARI**, -ra-tta, *i. v.* To mistake in what one thinks of anything, to misconceive.

**OMOI-BAI**, *n.* The beautiful feathers on the back of certain wild fowls, as the duck, pheasant, etc.

**OMOI-BITO**, *n.* One much thought of, one loved, or cared for.

**OMOI-CHIGAI**, -atu-tta, *i. v.* To differ or mistake in what one thinks, to misapprehend.

**OMOI-DASHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To recollect, to bring to mind, to remember; to think out.


**OMOI-GO**, *n.* A much-thought-of child, a beloved child.

**OMOI-GOTO**, *n.* Care, anxiety, trouble.

**OMOI-GUSA**, *n.* A loved plant; subject, or matter for thought, care, or anxiety.

**OMOI-KAMAYE**, -ru-ta, *t. v.* To think of and be prepared for, to anticipate.

**OMOI-KAYESHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To think over again, to reconsider.

**OMOI-KIRI**, -ru-tta, *i. v.* To cease thinking about, to make up one's mind, to have no more care or anxiety for.

**OMOI-KOMI**, -mu-nda, *i. v.* To entertain the opinion, to be under the impression, for some time to be thinking of.

**OMOI-KOSHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To anticipate, to fancy, or be anxious about something that may happen in the future.

**OMOI-MAWASHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To revolve in the mind, to reflect on.

**OMOI-MEGURASHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To reflect, ponder, or turn over in the mind.

**OMOI-MIDARE**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To think and be perplexed, confused, distracted about.

**OMOI-MOKE**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To think of beforehand and be prepared for, to devise or frame in the mind.

**OMOI-NAOESHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To reconsider, to think better of, to alter one's opinion about.

**OMOI-NASHI**, *n.* Fancy, conceit, imagination, opinion, theory.

**OMOI-NOKOSHI**, -ru-ta, *t. v.* To feel sorrow, regret, care, or anxiety after an event has passed.

**OMOI-OKI**, -ita-ta, *i. v.* To have anything on the mind, to dwell upon in thought.

**OMOI-RE**, *adv.* As much as one wishes, or to one's heart's content; opinion, supposition, according to one's mind.

**OMOI-SADAME**, -ru-ta, *t. v.* To make up one's mind, to resolve, or determine on.

**OMOI-SAGE**, -ru-ta, *t. v.* To think meanly of, to despise, contempt.

**OMOI-SOME**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To begin to love, or think about for the first time.

**OMOI-SUGOSHI**, -su-ta, *i. v.* To think too much about, to love too much.

**OMOI-SUTE**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To cease thinking about, banish or dismiss from one's mind.

**OMOI-TACHI**, -tsu-ta, *t. v.* To resolve in one's mind, to suddenly think about.

**OMOI-TAGAYE**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To mistake or differ in one's opinion.

**OMOI-TORI**, *n.* Understanding, or comprehension.

**OMOI-TSUKI**, -ku-ta, *t. v.* To think of, recollect; call to mind, to be attached to, cleave to in heart; to plan, devise, conceive.

**OMOI-TSUKI**, *n.* A fancy, fanciful device, conceit; conception.

**OMOI-TSUME**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To dwell upon, to think upon constantly, to be absorbed, wrapped up in.

**OMOI-TSUMORI**, -ru-tta, *i. v.* To think more and more about, to grow more concerned about.

**OMOI-WARI**, -ru-ta, *i. v.* To think sadly of or with compunction.


**OMOI-WAKE**, *n.* Judgment, discernment, discrimination.

**OMOI-WASURE**, -ru-ta, *t. v.* To forget, not to think of.

**OMOI-YARI**, -atu-ta, *i. v.* To imagine, conceive of, to fancy, to picture in the imagination; to judge of others by one's self, to sympathize with.

**OMOI-WATASHI**, -su-ta, *t. v.* To think over, to reflect or meditate upon matters long past or distant.

**OMOI-YORANU**, Not as was expected of thought, not anticipated.

**OMOI-KAGE**, *n.* The likeness of anything pictured in the imagination, or in the mind, fancy, imagination.
OMO-KAJI, n. The helm to the starboard. — wo toru, to starboard the helm.

OMO-KUSA, n. An eruption on the face.

OMO-ME, n. That which one wished or thought of. — ga deru, to get whatever one wishes.

OMOMI, n. Weight, heaviness, expression of face.

OMOPAKARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To consider, reflect, deliberate, ponder; to be anxious or solicitous about.

OMOMUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To go.

OMOMUKI, n. Subject, meaning, purport, tenor; fashion, form.

OMOMURO-NI, adv. Softly, gently, as of the wind.

OMO-NAGA, n. A long face.

OMO-NAKI,-ku,-shi, a. Out of countenance, ashamed, crest-fallen, mortified, abashed.

OMONERI,,-rM.-^-a, Ômo-te-buse, Omori, Omori, Omo-o.moshii,,-$v,,-1^«, Omo-naki,->&«,-j^?, Omo-naga, Omo-tai,--^/,-^«,-jA/;

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OMOMI-ku,-ita, i. v. To consider, reflect, deliberate, ponder; to be anxious or solicitous about.
ONDORI, n. A male bird, a cock.

ONE, (daikon), n. A radish.

O-NETSU, n. A bad fever.

ONGAKU, n. An entertainment of vocal and instrumental music accompanied with dancing; music.

ONGAYESHI, n. Repayment of a kindness.

ONI, n. Tasting wine or food before it is eaten by a lord to see that it is not poisonous. — wo suru.

ONI, n. A devil, demon, fiend, the spirit of one dead, a ghost; also an epithet for a powerful or a bad man. Kokoro wo — ni suru, to harden one’s heart, to force one’s self to act like a fiend.

ONI-HOSHIN, n. A kind of thistle, Carduus.

ONI-BI, n. Ignis-fatuus, jack with a lantern.

ONI-GOKKO, n. A kind of play amongst children similar to “prisoner’s base;” the base is called oka, the player is called oni.

ONI-MUSHI, n. A species of horned beetle.

ONI-YARAI, n. The ceremony of driving out evil spirits at the Setsu-bun, or last evening of the old year, by throwing about parched peas, and crying; “oni wa soto fuku wa uchi.”

ON-JAKU, n. A hot stone dipped in water and applied to a painful part.

ON-JÔ, n. The voice. — Dai — ni yobitateru, to call out with a loud voice.

ON-JUN, n. Meek, amiable, gentle, mild and obliging.

ON-KUWA, n. Mild, gentle, and friendly in disposition.


ONNARASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Having the manner or appearance of a woman, feminine.

ONNA-ZAMMAI, n. Fondness for women.

ONO, n. A broad axe.

ONODZUKARA, adv. Of itself, of its own accord, spontaneously.

ONODZU-TO, adv. Spontaneously, of its own accord.

ONO-GA, poss. pro. Own, my own, his own, or its own.

ONO-KO, n. A male, man. — go, a male child, boy.

ONO-KÔ, -ku, -ita, i. v. To tremble with fear.

ONO-ONO, a. Each, every one.

ONORE, per. pro. 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. Onore-ra, plur. we, you. Onore-me, you, — addressing a contemptible person.

ONOVE, n. A mountain peak, high place.

ON-RYÔ, (urami no tamashii), n. A malicious spirit.

ON-SEN, n. A hot spring.

ON-TAKU, (megumi no uruoi), n. Grace, favor, kindness, benefactions.

ON-TÔ, a Amiable, gentle, meek, mild.

ON-TOKU, n. Kindness, goodness, grace, favor.

ON-YÔ-SHI, n. A soothsayer, a fortune-teller.

ON-OSHIKI, -ku, a. Manly, bold, brave.

ON-TO, adv. Gloomy, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

ON-TO, adv. Sometimes, now and then, here and there, some places; eventually, in process of time.

ON-RAI, (yukiki), n. Passing to and fro, going and coming; coming, communication, a road; title of a book.

ONANDA, n. Holland. — no hito, a Hollander.

ONASE, -ru-ta, caust. of Ori. To cause to be or dwell, let dwell.

ORE, per. pro. I. Orega, my own, my; orera, we, orera ga, our.

ORE, -ru-ta, i. v. Broken, — used of a stick, or anything long; to be folded, rumpled.

ORE, a. A broken piece or fragment of anything long. Kugi no —, a piece of nail.

OREN, n. Gentian.

ORI, n. Time, occasion, opportunity.

ORI, -ru-ta, t. v. To break anything long and slender, as a stick; to fold, to bend, to double. Howe wo, — to break a bone, (fig.) to toil, or labor industriously.

ORI, oru, otta, t. v. To weave, to work a loom.

ORI, oru, otta, i. v. To be, to dwell, live; to be in, or at home. Hi ga moyete oru, the fire is burning.

ORI, oriru, orita, i. v. To descend, to go down, to alight, dismount, to settle. Ori-nobori, descending and ascending.

ORI, n. A pen, a cage, coop; a gaol, prison.

ORI, n. A small box made of thin board by folding the corners, used for holding confectionary, etc.
Ori, n. The fine sediment, lees, or settleings from tea, wine, or any liquid; deposit.

Ori-AI, -ru-tta, i. v. To be composed, settled; to subside, abate.

Ori-ASHI, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. At an unseasonable or inopportune time, in an unfortunate time.

Ori-DO, n. A folding door.

Ori-DOKORO, n. A dwelling place; room or space to live, sit, stand, or lie in.

Ori-FUSHI, adv. Sometimes, now and then, occasionally; just then, just at that time, instant, or conjunctive.

Ori-HIME, n. The weaver, the name of the star Veda, near the milky way.


Ori-ITTE, adv. Earnestly, urgently, fortunately.

Ori-KAMI, n. A folded paper or document accompanying any curiosity, stating its history, etc.; a certificate.

Ori-KARA, adv. Just then, at the time, instant, or conjunctive.

Ori-KATA, n. A crease or mark made by folding; the mode or way of folding.

Ori-KU, n. An acrostic.

Ori-KUGI, n. A bent nail, or hook for hanging anything on.

Ori-MAGE, -ru-ta, t. v. To break and bend, to bend double.

Ori-ME, n. The crease, or place where anything is folded.

Ori-MEDAKA, Haughty, supercilious.

Ori-MONO, n. Woven goods, things made in a loom, cloth.

Ori-MONO, (tsuki no mono,) n. Menses, also the discharge of blood after labor.

Ori-ORI, adv. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then.

Ori-YA, per. pron. I.

Ori-YA, n. A weaver.

Ori-TACHI, -tsu-tta, i. v. To alight from anything on one's feet.

O-RIYO, n. Taking violent possession, trespassing, encroaching on or usurping the rights of another. — suru, to encroach on the territory or rights of another.

Ori-YOI, -ki, ku, a. Good time, fortunate or opportune time.

Orochi, n. A large snake.

Oroka, a. Foolish, silly, simple, ignorant.

OroKasa, n. Folly, foolishness.

Oro-Oro, adv. A little, few. — to naku, to cry a little, to sob. — goye, a sobbing voice.

Orosha, n. Russia.

Oroshi, -su, -ta, t. v. To take off or down from a height, to put down on the ground, to let down, let drop, to sell at wholesale, to reduce by grating, trituration, or filing; to produce abortion. Ko wo —, to produce abortion. Oroosu, to drive down. Mi-orosu, to look down.

Oroshi, n. A grater.

Oroshi, n. Selling by the quantity; wholesale.


Orossoka, a. Careless, remiss, or negligent. — ni suru, to treat disrespectfully.

Osa, n. The reed of a loom.

Osa, n. The chief, head, or principal man, commander.

Osa, n. Numerousness, the number.

Osami, -ru, -tta, i. v. To be regulated, governed; tranquilized, quieted; paid up or collected, as taxes.

Osame, -ru, -ta, i. v. To regulate, to govern, to quiet, tranquilize, settle, calm, allay; to pay in, as taxes; to lay up, to store away; to bury, inter; put up or away.

Osanago, n. A young child, infant.

Osani, -ki, -shi, a. Young, youthful.

Osa-Osa, adv. Much, great deal; with a neg. not much, not a great deal.

Osaraba. Exclamation used at parting, — farewell, good-by.

Osare, -ru, -ta, pass. of Oshi. To be pushed, pressed, forced; thrust aside.

Osaye, -ru, -ta, i. v. 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.

Osaye, n. A stop, check, restraint, stay, hold.

Osaye, n. The rear column of an army, the rear.

Ose, -ru, -ta, t. v. Used only in connection with Te, as Te wo oseru, to inflict a wound.

Ose, n. The word, command, or instruction of an honorable person; charge, order.

Oserare, -ru, -ta, i. v. To speak, to say, command, charge, used only of honorable persons.

O-shi, n. A meeting, or conference of officials of different nations. — suru, to meet.

Oshi, n. Deaf and dumb, a mute.


Oshi, n. A weight for pressing upon anything; (met.) influence, authority; effrontery, brass, impudence.
Oshiga-ta, t. v. To push, thrust; to press, to squeeze; to force, compel, constrain, to drive; to infer, deduce; to consider, regard.

Oshi-age, ru-ta, t. v. To push or hold up.

Oshi-ai, au-atta, i. v. To push or shove one another.

Oshi-ake, ru-ta, t. v. To push or force open.

Oshi-ate, ru-ta, t. v. To push or hold anything against something else.

Oshi-buchi, n. Small strips of wood fastened against the edges of wallpaper.

Oshi-dashi, su-ta, t. v. To push, thrust, or force out.

Oshi-dori, n. The mandarin duck.

Oshi-dori, n. Taking by violence or force.

Oshi-dzuvoi, ki-ku, a. Obstinate, per tinacious, persisting.

Oshi-fuse, ru-ta, t. v. To push down, to force down with the face to the ground.

Oshi-gai, n. Violently pressing the sale of anything by one who wishes to purchase.

Oshi-gari, n. A violent demand or extortion,— as of one's money by a robber.

Oshigari, ru-tta, i. v. To be stingy, sparing, niggardly, grudging, ungenerous; to lament or deplore the loss of something highly valued. Oshigara-ru, to be deplored, regretted.

Oshige-no-naku, adv. Without appearing to grudge, without any appearance of reluctance, not seeming to mind, or or value.

Oshi-hakari, ru-tta, t. v. To guess, conjecture, suppose, consider, to infer.

Oshi-hedate, ru-ta, t. v. To separate by force, as by getting between two persons fighting; to push apart, hold apart.

Oshi-heshi, su-ta, t. v. To bring down, abase, humble.

Oshi-hiraki, ku-ita, t. v. To push or force open; to open out.

Oshi-hirame, ru-ta, t. v. To press and flatten anything round.

Oshi-hiroge, ru-ta, t. v. To force open, as anything folded up, to spread out.

Oshii-ki, a. Highly prized, esteemed, valued, loved; grudged; precious; de plorable.

Oshi-ire, ru-ta, t. v. To force or push into.

Oshi-ire, n. A closet.

Oshi-iri, ru-tta, i. v. To force or push one's way into, to enter violently.

Oshi-kake, ru-ta, t. v. To attack, assault with force and numbers.

Oshi-katame, ru-ta, t. v. To press together into a hard mass.

Oshi-kaveshi, su-ta, t. v. To push or force back, to force another to take back or do over again.

Oshi-kiri, ru-tta, t. v. To press and cut, as anything hard; to break by pushing forcibly against, as a rope.


Oshi-kome, ru-ta, i. v. To be forced or compelled to remain shut inside, as an offender to his own house; to confine.

Oshi-komi, mu-nda, t. v. To push, press, or force one thing into another.

Oshi-komi, n. A forcible entrance, a pushing in; one who forces his way into a house to rob, a house-breaker, burglar.

Oshi-koroshi, su-ta, t. v. To press, or squeeze to death.

Oshi-kudaki, ku-ita, t. v. To press on and break into pieces, to crush.

Oshi-kudashi, su-ta, t. v. To push or force down, depress.

Oshi-madzuki, n. A stand for resting against while sitting.

Oshi-mage, ru-ta, t. v. To bend by force.

Oshi-maki, ku-ita, t. v. To push and roll up.

Oshi-marome, ru-ta, t. v. To press and make round.

Oshimi, mu-nda, t. v. To feel sorrow at the thought of losing anything prized; to be reluctant to lose or spend; to spare, to grudge; to esteem, value, prize, to love.

Oshina, n. A clown, countryman, a boorish person.

Oshi-nabete, adv. All, universally, generally.

Oshi-nagashi, su-ta, t. v. To carry or float along by a current.

Oshi-naoshi, su-ta, t. v. To press on and mend,— as anything bent.

Oshi-noke, ru-ta, t. v. To push or thrust aside or out of the way.

Oshi-nugi, guri-ida, To strip off, tear off, as a covering.

Oshiroi, n. The white lead powder used by women for powdering the face.

Oshiroi-bana, n. The Mirabillls jalapa.

Oshisa, n. The unwillingness to lose or part with, preciousness.

Oshi-sage, ru-ta, t. v. To push or force down.

Oshi-shidzume, ru-ta, t. v. To push or force under water; to quiet, hush,
pacific, restrain,—as an uproar, anger.
Oshisō-ning, adv. Grudgingly, reluctantly.
Oshi-taoshi-su-ita, t. v. To push, thrust or force over, so as to fall.
Oshi-tate-ru-ita, t. v. To push or force to stand up.
Oshi-tawame-ru-ita, t. v. To bend by force, to press on and bend.
Oshitte, adv. By force, by violence, by compulsion, presumptuously, pertinaciously.
Oshi-todome-ru-ita, t. v. To stop by force, to push and stop.
Oshi-tōshi-su-ita, t. v. To push, thrust or force through.
Oshi-tsubushi-su-ita, t. v. To crush, or break with violence.
Oshi-tsuke-ru-ita, t. v. To push or force one thing against another, to sell or make away with, to treat with severity, to urge immoderately.
Oshi-tsune-ru-ita, t. v. To push or force apart, to separate forcibly.
Oshi-watashi-su-ita, t. v. To push across, as a boat.
Oshi-yaburi-ru-ita, t. v. To push and break, to attack and break.
Oshi-yari-ru-ita, t. v. To push out of the way, to send with a push.
Oshive-ru-ita, t. v. To teach, instruct, to educate; to caution, warn; to show, to point out.
Oshive, n. Teaching, instruction; precept, doctrine; sect, religion.
Oshi-yose-ru-ita, t. v. To push or force near to, to attack or forcibly approach to.
Oshō, n. A Buddhist priest.
Oso, n. The bodily disorders caused by pregnancy.
Osoi-ou-ōta, t. v. To attack, assault.
Osoi-ki-ku-shi, a. Late, slow, tardy, dull.
Osoi-ba, n. The wisdom teeth.
Osoi-gaki, n. Writing or drawing by placing the paper over the thing to be drawn and tracing the lines.
Oso-maki, n. Grain, or any seed sown late in the season.

Osonawari-ru-tta, i. v. To be late, slow, or tardy; to procrastinate.
Osorakuba, adv. I am afraid that, I fear that, I doubt whether; lest, perhaps, probably.
Osore-ru-tta, t. v. To be afraid of, to fear, to dread.
Osore, n. Fear, dread.
Osore-ai-au-atta, t. v. To fear each other, to be all afraid,—spoken of many persons.
Osore-iri-ru-itta, i. v. To be filled with fear, dread or respect. — used only in respectful address to officials.
Osore-nagaka, adv. Although, or whilst I am afraid, most humbly or respectfully.
Osore-ononoki-ki-itta, i. v. To tremble with fear, to do with fear and trembling.
Osoreshime-ru-ita, caust. of Osore. To make afraid, frighten.
Osoroshii-ki-ku-shi, a. Fearful, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrible.
Osoroshisa, n. Dreadfulness, fearfulness, terribleness.
Ososa, n. Lateness, slowness, tardiness.
Osoware-ru-ita, i. v. To be attacked, to be possessed, as by evil spirits; to have the nightmare.
Osowari-ru-ita, i. v. To be taught, to learn, to be instructed.
Osso, n. A petition or complaint made immediately to a high official without passing through those below him.
Osu, n. The male of birds and animals.
Otai, n. A meeting, conference, interview. — suru, to meet.
Otamajakushi, n. A tadpole.
Otamegokashi, n. One who, pretending to seek the interests of others, seeks to promote only his own; a selfish, hypocritical person.
O-te, n. Checking the king in a game of chess. — suru, to check. — wogu-neru, to move out of check. — dusune, checkmate.
Ote, n. The front gate of a castle.
Otėdama, n. Jackstones, or marbles used by children for playing with.
Oteki, n. A flute.
Otemba, a. Forward, bold, impudent. — musume, a bold, forward girl.
Oto, n. Sound.
Otodoki, n. Brothers or sisters.
Otodoshi, n. Year-before-last.
Oto-dzuki, n. The twelfth month.
Otodzure, n. Message, word, communication, tidings, account, information.
Otogai, n. The chin.
OTOGI, n. A nurse to a sick person, a companion or attendant.
OTO-GO, n. The youngest child.
OTO, n. A male, man.
OTO-BURI, n. A manly appearance or bearing.
OTO-DATE, n. A gallant, chivalrous person, one who is liberal and ready to assist the oppressed.
OTO-GI, n. Manly, spirited, bold, courageous. — na hito.
OTO-MASARI, n. Masculine in appearance or strength, spoken only of a woman.
OTO-RASHI, ki, ku, a. Like a man, manlike, noble, brave
OTO-TSUKI, n. Manly bearing or appearance.
OTOME, n. A young woman, girl, young lady.
OTO-MUSUME, n. Youngest daughter.
OTONA, n. A grown-up person, adult, full-grown.
OTONABE, ru-ta, i. v. To speak or act like a full-grown man.
OTONAGENAI, ki, ku, shi, a. Not manly in appearance or spirit; childish, pu-erile, foolish, silly.
OTONAI, au, i. v. To make a sound, to call.
OTO-NASHI, ki, ku, a. Quiet, mild, gentle, tame, good-tempered, not cross or refractory.
OTO-NASHA, n. Gentleness, tameness.
OTO-NASHIYAKA. Quiet, gentle, mild.
OTO-OTO, or OTOTO, n. Younger brother.
OTORI, ru-ta, i. v. To be inferior or less in size, degree, excellence or quality; to be worse than, not so good as.
OTORI, n. Inferiority, worse. Masari otori nashi, neither better nor worse.
OTORI, n. A bird used to decoy others.
OTOROYE, ru-ta, i. v. To grow worse, to be impaired, to decline, decay, to fail in strength or power, to deteriorate, to wane.
OTOSHI, su-ta, i. v. To drop, to let or cause to fall; to omit, leave out; to lose; to debase, degrade; to take out, as a stain.
OTOSHI, n. A trap for catching birds.
OTOSHI-ANA, n. A pitfall.
OTOSHI-BANASHI, n. A story in which a pun, quibble or play upon words is intended.
OTOSHI-DANE, n. The bastard child of a person of rank.

OTOSHI-IRE, ru-ta, i. v. To drop into, to decoy, to entrap, insinuate.
OTOSHI-MI, ru-nda, i. v. To look down on, to despise.
OTOSHI-TSUKE, ru-ta, i. v. To throw down.
OTO-TO, n. Day before yesterday.
OTO-TO-VE, n. Brethren, including older and younger, brothers and sisters.
OTOSAN, n. Father.
OTOSA, a. Strange, odd, unusual, singular.
OTOSUNEN (toshi wo koy eru). Passing the time, living, — suru.
OTOSUYU, n. Soup made of vegetables or beans.
OTTE, adv. By and by, presently, soon, after a little.
OTO, n. The pursuing party, a pursuer.
OTO, n. Husband.
OTORI, ru-ta, i. v. To take or seize in a hurry, to snatch.
OTORI, adv. Immediately, at once.
OTORI-KOME, ru-ta, i. v. To surround, environ, encompass.
OTOSHI, n. The seal.
OTOSUSHITSKU, adv. Advancing and retreating, pursuing and being pursued.
OTOSUKE, adv. By and by, soon, presently.
O-UMA, n. A stallion.
OUSHI, n. A bull.
OWARE, ru-ta, pass. or pot. of OI. To be borne or carried on the back.
OWARI, ru-ta, pass. or pot. of OI. To be pursued, driven, chased.
OWARI, ru-ta, i. v. To end, finish, complete, terminate; to die.
OWARI, n. The end, termination.
OWASE, ru-ta, caus. of OI. To place on the back of another, to load, to impute, charge with.
OWASE, ru-ta, caus. of OI. To cause or let anything pursue or chase another.
OWASHI, or OWASHI-MASHI, su-ta, i. v. To be, to dwell,—used only of honorable persons.
OYA. Exclam. of surprise.
OYA, n. A landlord, owner of a house.
OYABUN, n. One who acts a parent's part; a head man, master, boss.
OYADAMA, n. The chief, head, the best.
OYAGO, n. Your parents.
OYAI, n. Father.
OYAKATA, n. The chief, head, boss, ringleader.
OYAKE, n. The government, the rulers. — no sata, a government order.
OYAKE, a. Public, common, not private; just, fair, equitable, disinterested. — n., publicly, openly.

OYAMA, n. A harlot, the female character in a theatre.

OYAYUDZURI, n. Anything received by inheritance from one's parents.

OYÉ, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be ended, terminated, finished, completed.

OYÉ, a. Unclean, polluted, dirty; foul.

OYÔ. Generous, liberal, magnanimous.

OYOBANU, neg. of Oyobî. Cannot reach, extend, or attain to; inferior, impracticable; unnecessary.

OYOBÎ, -bu, -nda, i. v. To reach to, attain to, extend to; to terminate in, result in, issue in; until, till. Ikusa ni —, to result in a war.

OYOBÎ, conj. And, together with.

OYOBOSHÎ, -su, -ta, caus. of Oyobî. To extend, cause to reach, to impart.

OYOGI-gu, -ita, i. v. To swim. Oyogi-agaru, to swim up. Oyogi-deru, to swim out of. Oyogi-kosu, to pass another in swimming, to swim across. Oyogi-wataru, to swim across.

OYÔ-NI, adv. Generally, mostly, for the part most.

OYÔSO, adv. For the most part, generally, mostly, in general, about.

OYÔBI, n. The thumb.

OZAKE-NOMI, n. A drunkard, an intemperate person.

OZAPPAI, a. Prodigal, lavish, profuse or liberal in using.

OZET, n. A multitude, a great company.

OZOL, -ki, -ku, a. Dishonest, knavish, cunning; stupid, foolish.

OZOKKOKU, n. Poppy capsules.

OZOMASHI, -ki, -ku, a. Foolish, silly.

OZORA, n. The sky.

PACHI-PACHI, adv. Sharp cracking noise, snapping.

PAN, n. Bread.

PANYA, n. A species of Asclepias, or milk-weed, also the silky material obtained from it.

PAPPU, n. A poultice.

PARA-PARA-TO, adv. The sound, or manner of rain, hail, or tears falling in big and scattered drops.

PARARI-TO, adv. In a scattered, dispersed, or sprinkled manner.

PATA-PATA, adv. The sound of repeated slaps, flaps, or clapping.

PATCHI, n. Trousers, pantaloons made of silk.

PATCHIRI, adv. The sharp, sudden sound of anything cracking, snapping, splitting, as of splitting a bamboo, bursting the air-bladder of a fish, etc.

PATCHI-PATCHI, adv. Sounding in a sudden sharp manner, clapping, snapping, cracking, popping.

PATTARI, adv. The sound made by anything falling, slapping, slamming.

PATTO, adv. In the manner of anything suddenly bursting out, spreading.

PERA-PERA, adv. Quickly, fast.

PIN, n. The ace on a dice.

PIRI-PIRI, adv. In a pricking, burning, or smarting manner, — as the taste of pepper.

PISSHARI, adv. Like the sound of the crushing of egg-shells, shutting a screen, slamming a door, banging.

PIYOI-TO, adv. Hopping like a frog, bird, etc., skipping.

PIYÔ-TO, adv. The whizzing sound made by an arrow.

POKAN, adv. In a vacant, thoughtless, or absent manner.

POKI-POKI, adv. The sound of cracking.

POKU-POKU, adv. Like the sound of striking pieces of wood together.

PON-PON, adv. The sound of successive reports, as of guns.

POPO-TO, adv. Hot, heated appearance.

POTARI-POTARI, adv. In the manner, or appearance of water dropping.

POTCHIRI, adv. or n. A drop, jot, dot, the least quantity.

POTSU-POTSU, adv. A little spot here and there, or in a scattered manner.

PUN-PUN, adv. In the manner of a delicious perfume.

PURU-PURU, adv. Shaking or moving like jelly.
R

RA, — and such like things; et cetera, also a plural suffix. Ware-ra, we. On-mi ra, you; but sometimes of no meaning; as Achira, Kochira, Nanra.

RACHI, n. A picket fence. — mo naki, without order, confused, absurd, nonsensical, foolish. — ga akanu, slow, tedious, wasting time, undetermined, unsettled. — wo akeru, to decide, conclude on, settle.

RACHI-AKI, -ku-ita, i. v. To finish, conclude, settle; dispatch, or expedite a tedious matter.

RADEN, n. Mosaic work of mother of pearl.

RAHEI, n. A patrol, sentry, policeman.

RAI. To come, to reach; coming, arriving; next. Rai-bin, the next opportunity. Rai-chō, the next morning; coming to court, or to the Mikado's palace. Rai-gwatsu, the next month. Rai-haru, the next spring. Rai-jitsu, the next day. Rai-kiyaku, the guest who has arrived. Rai-ken, the next year. Rai-se, the next world. Rai-shun, the next spring. Rai-yu, the history of the origin or rise of anything.

RAI, (kaminari), n. Thunder. Raiten, thunder and lightning. Rai-jin, the god of thunder. Rai-jū, an animal which is supposed to fall when the lightning strikes. Rai-mei, the sound of thunder, a rumbling, a report. Rai-yoke, a protection against thunder, a lightning rod. Rai-geki, a stroke of lightning.

RAI-BIYO, n. Leprosy.

RAI-DŌ. — suru, to be obsequious, compliant, to servilely imitate another.

RAKAN, n. Bacon, pork, ham.

RAKANSHO, n. The Thyopsis.

RAKKAN, n. The name and seal of the writer inscribed in a book or drawing.

RAKKIYO, n. A vegetable of the garlic class, scallion, chives.

RAKUWASHŌ, n. A ground-nut.

RAKU, (tanoshimi), n. Comfort, ease; pleasure, freedom from pain, toil or hard labor. — na koto, easy or pleasant thing.

RAKU-Ba, (uma yori otsuru,) n. Falling from a horse.

RAKUDA, n. A camel.

RAKUGAKI, n. Writing or scribbling upon walls, stones, trees.

RAKUGAN, n. A kind of confectionary, made of rice-flour and sugar.

RAKU-HAKU, (ochi-bureru,) n. Falling from prosperity or wealth, bankruptcy, insolvency.

RAKU-HATSU, (kami wo otsu,) n. Shaving the head.

RAKU-JI, (otsuru moji), n. A word omitted.


RAKU-RAKU-TO, adv. Easily, pleasantly, comfortably, free from care and labor.

RAKU-RUI, (namida wo otsu), n. Shedding tears.

RAKU-SATSU, (fuda wo otsu). Dropping a ticket into the ballot-box, voting. — suru, to ballot, vote.

RAKU-SHITSU, (otoshi ushinau.) — suru, to drop and lose, to lose.

RAKU-SHO, (otoshi bumi), n. An anonymous writing.

RAKU-SHU, n. A lampoon, any satirical or cutting writing.

RAKU-TETSU, n. The actual cautery. — suru, to apply the actual cautery, cauterize.

RAKU-YAKI, n. A kind of porcelain baked so as to be covered with cracks.

RAMBIKI, n. A still for distilling spirits.

RAM-BO, n. Disorder, riot, tumult, violent and rude conduct. — nin, a rioter, a violent and turbulent person. — suru, to act in a violent and disorderly manner.

RAMMA, n. The open ornamental work over the screens which form the partitions between the rooms of a house.

RAM-PATSU, (midare gami), n. Disheveled hair.

RAMPTSU, n. A bad hand, or slovenly penmanship.

RAN, (miru). To look, to see. Go ran nasare, look here.

RAN, n. Disorder, confusion, tumult, riot, disturbance. — wo okusu, to raise a tumult.
RAN, n. A fabulous bird, the phoenix.
KAN-DA, n. Lazy, idle.
RAN-GIVAKU, (muhok,) n. Rebellion, or war against the government.
RAN-GUI, n. Posts and stakes driven into the ground to molest or hinder the enemy.
RAN-KAN, n. A balustrade, railing.
RAN-KI, (midare kokoro), n. Insanity, derangement, or disorder of mind.
RAN-SHIN, (midaretaru kokoro). Insanity, mental derangement.
RAN-SHO, n. Oviparous, produced from an egg.
RAN-SO, n. The ovaries.
RAN-TO, n. A kind of oval monument over a grave. — da, a cemetery.
RAO, n. A bamboo pipe-stem.
RAPPA, n. A trumpet, bugle.
RAPPAKUWAN. n. The fallopian tubes.
RA-SE-ITA, n. Flannel.
RASETSU. — suru, to castrate, emasculate.
RASHA, n. Woolen cloth.
RASHI, -ki, -ku. A suffix adding the idea of, like, appearance, or manner, to the root word; as, Onna-rashii, like a woman.
RASOTSU, n. A policeman, patrol.
RASSI, n. Order, arrangement,—always used with a negative; as, — mo nai, disordered, confused, without order or arrangement.
RASSOKU, n. A kind of candle, having a stick projecting from the butt of it for carrying in the hand.
REI, n. Politeness, decorum, etiquette; thanks, salutation; a thank offering, or present in acknowledgment of a favor. — wo suru, to bow, to make a present out of thankfulness, to thank, to pay a doctor’s fee, to pay a teacher. — wo itu, to express one’s thanks. Rei-jō, a letter of thanks. Rei-ji, propriety, etiquette. Rei-fuku, dress of ceremony. Rei-kin, a fee, or money paid for a favor received. Rei-sha, thanks. Rei-shiki, the rules of etiquette, or ceremony.
REI, n. A command, order.
REI, (tameshi,) n. Custom, usage, practice, example, precedent, instance; usual, common.
REI, (tameshi.) n. The soul, spirit; manes, ghost. Rei-ton, the soul, spirit; manes of the dead. Rei-boku, a sacred tree. Rei-chi, a sacred place. Rei-kei, an ancestral tablet.
REI. This word is used as a cipher, or to show that one denomination is omitted, as, San sen rei hakki-jū, = 3080.
REI-JIN, n. The performers and musicians of a Kagura.
REI-KI, n. Cold, cool.
REI-KIYAKU, (hiyakasu). Strolling about to look.
REI-MIN, (tada-hikasu). The common people, farmers, laborers.
REI-NEN, (itsumo), n. Yearly custom. — no tōri, in the usual yearly manner.
REI-RAKU, (ochi-buneru), n. Bankruptcy, insolvency, reduced to poverty.
REI-SHI, n. The balsam-plant.
REI-SHI, n. The Lichi.
REI-YO-KAKU, n. A kind of hartshorn, used as a medicine.
REKI, n. A calendar year, an almanac. Reki-dai, successive generations or dynasties. Reki-gaku, study or learning pertaining to the almanac or calendar. Reki-shi, a history, chronicle, annals. Reki-sū, number of years.
REKI-REKI. Passing or continuing through successive periods of time; standing out conspicuously from amongst others; prominent, illustrious, eminent; clear, plain, evident, distinct.
REM-BO, (koi-shitau), n. Love between the sexes. — suru, to love.
REMMA, (neri migaku), n. To exercise, train, or drill one’s self in anything.
REN, n. A pair of boards on which stanzaς of poetry, or sentences from the classics are written and hung up for ornament.
REN. Connected or joined together in a series, a succession of, consecutive; a row, series; used in counting things strung together. Tama ichi —, a string of beads, Ren-chiu, a company, band. Ren-chō, several mornings in succession. Ren-in, a row of seals affixed to a document. Ren-jitsu, several days in succession. Ren-jō, a succession of letters, or a writing subscribed by a row of names. Ren-nen, several years in succession, Ren-kiu, involved along with others in the same trouble or crime, implication. Ren-ri, the union of two things by growing together, as two branches of a tree. Ren-zoku, constant or continuous, without interruption. Ren-met, leagued or banded together by an oath. Ren-miyō, a list of names. Ren-miyō-gaki, a catalogue.
REN-CHAKU, n. Inordinate attachment to anything; entirely engrossed in anything.
REN-CHOKU, a. Honest, upright, exact, precise, accurate; cheap.
REN-DAI, (hasu no utena), n. The Lo-
tus-flower-seat on which Amida is represented as sitting.

REN-DAI, n. A hand-barrow, a bier.
REN-GA, n. A pastime in which one extinguizes the first half of a stanza of poetry and another finishes it.
REN-GE, (hachisu bana), n. The Lotus flower.
RENGE, n. The intestines of a fowl or ox.
REN-GESO, n. The name of a small flower, Sedum.
REN-GIYO, n. A flowering-shrub, the Forsythia.
REN-JAKU, n. The name of a beautiful bird.
REN-JAKU, n. A wooden frame slung over the back and used for carrying bulky articles, as straw, etc.
REN-JI, n. The frame-work of upright wooden bars before windows.
REN-JO, (shita kokoro), n. Love between sexes.
REN-JU, (neri osameru). To exercise, or drill one's self in.
REN-JUKU. To become proficient, or adept in by practice.
REN-NIKU, (haku no mi), n. The fruit or seeds of the Lotus.
RESSHI,-suru,-ta, i. v. To arrange in order, to rank with, to have a certain grade.
RESSHUKU, n. The constellations, of which the Japanese reckon twenty-eight.
RETSU, (tsura), n. The order, or arrangement in ranks, files, lines, or company.
RETSU-JO, n. A chaste woman, a faithful widow.
RETSU-ZA, n. Sitting in a row, or in ranks, according to rank.
RI, n. The natural laws, the inherent principles of things; reason, principle; that which is right, just, proper; meaning or signification.
RI, n. Profit, gain, interest, advantage; victory. Ri wo toru, to make a profit. — suru, to benefit, to gain.
RI-AI, n. Interest on money.
RI-AI, n. Principle, law, or truth.
RI-BETSU, (hanare wakare), n. Parting, separation, divorce.
RI-BIYO, n. Dysentery.
RI-BUN, n. Profit, gain.
RI-DZUME. Convinced by the reasons given. — suru, to confute, convince.

RI-FU-JIN, (kotowari wo tsukusadzu). Contrary to right, or reason; unjust, unreasonable, violently, forcibly.
RI-GAI. Profit or loss, advantage or disadvantage. — wo toku, to show the advantage or disadvantage of doing anything.
RI-GAKUSA, n. A rationalist, infidel.
RI-GIN, n. Interest money.
RI-HI, n. The right or wrong, justice or injustice, reasonable or unreasonable.
RI-KATA. The profitable mode, advantageous or convenient way.
RIKI, (chikara). Strength, power, force, a strong man. Riki-sha, a strong man.
RIKI-SHI, a strong man, a wrestler.
RIKIMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To make a show of one's strength, or authority; to swagger, bully. Rikimi-au, to make a show of each other's strength, as wrestlers before contending. Rikimi-chirasu, to strut, swagger, or make a display of one's authority all about.
RIKIMI-KAYERU, to strut, swagger, bully or boast immoderately.
RIKIMI, n. Vigor, power, strength, authority.
RIKÔ, n. Acuteness of mind, shrewdness, cleverness, ingenuity, expertise.
RIKÔ-DATE, n. Making a show of one's cleverness.
RI-KON, n. Sagacity, cleverness, ingenuity, acuteness.
RIKÔRASHII,-ki,-ku, a. Having the appearance of cleverness.
RIKU, n. The land as opposed to water or sea.
RIKU-CHIN. To be bankrupt, ruined, as a person once prosperous.
RIKU-GEI, n. The six acquirements, viz: reading, arithmetic, etiquette, archery, horsemanship, and music.
RIKU-GÔ, n. The six sides of the universe, viz: the heaven, earth, and four cardinal points.
RIKU-GUN. A land force or army. — byô-in, a military hospital.
RIKU-JI, (oka no michi), n. A land-journey, by land.
RI-KUTSU, n. Reason, cause; false reasoning, caviling; captious objections, quibble, sophistry. — wo iu, to quibble, or cavil. Rikutsu-sha, a caviler, captious reasoner.
RIM-BIYO, n. Gonorrhœa.
RIN, n. A small bell.
RIN, n. A weight, the tenth part of a fun, = 0.583 of a grain troy.
RIN

RIN-den, n. The transmigration of souls, metempsychosis.
RIN-dō, n. Gentian.
RINDZU, n. A kind of figured satin.
RIN-GETSU, (amidzuki), n. The month of parturition,—the tenth month according to Japanese reckoning.
RINGō, n. An apple.
RIN-GORU, (tonari kuni), n. A neighboring country.
RIN-JI, n. Unexpected, accidental, contingent, extras. — no yō, unexpected business.
RIN-KA, (tonari no iye), n. The next or neighboring house or family.
RIN-KI-GO-HEN, n. Acting according to the occasion or exigency, changing to suit circumstances as they arise.
RIN-SHITSU, n. Gonorrhoea.
RIN-SHOKU, n. Stingy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious.
RIN-TO, n. A row of lamps suspended by large brass rings in front of an idol.
RIN-YE, n. Transmigration of the soul. metempsychosis.
RIN-VEN, n. A park, garden, grove.
RIN-ZAN, n. The approach of parturition, the time when parturition is expected.
RIPP, a. Splendid, fine, magnificent.
RIPPO, n. A cube.
RIPPUKU, n. Anger. — suru, to be angry.
RIRISHI, -ki, -ku, a. Grand, imposing, severe, striking with awe or fear, majestic.
RISOKU, n. Interest on money.
RISSHIN, (mi wo tatsu), n. Rising in rank, wealth, honor; promotion, advancement.
RISO, n. A squirrel.
RISUI-ZAI, n. Diuretic medicines.
RITSU, (okite), n. A statute, ordinance, law.
RIU, (tatsu), n. A dragon; the emblem of imperial power.
RIU, (nagare), n. A current; style, or manner; school, either of religion or philosophy; line or succession of family.
RIU-DZU, (tatsu-gashira), n. Dragon's head, the place on the top of a large bell by which it is suspended.
RIU-GAN-NIKU, n. The lungyen,—a Chinese fruit.
RIU-GEN, (nagashi kotoba), n. A current report, a story fabricated and made current.
RIU-GI, n. Style, manner, or method of writing, drawing, singing, fencing, or medical practice, or of any work of art; a sect, creed, school, system, order.
RIU-GO, n. A small wheel on the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the band passes.
RIU-GO-SHA, n. A water-wheel, worked by treading and used for irrigating.
RIU-IN, n. Pyrosis, water-brash.
RIU-JO, (yanage no wata), n. The catkins of the willow.
RIU-KIU, n. The Lew Chew islands.
RIU-KO, (nagare yaku), n. Prevailing, popular, or fashionable way; style, fashion. — suru, to prevail, to be fashionable.
RIU-KOTSU, (tatsu no hone), n. Dragon's bone, a species of cactus.
RIU-MON, n. A kind of white silk.
RIU-NO, n. Refined camphor.
RIU-RAKU, n. Reduced from honor or wealth to poverty and misery, bankruptcy.
RIU-RIU, adv. The whizzing of a ball, arrow, or spear in its flight.
RIU-SEI, n. A shooting star, meteor.
RIU-SUI, (nagaruru midzu), n. A current of water, a stream.
RIU-TAI, (todomari todokori). Detention, hindrance, stoppage, obstruction.
RIU-TAN, n. Gentian.
RIU-TO-SUI, n. A fire engine.
RIU-WO, n. The king of the dragons,—supposed to govern the rain.
RIU-YO, (yo wo lateru). To lend, or accommodate one with anything; to give temporarily as a convenience, to make do, to make answer the purpose.
RIU-ZAN, a. Abortion, miscarriage.
RI-YAKU, n. Help, aid, or favor of a divine being.
RIYAKU, n. Abridgment, abbreviation, summary, epitome. — suru, to abridge, to abbreviate, to curtail, to shorten, to slight, to omit. Riakuku-bun, an abbreviated letter, epitome, synopsis. Riaku-ji, an abridging or omitting of customary forms. Riakuku-ji, an abbreviated word, contracted character. Riakuku-shiki, an abridgment of the usual form, or ceremony.
RI-YEKI, n. Profit, gain, advantage.
RI-VEN, n. Separation, sundering of a relationship, divorce. — suru, to separate as husband and wife, to divorce. Riuen-jo, a writing of divorcement.
RIYŌ, n. A tael, the value of four ichibus, or sixty momme; two, both. — san nin, two or three men. Ichii — nichi, one or two days. — ashi, both
feet. — mimi, both ears. Riyo-do, both times, twice. Riyo-gan, two or both eyes. Riyo-ho, both sides, both persons. Riyo-men, two faces, both surfaces. Riyo-setsu, two versions or reports of the same thing. Riyo-shin, both parents. Riyo-soku, both feet. Riyo-te, both hands. Riyo-to, two or both swords. Riyo-zetsu, double-ton-gued.

Riyo, n. The numeral used in counting wagons. Kuruma san riyo, three wagons.


Riyo, n. Stuff, or material for making anything, or for use. Kimono no —, material for clothes. Riyo-ju —, the price of instruction, tuition fee.

Riyo, n. The dominion, territory or estate belonging to a lord, or ruler; jurisdiction; used also as a numeral in counting helmets, etc. — suru, to rule, govern, have dominion.

Riyo, n. Ability, talent, capacity.

Riyo, n. Utility, usefulness.


Riyo-bun, n. Dominion, territory, or estate belonging to a king, a lord, or monastery; jurisdiction.

Riyo-chi, n. The land, territory, or estate belonging to a lord or temple.

Riyo-gake, n. Two black boxes made of bamboo used in travelling.

Riyo-gave, n. Changing money. — wo suru, to change money.


Riyo-guwa, (omoi no hoka), n. Impolite, rude, ill-mannered, rough. — nagara, excuse my impoliteness.

Riyo-haku, (tabi no tomari), n. A stopping-place for travellers, lodging at an inn while on a journey.


Riyo-ji, n. Treatment of disease, medical attendance. — suru, to treat disease, to prescribe for the sick.

Riyo-kaku, (tabi-bito), n. A traveller, a guest at an inn.


Ri-yoku, n. Desire of gain, avarice, covetousness, love of money.

Riyouku-ban, n. Sulphate of iron.

Riyouku-kan, (tabi no yadori), n. An inn, a lodging-house, hotel.

Riyou-me, n. The weight of anything ascertained by weighing.

Riyou-ri-ru-tta, t. v. To cook.

Riyou-ri, n. Preparing, dressing, or cooking food. — suru, to prepare, or cook food.

Riyou-ya, n. An eating-house, restaurant; a person who keeps an eating house.

Riyou-shi, n. Writing materials, viz., ink, pen, and paper, also a lacquered box for keeping them in.

Riyou-shi, n. A hunter.

Riyou-shi, n. A fisherman.

Riyou-shu, n. The lord of an estate, or ruler of a district.

Riyou-shuku, (tabi no yadori), n. Stopping at an inn, or hotel.

Riyou-tan. Double-sided, two-ended. — no hakarigoto, a plan which may work two ways.

Riyou-ten, n. A choice between two things, so that if one fails the other will answer; an alternative; also an umbrella suitable to either rain or sun. — ni kakaru, to have one of two choice.

Riyou-ten, n. An inn, hotel, lodging-house.

Riyou,yo, n. Travelling expenses.

Ro, n. A scull or oar of a boat. — wo osu, to work a scull.

Ro, n. A hearth, or fire-place in the floor.

Ro, n. A kind of gauze silk, used for dresses.

Ro, (usagi ama), n. A mule, donkey.


Ro, n. Wax, enamel.

Ro, (takadono), n. The second or upper floor of a house, a brothel.


Ro, (ori), n. A pen, cage.


Ro, (tsukaruru), n. Toil, labor, trou-
ble, fatigue, weariness, care. — *shite kō nashi*, much labor and no profit.

Rō, *n.* Consumption, phthisis.

Roba, *n.* A mule, donkey.

Rō-ban, *n.* A steeple, spire.

Rōba-shin, *n.* An old woman’s heart, kind and thoughtful, tender solicitude.

Robe-so, *n.* The wooden pin or nipple on which a scull works.

Rōdzu, *n.* Deficiency in full weight or quantity; waste, loss, leakage; damage or loss from being kept long. — *mono,* damaged or unsaleable goods.

Rō-gai, *n.* Consumption, phthisis.

Rōgeki, — *suru,* to attack, charge on, assault.

Rō-goshi, *n.* A coarse basket for conveying prisoners.

Rō-ha, *n.* Sulphate of iron.

Rō-ka, *n.* A corridor, gallery, covered way.

Rōkitsu, *n.* The loquat.

Rōkakku, *n.* Six-angled; a hexagon.

Rōkkakku, (*shika no tsuno*) *n.* Harts-horn.

Rōkkan, *n.* The six senses, viz.: the eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body and heart.

Rō-koku, *n.* A clepsydra.


Roku-do, six times.

Roku, *n.* A record, account. — *suru,* to record, to write an account of, make a note of. *Fu-roku,* an appendix to a book.

Roku, *n.* The salary, pay, rations.

Roku, *a.* Even, level, straight, good, well. — *ni suru,* to make level or horizontal.

Roku-bisō, (*hijiki*) *n.* A kind of seaweed.

Roku-chiku, *n.* The six domestic animals, viz.: the fowl, dog, cow, goat, horse, and hog.

Roku-dō, (*mutsu no michi*) *n.* The six roads of the Buddhist hades, into which the souls of the dead are sent, viz.: *Yōgoku,* Gaku, Chiku-shō, Shura, Ningen, Tenjō.

Roku-dzumi, *n.* An inked line, used in making a straight line, as in sawing timber.

Rokujo, *n.* Hartshorn.

Rokuuro, *n.* A pulley, windlass, capstan, a lathe, a potter’s wheel.

Rokuuro-giri, *n.* A drill worked by a lathe.

Roku-roku, *adv.* Well.

Roku-roku, *adv.* Triflingly, idly. — *to shite yo wo okuru,* to live a useless life.

Rokuuro-kubi, *n.* The name of a disease, in which the neck is supposed to lengthen to an enormous extent.

Roku-shin, (*mutsu no shitsuihi*) *n.* The six relations, viz.: father, mother, older brother, younger brother, wife, and child.

Roku-shō, *n.* Verdigris.

Roku-yoku, *n.* The six desires or lusts, which come by the six senses.

Roku-wai, *n.* Aloe.

Rō-mō, To be childish from age, decrepit, infirm.

Rō-musha, *n.* A veteran soldier.

Ron, (*kataru*) *n.* Dispute, debate, argument, discourse, discussion.

Rōn-dan, *n.* Disputation.

Rōn-nen, (*otaru toshi*) *n.* Old age.

Rōn-gi, *n.* Discourse, discussion, disputation.

Rōn-go, *n.* The Confucian analects.

Rō-nin, *n.* A samurai who, for some offence, has been dismissed from service; an outcast, vagrant.

Ronjiru or *dzuru-ba,* *t.* *v.* To discuss, to discourse on, debate, argue, dispute. *Ronjiru,* regardless, not considering.

Roppai, Six times full.

Roppiyō, Six bags of anything.

Roppō, Six sticks; used in counting sticks, timber, posts, pencils, etc.

Roppu, *n.* The six viscera, viz.: lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, and ovaries.

Roppukuri, Six doses of medicine. *Kusu-*

Roretsu, *n.* Pronunciation.

Rō-seki, *n.* Marble.

Rō-sei, *n.* A boat with a saloon built on it, for pleasure excursions.

Rō-shitsu, *n.* Nocturnal emissions.

Rō-shō, *n.* Consumption, phthisis.

Rō-soku, *n.* A candle. — *late,* a candlestick.

Rō-tai, *n.* A platform built on the roof of a house.

Rō-tō, *n.* Belladonna.

Roya, *n.* A scull or oar maker.

Rō-yen, (*noroshi*) *n.* A signal rocket.

Rōzeki, Brutal and violent, savage, cruel; mingled in confusion. — *mono,* a ruffian.

Ru-fu, — *suru,* to spread, extend over.

Rui, (*tagui*) *n.* Kind, sort, class, race, genus. — *suru,* to be alike, of the
same kind. Rui-yaku, same sort of medicine.

Rui, n. A parapet, wall, or rampart, embankment.

Rui, (kasanaru). Lying or heaped one on the other; many. Rui-dai, several generations in succession. Rui-getsu, several months. Rui-jitsu, many days in succession. Rui-nen, several years. Rui-rui, piled up one on the other. Rui-za, involved, implicated with others.

Rui-kuwan, n. The lachrymal duct.

Rui-kei, n. Scrofula.


Rui-so, n. Wasting away of the flesh, emaciation, atrophy.

Rui-kei, n. Transportation, or exile for crime.

Rui-nin, (nagashibito), n. An exile, or one transported for crime.

Sabi-iro, n. Rust-color.

Sabi-re, ru-ita, i. v. To be lonely, dull, free from noise or bustle.

Sabi-shi, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Lonely, solitary, desolate; still, quiet; dull, destitute of stir or bustle; forlorn, forsaken, friendless.

Sabi-shiwa, n. Loneliness, solitude, stillness, dullness.

Sabi-tsuki-ge, n. A rust-colored horse, a sorrel.

Sabitsue, n. A kind of hoe.

Saboshi-su-ita, t. v. To dry or air anything damp.

Saboten, n. The prickly pear.

Sachi, (saiwai, ) n. Fortunate.


Sadamari, ru-ita, i. v. To be determined, decided, settled, fixed, certain, confirmed, resolved.

Sadame, ru-ita, i. v. To determine, decide, fix, settle, conclude, to confirm, to resolve.

Sadame, n. That which is fixed, settled, or agreed on; the conclusion, decision; a law, ordinance.

Sadame, n. To receive from a superior, imparted, bestowed, derived.

Ruri, n. The emerald.

Ruri, n. The variegated kingfisher.

Ruri-ro. Wandering about without any settled home, as an outcast. suru, to wander.

Rusu, (todosari mamoru,) u. Keeping watch, or taking care of a house during the absence of the master; absent, not at home. Rusu-ban, keeping watch during the absence of the master. Rusu-chi, during one’s absence. Rusu-i, the name of an officer who has the care of the family in his master’s absence.

Rui-ten, n. The transmigrations of the soul.

Rui-tsu, n. Passing or circulating from one to another; current.

Rutsubo, n. A crucible.

Rui-zai, n. Transported or exiled for crime.

Sa, (hidari, ) n. The left. Sa no tori, as follows, in the manner following.

Sa, adv. So, thus. — ni aradzu, it is not so.

Saba, n. Mackerel. Sasehi saba, salt mackerel.

Saba, n. A fraudulent entry in an account. — wo yoru, to cheat by telling off a wrong number.

Saba, n. An offering of a small portion of food to the Kami before eating. — wo toru, to make the above offering.

Sa-bakari, adv. Such, so, so much, thus.

Sa-bake, ru-ita, i. v. To be disentangled, unraveled, loose; to be sold off; to be adjudicated; to have quick discernment or judgment.

Sa-bake, n. The sale of goods, market; sagacity.

Sa-bake-kata, n. The sale, market.

Sa-bake-kuchi, n. The sale, demand.

Sa-bake, ki, -ita, i. v. To disentangle, unravel, loose; to sell off; to judge, to examine and decide a matter.

Sa-baki, n. The unravelling of anything perplexing or intricate, as a lawsuit; the selling of goods.

Sa-baku, n. A sandy desert.

Sa-bi, ru-ita, i. v. To rust.

Sa-bi, ru-ita, i. v. To be hoarse, rough, or harsh in voice.

Sa-bi, n. Rust.
SADZUKÉ-ru-ta, t. v. To bestow, impart, to give, to communicate, hand down.

SAGA, n. An omen, sign, prognostic.

SAGA (yōshi, ashi). Merit or demerit, good or ill.


SAGANAI-ki-shi, a. Unlucky, unfortunate, mean, low, vulgar.

SAGARI-ru-ta, i. v. To go down, to hang down, to decline, to sink down, to fall in value or rank.

SAGASHI-su-ta, t. v. To search, seek, look for, inquire for. Sagashi-dasu, to search and find.

SAGASHI-ki-ku-shi, a. Steep, precipitous.

SAGASHISA, n. Steepness.

SAGE-ru-ta, t. v. To let hang down, to suspend, to let down, to lower, to take down, to send down; to abuse, humble.

SAGE-FUDA, n. A note or writing attached to a communication as a reply to some question in the paper to which it is pasted.

SAGE-FURI, n. A plumb-line, or plumb; plumb, perpendicular.

SAGE-GATANI, n. The hair worn hanging down the back.

SAGE-GATANA, n. A sword carried in the hand.

SAGE-JU, n. A nest of boxes set in a handle for carrying.

SAGE-MONO, n. The articles which the Japanese carry suspended from the belt, as the tobacco pouch and pipe, inkstand and pen.

SAGE-O, n. The cord around the sword handle.

SAGESHIMI-mu-nda, t. v. To look down on, despise, disdain, to regard with contempt.

SAKI, n. The snowy heron, Egretta candidissima.

SA-GO, n. Deeds, works.


SAGURI-ru-ta, t. v. To search for by feeling, to feel after, to grope for, to probe, to sound, explore.

SAGURI, n. A mark or notch on anything to be noticed by feeling, as that on the bow, or seal; a probe.

SAGURI-ASHI, n. Grooping or feeling one's way with the feet.

SAGURI-DASHI-su-ta, t. v. To feel after and take out, to extract with forceps, as when the thing is not visible.

SAGURI-KIKI-ku-ta, t. v. To inquire, or endeavor to ascertain anything indirectly.

SAHACHI, n. A platter, or large dish.

SA-HAI, n. Superintending, directing, manging.

SAHARI, n. White superintending, directing, manging.

SAHÓ, n. Law, rule of conduct, custom, usage.

SAHODO, a. So, such, so much, thus much.


Sai (nishi), n. The west, western, Sai-kō, western side, or regions. Sai-koku, western provinces. Sai-kai, the western sea, the “Yellow sea,” Sai-yō, western or European countries.

SAI, n. Wife. Sai-shi, wife and child.

SAI, n. Fish, vegetables, or anything eaten along with rice.

SAI, n. A rhinoceros.

SAI, n. A dice. — no me, the marks on a dice.


SAI, n. Material, stuff. Go sai, the five elements, of fire, water, wood, metal and earth.

SAI, n. A year, year of age. Iku sai, how old?

SAI, n. Encampment, a stockaded camp.

SAI-BAN, — suru, to adjudge, adjudicate, decide on the case of a criminal, to judge.

SAIBAN-SHO, n. A court-house; government office.

SAI-BASHI, n. The chopsticks used for helping fish or vegetables.

SAI-CHIU (monaka), n. The very middle, the time when anything is at its height, acme, climax, perfection.

SAI-DAI (mottomo kō). The last. — ichi, the very largest, the most important.

SAI-DAN, — suru, to judge, to examine and decide.

SAIDE, n. Scraps of silk left after cutting out a garment; also imperfect cocoons.

SAI-DÔ, — suru, to save from destruction after death.
SAI-DZUCHI, n. A small wooden mallet.
SAI-FU, n. A money bag, a purse.
SAI-GEN (kagiri), n. Bound, limit. — wa nai, boundless.
SAI-GO (mottomo toki), n. The last period of life, death.
SAI-HAI, n. A baton carried by the general-in-chief of an army, and used in giving orders.
SAI-HITSU (komayakana fude). Writen in small letters, small hand, fine writing.
SAI-JI, n. Small characters, fine letters.
SAI-JITSU (matsuri), n. The day on which a festival is celebrated, the day for worshiping.
SAI-JO (mottomo uye), n. Most excellent, best, very highest.
SAI-KAKU (sai no tsuno), n. Rhinoceros horn, used as a medicine.
SAI-KAKU, n. Expedient, resource.
SAI-KIYO. — suru, to examine and decide on, to judge.
SAI-KU-NIN, n. A mechanic, artisan, workman.
SAI-MATSU (komayaka), n. Fine powder.
SAI-MI, n. A kind of coarse hemp cloth.
SAI-MITSU-NI (komaka ni), adv. Particularly, minutely, carefully.
SAI-NAMI, mu-nada, i. v. To torture.
SAI-NAAN (wasawai), n. Calamity, misfortune, evil.
SAI-NŌ, n. Talent, ability and skill.
SAI-RIVŌ. — suru, to superintend, to manage, supervise, control. — nin, a supervisor, superintendent.
SAI-RŌ, n. A box for carrying food.
SAI-SEI (futatabi ikiru). Living again, returning to life, to revive.
SAI-SEN, n. Offerings of copper cash in temples. — bako, the box in which money is cast.
SAI-SHIKI (fudorou), n. Color, coloring, painting in various colors.
SAI-SHO (ichiban hajime), adv. The very first, at the beginning, commencement, at first.
SAI-SOKU. — suru, to hasten, hurry, to press or urge on the performance or doing of anything; to dun.
SAI-TŌ, n. Burning the bamboo and straw ornaments hung before the door on New Year’s day.
SAI-TAN, n. The first day of the year.
SAI-TORI, n. A middleman between seller and buyer, a broker.
SAI-TORI-SASHI, n. One who catches birds with a pole armed with bird-lime.
SAI-TORI-ZAO, n. A pole armed with bird-lime for catching birds.
SAI-WAI, n. or adv. Fortunate, opportune, lucky, favorable; good fortune, blessings, prosperity, happiness, good.
SAI-YEN, n. A second marriage.
SAI, n. A spoon.
SAI-KIJI, n. The upper box, or gallery in a theatre, the seats in a circus or exhibition.
SAKA, n. A road up a mountain, a steep road. Nobori-saka, an ascent. Kudari saku, the road down a mountain, descent.
SAKA. Upside down. — lateru, to stand anything upside down. — ni motsu, to hold upside down.
SAKA-BARI-TSUKE, n. Crucifixion with the head downward.
SAKA-BAYASHI, n. A green bamboo or flag erected in front of a sake brewery for a sign.
SAKA-BITARI, n. A person soaked with sake, a sot, drunkard.
SAKA-BUKURO, n. A bag used for straining sake in breweries.
SAKA-BUNE, n. A large vat used in making sake.
SAKA-DACHI-tsu-tta, i. v. To stand on the head or upside down.
SAKA-DAI, n. The price of sake.
SAKA-DARU, n. A wine-cask, a sake-tub.
SAKA-DE, n. Holding the point of a sword downwards.
SAKADZUKI, n. A wine-cup. Sakadzuki-dai, the stand of a wine-cup.
SAKA-DACHI-tsu-tta, i. v. To stand on the head or upside down.
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SAKA-DE, n. Holding the point of a sword downwards.
SAKADZUKI, n. A wine-cup. Sakadzuki-dai, the stand of a wine-cup.
SAKA-GAME, n. Large wine-jar.
SAKA-GO, n. A foot or breech-presentation of the child in parturition.
SAKA-GOMO, n. The mat which is wrapped round a wine-cask.
SAKA-GOTO, n. Reading or spelling a word backwards.
SAKA-GURA, n. A house in which sake is stored.
SAKA-HA, n. The barb of a hook.
SAKA-HADZURE, n. One who in a wine-party avoids drinking.
SAKAI, n. A boundary, border; confines, frontier, limit. — von, a dispute about a boundary.
SAKAI-dō, i. v. To go against or contrary to, oppose, disobey, to contradict.
SAKAI-ME, n. A boundary line, border.
SAKA-KABU, n. A license from government to manufacture sake.
SAKAI, n. The name of a tree.
SAKA-KIYEN, n. The spirits, or excitement produced by drinking wine.
SAKA-KURE, n. A hang-nail.
SAKA-MAKU-MIDZU, n. Water whirling in a circle, an eddy in a current.
SAKA-MATSUGE, n. Entropium or inversion of the eyelashes.
SAKA-ME, n. Against the grain of wood.
SAKAMOGI, n. Trees and brushwood, placed around a fortification to keep off or hamper the approach of an enemy; abatis.
SAKA-MORI, n. A wine-party, entertainment, feast, banquet.
SAKA-MUKAI, n. The going out of a company of friends, to meet one returning from a journey, and giving him an entertainment.
SAKAMUKU, n. A hang-nail.
SAKAN, n. A state of prosperity, full bloom, or vigor; flourishing, exuberant.
SAKANA, n. Any kind of food taken with sake, fish. Sakana-ichi, a fish-market.
Sakana-ya, a shop where fish are sold, a fishmonger.
SAKA-NAMI, n. Adverse or opposing waves or current, a head-sea.
SAKA-NEJII, n. The reverting of an attack on another upon one's self.
SAKA-NOBORI, ru-tta, i. v. To go against a current, to go up stream.
SAKANNARU, a. Prosperous, flourishing, blooming, in full vigor or prime.
SAKARAI, -au, or -o,otta, t. v. To go against, or contrary to; to oppose, to disobey.
SAKARE, ru-ta, pass. or pot. of Saki. To be torn, rent, ripped.
SAKARI, ru-tta, i. v. To be flourishing, prosperous; to be at its height, bloom, or acme.
SAKARI, ru-tta, i. v. To be in heat, to rut.
SAKARI, n. The bloom, prime, time of highest vigor, acme, height, culminating point; the heat of animals.
SAKASAMA, adv. Upside down, head foremost, in a contrary direction, topsy-turvy.
SAKASI, ru-ta, caus. of Saki. To cause to bloom; to fling money wrapped in paper amongst tea-house girls or harlots.
SAKASHII, ku-ku, a. Clever, smart, intelligent, shrewd.
SAKA-SHIMA, adv. Upside down, head foremost, in a contrary direction.

SAKASHIRA, n. Calumny, detraction; cunning.
SAKASHIRA-GOTO, n. A fable; a smart or cunningly-invented story, slander, detraction.
SAKATE, n. Money for buying sake, drink-money.
SAKATOJI, n. One acquainted with the art of brewing sake, a brewer.
SAKATSUBO, n. A sake-jar, a wine-jar.
SAKA-UNJO, n. The tax or duty levied by government on the manufacturers of sake.
SAKA-YA, n. A brewery, a shop where sake is sold, a grog-shop.
SAKAYAKI, n. The shaven part of the Japanese head.
SAKAYAMAI, n. The indisposition felt after a debauch, or a disease brought on by drink.
SAKAYE,-ru-ta, i. v. To flourish, to prosper, bloom. Tomi-sakayeru, to be rich and flourishing.
SAKAYE, n. Full bloom, illustrious or glorious condition, prosperity, welfare; exaltation, glory.
SAKA-YOMI, n. Reading backwards or upside down.
SAKA-VOSE,-ru-ta, t. v. To drive back an attacking party, and, in return, invest his stronghold.
SAKE, n. An intoxicating liquor brewed from rice.
SAKE, n. A salmon.
SAKE,-ru-ta, t. v. To avoid, shun, to elude.
SAKE,-ru-ta, i. v. To be torn, ripped, rent.
SAKEBI,-bu-nda, i. v. To cry out with a loud voice, to shout, to clamor, vociferate, halloo, scream, to bawl.
SAKEBI, n. A loud cry, clamor, shout.
SAKEDZUKI, n. One fond of sake, a lover of wine, a toper.
SAKENOMI, n. A drunkard a wine-bibber, toper.
SAKI, n. The front, foremost part of anything, the first, the van; before; the future; the other party, or person.
SAKI, n. The point, or end of anything.
SAKI, n. A cape, promontory.
SAKI,-ku-ita, i. v. To open or bloom,—as a flower; to blossom, to flower.
SAKI,-ku-ita, t. v. To tear, to rip, rend asunder, to rend open, to split off.
SAKIKAGARI, n. A gentle ascent. —no michi, a road having a gradual rise.
SAKIKARAI, n. Clearing the way before a high official.
SAKI-BASHIRI,-ru-ta, i. v. To run before
or ahead, forestall, or anticipate others, to get ahead of others.

Saki-bō, n. The front or forward coolie, where two are carrying with the same pole.

Saki-bure, n. A notice sent in advance advising of the coming of any one, harbinger, forerunner.

Saki-dachi, -tsu, -ta, i. v. To stand first, to come first, to go before, to be first in importance, to be thought of before anything else; to die before others.

Saki-date, -ru, -ta, t. v. To make or let another go before, to make or consider first in importance, to die before.

Saki-date, adv. Before (in time), previously, lately, short time ago.

Saki-gane, n. Earnest money, money paid in advance.

Saki-gari, n. Borrowing or drawing money in advance.

Saki-hachi, n. Lending or paying money in advance.

Saki-hodo, adv. Before, previously, a few minutes, hours, or days before.

Saki-kata, n. The other party or person in any affair, the opposite party, the plaintiff.

Saki-kuguri, n. Anticipating others in an underhanded way, forestalling.

Saki-kusa, n. Lycopodium, a kind of moss.

Saki-michi, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be full of flowers, to bloom luxuriantly.

Saki-noto, n. The other, or opposite party in any affair.

Saki-otodoshi, n. Two years before last.

Saki-ototoi, n. Two days before yesterday.

Saki-sama, n. The other, or opposite party or person in any affair.

Saki-some, -ru, -ta, i. v. To begin to flower, first flowering.

Saki-te, n. The one who goes in advance, the advance guard, or van of an army.

Saki-wake, n. Blooming with flowers of different colors.

Saki-zonaye, n. The front rank of an army, first division.

Sakkai, n. Confusion, derangement in the order of the leaves of a book.

Sakkai. Soon, speedy, quick. — ni, quickly.

Sakkon, (kinō kiyo). Yesterday and today, a few days past, lately.

Sakkuri, adv. In a crisp, or clean manner; prompt, ready, not slow or hesitating.

Sakoku, (minato wo tozasu). — suru, to close a port to trade, to blockade a port.

Sakoku, (kuni wo tozasu). To close a country against foreigners.

Sakotsu, n. The clavicle, collar-bone.

Saku, n. A stratagem, plan, scheme, expedient.

Saku, n. The crop, harvest, farming; work, make, manufacture; author. Jō-saku, a fine crop. Man-saku, an abundant harvest.

Saku, n. A ridge made in ploughing or by the hoe.

Saku, n. A stockade, a fence of high posts.

Saku-ban, n. Last night.

Saku-biyō, n. A feigned sickness.

Saku-bō, n. The first and fifteenth day of the month, which are observed as days of rest or holidays.

Saku-chō, n. Yesterday morning.

Sakugo, (ayamari), n. Mistake, error, misprint.

Saku-i, n. A fiction, conceit, invention, or fancy of an author.

Saku-i, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Easily broken or torn, brittle, not tough; crumbling; prompt, ready.

Saku-jī, n. The work of building, repairing. — kata, superintendent of buildings.

Saku-jitsu, n. Yesterday.

Saku-mono, n. The work or manufacture of a celebrated maker.


Saku-motsu, n. Anything grown by farming, the productions of the soil.

Saku-nen, n. Last year.

Saku-nin, (tsukuru hito), n. A laborer on a farm, a farmer, gardener, a maker.

Sakura, n. A cherry-tree,—the Prunus Pseudo-cerasus.

Sakura-ka, n. A kind of pomatum having the fragrance of cherry-blossoms, used for the hair.

Saku-ran, n. Confusion, mistaking one thing for another. — suru, to confound, mistake.

Sakurasō, n. The name of a flower.

Saku-riyaku, n. A stratagem, scheme, plan, device.

Saku-riyō, n. The wages of workmen.

Saku-saku-to, adv. The sound of cutting anything crisp and friable, — kiriu.
Saku-seki, n. Last evening.
Saku-so, n. A net-work of nerves or vessels, insculation, anastomosis. — su-ru, to insculate.
Saku-toku, n. The farmer's share of the crops after the tax is paid.
Sakuwan, n. A plasterer.
Saku-ya, n. Last night.
Saku-yu, n. Last evening.
Sama, n. Form, shape, appearance: manner, fashion, condition.
Sama, n. A respectful title appended to the names of persons, and sometimes of things.
Sama, n. A loop-hole in the wall of a castle, port-hole.
Sa-made. To that extent, so much, such, (referring to something said before). — shimpati ni wa oyobanu, it is needless to feel so much anxiety.
Samashi, su-ta, t. v. To wake up from sleep, to arouse.
Samatage, ru-ta, t. v. To obstruct, hinder, impede, to interrupt.
Samatsu, n. Obstruction, hindrance, impediment, interruption, injury.
Samatsu, n. An early kind of edible mushroom.
Samayoi, o-ta, i. v. To wander about bewildered, as an outcast, or one in great trouble.
Sama-zama, adv. Many and various forms, appearances, or conditions. Hi-to no kokoro — nari.
Samba, n. A midwife.
Sambashi, n. A plank laid from a boat or ship for crossing; also a wooden jetty at which boats land.
Sambi. — suru, to praise, commend, extol.
Sambiyō, n. The three incurable diseases: viz., leprously, consumption and syphilis.
Sam-butsu, n. A product, production, or staple commodity of a country.
San, n. A shark, shark-skin.
San-ru-ta, i. v. To awake; to become calm, sober, to become cool.
San, i. suru, to revile, to abuse, to speak evil of, to treat contemptuously, to despise.
Sanisen, n. A guitar or banjo of three strings.
Sammai, adv. Is-sammai ni, with the whole heart.
Sammi, n. Sour taste, acid.
Sammo, adv. So, thus. Same are, so be it, let it be so.
Samo. Exclam. how! just, truly. — nitari, how much alike!
Samoji, n. A wooden paddle or ladle used in dipping out boiled rice.
Samoshii, ki-ku, a. Mean, low, or vile in appearance, close, penurious.
Sam-pai-yeki, n. The waterbrash, pyrosis.
Sam-paku, n. The Jasminum sambac.
Sam-pe, n. Skirmishers.
Sam-pitsu, n. Arithmetic and penmanship.
Sam-pō, n. The rules of arithmetic, mathematics.
Sam-puku, n. Half way up a mountain, the side of a mountain.
Samugari, ru-ta, i. v. To be complaining of the cold, to feel chilly, to be cold.
Samui, ki-ku, shi, a. Cold, chilly, (spoken only of the weather, or of one's feelings). Samukku naru, to become cold.
Samurai, n. A general name for all persons privileged to wear two swords.
Samukari, ru-ta, i. v. To be cold.
Samusa, n. The state or degree of coldness.
Samushii, ki-ku, a. Lonely, solitary, quiet, desolate, dull.
San, (mitsu), a. Three. San san ga ku, three times three are nine. — guwatsu, the third month. Sambu ichi, one third. San ban, the third, or number three. Sam-bai, three times full. — bu ni, two thirds. San-kaku, a triangle. San-nan, the third son. San-zō-bai, three times as much.
San, (homeru,) — suru, to praise, extol, sing praise to; also a verse written on a picture in praise of it.
San, n. The sash, or frame which supports a panel; the stick or cleat under a shelf.
San, (yama,) n. A mountain, hill. San-chiu, amongst the mountains. San-chō, the top of a mountain, San-gaku, a high mountain peak. San-jō, on the mountain. San-kai, land and sea. San-kiyo, dwelling amongst the mountains,
San-ro, a mountain road. San-zoku, a mountain robber, a bandit, brigand.
San, n. Acid. — ki, acidity. — mi, acid taste.
San, n. Medicinal powder. Daiyō san, powdered rhubarb.
San, (a contraction of Sama). A familiar title to names. Danna san.
Sanada, n. Flat braid, tape, a tape-worm. Sanada-mushi, a tape-worm.
Sanagara, adv. Just, exactly, precisely.
Sanagi, n. The silk-worm during its cocoon life, a chrysalis.
Sanave, n. Early rice sprouts.
San-dan, n. Means, way, method, plan, a shift, expedient.
Sandawara, n. The round straw lid of a straw bag.
San-dō, (kake hashi,) n. A plank-road constructed on the face of a precipice.
San-dzugawa, n. The river which the souls of the dead cross in going to Hades; the river Styx.
Sane, n. The seeds of fruit, melons, etc., the plates or scales of armor.
Sanekadzura, n. The Kadzura Japanica.
San-ge, n. Confession, acknowledgement. — suru, to confess.
San-gi, n. Sticks used in divining, or in calculating. — wo naraferu.
San-go-ju, n. Coral.
Sanji-dzuru-ta, (chiru,) t. v. To scatter; to be dispersed, dissipated.
Sanji-dzuru-ta, (mairu,) t. v. To come to go.
San-jin, (yamabito,) n. A fabulous being who lives amongst the mountains. — same as sennin.
San-jo, 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 michi.
San-jū. Thirty. — san, thirty-three.
San-kei, (modzuru). Going to a temple for worship.
San-ki, n. Fond of speculating in commercial ventures.
Sankirai, n. Sarsaparilla, — Smilax pseudo-china.
San-nuru, a. Past, gone by, last.
San-nomi, adv. So much, such.
San-ri, n. The space just below the head of the fibula, a good place for applying the moxa!
San-shishi, n. The seed-capsule of the white Jasmine, used for dying yellow.
San-shō, n. The Xanthoxylon piperatum, an aromatic shrub.
San-shō-uyo, n. A kind of lizard.
San-so, n. Oxygen gas.
San-tei. — suru, to examine and collate the text of books to correct a writing.
San-tō, n. Calculation, computation, account.
Santome, n. Taffichillas, a kind of striped cotton goods.
San-ya-ku, n. A powdered medicine.
San-yō, n. Account, calculation, reckoning. — suru, to calculate.
San-zai. Spending or squandering money or one's property.
Sanzashi, n. The Cratagus cuneata.
Sao, n. A pole; also used in counting things carried by a pole; as Tansu hito suo, one load of bureau.
Sa-oshika, n. A male deer, a buck.
Sa-otome, n. A girl who plants young rice shoots.
Sao-tori, n. A boatman who pushes with a pole.
Sappari, adv. Clear, clean, free from any defilement or defect, quite, fully, entirely.
Sappūkei. Anything that spoils what is otherwise pleasing, attractive, or agreeable; something offensive to the sight or feelings. — na mono, an eye-sore.
Sara, n. A plate, saucer, dish. Hiza no —, the knee-pan.
Sara, a. New, fresh. — iye, a new house.
Saraba, adv. If so, well then, after that.
Sarachi, n. The ruins or empty place once occupied by a building.
Sarai, n. A rake.
Sarai-aun-ita, t. v. To seize or take by violence or without right; to abduct, to steal, kidnnap.
Sarai-aun-ita, t. v. To dredge, to deepen or clean out by dredging or scraping.
Sarai-aun-atta, t. v. To study over, on, peruse, or practice a lesson; to learn.
Sa-rai-nen, n. Year after next.
Sarakedashi-su-ta, t. v. To haul out confusedly and carelessly.
Sara-nari, adv. Of course, needless, unnecessary.
Sara-ni, adv. Again, anew, quite, wholly; with a neg. not in the least, entirely, totally. — nashi, there is not a particle.
Sarare-ru-ta, pass. or pot. of Sari. To be divorced, separated, or abandoned.
| SARARI-TO, adv. | Like the noise, or in the manner, of sliding, rolling, or rustling. |
| SARASA, n. | Calico, chintz. |
| SARASA-SARA, adv. | Entirely, wholly, positively, absolutely, quite. |
| SARASA-SARA-TO, adv. | Like the sound, or in the manner, of rolling beads or pebbles between the hands; with a slipping, rattling, or rustling noise. |
| SARASHI, su-la, t. v. | To expose to the sun or weather, to air, to expose to public view, to bleach, to sun. |
| SARASHI, n. | White or bleached muslin. |
| SARAWARE, ru-la, pass. of Sarai. | To be seized or taken. |
| SARAVE, ru-la, t. v. | To clean out or deepen by scooping or dredging, as a well or the channel of a stream. Saraye-dasu, to scrape out, scoop out. Saraye-komu, to scrape into, to fill in by scraping or dredging. |
| SARAYE, ru-la, t. v. | To study, concern, to go over again and again, as a lesson. |
| SARAYE, n. | A review, revision of a book or lesson. |
| SARE, ru-la, t. v. | To be left, forsaken, abandoned, deserted. |
| SARE, ru-la, i. v. | To be exposed or bleached in the sun. Sare-kobe, a skull left bleaching on the ground. |
| SAREBA, adv. | So then, therefore, it being so, just so. |
| SAREDOMO, conj. | But, however, although it is so, nevertheless, notwithstanding. |
| SAKI, ru-la, i. or t. v. | To leave, go away from, depart, to reject; to separate from, divorce; remove, absent; to forsake. |
| SARIGENAI, ki-ku, a. | Not appearing as if it were so, not having such an appearance. |
| SARI-JO, n. | A bill of divorcement. |
| SARI-NAGARA, conj. | Yet, however, but, still, nevertheless. |
| SARI-NISHI, a. | Past, gone, departed, deceased. |
| SA-RIYAKU, n. | Services, assistance, exertions. |
| SARU, n. | A monkey, ape. — no toki, four o’clock p. m. — no kata, the south-west. |
| SARU, (comp. of Sa, and aru,) a. | A certain, so, such, same as mentioned. — hito, a certain man. — ni yotte, on account of its being so, therefore. — koro, on a certain time. |
| SARU-BO, n. | The name of a bivalve shell. |
| SARU-GAKU, n. | A kind of operatic performance. |

| SARU-GASHIKOI, ki-ku, a. | Tricky, artful, cunning, clever, or smart in a trilling way. |
| SARU-GI, n. | A monkey-post,—the posts to which a horse is tied in a stable. |
| SARU-GUTSUWA, n. | A monkey-bit; a gag. |
| SARUHODO-NI, So then, accordingly, thus. |
| SARU-JIYE, n. | Cunning, trickish; artfulness, knavery. |
| SARUKO, n. | Monkey coat,—a wadded coat with sleeves, worn outside the other clothes in cold weather. |
| SARUKORO, adv. | Some time, some time since, before. |
| SARU-MAWASHI, n. | One who leads a monkey about to show his tricks for a livelihood. |
| SARU-NO-KOSHI-KAKE, a. | Monkey’s stool,—a kind of large fungus growing from decayed trees. |
| SARU-RIKO, a. | Artful, cunning, trickish. |
| SARU-SUBERI, n. | The monkey slipper,—the Lagerstramia Indica. |
| SASA, n. | A kind of small bamboo grass. |
| SASAGANI, n. | A small kind of land crab. |
| SASAGE, ru-la, t. v. | To present to a superior, to offer up, to hold up and carry with both hands. |
| SASAGE, n. | A long bean. |
| SASAHERI, n. | Braid used for edging. — wo toru, to edge with braid. |
| SASAI, ki-ku, a. | Small, little, diminutive, few, fine, trilling, trivial. |
| SASAME-GOTO, n. | Talking in a whisper or low voice, whispering. |
| SASAMEKU, ku-ita, i. v. | To talk in a low voice, to whisper. |
| SASARA, n. | A small brush made of split bamboo. |
| SASARAGATA, n. | Calico. |
| SASARE, ru-la, pass. and pot. of Sashi. | To be stuck, stabbed. |
| SASAWARI, ru-ita, i. v. | To be obstructed, hindered, impeded, interrupted, stopped. |
| SASAWARI, n. | A hindrance, obstruction, impediment, interruption, stoppage. |
| SASAYAKA, a. | Small, little, fine, few, trivial. |
| SASAYAKI, ku-ita, t. v. | To whisper, to talk in a low voice. |
| SASAVE, ru-la, t. v. | To obstruct, hinder, impede, to stop, check, prevent, restrain, intercept; to uphold, sustain, support, preserve. |
| SASAYE, n. | A vessel for carrying sake, made of a section of bamboo. |
| SASE, ru-la, t. v. | The caust. form of |
suru. To make or let another do, to cause, to give, to induce, bring.

SASEMOGUSA, n. The Artemisia or mugwort, of which moxa is made.

SA-sen. Degraded and banished from the court or capital. — suru.

SASHI, n. A foot measure. Nagasashi, a cloth measure.

SASHI, n. The string used for stringing cash.

SASHI, n. A stick of bamboo shaved off obliquely at the end for pushing into a bag of grain or sugar and drawing out a muster.

SASHI, n. A general name for a vessel which is used for pouring out that which it holds. Midzu —, a water pitcher. Abura —, an oil can. Kisuru —, the bag or case of a tobacco pipe.

SASHI-su-ta, t. v. To stick, pierce, stab, thrust, prick; to sting; to point, to measure; to put into, pour into; to bolt, to hand, or hold out to; to stitch, or quilt; to string, to spit; to leave unfinished or partly done; to join.

SASHI-AGE-ta, t. v. To give or present to a superior.

SASHI-ai, n. To be prevented, obstructed, hindered.

SASHI-ai, n. Something that acts as a hindrance, obstruction, interruption or embarrassment.

SASHI-ashi, n. Soft or stealthy steps.

SASHI-atari-ru-atta, i. v. To happen unexpectedly and cause embarrassment.

SASHI-atari, n. Something that comes on one suddenly and unexpectedly; an emergency, exigence, a matter of pressing necessity.

SASHI-chigaye-ru-ta, t. v. To thrust each other through, as with a sword; to meet each other while going in opposite directions, to interrupt.

SASHI-dashi-su-ta, t. v. To hand up, to offer, to tender.

SASHI-de, adv. Spoken of two persons doing anything together; as, — sake wo nomu, to drink wine together. — ni wo katsugu, to carry a burden together.

SASHI-de-ru-ta, i. v. To put one's self forward, to be forward, bold, or presumptuous in speaking.

SASHI-de-guchi, n. Interrupting others by putting in a word.

SASHI-dizu, n. Command, order, instruction, direction.

SASHI-dzume, adv. After all, in the end, must be.

SASHI-gami, n. A summons or written order to appear before a magistrate.

SASHI-gane, n. A carpenter's metal square.

SASHI-gasa, n. An umbrella.

SASHI-gumi-mu-nda, i. v. The eyes to fill suddenly with tears.

SASHI-gushi, n. A comb worn in the hair for ornament.

SASHI-gusuri, n. Medicine for dropping into the eye.

SASHI-hasami-mu-nda, t. v. To stick or place between two things, to press between two things.

SASHI-hikaye, n. Punishment by confinement to one's house.

SASHI-hiki, n. Ebb and flow, or rise and fall (as of the tide). Kanjo no —, deducting from or adding to an account money previously advanced or received, or to balance an account by adding or deducting previous transactions.

SASHI-juwe, n. A lesson or trick which one has learned from another.

SASHI-kakari-ru-ta, t. v. To be near to, on the eve of, approaching to.

SASHI-kake, n. An extension built to a house.

SASHI-kamaye, n. Concern, importance, moment, matter.

SASHI-ki, n. A branch without a root planted by sticking into the ground, a shp or cutting.


SASHI-komi-mu-nda, t. v. To stick into; to have severe pain or cramp in the stomach, to be convulsed.

SASHI-koroshi-su-ta, t. v. To stab and kill.

SASHI-koshi-su-ta, t. v. To come, to send, hand over, to pass by.

SASHI-maneki-ku-ta, t. v. To beckon.

SASHI-mi, n. Raw fish cut in thin slices, and eaten with soy. — bōchō, a long slender knife for slicing fish.

SASHI-mo, adv. So, such.

SASHI-mono, n. Cabinet-ware, joinery.

SASHI-mono, n. A small flag or banner.

SASHI-mono-shi, n. A cabinet-maker, joiner.

SASHI-motsure, n. Imbroglio, entanglement, complication, broil, dissension, contention.

SASHI-mukai-su-atta, i. v. To be face to face.

SASHI-muke-ru-ta, t. v. To send.

SASHI-nabe, n. A pot with a long spout, used for warming sake.

SASHI-nawa, n. The cord with which criminals are bound.
SASU-NATA, n. A weapon in shape like a pitchfork used by policemen.

SASU-NOMI, n. A tool used by carpenters for making holes by driving it into the wood.

SASURALI, o-ōta, t. v. To degrade in rank and banish from the capital, to transport to a convict island.

SASURAYE, ru-ta. To be banished or transported for crime.

SA-SUREBA, adv. So then, since it is so, then.

SASU-RI, n. A concubine, mistress.

SASURI-ru-ta, t. v. To rub, to stroke, or feel with the hand, to chafe.

SATU, n. The notice, attention, or judgment of the Emperor upon a matter reported to him; decision, communication, instruction or message from an official; tidings, word, report, rumor; conference, communication with others; treatment.

SATAN. — suru, to be a friend, ally, confederate, or accessory.

SATE. It being so, so then; an exclam. of admiration, salutation.

SATE-MATA, adv. Again, moreover.

SATEMO. Exclam. of admiration, surprise; used also in resuming a narrative that has been interrupted.

SA-TE-NI, n. A tea-house.

SATO, n. A village, a district of cultivated country smaller than a county; a country place; a brothel, or prostitute quarter.


SATO-BANARE, n. The wild country on the outskirts of a village.

SATOBI-KOTOTA, n. The common colloquial language.

SATO-BIRAKI, n. The first visit of a bride to her father's house after marriage.

SATO-DZUKI, n. Confectionary made of sugared fruit.

SATO-GAYERI, n. The first return visit of a bride to her home.

SATO-GO, n. A child sent away from home to be brought up.

SATO-GOKORO, n. Home-sickness. — ga tsuku, to be home-sick.

SATO-KI-ki, n. Intelligent, knowing, clear-sighted, quick in discerning or perceiving.

SATO-KIBI, n. The sorghum, or sugar cane.
SATORI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To know, discern, understand; to discover, distinguish, perceive.

SATORI, n. Intelligence, perception, discernment, understanding, knowledge. — gu hayai, of quick discernment.

SATOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To make to know, to instruct, teach, to enlighten.

SATSU, n. A bank note, ticket, card.

SATSU-BATSU. Killing and cutting; fighting, violence, carnage. — na hito, violent, ferocious, or cruel person.

SATSU-BIO, n. The diagnosis of disease.

SATSU-HITO, n. A hunter.

SATUKI, n. The fifth month.

SATSUMA-MO, n. Sweet potato.

SATSU-O, n. A hunter.

SATSU-RIKU, n. Slaughter, slaying.

SATSU-YA, n. An arrow used in hunting.

SATTO, adv. Suddenly, quickly, with a quick motion.

SATTO, n. Censure, reprimand, reproof, spoken mostly of government. — wo kōmuru, to be reprimanded.

SAWA, n. A valley between mountains.

SAWADACHI,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To be excited, agitated, to be in a tumult, ferment, commotion; disturbed.

SAWAGASHI,-su,-ta, caust. of Sawagu. To excite, agitate, disturb, throw into tumult or commotion.

SAWAGASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Turbulent, boisterous, tumultuous, noisy, uproarious, disturbed.

SAWAGASHISA, n. The noise, disturbance, tumultuousness.

SAWAGI,-gu,-ida, i. v. To be agitated, excited, to make a noise, tumult, disturbance, commotion or uproar.

SAWAGI, n. Excitement, commotion, disturbance, uproar, tumult, clamor.

SAWA-AYE, adv. Nevertheless, still, notwithstanding.

SAWARA, n. The Thujopsis Dolabrata.

SAWARE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be hindered, impeded, obstructed, embarrassed; to oppose.

SAWARE, n. Hindrance, impediment, obstruction, interruption, interference.

SAWARE,-ru,-tta, i. v. To hit or strike against anything, to clash against, to meddle, to touch, handle.

SAWARE, n. The menses.

SAWA-SAWA-TO, adv. Clear, pure; the sound of flowing or rippling water.

SAWASHI-GAKI, n. Persimmons treated with sake to remove astringency.

SAWATE, n. Damaged, or stained with water.

SAWAYAKA, a. Clear, pure, serene, clean, cheerful, fluent.

SAWA, n. A sheath, case, scabbard, husk. Mame no — , a bean pod. Fude no — , a pencil case.

SAYA, n. Damask.

SAWA-BASHIRI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To fall or slip from the scabbard.

SAYAGI,-gu, i. v. To rustle as the leaves of a tree when shaken by the wind.


SAYA-MAME, n. String beans.

SAYASHI, n. An auction.

SAYE, adv. Even, so much as, even to, only.

SAYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be cold, chilly; to have a clear, cold appearance.

SAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To obstruct, intercept, to stop, hinder, oppose, prevent.

SAVEDA, n. The end of a branch, twig.

SAVEDURI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To twitter, chirp as a flock of birds; to chatter, to prate.

SAYEYURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To fill up, block-up, obstruct, intercept, to hinder, prevent, to be constrained.

SAYEKAYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To become cold again in Spring.

SAVEN, n. A vegetable garden.

SAVERARE,-ru,-ta. Pass. and pot. of Sayeru, to be hindered, obstructed.

SAYE-WATARl,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be clear and free from haze.

SAYEZAYESHII,-ki,-ku, a. Strong, hale, hearty, well.

SAYO, adv. Yes, just so, indeed. — de gozarimasu, just so, just as you say.

SAYO-FUKU,-ru, i. v. Late in the night.

SAYOMI, n. A coarse kind of hemp cloth.

SAYO-NAKA, n. Midnight.

SAYO-NARA, interj. A salutation at parting, farewell, good-bye.

SAYORI, n. Belone Gigantea.

SAYU, n. Hot water used for drinking.

SAZA-NAMI, n. Small waves, ripple.

SAZAN-KUWA, n. The mountain tea flower,—a species of Carmellia.

SAZAREISHII, n. Gravel, small pebbles.

SAZAYE, n. A shell, a species of murex.

SAZEN (zen wo nasu), n. Doing good, good works.

SAZO, adv. How much, very, indeed. Sazo ureshikarō, how happy he must be!

SE, n. A stream of water, channel, rapid, a swift current; a shoal.

SE, n. A land measure, = san-jippo or thirty tsubo; = 1,080 sq. feet. Se-bu, the area of a piece of land.

SE, n. The back.

SE, n. The world, state of existence.

SE (hodokoshi). Conferring relief, bestowing, as in charity; gratuity, relief,
Sei, n. A pulley.
Sebiku, n. A dwarf.
Sebone, n. The back-bone, spine.
Se-bumi, n. Wading into a current to try its depth; trying anything in order to find out.
Seburi, ru-ta, t. v. To tease and extortion by frequent demands.
Sechi-gashikoi, ki-kw, a. Cunning, artful, crafty.
Segaki, n. The ceremony of feeding the spirits of those who have no relations in the seventh month.
Segami, mu-nada, t. v. To tease, worry, vex.
Segare, n. Son (in speaking of one's own son to others).
Se-giyô (kodokoshi okonau), n. Alms, charity, charitable assistance or help.
Suru, to do, conduct, perform, manage, to grant, give, bestow, as alms.
Se-guri, ru-tta, i. v. To ooze, to drop or run out.
Sei, n. Family name.
Sei (ikiru), n. Life. Shi sei mei ari, death and life are fixed by Providence.
Sei (take), n. Stature.
Sei (koye), n. Voice; numeral for sounds.
Tui sei, a loud voice.
Sei (ikieti), n. Strength, force, energy, vigor, power; authority, influence; an army. — Wo dasu, to put forth one's strength. — Ga tsuku, to be invigorated.
Sei (umaretoki), n. Natural disposition; nature, essential quality of anything. Hito no — wa zen nari, man's natural disposition is good.
Sei, n. Command, order, instructions.
Sei (koshiraye), n. The form, make, fashion, or mode in which anything is made. — Suru, to make, manufacture.
Sei (nasu tokoro), n. Cause, reason, effect, consequence.
Sei-bai, n. Punishment of crime. — Suru, to punish. Seibai-shiki moku, criminal code. — Ba, the place of punishment, execution ground. Mu, illegal punishment, or punishment of an innocent person.
Sei-bun, n. Strength, energy, or vigor of body, stamina.
Sei-chu-kotsu, n. The ulna.
Sei-chô (okiku naru), n. Full grown, full size. — Suru, to be full grown.
Sei-daku (samu nigoru). Pure and impure, clear or turbid, clean or foul.
Sei-dashi, su-ta, i. v. To put forth strength, to exert one's self.
Sei-dô (matsurigoto no michi). System, or form of government, the government.
Sei-dô (aoki agakane), n. Green copper, copper that has turned green from rust.
Sei-fu, n. The place where the Council of State meets,—the Council chamber, the council of state itself, the government.
Seigiri, adv. To the utmost of one's ability, the most that one can do.
Seigiri, ru-tta, t. v. To dam (as a stream of water.)
Sei-gô, n. A kind of silk stuff.
Sei-gon, n. An oath. — Wo tateru, to take an oath.
Sei-hô (koshiraye kata), n. The way of making anything, the composition, recipe, formula.
Sei-hô, n. The west.
Sei-iku, n. Rearing or bringing up a child.
Sei-ji, n. Green porcelain.
Sei-jin, n. A sage, spoken generally of Confucius.
Sei-ji (hito to naru), n. A full grown person, an adult. — Suru, to be grown up.
Sei-ki, n. Essence, active principle, the strength; vital principle.
Sei-kon, n. The soul, spirit, ghost.
Sei-kon, n. Strength, vigor, energy, either of body or mind, stamina.
SEI-KUWATSU, n. Life; a living, way of making a living; employment. — suru, to live.

SEI-MEI, n. Name, including the given and surname.

SEIMEI (inochi), n. Life.


SEI-RI, n. The laws of being or mind, metaphysics. — gaku, id.

SEI-RIKI, n. Strength, power, force.

SEI-RIVAKU. To abridge, to lessen, diminish, curtail.

SEI-RIVOKU, n. Strength, or vigor of mind.

SEI-RIVO-ZAI, n. A medicine used in the treatment of fever, a febrifuge.

SEI-RÔ, n. A vessel for cooking with steam.

SEI-RÔ, n. A fortress constructed with timbers laid one over the other; a block-house.

SEI-RÔKU, n. A prostitute house.

SEI-SAI, adv. At the most, at the highest, farthest.


SEI-SATSU, n. The boards on which the government edicts are written and hung up.

SEI-SHI. — suru, to stop, prevent, forbid, prohibit.

SEI-SHI, n. An oath, a declaration made on oath.

SEI-SHIGOYE, n. The call or voice of those who go before high officials, to warn all bystanders to stoop down.

SEI-SHIN, n. A star.

SEI-SHIN, n. The mind, intellect, mental power.

SEI-SHITSU (ao urushi), n. Green lacquer.


SEI-SHO (kiyogaki), n. A clean writing, or finished copy.

SEI-SUI (kiyoki midzu), n. Pure or clear water.

SEI-SUI (sakan-naru otoroyuru), n. Flourish and decay, rise and fall, prosperity and adversity.

SEI-TEN, n. Clear weather, unclouded sky.

SEI-TÔ, n. A name given to copper cash.

SEI-U-GI, n. A barometer.

SEI-YAKU (kusurigw koshirayeru), n. Manufacturing, or compounding medicines. — suru, to make medicines.

SEIYATTO, adv. With all one's might.

SEI-YÔ, n. Western countries, European countries.

SEI-ZÔ, Manufacture. — suru, to make, manufacture.

SE-JI (yo no koto), n. The world,—its business and affairs; civility, courtesy, politeness.

SE-JIN (yo no hito), n. People, men, mankind.

SE-KAI, n. The earth, the material world, the globe.

SEKARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Seki. To be in a hurry, to be urgent.

SEKASE,-ru,-ta, caust. of Seki. To hurry another.

SEKA-SEKA, adv. Impetuous, driving, pushing, hasty.

SEKA-TSUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To be impetuous, driving, or always in a hurry.

SEKEN (yo wo naka), n. The world,—its people, pleasures, manners.


SEKI, n. A cough. — ga deru, to cough.

SEKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To cough. Seite neraremase, could not sleep for coughing.

SEKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To hurry, to make haste, to urge, drive.

SEKI, n. A mat, a seat or place where one sits; a room; a place of meeting; an assembly or meeting, rank.

SEKI, n. A guard house and gate, or barrier where travelers are stopped and passports examined, a pass.

SEKI, n. Evening, night; the tenth part of a gō. Kon seki, this night. Chō —, morning and evening.

SEKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, to dam, keep back, restrain. Seki-hayasu, to dam up water and cause it to set back. Seki-komu, to dam up and confine water. Seki-tomeru, to dam, obstruct and cause to stop.

SEKI-BAN, n. The stone used for lithographing, a lithograph; a slate.

SEKI-BARAI, n. Clearing the throat.

SEKI-CHIKU, n. The pink.

SEKIDA, n. Clearing the throat.

SEKI-DAI, n. Sandals that have iron heels fastened to the sole.

SEKI-DAN, n. A stone for standing anything on, a flower-pot.


SEKI-DÔ, n. The equator.

SEKI-DZUI, n. The spinal marrow.

SEKI-GAKI, n. Specimens of penmanship written by pupils for examination.
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<th>SEK</th>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-HAN, n. A kind of food made of red beans and rice, eaten on festa days.</td>
<td>SEKKO, n. Gypsum or Sulphate of Lime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-HITSU, n. A slate pencil.</td>
<td>SEKKO, n. Certain holidays; as the 7th day of the 1st month; the 3rd day of the 3rd month; 5th day of the 5th month; 7th day of the 7th month; and 9th day of the 9th month.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-IN, n. A stone seal.</td>
<td>SEKUWAI-SUI, n. Lime-water.</td>
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<td>SEKI-IRE, -ru-ta, i. v. To dam up a stream and conduct it into another channel.</td>
<td>SEKO, n. Persons who beat the bush in hunting.</td>
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<td>SEKI-MEN, n. Reddening of the face from shame or diffidence, blushing. suru, to blush.</td>
<td>SEMAI, cont. of Suru-mai the neg. fut. of suru. Will not do, will not be.</td>
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<td>SEKI-MORI, n. The guard or officers who are stationed at a barrier.</td>
<td>SEMAFU, -ru-, t. v. To close up with, to press upon, or approach near, to crowd on; straightened, confined, constricted; to be ill used, persecuted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-REI. A species of wagtail.</td>
<td>SEM-BAI. Go-kurö, a. Many thanks for your trouble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-SHI (akago), n. An infant, newly born child.</td>
<td>SEMBURI, n. The Pleurogyne rotata.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-SHIN, n. True, sincere, or pure heart.</td>
<td>SEME, -ru-, t. v. To torture, torment, to punish, to harass, vex, to persecute, scold, to afflic, to treat with rigor, to press; to attack, assault, besiege, charge upon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-SHITSU (iwa muro), n. A rocky cave or cavern.</td>
<td>SEME, n. An attack, assault, a charge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-SHOKU (akai iro), n. Red color.</td>
<td>SEME, n. A clasp or band, as for a fan, or umbrella.</td>
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<td>SEKI-TATE, -ru-ta, t. v. To hurry, hasten, quicken.</td>
<td>SEME-AGUMI, -mu-, t. v. To be tired, or disgusted with attacking, besieging or torturing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-TO, n. A tombstone, monument over a grave.</td>
<td>SEME-AGUMI, -mu-, t. v. To be tired, or disgusted with attacking, besieging or torturing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-TORI, n. The champion or best of wrestlers.</td>
<td>SEME-ASHI, -su-, t. v. To affict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-TSUME, -ru-, t. v. To urge and vex, tease, or annoy.</td>
<td>SEME-ASHI, -su-, t. v. To affict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-UTSU, n. Long continued melancholy, despondency, or gloom.</td>
<td>SEME-ASHI, -su-, t. v. To affict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-ZO, n. A stone image of a man, a stone idol.</td>
<td>SEME-ASHI, -su-, t. v. To affict and expel, to persecute and cause to leave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKI-ZORO, n. The singing and dancing of beggars, at the end of the year, from house to house, for money.</td>
<td>SEME-BÔGU, n. Instruments of torture or punishment.</td>
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<td>SEKKACHI, a. Impetuous, hasty, driving.</td>
<td>SEME-FUSE, -ru-, t. v. To attack and reduce or bring into subjection.</td>
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<td>SEKKAI, n. A kind of wooden paddle or ladle.</td>
<td>SEME-GI, n. A wedge.</td>
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<td>SEKKAKU, adv. With especial pains, with much care, with much trouble. no honori ga muda ni natta, all my trouble has been for nothing.</td>
<td>SEMEGI, -gu-, t. v. To quarrel, wrangle, dispute.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKKAN. suru, to punish, chastise, correct, reprimand.</td>
<td>SEMEGI-GUCHI, n. The point of attack, a breach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKKEN, n. Economy, parsimony.</td>
<td>SEME-HATARl, -ru-, tta, t. v. To treat cruelly, oppress, harass, vex, persecute.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKKEN, n. Soap.</td>
<td>SEME-HURI, -ru-, tta, t. v. To attack and enter, enter by storm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEKII, (toshi no kure), n. The end of the year.</td>
<td>SEME-NOBORGU, -ru-, tta, t. v. To go up to attack.</td>
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<td>SEKKIYÔ, (kiyô wo toku). suru, to explain the sacred books, to preach, lecture.</td>
<td>SEME-OTOSHI, -su-, t. v. To take by storm, take by assault.</td>
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SEMITE, adv. Urgently, pressingly, by all means, at least. — moto-dake demo tori-tai mono, I would like to get back at least the original outlay.

SEMITE-TOI,  -= -t a., t. v. To examine by torture, to annoy by persistent inquiry.

SEMITE-TORI,-ru-tta, t. v. To attack and seize, to take by assault or storm.

SEMITE-VOSE,-ru-ta, t. v. To approach in order to attack, to charge.

SEMI, n. Cicada, or locusts. — no nukegara, the cast off shell of a cicada.

SEMME, n. The surface of a fan.

SEMMEON, (mophara to suru koto,) n. Special or particular object of pursuit or study, speciality.

SEMPUKUGE, n. The Inula Japonica.

SEM-MUSHI, n. Humpback; a humpbacked person.

SEN, n. The hundredth part of a dollar, (yen), a penny, cent.

SEN, n. A thousand. Issen, one thou-
sanp. Sen-ban, a thousand myriads, very many. Sen-ja-man-betsu, many and different.

SEN, n. A wooden or metal pin passed through a hole to fasten anything, a bolt, a cork or stopper of a bottle.

SEN. (saki). Previous, former, recent, before, last, first, late. Sen-dai, the former or last generation. Sen-do, the former or previous day. Sen-kaku, a former rule or law. Sen-ken, seeing or perceiving anything beforehand, foreshort. Sen-koku, a few minutes before, a short time previous, recently, previously. Sen-ken, a former year, previous year. Sen-rei, a former custom, usage, or example, a precedent. Sen-sai, the former or first wife, late wife. Sen-shu, the former lord or master, the late lord. Sen-dō, a guide. Sen-hai, (saki no tomogara), one’s elders or predecessors. Sen-ya, a previous night. Sen-yaku, a former contract, or promise. Sen-hi, some bad or evil done before, former wickedness. Sen-pan, the former time, previously. Sen-satsu, the month before. Sen-kō, (sempô), the opposite party, other person. Sen-dachi, a guide, forerunner. Sen-datte, before, previously, lately. Sen-jin, the van or front ranks of an army.

SEN, n. Profit, advantage, use. — momai, useless.

SEN, (zeni), n. Small copper coin.

SEN, n. A sort of imaginary beings, who live amongst the mountains; genii, fairy.

SEN, (mophara). Chief, principal, most important. — to suru, to regard as the chief thing. Sen-do, most important, chief. Sen-gyô, principal business. Sen-ichi, the most important, chief, principal. Sen-yô, the chief business.

SEN, n. A drawing-knife, used by coopers.

SEN, (the fut. form of shi, suru, same as sho, of the coll.) Ikani sen, what shall I do? Sen kata nashi, nothing can be done, no resource, no help for it.

SENAKA, n. The back. — bone, the spine, back-bone.

SEN-CHA, n. An infusion of tea leaves, tea.

SEN-DAN, n. The Melia azedarach.

SEN-DÔ, (aogi-tateru). — suru, to in-
crete, excite, instigate.

SEN-DÔ, (tsune no kushira,) n. Captain of a ship; a boatman, sailor.

SEN-DO, n. Masturbation. — wo

kaku, to practice masturbation.

SEN-DO-KORO, adv. In fine, the sum of it, the upshot of the matter, conclusion.

SEN-GI, n. Examining or inquiring into the truth or facts. — suru, to judge or inquire into.

SEN-GOKU-BUNE, n. A junk of one thou-

sand koku burden, the name of any large junk.

SEN-GOKUDÔSHI, n. The name of a ma-

chine for cleaning rice, a windmill.

SEN-GURI-NI, adv. According to priority or precedence.

SEN-I, (late yoko). The small fibres which cross each other in the texture or web of silk or cloth; the lines of latitude and longitude in a map. Kinu no

—, the web of silk. — no mitakku-

wan, the capillary vessels.

SENJI-DSURU-Ta, t. v. To boil, to make a decoction. Senji-dasu, to extract by boiling, to boil out. Senji-gara, the grounds or refuse left after boiling or making a decoction. Senji-tsumeru, to boil down to a greater consistence.

SEN-JO, n. Female genii, a fairy.

SEN-JÔ, (tatakai ba), n. The field of battle.

SEN-JUTSU, n. Magic arts, or miraculous performances of Sen'in.

SEN-KI, n. A general term for pains, or complaints in the loins, pelvis, or testi-
cles.


SEN-KUDZU, n. Metal shavings or fil-
ings.

SEN-NIN, n. Changes of office, removing an official from one place to another.
SEPPU, n. A chaste or virtuous woman.
SEPPUKU, (hara-kiri,) n. Suicide by cutting open the abdomen.
SERAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To be envious of, jealous of.
SERARE,-ru,-ta, pass. or pot. of Shi, suru. To suffer or be the object of something done by another. Watakushi wa hito ni jama wo serareta, I have been hindered by him.
SERI, n. Parsley.
SERI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To hasten, hurry, to contend, to strive, to bid, to sell at auction. Seri-ageru, to raise up, as by a windlass; to bid up. Seri-au, to struggle, rush, or strive together who shall be first; to bid against each other. Kuwaji ga atte shibai yori hito ga seriati deru, as there is a fire, people struggle to get out of the theatre. Seri-dasu, to force or squeeze out, as anything through a hole. Seri-tateru, to hurry or hasten the departure of another.
SERI, n. Auction. — ga aru, there is an auction. — hiki-fuda, auction advertisement.
SERI-AI, n. Contending together for superiority, strife, struggle, contention.
SERI-AKINDO, n. A peddler.
SERI-URI, n. Peddling.
SE-SAI. Shrewd in business, cleverness, knowledge of the world.
SESEKUMARI,-ru,-atta, t. v. To stoop, to bend the body forward, to bow.
SESERAKI, n. Shallow or shoal water.
SESERAWARAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To laugh with a suppressed laugh, lo chuckle.
SESERI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To pick, to peck at, as a fowl in eating, or a fly, mosquito, or flea; to stick or strike at with anything pointed.
SE-SHI, n. An heir or inheritor of an estate or family name.
SESHIME,-ru,-ta, caus. of Shi. To cause another to be, or do.
SESHIME-URUSHI, n. A kind of cement or paste made of lacquer.
SESSETSU, adv. Often, frequently, many times.
SESSHA, pers. pro. I,—used only by honorable persons.
SESSHII,-suru,-ia, t. v. To manage, direct, control. Matsurigoto wo sessuru, to act as regent.
SESSHII,-suru,-shita, t. v. To join, connect, to continue, abut upon.
SESSHIO, n. A difficult or dangerous place, as a pass or defile.
SESSHIO, (ikeru wo korosu,) n. Taking
life, killing anything. — kai, the commandment against taking life.

Sessho, n. Regent or acting emperor.

Se-suji, n. The line down the back over the backbone.

Setage-ru-ta, (cont. of Shiyeageru,) i. v. To oppress, maltreat.

Se-tai, n. Housekeeping, household property. — dogu, housekeeping utensils, mainly kitchen furniture. — no iriyō, family expenses.

Se-take, n. Full growth or stature.

Setchin, n. A privy, water-closet.

Seto, n. A stream, a narrow channel of water.

Seto-giwa, n. The border of a stream; a difficult or important part of one's life.

Seto-mon, n. Porcelain, earthenware, crockery.

Setsu, n. Virtue, fidelity, or constancy of a widow to her deceased husband; fidelity, patriotism, or constancy of one in the midst of trial or sufferings to his lord or country.

Setsu, (toki,) n. Time, period, season; opportunity; a solar term of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year. Setsu-bun, the last evening of the old year. Setsu-gawari, the change of the season, or solar terms.

Setsu, (kanashi,) n. Saying, teaching, discourse, doctrine; common talk, report.


Setsu-gai, n. Murder, assassination. — suru, kill, slay, to murder.

Setsu-gi, n. Virtue, fidelity, constancy.

Setsu-in, n. A privy.

Setsu-na, n. Moment, instant, the shortest interval of time. — no aida mo wasanneru koto nashi, have not forgotten it for a moment.

Setsunai-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Painful, distressing, oppressive, causing great suffering.

Setsunaru, a. Distressing, painful, affliction.

Setsu-wa, n. A saying, talk, report.

Setsu-zoku-shi, n. A conjunction.

Setta, n. Sandals armed with iron heels, same as Sekida.

Settai, n. Gratuitously dealing out food to poor people.

Settsukii, -ku-ita, i. v. To dun, to hasten, urge or hurry one in doing anything.

Sewa, n. Help, aid, assistance, patronage, kind offices, agency, intervention. — wo suru, to bestfriend, aid or assist.

Sewa-nin, n. One who aids, renders assistance, or acts as go-between for others, a friend, helper, patron.

Sewari, n. Cutting open a fish along the back.

Sewa-ryō, n. Money presented to anyone as an acknowledgment for kind services or assistance.

Sewashii-ki,-ku, a. Bistling, stirring, active, fussy, fidgety.

Sewashii-ki,-ku, a. Busy, hurrying, bustling, fussy, fidgety, distracted with business or cares.

Sewashinai-ki,-ku, a. Busy, hurried, or distracted with business, fussy, bustling.

Sewashisa, n. The state of being busy or actively engaged.

Seyawaki-ku-ta, i. v. To be officious or attentive in rendering assistance, aid, or services.

Sezenagi, n. A drain, ditch, or sink to carry off filthy water.

Sha, — suru, to thank, acknowledge a kindness; to confess.

Sha, — suru, to purge, to be loose in the bowels.

Sha, n. Silk gauze.

Sha, (mono, kito), (only used in compound words). Person, man. Gakusha, a learned man or scholar. I-sha, a healing man, or physician.

Sha, n. Amnesty, pardon.


Sha, (nakama,) n. A company, association, clique, society. — wo musubu, to form a company.

Shaa-shaa, adv. Shamelessly, brazen-faced, in a cool and impudent manner.

Shaatsuku, n. An impudent fellow, shameless person.

Shaba, or shaba-sekai, n. This world. Shaba-fusagi, a useless fellow.

Shaberi, -ru-ita, i. v. To talk much and annoyingly, to prate, tattle, chatter, babble.

Shaa-betsu, n. Difference, distinction.

Shabon, n. Soap.

Shaburi, -ru-ita, i. v. To suck.

Shachi, n. A capstan or windlass.

Shachiho, n. The name of a fish, the ornament like a fish on the end of the roofs of temples.

Shachi, (nakama uchi,) n. Company, club, clique, party. Waga — wo mono, a member of my company.

Shaga, n. The iris, or fleur de lis.

Shagami, -mu-nda, i. v. To squat or sit down on the heels, to crouch.
SHA

Sha-giri, n. A small kind of cymbal.

Sha-hon, (atsushi hon, n.) A copied book, a book written with a pen, a manuscript.

Sha-jiku, n. The hub of a wheel.

Sha-ka, n. The son of Jōbon king of Makada and founder of Buddhism; lived in the time of Xerxes, and died about 475 B.C.

Sha-kan-yo, n. A plasterer.

Sha-ke, same as Sake. A salmon.

Sha-ke, n. A Sintoo priest.

Sha-kin, n. Gold dust.

Sha-kin-seki, n. Glass with small pieces of gold foil sprinkled through it.

Shak-ke, (karita kane). Borrowing money, a loan. — suru, to borrow money.

Shak-ke, adv. Stiff, hard. — to suru, to become hard or stiff.

Shaku, n. The Squilla mantis, a species of crustacea.

Shaku, n. The quail.

Shaku, n. A foot of ten inches; (same length as the English foot).

Shaku, n. A wooden tablet formerly carried by nobles when in the presence of the Emperor.

Shaku, n. The title of a Buddhist priest. — suru, to explain, comment on.

Shaku, n. A measure of capacity, the tenth part of a go.

Shaku, n. A dipper, ladle.

Shaku, n. Pouring wine into the cup, serving out wine. — wo suru, to serve out wine.

Shaku, n. The name of a disease, perhaps Hysteria. — wo dekasu, to become hysterical.

Shaku-bara, (kari uma). A hired or borrowed horse.

Shaku-dō, n. A kind of black metal made by mixing copper and gold.

Shaku-gin, n. Borrowing money, debt accruing from borrowing money, a loan; same as Shakkin. — wo suru, to borrow money.

Shaku-hachi, n. A kind of flute, or pipe, blown at the end.

Shaku-hi, kū, kūta, t. v. To dip up, to lade.

Shaku-jō, n. A staff, the top of which is armed with metal rings, carried by begging priests.

Shaku-mu, muda, i. v. To be bent, curved, or warped so as to be concave.

Shaku-nage, n. The Rhododendron.

Shaku-nin, n. A waiter who serves out the wine.

Shakuri, n. Hiccough. — ga tsuku, to hiccough.

Shakuri-ru, tta, t. v. To scoop out, as a hole; to irritate, to set on, excite to anger.

Shakuri-naki, n. Sobbing, convulsive crying. — wo suru, to sob.

Shakushi, n. A wooden ladle.

Shaku-tori, n. A waiter who serves out the wine.

Shaku-tori-mushi, n. A caterpillar.

Shaku-wan, n. A plasterer, same as Sakuwan.

Shaku-ya, (kari iye), n. A hired house, or a house for rent.

Shaku-yō, — suru, to borrow.

Shaku-zai, n. Borrowed money, a debt.

Sha-men, n. Pardon, forgiveness, acquittal. — suru, to pardon.

Shami, n. One who is preparing to be a Buddhist priest, a novice.

Shami-sei. Same as Santisei. A guitar, or banjo.

Shamo, n. A large kind of fowl, introduced originally from Siam.

Shamuro, n. Siam.

Shanshi-su, ta. Much used in dramatical works, as an auxiliary verb, same as suru, nasaru, to be, to do. Shi-nashushtita, has died.

Shara-doike, n. Untied, loose, undone. Obi ga — suru, the belt is loose.

Sharakusa, a. Affecting or pretending to do what one knows nothing about.

Share, n. A witticism, pun, a humorous or comical saying.

Share-ru, ta, i. v. To be witty, humorous; to crumble, moulder, or wear away—as a stone—by the washing of water; to be elegant, refined, stylish.

Sha-rei, n. Acknowledgment of a favor, expressing thanks.

Shari, n. A small hard substance like a gem, supposed to be left in the ashes after burning the dead body of a Buddhist saint.

Shari, n. Diarrhoea.

Sha-riki, n. A laborer who pushes or pulls a cart.

Sha-kobi, n. A skull.

Sha-rin, n. The rim of a wheel, a felly.

Shari-shari-to, adv. The sound made by crushing anything hard and brittle, as an egg-shell.

Shari-yen, n. Epsom salts.

Sha-sei, n. A correct or life-like picture of anything, a fac-simile.

Sha-si, (ogori), n. Extravagance, prodigality, luxury, pomp.

Sha-shin, n. A likeness, a photograph.

Sha-shin-kiyo, n. A camera-obscura, a
photographic instrument. — de utusu, taken by photography.

**SHA-TEI** (otō), n. Younger brother.

**SHATTSURA**, n. Your impudent face, used only in contempt or anger. — ye tataki tsukuru, to strike one in the face.

**SHI**, (yotsu), a. Four. Jū-shi, fourteen. Shi-bu ichi, one-fourth. — ban, No. four, the fourth. — ban me, the fourth one. — hiyaku, four hundred. — man, forty thousand.

**SHI** (a), n. Chinese poetry, an ode, poem. — wo tsukuru, to write poetry.

**SHI** (samurai), n. A person belonging to the military class, or gentry.

**SHI**, n. Death, the dead. — suru, to die. Shi-betsu, separated by death. Shi-bito, a dead person. Shi-go, time of death; after death.

**SHI** (shisho), n. Teacher.

**SHI**, n. The name of a plant—the Oxalis Acetosella.

**SHI**, su, or suru, shita, t. v. To do, to be, to make; used as a verbalizing affix, or substantive verb to words derived from the Chinese. Ai-suru, to love. Hai-suru, to worship.

**SHI-AGARI**, ru, i-ta, i. v. To be done, finished, completed.

**SHI-AGE**, ru, t., t. v. To do up, to finish doing, get through. Shi-age ni natta, to be finished.

**SHI-AL**, n. A single combat with wooden swords.

**SHI-AL**, au, atta, t. v. To do mutually, do to or for each other.

**SHI-AKI**, ku, i-ta, i. v. To tire of doing anything, disgusted with doing.

**SHI-AN**, (kangaye), n. Thought, consideration, reflection. — wo suru, to think over, consider.

**SHI-ASATTE**, adv. Two days after to- morrow.

**SHI-AWASE**, n. Event, affair; that which falls out, happens, or comes to pass; fortune, luck.

**SHI**, n. Brushwood. Shi-gaki, a hedge or fence made of brushwood.

**SHI**, n. Sod, turf, a grass-plot.

**SHI**, n. Theatrical performances, drama.

**SHI** (GOYA), n. A theatre.

**SHIBARAKU**, adv. For a short time, a little while.

**SHIBARARE**, ru, ta, pass. and p.t. of Shi- baru. To be bound, tied.

**SHIBARI**, ru, i-ta, t. v. To bind, tie, to fasten by encircling with a cord.

**SHIBA**, adv. Often, frequently.

**SHIBA**, SHIBA, adv. Often, frequently.

**SHIBA**, TATAKI, ku-i-ta, i. v. To wink frequently.

**SHIBE**, n. The nerves of a leaf, the pistil of a flower, the stalk to which the grains of rice are attached, the joints in the stalk of wheat or rice.

**SHIBI**, The bonito.

**SHIBIN**, n. A urinal, chamber-pot.

**SHIBIRE**, ru, ta, i. v. To be numb, palsied, dead.

**SHIBIRE-GUSURI**, n. Narcotic, or anaesthetic medicines.

**SHIBO**, mu, nda, i. v. To close, or shut, as a flower.

**SHIBORI**, ru, i-ta, t. v. To press or squeeze out, to express, to wring. Ushi no chichi wo — to milk a cow. Shi-bori-toru, to squeeze out, wring out, to extort.

**SHIBU**, n. The sap of a tree; the thin skin round the kernel of a chestnut; the juice expressed from unpierced immons, used as a stain or varnish.

**SHIBU-GAKI**, n. An astringent kind of persimmon.

**SHIBU-KI-KU**, a. Astringent in taste, austere, morose, or sullen.

**SHIBU-ICHI**, One-fourth; the thin strip of moulding used by paper-hangers; the name of a composite metal made of copper three parts and silver one part.


**SHIBU-ITTA**, n. A board four-tenths of an inch in thickness, much used for clapboarding.

**SHIBU-KAMI**, n. A kind of tough, reddish paper, used for wrapping.

**SHIBU-KAWA**, n. The astringent bark, — the inner bark of a tree.

**SHIBUKI**, n. A driving rain.

**SHIBURI**, ru, i-ta, i. v. To be constricted, obstructed, or impeded in flowing, not passing easily or freely.

**SHIBUSA**, n. Astringency.


**SHIBUTOI**-ki, ku, shi, a. Sullen, sulky, surly, crabbed, churlish, austere.

**SHICHI**, (nanatsu), n. Seven. Shiichi-jū, seventy. Jū — seventeen. — bu ichi, one-seventh. — bu, No. 7, the seventh. — banme, the seventh one.

**SHICHI**, n. A pawn, pledge, or deposit given as security for money borrowed. Shiichi-kusa, articles that can be pawned. Shiichi-motsu, articles placed in pawn.

**SHICHI-JŌ**, n. The seven passions, viz: anger, joy, sadness, happiness, love, hatred, and desire.

**SHI-CHIKU**, n. A purple kind of bamboo.
SHI-CHI-KU, (ito take), n. String and wind instruments of music.
SHIJI-YA, n. A pawnbroker’s shop, a pawnbroker.
SHI-CHE, (ichi no naka), n. In the market; the market town.
SHI-CHE, (kami no kaya), n. A mosquito-net made of paper.
SHIDA, n. A fern.
SHIDAI, n. Order, arrangement; reason, account, consideration; in proportion to, according to, as soon as. Deki-shidai, as soon as it is done. Tsuki-shidai, as soon as received.
SHI-DAI, n. The four elements according to the Buddhists: viz., earth, water, fire, and wind.
SHIDAI-NI, adv. Gradually, by degrees, by little and little.
SHIDARA, n. Order, system, method, reason, (used with a negative). — naki, disordered, confused, slovenly.
SHIDARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To curve and bend downwards, as the branch of a willow.
SHi DARI-YANAGI, n. The weeping willow.
SAI-DASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To begin to make or do, to enlarge, improve.
SHI-DASHI, n. Food cooked and supplied to order, productions.
SHI-DASHI-YA, n. A restaurant where food is prepared and supplied to order.
SHIKONEAI,-ki, ku, a. Slovenly, loose, not neat or methodical, discomposed or unsettled in mind.
SHI-DO-KIN, n. Money paid for saying masses for the dead.
SHIDOME, coll. The Pirus Japonicus.
SHIDONE, n. A rug for sitting on.
SHIDORO-MODORO-NI, adv. In a confused manner, disorderly. — aruku, to stagger like a drunken man.
SAIDORO-NI. In a confused, disorderly manner.
SHIDZU, (iyashii). Mean, low, poor, humble.
SHIDZUKA, a. Quiet, still, tranquil, peaceful; free from commotion, disturbance or noise; slow.
SHIDZUKU, n. A drop. — wo tarasu, to let the drops fall, to drop.
SHIDZUMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be stillled, quieted, lulled, tranquilized, calmed, pacified, subsided.
SHIDZUMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be immersed, sunk, submerged.
SHIDZUME,-ru,-tta, i. v. To quiet, still, calm, tranquilize, to settle.
SHIDZUME,-ru,-tta, i. v. To immerse, to sink, put under water, submerge; (met.) to drown, overwhelm, immerse, or sink in, as lust or wine.
SHIDZUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To sink, to be submerged or immersed in.
SHIDZU-SHIDZU-TO, adv. Quietly, still; softly, slowly.
SHIDZUYAKA-NI, adv. Quietly, gently, slowly, calmly, tranquilly.
SHI-FU, n. Paper cloth,—cloth made by weaving threads made of twisted paper.
SHI-FU, (samurai no narawashi), n. The manners or customs of the gentr
SHI-FU, (kusari wo todomeru). — suru, to counteract or resist putrefaction. — zai, antiseptic medicines. — yaku, id.
SHI-GAI, n. A corpse, dead body.
SHI-GAKU, n. Contriving, devising, planning. — wo suru, to plan, contrive, devise.
SHIGAMI-TSUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To clasp, shut, or fasten on; to twine around, as a vine; to throw the arms around.
SHIGARAMI, n. Piles driven along the banks of a stream, and interwoven with bamboo, to protect the bank from the current.
SHI-GATAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Difficult or impossible to do.
SHI-GATSU, n. The fourth month.
SHIGE, n. The teeth. — ni kakeru, to talk about, speak of.
SHIGEI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Thick, close together, dense, as grass, or leaves; many, numerous, much.
SHIGEDO, n. A bow wrapped around with rattan.
SHIGEKI, n. A prickling, smarting, sharp pain, irritation.
SHIGERI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be thick, dense, close together, as leaves, or grass; to be rich, luxuriant. Shigeri-au, to be close, or thick and matted together.
SHIGESA, n. The density, closeness, thickness.
SHIGE-SHIGE, adv. Often, frequently.
SHIGI, n. A species of woodcock.
SHI-GI, n. Circumstance, case, account, reason, fact of the case. — ni yoru, according to circumstances.
SHIGOKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To draw anything through the hand.
SHIGOKU, adv. A superlative, = very, extremely, exceedingly, most, utmost.
SHIGOTO, n. Work, labor, employment, manual labor, needle work.
SHIGOTO-SHI, n. A common laborer, coolie.
SHIGUMA, n. A white bear.
SHI-GUMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To cut and
Shi

fit together, to prepare the frame or materials by fitting and joining.

Shigure, ru-ta, i. v. To rain in showers, to drizzle, only spoken of rain in the tenth month.

Shigure, n. A drizzling shower of rain in the tenth month.

Shihai, n. Rule, superintendence, management, government, administration of affairs, control, jurisdiction. — suru, to rule, govern, direct.

Shihai-nin, n. A manager, a superintendent, a factor, or agent in a mercantile house.

Shihambun, n. One fourth, a quarter.

Shihan, n. A teacher, instructor.

Shihan-gin, n. A quarter of a catty.

Shihō, n. The four quarters, or cardinal points; the four sides, all sides. Shihō-happō, on every side, in every direction.

Shihō, n. The way, manner of doing, or making anything; a way, method, course of procedure.

Shi, ru-ta, t. v. To compel, force, constrain; press, urge.

Shi (mekura). Blind. Riyo gan — taru hito, a man blind of both eyes.

Shi, yuru-ta, t. v. To backbite, vilify, slander.

Shi, n. Holding rank or office without performing any duty. — naru hito.

Shi, n. The live oak. Sii-no-ki, id.

Shi-gyaku, n. The murder of one’s master or parent.

Shigoto, n. Calumny, slander, false accusation.

Shiko, n. Urine, used only to children.

Shina, n. An imperfect or immature ear of corn.

Shire, ru-ta, t. v. To buy, or lay in a quantity of anything in order to sell, to instruct.

Shire, n. Buying or laying in goods by the quantity, training, instruction.

Shire-kata, n. The purchasing clerk or agent in a mercantile house; also, the way in which goods have been purchased; mode of instruction.

Shire-mono, n. Articles or goods laid in or purchased by the quantity.

Shitate, n. A kind of dried mushroom.

Shite, adv. By force, by compulsion, by constraint, against the will; obstinately, persistently.

Shitseuf, ru-ta, t. v. To compel, force, constrain, insist on.

Shi, n. The four seasons.

Shijimi, n. A kind of small shell-fish.

Shjin, n. A poet.

Shijira, n. A kind of crape.

Shijū, (hajime owari), n. From beginning to end, the whole, the end; at the last, the result; always, constantly.


Shijū-gara, n. The name of a small bird.

Shika, n. A deer, stag. — no tsuna, a deer’s horns.

Shika, n. Disgrace, cause of shame.

Shika, adv. So, thus, in this manner. — nomi naramu, not only so, moreover. Shika-no, besides, moreover, furthermore, more than this.

Shikabane, n. A corpse, dead body, carcass.

Shikazoku. Not so, not like, not so good as, not equal to, inferior to.

Shika-ji, adv. Well, exactly, fully, thoroughly.

Shikake, ru-ta, t. v. To begin to do, to set about doing.

Shikake, n. A work commenced and left partly done.

Shikake, n. Machinery, a machine.

Shikake, n. A long loose robe worn by women over their other garments.

Shikaku, n. An assassin.

Shikaku, n. Four-cornered, square.

Shikaku, adv. So, thus, in such a way.

Shikakubari, ru-ta, t. v. To be formal, precise, to be pompous in manner.

Shikame, ru-ta, t. v. To wrinkle or contort the face, to make a wry face, frown.

Shikami, mu-nda, i. v. To be wrinkled, contorted, to frown.

Shikami-dzura, n. A wrinkled or frowning face.

Shikanai, adv. Only, merely, Sanbun-yaku-nin — only three hundred men.

Shikanai, ru-ta, t. v. To do with difficulty, hard to do, or make.

Shikara-re, ru-ta. Pass. of Shikaru. To get a scolding.

Shikare, ru-ta. Pass. or pot. of Shiku. To be pressed under anything, or overlaid, as by a stone, or run over by a wagon.

Shikari, ru-ta, t. v. To scold, to chide, rate, censure.

Shikari, ru-shi, i. v. To be so, thus, this way, this mode or state, such. Shikarudzu, not so. Shikarazeba, since it is not so, if not so. Shikareba, if so, then, therefore. Shikaredono, though it be so, still, yet, but, however.

Shikase, ru-ta. Caust. of Shiku. To make, or let another spread anything.
SHIKASHI, conj. But, still, however, yet nevertheless, notwithstanding. Shikashi-nagara, but, however, yet, nevertheless.

SHIKASHITE, adv. Then. afterward, in that case.

SHIKATA, n. Way or method of doing; treatment, conduct toward others; way of making, resource; gesture or sign.

SHIKATA-bANASHI, n. Talking or narrating a story with much gesticulation.

SHI-KI, adv. Well, fully, certainly, firmly.

SHIKATSUBERASHI, ku, a. Consequential, important, conceited in manner, affected, pedantic, bombastic.

SHI-KAYE, ru-da, t. v. To do or make over again, to mend.

SHIKE, n. A long rain, or continued stormy and wet weather; a scarcity of fish in the market. Shike biyori, a continuation of stormy weather.

SHIKETTO, n. The silk reeled from the outside of a cocoon, and of an inferior quality.

SHIKETSU-YAKU, n. Styptics, or medicines that stop the flow of blood.

SHI-KI (yotsu no toki), n. The four seasons.

SHIKI (iro), n. Color, lewdness. Go shiki, the five colors; viz., green, red, white, black, and yellow.

SHIKI, n. Law, rule, custom, usage, ceremony.

SHI-KI (sashidzu), n. Command, order. — suru, to give orders.

SHI-KI, n. Military spirit.

SHIKI-ku-ita, t. v. To spread, to pave; to pass over, overlay.

SHIKI-BUTON, n. A mattress.

SHIKI-DAI, n. The stoop or pavement before the main entrance of a house.

SHIKI-GAMI, n. A kind of thick paper used for spreading over a floor.

SHIKI-GAWA, n. A fur-skin used for spreading on the floor or for sitting on.

SHIKI-GAWARA, n. Tiles or bricks used for paving.

SHIKI-HO, n. Law, rule, custom, usage.

SHIKI, n. The threshold, or low grooved beam in which a screen or door slides.

SHIKI-ISHI, n. Flat paving-stones, a pavement.

SHIKI-JITSU, n. A day set apart for any purpose by custom or usage, holiday, festival.

SHIKI-KIN, n. A deposit of money as security, made by a tenant to the landlord, which is returned when the tenant moves away.

SHIKIMI, a. The name of a tree.

SHIKI-MONO, n. Anything used for spreading, as a carpet, rug, table-cloth, or mat, a spread.

SHIKI-REI, n. A law, rule, custom, usage.

SHI-KI, n. 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.

SHI-KI, ru-ita, t. v. To divide or cut off, by a partition, fence, or line; to divide into compartments; to purchase goods as mentioned under shi-ki.

SHIKI-RI, adv. Constantly, incessantly.

SHIKI-SAHO, n. Law, rule, custom, usage.

SHI-KI-Se, n. Clothes given to a servant at the change of the season.

SHIKI-SHA, n. A learned man.

SHIKI-SHI, n. Tinted or watered paper for writing verses on.

SHI-KITARI, ru-ita, t. v. To be practiced, or observed from ancient times.

SHIKITARI, n. A custom, usage.

SHI-KIYOKU (watakushi no nagari), n. Any wrong or corruption committed for private ends.

SHIKI-YOKU, n. Lust, lasciviousness. lewdness.

SHIKKAI (koto-gotoku), adv. All, everything.

SHIKKARI, adv. Strong, staunch; firmly, tightly; many, much.

SHIKKE, n. Moist or damp air, humidity, dampness, moisture.

SHIKKEI, a. Disrespectful, uncivil, impolite.

SHIKKUI, n. A white plaster or cement made by mixing lime in the water in which nori has been boiled. — suru, to cement.

SHIKKURI-TO, adv. Exactly, accurately, nicely, snugly.

SHIKKUWA, n. A fire, conflagration.

SHIKO, n. The name of a small sea-fish.

SHIKODZURI, ru-ita, t. v. To calumniate, slander.

SHI-KOMI, nu-da, t. v. 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.

SHI-KOMI, n. Buying, or laying in goods; instruction.
SHIKON, n. The root of the Lythospermum crythrorhizon, used as a dye-stuff.
SHIKONASHI, n. Conduct or treatment of others; pains or activity in doing.
SHIKONASHI-su-ta, t. v. To thoroughly scrutinize and examine; to handle, treat or discuss a matter.
SHIKORI, n. An induration, or tumor.
SHIKORO, n. The back part or cape of a helmet, which protects the neck.
SHIKOsu-TA, t. v. To beat another at work, to do more than is required.
SHIKUSHIIE, conj. And, it being so.
SHIKU. To be as, to be like, as good as, or equal to, better than. Kannin ni shiku wa nashi, there is nothing like patience.
SHIKUJJIRI-su-tta, t. v. 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.
SHIKUJJIRI, n. A blunder, mistake, mismanagement; turned out of office or place, dismissal.
SHIKUNI-mu-nda, i. v. To do together, to be partners in, to league, confederate or combine together.
SHIKURI, adv. Neatly, evenly, smoothly; harmoniously.
SHIKUSE, n. Propensity to do, habit of doing, way of acting or speaking, habits, manners.
SHIKUSHIKU, adv. In a low voice, in a slight degree. — to naku, to cry in a low voice.
SHIKUWAN. Filling a public office. — suru, to engage in official employment.
SHIMA, n. An island.
SHIMA, n. The striped figure in cloth.
SHIMADA, 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.
SHIMAI-su-atta, t. v. To be done, to end, finish, conclude, terminate; to set or put away, as anything not in use.
SHIMAI, n. End, conclusion, termination. Shimai-mono, anything remaining over.
SHIMAI(ane imoto), n. Sisters.
SHIMAI, n. A shower of rain.
SHIMARI-su-tta, i. v. To be tight, tense, pressed together, close, compact, shut, closed; to be strict or careful in conduct; to be exact, precise, rigorous; to govern, control.
SHIMARI, n. Tightness, tenseness; exactness, rigorous, or scrupulous nicety; precision, or regularity; discipline, order.
SHIMASHI-su-ta, t. v. To do, to make. Nani wo shimasu, what are you doing?
SHIMATSU (moto suye), n. The origin and end, all the circumstances, economy. — na hito, a careful, economical, or judicious person. — wo suru, to be economical, careful.
SHIMBARI, n. A brace, fastening, or prop, as a stick placed against a door to keep it shut.
SHIMBA-shu-su, t. v. Punishment inflicted by the Kami, divine punishment. — wo kōmuru.
SHIMBEN. Divine, miraculous or supernatural phenomenon.
SHIMBO, n. Perseverance, diligent or patient continuance in anything; patience, patient endurance, or bearing with; self-denial. — suru, to persevere, to bear patiently, to hold out, to abstain from.
SHIMBO, n. Axis, piston. Koma no—, the stem of a top.
SHIMBOCHI, n. One who experiences a change of heart and enters a convent; a novice.
SHIMBOKU, n. A sacred tree.
SHIMBO-NIN, n. One who is persevering in business, and denies himself useless pleasures.
SHIMBUN (atarashiku kiku), n. News. — wo noberu, to tell the news.
SHIMBUN-SHI, n. A newspaper.
SHIME, n. A clasp, band or fastening, as for a fan or umbrella.
SHIME, n. The name of a small bird.
SHIME, n. The amount, sum, total.
SHIME-su-ta, t. v. To tighten, to press, squeeze; to fasten, to make firm, compact, or hard; to scold, reprove; to shut, close; to sum up, add together; to take or get possession of. Hiki-shimeru, to draw tight. Daki-shime-ru, to hug tightly. Nigiri-shimeru, to squeeze tightly in the hand. Kui-shimeru, to hold tightly in the teeth.
SHIME-DAKA, n. The amount, sum, total.
SHIME-GI, n. An oil press.
SHIMEJI, n. A kind of mushroom.
SHIME-KAZARI, n. The decorations of straw-rope, pine, bamboo, charcoal, crab, fern, etc., hung over the door at the beginning of the new year.
SHIME-KIRI-DO, n. A blank or false door.
SHIME-KOROSHI-su-ta, t. v. To choke to death, to strangle.
SHIME-KUKURI-su-tta, t. v. 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.

SHI-MEN (yotsu no omote), n. The four sides of anything.

SHIME-NAWA, n. The straw rope hung before Miyas, or before houses on the beginning of the new year.

SHIMERO.-ru.-ita, i. v. To be wet, damp, moist or soaked; to be extinguished, go out.

SHIMESHI, n. Dampness, moisture.

SHIMESHI.-su.-ta, i. v. To show, to make known, to declare, inform, to publish, show forth, indicate, to instruct, admonish, teach. Yiya ke wa miyōnichi no ame wo,—, a red sky in the evening indicates rain to-morrow.

SHIMESHI, n. Anything made known or declared, instruction, indication, declaration.

SHIMESHI, n. A diaper, napkin, or clout used to receive the excrement of infants, also called o-shime.

SHIMETE, adv. In all, the sum, amount.

SHIME-TSUKE,-ru.-ta, t. v. To tighten, fasten.

SHIMEYAKA, a. Quiet, still, free from noise, or commotion. — naru yo, a still night.

SHIMEYOSE,-ru.-ita, t. v. To press, squeeze, crowd, or force near to.

SHIMI,-ru.-ita, t. v. To pierce, penetrate, or affect deeply; to smart, or cause a sharp, piercing pain; to stain, to spot, discolor. Shimikomo, to eat into, to corrode, penetrate into, as an acid; to stain.

SHIMI, n. A stain.


SHI-MIDZU (kiyoki midzu), n. Pure or clear water.

SHI-MIJO-TO, adv. In a penetrating, or deeply affecting manner.

SHI-MIN (yotsu no tami), n. The four classes of people; viz., the nobility, farmers, mechanics, and merchants.

SHIMITARE,-ru.-ta, i. v. To be mean, stingy, penurious; to be lazy and slovenly, indolent, or dirty.

SHIMI-MAI, (atarashii kome), n. New rice, this year's rice.

SHIMI-MAKU, (tsutsushimite nakaru.) Be careful not to do; or to avoid, do not; also, careful, prudent. Mi jimi-maku careful of one's self. — su, to be careful.

SHIMME, n. New-sprouts, as from a stump.

SHIM-MOTSU, n. A present. — wo suru, to make a present.

SHIMO, n. Hoar-frost. Shimo-bashira, the small icy columns observed in frozen, wet ground. Shimo-gare, withered by the frost, frosty, wintry. Shime-kudzure, crumbled or disintegrated by frost.

SHIMO, a. Below, down; Inferiors. Ka wa no —, down the river. — no to ka, the last ten days of a month. Shimo no hito, an inferior, common people.

SHIMORE, n. A servant.

SHIMoge,-ru.-ta, i. v. To be frosted, frost-bitten, spoken only of fruit or vegetables.

SHIMO-GOYE, n. Night soil, used as manure.

SHIMO-JIMO, n. The lower classes, common people.

SHI-MOKU, n. The hammer, or stick used for striking a bell.

SHI-MON, n. Incantation, conjuration, a sentence or formula used in performing magical arts.

SHI-MON-SEN, n. The name of a small iron coin.

SHIMO-ONNA, n. A female servant, maid-servant.

SHIMO-OTOKO, n. A man-servant.

SHIMOTE, n. The lower part of a town, river, etc.

SHIMOTO, a. A stick or rod. Gokusotsu no — ni kashaku seraru, to be flogged with the gaoler's rod.

SHIMO-TSUKE, n. A species of Spiræa.

SHIMO-TSUKI, n. The eleventh month.

SHIMO-VAKE, n. Frost-bite.

SHIMO-YASHIKI, n. A house belonging to a noble, used only as a temporary residence.

SHIMO-ZAMA, n. The lower classes, common people.

SHIMPAY, n. Concern, anxiety, care, solicitude, trouble. — suru, to be concerned or troubled about.


SHIM-ITSU, n. A genuine writing, an autograph.


SHIM-PÔ, (atarashii hatto), n. A new law, a new edict.

SHIMPUKU, Reliance, confidence, that in which one confides. — no bunro, a confidential clerk: — suru, to rely or confide in, trust in.
SHIMUKÉ,-ru,-ta, i. v. To do or act towards others, to treat, behave or conduct towards, to manage, to give, bestow.

SHIMUKÉ, n. Treatment, mode of conducting, dealing, or managing.


SHIN, (kerai,) n. The retainer, vassal, serf or servant of a noble; minister of a prince; officer, a subject.


SHIN, (makoto,) a. Real, genuine, true. — *ni,* indeed, really, truly.

SHIN, (makoto otosure,) n. Truth, faith, sincerity, fidelity; word, tidings, communication. — *wo toru,* to believe, to be devout. — *wo tsūdzsuru,* to send word. *Shin-jin,* devotion, piety, faith.

SHINA, n. A thing, article; kind or quality of a thing; events or circumstances.

SHINA, n. China.

SHINA. A suffix to verbs, = upon, when, at the moment of. *Yuki-shina ni,* upon going. *Yama wo koye-shina ni,* when crossing the mountain.

SHINABÍ,-ru,-ta, i. v. To wilt, to begin to wither, to become soft or flaccid.


SHINADARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To bend over or lean towards; to act in a soft, sweet, or loving manner to one of another sex.

SHINA-GIRE, n. To be out or deficient of any article of merchandise, having sold all.

SHINA, *-au,-ta, i. v. To be bent, crooked, curved, said of anything long and slender.

SHINA-JINA, adv. Many or various things, different articles or kinds.

SHINA-KATACHI, n. Form, figure, shape.

SHINA-MONO, A thing, article; kind or quality of anything.

SHI-NAN, n. Teaching, instruction. — *suru,* to teach, to show how.

SHI-NAOSHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To mend, repair, to alter, to make over.

SHI-NARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be used or accustomed to do or make, to learn to do, to be skilful in doing or making.

SHI-NASHI, n. Treatment, behavior, way of acting or doing.

SHI-NAWASE,-ru,-ta, caust. of *shina.* To cause to bend, to make crooked.

SHINAYAKA, a. Soft and flexible, pliant, delicate, limber, graceful.

SHINAYE, n. A bamboo sword used for fencing.

SHINAYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To bend downward, as the branch of a tree.

SHIN-CHA, (atarashi cha,) n. New tea, or this year’s tea.

SHIN-CHU, n. Brass.

SHIN-DAI, n. Property, possessions, estate.

SHIN-DO, (furui ugoku,) Shaking, trembling. — *suru,* to shake, tremble.

SHINDO,-ki,-ku, a. Tired, fatigued.


SHIN- GAKU, n. Learning or literature relating to God, theology. — *sha,* a theologian.

SHIN- GAKU, n. Moral essays or discourses, moral philosophy.

SHINGARI, n. The rearguard of an army, the rear; the aftermost, hindmost.

SHI- GI, (makoto itsuwari,) n. True or false, genuine or spurious. — *wo tada-su,* to ascertain whether anything is genuine or spurious.

SHI-GI, n. The centre pin, about which anything turns, axle-tree, axis; the important part.

SHIN- GWAI, (kokoro no hoka,) adv. Regret, sorrow.

SHIN- GWAN, (kokoro no negai,) n. Heart’s desire.

SHIN-IRU,-da, i. v. To die. *Shini-hateru,* to die out, to be all cut off by death, as a family. *Shini-iru,* to be like one dead, as from fright. *Shini-kakaru,* to be at the point of death, about to die. *Shini-me,* the time of death, the article of death. *Shini-no-
koru, to be left alive, to escape death,—all the others having died. Shinisanonau, to outline one’s time or usefulness, to fail to die. Shinitayuru, cut off by death, to die out. Shinakaruru, to be separated by death. Shiniyama, a mortal or deadly disease.

Shin, n. Death.
Shin-gao, n. The face of one dead.
Shin-mono-gurui, n. Desperation. — wo suru, to fight with desperation.
Shin-nin, n. A dead person. — ni kuchi nashi, = dead men tell no tales.
Shin-nise, n. Carrying on, conducting, management.
Shin-ja, n. A devout, religious person; a believer, a saint.
Shinji, dzuru, ta, t. v. To believe, to regard as true, to believe in, to confide in, trust in. Shinji-rarenu hanashi, an incredible story.
Shin-ji, n. A devout person, a believer, a saint.
Shin-jitsu, a. True, sincere, faithful, honest, real. — ni, truly, sincerely, indeed.
Shin-jö, (susume ageru). A present. — suru, to give as a present, to present.
Shin-ju, (madama), n. A pearl.
Shinjutsu, n. Acupuncture.
Shin-ki, n. The name of a flowering plant.
Shin-kiri, n. Snuffers.
Shin-kö, n. Faith, belief, trust, confidence. — suru, to believe, credit, trust, confide in.
Shin-ku, (kurō), n. Toil, labor, hardship, pain, difficulty, trouble.
Shin-no, n. A son of the Tenshi, the prince royal, or heir apparent. Naisshinno, a princess.
Shin-no-zō, n. The vissus called the heart.
Shino-dake, n. A small kind of bamboo.
Shinobi, -bu, nda, t. v. To conceal, hide, or keep from sight, to disguise; to bear or endure in secret, to love, or long after.
Shinobi, n. Disguise, concealment; a spy, or disguised person. — na mono, a spy.
Shinobi-gareshi, n. Sharp sticks fixed on the top of a fence to prevent persons from climbing over.
Shinobi-naki, n. Weeping in secret.
Shinobi-tsuna, n. A mistress kept secret.
Shinobiyaka-ni, adv. Secretly, privately, stealthily, incognito, in disguise, clandestinely.
Shinobu-gusa, n. The name of a vine.
Shinogi, -gu, -ida, t. v. To experience or suffer anything with fortitude, to bear, endure, stand, support, sustain, tolerate; to get or rise above; to pass or get through with. Ki katsu wo —, to endure hunger and thirst.
Shinogi, a. Enduring or suffering anything, toleration.
Shinogi, n. The raised line along the blade of a sword.
Shinokoshi-su, -ta, t. v. To leave over the doing of anything to another time, to put off, postpone.
Shin-rui, n. Kindred, relations either by birth or marriage.
Shin-satsu, n. Examination of a patient by a physician.
Shin-sen, (fukai asai), n. Deep or shallow.
Shin-sho, (ni no yue), n. Property, means, substance, possessions, estate. — mochi no warui hito, a person who manages his property badly.
Shin-shoku, (ine taberu.) Sleep and food, sleeping and eating. — wo wasure, to forget to eat or sleep.
Shin-soku, n. Wonderful quickness or rapidity. — na, exceeding quick or rapid.
Shin-tai, n. The body.
Shin-tai, (susumu, 'shirizoku), n. Advancing and retreating.
Shin-tō, (kami no michi), n. The religion or worship of the Kami, "Shintoism," the most ancient religion of the Japanese.
Shin-nuki, -ku, -ita, t. v. To complete, finish, accomplish.
Shin-yeki, n. The saliva.
Shin-yō, n. Faith, trust, confidence, reliance, belief. — suru, to believe, trust, or confide in.
Shin-zan, (ina mairi.) Lately or newly arrived, a new-comer.
SHIRAI, n. White. — *wo kiru,* to dissemble, to pretend or feign ignorance.

SHIRABE, *ru-*ta, i. v. To appear not to know; to pretend, or feign ignorance; to dissemble, to connive at.

SHIRABE-YAKU, *ru-*ta, i. v. A judge.

SHIRA-BYOSHI, n. A female dancer.

SHIRASHI, n. Fluor-albus, whites.

SHIRAFU, n. Sober, not intoxicated or under the influence of drink.

SHIRAGA, n. Gray hair.

SHIRA-GAYU, i. v. Rice gruel, congee.

SHIRAGE, *ru-*ta, i. v. To whiten; to flag, decline, fail.

SHIRAHANA, n. White teeth; white feather; a naked sword.

SHIRAHADA, n. Vitiligo.

SHIRAHATA, n. A white flag.

SHIRAJIRASHI, *ki-*ku, a. Having a feigned or dissembling appearance, hypocritical.

SHIRAKABE, n. White plaster.

SHIRAKE, *ru-*ta, i. v. To become white, to grow dull, to languish, lose spirit.

SHIRAKI, n. White wood; plain, unvarnished, unpainted.


SHIRAKU, n. An eruption on the scalp of children; Pityriasis (?)

SHIRAM, a lousy person.

SHIRANAMI, *ru-*nda, i. v. To become white, or grey; to break, as the morning; to fail, decline, languish.

SHIRAN, n. The Bletia Hyacinthina.

SHIRANAMI, n. White waves — waves capped with foam.

SHIRASE, *ru-*ta, caus. of Shiru. To make or cause to know; to tell, inform, acquaint.

SHIRASE, n. A sign, omen, prognostic, signal.

SHIRASU, n. The place spread with white sand or pebbles before a noble’s door; also the place where criminals are placed to be judged; the bar.

SHIRA-TSUYU, n. Dew.

SHIRE, *ru-*ta, poten. of Shiru. May or can know, to get the knowing of. *Shireta koto,* a thing well known.

SHIRE-MONO, n. A fool, dunce, a cunning fellow.

SHIRI, n. The buttock, posteriors.
wo hashoru, to tuck up the skirts of the long coat.

SHIRI,-ru-ta, t. v. To know, to understand. Shiri-kizawameru, to know perfectly or to the utmost.

SHIRAI, n. An acquaintance, mutually acquainted.

SHIRISHI. Hesitation, pausing in doubt, or standing ready to go back. — wo furume, to recede or go back.

SHIRI-BITO, n. An acquaintance.

SHIRI-GAI, n. A crupper.

SHIRI-GOMI, n. Moving or walking backwards, receding, holding back as in fear.

SHIRI-ME, as, Shirime ni miru, to look askant, or out of the corner of the eye, to look down on.

SHIRINSHA, n. A four-wheeled carriage.

SHIRIYÔ, (shinda hito no tamashii), n. The spirit of a dead person.

SHIRIYO, n. Thought, consideration, reflection.

SHIRIYÔ, (watakushi no riyobun), n. One's own estate or territory.

SHIRIUMA, as, Shiri-uma ni noru, to ride behind another on horseback; to slavishly imitate another.


SHIRIZAYA, n. A sheath made of bear or tiger skin worn around the end of the scabbard of the long sword.

SHIRIZOKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cause to retire, retreat or leave; to drive back, to cause to withdraw, to expel.

SHIRIZOKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To retreat, retire, leave, withdraw.

SHIRO, n. A castle, the fortified residence of a feudal chief, a fortress, citadel.

SHIRO, (kawari), n. Price, money given in exchange.

SHIRO. A coll. imp. of Suru, = seyo, do it, be it, whether. Nan ni shiro kawaiso-no koto da, it is a cruel thing, be it as it may.

SHIRORI-ATO, n. The ruins or vestiges of an ancient castle.

SHIROI-ki,-ku,-shi, a. White; green, inexperienced. Shiroku suru, to whiten. Shiroku naru, to become white.

SHIROKANE, n. Silver.

SHIROKAYE, n. Barter, exchange.

SHIROKO, n. An albino.

SHIRONE, n. The white of the eye, the sclerotic.

SHIROMl,-mu,-nda, i. v. To become white, whiten.

SHIROMI, n. The white part; a tinge of white, white of an egg, the enamel inside of a copper pot.

SHIRO-MONO, n. Goods, merchandise, any article exchanged for money.

SHIRO-MUKU, n. White garments, such as are worn by women at funerals and weddings.

SHIRO-NAMADZU, n. Vitiligo.

SHIYOSA, n. The degree of whiteness.

SHIRÔTO, n. One who does not properly belong to the trade or profession spoken of, an outsider, an inexperienced person.

SHIROTOKASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Having the look or manner of an unskilful, bungling, or uninitiated person.

SHIROZAKE, n. A kind of drink made of rice.

SHIRI, n. Juice; the fluid part of any substance, sap; gravy, soup.

SHIRUBE, n. Acquaintance, a guide, a sign or mark to show the way.

SHIRUKI, n. Juicy, succulent.

SHIRUKO, n. A sauce made of red beans and sugar, eaten with rice-cake.

SHIRUSARE,-ru,-ta, pass. of Shirushi, Written, recorded, marked.

SHIRUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To write down, to enter in a book, to record, to note, to mark.

SHIRUSHI, n. A mark or sign by which anything is known, a token, symptom, emblem, a badge, crest; signal; proof, evidence.

SHISAI, n. Reason, cause, motive; matter, particulars, circumstances.

SHISAI-NI, adv. Minutely, particularly, attentively.

SHISAIRASHI, a. Having a consequential, important, or conceited manner.

SHISAKU, n. Making verses, or poetry. — suru, to write poetry.

SHISASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To leave a thing partly done, to lay aside.

SHISKEI-YEI, n. An amethyst.

SHI-SEN, n. A variegated paper used for writing verses on.

SHISERU,-ru, i. v. To die.

SHI-SETSU, n. An ambassador, commissioner, herald.

SHISHA, n. A messenger.

SHISHI, n. A lion.

SHISHI, n. A wild hog.

SHISHI, (shoben), n. Urine; used only to children. — wo suru.

SHISHIMISHIO, n. Salted mince-meat.

SHISHI-BUYE, n. A whistle used by hunters to decoy deer.

SHISHI-GARI, n. A deer-hunter.
SHISHI-GASHIRA, n. A mask like a lion's head, used by Daikagura.

SHISHI-MAI, n. The dance performed by the Daikagura.

SHISHIMURA, n. The flesh on the ham and thigh.

SHI-SHIN, (watakushi gokoro), n. Selfishness, private interest.

SHI-SHÔ, n. A teacher, master.

SHI-SOKONAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To mar, hurt, injure, or spoil in doing, or making anything; to do amiss.

SHI-SOKU, n. Son, used in speaking respectfully of the son of another. Go shisoku, your son.

SHI-SOKU, (yotsu ashi), n. Four-footed, a quadruped.

SHI-SOME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To begin to do, to do for the first time.

SHI-SON, n. Posterity, descendant.

SHI-SONJI,-dzu,-ru,-ta, t. v. To finish doing or making anything, to accomplish.

SHITA, n. The tongue. — wo makû, or — wo furû, to be struck with fear or awe.

SHITA, (shimo), post-posit. Below, beneath, under, down; inferior, low in rank or excellence; subordinate. — kara derru, to humble one's self.

SHITA, n. Anything given in lieu of something else, or to make up the difference in value of things bartered. — ni toru, to take in lieu.

SHITA-BA, n. The lowestmost leaves of a tree.

SHITAGAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To follow, to go after; to obey, to comply with, according with, agree to; to submit, yield, conform to.

SHITA-GAKI, n. The copy, or original writing to be copied.

SHITAGANE-YA, n. A person who buys old metal.

SHI-TAGARI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To desire to do, anxious to do.

SHITAGAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cause to follow, to cause to obey or submit, bring into subjection.

SHITA-GI, n. An under-garment or clothing.

SHITA-GOKORO, n. Secretly inclined, minded, or disposed to anything; secretly aware or conscious of.

SHITA-GUTSU, n. A sock, or stocking worn inside of a shoe.

SHI-TAI,-ki,-ku, a. Wish to do or make. Shitaku nai, don't wish to do it.

SHITAI,-au,-ota, t. v. To love and long for, to yearn after, to pine for, to desire, to follow.

SHITAJI, n. The bottom or lowest part, ground or fundamental color, texture; the first coat of plaster or paint, a priming.

SHITAJI, n. Soy.

SHITA-JITA, n. The inferior or lower classes of people.


SHITA-KUCHIBIRU, n. The lower lip.

SHITA-MABUCHI, n. The lower eyelid.

SHITA-NE, n. Contempt. — ni niru, to look down on, to despise.

SHITAMI,-nu,-nda, t. v. To let a fluid drain from anything. Tokkuri no mizu wo —, to drain the water from a bottle.

SHITAMI, n. Clap-boarding, weatherboarding. — wo utsu, to clap-board.

SHITA-MOTSURE, n. An impediment in the speech, lisping.

SHITA-NAMEDZURI, n. Licking the chops, as an animal after eating.

SHITA-OBÔI, n. The waist-cloth worn around the loins.

SHITARI-GAO, n. The face of one who has done something for which he feels elated, a vain-glorious countenance.

SHITASHI,-ki,-ku,-ski, a. Friendly, amicable, intimate, harmonious. Shitashiku suru, to be friendly.

SHITASHI, -mu,-nda, i. v. To be friendly, amicable, or harmonious.

SHITASHIMI, n. Friendship, amity, harmony, concord.

SHITASHIMONO, n. Boiled greens.

SHITATAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To write.

SHITATARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To drop, or drain from, to drip.

SHITA-TARADZU, n. Tongue-tied, lisping, or impediment in the speech.

SHI-TATE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To make up, as clothes; to tailor; to make ready, prepare, to get up; to bring up, educate; to put on.

SHI-TATE, n. An express messenger, tailoring.

SHITA-TE, n. A subordinate, in subjection to another.

SHI-TATE-KATA, n. The manner in which anything is got up, prepared, or made.

SHITATE-YA, n. A tailor.
**SHITA**

**SHITA-UCHI, n.** A clicking, or smacking sound made with the tongue.

**SHITAWASHI, -ku, a.** Anything longed for, desired, yearned after.

**SHITA-YE, n.** The first draught of a picture, first copy of a drawing.

**SHITCHI, n.** Wet or moist ground.

**SHITE, pp. or Shi, suru.** Being, doing; and, then, moreover. *Nani woo — iru,* what are you doing? *Hito woo shite yorokobashina,* to cause joy to others.

**SHITE, n.** The principal character in a drama or play.

**SHITE, n.** The doer, maker. *Kono shigoto wé — wa dare,* who did this work?

**SHI-TEN, n.** A disciple, follower.

**SHITE-YARI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To take by stealth and eat what belongs to another.

**SHITE-KATA.** A workman, operative.

**SHI-TOGE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To succeed in doing, finish doing, accomplish.

**SHI-TOME,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To finish by slaying, to give the finishing blow.

**SHITO-TOME, n.** A hasp or clasp, for fastening a wallet.

**SHITONI, n.** A kind of moveable lattice window-frame.

**SHITONE, n.** A mattrass.

**SHITORI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To be damp, moist.

**SHITOKAOYA.** Easy, graceful, gentle, quiet, slow and dignified.

**SHITSU, n.** Nature, constitution, substance, material.

**SHITSU, n.** The itch, scabies.

**SHITSU-BÔ, (wasurureru).** — suru, to forget.

**SHITSU-BÔ (nosomi wu ushinau).** To be disappointed, fail to get one’s desire.

**SHITSU-BOKU, a.** Plain, rustic, unsophisticated, simple-minded, honest.

**SHI-TSUKE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To cultivate, to till, to produce by tillage, to teach; to educate; accustomed, or used to doing.

**SHITSUKE, n.** Cultivation, breeding, training, home instruction in morals and politeness; the bastings-threads in a new garment.

**SHITSUKE-GATA, n.** One who instructs in politeness, or etiquette; the rules of good breeding, or way of bringing up.

**SHITSUKOI,-ki,-ku, a.** Gross, or indelicate in taste; nauseous; given to needless repetition, or inquiring over and over about the same thing.

**SHITSU-NE, n.** Forgetfulness. — suru, to forget.

**SHITSU-REI, a.** Rude, impolite, ill-mannered.

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**SHI**

**SHITSU-ZAI, n.** Anodyne medicines.

**SHITTO, (netami), n.** Envy, jealousy. — suru, to be jealous.

**SHITTSU, n.** Loss, waste, or sinking of money from useless expenditure.

**SHI-UCHI, n.** Treatment, behavior or conduct towards others.

**SHIWA, n.** Wrinkles, folds, rumple; a crease.

**SHIWABUKI, n.** Clearing the throat, hemming.

**SHIWAGARE,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be hoarse. *Shiwagare-goye,* a hoarse or harsh voice.

**SHIWA,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Stingy, close, parsimonious, miserly, niggardly.

**SHI-WAKE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To make in a different way, to distinguish, to divide.

**SHIWAKUCHA.** Rumpled, wrinkled, disarranged, topsy turvy.

**SHIWAMBO, n.** A miser, a stingy fellow.

**SHIWAMI,-mu,-nda, i. v.** To be wrinkled, rumpled.

**SHIWA-NOSHI, n.** Smoothing out the wrinkles.

**SHIWARI,-ru,-tta, i. v.** To bend or curve by a weight, as a pole, board.

**SHIWA-SU, n.** The twelfth month.

**SHI-WAZA, n.** Work, doing, deed.

**SHI-YARI,-ru,-tta, t. v.** To do, make.

**SHIVEN, n.** A purgative medicine.

**SHI-VEN, n.** A paper kite.

**SHIYETAGE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To oppress, treat with cruelty or tyranny.

**SHI-YO, n.** Private business.

**SHI-YO, n.** The way or manner of doing or making anything; how to do; resource, expedient.

**SHI-YOI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Easy, pleasant to do or make.

**SHI-YOKU, n.** One’s own lusts or pleasures, selfish desires, self-interest.

**SHI-ZAI, n.** Capital punishment, execution.

**SHIZARASE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To cause to move backwards, to back. *Uma woo —,* to back a horse.

**SHIZARI,-ru,-tta, i. v.** To move or go backwards, to fall back.

**SHIZEN, adv.** Spontaneously, of itself, of its own accord; naturally, of course.

**SHI-ZOKU, n.** Family, clan, all who bear the same surname.

**SHO, (fumi, kaku), n.** A book, writing, document. — suru, to write.


**SHO.** The fut. or dub. of *Shi, suru.*

*Nani to —,* what shall I do?
SHO, n. A measure, either dry or liquid, equal to ten go, or 109.752 cu. inches; a little more than one qt. one pt. and a half gill imperial measure.

SHO, (chii sai). Small, little in size; a little in quantity. Shō no tsuki, a short month of 29 days. Dai shō, large and small.

SHō. — suru, to call, name, designate, denominate.


SHō-BAI, n. Mercantile business, trade; also any business or occupation. — suru, to trade, traffic.

SHō-BATSU, a. Reward and punishment.

SHō-BEN, n. Urine. — wo suru, to urinate.


SHō-BU, (kachi make), n. Win or lose, victory or defeat, a contest. — wo kessuru, to decide a contest. SHō-BUGOTO, any kind of game of skill, contest.

SHō-BU, n. The sweet flag, Acorus Calamus.

SHō-CHI, n. Consent, permission, assent, — suru, to know, feel, be aware of, to understand, concur in, to consent, as- sent to, to accede, grant.

SHō-CHI, n. The management, conduct of business, treatment, or direction of a matter; business, matter. — suru, to manage, direct, deal with.

SHō-CHIU, n. Alcohol, or distilled spir- its.

SHō-DAI, Invitation. — suru, to in- vite, call.

SHō-DOKU, n. Counteracting poison. — suru, to counteract a poison. — yaku, or — zai, an antidote to a poison.

SHō-FO, n. A starch made of wheat flour.


SHō-GAI, (i ki no kagi ri), n. Life, period or duration of life, life-long. Isshō-gai, the whole life.

SHōGAKUBO, n. A large kind of turtle.

SHō-GATSU, n. The first month.

SHō-GENGI, n. A quadrant.

SHō-GI, n. A camp stool.

SHō-GI, n. The game of chess.

SHō-GI, n. A wooden mallet used for striking a fire-bell.

SHō-GIYŌ, (ekonau tokoro), n. Actions, conduct, deeds, doing.


SHō-I, (nasu tokoro), n. The deed, do- ing, work; cause, reason; effect, con- sequence, result.


SHō-JI, (motsu tokoro), n. Property, possession, that which one owns. — suru, to have, to own, possess.

SHō-JI, n. A window or door-sash covered with thin paper. Giyaman — , a glass window.

SHō-JI, dzuru, jita, (umaru, eru), t. or i. v. To produce, beget, bring forth, bear; to create, make, to cause to exist or arise, develop, to be manifested.

SHō-JI, Honest, simple-hearted; frank, sincere, unsophisticated.

SHō-JIN, n. Abstaining from fish or flesh, when attending to religious duties or on days of mourning.


SHō-JO, (isagiyoi). Clean, free from de- filement.

SHō-JO, n. The orang-outang.

SHō-JO-HI, n. Red woolen cloth.

SHō-KACHI, n. Female gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa.


SHō-KEN, n. A common Budd. priest of the lowest order.

SHō-KI, n. Right mind or senses. — wo ushinai, to lose one's right mind, to become delirious. — ni naru, to come to one's self.

SHō-KIN, n. Money or cash—not barter. — de kau, to buy with money, to pay the cash.


SHOKKAKU, n. A dependant, one who depends on another for support.

SHō-KO, n. Proof, testimony, evidence.

SHō-KO-NIN, n. A witness.

SHOKU, n. Trade, mechanical employ- ment, business, duty, office.

SHOKU, (kurau). Eating, taking food, appetite. — suru, to eat. — bun, something or enough to eat. Fu — , no appetite.

SHOKU, (tomoshibi), n. A light, lamp.

SHOKU-BA, n. The place where a work- man does his work.

SHOKU-BUN, n. One's duty, branch or department of work, the part of one's business or employment.


SHOKU-DÔ, n. The gullet, æsophagus.


SHOKU-JI, (kô-koto), n. Eating, taking food, appetite. — wa ikaga, how is your appetite?
SHOKU-JO, n. The Weaver or the star Vega, near the Milky-way.

SHOKU-MOTSU, (kui mono), n. Food, articles of food, victuals, provisions.

SHOKU-NIN, n. A mechanic, artisan.


SHOKU-SEN, n. A woollen table cover.

SHOKU-SHO, n. Pain, or sickness produced by something eaten, indigestion.

SHOKU-TAI, n. Indigestion.

SHÔ-KUWA, n. Digestion. — no warui mono, an indigestible thing.

SHÔ-KUWAI, n. A mercantile company, or firm.

SHÔ-KUWAN, n. A mercantile house.


SHOKU-YOKU, (tabetai), n. The desire for food, appetite.

SHÔMÔRI-TO, adv. Little, small in quantity, solitary, alone.

SHÔ-METSU, (kiye horoburu). — suru, to put an end to, to blot out, expunge.

Zai-shô — to blot out sins.

SHÔ-MI, n. The true or exact weight, the real substance or essence separated from adventitious matter.

SHÔ-MÔ, (nosomi), n. That which one desires or hopes for; also “encore,” when used to bring back a geisha.

SHÔ-MON, n. A bond, voucher, certificate, debenture, and writing made as evidence or in proof of a transaction.


SHÔ-NÉ, n. Sensation, sense, feeling, disposition, temper. — wo ushinau, to lose one’s senses. — wo irenu, to give close attention; to endow with sense, as an idol.

SHÔ-NEN, n. One young in years, a young man.

SHÔ-NI, n. A little child.

SHÔ-NIN, n. A merchant.

SHÔ-NIN, n. A witness.

SHÔ-NIU-SEKI, n. A stalactite.

SHÔ-NÔ, n. Crude camphor.


SHÔ-RI, n. Victory or advantage in a contest, mastery.

SHÔ-RIN, n. A bookstore.

SHÔ-RYÔ, n. Estate, territory, dominion, jurisdiction.


SHÔ-RO, n. Indisposition, sickness.

SHÔ-RUI, (ikeru tagui), n. Things that have animal life, animal kingdom.

SHÔ-SA, n. Conduct, actions, deeds, behavior, doings.

SHÔSA-GOTO. Moving the hands to music, as dancers.

SHÔ-SAI, n. A library, study, or reading room.

SHÔ-SAN. — suru, to bring forth a still-born child, or bring forth prematurely.

SHÔ-SAN-GIN, n. Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

SHÔ-SEI, n. A pupil, scholar, student.


SHÔ-SEKI-SAN, n. Nitric Acid.

SHÔ-SEN, adv. In the end, at last, after all; the conclusion or sum of the whole matter; the result.

SHÔ-SEN, (akinaai bune), n. A merchant ship.

SHÔ-SHA, n. A mercantile company or firm.

SHÔ-SAI. Pitiful, sad, to be commiserated. — na koto, a sad business.


SHÔ-SHIKI, n. All kinds of things, commodities, goods.

SHÔ-SHIN, (nobori susumu), n. Promotion, advancement in rank or office. — suru.

SHÔ-SHIITSU, (yake useru). Consumed, or burnt up.

SHÔ-SHÔ, n. A writing to certify to anything, or as evidence; a deed, certificate. Yaku-jô, a deed of contract.

SHÔ-SHÔ, adv. A little in quantity or degree.

SHÔ-SOKU, n. Word, tidings, message, account. — wo suru, to send word.

SHÔ-SUI, (yase otoroyeru). — suru, to become emaciated, or cadaverous.

SHÔ-SU, n. Urine.

SHÔ-TAI, n. Holding property, keeping house. — wo motsu, to be a householder, or to keep house. — dogu, house-keeping articles.

SHÔ-TAI, (makoto no karada), n. True or real person or character, natural condition of mind or body. Sake ni yôte — wo ushinau, he was so drunk he was not himself.

SHÔ-TATSU, — suru, to attain to eminence in, be proficient or adept in.

SHOTCHU, adv. Always, constantly, incessantly.

SHÔ-TE, (hajime), n. The first, beginning, commencement. — kara, from the first or beginning.

SHÔ-TOKU. That which one earns or gets; income, revenue, earnings, perquisites.

SHO-YA, n. The head man of a village.
SHO-YEN, n. Relationship, connection; acquaintance, friend, or helper.
SHO-YEN-ZAI, n. Antifebrile medicines, febrifuge.
SHO-YO, (mochiiru tokoru), n. Anything which one uses. Kore wo watakushi — da, this is a thing which I use.
SHO-YO, n. Urine. — suru, to urinate.
SHOU, n. Soy, a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans.
SHO-ZA, (kami za), n. The upper or highest seat in a room, or assembly.
SHO-ZO, (nitaru katachi), n. A likeness, portrait.
SHO-ZOKU, n. Dress, garb, clothes, uniform, livery, trapping, adorning.
SHO-ZOKU. Belonging to, subject to, under the dominion or power of.
SHO-ZON, (omu tokoro), n. The thoughts, what one is thinking about, mind, opinion. — no koko, different from what was expected.
SHU, n. Vermillion, cinnabai, red ink. — de kaku, to write with red ink.
SHU, (ushiki), n. Lord, master. — to suru, to make it the prime object.
SHU. The many, the multitude, the people; a plural particle. — jin, the people, all men. Yukwninush, the officers. Hiyanusho-shi, the farmers.
SHU, (kuni), n. A state, province. Choshu, the province of Nagato.
SHU-BI, (hajime owari), adv. or n. From beginning to end, case, opportunity, time. — yoku, all has passed off well, favourably, or fortunately.
SHU-BIKI, n. Drawing a red line along words, or on maps to mark boundary lines.
SHU-BUN, n. The autumnal equinox.
SHU-DAN, (tetate), n. Plan, scheme, way, device. — ga tsukanu, can't devise any plan.
SHU-DOKU, n. Indigestion or pain in the stomach from excessive drinking of ardent spirits.
SHU-DZUMI, n. Red ink.
SHU-FUKU. — suru, to repair, as a building, fence, wall.
SHU-GI, n. An assembly of persons for consultation or deliberation; the whole council. — in, parliament, congress, convention.
SHU-GI, (izurai), n. Congratulation, felicitation, compliment.
SU-GIVO, (okonai wo osamren), n. Regulating the conduct, self discipline; the practice, study, or cultivation of virtue, science or accomplishments. — suru to practice, study, cultivate, to do.
SHU-GO, (manoru). — suru, to guard, protect, keep, preserve, watch over.
SHU-GOKU-SHI, n. A gaoler, sheriff.
SHU-I, n. The principal purpose, main object, chief end, intention; point, purport or subject of a matter; the motive.
SHU-_IN, n. A red seal, or stamp.
SHU-JAKU, n. Excessive fondness or attachment for anything; fascination, infatuation.
SHU-JIN, (ushiki, aruji), n. Lord, master.
SHU-JITSU, n. The whole day, from morning to night.
SHU-JO, (morokita), n. All the living, men, all mankind.
SHU-JU, (kusa gusa). Many kinds, various kinds.
SHU-KI, (sake no ki), n. The taste, or smell of wine.
SHU-KIKU, (maru wo keru), n. Playing at foot-ball.
SHU-KIN, (tenugui), n. A handkerchief.
SHU-KIYO, n. Exhilarated with wine.
SHU-KAKU, (kaku wo idzuru). Extraordinary, different from the usual method, rule, or order; exception.
SHUKKE, (iye wo idzuru), n. Forsaking home, surname, and the world, to enter a Buddhist monastery; a Bonze, or Buddhist priest.
SHUKKIN, (ide-tsutomeru). Attending to one's official duties away from home.
SHUKKUWA, n. The breaking out of a conflagration or fire.
SHU-KO, (onomuki), n. Plan, contrivance; design, style; an act, play, or performance in a theatre. — suru, to plan, design.
SHUKU, n. A constellation,—of such the Japanese reckon 28.
SHUKU, n. A lodging place, a post-station or place where relays of horses and coolies are kept. — suru, to stop, to lodge at a hotel or inn.
SHUKU, (izurai). Congratulation, felicitation, celebration. Shinnen wo — suru, to celebrate the new year.
SHUKU-BA, n. A post-station, or halting place, a lodging place.
SHUKU-BO, n. A temple, in which travelers may rest or lodge.
SHUKU-GO, n. Deeds done in a previous state of existence, for which retributions are received in this.
SHUKU-GUWAN, n. An old or long-cherished desire.

SHUKU-HÔ, n. Guns fired in honor of anyone, or to celebrate any occasion.

SHUKU-I, n. Malice, enmity or grudge of long standing.

SHUKU-SEI, (maye no yo,) n. A previous state of existence.

SHUKU-SUI, n. Drunkenness continued for several days.

SHÛ-KUWAI, (tsudoi-au,) n. An assembly, an assembly meeting, — suru, to assemble.

SHUM-BUN, n. The spring equinox.


SHU-MOTSU, (dekimono,) n. A sore, ulcer, or boil on the skin.

SHUN, (karu,) n. Spring; time when any article of food is in season.

SHU-NEN, n. Ambition, unceasing desire, hope, longing or aspiration after anything.

SHU-NEN, n. The whole year.


SHU-NÔ-chô, a book in which the sums paid in or collected are registered.

SHUPPAN, n. Sailing out of port, setting sail. — suru, to set out on a voyage.

SHUPPAN, n. Publishing, editing. — suru, to publish, or edit.

SHUPPON, (idete hashiru,) n. Running away, absconding. — suru, to run or flee away, to abscond.

SHÛ-REN, n. Penurious, stingy, parsimonious, miserly.

SHU-REN, (narai-neru,) n. Skill or dexterity acquired by long practice.

SHU-REN, Astringent. — suru, to be astringent; to constringe, constrict, to be penurious.


SHU-RIKEN, n. A dirk, used by throwing.

SHU-RO, n. A small brazier for warming the hands.


SHU-RÔ, n. A restaurant.

SHU-RÔ, n. A bell-tower, belfry.

SHU-RON, n. A dispute between religious sects. — suru, to dispute about sects.

SHU-RUI, n. Kind, class, species, varieties.

SHUSABI, n. A nose red and swollen from drinking spirits.

SHU-SEKI, n. Handwriting, penmanship.

SHU-SEKI-SAN, n. Tartaric acid.

SHU-SHI, n. A religious sect, or denomination.

SHU-SHIN, (kôkoro wo toru). Earnest desire, ambition, hope, aspiration; passion for, fondness for, attachment.

SHU-SOKU, (te ashi,) n. Hands and feet.

SHUS-SAN, n. Parturition. — suru, to bear, to beget, bring forth a child.

SHUS-SEI, (yo ni denu). Rising in the world, rising in rank, dignity, or fortune; prospering in business, leaving the world to enter a monastery.

SHUS-SEI, (sei wo dasu). Putting forth strength, striving or exerting one’s self to do anything. — suru.

SHUS-SEKI, (seki ye id eru). Going to an assembly, or meeting.

SHUS-SEN, (defune). The sailing or departure of a ship.

SHUS-SHI, n. Attendance on official duties, official service.

SHUS-SHÔ, (umare denu). — suru, to be born, to beget.

SHUS-SHÔ, (deru tokoro,) n. The place from which a thing has originated or come forth; origin, beginning.

SHUSU, n. Satin.

SHU-SUDZURI, n. A red ink stone.

SHUT-CHÔ, (debari). — suru, to leave home and open shop, to do business in another place, to go forth and commence military operations.


SHÔ-TO, n. Father-in-law.

SHÔ-TO-ME, n. Mother-in-law.

SHUT-TSU, (minato wo deru). Leaving port, exportation.


SHUTSU-NÔ, (dashi ire,) n. Expenditures and receipts, paying out and taking in money. — suru, to pay out, and receive money.

SHUTSU-ZA, (saye deru). — suru, to go and take one’s seat in an assembly or meeting.

SHUT-TAI, (dekiru). — suru, to be done, made; to finish.

SHU-YA. The whole night.

SHU-YEN, (sakamori,) n. A banquet, feast, or entertainment, where wine is a principal article.

SHU-YU, (sukoshi no aida). A short time, an instant, moment.

So, a. Coarse, rude, rough, unpolished, inelegant; thin, not close together. So-butsu, anything coarse in texture.
or make, or form. So-cha, coarse or inferior tea. So-juku, coarse clothes. So-gon, vile language. So-ji, mean food. So-mitsu, coarse or fine. So-shoku, coarse food. So-shu, bad wine. So na mow, a coarse thing.


Sọ, n. The strings used as a warp for floor matting. Tatami so wo mū.

Sọ, (bōzu,) n. A Buddhist priest, a bonze. So-zoku, the clergy and laity.

Sọ, adv. So, thus, this way, this manner. — de wa ni, it is not so. — shīte oku, let it be as it is.

Sọ, (subete,) a. The whole. — taku, the whole amount. — shime, whole sum, total. Sō-betsu, all or singly, together or separately. Sō-kei, the whole amount. Sō-mi, the whole body. Sō-miyō, general name. Sō-tai, generally, for the most part, the majority.

Sọ, (kusa,) n. Grass, herb; a running hand, or grass character. — de kaku, to write in a running hand. Sō-an, a thatched cottage. Sō-moku, grass and trees, the vegetable kingdom.

Sọ, n. The numeral in counting ships or boats. Fune is-sō, one ship. San-sō, three sail.

Sọ, (kuwayeru). A syllable used in adding numbers together. Shi ni roku sō no tō, four and six make ten.

Sọ, (otodzure,) n. Message, tidings, word, account, news, order. — ga nai, no news, no word. — wo suru, to send word.

Sọ, n. Physiognomy; looks, appearance, of, likeness, probability; used frequently as a suffix to verbs. Yedo ni ari-sō na mono, a thing which is likely to be in Yedo. Ame ga furī-sō-da, it looks like rain. Hito no — wo miru, to examine the physiognomy.

Sō-ai, n. Chinese grass slippers.

Sōba, n. Side, the place near, adjoining, contiguous.

Sōba, n. The steep side of a mountain, a precipice, cliff.

Sōba, n. Buckwheat. — no ko, buckwheat meal. Ki-sōba, pure buckwheat. Sōba-gaki, porridge or mush made of buckwheat. Sōba-gara, the chaff or shells of buckwheat. Sōba-kiri, a kind of food made of buckwheat. Sōba-ya, a shop or eating-house where food made of buckwheat is sold.

Sō-ba, n. The current or market price, exchange. — wo suru, to speculate on the rise or fall in the market price of anything. Sōba-dzuke, a price-current. Sōba-shi, a speculator in the market price of any commodity, a gambler in stocks, a stock-jobber, or broker.

Sōba-deukaye, n. A page, waiter, attendant.

Sobadachi,-tsu,-ita, i. v. To be steep, precipitous, to be erect.

Sobadate,-ru,-ta, t. v. To erect, or put in a perpendicular position; to slope, slant, or stretch out. Mimi wo —, to prick up the ears. Ashi wo —, to stand on tip toe.

Sō-bai. The same quantity added, or repeated; as, Ni-sōbai, twofold, or twice as much.

Sōba-i, n. Sitting apart, or away from others in an offended or sulky manner.

Sobakasu, n. Freckles.

Sobame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To turn sideways. Me wo sobamete miru, to look askant, or sideways.

Sōba-me, n. A concubine.

Sōba-sobashii,-ki,-ku, a. Distant, cool, unfriendly; sulky, morose.

Sobayve,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be familiar and rude, to take liberties with, and be too free in one's conduct to others.

Sobiki,-ku,-ta, t. v. To pull or drag by force. Sobiki-dasu, to drag out.

Sobira, n. The back.

Sobiyakashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To elevate, erect, to stretch up. Kata wo —, to elevate or shrug the shoulders.

Sobive,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be erect, to stretch up high.

Sō-bo. Coarse and violent, rude, careless, vulgar; unrefined in manner. — na hito, a careless person.

Soburi, n. Manner, deportment, behavior, appearance.

Sō-chi, adv. That place, there, that thing, (pointing to it). You. Sōchira, id.

Sō-chō, (asa hayaku), n. The early morning, early in the morning.

Soda, n. Branches of trees or brushwood used for lighting fires.

Sodachi,-tsu,-ita, i. v. To grow, to enlarge in bulk or stature, to be reared up, brought up.

Sodachi, n. Growth, bringing up, rearing, education, cultivation.

Sō-dai, (subete no kawari), n. The agent, deputy, substitute or representative of a body or number of persons; a committee.

Sō-dan, (ni-kataru), n. Talking together, consultation, conference. — suru, to consult or confer together.
Soden, n. The sleeve of a garment. Sode-gaki, a short fence adjoining a house. Sode-gōro, a small censer used by carrying in the sleeve. Sode-jirushi, the badge or coat of arms worn on the sleeve. Sode-kuchi, the end or hole of a sleeve, the cuff.

Sode-makura, n. A pillow made of the arm and sleeve. — wo shite neru, sleeping with his arm for a pillow.

Sō-den, (ai tsutaye), n. Handled down or transmitted from one generation to another, inherited. — yokaku-hō.

Sodenai, ki-, ku, a. Different from what it should be; not true, insincere, false. — mono, counterfeit article.

Sode-nashi, n. A vest or jacket without sleeves.

Sode-tome, n. The sewing up of part of the sleeve when a child becomes about five years old so as to make a pocket.

Sode-utsushi, n. Handing anything secretly to another through the sleeve.

Sō-do, n. Disturbance, riot, tumult, uproar, row, war. — wo suru, to make a disturbance.

Sō-doku, n. Syphilis.

Sō-doku, n. Reciting the names of the Chinese characters without learning their meaning, as children in first learning to read.

Sō-doshiyori, n. A magistrate of a city, town, or village, selected from the common people.

Sōdzu, n. The effigy of a man, used to scare animals or birds from a grainfield; a scarecrow.

Sō-gami, n. Unshaven head, long hair.


Sogare, ru-ta, pass. and pot. of Sogi, to be sliced or cut off.

Soge, ru-ta, i. v. To be cut, pared, or sliced obliquely, to be splintered; to cut or get rid of an unwelcome companion.

Sō-geki, n. Sudden difficulty, pressing emergency.

Soge-soge, adv. Cut up into various shapes, discordant, disagreeing, disunited.

Sogi-gu-ida, t. v. To cut or pare off obliquely, as in pointing a pencil or stake; to slice off, to chip off. Sekihitsu uvo —

So-go, (kui-chigau) — suru, to cross, oppose, be contrary to, not to suit or agree.

Sō-hatsu, n. The hair unshaven, long hair.

Sō-hō, (riyō-hō), n. Both sides, both parties, both persons.

Sō-i, (utoki kokoro), n. Distant, strange, cold, or unfriendly in feeling; treating with neglect; mostly connected with a negative; as, Sōi-naku, without reserve or neglect, intimate, friendly.


Sōi-ō-ōta, i, v. To be at the side of, near to, along with; added, joined, united, annexed, or associated with, appended. Kawa ni sōte yuku, to go along, or follow the course of the river. Kokoro no ni ni sowadzu, to lose one's presence of mind.

Sōi-bushi, n. Sleeping together.

Sōi-mono, 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.

Sōi-ne, n. Sleeping together.

Sōitsu, n. A word of contempt, that rascal, that fellow; also that thing, or affair.

Sō-iu. That kind, such, that way, that manner. — koto de wa nai, there is no such thing.

Sōjī, n. Cleaning, putting to rights, putting in order by sweeping or dusting.

Sōjite, adv. Generally, for the most part, commonly, all, universally.

Sō-jō, (uttaye gaki), n. A written petition, memorial, or complaint to officials.

Sō-jutsu, n. The art of using the spear, the spear exercise.

Sō-ken, n. The white garment worn by a priest, a surplice.

Sō-ken, (sukoyaka). Strong, robust; hale, healthy.

Sok-ka, pro. You, (used in addressing another respectfully).

Sokkenai, ki-, ku, a. Uncivil, rude, uncourteous.

Sok-kin, n. Ready money, cash paid down. — de kau, to buy for cash.

Sok-kō, n. Immediate action, or quick operation of medicines; instant relief.

Sok-koku, adv. In a moment, instantly, immediately, at once.

Sok-kon, adv. Now, at once, this moment, immediately.

Sok-kō-shi, n. The name of a medicinal plaster.

Sokkuri, adv. All just as they are with-
out disturbing or moving; entirely, wholly. — ni shite oke.
Soko, adv. That place, there, that.
Soko, n. The bottom, the lowest part of anything. — wo tatakau, to empty to the last particle, as by striking the bottom of a measure when turned up.
Soko, n. The wall or rampart of a castle, the earth thrown out of a ditch or intrenchment and used as a defence.
Sokobaku, adv. A good deal, much, many.
Sokode, conj. Then, after that, where- upon.
Soko-dzumi, n. Packed or stowed away in the bottom of a ship, box, etc.
Sokohaka-to-naku, adv. Without object, or special reason.
Sokohi, n. Amaurosis.
Soko-i, n. Secret, concealed or latent thoughts or intentions, reservation.
Soko-kimi, n. The deep or latent feeling or emotion which is felt but not manifested, like the shudder which is felt in looking over a precipice; shudder, fear, aversion.
Soko-mame, n. Corns on the sole of the foot.
Soko-moto, pro. Yom.
Sokonal-an, alatta, t. v. To injure, hurt, damage, harm, to spoil, to mistake. Kiki-sokonau, to mistake in hearing. Deki-sokonau, to spoil anything in making.
Soko-nuke, n. Without a bottom. — no oke, a bucket without a bottom.
Sokori, ru-tta, i. v. To flow or rise, spoken only of the tide.
Soko-soko-ni, adv. In a hasty, hurried, or half-finished manner.
Sokotsu. Rude, coarse, vulgar in manners, rough, unpolished, gross, careless.
Soko-tsuki, n. Sticking to the bottom, as anything cooking in a pan or pot; burnt, charred.
Soku. A pair of anything worn on the feet or legs. Tabi-is-soku, a pair of stockings.
Soku, n. A bundle, used in counting paper, straw, wood, etc.; a hand's breadth, in measuring the length of an arrow. Kami is-soku, one ream of paper.
Sokui, u-sita, t. v. To bind several things into a bundle or sheaf, to bundle.
Soku, n. Paste made of boiled rice.
Soku-ji, adv. At once; this moment, immediately; the same hour, or instant.
ject, = Now, things being so, after this.
Sompushi, n. A teacher who resides in the house of his pupils; a tutor, or traveling instructor.
Somuke, -ru-ita, t. v. To cause, or make turn the back to, to turn away.
Somuki, -ku-ita, t. v. To turn the back on, to act contrary to, to oppose, disobey, rebel against, to transgress, break.
Son. = suru, to cause to be, or continue in existence, to preserve. Inochi wo —, to preserve one's life.
Son, n. Loss. = wo suru, to lose. Son-toku, loss and gain.
Son, n. Descendant, posterity.
Son, n. A numeral in counting tubs, barrels, casks, etc. sake is-son, one barrel of wine.
Son, (tattoki). Honorable, respected, noble, a term of great respect used in addressing or speaking of high, or divine persons. Son-gan, honorable face, or your face. Son taijin, your honorable father. Son-ji, noble and ignoble. Son-i, majesty. Son-go, honorary name or title.
Sonata, pron. That side, you,—spoken to inferiors.
Sonawari, -ru,-ita, i. v. To have or to be endowed with, to be fully furnished, to be perfect, or complete in, to possess.
Sonaye, -ru-ta, t. v. To set before an honorable person, to offer; to set in order, arrange, to provide against; to furnish, to endow with.
Sonaye, n. Provision, preparation; disposition, order, or arrangement.
Sonemi, -mu-nna, t. v. To envy, to be jealous of.
Sonemi, n. Envy, jealousy.
Sō-nen, (sakannaru toshi), n. The flower of one's age, an adult.
Sō-nin, n. An informer, a complainant, a plaintiff.
Sōnji, -dzuru-ta, t. v. To injure, hurt, damage, spoil; to mistake, to do erroneously.
Sōnkin, n. Money sunk or lost in business.
Sōnikyo, — suru, to sit in the Japanese fashion.
Sōnikyo, (mura ni oru), n. Residing in the country.
Sōnikyo, (taitobu uyamae). — suru, to honor and respect, to reverence, venerate, to hallow. Kami wo — suru, to reverence the Kami.
Sonna, a. That kind, such, so much. — koto de wa nai, it is not that kind of thing. — ni naku na, don't cry so much.
Sonnara, adv. If so, so then, — kayerō, so then I will return.
Sono, n. A flower-garden.
Sono, adv. or pro. That, those; his, hers, its. — mama, that way or manner, just as it is. — nochi, after that, afterwards. — uchi, during that time, in the mean time. — yue, besides that, in addition to that, moreover, still more, furthermore. — yuyu, on that account, for that reason, therefore. — hoka, besides that, moreover. — mi, he, himself, itself. Sono-ho, that side, that country, that person, or thing; you. Sono-kami, formerly, anciently. Sono-moto, you.
Sono-riyō, n. The expenses or hire, price paid for things, hired, such as clothes, furniture, utensils.
Sono-shitsu, n. Loss.
Sono-yeki, n. Loss and gain, increase or diminish, advantage or disadvantage.
Sō-o, a. Suitable, fitting, becoming; middling or tolerably good circumstances.
Soppa, n. Projecting front teeth.
Soppo, n. Reckless, careless, or extravagant in speaking, or acting.
Sora, n. The sky, the heavens; the space between heaven and earth; time, or season; false, fictitious, feigned, sham, pretended; flighty. — de yonu, to recite from memory. Sora-托, feigning ignorance. — warai, feigned laughter. — ne, feigned sleep. — yoi, pretended intoxication. — mimi, pretending not to hear. — yamai, feigned sickness. — 甲, feigned deafness. — yosufu, whistling in affected ignorance. — jinji, pretending to be dead. Sora-make, feigning defeat. Sora-shi, a shamming, pretending, feigning; a pretender, shammer.
Sora-goto, n. A falsehood, a lie, a fiction, sham.
Sora-iro, n. A sky-blue color.
Sora-mame, n. The name of a large bean.
Sō-ran, n. Disturbance, commotion, war.
Soranjī, -ru-ta, t. v. To recite from memory, to commit to memory.
Sorase, -ru-ta, t. v. To cause to bend or curve, to crook, arch, bend back.
Sorashi, -su-ta, t. v. To cause to glance or fly off; to turn off; to offend.
Sorashi, -su-ta, caus. of Sori. To cause or let shave.
Sora-tsukai, -au, -atte, i. v. To feign, sham, pretend, make believe, dissemble.
SORE, pro. That. — demo yoi, that will do. — kara, after that, then. — yu ye, on that account, therefore. — kore, this and that, here and there, about. — dake, that much. Sore-sore, that and that, each and every one.

Sore,-ru,-ta, t. v. To glance, or fly off obliquely, to be offended or turned away; to be bent, curved, to deviate from the right way, deflect.

Sore,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be shaved.

Soregashi. A certain person, used when the name is unknown; also, I.

Sō-rei, n. Obsequies, funeral ceremonies, funeral.

Sō-ren, n. Drill, exercise, training, manœuvres. — suru, to drill, train, or practice the exercises, as military or naval.

Sore-ya, n. An arrow that has glanced, or flown wide of the mark.

Sō-ri, n. The pores of the skin.

Sorī,-ru,-ta, i. v. To shave. Hige wo. Sorī,-ru,-tta, i. v. To bend backwards or outwards, to warp, to curve, to lean towards. Sotte aruku, to walk bending back.

Sorī, n. A bend, curve, crook, arch; the curved back of a sword. — ga awaru, to offend or grate upon the feelings, to be incongruous.

Sorī, n. Skates; also, a sled, or sleigh.

Sorī-hashi, n. An arched bridge.

Sorī-kaye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To bend backwards or outwards, to warp.

Sorī-ke, n. The refuse hair that has been shaved off.

Sō-riyaku, a. Careless, neglectful, treating with slight, indifference, inattention, or disrespect. — ni suru, to treat with neglect, to slight, to do carelessly, or coarsely.

Sō-riyo, n. Eldest son.

Sō-riu, n. The line of descent by a younger son, not by primogeniture.

Soroban, n. A calculating machine, abacus. — suru, to calculate or reckon on the abacus.

Sorī,-ō,-ōta, i. v. To be equal, even, uniform, alike; to agree, to accord, to be in union; to match; to have the full number, to be complete. Neg. Sorō-wadzu, unequal, uneven, not uniform.

Sō-rōn, n. A dispute, contention, quarrel, altercation.

Sorōri-to, adv. Slowly, softly, gently.

Soro-soro-to, adv. Slowly, softly, gently.

Soroye,-ru,-ta, i. v. To equalize, make even, uniform or alike; to make, to accord or be in unison; to match, to complete the full number, to furnish or supply with anything requisite.


Sō-shiki, n. The tissues of which the body is composed.

Sō-shiki, n. Funeral rites, obsequies.

Soshiri,-ru,-tta, i. v. To speak evil of, to run down, decry, vilify, backbite, slander, calumniate.

Soshite, adv. So doing, then, after that.

Sō-shō. — suru, to make a complaint to officials, to accuse, impeach, to bring suit against.

Sō-so, a. Coarse, vulgar, rude, unfined; carelessness, heedlessness.

Sō-so, adv. Quickly, with haste, expeditiously.

Sō-so, (hōmuru), n. A funeral. — suru, to inter, to bury.

Sosogase,-ru,-ta, caus. of Sosogu. To make or let sprinkle.

Sosogi,-gu,-ida, t. v. To sprinkle; to apply water, to wash.

Sosokashi,-ki,-ku, a. Hasty, impetuous, or precipitate in manner; heedless, careless; rude, coarse.

Sosoke,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be slovenly, or careless; to be vulgar, coarse.

Sosokusa-to, adv. In a hurried manner, said of one walking. — dete yuku.

Sosonokashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To persuade, induce, allure, entice, seduce.

Sosori,-ru,-tta, i. v. To stroll about for amusement.

Sososori,-ru,-tta, t. v. To delude, impose on, trick, dupe.

Sō-sotsu, adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Sosshi,-suru,-ta, (hikiru), t. v. To lead, command, or head an army.


Sotchiu, n. Falling down dead, a sudden death.

Sō-ten, adv. Early in the morning, dawn of day. — okiru.

Sotetsu, n. The sago-palm.

Sō-tō, a. Suitable, proper, fitting, becoming, according.

Sō-tō, (futatsu no katana), n. Two swords. — wo obiru.

Soto, n. Outside, out, outer, external, abroad. Uchi —, inside and outside.

Sō-to, adv. Softly, gently. — shite oku, to put down gently.

Sotoba, n. A long, narrow wooden tablet set up near a grave, inscribed with Sanscrit characters.

Soto-bori, n. The ditch around a castle, a moat.
Sud (kadzu), n. The number, several,—an indefinite number less than ten. — ju nin, several tens of men. — haya-ku, several hundred. — nur, several years. — hen, several times. — gaku, the science of numbers, arithmetic. — jin, several men. — kado, several times. — kajo, several items, several articles, as of a treaty or contract.
Suai, n. A pedlar, broker.
Sushiki, n. Bare feet.
Subakuri-nuke, -ru, -ta, i. v. To slip away, as an eel or anything slippery.
Subanashi, n. Conversation merely—without wine or refreshments. — de omoshiroku nai.
Subashiki, -ki, -ku, a. Very, extremely; splendid, grand, magnificent. — rippa na tye.
Subashikoi, -ki, -ku, a. Nimble, agile, active or smart in doing.
Subayai, -ki, -ku, a. Quick, fast, acute, sharp, keen in wit, agile.
Sube, n. Way, manner, how. Mono wo iu — mo shiramu.
Sube, -ru, i. v. To unite in one, taking the whole. Ten-ga wo sube-osameru, to govern the whole empire.
Su-beki, -ku, -shi, a. Should or ought to do, proper to do.
Subekkoi, a. Smooth to the feel, glazed, slippery.
Subekuri, -ru, -ita, i. v. To have the supreme control or management, to have the chief command, or government.
Suberi, -ru, -ita, i. v. To slide, slip, to be slippery.
Suberibiyu, n. A species of Portulaca.
Sube-sube, adv. Smooth, slippery.
Subeta, n. A slattern.
Subete, n. All, the whole, total; commonly, in general.
Subiki, n. Drawing an empty bow, i. e. without an arrow.
Subitsu, n. The hearth-stone, or stone placed for the bottom of a fire-place.
Subome, -ru, -ta, i. v. To contract, draw together or close, as the mouth of a bag; to pucker.
Subomi, -mu, -nida, i. v. To be contracted or drawn together, to be gathered, pucked.
Subori, -ru, -ita, i. v. To smoke, emit smoke.
Subori, -ru, -ita, i. v. To contract. Kata ga, — to stoop the shoulders, to feel ashamed.
Su-dachi, n. Leaving the nest, as a young bird able to fly.
Sudaki, -ku, -ita, i. v. To gather or
swarm on shrubs or trees, as insects; to
 sing as an insect.
Sudare, n. A blind or shade made of
 split bamboos or reeds.
Sudate, n. The frame of a building.
Sude, n. Empty-handed.
Su-de-ni, adv. Sign of past time; done,
 finished, already; with the fut. tense,
 = almost, about to.
Sudo, n. A door made of split bamboos.
Sudoiri, n. Passing by without calling.
Su-ju, n. A kind of bell, such as are
 hung upon pack-horses; or a gong,
such as is suspended before Miyas, or
 temples.
Sudzu, n. Tin.
Sudzu, n. A small kind of bamboo.
Su-duke, n. Anything pickled in vine-
gar.
Sudzuki, n. The Labrax Japonicus.
Sudzume, n. A sparrow.
Sudzumi, mu-nda, i. v. To cool, to re-
 fresh one's self in hot weather.
Sudzumi-dai, n. A bench set before the
doors in summer evenings, for sitting on
to cool one's self.
Sudzumushi, n. The name of an insect
that sings like the tinkling of a small
bell.
Sudzu-nari, n. Growing thick or in
great luxuriance, used only of fruit.
Sudzuri, n. An ink-stone.
Sudzuri-bako, n. The box in which the
ink-stone and pencils are kept.
Sudzuri-buta, n. An ink-tray.
Sudzushii, ki-ku, a. Cool, refreshing,
or airy, in hot weather.
Sudzuwaka, a. Bright, clear, not bazy
or dim.
Sugaito, n. Raw silk.
Sugaki, n. A mat work of bamboo.
Sugame, ru-ta, t. v. To look at with
one eye, to draw up the eyes or slightly
close them,—as when the light is too
strong.
Sugame, n. Near-sighted or half closed
eyes, squint eyed.
Sugao, n. The naked face,—unpowdered
or unrouged.
Sugara. Used only as an affix, = during,
whilst. Michi-sugara, whilst in the
way. Yomo-sugara, during the night.
Sugare, ru-ta, i. v. To waste or wear
away, to diminish, become less, con-
sume away, decay. Togi-sugare, wear
away by sharpening.
Sugari, ru-ta, i. v. To cling to, to
hold fast to, to stay by catching hold
of; to lean upon, to rely on, depend on.
Sugari-an, to lean against each other.
Sugari-tsuku, to cling fast to.
Sugata, n. Form, figure, looks, shape,
appearance, manner, likeness, image,
condition.
Sugata-mi, n. A large mirror, in which
the whole figure may be seen.
Sugata-ri, n. A song, or dramatic per-
formance, unaccompanied with music.
Suge, ru-ta, t. v. To fasten by passing
into, or through a hole, as a handle into
a socket.
Suge, n. A kind of rush, used for mak-
ing mats, raincoats, and hats.
Suge-gasa. A basket-hat made of rush.
Sugenai, ki-ku, a. Destitute of affection
or feeling; unkind, uncivil.
Sugi, ru-ta, i. v. and t. v. To exceed,
to pass or go beyond; 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.
Sugi, n. The cedar, or Chriptomiria Ja-
onica.
Sugi-hara, n. The name of a kind of
paper.
Sugina, n. Equisetum, horse-tail.
Sugi-nari, n. The shape of a cedar,—
conical or pyramidal in shape.
Sugi-sari, ru-ta, i. v. To be past,
gone.
Sugiwai, n. Living, livelihood, occupa-
tion, employment.
Sugi-yuki, ki-ku-ta, t. v. To pass, to go
by.
Sugoi, ki-ku-shi, a. Inspiring fear,
faint-heartedness or shuddering; lones-
some, dismal, gloomy, dreary.
Sugoki, ki-ku-ta, t. v. To draw through
the hand, to strip by drawing through
the hand.
Sugomori, n. A young bird still con-
 fined to the nest, a nestling.
Sugoroku, n. A game played with dice,
backgammon.
Sugoshi-su-ta, t. v. To pass by, to ex-
ceed or do anything in excess, trans-
gress, to pass the time, to live. Ne-
sugosu, to sleep too much. Ire-sugosu,
to put in too much.
Sugo-sugo, adv. In a mean, sneaking,
skulking manner.
Sugui, ki-ku-shi, a. Straight, not
crooked; direct, upright, honest.
Sugunaru, a. Straight, direct, upright,
honest.
Suguni, adv. Directly, immediately, at
once.
Sugure, ru-ta, i. v. To be preeminent,
excel, to be superior, better.
SUGURI,-ru,-atta, t. v. To draw out or pick out the good from the bad, to choose, select.

SUGU-SAMA, adv. Immediately, at once, directly.

SUIHADA, n. Bare or naked body.

SUI, n. Ingenuity, cleverness. — na, charming, captivating, genteel.

SUI, (oshi-hakaru). — suru, to conjecture, surmise, guess, supposition, inference, opinion. — suru, to conjecture, perceive.

SUI-RAI, (midzu no wazawai,) n. Calamity or loss occasioned by an inundation.

SUI-SAI, n. A water battery, or fort built near the water.

SUI-SATSU, n. Conjecture, surmise, supposition, guess, suspicion. — suru, to conjecture, infer.

SUI-SEI, (midzu no ikioi,) n. The force of a current of water:

SUI-SEN, n. A battle upon the water, a sea fight.

SUISENIKUWA, n. The Nayacynth, Narcissus Tazetta.

SUI-SHA, n. A watery diarrhoea.


SUI-SHI, n. Death by water, drowning.

SUI-SHÔ, n. Crystal, quartz.


SUI-SÔ, (midzu ni hōmuru,) n. Burying by casting into the water, or throwing overboard.


SUI-SÔN, (midzu ni sokonau,) n. Loss, or injury caused by water.

SUI-TETSU, n. A leech, bloodsucker.

SUIJI, 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. — ni no ha no, the nerves of a leaf. — Chi —, blood relation. — Michi —, a road. — Te no —, the lines in the palm of the hand.

SUIJI, n. Leprosy. — aru hito, a leper.

SUIJAI, n. Reason, right, business. — Nan no, the right?

SUIJ-GAKI, n. An outline sketch or drawing.

SUJIKAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To be oblique, slanting, diagonal.

SUJIKAI. Oblique, slanting, diagonal, a brace. — ni yuku, to cross obliquely, or take a near cut. — michi, an oblique road.

SUJI-ME, n. Lineage, pedigree, family, blood.

SUJI-MECHI, (döri,) n. Reason, right, claim. — wo ii-tate kushi ni katsu, to show one’s right and gain a suit.
— ye kusuri wo nomu, to take medicine on an empty stomach.

Suki—kayeshi, su—ta, t. v. To work old paper over again into new. This kind of paper is called Sukikayeshi.

Suki—Kirai, n. Like and dislike. Mono ni — ga aru, people have their likes and dislikes.

Suki—Ma, n. Opening, interval, crack, time, chance, opportunity, leisure.

Suki—mi, n. Peeping, or looking through a crack.

Suki—kin, n. Money only. — de kau, to buy with money.

Suki—na, a. That which one likes or pleases.

Suki—sha, n. A person fond of antiques, rare, or curious things; a virtuoso.

Suki—sha, n. A person skilled in the art of making an infusion of tea.

Suki—tori, ru—ta, t. v. To pass through, permeate, shine or appear through, to be transparent.

Suki—utsushi, su—ta, t. v. To trace or copy by placing the paper over the figure to be copied.

Sukiya, n. A tea-room.

Sukkari, adv. Clear, distinct, plain; all, entirely, clean. Kane ga — naku natta, his money is clean gone.

Sukkomi, mu—nda, t. v. To draw in, as a tortoise its head; go in, hide.

Sukoburu, adv. Considerable, a good deal, very. — ō, great many.

Sukoshi, ki—ku, a. Little, few. Sukoshi mate, wait a little. — no aida, a little while.

Sukoya, a. Strong, hale, hearty, well, robust, healthy.

Sukui, —, ti, t. v. To save, rescue, deliver; to aid, help. Hito no inochi wo —, to save a man's life. Sukui—tamo kimi, the Savior.

Sukui, —, ti, t. v. To scoop, to dip, or ladle out, to take up with a dipper, spoon, etc., to skim.

Sukui—ami, n. A dip or hand net.

Sukume, ru—ta, t. v. To contract, constringe, to draw into a smaller compass; to cringe or draw one's self together in fear or humility, to crouch—down; to restrain, curb; to tease, vex. Kata wo —, to shrug the shoulders.

Sukumi, mu—nda, t. v. To be drawn up, contracted, cramped; to shrink.

Sukumo, n. Rice-hulls; peat, or turf used for burning.

Sukumo—mushi, n. A grub-worm.

Sukunai, —, ku—shi, a. A little, few, small in quantity or number. Sukunaku ku naru, to become few. Sukunaku
saru, to lessen, or diminish the number.
Sukunasa, n. Fewness.
Suma, n. An inside corner or angle.
Sumai-atu-atta, i. v. To reside, dwell, live.
Suma, n. A residence, a dwelling-place.
Sumaki, n. A mode of punishment,—by tying the criminal in a bamboo mat and casting him into the water.
Sumashi-su-ata, t. v. To finish, to end, to settle; to cleanse, purify. Sumashi-te 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. Mi-mi wo sumashite kiku, to listen attentively.
Sumawase,-ru-ata, caust. of Sumai. To cause to dwell or reside.
Sume,-ru-ata, pass. of Sumu. To be dwelt in. Waga sume ru kuni.
Sumeru, a. Pure, clear. — midzu, water that has been settled.
Su-men, n. The naked face,—unprotected by the mask used in sword exercise; a face free from the influence of wine; sober or straight face.
Sumi-mu-nda, To dwell, reside, live.
Sumi-mu-nda, i. v. To do, end, finish, conclude, close, settle; to be easy in mind, unconcerned; to be clear, pure, without sediment. Sumanu koto, anything for which one reproaches himself, or feels uneasy about, improper, wrong.
Sumi, n. Ink. — wo suru, to rub ink on the stone.
Sumi, n. Charcoal. — yaki, a charcoal burner.
Sumibi, n. A charcoal fire.
Sumi-chigai, n. The figure of lines drawn diagonally from the opposite angles of a square and cutting each other in the centre.
Sumi-ire, n. An inkstand.
Sumi-gama, n. A kiln in which charcoal is made.
Sumi-iro, n. The quality of the color of ink.
Sumi-kaki, n. A scraper used for cleaning out a furnace.
Sumi-keshi, n. Blotting out, erasing with ink.
Sumi-nagashi, n. Marbling, or variegating like marble, as paper. — no kami, marbled paper.
Sumi-nare,-ru-ata, i. v. To be used or accustomed to living in.

Sumi-Nawa, n. The inked line used by carpenters for striking a straight line.
Sumi-re, n. The violet.
Sumi-sashi, n. The inked stick used by carpenters for drawing lines.
Sumi-tsubo, n. The ink pot used by carpenters.
Sumi-ya, a. A shop where ink or charcoal is sold.
Sumiyaka, a. Quick, fast, swift, soon.
Sumi-ye, n. A picture drawn with ink.
Sumo, n. Wrestling. — wo toru, to wrestle.
Sumomo, n. A kind of plum.
Sumotori, n. A wrestler.
Sumo-tori-gusa, n. The violet.
Sumpaku, n. The name of a class of disorders peculiar to women, characterized by pain in the back and loins.
Sumpo, n. The dimensions. Hako-no — wa ikura.
Sun, n. An inch,—the tenth part of a foot. — wo toru, to measure the length. Issun go bu, one inch and a half.
Suna, n. Sand.
Suna-bachi, n. A shallow flower pot.
Sundai-ru, i. v. To fish.
Sonadori, n. A fishing, fisherman.
Suna-dokei, n. An hour-glass, sand-glass.
Suna-go, n. Gold or siver dust, used to ornament lacquer or paper.
Suna-goshi, n. Anything strained or filtered through sand.
Sunao. Straight, not crooked; right, correct, virtuous, plant.
Sunappa, n. A sandy place, a desert.
Sunawachi, conj. Then, that is, namely. O tadzune nasaru kito wa — kore nite soro, this is he about whom you inquired.
Suna-Wara, n. A sandy plain, a desert.
Sune, n. The shin or leg between the knee and ankle.
Sune,-ru-ita, i. v. To be cross, ill-humored, sulky. Kodomo ga sume te mono wo iwanu.
Sune-ate, n. Armor for the front of the leg, or shin.
Sune-mono, n. A sullen, morose or sulky person.
Sun-kō, n. A small degree of merit, a few praiseworthy actions. — nakushite tai roku wo nkeru.
Sunoko, n. A floor made of bamboo.
Sun-shaku. Dimensions, size.
Sun-sun, adv. Into inches, or small pieces. — ni kiru.
Suo, n. Sapan-wood.
Suppa, adv. The sound of a cut with a sword. — to kiru.
Suppa, n. A thief, who snatches a thing and runs, a cheat. — wo suru. — wo inu, to tell an exaggerated lie, or brag in an outrageous way.
Suppadaka, a. Stark naked.
Suppai-ki-ku, a. Sour in taste. Suppakunai, it is not sour. Suphasa, the sourness, acerbity.
Suppa-nuki, n. Drawing the sword recklessly, as when one is drunk. — wo suru.
Suppon, n. A kind of turtle.
Suppon-to, adv. The sound of drawing a cork from a bottle. — naru.
Suka, adv. Even. Tori kemono sura ko wo aisuru, even birds and beasts love their young.
Surari-to, adv. In an even, smooth, manner; without obstructions, sleek and easy, glibly. — dekita, to do anything easily without obstructions.
Sura-sura-to, adv. Smoothly, sleekly, glibly, without obstructions.
Sure-ru-ta, i. v. To be rubbed, chafed, galled, worn by friction; to have one's rough points rubbed off, or to become keen or sharp by contact with the world. Ishiga surete maruku natta, the stone by friction has become round.
Sure-ai, au-atta, i. v. To rub against each other.
Sure-ai, n. Friction.
Surekarashi, a. Keen, sharp, cunning, artful from contact with the world.
Suri-ru-tta, i. v. To rub, to file, to print, to chafe. Suri-chigau, to rub or scrape past, to strike against each other. Funega —. Suri-hagasu, to rub off the skin, bark, lacquer, or outside of anything. Suri-kiru, to cut off anything by rubbing, to file off, to cut by chafing. Suri-komu, to rub in. Suri-kudaku, to pulverize by rubbing. Suri-mizaku, to polish by rubbing. Suri-muku, to rub off or abrade the skin. Suri-nukeru, to rub or squeeze through a crowd. Suri-otosu, to rub off, abrade. Suri-tsubusu, to break or crush by rubbing, to efface by rubbing. Suri-tsukeru, to apply anything by rubbing, to rub anything on another. Suri-yaburu, to tear or wear by rubbing or friction, to chafe.
Suri, n. A pickpocket, pilferer, thief.
Suri-kogi, n. The stick used in washing rice in a Suribachi.
Suri-kudzu, n. Metal filings.
Suri-tsukeri, n. A friction match.
Suru-ki-ku, a. Sharp, acute, keen, penetrating, piercing, cutting, quick of discernment.
Suru-me, n. The Onychoteuthis Bankii.
Suru-suru-to, adv. In a slippery manner, smoothly.
Susa, n. Anything like hair or straw mixed with plaster to make it stick.
Susamashii-ki-ku, a. Fearful, frightful, producing dread, or shuddering. — yamaji wo itowadzu, did not mind the frightful mountain road.
Susami-mu-nda, i. v. To spoil, lay waste, ruin, to destroy. Tanoshimi ni —.
Sushi, n. A kind of food made of rice and fish seasoned with vinegar.
Suso, n. The skirt of a coat. Yama no —, the skirt of a mountain. Uma no —, the feet of a horse.
Suso, n. Warm water used for washing a horse. — suru, to wash a horse with warm water.
Suso-wake, n. Dividing anything which one has received with others.
Susu, n. Soot. Susu-dake, bamboo that has been stained with smoke. Susukaki, n. Cleaning away the soot, house cleaning.
Susudoi-ki-ku, a. Active, quick, energetic, smart.
Susugi-gu-ida, t. v. To cleanse, to rinse, wash.
Susuke-ru-ta, i. v. To be fouled with smoke or soot.
Susuki, n. A kind of long grass.
Susume-ru-ta, t. v. To advance, to make go forward or higher, to promote; to recommend, to press, urge, solicit, persuade, exhort.
Susume, n. Persuasion, solicitation, advancement, promotion.
Susumi-mu-nda, i. v. To advance, go forward; to be eager for, ardent, or zealous in the pursuit of. Shokumotsu ga —, to have a good appetite.
Susumi, n. Advancement, improvement, ardor or eagerness for anything.
Susuri-ru-tta, i. v. To sip, sup; to snuff, sniff.
Susuri-gusuri, n. Errhine medicines.
Susuki-naki, n. A sniffing cry. — wo suru, to cry and sniffle.
Sutare-ru-ta, i. v. Cast or thrown away, discarded, abandoned, rejected; forsaken, out of use.
SUTARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be left, left over, cast away, abandoned, forsaken. — mono, a useless thing.
SUTARI, n. A remnant, waste, that which is rejected or useless.
SUTE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To throw away, to reject, discard, to leave, abandon, forsake, to let be, let alone, to desert. Aku wo sutete zen wo toru, to forsake evil and cling to that which is good.
SUTE-BUCHI, n. A pension, or daily ration of rice given by government to disabled or helpless servants.
SUTE-PUDA, n. A public notice of the crime and execution of a criminal.
SUTE-GO, n. A foundling.
SUTEKI-NI, adv. Exceedingly, very. — sanmi, very cold.
SUTE-OKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To let alone, let be as it is.
SUWARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To sit, to be set, placed, fixed, to be aground.
SUWOKAI,-au,-etta, t. v. To bully, hec-
tor, to do something to provoke another, or to excite a quarrel.
SUVE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To place, lay, set, fix, to settle, to apply; to compose, quiet, calm. Ki wo —, to settle or compose one’s mind.
SUVE, n. The end, termination, the ultimate branch; a descendant; the future. — no yo, the last ages of the world. Yo ga — ni natta, the world has deteriorated. Kono —, in future or after this.
SUVE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be spoiled, unfit to eat. Kono nikku ga suyeta.
SUVE-DZUYE, (shimo-jimono,) n. The lower or inferior classes of people.
SUVE-PURO, n. A moveable bath-tub.
SUVE-MONO, n. Porcelain, crockery-ware.
SUVE-NARI, n. Fruits that are the last to ripen.
SUVE-ZEN, n. A table with food set out before a guest; anything which comes unexpectedly to hand just as one was wishing for it.

T

TA, n. A rice-field.
TA, a. Others, other persons, things, or places; other, another. — shitsu, gone out. Ta-jitsu, another day. Ta-jin, stranger, not related. Ta-ke, another family, no connection. Ta-koku, foreign countries. Ta-mon, the hearing of others, publicity. Ta-rikiki, the power of another. Ta-riyuki, the style or system of another. Ta-sho, another place.
TA, pro. Who. Ta ga tame ni, for whose sake? Ta ga tsuma, whose wife?
TABA, n. A bundle, as of straw, wood, bamboo, etc. Wara hito taba, a bundle of straw. — ni suru, to make into a bundle.
TABAI-ta-ta; t. v. To preserve, save, to care for.
TABAKARI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To cheat, deceive, impose on, to hoax, to gull. Ta-
bakarareru, to be cheated or imposed on.
TABAKO, n. Tobacco. — wo nomu, to smoke tobacco.
TABAKO-BON, n. A box or tray in which fire and smoking utensils are kept.
TABAKO-IRE, n. A tobacco-pouch.
TABANE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To tie or make into a bundle, to bundle.
TABANE, n. A bundle.
TABASAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To hold under the arm, to put or insert between anything.
TABE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To eat. Meshi wo —, to eat rice.
TABE-KASU, n. The scraps of food left after eating.
TABE-MONO, n. Food, provisions, victuals.
TABETAGARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To desire to eat, to be hungry, to be fond of eating, given to eating; greedy, gluttonous.
TABI, n. Stockings, socks. — wo haku, to wear stockings. Tabi-ya, a sock maker.
TABI, n. A journey, travelling, a stranger. Tabi-bito, a traveler, a stranger. Tabi-
dachi, setting out on a journey. Tabei-dzukayre, fatigue from travelling. Tabei-ji, a journey, the road in which one travels. Tabei-jitaku, preparations for a journey. Tabei-ne, sleeping while on a journey.

Tabi, n. Time, or repetitions. Hitotabi, once. Futa tabi, twice. Ikitabi, how often? Tabei-tabi, many times, frequently, often.

Tabo, n. The puff made in dressing the hair on the back of the head.

Tabu, n. The lobe of the ear.

Ta-bun, n. Many parts, the most part, majority, chief part; perhaps, probably, likely, much, a great deal.

Ta-bun, (yoso ni kiku). The hearing of others. — mu yō, don’t let others hear it.

Taburakashi,-su,-ta, t. v. To deceive, cheat, impose on, hoax, gull; to seduce.

Tabusa, n. The Japanese cue.

Tabu-tabu, adv. Shaking with a quivering motion, like jelly.

Tachi,-tsu,-ta, i. v. To stand up, to be erect, erect one's self; rise up, to start, set out, or leave; to begin, to open; to pass, or to clasp as time; to run or stick into; fit for, useful; to evaporate; to shut; to boil. Yakunni tatusu, useless, good for nothing. Yonitatsu, useful. Ki ga —, to be angry. Hara ga —, id. Meinitatsu, striking or attracting the attention. Mikka tatte mata koi, come again after three days. Kumoriga —, it smokes. Hokoriga —, it is dusty. Suikiga —, the vapor rises or evaporates.

Tachi,-tsu,-ta, t. v. To cut out garments, to make clothes.

Tachi,-tsu,-ta, t. v. To cut off, leave off, stop, abstain from. Inochi wo —, to take life. Doku wo —, to abstain from hurtful things.

Tachi, n. A long sword.


Tachi, a plural suffix; as, Omayetsachi, you. Kodomotachi, children.

Tachi-agari,-ru,-tta, i. v. To rise up, to arise.

Tachi-a1,-au,-atta, i. v. To meet together, assemble, to meet in combat.

Tachibana, n. The general name for fruits of the orange kind.

Tachido, or Tachi-dokoro, n. A standing place, a place to live in.

Tachi-dokoro-ni, adv. Immediately, at once.

Tachi-furumai, n. Actions, conduct, behavior.

Tachi-gare, n. A withered tree, still standing.

Tachi-gatai-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Useless. Mono no yō ni wa tachigataishi.

Tachi-giki, n. Standing to listen, listening stealthily. — wo suru.

Tachi-gurami, n. Sudden vertigo or dizziness on rising up.

Tachi-i, Standing or sitting. — ga jiyū ni dekinu.

Tachi-ide,-ru,-ta, i. v. To arise and go out.

Tachi-iri,-ru,-tta, i. v. To enter, go in.

Tachi-kayeri,-ru,-tta, t. v. To return, go back.

Tachi-koye,-ru,-ta, t. v. To surpass, be superior, to exceed.

Tachi-machi, adv. Immediately, suddenly, at once.

Tachimal, n. Wages, compensation for labor.

Tachi-mawari,-ru,-tta, t. v. To move about, to act, conduct one's self.

Tachi-modoriru,-ru,-ta, i. v. To return, go back.

Tachi-mono, n. A building, edifice; anything abstained from, abjured, or renounced.

Tachi-motori,-ru,-ta, i. v. To walk backward and forward, as in suspense, or deep thought.

Tachi-mukai,-au,-atta, i. v. To stand opposite to, to rise and meet, to confront, face.

Tachi-nu, n. Cutting out and sewing, tailoring.

Tachi-sawagi,-gu,-ida, i. v. To rise with tumult or noise.

Tachi-tomari,-ru,-tta, i. v. To stop, to stand still.

Tachi-uri, n. A person who represents a male character in a theatre.

Tachi-yakui, n. A person who represents a male character in a theatre.

Tachi-yuki,-ku, i. v. To get along, to live, support one's self.

Tachi-yori,-ru,-ta, t. v. To call at or stop in passing, to meet or assemble together.

Tada, adv. Only, merely, just, alone, simply, but, gratis, gratuitously. Also an adv., usual, common, ordinary. — morau, to receive gratuitously. — hitori, alone, or only one person. — nanazu, not usual, uncommon, strange.

Tada-bito, n. A common or ordinary person.

Tadachi-ni, adv. Immediately, directly, straightforward.

Tadazumi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To stand still, stop while walking.
TADAIMA, adv. Now, just now, at present.
TADAKKO, adv. By barter or exchange, swapping one thing for another.
TADA-NAKA, n. The centre, middle.
TADA-ORI, n. Living in idleness or without occupation.
TADARE,-ru-ta, i. v. To be inflamed, sore and irritated.
TADASHI, adj. Used in introducing some exceptional or explanatory remark, or a note to something stated before; but, however.
TADASHI,-su-ta, t. v. To examine into, to inquire into, to judge, to ascertain, to adjust, rectify, correct.
TADASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Straight, correct, right, just, upright, honest.
TADASHISA, n. Correctness, rectitude.
TADAYO, o,-ota, i. v. To float or drift about, to be adrift, to be becalmed.
TADAYOWASHI,-su-ta, caus. of Tadayoi. To cause to float or drift about.
TADU, n. A species of Polygonum, the water-pepper, or smart-weed.
TADU,-ru-ta, t. v. To foment, to stupe.
TADU-wo —, to char the bottom of a junk with fire.
TADON, n. A ball made of charcoal and sea-weed for burning in braziers.
TADORI,-ru-tta, t. v. To walk by feeling or groping the way. Yamiji-wo —, to grope one’s way at night.
TADO-TADO-TO, adv. Walking in a groping manner, or with uncertain steps.
TADO-TADOSHII,-ki,-ku, a. Going along groping one’s way.
TADZU, n. A crane.
TADZUKI, n. A helper, one to lean or depend on.
TADZUNA, n. A rein, or strap of a bridle.
TADZUNE,-ru-ta, t. v. To inquire, ask, to search for, hunt after, Tadzune-au, to inquire of each other, to search after each other.
TADZUNE, n. Inquiry, search.
TADZUSAWARI,-ru-tta, i. v. To join, with, club, or league with, to take part in, to participate in.
TADZUSAYE,-ru-ta, t. v. To carry in the hand, to carry.
TAFU, n. Cotton damask.
TAGA, n. A hoop.
TAGAI,-au, or o,-atta, or ota, i. v. To differ, disagree; not to conform to or accord with; to miss, err from, mistake. Naka-wo —, to be at variance.
TAGAI-CHIGAI-NI, adv. Alternately missing each other.
 TAGAI-NI, adv. Alternately, mutually, reciprocally, each other, one another.
TAGANE, n. A chisel or graver used for engraving on metal.
TAGAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. Not to conform to, to act contrary to, to break, transgress.
TAGAYESEI,-su,-ta, t. v. To cultivate the fields, to labor as a farmer.
TAGIRI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To boil. Tagiri-koboreru, to boil over.
TAGO, n. A bucket with a handle.
TAGON, v. Telling to others, divulging, blabbing. — wo shite kadazaru na.
TAGURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To haul in a rope hand over hand. Taguri-dasu, to pay out, as a rope. Nawa wo —, to pay out a rope. Taguri-komu, to haul in hand over hand.
TAI, — suru, to be opposite, to front, to correspond, suit, answer to, to be equivalent, to agree with, to pair; towards, to.
TAI, n. Name of a fish, the Serranus Marginalis.
TAI, n. Body, substance, individual, person. Kami wa ittai, there is only one God.
TAI, (obiru). — suru, to carry or wear in the belt. Dai-sho wo taimu.
TAI, n. A tower, high terrace.
TAI, n. The pregnant womb. — wo ukeru, to be pregnant.
TAI, n. A company of soldiers.
TAI-ki,-ku,-o-shi, a. To desire, wish, want; used only as a suffix to verbs; as Mi-tai, wish to see. Kiki-tai, wish to hear. Kai-tai, want to buy. Yuki-taku-nai, do not wish to go.
TAI-DOKU, n. Congenital syphilis.
TAI-FU, (okaze), n. A typhoon, hurricane, tempest.
TAI-FUKU-HI, n. The shell of the Areca nut.
TAI-GAI, (omune), adv. For the most part, generally, generally speaking; about, more or less.
TAI-GEN, n. Big words, bragging, boasting. — wo haku, to brag, boast.
TAI-GI, n. Hard work, labor, toil, exertion; used often in expressing thanks;
as Gotai-gi da, I have given you great trouble, or I am much obliged.

Tai-go, n. A company or corps of an army.

Tai-haku-sei, n. The planet Venus.

Tai-han, n. More than half, the greater part, most part.

Tai-hei, n. Peace, or freedom from war.

Tai-hei-kai, n. The Pacific Ocean.

Tai-hei-ruk, n. Speaking in an arrogant, overbearing, or insolent manner; boasting.

Tai-hen, n. A great, important, or serious affair; a fearful or terrible event; very.

Tai-hō, (ō-dzutsu), n. A cannon, artillery.

Tai-hō, (ōkata). The most part, generally; probably, probably.

Tai-hō-tai, n. An artillery company or corps.

Tai-i. The principal meaning, the substance, in the main, chiefly.

Tai-ji, (shirizoke osameru). — suru, to drive off and regulate, to suppress, subdue, destroy. Akuma wo —, to expel evil spirits.

Tai-ketsu. — suru, to judge of a matter at law, by having the plaintiff and defendant confront each other.

Tai-ki, n. The atmosphere, air.

Tai-kiyo, (shirizoki suru), — suru, to leave, depart, go away, withdraw, abandon.

Tai-kiyoku, n. The first principle or germ of all things in Chinese philosophy.


Tai-komochi, n. A jester, or one who, on account of his wit or comic talents, is called to assist at entertainments.

Taiko-ya, n. A drum store, or a person who sells drums.

Taiko-uchi, n. A drummer.

Tai-kotsu, n. Ennui; tired, disgusted or wearied with anything tedious, or for want of occupation; tedium.

Tai-mai, n. Tortoise-shell.

Tai-mai, a. Much, a great deal. — no kane.

Tai-man, (okotaru), — suru, to be negligent or careless.

Tai-matsu, n. A pine torch, flambeau.

Tai-men, n. Meeting face to face.

Tai-nai, (hara no uchi), n. In the belly. Haha no — ni oru toki, when in the womb.

Taira, a. Level, plain, even, horizontal.

— naru tokoro, a level place. — ni suru, to make level.

Tairage-ru-ri-an, t. v. To level, make plain or even; to quell, subdue; to quiet, tranquilize.

Tairaka, a. Level, plain, even, quiet, calm, tranquil. — naru tokoro, a level place.

Tai-riyaku, adv. For the most part, generally, about, more or less, probably.

Tai-riyō, a. Magnanimous, generous, liberal, honorable.

Tai-san, adv. Very much, a great many, very.

Tai-san, (shirizoki chiru). — suru, to leave, or retreat and scatter, withdraw in confusion,—as an army.

Tai-sei, n. Small.

Tai-setsu. Important, of great consequence, highly valued or esteemed. — na mono, a thing which one sets great store by. — ni suru, to regard as of great importance, to value, care for.

Taisha-seki, n. Red ochre.

Tai-shin, (ni wo shirizokeru). — suru, to resign a service, to withdraw from office.

Tai-shita, a. Great, important, serious, severe.


Tai-shō, n. Viviparous.


Tai-shō, n. A continent.

Tai-shu, (ō sake), n. Drinking much wine, a great drinker.

Tai-shutsu, (shirizoki-idzuru). — suru, to leave, withdraw, depart from an office, to return from an assembly.

Tai-so, n. First progenitor, earliest ancestor.

Tai-sō, a. Great many, great deal, much, very, exceeding. — kane ga iru, cost a great deal of money. — fukai, very deep. — ōkina koye, a very loud voice.

Tai-soku, n. A long breath. — suru, to draw a long breath.

Tai-sū, n. The average number.

Tai-tei, adv. For the most part, generally, in the main; about, nearly, on an average. — no shīna, a thing of ordinary or average quality. — ni shite oku, need not be very particular about how it is done. — hiyaku nin gurai, about one hundred persons.

Tai-tō, (katana wo obiru). Wearing a sword.
Takamakive, Takana, Taka-go, Taka-gari, T.AKA-FL'DA, Taka-doro, TaivADON'O, T.AKANE, Taka-doma, Taka-daka, Taka-biku, Taka, TAIJIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be childish from age, to dote, to be forgetful.
Tajiroki,-ku,-ita, coll. i. v. To stagger, start, or to become weak from sudden surprise, shock, or fright.
Taji-Taji, adv. In a staggering, unsteady manner. Kodomo ga — aruku.
Taka, n. A falcon, hawk. — wo tsukau, to hunt with a falcon.
Taka, n. Income, produce from a farm, revenue; also the size of a farm; the amount, sum. Ichinon no moke-daika, the amount of one year’s earnings. Kusa-daka, the amount which land is capable of producing and for which it is assessed. Ari-daka, the amount of revenue paid to the landlord by the farmers.
Takahakari, adv. Rising and falling, hills and valleys, uneven.
Takaburi,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be haughty, proud, arrogant, pompous.
Takada, adv. High, loud. — to nobi-agaru, to ascend high. — to yomu, to read with a loud voice.
Takadekode, adv. Used in the phrase; — ni shibaru, to tie the hands behind the back.
Taka-doma, n. The lowest gallery or box of a theatre.
Takadono, n. The second story of a house.
Taka-doro, n. A light house.
Taka-Fuda, (kô-satsu), n. The boards on which the imperial edicts are published.
Taka-gari, n. Hunting with a falcon, hawking.
Taka-goye, n. A loud voice.
Takai,-ki,-ku,-shi,-ô, a. High, loud; dear in price, expensive; exalted, honorable. Ki ga takai, haughty, proud. Takonatta, has become high. Taka-kusu, to make high, heighten.
Taka-jô, a falconer.
Takamakiye, n. Embossed gilt lacquer.
Takame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To make high, heighten.
Takami, n. A high place.
Taka-Mura, n. A bamboo grove.
Takana, n. A kind of greens.
Takane, n. A high mountain peak.
Takara, n. Precious things, anything valued, riches, wealth. — to suru, to esteem, value.
Takara-bune, n. A picture of a boat in which the seven gods of wealth are represented riding on the sea.
Takara-gai, n. A cowry.
Takarakake, a. High, loud. — no koye, a loud voice.
Takari,-ru,-ita, i. v. To assemble or collect in a crowd, to swarm together. Mimidzu ni ari ga —, the ants swarm about an earth worm.
Takasa, n. The height, elevation, altitude.
Takase, n. A river boat.
Takase,-ru,-ta, caust. of Taku. To cause or let a fire be kindled.
Taka-Tsuki, n. A wooden bowl, or tray for holding fruit.
Taka-Warai, n. A loud laugh.
Take, n. Bamboo. — no fushiki, the joints of bamboo. — no ko, bamboo sprouts. — no kawa, the sheath of young bamboo. — hashi, bamboo chop-sticks. — zao, a bamboo pole. — dzyue, a bamboo cane.
Take, n. Mushroom.
Take, n. The length, the measure, the height or depth. Mi no —, the height of the body, the stature. Midzu no — wa roku shaku, the depth of the water is six feet.
Take, n. A high mountain.
Take,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be high, well advanced, eminent. Hi ga taketa, the sun is high. Toshi ga taketa hito, a person well advanced in age. Chiye ga —, eminent in wisdom.
Takebera, n. A flat piece of bamboo.
Takebi,-bu,-nda, i. v. To be fierce, furious, savage.
Takeki,-ku,-shi, a. Valiant, brave, courageous, fearless, fierce, strong. — honô, a hot fire.
Takken, the seeing of others. — wa go muyo, don’t let others see it.
Takenawa. Past the height, beginning to decline or fail, to flag, wane. Yogo — ni natta, to be past midnight.
Takeri,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be fierce, fierce, courageous, savage, to growl. Tora ga hito ni takeri-kakkata, the tiger ferociously sprang on the man.
Take-Taba, n. Bundles of bamboo, fascines.
Take-Taba-yubi, n. The long, or middle finger.
Take-Ketsu, n. Plethora, too much blood.
TAKE-UMA, n. A wooden horse, the stilts used by boys.
TAKE, n. A waterfall, cataract.
TAKE, -ku-ita, t. v. To burn, kindle; to boil, to cook. Maki wo — , to burn wood. Ko wo —, to burn incense. Hi wo —, to make a fire. Mushi wo —, to boil rice.
TAKE-BI, n. A fire used for cooking.
TAKE-BOKORI, n. Fine soot.
TAKE-GI, n. Firewood.
TAKE-MONO, n. Fuel, incense.
TAKE-TATE. Just boiled, or cooked. — no meshi, rice that has just been boiled.
TAKE-TSUBO, n. The deep hollow place excavated by the water of a cataract.
TAKE-TSUKU, -ru-, ta, t. v. To kindle a fire; to make angry.
TAKO, n. A kite. — wo ageru, to fly a kite.
TAKO, n. The cuttle fish.
TAKO, n. The callousness on the hands produced by work.
TAKU. — suru, to intrust to, to commit to the care of, with charge to; to engage, ask or commission a person to do, to make an excuse of, use as a pretext.
TAKU, n. A house.
TAKU-HATSU, n. Begging from house to house as Buddhist priests.
TAKUMASHI, -ki-, -ku, a. Large and strong, robust, lusty, and powerful; forwardly, recklessly, skilfully, ingeniously, adroitly.
TAKUMI, -mu-, nda, t. v. To devise, plan, contrive, invent.
TAKUMI, n. A carpenter.
TAKUMI, n. Skill, cleverness, adroitness, dexterity, ingenuity. Kotoba wo — ni suru, to be clever at talking.
TAKUNAMI, -mu-, nda, t. v. To devise, contrive, invent.
TAKURABE, -ru-, ta, t. v. To compare one thing with another, to liken.
TAKURE, -ru-, ta, i. v. To be rumpled, wrinkled, kinked, corrugated. Kawaga —, the skin is excoriated.
TAKURI, -ru-, tta, t. v. Same as Taguri. To haul in hand over hand, as a rope, to snatch; to embezze, defraud.
TAKURI-KOMI, -mu-, nda, t. v. To haul into hand over hand; embezze.
TAKURI-KOMI, -mu-, nda, t. v. To devise, scheme, plan. Mukon wo —.
TAKUSAN, adv. Many, plenty, abundant, enough.
TAKU-SEN, n. A communication or revelation from a Kami, made through human organs of speech, an oracle. Kami no — ni yotte niya wo lateru.
TAKUWANDSUKE, n. Radishes picked in salt and bran.
TAKUWAYE, -ru-, ta, t. v. To store up, to lay up, to keep on hand, to hoard. Kane wo —, to accumulate money.
TAKUWAYE, n. A supply, store, provis-ion.
TAMA. A ball, a precious stone, a bead; the spirit, soul; precious, valuable; the master or owner. Tepho no —, a musket or a cannon ball. Me no —, the eyeball. Musubi —, a knot tied on a string. Ki no —, a wooden ball. Hi no —, a ball of fire. Hitot no —, a man's soul. Tama-gaye wo suru, to change ownership.
TAMA-GAKI, n. The picket-fence around a Miya.
TAMAGE, -ru-, ta, t. v. To be surprised, astonished, startled.
TAMAGO, n. An egg. — no shiromi, the white of an egg. — no kimi, the yolk of an egg. — nokara, egg-shell. Tamago-iro, the color of the yoke of an egg. Tamago-nari, egg-shape; elliptical.
TAMA-GOME, n. The load of a gun, a charge. — no tsutsu, a loaded gun.
TAMA-GUSURI, n. Powder and ball.
TAMAR, -ō-, tta, t. v. To give to inferiors, used only when speaking of the most honorable persons. Kami wa teuchi wo tsukuri-tamō, God made heaven and earth. Waga ni wo yasuku ara-shime-tamay, grant me freedom from evil.
TAMAKA, a. Economical, saving, frugal, not wasteful. — ni suru, to be economical.
TAMAKI, n. A bracelet.
TAMA-MONO, n. A gift, anything received from an honorable person. Inochi wa sunawachi kami no mi — nari.
TAMA-MUSHI, n. A kind of beetle.
TAMA-NI, adv. Seldom, rarely, occasionally.
TAMA-NO-O, n. The string on which beads are strung.
TAMARI, -ru-, tta, i. v. To collect, accumulate; to endure, bear, suffer. Midzu ga kubomi ni —, the water stands in hollow places. Samukute tamaradzu, could not endure the cold.
TAMASAKA, a. Seldom, rare, occasional. — ni, rarely, occasionally.
TAMASHI, n. The soul, spirit, ghost.
TAMA-TAMA, adv. Occasionally, rarely, seldom. — ni kuru, seldom comes.
TAMAWARI, -ru-, tta, t. v. To give, spoken
only of most honorable persons; also, to receive from a superior.

TAMUYA, n. A tomb, sepulchre.

TAMBI, adj. Every time, whenever. *Kuru-ni, every time he comes.

TAMBI, n. Admiration. — suru, to admire.

TAMBO, n. Rice-fields.

TAME, n. Sake, account, purpose, reason, motive, for; by, denoting the agent, or means; to, or relation. Oya ga kodo no tame ni kuru suru, the parent toils for his children. Tame ni narau, good for nothing, useless.

TAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To collect, to put together in one place anything scattered about, to lay up, to preserve. Amamidzu wo, to catch rain-water.

TAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To straighten, make straight, to correet what is wrong, to level, as a gun. Teppe wo tamete tori wo utsu, to level a gun and shoot a bird.

TAME, n. A present made to a servant who brings a present.

TAMEIKI, n. A long breath, a gasp. — wo tsuku.

TAMENURU, n. Black lacquer.

TAMERAI,-ax, or 0, dita, i. v. To pause or hesitate, to be undecided, to be in doubt, quandyary. Iki ga sen to tame-ro.

TAMESHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To try, prove, experiment, examine.

TAMESHI, n. A case, example, precedent, former instance. — ni hiku, to give as an example or instance.

TAMI, n. People.

TAM-MONO, n. Cloth, or piece-goods.

TAMOCHI,-tsu,-ita, t. v. To keep, guard, protect, preserve, to watch over and defend from evil; to sustain, support; to last, endure; to have, possess, own, hold. Inochi wo, to preserve life.

TAMOCHI, n. Enduring, keeping, or lasting long.

TAMOTO, n. The pocket in the sleeve.

TAMOTO-OTOSHI, n. A small purse or wallet carried in the sleeve.

TAMPAKU, a. Delicate in taste or color; fresh, tasteless, insipid; unambitious, devoid of strong desires or lusts.

TAMPAN, n. Sulphate of copper.

TAM-PEI, n. A short sword. — kiu ni, in a great hurry, with intense activity.

TAMPO. A soft pad affixed to the point of a spear in the spear exercise.

TAMPO, or TAMPOPO, n. The dandelion.

TAMUKI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To place as an offering before an idol, or at a grave.

TAMUKI, n. An offering made to idols or at the graves.

TAMURO, n. A flocking or assembling together; an encampment, or station for troops; barracks. — suru, to collect together.

TAMUSHI, n. A ring-worm.


TAN, n. Red oxide of lead.

TAN, n. A piece of cloth, the half of a kiki, = 28 feet in length. Momen ittan, one piece of long cloth.

TAN, n. A plot of ground, = ten se, or 300 tsubo, = 10,800 sq. feet or about 1/4 of an acre. Tan-betsu, a land registry.

TAN, n. The gall-bladder. Tannofu, id.


TANA, n. A shelf. Kami-dana, the shelf in houses on which the household gods are placed.

TANA, n. A shop.

TANABATA, n. The Weaver or star Vega, near the Milky Way, worshipped on the 7th day of the 7th month.

TANABIKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To be spread abroad in the air, as clouds, fog, haze, or smoke.

TANA-CHIN, n. House rent.

TANA-DATE, n. Ejection of a tenant.

TANA-GARI, n. One who rents a house or shop; a tenant.

TANA-GAYE, n. Removal from one shop to another.

TANAGO, n. The name of small fresh water fish.

TANAGOKORO, n. The hollow or palm of the hand.

TANA-KATA, n. A clerk, shop-boy.

TANA-KO, n. Persons living in rented houses, a tenant.

TANA-MONO, n. The persons belonging to a shop, clerks.

TANA-OROSHI, n. Taking an account of stock, overhauling goods; (fig), lecturing another about his faults; or speaking of the faults to others.

TANA-NUSHI, n. The owner of a shop, a landlord.

TANE, n. A seed; descendant, race; the occasion, cause, or origin from which any thing springs; yeast, or ferment. — wa onaji hara ga chigau, the same father but different mother.

TAN-NEDZUMI, n. A field-rat.

TANE-GAMI, n. The paper on which the eggs of silk worms are deposited.
TANEGASHIMA, n. A pistol.
TANE-GAWARI, n. Having a different father, but the same mother. — no ki-yodai, step-brothers.
TAN-GUWAN. — suru, to complain in tears, to plead, to supplicate earnestly, entreat.
TAN, n. A valley. Tani-guchi, the entrance to a valley. Tani-gawa, a stream running through a valley, rivulet. Tani-michi, a path amongst the mountains.
TANI-AI, n. In the valley.
TANISHI, n. A snail.
TAN-JAKU, n. Paper cut into long and narrow strips used for writing poetry.
TANJI, -dzuru, -ta, (nagoku), t. v. To sigh, to lament, mourn. Yo wo —, to lament on account of the times.
TANJI, -dzuru, -ta, (hikku), t. v. To play on a stringed instrument, as the harp. Koto wo —.
TAN-jó, (umare), n. Birth, nativity. — suru, to bear, beget.
TANJó-BL, n. Birthday.
TANJó, n. Bile.
TAN-KI, (mijikai ki), n. Quick tempered, passionate, irascible, impatience, fretfulness.
TANNó. — suru, to be satiated, filled, satisfied, to have enough, as with seeing, hearing or eating. Ichinichi shibi-bai wo mite — shita.
TAN-nó, n. The gall bladder.
TANOMI-mu, -nda, t. v. To call, ask, to apply to for aid or assistance; to request, solicit; to trust to, depend on, confide in, rely on. Isha wo —, to call in a doctor. Chikara wo tanonde, relying on one's strength.
TANOMI, n. Request, solicitation, petition; trust, reliance, dependance. — ni naranu mono, a person not to be depended on.
TANOMOSHI, -ki, -ku, a. Reliable, to be depended on; hopeful, promising, giving ground to expect aid, or help from.
TANOSH1, -ki, -ku, a. Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, happy.
TANOSHIMI, -mu, -nda, i. v. To take pleasure in, to be happy in, to delight in, rejoice in, to enjoy, to anticipate with pleasure. Suje wo —, to look forward to a happy future.
TANOSHIMA, n. Pleasure, happiness, delight, pleasure.
TANOSHISA, n. Happiness, delight, pleasantness.
TAN-REN, (kitai neru). — suru, thoroughly drilled, fully skilled, well versed, or to be an adept in any art, experienced.
TAN-RIYOKU, n. Elastic.
TAN-SUKU, (sagashi motomeru). — suru, to search for, look into, inquire after, investigate.
TAN-SAN, n. Carbonic acid.
TAN-SEI, n. Labor, exertion, pains, diligence. — shite koshikeyaru, to make with much pains.
TAN-Seki, (asa ban), n. Morning and evening.
TAN-Seki, n. A moist cough, or a cough accompanied with expectoration.
TAN-SHIN, (akuki kokoro), n. A pure or sincere heart. — arawasu, to show sincerity.
TAN-SOKU, — suru, to sigh, to lament, grieve.
TAN-SOKU, n. A fuse, or match of a firecracker or rocket.
TAN-SOKU-Shi, (nage-ki-kotoba), n. An interjection.
TAN-SU, n. A chest of drawers, bureau.
TAN-TEKI-NI, adv. At once, immediately, suddenly.
TAN-TO, adv. Much, many.
TANUKI, n. A badger.
TAN-ZAKU, n. A kind of thick paper used for writing verses on.
TAORE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To fall over, to fall down, of anything erect or standing; to lose money by lending, or by bad debts. Ki gu —, the tree has fallen.
TAORI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To break off, pluck off with the hand. Hano wo —, to pluck a flower.
TAOShI, -su, -ta, t. v. To throw down anything standing, to prostrate, to throw over; to defraud. Kiri-taosu, to cut down. Oshi-taosu, to push over. Taosareru, to be thrown down, to be defrauded.
TAPPITU, n. Characters written with a pen full of ink, and in large size. — ni kaku.
TAPPURI, adv. Much, a great deal, considerable, good deal. Go shaku — aru, there is a little over five feet.
TARA, n. Cod-fish.
TARA, n. The name of a thorny tree.
TARADZU, or TARANU, neg. of Tari. Not enough, insufficient, wanting, deficient; unworthy, not competent. Osoru ni—, not worth fearing.
TARADZU-MAYE, n. The deficiency or amount necessary to complete anything. — wo tasu.
TARAI, n. A wash-basin, a small tub for washing the face and hands in.

TARAI-ō, -ōta, i. v. To be enough, sufficient, adequate, complete, qualified.

TARAKASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To divert a child so as to stop its crying, to stop its crying by coaxing or scaring it.

TARARI-to, adv. The manner of anything hanging down, or sound of drops falling. Ina ga shita wo — sageru.

TARASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To drop, let fall, or drop down as a liquid; to let hang down, as a tassel. Namida wo —, to let tears fall. Tarashi-komu, to drop, or let a liquid fall or run into anything.

TARASHI (teki), n. A drop. Midzu kito —, one drop of water.

TARAWANU, neg. of Tarai. Not enough, insufficient. — koto nashi, deficient in nothing.

TARAYO, n. The Holly, Ilex Latifolia.

TARE, pro. Who. Taré no ka mo, everybody. Tare ka shiranu mono wa nai, there is nobody that does not know it.

TARE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To drop, or run down, as a liquid; to hang down, as anything suspended; to bestow or give to an inferior. Köbe wo —, to hang down the head. Te wo —, to let the hands hang down. A waremi wo tare-taymaya, have pity upon me. Tare-ko-neru, to shut in, or screen with hanging curtains.

TARE-KASU, n. The sediment or grounds left after straining or filtering.

TARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be enough, sufficient, adequate, competent, qualified. Taru koto wo shiranu, to be discontented.

TARI,-ru. An auxiliary verbal suffix formed from to, and ari. Ko-taru mono, = ko to aru mono, one who is a child. Shin-taru no michi, the duty of a minister. Mi-tari kiki-tari shita koto wo kaitte oku, to write down things which one sees and hears.

TARU, n. A barrel, cask.

TARUHI, n. An icicle.

TARUI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Slack, lax, not tense, relaxed; remiss.

TARUKI, n. The timbers of a roof, a rafter.

TARUME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To slacken, to loosen, relax, to remit care or attention. Nawa wo —.

TARUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be slack, loose, lax; to become remiss, relaxed, negligent.

TASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To make up a deficiency, to complete; to add to, so as to make up the full number or quantity, to fill up. Tegami wo kaki-tasu, to fill up an unfinished letter. Tsugi-tasu, to fill out by slicing. Shi ni roku tasu no to, six added to four make ten.

TASHI, n. That which is added to make up the full number or quantity, compliment.

TASHIKA-NA, a. Certain, true, sure, positive, assured, safe, secure, reliable.

TASHIKA-ni, adv. Certainly, assuredly, surely, truly, positively, absolutely. — uketoru, certainly received.

TASHI-MAYE, n. Boot, anything given to make the exchange equal, or make up a deficiency. — wo toru, to take boot.

TASHI-MU,-nda, t. v. To be very fond of, delight in, have pleasure in; to keep or provide one's self in.

TASHINAI,-ki,-ku, a. Not more than one needs, only enough for one's self; not enough.

TASHINAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To be circumspect, cautious, careful, watchful, prudent, provident.

TASHINAMI, n. Circumspection, caution, prudence, care.

TASHINAMU, or TASHINAMERARU, i. v. To be persecuted, afflicted, distressed, harrassed.

TASOGARE, n. Evening, twilight.

TA-SOKU, n. That which serves to fill or make up a deficiency, or to make a sufficiency.

TASSHA, a. Vigorous, well, healthy, robust, strong, sound in body or mind.

TASSHA-ni, adv. Vigorously, in a strong, robust or active manner. — kurashite iru, to live in vigorous health.

TASSHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To be thoroughly versed, expert or proficient in; to reach, attain to; to inform, communicate. Bumbo ni tashita hito, a person perfect in literature and military art.

TASSHI-GAKI, n. A government circular or proclamation.

TASUKARI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be saved, preserved, delivered, helped, aided. Inochi ga tasukatta, his life was saved. Tasukaranu, cannot be saved.

TASUKU,-ru,-ta, t. v. To save, deliver, succor, preserve, rescue; to aid, assist. Ware wo tatsuke-tamaye, save me. Tasuke-a, to aid, help or assist each other. Tasukerareru, to be saved or helped by another; can be saved. Tasukerareru, cannot be saved.

TASUKE, n. Salvation, preservation, deliverance; succor, help, aid, assistance. — no hei, succoring troops. — bune,
a boat which saves from drowning or shipwreck.

TASUKI, n. A cord used for girding up the sleeves while working.

TATADZUMI, mu-nda, i. v. To stop, stand still. Tatadzumi-dokoro, a stopping place.

TATAKAI, -aru, -atta, t. v. To fight, to war, to contend, or engage in battle. Tatakareru, to be beaten, pounded. Tatakareté shinu, to be beaten to death. Tatakawaseru, to cause to, or let war, to make to fight, set to fighting.

TATAKAI, n. War, battle, contention, fighting.

TATAMI-kado, -ita, t. v. To strike, beat, knock, rap, to pound; to chop fine. Taiko wo —, to beat a drum. Kuchi wo —, to talk much babble. Tatakai-ru, to fight or beat each other. Tatakai-hirameru, to flatten out by beating. Tatakai-korosu, to beat to death. Tatakai-kudaku, to break to pieces by pounding. Tatakai-mageru, to bend or curve by pound-ing.

TATAKI. A hard floor made by pounding small stones and mortar together.

TATAKI-BARAI, n. Flogging—as a punishment.

TAMAMI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To be folded, shut.

TAMAMI, mu-nda, t. v. To fold, or double up, to shut, to wrap up; to multiply, increase. Kimono wo —, to fold clothes. Hon wo —, to shut a book.

TATAMI, n. A floor mat.

TATAMI-BARI, n. A long needle used or sewing mats.

TATAMI-KAKETE, adv. Repeatedly, over and over again. — kuru, to cut repeatedly.

TATAMI-SASHI, n. A maker of floor-mats.

TATAMI-ya, n. A seller or maker of floor-mats.

TATAMI-ZAN, n. A way of divining, or settling a doubt, by casting anything on a mat, and counting the square on which it falls.

TATARA, n. A large bellows used in foundries and worked by treading. — wo funu.

TATARI, n. Curse, evil, or calamity inflicted by a Kami, evil spirit, or ghost of a dead person.

TATARI, -ru, -tta, t. v. To inflict evil or calamity, to smite with a curse.

TATASE, -ru, -tta, caust. of Tatsu. To help up, cause to stand up, to set free, to help off on a journey.

TATAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. or i. v. To fill up to the brim, to be brimful, full to overflowing.

TATAYE, -ru, t. v. To praise, extol; to liken, compare to.

TATE, n. The warp or threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom.

TATE, n. A shield. — ni toru, to use as a shield.

TATE, n. The height or length, used only in measuring; a row from top to bottom.

TATE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To stand up, set up, to erect, raise, fix, establish; to shut, as a door; to sharpen, as a saw; to offer up, as a petition; to enact, as laws; to pass, as time. Harai wo —, to get angry. Chikai wo —, to make an oath. Shōko wo —, to bring proof. Na wo —, to make famous. Kami wo —, to let the hair grow. Hari wo —, to stick with a needle. Yu wo —, to boil water. Cha wo —, to stir powdered tea and hot water together until it foams. Uma wo —, to stop a horse. Ichii wo —, to hold a fair or market. Shōchū wo —, to evaporate alcohol.


TATE, ba, n. Stopping-places on a road for chair-bearers or horses.

TATE-DASHI, n. An apartment or building erected as an addition to the main building.

TATE-GAMI, n. A horse’s mane.

TATE-GU, n. Articles used in building a house, as screens, doors, etc., kept ready made for sale. Tategu-ya, the shop in which the above articles are sold.

TATE-HIKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To generously aid, assist, or take the part of others.

TATE-JIMA, n. Striped lengthwise.

TATE-KAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To erect or put up anything in the place of another, to exchange or substitute. Daikin wo tate-hayete dashite oku, to advance or pay out money for another.

TATE-KIRI, -ru, -tta, t. v. To close up, cut off, or shut up, as a road or thoroughfare; to intercept.

TATE-KOMORI, -ru, -tta, i. v. To be shut up in a fortress, or inclosed with defences, to be intrenched, to be garrisoned.

TATEMATSURI, -ru, -ta, t. v. To give or offer to a superior,—used as a very respectful adjunct to other verbs. Miki
TAY

two kami ni —, to offer up wine to the Kami.

TATE-MONO, n. A building, also the timbers cut and made ready for a building, the horns or plume on a helmet, a crest, the principal characters in a theatre.

TATERA. A word only found in combination with a few words; as, Onna, oto-ko kodomo, — nagara; as, Onna-tatsuru ikusa ni detagaru, woman as she is, or unwomanlike she wishes to go to the war.

TATE- TSUGI, n. An extension erected so as to enlarge a house.

TATE- TSUKE, n. The crack of a door or window, where the sashes meet.

TATE- TSUKETE, adv. In quick succession, one after the other.

TATE- YOKO, n. Length and breadth, or lengthwise and crosswise.

TATOGAMI, n. A portfolio.

TATOI, adv. In case that, supposing that, although, even if. — shin-demo haku-jo wa senu, will not confess though he die for it.

TATOYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To compare, liken, for the purpose of illustration, to elucidate, illustrate.

TATOYE, n. Comparison, illustration. Tatoye-banashi, an illustration, a parable.

TATOVEBA, adv. For instance, by way of illustration, for example.

TATSU, n. A dragon; one of the twelve horary signs. — no koku, eight o’clock A.M. — no hō, E. S. E.

TATSU-JIN, n. An expert, adept.

TATSUKI, n. Something for the hand to lay hold of, a hold, support, expedient, way.

TAUTSUMI, n. — no hō, South-east. — no toki, from eight to ten A.M.

TATSU-MONO, n. A long scroll hung up against the wall, containing a verse of poetry, an extract from some book, or a picture.

TATTA, coll. same as Tada. Only, merely. — kore dake, only so much.

TATTE, adv. Urgently, importunately, right or wrong. — nega, urgently to request.

TATTOBARESHII, -ki,-ku, a. Worthy of honor, estimable.

TATTOBI, -bu,-nda, i. v. To honor, respect, reverence, esteem, to value, prize. Kin yori tattobu mono nashi, there is nothing more prized than gold. Tatrobaru, -ru, -ta, to be honored, or esteemed.

TATTOI, -ki,-shi, a. Exalted, honorable, noble; precious, valuable, esteemed, excellent.

TATTOSA, n. Honorableness, eminence, preciousness.

TAWAI, as Tawai mo nai. Stupid, dull, senseless, powerless. Sake ni yotte — ga nai, to be drunk and stupid.

TAWAKE, n. A dunce, fool.

TAWAKE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To sport, to trifle or talk nonsense, especially to a woman; to daily, to be silly, foolish.

TAWA-KOTO, n. Foolishness, nonsense, absurdity.

TAWAME, -ru, -ta, t. v. To bend, to curve. Yeda wo tawamete mi wo toru.

TAWAMI, -mu,-nda, i. v. To bend, to sag. Ni ga omokute bo ga tawanda.

TAWAMURE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To play, sport, to frolic, make merry, romp, make fun, joke, daily.

TAWARA, n. A bag made of straw, for holding grain, etc.

TAWARE-ME, n. A prostitute.

TAWAYAKA. Bending, flexible.

TAYASHI, -su,-ta, i. v. To cause to cease, to cut off, to put an end to, to exterminate. Shison wo —, to cut off the posterity. Tayasadzu, without ceasing. Ne wo —, to eradicate.

TAYASUI, -ki,-ku,-shi, a. Easy, not difficult.

TAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To come to an end, cease, discontinue, to fail, to be extinct, exhausted, cut off. Chi-suji ga —, family line is extinct. Tayedzu, unending, unceasing, unfulfilling, everlasting, perpetual. Taye-hateru, to be extinct, cut off, ended, exterminated. Taye-iru, to die, to extinguish life. Taye-iru hodo no kurushimi, suffering enough to take one’s life.

TAYE, -ru,-ta, i. v. To bear, endure, suffer, support, sustain; to hold out. Taye-gatai, hard to bear. Owari made —, to hold out to the end. Taye-uzu, unbearable, insufferable, intolerable, insupportable.

TAYE-DAYE-NI, adv. Hardly, barely, scarcely; almost, exhausted or finished. Inochi — nogareta, barely escaped with life.

TAYE-MA, n. Interruption, interval of space or time. Kumono — kara isuki ga sasu.

TAYENARU, a. Marvellous, wonderful, most excellent, indescribable.

TAYE-SHINOBI, -bu,-nda, t. v. To bear patiently.

TAYORI, -ru,-tta, i. v. To look to for aid, or help; to lean upon for support,
to depend on, rely on, to trust in, to befriend.

Tayori, n. Support, reliance, dependence, trust, help, use, assistance; word, tidings, news; opportunity. *Nani wo—ni kurasimasu,* what does he depend on for a living? *—ni naran musuko,* a son to whom one cannot look for help.

Tayowai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Weak, feeble.

Tayume,-ru,-ta, t. v. To slacken, relax; unbend.

Tayumi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be slack, to relax, or omit exertion, to flag, to become careless or inattentive.

Tayutai,-au,-atta, i. v. To be rocked about on the waves, to be becalmed; to hesitate, to waver in doubt, to falter.

Tazokare, n. Dusk, twilight.

Te, 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; style of penmanship; handle; a person, a company, or division of an army; the tendril of a vine. *—no kô,* the back of the hand. *—no suji,* the lines on the palm. *Midzu no,—watercourses. Yama no,—roads in a mountain. Hi no,—flames of a fire. Sakite,* the van, or front division of an army. *Kai-te,* the buyer. *—no kiita hito,* a skilful person, a good hand. *—wo kashite kudasare,* lend us a hand. *—wo dasu,* to take hold, to help to do. *—wo dô,* to be wounded. *—wo owsusuru,* to wound. *—ga tatsu,* skilful, dexterous. *—ga agaru,* to improve in penmanship. *—ni amaru,* too much for the hands, more than one is able to do. *—ni awaru,* unable to do. *Shôgi no te,* the moves in chess.

Teai, plural noun. Persons, fellows, Chiugi na,—faithful fellows.

Teaki, n. Nothing to do, hands uncrowded. *—no nai,* no leisure.

Teamashi,-su,-ta, i. v. To be too much or too hard for one to manage, to be beyond one's ability.

Tearai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Rough, rude, violent in doing, coarse in manner.

Teasobi, n. A toy.

Teatarai, n. The feel, or state of anything as perceived by the touch; anything within one's reach, or near at hand. *shidai ni totte nageru,* seizing whatever was within reach he flung it.

Teate, n. Treatment or management; things needed; conveniencies, means; appliances, preparation, outfit; pro-

vision, supplies, equipment. *Ro-yô no,—funds needed on a journey.*

Teatsui,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

Tebasai,-te, a. First encounter or meeting of hostile armies. *Kami-sori—suru,* to sharpen a razor on the hand.

Tebayami,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Ready and expert with the hands, dexterous, adroit.

Tebataki, n. Clapping the hands; just clearing one's expenses. *—wo suru,* to clap the hands; to sell anything for just enough to clear one's expenses.

Tebayai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Expert with the hands, dexterous, adroit, nimble, quick.

Tebi, n. A torch-light, flambeau.


Tebiki, n. Leading another by the hand to show the way, a guide; an introduction.

Tebiroi,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Wide, extensive, widely extended. *Tebiroku akinai—wo suru.*

Tebiyoshi, n. Beating or keeping time with the hands, in music; drumming with the fingers. *—wo ioru.*

Tebô, n. A person who has lost his hand.

Tebôki, n. A small broom.

Tebukuro, n. A glove, mitten.

Tebrui, n. Empty handed; behavior, manner, customs. *de kuru,* to come empty-handed.

Techo, n. A mistake, blunder, error.

Techo, n. A small account, note, or memorandum-book.

Tedai, n. One that acts in the place of another, an agent, factor, a substitute.

Tedate, n. Plan, device, stratagem, scheme, trick, way. *—wo suru,* to devise a plan.

Tedô, n. Distant, a long way. *—na tokoro,* a distant place.

Tedzukami, n. Seizing hold of, taking
with the hand or in the fingers. — *ni shite kū*, to eat with the fingers.

**Te-dzukara, adv.** With one’s own hand. — koshirayeta, made it myself.

**Te-dzukaye, n.** Hands full of business, busy. — *ni naru*, to be busy.

**Te-dzukuri, n.** Anything made by one’s self, not by a regular manufacturer, home-made. — *no nuno*, home-made cloth.

**Te-dzuma, n.** Sleight of hand tricks, legerdemain. — *tsukai*, a juggler.

**Te-dzume-shi, n.** A juggler.

**Te-dzumori, n.** Extremity, extremely pressing or urgent. — *no saisoku*, the last demand for payment.

**Te-dzumori, n.** Measuring with the hands or fingers. — *wo suru*.

**Te-dzuru, n.** A go-between, or a mutual acquaintance who introduces two persons who are strangers.

**Te-dzusami, n.** Doing anything merely to relieve tedium, as a pastime, or diversion. — *ni ye wo kaku*.

**Te-dzyuoi-ki-ku-shi, a.** Firm, resolute, unyielding, decided.

**Te-fuda, n.** A visiting-card.

**Te-gai, n.** Fed by the hand, reared by one’s self, tame, domestic,—used only of animals.

**Te-gakari, n.** A hold, or anything to lay the hand on; a crew, trace.

**Te-gami, n.** A letter, epistle.

**Te-gane, n.** A manacle, handcuff.

**Te-gara, n.** A skilful or clever deed, exploit, skill. — *wo suru*, to do a heroic deed.

**Te-garui-ki-ku-shi, a.** Easy to do, without difficulty. Tegarukute dekita, easily done.

**Te-gasa, n.** A parasol, sunshade.

**Te-gase, n.** Handcuffs.

**Te-gata, n.** A certificate, receipt, voucher, passport, a ticket, bank-note.

**Te-gatai-ki-ku-shi, a.** Firm, strong, durable, safe, secure.

**Te-gine, n.** A pestle, or small pounder.

**Te-gire, n.** Cut off, broken off, dissolved, as relationship. — *ni naru*.

**Te-girei.** Doing in a clean, neat way. — *ni suru*.

**Te-giri, n.** Cut by one’s self. — *no sep-puku*, the execution of harikiri ordered by a Daimyo himself to one of his servants, and not by the orders of the government.

**Te-giwa, n.** Workmanship, skill in doing or making. — *ga warui*, badly done.

**Te-gokoro, n.** Knowledge of how to do, dexterity in doing, or the knowledge acquired by putting the hand to anything.

**Te-gome, n.** Taking out of the hand by force, or against the will of another. Kane wo — *ni toru*, taking money from another by force.

**Te-goro, n.** Suited to the size or strength of the hand, handy, convenient in size. — *na tsuye*, a cane suited to the hand.

**Te-gotaye, n.** The sensation felt in the hand, when striking against something held in it.

**Te-gowai, a.** Rough, rude, violent, or coarse in manner, exact, strict.

**Te-gumi, n.** Folding the arms; a plan, scheme, trick. — *wo suru*, to fold the arms.

**Te-guri, n.** Adjusting one’s business so as to get leisure or time for something else. — *wo shite yuku*.

**Te-gusu, n.** A kind of fishing line.

**Te-hadzu, n.** Plan, arrangement, scheme, project.

**Te-hajime, n.** The commencement, or first part of any work.

**Te-hidol-ki-ku-shi, n.** Severe, violent, cruel.

**Te-hon, n.** A copy for imitation, a sample, pattern, model, specimen, example.

**Tei.** Fidelity or obedience of a wife to her husband. Tei-jitsu, virtuous, true, faithful. Tei-jo, a virtuous woman.

**Tei, n.** A roof supported by pillars, a pavilion, shed, summer house.

**Tei, n.** Form, appearance, looks, fashion, manner, state, condition. Miyaku — state of the pulse.

**Teika-kadzura, n.** The Maloneta Asiatica.

**Tei-nei, a.** Neat, nice, exact, scrupulous, careful, particular, delicate, gentle, courteous, polite.

**Tei-ippai, n.** A handful. Akinai wo — *ni suru*, to trade with one’s own capital,—without a partner; also, to invest one’s whole property in business.

**Te-irazu.** New, not yet used. — *no mono*, a thing that has not yet been used.

**Te-ire, n.** Repairing, mending. — *wo suru*, to mend, repair.

**Tei-shu, n.** The master of a house, head of a family, a husband.

**Teita-ki-ku-shi-dō, a.** Severe, violent, until the hand is tired. Teitaku semeru, to torture severely.

**Tei-tai, n.** Indigestion, dyspepsia. — *suru*, to have indigestion.
TEI-TARAKU, n. The condition, manner, circumstances.

TE-JIKA, a. Near at hand, within reach. — na tokoro, a place near at hand.

TE-JINA, n. Motions or gestures of the hand, movement of the hands in dancing.

TE-GO, n. Handcuffs, manacles.

TE-JOBU, a. Strongly made, durable, firm.

TE-JUN, n. The order, or method of doing. Shigoto no — ga warui, the work is not done in the proper order.

TE-KADZU, n. Number of hands or workmen, much labor, frequent services. — ga kakaru, to require much labor.

TEKAKE, n. A concubine.

TE-KAKI, n. A good penman.

TEKI, n. An enemy, foe; used only of an enemy in war. — ni katsu, to overcome the enemy. — suru, to oppose, resist, contend with. Teki-chi, the enemy's country, a hostile country.

TE-KIBISHI,-ki,-ku, a. Severe, rigorous, strict.

TEKI-CHI, (mato ni ataru). — suru, to hit the mark, to suit, to agree, accord.

TEKI-HAKI, adv. Soon, quickly. — to tenki ni narau.

TEKI-i, (kokoro makase). According to one's will or pleasure, agreeable to one's mind or judgment. — ni se yo, do just as you please.

TE-KIKI, n. Smart, adroit, active, or expert in doing anything.

TEKI-MEN, adv. Quick and manifest, immediate and obvious, in a striking manner. — ni kusuri ga kita, the effects of the medicine were quickly manifest.

TEKIN, n. Earnest money, advance money, bargain money.

TEKIPAKI, adv. Quick, industriously, actively, diligently.

TEKI-REI, n. An example, or case in point; a precedent to establish a usage.

TEKITAI,-au,-atta, i. v. To be hostile, resist, contend, to fight with, oppose.

TEKI-TÔ, (mato ni ataru). Suitable, proper, fitting, appropriate, adequate, becoming. — no home kata, praise just suitable to one's merit. — shitaru reigi, appropriate ceremonies.

TEKI-YAKU, n. An incompatible medicine.

TEKKI, n. A gridiron.

TEKKO, n. A mitten covering only the back of the hand.

TEKO, n. A lever.

TEKODZURI,-ru,-atta, i. v. To be perplexed, troubled, embarrassed.

TEKOMAI, n. A pageant at festivals, where men and women dressed in peculiar clothing walk in procession, singing "to wo agekiyari."

TE-KUBARI, n. Distribution of troops, or hands for any kind of work, division of labor.

TE-KUBI, n. The wrist.

TE-KUDA, n. Artifice, deception, trick.

TE-KUSE, n. Habit, or style of penmanship; also, a habit of pilfering.

TEMA, (te no ima.) n. The time spent in work or doing anything. — wo ire-nu, to spend a long time in doing. — no kakaru shigoto, work requiring time to do.

TEMA-CHIN, n. The price of labor, wages of workmen, reckoned according to the time spent on the work.

TEMA-DAI, n. The price of labor.

TEMA-DORI,-ru,-atta, i. v. To spend or take time, to be tardy, slow, to delay, procrastinate.

TE-MAKURA, n. The arm used as a pillow. — wo shite naru, to sleep with the head on the arm.

TE-MAME. Dextrous, expert, skilful in doing. — ni shigoto wo suru, to be expert in doing one's work.

TE-MANE, n. Gesture, or motions of the hands. — wo shite hanashi wo suru, to talk and gesticulate.

TE-MANEKI, n. Beckoning with the hand.

TE-MARI, n. A small ball, hand-ball. — wo tsuku, to strike a ball.

TEMARI-BANA, n. Hoya Carnosa.

TEMA-TOKI, n. An assistant to a workman, an under-workman.

TE-MAWARI, n. Anything near or at hand; a servant of a noble who carries his master's sandals.

TE-MAWASHI, n. The work to be done on any occasion. Shô guwatsu no —, the work to be done in preparation of new years day.

TE-MAYE, pro. 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. Temaye domo, we or you. Kawa no —, this side of the river. Hito no — ga hadzukashti, ashamed in the presence of others. Temaye-getsu, one's own convenience, one's own pleasure.

TEM-BIN, n. Scales for weighing, a balance.

TEMBIN-BO, n. The pole used by coolies for carrying burdens across the shoulder.

TEM-BUTSU, n. Anything pawned at a
pawnbroker's shop, a pledge. — suru, to pawn.

Te-mijika. Short, brief, concise. — na oshiy, short lessons. — ni mono wo iku, to tell anything in a few words.

Temma, n. A devil, demon.

Temma, n. A small boat, used for plying between a ship and the land.

Temma, n. The relay of pack-horses kept at a post-station.

Temmak, n. Curtains hanging around a room from the ceiling, in theatres, or temples; a tent.

Temmoku, n. A large tea cup.

Temmon-dai, n. An observatory.

Temmon-dō, n. Asparagus.

Temmon-sha, n. Temmon-dai.

Temmo, n. The name of an oval brass coin, = 100 cash.

Tempo, n. — suru, to change a prescription, or mode of treatment.

Temura, n. Fish dipped in batter and fried, fish-cutlets.

Tem-mukai, -ō, -atta, t. v. To resist, oppose.

Tem-mukai, n. Opposition, resistance.

Ten, (ame), n. The sky, the heavens; heaven, the supreme power, providence, or nature; the blank space at the top of a page. Ten-batsu, the punishment of heaven. Ten-mei, the decree of heaven, fate, providence, destiny. Ten-chi, heaven and earth.

Ten, n. A dot, point. — wo utsu, to make a dot.

Ten, n. A marten. — no kawa, the skin of a marten.

Te-naga-zaru, n. A long-armed ape.

Te-nami, n. Hand or skill in doing or fencing.

Te-narai, n. Learning to write, penmanship.

Te-narashi-su, -ta, i. v. To break in, to accustom to one's use, to train.

Te-nare, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be accustomed to the use of anything, to be in the habit of using, used to.

Tende, adv. From the first, from the beginning.

Ten-den, adv. Each one, every one, all.

Ten-dō, n. The heavenly temple, paradise, heaven.

Ten-dō, (shizen no michi), n. The laws or ordinances of heaven, laws of nature.

Ten-dō, (kutsugayeri taorn). Turning up side down, to be overthrown, capsized.

Ten-gai, n. The horizon, the utmost verge of the heavens.

Ten-gai, n. A canopy or dome of wood or gold under which idols are seated, also a canopy carried over the coffin at funerals.

Ten-gan-kiyō, n. A mirror which magnifies the face.

Ten-gen, (hirugayeru kotobab), n. An altered word, a word formed another by a change of some of its letters.

Ten-gō, n. Playing with anything in the hands, motions or gestures made with the hands. — suru, to lay hold of, to handle.

Ten-gu, (ten no inu), n. An imaginary being supposed to inhabit mountains and unfrequented places, represented in pictures with a long nose, wings, and two claws on each foot and hand; an elf, or hobgoblin, a devil. — ni naru, to become proud or vain. — wo iu, to boast, vaunt one's self.

Ten-gu-jō, n. A kind of fine thin paper.

Te-ni-wo-ha, n. The particles used by the Japanese to show the relations of words to each other; the rules of grammar.

Tenji,-ru or dzuru,-ta, t. v. To change, to vary, alter.

Tenjiku, n. India.

Ten-jō, n. The ceiling of a room.

Ten-jō, (ten no uye), n. Heaven, paradise. — suru, to ascend to heaven, to mount up into the air.

Ten-ka (ame no shita), n. The world, but especially the empire of Japan. — itō, the whole world, or the whole empire.

Ten-kan, n. Epilepsy.

Ten-kara, adv. From the first, from the beginning.

Ten-kei-biyō, n. The disease inflicted by heaven, viz., the leprosy.

Ten-ken. — suru, to examine, search into.

Ten-ki, n. The weather.
TEN-KOKU. — suru, to engrave letters on a seal.

TEN-NAN-SHÔ, n. The Arum Trphillum, dragon-root, or Indian turmp.

TEN-NEN, a. Natural, produced or effected by nature, of itself, spontaneous.

TEN-NEN, n. The natural term of life as fixed by heaven.

TEN-NIN, 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; an angel.

TEN-NIN, n. Rotation in office, change of office or service.

TEN-NO, n. The Emperor.

TEN-NON, n. Blessings, benefactions, or favor conferred by heaven.

TEN-RAN-KUWAI, n. An exhibition or collection of rare things for show.

TEN-SAI, n. A calamity caused by the great powers of nature; as by an earthquake, tempest, or inundation.

TEN-SHI, n. The son of heaven, viz., the Mikado, or the Emperor of Japan.

TEN-SHI, n. The metastasis of disease.

TEN-SHU, n. A tower of several stories within the walls of a castle.

TEN-SHU-KIYO, n. The religion of the Lord of Heaven, Roman Catholic religion.

TEN-SUI-OKE, n. A rain-tub.

TEN-TAKU. — suru, to change a residence, move to another house.

TEN-TEKI, n. The rain drops from the eaves of a house.

TEN-TÔ, n. The ruling power of nature, the Deity, heaven; the sun.

TEN-TÔ-BOSHÔ, n. In the open air; without a covering. — akinai wo suru.


TEN-NUGUI, n. A handkerchief, a towel, napkin.

TEN-NUE, n. An unintentional omission, or failure to do something which should have been done.

TEN-NUKI, n. An intentional omission, neglect, or slighting of any work.

TEN-NURI, — ku. a. Slow, dull, inactive in doing; easy, or gentle.

TENVA, coll., n. A shop where boiled fish and vegetables are sold.

TEN-YAKU. — suru, to be changed from one official position to another.

TEN-OBOYE, n. A mark, or anything used to aid one to remember; dexterity, skill. — ni kate oku.

TEN-OCHI, n. An omission, neglect.

TE-ODORI, n. Moving the hands and arms to music in the manner of dancers.

TE-OI, n. A wound. — ni naru, to be wounded. — ni suru, to wound.

TE-Ô, n. A kind of mitten covering the arm and back of the hand.

TE-OKI, n. The manner of putting away for keeping. Katana no — ga warui kara sabita.

TE-OKURE, n. Late in doing, delaying, procrastinating. Riyôji ga — ni natte mō naoraru.

TE-OMOI, — ku, — shi, a. Difficult to do, tedious, slow; important.

TE-ONO, n. A hatchet or small axe.

TE-ORI, n. Woven by one's self or at home, not by a regular manufacturer.

TE-OWASE, — ru, — ta, t. v. To wound, to inflict a wound. Hitô ni —.

TEPPATSU, n. An iron bowl carried by begging priests.

TEPPKEIKI, n. An iron wall. Ikanaru — nari to iyedomo yaburezaru koto nashi.

TEPPEN, n. The top, summit, highest point.

TEPPÔ, n. A gun, cannon, or fire-arms of any kind; the furnace of a bath-tub.


TEPPÔ-KAJI, n. A gun-smith.

TEPPUNCHI, n. Iron filings, powdered iron.

TERAI, n. A Buddhist temple, or monastery. O tera sama, a Buddhist priest.

TERAI-RI, n. Entering school. — wo suru.

TERAKOYA, n. A school-house.

TERASHI, — ru, — ta, t. v. To cause to shine, to give light, to illuminate, lighten, enlighten; to observe, examine, compare.

TERASHI-OWASE, — ru, — ta, t. v. To compare together, to examine anything by comparing it to the rule or standard, collate.

TERA-TERA, adv. Shiny, glossy, oily in appearance.

TERATSU-TSUKI, n. A wood pecker.

TERA-UKE-JÔ, n. A certificate or letter of dismission from one Buddhist temple to another.

TEREEN, coll., n. Artifice, deception, fraud. — ni noru, to be imposed upon.

TERI, — ru, — ta, t. v. To shine, to give light. Hi ga —, the sun shines.

TERAI, n. The end of the fingers; a secret policeman, a spy, an underling or agent.

TERAI, n. Produced or grown by one's self, home product, domestic manufacture.

TE-SEI, n. Made by one's self, manufac-
tured at home. — no sake, home-made wine.

Te-senji, n. Boiling one's rice himself, cooking for one's self.

Te-shaku. Pouring wine into a cup for one's self, helping one's self to wine.

Te-shima-ishi, n. A kind of soft stone used in building.

Te-shio-zara, n. A small plate.

Te-shoku, n. A hand lamp.

Te-so, n. The lines on the palm of the hand examined in palmistry.

Te-so-mi, n. Palmistry, or one who tells fortunes by the lines on the hand.

Te-seki, n. Iron and stone, adamantine.

Te-sen, n. A fan, the frame of which is made of iron.

Te-sen, n. A small iron coin, 96 of which make one tempo.


Te-shi, suru, t. v. (tōru). To penetrate, pierce through, to affect deeply.

Te-shi, n. The fluid made of iron and gall-nuts, used by women for blacking the teeth.

Te-suuki, n. Intervals of leisure from work.

Te-surī, n. A rail extending from post to post, or over balusters for the hand to rest on.

Tete, or Teteoya, n. Father.

Tete-nashi-go, n. A child without a father, viz., a bastard.

Tetera, n. A shirt without sleeves worn next the skin.


Te-tsubai, au, alta, t. v. To lend a hand, help, or assist in doing.

Te-tsubai, n. A helper, assistant at any work.

Te-tsubuzuki, n. A go-between, one who introduces two parties who are strangers, or acts as an agent in business; a set of by-laws, or rules, or mode of procedure.

Te-tsuide, n. A convenient time, when engaged in doing; as, Sentaku no — ni kore wo araye, when you wash the clothes wash this too.

Te-tsuke, n. Money paid in advance to confirm a bargain, earnest-money. — kin, bargain money.

Tetsu-ya, n. Passing the night without going to bed. — wo shite hon wo yomu.

Tetsu-tō, n. An iron sword.

Te-wake, n. Division of labor, hands or company in doing anything; division of a body of troops.

Te-watashi-su-ta, t. v. To hand over, to pass over to another.

Te-waza, n. Work, anything done by the hands, manual labor.

Te-yari, n. A short spear, a javelin.

Te-yoki, n. A hand axe, hatchet.

Te-yowai, ki, ku, shi, a. Weak, not strong, without nerve, cowardly.

Te-Zai-ku, n. Any small or ingenious work made by one's self, or at home.

Te-zawari, n. The feel of anything.

— ga arai.

Te-zei, n. One's company, or division of troops.

Te-zoroi, n. Full complement or number of hands. — de shigoto ga hayai.

To, (haku). — suru, to vomit.

To, n. A door.

To, n. A whetstone.

To, conj. And, that; from; if, when, with; used to mark a quotation or to indicate something said, or thought. Ame to tsuchi, heaven and earth. Mö nai to mōshimashita, he said there was no more.

Tō, n. Ratan.

Tō, n. Candy, used only in compound words; as, Hakka-tō, peppermint candy. Shōga-tō, ginger candy. Arihe-tō, sugar candy.

Tō, a. Ten.

Tō, — and that kind of things, or things of that class, etc. tēcnera, also a plural particle; as, Kami sumi fude tō wa nichi-yō no mono da.

Tō. An infusion, or decoction; only used in comp. words; as, Keishi-tō, infusion of cinnamon.

To. A grain or fluid measure, equal to ten shō, and the tenth part of a koku, = 1097.520 cub. in., or a little less than half an imperial bushel.

Tō, n. A tower, pagoda.

Tō, n. A club, party, band, junto, faction, league. — wo musubu, to band, together.

To, n. Party, company. Waga to ni aradzu, does not belong to my company.

Tō, a. This, now, present. Tō koku, this country. Tō nen, this year. Tō chi, this place. — yaku, in office. — nin, the said person, the principal party. Tō-ban, on duty, on watch. Tō-bun, at present, now, temporarily. Tō-dai, the present generation. Tō-hō, this side, this person. Tō-ji, now, at present. Tō-set, the present age. Tō-za, for the time being, temporarily.
Tō (kigashi), n. East.
Tō, n. The stem of vegetables which have gone to seed. Chisha ni — ga tatte taberarenw, the salad has gone to seed and cannot be eaten.
Tō-ami, n. A net for catching birds.
Tō-ami, n. A net for catching fish, used by throwing.
Tō-ba, n. Same as Sotoba.
Tobari, n. A curtain over a window or door.
Tobase,-ru,-ta, caust. of Tobu. To cause to or let fly, jump, or run; to pawn.
Tobashiri,-ru,-ta, i. v. To splash, to spatter about, as water falling upon anything.
Tobashiri, n. The drops of water spattering about. — ga kakaru.
Tobasu-mono, n. An article which one has pawned.
Tobaye, n. A caricature.
Tobi, n. A fish-hawk, osprey.
Tobi-bu-mda, n. To fly, to jump, to spring, to move rapidly. Tobi-agaru, to fly up, to jump up. Tobi-chigau, to fly, or jump past each other, to be far apart or very different. Tobi-hanarern, to fly apart, to fly away; to jump suddenly from one subject to another. Tobi-iru, to fly or jump into, to enter suddenly. Tobi-kakaru, to fly upon, to rush upon, to spring on. Tobi-kayeru, to fly back. Tobi-komu, to fly into, to jump or spring into. Tobi-koyeru, to fly across, or over; jump or spring over. Tobi-kudaru, to fly, jump, or spring down. Tobi-noku, to flee, jump, or spring aside and avoid, to flee away. Tobi-ori, to fly, or jump down from a height. Tobi-saru, to fly away, to flee away. Tobi-tatsu, to start and fly, or flee away. Tobi-tsuku, to spring upon and seize, or bite. Tobi-wataru, to fly, jump or spring across.
Tobi-chi, n. Territory isolated and lying in a distant region, not continuous with the main country.
Tobi-guchi, n. Hawks-bill, a fire-hook, for hauling timber.
Tobi-hi, n. Sparks or flakes of fire flying from a conflagration.
Tobi-iro, n. Hawk’s color, a light brown.
Tobi-kiri. Superfine, extra good.
Tobi-koshi, n. The game of leap-frog.
Tobi-no-mono, n. Firemen, persons who carry fire-hooks, also workmen who assist in erecting the frames of houses.
Tobira, n. The leaf of a door.
Tobi-uno, n. A flying fish.
Toboke,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be stupid, unconscious; to act the clown; to sham, to feign, to pretend, dissemble; to be silly with age.
Tobori,-ru,-ta, i. v. To burn, to flame or blaze, — as oil, a lamp or candle.
Toboshi,-su,-ta, i. v. To cause to burn or flame, to light. Andon wo —, to light a lamp.
Toboshi, ki,-ku, a. Deficient, wanting; scarce; poor, destitute. Kate hibi ni toboshiku naru, the provisions daily become scarce.
Toboso, n. The leaf of a door.
Tobo-tobo, adv. In a hobbling or halting manner. — to aruku.
Tobukuro, n. The place into which the outside doors slide, and are kept during the day.
Tō-bun. Same weight, length, quantity or proportion; equal, alike, par.
Toburai,-au,-atta, i. v. To make a visit of condolence, to inquire after the health; to visit a tomb, or ruins.
Tō-butsu, n. Chinese wares, now used for all articles of foreign make.
Tō-butsu-ya, n. A shop where foreign articles are sold.
Tō-chaku, (itari tsuku), n. Arrival. — suru, to arrive.
Tō-chaku. Attached or belonging to the soil or country. — no tami, the farmers belonging to any place.
Tō-chi, n. Country, place, region, soil.
Toshi-guru,,-r-,atta, i. v. To sport, play, frolic, jest.
Tōchi-no-ki, n. The Horse chestnut, Aesculus turbinata.
Tō-chiu, (michi no naka). In the road, while in the way.
Tō-chō. A curtain.
Tō-dai, n. A lamp-stand, a candlestick.
To-dana, n. A cupboard, closet, wardrobe.
Todaye, n. Ceasing for a while, interruption.
Tōdo, n. China.
Tōdo, n. End, final, issue, upshot. — no tsumari, the close or upshot of a matter.
Tōdoke,-ru,-ta, i. v. To make, to reach, or arrive at; to send forward, or deliver a letter; to report, to inform.
Tōdoke-sho, n. A report in writing.
Tōdoki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To reach, extend, attain to, arrive, to avail, to be efficacious, useful. Sōdan ga todokenu, the consultation was a failure. Inashime ga todoku, the reproof was effective.
Tōdokōri,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be obstructed, impeded, retarded, delayed, kept back, stopped, clogged, to be sluggish,
inert. Todokūri naku, without stop-
page or delay. Omoku nigoru mono
todokūrite isuchi to naru, the heavy,
dirty part being inert became earth.
Todokūri, n. A stoppage, obstruction,
clog, stagnation.
Todomari,-ru,-ita, i. v. To stop, to
cease from motion, to remain.
Todome,-ru,-ta, t. v. To stop, to ar-
rest motion, to detain, stay, check.
Todomerareru, to be stopped, or ar-
rested.
Todome, n. Stop, pause, suspension, rest. — wo sasu, to give the coup de
grace.
Todono-tsumari, n. The end, ultimate point, highest degree; at the las
Tō-dori, n. A headman, chief, a com-
mandant.
Todorokashi,-su,-ta, caus. of Todoro-
ku. To cause to resound or reverber-
ate.
Todoroki,-ku,-ita, i. v. To sound with 
a rolling or rumbling noise, like thun-
der, oi a wagon going over stones.
Tō-fu, n. A kind of food made of beans, 
curd.
Tō-fū, (higashi kaze), n. An east wind.
Toga, n. The Abies Tsuga.
Toga, n. A crime, offence, fault. — wo
okasu, to commit a crime. Toga-nin,
a criminal, offender.
Togame,-ru,-ta, t. v. To find fault 
with, to censure, reprove, to blame, 
reprehend, rebuke, to scold; to irritate, 
as a sore.
Togame, n. Censure, reproof, blame, 
reprehension. — wo ukeru, to be cen-
sured.
Togarakashi,-su,-ta, caus. of Togaru.
To make into a sharp point, to point, 
sharpen, pucker to a point. Koye wo
togarakashite shikaru, to scold with a 
sharp voice.
Togarashi, n. Cayenne or red pepper.
Togari,-ru,-ita, i. v. To be pointed, 
sharp, peaked. Suki no tagaita bō, a 
sharp pointed pole. Togari-goye, a 
sharp or shrill voice.
Tōge, n. A high mountain pass; a cli-
max, acme, summit, height.
Tōge,-ru,-ta, t. v. To accomplish, ful-
il, realize, achieve, succeed in, to ef-
effort, to perform, to make good, to ob-
tain, execute, complete. Yaku-soku-
wo —, to fulfill a promise.
Tōge, n. A thorn, splinter.
Tōge,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be rubbed smooth, 
polished by friction, to be whetted, 
honed, sharpened.

Togi, n. An attendant, a nurse to a sick 
person. Hanashi --, a person called 
to entertain the sick by his conversa-
tion.
Togi,-gu,-ida, t. v. To rub, to make 
smooth, to polish, to whet, to sharpen; 
to refine or improve. Togi-otosu, to 
take out by rubbing, as a flaw or nick.
Togi-kawa, n. A razor-strop.
Togire,-ru,-ta, i. v. To cease for a 
while, to stop at intervals, to be inter-
rupted.
Togi-shi, or Togiya, n. A person whose 
business it is to sharpen swords.
Tō-ju-ba, n. A slaughter-house.
Tō-giyo. — suru, to go, or visit, spoken only of nobles.
Tō-guchi, n. A door, entrance.
Togura, n. A chicken coop, or roast.
Toguro, n. A coil, as of a snake. Nawa
wo — ni maku, to coil a rope.
Tō-guruma, n. A small wheel on which 
doors or sashes are rolled, a caster.
Tō-guwa, (juyu no uri), n. The “win-
ter-melon,” a pumpkin.
Toguwa, n. A kind of grubbing hoe.
Tō-hi-vu, n. Oil of lemon.
Tō-hō, n. Tōhō wo ushinai, to lose one’s 
presence of mind. — ni kureta, to be 
in doubt or perplexity what to do; to 
be in a quandary or dilemma; to be at 
a stand, bewildered, puzzled. Tōhō mo
nai, a. Outrageous, exceeding reason 
or decency, extravagant.
Tō-i, n. A pipe for conducting water.
Tōi-ki,-shi,-ku, a. Quick, fast, early, 
soon, long ago.
Tōi-ō, n. Toi-ō-tsu, to inquire, to ask, to 
question. Toi-awaseru, to make in-
quiry about. Toi-tsunemuru, to ques-
tion closely, inquire strictly, to cross-
examine.
Tōi, n. A question, inquiry.
Tōi-ki,-ku,-shi,-ō, a. Far, distant; not 
familiar, strange.
Toyki, n. A long breath, a sigh. — wo
tsuku, to sigh, draw a long breath.
Tōishi, n. A whetstone, hone.
Tō-i-ta, n. A sliding door made of 
boards.
Tōiya, n. A wholesale commercial 
house, or wholesale merchant; com-
mission merchant.
Tōiya-ba, n. The place in a post-sta-
tion where coolies and pack-horses are 
furnished to nobles and government 
oficers.
Tōji, n. A brewer of sake.
Tō-ji, n. The winter solstice.
Tō-ji, n. Hot springs.
Tōji,-ru,-ta, t. v. To close, shut, to
fasten. *Tōjī-komoru*, to shut or lock one's self in.

*Tōji-,ru-,ta*, *i. v.* To sew or tack together, to quilt, to fasten together with a thread, to bind as a book. *Tōji-komu*, to sew in, or amongst the leaves of a book, bind up with.

*Tōjikimi*, *n.* The groove in which a door slides.

*Tō-ji-mari*, *n.* Closing, fastening or locking a door.

*Tōjime-,ru-,ta*, *i. v.* To conclude, to end, terminate.

*Tōjime*, *n.* The binding or knot that fastens the thread with which a book is bound, the fastening of a door, conclusion.

*Tō-ji, (kara no hito)*, *n.* A Chinaman. *Onna* —, a foreign woman.

*Tōji-shiro*, *n.* That part of the page at the back of a book left blank for binding.

*Tō-ka*, *n.* The tenth day; also, ten days.

*Tōkage*, *n.* A lizard.

*Tō-kaï, (umi wo wataru)*. Crossing the ocean, to cross the ocean. — *soru*, navigation.

*Tōkaki*, *n.* A stick used for leveling a measure of grain, a strike.

*Tōkaku*, *adv.* In that way and this way; in various ways, in one way and another, some how or other, by all means, for the most part.

*Tō-ka-rasu*, *n.* The magpie.

*Tōkashi-,su-,ta*, *i. v.* To dissolve, to melt, to untie, unravel.

*Tōke-,ru-,ta*, *i. v.* To be dissolved, melted, untied, untravelled, loosened, cleared off, explained, ended.

*Tōke-ai-,ru-atta*, *i. v.* To be reconciled to each other, or restored again to friendship, to be mutually free from restraint or backwardness.

*Tōkei*, *n.* A watch, clock.

*Tō-kei*, *n.* Cock-fighting.

*Tōkei-bana*, *n.* The Passion flower.

*Tō-ken*, *n.* A foreign dog, large dog.

*Tō-keitsu*, (*chi wo haku*). Vomiting or spitting of blood, Hemoptisis.

*Toki*, *n.* Hour, time, season; any period of time; the times; a favorable time or opportunity; occasion; the time when. *Nan doki*, what o'clock? — *ni au*, to suit the times. — *ni okureru*, behind the times. — *ni yoru*, according to the time or occasion. — *wo utusu*, to pass the time. — *wo tsukuru*, to crow, (as a cock,) to shout. — *ni jōzuru*, to improve the occasion. *Toki to shite*, sometimes. *Toki no kane*, a bell on which the hours are struck.

*Toki-,ku-,ita*, *i. v.* To melt, dissolve; to untie, unbind, loosen, disentangle, to unravel, rip open; to explain; undo; to comb, to take away, dispel, dissipate, disperse. *Toki-akasu*, to explain, to solve, expound, to make clear or intelligible, to unfold or illustrate.

*Toki*, *n.* The Ibis.

*Toki-doki*, *adv.* Sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

*Toki-mai*, *n.* The rice received by a Buddhist priest by begging.

*Tokimeki-,ku-,ita*, *i. v.* To be at the most flourishing, or prosperous period.

*Toki-mori*, *n.* One who strikes the hours on a bell.

*Tokin*, *n.* A kind of cap worn by a *Ya-mabushi*.

*Toki-naranu*, *i. v.* Out of season.

*Toki-no-ke*, *n.* The noxious influences peculiar to the season.

*Toki-no-kove*, *n.* A loud shout, as that raised by an army on making an onset.

*Tokwa-gi*, *n.* An evergreen tree.

*Tokko*, *n.* A brass mace held by Buddhist priests in praying.

*Tokkumi-,mu-,nda*, *i. v.* To seize and embrace, as wrestlers.

*Tokkuri-to*, *adv.* Attentively, carefully, well. — *miru*, to look at closely.

*Toko*, *n.* A bed, bedstead; a hot-bed; the bottom piece of a plough. *Tokodzure*, a bed-sore. *Kawa* —, the bed of a river.

*Tō-kō*, (contracted from *Tō-kaku*). This or that. — *mosu ni oyobadzu*, no use in saying anything more.

*Tōkobi-,bu-,nda*, *i. v.* To imprecate, or invoke evil upon, curse.

*Tō-kon*, *n.* Ipecacuanha.

*Tōkonatsu*, *n.* The pink.

*Tōko-noma*, *n.* That part of a Japanese room which is raised a few inches above the floor.

*Tōkoro*, *n.* A place; answers to the relative pronoun, that which, the thing which, time when, just as; in writing, at the end of a sentence, indicates that what is said was done or finished. *Sumau* —, the place where one lives. *Kanete mita* — *no mono to chigai*, different from the thing I saw before.

*Tōkoro*, *n.* The name of a bulbous root.

*Tōkoro-barai*, *n.* Banishment, or expulsion from a place as a punishment.

*Tōkoro-dokoro*, *n.* Various places, here and there.

*Tōkoro-gaki*, *n.* The written directions of a place, as the name of the place, street, etc., a directory.
TOKORO-GARA, n. The kind or character of a place.
TOKORO-GAVE, n. A change of place, removal from one place to another.
TOKORO-SEKI-ki-ku, a. Filling up, encumbering or blocking up a place. Tokoro-seki hodo aru.
TOKOROTEN, n. A kind of jelly made of sea-weed.
TOKOSHINAYE-ni, adv. Always, constantly, perpetually, eternally. — yaki-yamadzu, will never cease to burn.
TOKO-YAMI, n. Perpetual darkness.
TOKO-YO, n. Perpetual and unchanging ages; eternal ages.
TOKU, n. Virtue, moral excellence, good, influence, power.
TOKU, n. Profit, gain, or pecuniary advantage.
TOKU-BIKON, n. A cloth worn about the loins.
TOKU-BUN, n. Profit, advantage, the part or share which one has gained.
TOKU-I, (kokoro ye,) n. A customer; that which one is well acquainted with or understands.
TOKURI, n. A bottle, phial, jug, decanter.
TOKUSA, n. Equisetum, or scouring rush.
TOKUSEI, n. Profit on the sale of goods.
TOKU-SHIN, n. Assent, consent, to agree, concede, or yield.
TOKU-SHITSU, n. Profit and loss.
TOKU-SHO, (hon wo yonu.) — suru, to read books. — jin, a learned man.
TOKU-TO, adv. Attentively, carefully, minutely, well. — miru.
TOKU-TOKU, adv. Quickly.
To-KUWAI, n. A large city.
To-KUWAN-SHIN, n. A trocar.
TOKU-YO, Good, serviceable, useful, profitable, advantageous.
TOMA, n. A mat used for covering the cargo in junks, or for roofing.
TOMARI-ru, -ita, i. v. To stop, to cease from motion or action; to leave off, to discontinue; to light, as a bird; to roost; to be detained. Me ni tomatta mono, anything which has particularly attracted one's notice.
TOMARI, n. A stop, cessation, stoppage, a stopping place.
TOMARI-GI, n. The pole on which fowls roost, a perch.
TOMARU, n. A large kind of fowl.
TOMASHI-su, -ta, i. v. To enrich, to make wealthy.
Tō-nawashi-ni, adv. Indirectly, in a roundabout way.
TOMA-YA, n. A small hut thatched with toma.

TOMBI-KAPPA, n. A kind of overcoat with a long cape, a cloak.
TOMBO, n. A dragon-fly.
TOMBOGAYE, n. A somersault.
TOME-ru, -ta, i. v. To stop, cause to cease, to put an end to any motion, arrest, hinder, to hold, to check, to detain, to harbor. Chi wo —, to stop the flow of blood. Me wo tomete, to look fixedly at.
TOME-BA, n. A region of country in which hunting is prohibited; a game-preserve.
TOME-BARI, n. A pin.
TOME-DO, n. A stop, end, cessation, a stopping-place.
TOK-MEGANE, n. A spy-glass, telescope.
TOMERI-ru, i. v. To be rich, wealthy, opulent.
TOME-YAMA, n. Hills or forests reserved as the hunting-ground of a noble.
TOMI-nu, -uda, i. v. To be rich, opulent, wealthy, prosperous.
TOMI, n. Riches, wealth, opulence, prosperity; a kind of lottery.
TÖ-MI, n. A scout, a look-out.
TÖ-MI, n. A windmill for cleaning grain.
TOMI-KÔMI. Looking here and there. — shite susumaru, looking here and there hesitating to go forward.
TOMI-NI, adv. Quickly, hastily, suddenly.
TOMMA, a. Stupid, silly, dull, foolish. — na yatsu, a blockhead, an ass.
TOMO, n. A friend, companion.
TOMO, n. The stern of a boat, or ship. Tomo-dzuna, a rope or hawser from the stern of a ship.
TOMO, n. An attendant, servant. — wo suru, to go along with.
TOMO, n. A leather shield worn around the wrist by archers.
TOMO, conj. Though, even if, whether, even. Suru tomo shina tomo kokoro makase, do it or not just as you please.
TOMO-ARE, (a contraction of To-mo-ka-ku-mo, and are the imper. of ari.) Let it be as it may; however it is, so be it. Sore wa tomo-are, let that be as it is.
TOMO-BITO, n. Attendants, followers, servants.
TOMO-DACHI, n. A friend, companion.
TOMO-DOMO NI, adv. Together, altogether, in company.
TOMO-GARA, n. A collective noun designating the whole class of persons to which it is joined; a plural word. Kodomo onago no —, children and women.

TOMO-MAWARI, n. The attendants around a person of rank.

TOMONAI, -au, -atta, i. v. To accompany, to go along with, to attend, to lead, conduct.

TOMO-NI, adv. Together, in company with, along with; both.

TOMOROKOSHI, n. Maize, or Indian corn.

TOMOSHII, -su, -ta, t. v. To light, spoken only of a light, lamp, or candle; see Toboshi. Andon wo —, to light a lamp. Tomoshi-abura, lamp-oil.

TOMOSHI, n. A light.

TOMOSHII, -ki, -ku, see Toboshii.

TOMURAI, -au, -atta. The same as Toburai.

TOMURAI, n. A funeral.

TOMURAMIKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To coil up as a snake.

TOMUSHI, n. A moth.

TO-MUSHIRO, n. A mat made of ratan.

Tō-NAN, n. Calamity or loss from robbers. — ni au.

TONARERU, a. Neighboring, adjoining. — iye, a neighboring house.

TONARI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To adjoin, to be contiguous to, to lie or be next to.

TONARI, n. Neighboring, adjoining; a neighbor.

TōNASU, n. A squash.

TONAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To say, to recite; to call or name. Nembutsu wo —, to recite prayers.

TONCHIKI, n. A stupid fellow, a dunce, dolt, ass.

TŌNDA, pret. of Tobi. Has flown; this word is much used in the Yedo coll. as a superlative. — koto ga dekita, or — me ni atta, have met with a shocking affair.

Tō-NIN, n. A peach kernel.

TO-NIU, (chichi wo haku). Throwing up milk, as infants.

TON-JAKU. To be solicitous about, to be careful for, take an interest in, concern one’s self about; meddle. — senu, indifferent, unconcerned.

Tono, n. A seigneurial residence, or palace; a lord, seignior. Tono-sama, the lord.

Tō-NOKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To remove far from, to keep at a distance from. Kuwaji wo tōnōte miru.

TONOKO, n. The fine powder of a whetstone, used for polishing.

TON-SHI, (niwakani shinuru), n. A sudden death.

TON-TO, adv. Entirely, quite, wholly, at all. — shirinase, know nothing at all about it.

TON-YOKU, n. Covetousness, avarice.

TORA, n. A tiger; one of the 12 signs. — no tsuki, the first month. — no toki, 4 o’clock A.M. — no hō, the E. N.

Tō-RAI, (itari kitaru.) — suru, to arrive, come. Mada jikoku ga tōrai senu.

TORAKASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To melt; to fascinate, enchant. Shu-shoku ga kōkoro wo —.

TORA-OTOSHI, n. A pit or trap for catching tigers; also an inclosure in which the punishment by Harakiri is performed.

TōRASE, -ru, -ta, pass. of Tasu. To be let pass through, to be admitted or allowed to enter. Tōrasenai, cannot be admitted or allowed to pass.

TORAWARE, n. A prisoner.

TORAWARE, -ru, -ta, pass. of Torayeru. To be taken, seized, or arrested.

TORAYE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To take, to seize, to catch, arrest.

TORE, -ru, -ta, pass. or pot. of Toru. To be taken, seized, plucked off. Tenki ga yokute sakanu ga tando toreru, as the weather is fine fish can be caught in abundance.

TORI, n. A bird; one of the 12 signs. — no toki, 6 o’clock P.M., or sunset. — no hō, west.

TORI, n. Manner, way, mode; kind, sort, like; numeral for a suit of clothes. Kono — ni shi nasare, do it in this way, or make it like this.

TōRI, n. A street, avenue, thoroughfare; the line, direction or course in which anything points, faces, or moves; the passing of anything through, along, or from one to another; admission, entrance, currency. Kaigan-dōri, the street next the sea. Yubi no — ni mireru fune, the ship seen in a line with my finger.

TōRI, -ru, -ita, t. v. or i. v. To pass through, to pass along; to be current, pervious.

TōRī, -ru, -ita, t. v. To take, to catch, seize; to take off, to pluck off; to receive, to get, obtain; to steal; to admit, or receive as true; to select. Yado wo —, to take lodgings at an inn. Sumbō wo —, to take the dimensions. Hiyōshi wo —, to beat time. Sumō wo —, to wrestle. Toshi wo —, to get
old. *Kuji wo—, to draw lots. *Suishō de hi wo—, to converge the sun's rays with a lens. *Kasa wo—, to take off the hat. *Kadzu wo—, to mark the number. *Toru ni taradesu, worthless, or of no account. *Kado wo—, to round off the angles. *Hike wo—, to get the worst of it. *Kigen wo—, to please, humor. *Seiji wo—, to administer the government.

**TORI-AGE-ru-ta, t. v.** To take up, take and lift up, take away, receive and hand up, to confiscate, sequester. *Nengū wo—, to take and pay in taxes, (as an inferior officer).

**TORI-AGE-BABA, n.** A midwife.

**TORI-AI, au-atta, t. v.** To take hold of each other; to mind, concern one's self about, or take notice of, to answer for. *Te wo toriatte aruku, to walk holding each others hand.

**TORI-AI, n.** Strife, quarrel, contention.

**TORI-AMI, n.** A net for catching birds.

**TORI-ATSUKAI, au-atta, t. v.** To negotiate between others, to manage, transact, to treat, direct, entertain; to handle, use; employ. *Atsuku—, to treat handsomely.

**TORI-ATSUKAI-NIN, n.** A director, manager, negotiator, controller.

**TORI-ATSUME-ru-ta, t. v.** To assemble, collect together, gather.

**TORI-AWASE, n.** A cock-fight. — *wo suru, to fight cocks.

**TORI-AWASE-ru-ta, t. v.** To take and put many things together, to mix together.

**TORI-AYEDUZU, adv.** Immediately, forthwith, at once without waiting to take or do anything.

**TORI-CHIGAYE-ru-ta, t. v.** To take anything in the place of another, to take by mistake, to confound, exchange.

**TORI-DASHI-su-ta, t. v.** To take out.

**TORIDE, n.** A fort, stockade, stronghold.

**TORI-DOKORO, n.** A place for catching hold of; used only fig. as, — *mo nai hito, a worthless person, one of no account.

**TORI-DORI, adv.** Various, diverse, sundry, different. — *ni, in various ways.

**TORI-HADA, n.** The corrugation of skin produced by cold, gooseflesh.

**TORI-HADZUSHI-su-ta, t. v.** To let anything slip from the hand, or let go accidentally, to take apart, to remove.

**TORI-HADZUSHI, n.** Anything made so as to be taken apart and put together.

**TORI-HAKARAI-au-atta, t. v.** To manage, to conduct, direct, control, to transact, to do, negotiate.

**TORI-HAKARAI, n.** Management, direction, negotiation, conduct.

**TORI-HANASHI-su-ta, t. v.** To separate, to take away, to take from.

**TORI-HARAI-au-atta, t. v.** To tear away and remove, to clear away.

**TORI-HIKI, n.** Business, trade, mercantile transactions.

**TORI-HISHIGHI-gu-ita, t. v.** To abase, humble, bring down; to crush, or destroy.

**TORI-HODAI, n.** Taking without restraint, or at pleasure.

**TORI-I, n.** A portal, or a structure of stone or wood, something like the frame of a gate, erected in front of *Sinto* temples.

**TORI-IRI, ru-ita, i. v.** To get into the good graces of any one, to curry favor with.

**TORI-KA, n.** The amount of tax assessed or levied on each lot of ground; tax, income, revenue. *Kiu-kin no hoku ni—ga nai, besides the wages there is nothing to be got from it.

**TORI-KABUTO, (udsu), n.** Aconite.

**TORI-KABUTO, n.** A kind of cap worn by dancers.

**TORI-KAGO, n.** A bird cage.

**TORI-KAJI, n.** Helm to the larboard. — *wo suru, to port the helm.

**TORI-KAKARI, ru-tta, i. v.** To commence to do, to begin.

**TORI-KAWASHI-su-ta, t. v.** To exchange reciprocally, as a treaty, or agreement.

**TORI-KAWASHI, n.** Exchange, giving and receiving reciprocally.

**TORI-KAYE, ru-ta, t. v.** To exchange one thing for another, to change, to barter, to give and take, to reciprocate.

**TORI-KAYE, n.** Exchange of one thing for another. — *ko, exchange, barter.

**TORI-KAYESHI, su-ta, t. v.** To take back, retake, recapture, to reclaim.

**TORI-KAYESHI, n.** Taking back, retaking, recapture, reclamation. — *ga tsukanu, cannot be reclaimed.

**TORI-KI, a.** Propagating trees by layers, or by binding together two branches of different trees partially cut.

**TORI-KIME, ru-ta, t. v.** To decide, settle, fix, determine. *Torit-kimari naki, undecided, unsteady, irresolute.

**TORI-KIRU-ru-tta, t. v.** To take all, to pluck off clean. *Hana wo tori-kirita, has plucked off all the flowers.

**TORI-KO, n.** A prisoner of war, a captive. — *ni suru, to take prisoner.
Tori-kome,-ru.-ta, t. v. To surround, overtake, enclose.
Tori-komi,-nu.-nda, t. v. To take up and put in, to take into.
Tori-koshi,-su.-ta, t. v. To anticipate the doing of any thing, to do before the fixed time. Tori-koshi-gurō, anxiety or trouble about the future.
Tori-kudzushi, t. v. To dismantle, to take apart, take down.
Tori-magire,-ra.-ta, t. v. To be distracted, perplexed, or occupied with much business.
Tori-maki,-ku.-ita, t. v. To surround, encompass, environ.
Tori-mawashi, n. A person’s movements, the moving of anything. — ga warui, to be awkward, clumsy.
Tori-me, n. Night blindness.
Tori-midashi,-su.-ta, t. v. To derange, confuse, disorder, jumble together, embarrass.
Tori-mochi,-tsu.-ita, t. v. To recommend; to offer, or commend to another’s notice; to advocate the cause of another. Hito ni yome wo —, to recommend a wife to another.
Tori-mochi, n. Recommendation, advocacy.
Tori-modoshi,-su.-ta, t. v. To take back, retract, reclaim, recapture.
Tori-mo-nosadzu, adv. Nothing more nor less than, just the same as, tantamount to, or only another name for.
Tori-musubi,-bu.-nda, t. v. To unite, or join together. Jōyaku wo —, to make an agreement.
Tori-nosshi,-su.-ta, t. v. To alter, change for the better, to mend.
Tori-nashi,-su.-ta, t. v. To intercede, to mediate, to plead for, to advocate the cause of another, to manage in behalf of another.
Tori-nashi, n. Mediation, intercession, advocacy; an advocate.
Tori-nawa, n. A rope used for binding criminals.
Tori-nigashi,-su.-ta, t. v. To let anything escape which one has almost had in his power.
Tori-nige, n. Stealing and running away.
Tori-nobose,-ru.-ta, i. v. To be greatly excited, or agitated by passion or emotion.
Tori-noki,-ku.-ita, i. v. To take and withdraw.
Tori-no-ko, n. A kind of thick paper.
Tori-nozaki,-ku.-ita, t. v. To take out, except leave, to remove.

Tori-odoshi, n. A scarecrow.
Tori-oj, n. Females of the yeta caste, who go from house to house on the beginning of a new year, playing on the guitar and singing for money.
Tori-oki,-ku.-ita, t. v. To take and put away; to inter, bury.
Tori-okonai,-au.-atta. To administer, conduct, perform, to do, celebrate. Mutsuri-goto wo —, to administer the government.
Tori-sabaki,-ku.-ita, t. v. To judge, to hear and determine a case, to adjudicate, to manage, transact.
Tori-sashi, n. A person who catches birds with a pole armed with bird-lime.
Tori-shimari, n. Exactness, strictness, carefulness in managing; order, discipline, control. — no yoi iye, a well ordered family. — nin, an official, one who controls and manages, a policeman.
Tori-shime,-ru.-ta, t. v. To regulate, keep in order, manage, control, reprove, scold.
Tori-tate,-ru.-ta, t. v. To collect, to promote, or advance in office. Nengu wo —, to collect taxes.
Tori-te, n. An officer who arrests offenders, a policeman.
Tori-tome,-ru.-ta, i. v. To adopt, or receive as certain, sure, undoubted, or reliable.
Tori-tome, n. Reliable, sure, certain. — mo nai koto wo ii.
Tori-tsugi,-gu.-ita, t. v. To receive anything and hand it over to another, to transmit a message; to act as go-between.
Tori-tsugi, n. An usher; middleman, an agent.
Tori-tsuki,-ku.-ita, t. v. To take, catch, or seize hold of; to bewitch or take possession of, as a fox; to charm, fascinate. Tori-tsukaru, to be bewitched.
Tori-tsuki, n. Taking hold to do anything, the commencement. — no iye, the first in a row of houses.
Tori-tsukuri,-au.-atta, t. v. To mend, repair, to smooth over, palliate, or excuse, as a fault.
Tō-ru, (tomaru). — suru, to stop, stay, or remain for an indefinite time in a place, to sojourn, to board.
Tori-wake, or Tori-wakete, adv. Particularly, especially, above all.
Tori-wake,-ru.-ta, t. v. To distribute, divide.
Tori-yaa, n. A shop where fowls or birds are sold.
Tori-yari,-ru-tta, t. v. To take and give, to receive and send.
Tori-yari, n. Give and take, receiving and sending.
Toriye, n. Worth or useful quality. — mo nai hito, a worthless person.
To-riyo, n. Chief or presiding officer, commandant, president. Gasshiko koku no dai, —, the President of the United States.
To-riyoo, n. The topmost beam of a roof; a head carpenter, foreman.
Toriyo-se, -ru-ta, t. v. To bring, fetch, import, draw.
To-ro, n. A lantern or stationary lamp.
Toro, n. A mantis.
Toroi-ki-shii, a. Dull, sluggish, slow of motion, stupid.
Toroke,-ru-ta, i. v. To dissolve, to melt, to soften, liquify; to be de-based.
Tororo, n. A kind of gruel made of Yamaimo.
Toro-toro-to, adv. In a slight or short manner. — neru, to doze, to have short naps.
To-saka, n. A cock’s comb or crest.
To-san, n. Any article for the production or manufacturing of which a place is noted; domestic manufacture, a present made on returning from a journey.
To-sei, (yo watari), n. A living, business, occupation, employment.
To-sen, (watashi-bune), n. A ferry-boat, a packet-ship. Toseba, a jetty.
Tosei-gusa, n. The grass of which matting is made.
To-sha, (haki kudashi), (med.) n. Vomiting and purging. — biyo, cholera.
Toshi-su-ta, i. v. To cause to pass through, let through, to admit. Comp. with order verbs, = through, from one side to the other, from beginning to end; or constantly, always. Michi wo akete hito wo, —, to remove obstructions from a road to let people through. Hari ni ito wo, —, to thread a needle. Toshite itamimatu, it pains constantly.
Toshi, n. A sieve.
Toshi, n. Year. Toshi-dama, a new-year’s gift. Toshi-doshi, yearly, every year. Toshi-go, bearing a child every year. Toshi-goro, age, time of life. — ni naru, to be of age. Toshi-goto-ni, every year, yearly. Toshi-kasa, age, number of years old, elder in years. Toshi-koshi, the crossing from the old to the new year; the last day the lunar year. Toshi-nami, yearly, each year, year by year. Toshi-waka, young in years, youthful. Toshi-wasure, an entertainment made at the close of the year. — wo kurasu, to live or pass one’s life.
Toshibaye, n. Age. — ga wakai hito, a person young in years.
Toshima, n. A woman from twenty to forty years of age, a woman in middle life. Chiu-doshima, a middle-aged woman.
To-shin, n. The wick of a lamp, or candle.
Toshishi, n. The name of a parasitic vine,—the Cuscuta major.
Toshi-yori, n. An old man; an elder of a street or village, who ranks next below a nanushi.
Toshibori,-ru-tta, i. v. To be old, aged.
To-shu-seki, n. Tartar emetic.
Toso, n. A kind of spiced sake.
Totan, n. Spelter, or zinc.
Totan, n. Gambling on the rice exchange, speculating; the act, or effort of doing. Uma wo yokeru — ni dobu ni hamaru.
To-tan, (doro sumi), n. Mire and charcoal, or dust and ashes;—used only to convey the idea of extreme misery. — ni kurushima.
Tote, conj. In order to, for the purpose of.
To-tei, n. Disciples, followers.
Totemo, adv. Although, even if, notwithstanding; with a neg.: by no means.
To-tou, adv. At length, at last; in the end, after all. — sumi-mashita, have finished at last.
Toto, n. A band, league, confederacy, faction, conspiracy. — suru, to band or league together.
Totou-ki-kusshi, a. Honorable, noble, precious, valuable.
Totomi,-mu-nada, t. v. To honor, venerate, to esteem, prize.
Totonoi,-o-da, t. v. To be in harmony, to accord, to be in tune; to be finished; to be complete or full, free from deficiencies; to be regulated.
Totonoye,-ru-ta, t. v. To regulate, harmonize, adjust, arrange; to own, to get, obtain, buy; to make, to prepare.
Totsuben, n. Slow of speech.
TOT

Totsugihgu-ida, t. v. To marry a wife, to be given in marriage.
Totsukawa, adv. Unexpectedly, suddenly.
Totsu-oitsu, adv. In doubt what to do, this way or that way. — anj-wadzurô, anxiously reflecting what to do.
Totsu-zen, adv. Abruptly, suddenly. — to kuru.
Totte, n. A knob, or catch to take hold of.
Tottoki, n. That which is laid up, or preserved for a time of need or future use. — no kane wo dashite tsukau.
Tô-waku, n. Doubt, perplexity, trouble, dilemma. — suru, to be in doubt and perplexity.
Towatari, n. The perineum.
Tô-wô, n. Gamboge.
Tô-ya, n. A long shot with a bow.
Toya, n. A chicken-coop.
Toya, n. Moulting of birds. — wo suru, to moult.
Toyu, n. A pipe for conducting water, conduit.
Tôyu, n. Oiled paper, a rain-coat made of oiled paper.
Tôzai, n. Punishment by hard labor. — ni sadameru, to condemn to hard labor.
Tôzai (higashi nishi). East and west; also a call used before raising the curtain of a theatre, or at the commencement of an exhibition to still the audience. — ko, a little child so young as not to be able to tell its wants.
Tôzai (haku gusuri) n. An emetic.
Tôzakari, -ru-tda, i. v. To be separated or absent, to keep at a distance from, not to be familiar with, estranged.
Tôzake, -ru-ta, t. v. To separate from, keep at a distance, keep away from.
Tôzama, n. A noble or baron who was not a vassal of the Shôgun.
Tô-zan, n. Taffachelles.
Tôzashi, -su-ta, t. v. To shut, close.
Tôzen, n. Leisure and ennui.
Tôzen (shikaru beki). Proper, right, that which ought to be; natural, or according to the stated course of things, of course.
Tô-zoku, n. A robber, thief.
Tô, n. A numeral used in counting letters, documents, etc. Tezumi ittsû, one letter. Ni tî, two letters.
Tsuba, n. The guard on the hilt of a sword.
Tsuba, or Tsubaki, n. Saliva. — wo ha-ku, to spit.
Tsubaki, n. The Camellia Japonica.

TSU

Tsukakara, n. The swallow or martin.
Tsuhame, n. The swallow.
Tsubana, n. The flower of a kind of grass.
Tsukanakashi, -ru-ta, t. v. To pick open or loose, as cotton or wool when lumpy.
Tsusaba, n. The wings of a bird.
Tsubekôbe, adv. Talking much and long; babbling, garrulous.
Tsubo, n. A land measure of six feet square, or 36 sq. feet.
Tsubo, n. A jar.
Tsuboguchi, n. The mouth pucker up or contracted, as when speaking in anger, or scolding.
Tsubomari, -ru-ta, i. v. To be pucker up, drawn together, or contracted, like the mouth of a jar.
Tsubome, -ru-ta, t. v. To pucker, draw together, or contract. Kuchi wo —, to pucker the mouth.
Tsubomi, -mu-nda, i. v. To be pucker, drawn together, contracted, to be closed or shut as a flower.
Tsubomi, n. A flower-bud.
Tsubone, n. The female apartments.
Tsuboshi, n. The mark, the right point. — ni ataru, to hit the nail.
Tsubosumire, n. The Violet.
Tsuboyanagui, n. A quiver of the shape of a long jar.
Tsubu, n. A grain; the numeral in counting grains, seeds, pills, or anything small and roundish.
Tsubure, -ru-ta, i. v. 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. Mimi ga —, to be deaf. Koye ga —, to lose the voice.
Tsubusa-ni, adv. Minutely, fully, particularly, in detail, in full.
Tsubushii, -su-ta, t. v. To break, to mash, burst, to crush, to spoil, or destroy; to fill up, as a hole; to rub off, or wear off by friction. Mimi wo —, to deafen.
Tsubute, n. A small stone, a pebble. — wo utsu, to throw stones.
Tsubu-tsubu, n. Grains, any small lumps, granulations. Kono nori wa — ga de-kita, this paste is lumpy.
Tsubusutsubu-to, adv. In a grumbling, muttering way.
Tsubuyaki, -ku-ta, i. v. To grumble, murmur, or complain or mutter to one's self.
Tsuchi, n. Earth, clay, soil, ground, mortar; the earth.
TSUCHI, n. A hammer, mallet.
TSUCHIBETA, n. The ground. — ni neru, to lie on the ground.
TSUCHI-BOTOKE, n. A clay idol.
TSUCHI-DO, n. A door made of plaster, as in fire-proof store-houses.
TSUCHI-GUMO, n. A species of spider.
TSUCHIKAI, -o, -ita, t. v. To hoe and draw the earth around the stems of grain, etc. Mugi ni —
TSUCHI-KAWADU, n. A toad.
TSUCHI-KAZE, n. A sand-storm, or wind accompanied with dust.
TSUCHI-KURE, n. A clod of earth.
TSUCHINOE AND TSUCHINOTO, n. Two of the ten signs used in numbering years, months, days, hours, etc.
TSU-DASHI, n. Exportation, loading a ship with goods for exportation.
TSU-DATSU, n. A communication to an inferior, a public notice. — suru, to communicate, inform, publish.
TSUDOI, -o, -ita, i. v. To assemble, to collect together, gather.
TSUDO-TSUDO, adv. Each time, every time.
TSUDOYE, -ru, -ita, t. v. To assemble, collect, gather.
TSUDZUKERU, -ru, -ita, t. v. To do without interruption, to do continuously, in succession, consecutively, or regularly; to lengthen or splice, to connect.
TSUDZUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To continue uninterrupted, or unbroken; to be continued in regular succession, to be connected, related.
TSUDZUMI, n. Continuation, connection, succession, joining.
TSUDZUMARI, -ru, -ita, i. v. To contract, to become smaller, to be abridged, to conclude, end, as a story.
TSUDZUMAYAKA. Economical, frugal, saving.
TSUDZUME, n. Contraction, reduction, diminution; a deficiency, or coming short in an account.
TSUDZUMERU, -ru, -ita, t. v. To diminish, reduce in length, or size; to contract, abridge, to end, conclude.
TSUDZUMI, n. A drum.
TSUDZURA, n. The name of a vine used in making baskets etc., a basket made of the same.
TSUDZURA-ORI, n. Zig-zag. — no michi, a zig-zag road.
TSUDZURE, n. Ragged clothes, rags.
TSUDZURI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To sew patches together, to patch; to compose a work of fiction, to spell words.
TSUGA, n. The larch.
TSUGAI, -au, -atta, t. v. To join one thing to another by a joint or hinge, to couple together, to copulate, (of dogs). Yumi ni ya woo —, to fix the arrow to the bow-string..
TSUGAI-ME, n. A joint, hinge. Hone no —, the joint of a bone.
TSUGANE, -ru, -ita, t. v. To bind into a bundle, as straw, sticks, etc.
TSUGE, -ru, -ita, t. v. To tell, inform, to announce, relate.
TSUGE, n. Boxwood.
TSUGE-GUCHI, n. Telling tales or informing on others.
TSUGI, -gu, -ida, 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 patch; to inherit, to succeed or follow another; to pour into, to cement together. Tsugi-awaseru, to join together, connect, splice together. Tsugi-tasu, to lengthen, to enlarge, to splice. Hone wo —, to set a broken bone. Yo wo hi ni tsuide yuku, to go constantly day and night.
TSUGI, n. Enlarging, lengthening, or repairing, by joining one thing to another; splicing; a patch.
TSUGI, n. The next, succeeding, adjoining, contiguous, adjoining; inferior. Sono — wa dare, who comes next to him?
TSUGI-BA, n. The office in a post-station where coolies and horses are changed.
TSUGI-NO, n. The branch that is ingrafted into a tree, a graft.
TSUGI-KEI, n. A grafted tree.
TSUGI-ME, n. The place where two things are joined, a joint, seam, connection, succession.
TSUGI-MONO, n. Mending, or patching garments. — wo suru.
TSUGI-NI, adv. Next in time, order, or place; adjoining to, contiguous to, adjacent to; after.
TSUGI-TSUGI-NI, adv. One after the other, in succession, consecutively.
TSUGO, (subete awaseru), n. The sum total, amount, aggregate; convenience. — ikura, what is the amount? — ga warui, inconvenient. — ga yoi, convenient. — shidai ni suru, to act according to circumstances.
TSUGOMORI, n. The last day of a month.
TSUGUMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To shut the mouth, to be silent, to stoop down.
TSUGUNAI, -au, -atta, t. v. To make good, to indemnify, to make satisfaction or
compensation, to commute, to make
amends; to atone for, answer for, to ex-
piate.
TSUGUNAI, n. Compensation, reparation, indemnification, restitution, atonement, commutation.
TSUGUNAI-KIN, n. Money paid as indem-
nity, satisfaction-money, ransom.
TSUGURO, n. A basket used by farmer’s
wives to keep their babies in while they
are working in the fields, a cradle.
TSUT, adv. Quickly, soon, promptly, sud-
denly. — dekimas, I will do it soon.
TSUT, n. A couple, or two of like things, a pair; alike, same. Itsutsu no kake-
mono, a pair of hanging-pictures. — ni suru, to pair, to match.
TSUBAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To pick up
and eat, as a bird.
TSUIDE, n. Regular order, turn; occa-
sion, convenience, opportunity. — ni yotte kuru, to come in regular order.
On — no setsu, when you have a conveni-
et time. Toru — ni yoru, to call
as one is passing.
TSUI-GASANE, n. A set of boxes, fitting
one on the other.
TSUI-HÔ, (oi-kanaatsu), n. Banishment
or expulsion from a place, as a punish-
ment for crime; exile. — suru.
TSUJI, n. A fence, or wall made of earth
or clay.
TSUJI-GAWARA, n. A brick.
TSUKA, n. An appendix, or addendum
to a book.
TSUKI-KEI, n. A post-script to a letter.
TSUKI-MATSU, n. A torch made of pine,
flambeau.
TSUJI-NI, adv. Then, therefore, upon
that.
TSUJI-NI, adv. At last, at length, finally,
after all; with a negative verb,—never.
TSUJI-SHÔ, n. Flattery. — suru, to flat-
ter.
TSUI-SHU, n. Red lacquer, carved or emb-
ossed.
TSUITACHI, n. The first day of a month.
TSUITATE, n. A screen of one leaf set in
a frame.
TSUYASHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To waste, squan-
der, to spend uselessly, to consume, ex-
pend.
TSUYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be wasted, squandered, consumed, or spent use-
lessly.
TSUYE, n. Waste, useless consumption, expenditure.
TSUYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To burst and run
out, burst out. Ike no midan ga —,
the water has burst out of the pond.
TSUI-ZEN, n. Mass said or offerings made
for the dead. — wo suru, to perform
mass.
TSUJI,-n. The place where two streets
cross, or where a street forks. Tsuji-
ban, a guard-house at a cross-street.
TSUJI-dô, a small shed (with an idol in
it) erected at a crossing, or at the fork
of a road. Tsuji-giri, killed or mur-
dered in the streets. Tsuji-uri, selling
in the streets.
TSUJI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To have communica-
tion or intercourse, to pass through
freely or without obstruction, to be cur-
rent.
TSUJI, n. Free, open, unobstructed in
passage. Daiben no — wo ikuga.
TSUJI, n. An interpreter, translator.
TSUKA, n. A prop, brace. — wo kau,
to brace.
TSUKA, n. A tomb, a mound of earth. Ichi ri tsuka, mounds along a road for
marking the miles.
TSUKA, n. The hilt of a sword; handle
of a knife. Tsuka-bukuro, the cov-
ering of a sword hilt. Tsuka-ite, the
thread used for winding round the hilt
of a sword.
TSUKA, n. A hand breadth. To —
tsurugi, a sword ten hands long.
TSUKAI, n. A message, messenger. Ka-
ni no —, a messenger of God, an an-
gel.
TSUKAI,-au,-atta, t. v. To use, handle,
manage, employ; to send as a messen-
ger. Ki wo —, to be anxious or wor-
gried. Una wo —, to drive a horse.
Tsukai-hatasu, to use up, to spend all,
consumed. Tsukai-kanasu, to make
pliant, easy, tractable or comfortable
by use; to use with ease or comfort.
TSUKAI-KATA, n. The way of using, or
how to use anything. — wo shira-
nu, don’t know how to use it.
TSUKAI-MICHI, n. The way or manner of
using.
TSUKAI-MONO, n. A present.
TSUKAI-NIKUI,-ki,-ku, a. Difficult or dis-
agreeable to use or employ; unhandy.
TSUKAI-SUGI, n. Using or spending to
excess, wastefulness, prodigality, ex-
travagance.
TSUKAI-TE, n. A user, an employer.
TSUKAI-YÔ, n. The way of using, how
to use.
TSUKAMATSURI,-ru,-ta, t. v. To do; a
respectful word used to superiors or
honorable persons; the same as, Suru.
TSUKAME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To grasp, lay
hold of, to seize, to catch, to arrest,
capture.
TSUKAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To grasp, to
lay hold of, to seize, to catch, to clutch. 

*Tsukami-au,* to grasp, or seize hold of each other. *Tsukami-dasu,* to seize hold of and put out, or take out. *Tsukami-kakaru,* about to lay hold, or seize. *Tsukami-korosu,* to squeeze, or choke to death, with the hand. *Tsukami-kowasu,* to break by squeezing in the hand, to crush with the hand. *Tsukami-kudaku,* to crush with the hand.

**Tsukami, n.** A handful. *Kome hito* — , a handful of rice.

**Tsukami-dori, n.** Seizing or clutching all one can get, snatching.

**Tsukare-ru-ta, i. v.** To be tired, fatigued, wearied, faint, exhausted, worn out, enfeebled, consumed.

**Tsukare-ru-ta, pass. or pot. of Tsuki.** To be stabbed.

**Tsukare, n.** Fatigue, weariness, exhaustion.

**Tsukari-ru-tta, i. v.** To be soaked, steeped, macerated.

**Tsukasa, n.** Ruler, superintendent, director.

**Tsukasadori-ru-tta, i. v.** To govern, direct, rule, superintendent.

**Tsuka-tsuka, adv.** Suddenly, abruptly.

**Tsukawashi-su-ta, i. v.** To send, to give, to pay.

**Tsukay-e-ru-ta, i. v.** To serve, to wait upon, minister to, to perform official duties, to obey. *Te wo* — , to place the hands in a polite posture.

**Tsukay-e-ru-ta, i. v.** To obstruct, block up, impede, stop, hinder, clogged.

**Tsukay-e, n.** Obstruction, impediment, stoppage, pain in the stomach.


**Tsuke-bana, n.** Artificial nose.

**Tsuke-bi, n.** A conflagration caused by an incendiary.

**Tsuke-gami, n.** False hair.

**Tsuke-gi, n.** A match, made of sticks tipped with sulphur.

**Tsuke-gusuri, n.** Medicines used by external application.

**Tsukie-iri-ru-ta, t. v.** To try to gain the favor of any one by a present, to curry favor.

**Tsuke-ishi, n.** A touchstone.

**Tsuke-kake, n.** Overcharging, charging in a day book more than the price for which anything was bought.

**Tsuke-komi-ru-nda, t. v.** To carry or convey into, to observe, to mark, take notice of.

**Tsuke-mono, n.** Anything pickled in brine.

**Tsuke-ne, n.** The root or place where one thing joins on another; a bid, or price offered for anything. *Mimi no* — , the place where the ear joins the temple.

**Tsuke-nedan, n.** A bid or price offered for goods.

**Tsuketari, n.** Anything added as a note, or addendum.

**Tsuke-todoke, n.** A fee, a payment of money, a bribe.

**Tsuke-yaki-ba, n.** An edge put on a sword by roasting, so as to resemble a good edge.

**Tsuki, n.** The moon, month.

**Tsuki, n.** The name of a tree, same as *Keyaki.*

**Tsuki, 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.

**Tsuki-ku-ita, i. v.** To stick, cleave or adhere to; to be fixed, fastened, or attached to; to arrive; to follow, join or side with; to belong to; to appertain to; to pertain, or relate to; to bewitch, spell, as a fox; to infect, or catch, as disease; for the sake of, on account of. *Shōne ga* — , to come to one's senses. *Uyeki ga* — , the shrub has taken root. *Za ni* — , to take a seat. *Migi ni tsuite,* on account of the foregoing reasons. *Katte ni tsuki tentaku suru,* to move one's residence for the sake of convenience. *Kono sekitan wo ha ga tsukamu,* this coal will not burn.

**Tsuki-ku-ita, t. v.** To thrust, or strike with anything pointed; to stab;
to pound as with a pestle. *Iki wo* —, to make a forcible expiration.

Tsuki-*ku-ita*, t. v. To build with stones, or earth. *Shiro wo* —, to build a castle.

Tsuki-*ru-ta*, i. v. To be used up, to be exhausted, consumed, spent, finished, ended, to give out. *Chikara ga* —, strength is exhausted.

Tsuki-*ai*, n. To associate, keep company, to have intercourse or communion.

Tsuki-*akari*, n. Moonlight.

Tsuki-*ato*, *ru*, *ita*, t. v. To strike against, to collide, run against.

Tsuki-*ban*, n. Monthly duty as guard or watchman.

Tsuki-*barai*, n. Monthly payments, paying by the month.

Tsuki-*dashi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To drive or push out.


Tsuki-*dzuki*, adv. Monthly, each month, every month.

Tsuki-*dzuyu*, n. The last ten days of a month.

Tsuki-*fu*, n. Monthly instalments, or payments of a debt.

Tsuki-*fuse*, *ru*, *ta*, t. v. To stab or thrust and cause to fall with the face downwards.

Tsuki-*gake*, n. Monthly dues, or payments of money.

Tsuki-*gane*, n. A large bell rung by thrusting a stick of wood against it.

Tsuki-*hanashi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust away, push asunder.

Tsuki-*hate*, *ru*, *ta*, i. v. To be exhausted, used up, finished.

Tsuki-*ire*, *ru*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust in, to push or pound in with anything pointed.

Tsuki-*ji*, n. Land made by filling in, as a swamp; reclaimed land.

Tsuki-*kage*, n. The shadow of anything made by moonlight.

Tsuki-*kayıshi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust back, to stab back or in return.

Tsuki-*komu*, *mu*, *nda*, t. v. To thrust into.

Tsuki-*koroshi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To kill by stabbing, or thrusting with the point of anything.

Tsuki-*kudaki*, *ku*, *ita*, t. v. To break and pulverize by pounding in a mortar, or with the point of anything.

Tsuki-*kudzushi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To throw down anything piled up, by thrusting, battering, or pushing.

Tsuki-*matage*, n. Straddling or stretching across from one month to another, as an unfinished work. *Torii shite* — *ni naru*.

Tsuki-*matōi*, *do*, *ōta*, t. v. To cleave to, adhere to and follow.

Tsuki-*mawari*, n. Month about, alternate months.

Tsuki-*modoshi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust back, to stab back.

Tsuki-*mono*, n. Anything which is attached to, or is an indispensable part or accompaniment of another, as an oar to the boat, a cork to bottle.

Tsuki-*nami*, n. Each month, monthly, month by month.

Tsuki-*no-mono*, n. The menses.

Tsuki-*nuki*, *ku*, *ita*, t. v. To thrust through, stick through.

Tsuki-*sashi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To stick, or thrust into.

Tsuki-*soi*, *do*, *ōta*, t. v. To cleave to, be joined to, as a wife to her husband.

Tsuki-*soi*, n. An escort, a guard.

Tsuki-*taoshi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust over anything standing, to stab and cause to fall.

Tsuki-*tōme*, *ru*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust into until it stops; to examine to the bottom of a thing; to ascertain, or investigate thoroughly.

Tsuki-*tōshi*, *su*, *ta*, t. v. To thrust through.

Tsuki-*ya*, n. A person who cleans rice by pounding it in a mortar.

Tsuki-*yaburi*, *ru*, *ita*, t. v. To break or tear by thrusting.

Tsuki-*yaku*, t. v. Monthly courses, menses.

Tsuki-*yama*, n. An artificial mountain, or hillock; rock-work.

Tsuki-*yatōi*, n. Hired by the month.

Tsuki-*yo*, n. A moonlight night.

Tsukki-ai*, *au*, *ita*, t. v. To prop up, or hold up so as to prevent from falling; to fall out inopportune, to come at an unlucky time.

Tsukki-ai*, n. A prop.

Tsukki-*bai*, *au*, *atta*, 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.

Tsukki-*bō*, n. A weapon in the shape of a cross, armed with sharp teeth, kept standing in a frame before guardhouses.

Tsukki-*dzuku*, adv. Attentively, carefully, thoroughly. — to *kangayeru*, to consider thoroughly.

Tsukki-*ane*, *ru*, *ta*, t. v. To press toge-
ther or knead in the hands as a lump of clay, a dumpling, etc.

**Tsuchunen**, adv. Sitting idly and lazily.
- *to shite hi wo kurasu.*

**Tsuchure**, *-ru,-ta*, i. v. To be made, produced, grown, wrought. *Dare no tsuchureru mono naru ka.*

**Tsuchuri**, *-ru,-tta*, t. v. To make; to form, fashion; to produce, cultivate; compose; to build. *Katachi wo* —, to adorn one's person. *Tsumi wo* —, to commit a crime. *Toki wo* —, to crow as a cock.

**Tsuchi**, n. Production, crop.

**Tsuchi-Awase**, *-ru,-ta*, t. v. To make so as to fit. *Toki wo* —, to shout in answer to the shout of the opposite party.

**Tsuchiri-bana**, n. Artificial flowers.

**Tsuchi-dori**, n. Keeping all that one produces,—said of a farmer who pays no taxes.

**Tsuchi-goto**, n. A fiction, a made-up story, a myth.

**Tsuchi-goye**, n. A fictitious, counterfeit, or artificial voice.

**Tsuchi-kawa**, n. Leather.

**Tsuchi-mono**, n. Anything made, or produced; crop, production.


**Tsuchi-tsuke**, n. Made of one piece, or put on when made; not made separately and afterwards joined together.

**Tsuchi-warai**, n. A forced, or feigned laugh.

**Tsuchi-yamai**, n. A feigned sickness.

**Tsuchi-ō**, *-ō,-ōta*, t. v. To repair, to mend; to remedy, to adjust, or put in order, to put right, set right.

**Tsuchiroi**, n. Repair, mending, remedy.

**Tsuchisshu**, *-su,-ta*, t. v. To use up, to exhaust, consume, to do to the utmost, to spend the whole, to finish, end. *Koko wo tsukushite oya ni tsukayernu,* to serve one's parent with the whole heart.

**Tsu-kutsu**, n. A bribe, fee or gift secretly made in order to gain the good will of another; secret collusion to defraud.

**Tsuchyue**, n. A writing-table, desk.

**Tsuma**, n. A wife.

**Tsumabiraka**, a. Plain, evident, not doubtful or ambiguous, clear. *Imera tsumabiraka naradzu,* not fully known.

**Tsumadachi**, *-tsu,-tta*, t. v. To stand on tiptoe.

**Tsumadori**, *-ru,-tta*, t. v. To hold up the skirts of the dress.

**Tsumadzuki**, *-ku,-ita*, t. v. To strike the foot against anything in walking, to stumble.

**Tsumagi**, n. Brush-wood, branches collected for fire-wood.

**Tsumaguri**, *-ru,-tta*, t. v. To roll between the thumb and finger, turn with the nail.

**Tsumahaji**, n. A fillip, or snapping with the finger and thumb.

**Tsumahirushi**, n. A mark made with the nail.

**Tsumami**, *-mu,-nda*, t. v. To take between the ends of the fingers, to take a pinch. *Tsumande mōru,* to say briefly or in a few words. *Tsumumi-banashi,* a concise account.

**Tsumami**, n. A pinch of anything; a knob, as of a drawer.

**Tsuma-ori-gasa**, n. A hat with the rim bent.

**Tsumaranu**, *neg.* of *Tsumaru.* Not clogged, or filled up: in vul. coll. stupid, useless, foolish, absurd. — *koto wo in na,* don't say anything so absurd. — *yatsu da,* a stupid, useless fellow.

**Tsumari**, *-ru,-ta*, t. v. To be stepped up, obstructed, clogged, stuffed up, filled up, choked. *Ki ni* —, convinced by reason.

**Tsumari**, *-ru,-tta*, t. v. To become short, or less in size, to shrink.

**Tsumari**, n. A corner, a place beyond which there is no passing, a closure, stoppage.

**Tsumari**, adv. After all, in the end, at last.


**Tsumashi**, *-ki,-ku,-shi*, a. Economical, frugal or sparing in expenses.


**Tsume**, n. The nail of the finger or toe; a hoof, claw, talon.

**Tsume**, *-ru,-ta*, t. v. To pinch; to straiten; distress.

**Tsume**, *-ru-rta*, t. 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 tight, to make close; to serve, to perform official duty; to do constantly, or without ceasing; to checkmate. *Tsume-au,* to press each other closely or violently, as in fighting or in argument.

**Tsume-komu,** to stuff, press, or pack into, to crowd in. *Tsume-yoru,* to approach close to, close with.

**Tsume**, n. Anything used for filling, stuffing, or packing; a block, or wedge, or material used to prevent anything
from moving, or shaking; a day's march or journey.

**Tsumeban, n.** A mark made by the nail to a document, as a seal.

**Tsumesho, n.** The place of service, or duty.

**Tsumetakiguhi, a.** Cold, chilly, — spoken only of things. — *midzu*, cold water.

**Tsumetasas, n.** Coldness, chilliness.

**Tsumi, n.** Crime, trespass, guilt; sin: also the punishment of crime.

**Tsumi, -mu, -nda, t. v.** To pile, heap up; to pack; to accumulate, increase, amass; to deposit. *Tsumi-ageru*, to pile up, heap up. *Tsumi-kasaneru*, to pile up one on another. *Tsumi-kayesu*, to ship to, load and send back. *Tsumikomo*, to pile up anything inside of something else, as cargo in a ship. *Tsumi-oku*, to pile away, hoard up, to deposit, lay up.

**Tsumi, -mu, -nda, t. v.** To pinch off with the nail, or scissors; nip off, pluck off.

**Tsumi, n.** A kind of mulberry-tree.

**Tsumibito, n.** A criminal, a trangressor, sinner.

**Tsumihoroboshi, n.** Anything done to blot out sin, penance.

**Tsumikiri, -ru, -itta, t. v.** To pinch or pluck off, as a leaf.

**Tsuminai, -au, -atta, t. v.** To punish for crime.

**Tsumori, -ru, -itta, i. v.** To be piled or heaped up; to accumulate, to increase in number. *Chiri tsumotte yama to naru*.

**Tsumori, -ru, -itta, t. v.** To reckon, estimate, compute, calculate.

**Tsumori, n.** Calculation, reckoning; supposition, presumption; meaning, design, intention.

**Tsumori-gaki, n.** A written estimate.

**Tsumu, n.** The spindle of a spinning-wheel.

**Tsumugi, n.** Pongee.

**Tsumugi, -gu, -ida, t. v.** To spin. *Itow*, to spin thread, or yarn.

**Tsumuj, n.** The swirl of hair on the crown of the head.

**Tsumujikaize, n.** A whirlwind.

**Tsunari, n.** The head.

**Tsuna, a.** Liberal minded, free from prejudices, easily adapting one's self to circumstances: intelligent.

**Tsuna, n.** A rope, cable, hawser. — *wotsu*, to make a rope.

**Tsunagi, -gu, -ida, t. v.** To tie with a rope or halter, to hitch, to tether; support, or lengthen, as life.

**Tsunagi, n.** Straw, or any other fibre mixed with plaster, to make it stick together.

**Tsunami, n.** A large wave which rolls over and inundates the land.

**Tsuna-watari, n.** Walking the rope.

**Tsundzu-ni, adv.** Minutely, finely.

**Tsune, a.** Usual, common, ordinary, habitual.

**Tsune-dzune, adv.** Always, constantly, habitually, commonly.

**Tsune-naranu, a.** Unusual, strange, uncommon, not habitual, not constant or enduring.

**Tsune-ni, adv.** Always, constantly, commonly, ordinarily.

**Tsunii-yokuwanke, n.** A bougie for the urethra.

**Tsuno, n.** A horn.

**Tsuno-gani, n.** The two locks of hair left after shaving a child's head.

**Tsunori, -ru, -itta, t. v.** To raise, collect, gather; to increase, or grow more severe, or violent. *Kin wot*, to collect money. *Kaze ga*, the wind, increase in severity. *It-tsurnoru*, to become more violent or obstinate in talking.

**Tsunzaki, -ku-ita, t. v.** To break or rend off; to rend, rive, tear apart. *Den wa kumo wo tsunzakite hikari wohossu*.

**Tsunito, adv.** Not noticing, recognizing or speaking to another.

**Tsupper, -ru, -itta, t. v.** To prop up, to hold up anything about to fall.

**Tsupper, n.** A prop.


**Tsura, n.** A row, rank, file, series. *Gan hite*, a row of wild geese.

**Tsurai, -ki, -shi, a.** Cruel, hard, unfeeling; painful, disagreeable, offensive, injurious.

**Tsura-ken, n.** A kind of sport in which the players make grimaces, and the person who first laughs pays a forfeit.

**Tsuranari, -ru, -itta, i. v.** To be arranged in a row, file, or rank; to be connected, continued. *Gan ga tsuranatte toby*.

**Tsurane, -ru, -ita, t. v.** To arrange in a row, rank, or file; to place in order.

**Tsukanuki, -ku, -ita, t. v.** To run or pierce through; to string together; to go through in rapid succession. *Itoni tama wo*, to string beads.
TSURI-BARI, n. A fish-hook, also any hook attached to a line.

TSURI-BASHI, n. A suspension bridge.


TSURI-DAI, n. A box, or frame used by coolies suspended from a pole.

TSURI-DASHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To draw out with a hook and line, to lure out, draw or entice out of the house, to decoy.

TSURI-DÔKO, n. A hanging lantern.

TSURI-GANE, n. A large hanging bell.

TSURI-HASHIGO, n. A rope ladder.

TSURI-ITO, n. A fishing-line.

TSÛ-RIKI, n. Supernatural power, as of becoming invisible, of seeing, hearing, and knowing all things.

TSURI-KOMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To allure, entice, or draw into.

TSURI-SAGE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To hang, or suspend so as to swing; to dangle.

TSURI-SEN, n. The change received after paying more than the price of the article.

TSURI-TE, n. A cord, or rope by which anything is suspended.

TSURI-YOSE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To allure, entice, attract, to draw near or close to.

TSURI-ZAO, n. A fishing-rod.

TSÛ-RO, n. An open road, a thoroughfare, communication. — wo tatsu, to cut off communication.

TSURU, n. A crane, stork.

TSURU, n. A vine. Budô no —, a grape-vine.

TSURU, n. A bow-string. — wo kakuru, to fix the string to the bow. Nabe no —, the bowlike handle of a pot. Masu no —, the diagonal iron bar across the top of a grain measure.

TSURU-BASHI, n. An iron pick.

TSURUBE, n. A well-bucket.

TSURIGI, n. A long double-edged sword used in ancient times.

TSURUMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To copulate, to cover, or tread, as animals or fowls.

TSURUSHI, -su, -ta, t. v. To let hang by a rope, to suspend, hang.

TSURU-TSURU, adv. In a gliding manner, glibly, smoothly. — to suberu, to slide glibly.

TSU-Shin, n. Communication, correspondence, tidings, word. — suru, to correspond, communicate.

TSU-Shô, (soku miyo), n. The name by which one is generally known.

TSU-TA, n. Ivy, Cissus Thunbergii.

TSUTA, n.: Plaster or mud mixed with straw for plastering.

TSUTAI, -au, -atta, t. v. To walk or go along, to pass along, to transmit, hand
down.  Kumoga ito wo —, the spider climbs its thread.

Tsutanai,-ki,-ku, a. Ignorant, unacquainted; unskilful, unhandy, inexpert; awkward, clumsy; rude, rough, or badly done.  Saiku wa —, the work is clumsily done.

Tsutawari,-ru,-tta, 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.

Tsutaye,-ru,-ta, t. v. To transmit or pass along from one to another, hand down by tradition.  Shison ni mono wo —, to transmit anything to posterity.  Tsutaye-kiku, to hear by tradition, to hear through others.

Tsutaye, n. Tradition, transmission, handing from one to another.

Tsute, n. An introducer, go-between, or mediator between two parties who are strangers to each other.

Tsuto, n. Early in the morning.  — ni okiru, to rise early.

Tsuto, n. A wrapper of straw such as that in which eggs are carried.  Tsuto, a present brought from another place.

Tsuto-ko, adv. In a sudden, or quick manner, hastily, abruptly.  — tatte deru, got up hastily and went out.

Tsutomari,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be served, attended to; done, discharged, as service, or official duty.

Tsutomoi,-ru,-ta, t. v. To serve, attend, wait on; to perform official duty; to do, as a servant, or official; to do diligently.  Yaku wo —, to attend to one's official business.

Tsutomoe, n. Service, office, ministry; the labor or duty which one owes to a master, or lord.


Tsutsu.  A suffix to verbs, = while.  Ame ga furiru tsutsu hi ga teru, while it was raining the sun shone.

Tsutsuganai,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Well, free from sickness; safe, free from harm, or accident.  Tsutsuganaku o kurashi nasare ka, are you in good health?

Tsutsu-guchi, n. The muzzle of a gun.

Tsutsuji, n. Azalea, Rododendron indicum.

Tsutsuki,-ku,-ita. To punch, stick, or thrust at repeatedly, to pick, peck.  Bō de nedzumi no ana wo —, to punch into a rat hole with a stick.

Tsutsu-mashi,-ki,-ku, a. That which one wishes to conceal or cover up, causing shame.  Tsutsu-mashiku onō, to feel ashamed.

Tsutsumi,-nu,-nda, i. v. To wrap up, to cover, to conceal, to hide, envelope.  Haji wo —, to conceal a shame.  Hon wo —, to cover a book.

Tsutsumi, n. A covering, wrapper, a packet, package, or bundle.

Tsutsu-mi. A bank or dike to prevent an overflow of water.

Tsutsushimi,-mu,-nda, t. v. To keep a watch over one's self, to be circumspect, cautious, careful; reverential, respectful; to confine one's self to the house, as a punishment.  Tsutsushinde moshieraguru, respectfully to say (to a superior).

Tsutsushimi, n. Care, watchfulness, or circumspection over self, self restraint; confinement to one's house for some offence.

Tsuttachi,-tsu,-tta, i. v. To rise up suddenly.

Tsutto, adv. In the manner of anything passing along quickly.  — deru, to slip out.

Tsuwabuki, n. The Lingularia Kampferi.

Tsuwamono, n. A common soldier.

Tsuwari, n. The bodily disorders caused by pregnancy.  — yami, the indisposition attending quickening.

Tsū-ya, n. Passing the whole night, — kiyō wo yonde, to spend the whole night in reciting prayers.

Tsuya, n. Gloss, shine, lustre, polish.

Tsuyu, n. A cane.  — wo tsuku, to carry a cane.

Tsū-yō, n. Current, in common or general use.  — kin, current coin.

Tsuyokī,-ku,-shi, a. Strong, powerful, violent, mighty, severe, firm, intense, vehement.  Tsuyoku naru, to become strong or powerful.

Tsuyome,-ru,-ta, t. v. To make strong, to strengthen, encourage, invigorate.  Kokoro wo —, to encourage, or animate.

Tsuvomi, n. Strength, support, a stay.

Tsuvori,-ru,-tta, i. v. To grow stronger, severe, or more violent.  Zen ga tsuvoreba aku ga yowaru.

Tsuyo, n. The degree of power, might, violence.

Tsuyu, n. The rainy season, commencing about the first of June.
U, n. A cormorant. — wo tsukau, to fish with a cormorant.

U, n. (The first syllable of usagi, a hare). One of the twelve signs. — no toki, 6 o'clock A.M. — no hō, the east.

U, ru, t. v. To get, obtain.

Uba, n. A wet-nurse: an old woman.

Ubai-au,ru-tta, t. v. To take by force or violence; to seize, to rob, steal.

Ubai, n. A kind of dried plum, used as a medicine.

Ube. Right, proper, that which ought or should be.

Ubenaï, au, ru-tta, t. v. To assert, consent, acquiesce. Ubenawadzu, neg. would not consent.

Ubu, a. Natural state, simple, unwrought, unadorned. — na ishi, a stone unpolished. — na musume, an unsophisticated young lady. — no mama, natural state. Ubu-gore, the first cry of an infant just born. Ubu-ke, the hair of a newly born infant. Ubu-ki, the first clothes worn by an infant. Ubu-ya, a lying-in chamber. Ubu-ya, the warm water in which an infant is first washed.

U-bune, n. A boat used in fishing with a cormorant.

Ubusuna, n. The tutelary god of a place.

Uchi, n. Inside, within, whilst, among, in, into; a house. Omaye no — wa doko, where do you live? Ni san nichi no — ni yukimashō, I shall go within two or three days. Kurén — ni kayeru, come back before sunset.

Uchi-tsui-tta, t. v. To strike, knock, beat, smite, shoot; to forge, or make by beating; to kill; to attack; to cut off; to hammer, to throw. Toki wo — , to strike the hour. Katakí wo — , to kill an enemy. Go wo — , to play checkers. Bakuchi wo — , to gamble. Momen wo — , to mull cloth. Midsu wo — , to sprinkle water. Himo wo — , to make braid. Ami wo — , a cast a net.

Uchi-aguru, ru, ta, t. v. To strike up, beat up against.

Uchi-aite, au, ru, tta, t. v. To strike, beat, smite, kill, or shoot each other.

Uchi-ake, ru, ta, t. v. To tell something concealed, to reveal, confess.

Uchi-ba, n. The inside edge; moderation, a proper medium, temperance, abstemiousness. Nani goto mo — ni su ru ga yoi.

Uchi-ban, n. A block on which anything is beaten, or for ringing coin.

Uchi-dashi, su, ta, t. v. To begin to shoot, or play draughts; to raise by beating, as letters or figures.

Uchi-dzume, n. Scant or close measurement.

Uchi-fuse, ru, ta, t. v. To knock down with the face to the ground.

Uchi-giri, n. A punch.

Uchi-harai, au, ru, tta, t. v. To clear away by beating, or shooting; to beat off or away, as dust, an enemy, etc.

Uchi-himo, n. Braid, silk cord.

Uchi-hiramé, ru, ta, t. v. To beat flat, to flatten by beating.

Uchi-ini, ru, tta, t. v. To beat off, to return a blow.


Uchi-kata, n. Wife.

Uchi-katame, ru, ta, t. v. To harden by beating.

Uchi-kayeshi, su, ta, t. v. To strike back, return a blow.

Uchi-kayeshite, adv. On the contrary, the reverse of that.

Uchi-ki, n. Retiring, diffident, modest, bashful, timorous. — na onna, a modest woman.

Uchi-kiizu, n. A wound made by a blow, contused wound.

Uchi-kiri, ru, tta, t. v. To strike and cut, as with a sword, axe.
UCHI-komi-,mu-nda, t. v. To throw or shoot into.
UCHI-koroshi,-su-ta, t. v. To kill by striking, beating, or shooting.
UCHI-kowashi,-su-ta, t. v. To break by striking; to break down, as a building; to demolish.
UCHI-kudaki,-ku-ita, t. v. To smash or crush by beating.
UCHI-kurubushi, n. The internal ankle-bone.
UCHI-maku, n. Private, secret. — ni shite kudasare, please let this be private, or between ourselves. Kono koto wa — no hanashi ni shimasō, I will keep this matter private.
UCHI-mi, n. A bruise, contusion.
UCHI-mono, n. Anything made on an anvil, or by forging.
UCHI-narashi,-su-ta, t. v. To sound by striking or beating. Shita wo —, to to smack the lips, to click with the tongue.
UCHI-niwa, n. A small court-yard or area enclosed by a house.
UCHI-nori, n. Inside-measurement or dimensions.
UCHI-shiki, n. A spread for a table or stand.
UCHI-taoshi,-su-ta, t. v. To beat or knock down anything standing.
UCHI-toke,-ru-ta, i. v. To be free from doubt or suspicion, to be familiar and free in manner; to settle, as a dispute; to feel at ease or free from restraint.
UCHI-tome,-ru-ta, t. v. To shoot and give a quietens to.
UCHI-uchi, Private, or that which concerns one's family only.
UCHI-umi, n. An inland sea.
U-CHIU, n. All under the canopy, the world, universe.
UCHI-wa, n. A fan, such as do not fold.
UCHI-wa, n. A family, household.
UCHI-wake,-ru-ta, t. v. To tell or declare something secret, to reveal, confess; to state particularly or minutely.
UCHI-yaburi,-ru-ita, t. v. To break or tear by a blow.
UCHÔten, n. The highest of the heavens of the Buddhists; absent-minded, or absorbed in one thing and oblivious of everything else.
UDATSU, n. Fortune, luck, chance, or prosperity. Mō — ga agaran.
UDE, n. The arm. Ude-dzuku, force or strength of arm. Ude-kubi, the wrist. Ude-makuri, rolling up the sleeve. Ude-oski, pushing each other by taking hold of the arms, as a trial of strength. Ude-date, one who boasts of, and is fond of showing his strength.
UDE,-ru-ta, To cook by boiling, to boil. Tamago wo —, to boil an egg.
UDO, n. The Aralia edulis.
UDON, n. Macaroni.
UDONGE, n. The name of a fabulous flower, said to bloom but once in a thousand years.
UDONKO, n. Wheat-flour.
UDZU, n. A whirlpool, eddy.
UDZU, n. Aconite root.
UDZUI, n. Sitting cross-legged.
UDZUKI, n. The fourth month.
UDZUKI,-ku-ita, i. v. To pain severely, to ache.
UDZUKUMARI,-ru-tta, i. v. To sit on the heels, to squat down, to crouch down.
UDZUMAKI,-ku-ita, t. v. To whirl around, to girate.
UDZUMARI,-ru-tta, i. v. Buried under, or covered with anything; filled up; to be buried. Michi ga yuki de —, the road is covered with snow.
UDZUME,-ru-ta, t. v. To bury, to cover over, as with earth, leaves, or snow: to fill up, to inter. Kiri ga tanu wo —, the fog covered the valley.
UDZUMI,-mu-nda, i. v. To be buried under, covered, filled up. Udzumi-bi, a fire covered with ashes.
UDZURA, n. A quail; the middle gallery of a theatre.
UDZUTSUKI,-ku-ita, i. v. To pain, to ache.
UGACHI,-tsu-tta, t. v. To dig, to penetrate, pierce; to pry into, to be inquisitive.
UGAI, n. Washing or rinsing the mouth, gargling.
UGIYO-TAI, n. Things having shape or body, material.
UGOKASHI,-su-ta, i. v. To move, shake, to agitate, excite, affect, disturb, arouse.
UGOKI,-ku-ita, i. v. To move, shake; to be affected, agitated, excited.
UGOMEKI,-ku-ita, i. v. To crawl, to creep as an insect.
UGOMOCHI,-tsu-ta, i. v. To crumble, disintegrate, to become loose in texture and friable.
UGOTSU, n. The name of a small singing-bird, the oriole.
UT, a. The first. — zan, a first labor, or parturition. — go, a first child. — jin, first battle. — manabi no tame ni, for the sake of those commencing to learn.
UT,-ki,-ku,a. Sad, sorrowful, miserable,
dreary, cheerless. *Uki-me ni au*, to meet with trouble or hardship.

**UKIVÔ, n.** The clove. *Shô-uîkiyô*, anise.

**UJII-ISHII-, hi-, ku, a.** Youthful, inexperienced, a novice, or tyro in appearance or manner.

**UJA, n.** A black snake.

**UJI, n.** A maggot. — *ga waku*, to breed maggots.

**UJI-GAMI, n.** The penates, or tutelary god of a house, or place.

**UJiko, n.** The persons living in a place under the protection of an *Ubusuna*; the parishioners of a Miya.

**UJI-UJI.** — *suru*, to loiter, idle, or waste time by procrastinating.

**UKABE-, ru-, ta, t. v.** To float or ride upon the water, to swim. *Namida wo—*, eyes swimming with tears.

**UKABE-, bu-, no, i. v.** To float, swim, or be supported on the water, to rise to the surface; to be buoyant, to be lively, cheerful. *Kokoro ni—*, to fancy, to imagine, or conceive in the mind.

**UKAGAI, au-, atta, t. v.** To inquire, ask after; to find out, or ascertain, descry, to spy out, to explore, to watch secretly, to peep at, look at secretly, to reconnoitre. *Miyaku wo—*, to feel the pulse. *Hima wo—*, to seek for an opportunity.

**UKAI, n.** A person who fishes with coromants.

**UKARE-, ru-, ta, i. v.** To be lively, buoyant, gay, to be in high spirits; to be fanciful, whimsical, giddy. *Ongiyoku ni ukarete odoru*.

**UKARE-BITO, n.** A wanderer, one who has no settled dwelling-place.

**UKARE-ME, n.** A prostitute, harlot, courtesan.

**UKASARE-, ru-, ta, pass. of *Ukashe*.** To cause to be floated, to be carried away, transported, fascinated; to be affected by. *Cha ni—*, to be affected by tea so as not to sleep.

**UKASHI, su-, ta, t. v.** To cause to swim, to float, to buoy up.

**UKATSUKI-, ku-, ta, i. v.** To be heedless, giddy, volatile, whimsical, fitful, capricious, fanciful, eratic.

**UKATSU-NI, adv.** Carelessly, heedlessly.

**UKA-UKE, adv.** Heedlessly, inattentively, forgetfully, vacantly, idly. — *to yo wî kurasu*, to live in an idle way.

**UK-KE-, ru-, ta, t. v.** To float, bear up, make to swim on the surface.

**UK-KE, n.** A weir, or bamboo-basket fixed in a stream for catching fish.

**UK-KE, n.** The float of a net, or fishing-line, a buoy.

**UK-KE-, ru-, ta, t. v.** To receive, to get, to hold, take; to be the subject of; to parry; to fend off, to contain, to hold. *Ame wo—*, to get wet with rain. *Kisu wo—*, to be wounded. *Shimo wo—*, to be frosted.

**UK-KE, n.** A reply, answer; the position, exposure, or situation of a place in regard to points of the compass. *Nishi-uke*, a western exposure. *Kaze-uke ni kaki wo suru*, to erect a fence to keep off the wind.

**UK-KE, n.** A bracket, for supporting a shelf, etc.

**UK-KE-Al, au-, atta, t. v.** To warrant, to guarantee, to insure, 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.

**UK-KE-Al-NIN, n.** A surety, insurer, contractor.

**UK-KE-DACHI, n.** The sword placed in guard, or to fend off, in fencing.

**UK-KE-DASHI, su-, ta, t. v.** To take out, to redeem, as anything pawned, or a prostitute before her time of service is up.

**UK-KE-GAI, au-, atta, t. v.** To assent to, receive as true, to believe, avow. *Uke-gai-gataki*, hard to believe.

**UK-KE-HIKI-, ku-, ta, t. v.** To generously come to the assistance, or assume the obligations of another; to be responsible for, undertake for.

**UK-KE-JO, n.** An indenture or written contract binding a person to service.

**UK-KE-KAYESHI, su-, ta, t. v.** To receive and give back; redeem, or get out of pawn; to parry a blow and give one in return.

**UK-KE-KOMI-, mu-, nda, i. v.** To undertake, engage, take in hand, to take the charge of.

**UK-KE-KOTAVE, n.** Answer, reply.

**UK-KE-MAVE, n.** The duties which belong to one's station, or which one has undertaken to do; obligations, responsibilities.

**UK-KE-MI, n.** Acting on the defensive, in fencing.

**UK-KE-NIN, n.** One who undertakes to perform anything for another; a surety, bail, bondsman.

**UK-KE-NIN, n.** A contract. — *shigoto*, work done by contract. — *nin*, a contractor.

**UK-KE-ORI, n.** Woven with raised figures.

**UK-KE-SHI-, mu-, kanst. of *ukeru*.** To cause to receive or get, to give.

**UK-WE-TSAMAWARI-, ru-, ita, i. v.** To hear,
UKI, n. A buoy.
UKI-BORI, n. Embossed carving.
UKI-GUSA, n. A plant that floats upon the water, duck-weed.
UKIKI, n. The sun fish; Orthogoniscus mola.
UKI-MONO, n. A lively, vivacious, gay, or cheerful person.
UKI-NA, n. A bad name, or reputation.
UKI-UKI-TO, adv. In a buoyant manner, in a gay, lively, cheerful, light-hearted manner; adrift, drifting.
UKI-YO, n. This fleeting world.
UKKARI, adv. Vacantly, listlessly, carelessly, without attention, idly. — ni-ru.
UKKE-MONO, n. A foolish or silly person, dunce, fool.
UKKI, n. Vapors, gloom, melancholy — wo karau, to dispel gloom.
UKUWATSU, a. Dull, stupid, slow, heedless.
UMA, n. A horse; one of the twelve signs. — no toki, twelve o'clock m. — no hō, the south.
UMA-GOYASHI, n. Trefoil, or clover.
UMA-GUWA, n. A rake drawn by a horse, a harrow.
UMAI, ki, ku, shi, a. Sweet, pleasant to the taste, agreeable, good, mild, savory. Umaku nai, unpleasant, not good to eat. Umaku suru, to sweeten.
UMA-JIRUSHI, n. A flag, or banner, used for distinguishing the commander of an army.
UMA-KATA, n. The person who attends and leads a pack-horse.
UMA-KEMURI, n. The dust raised by horses traveling.
UMA-NORI, n. A horse rider, a teacher of horsemanship, a horse race.
**UMI**

- **UMI-, mu-, nda, t. v.** To bear, give birth to; bring forth; to lay, as a fowl.
- **UMI-, mu-, nda, t. v.** To ripen, to soften, or come to maturity, as fruit; to suppurate.
- **UMI-, mu-, nda, i. v.** To be tired, or weary of, fatigued.
- **UMI-, mu-, nda, t. v.** To twist and join the threads of hemp together in order to lengthen, preparatory to twisting into a cord.
- **UMIBATA,** n. The sea-shore, sea-coast.
- **UMIBE,** n. The sea, ocean.
- **UMI-DASHI, su-, ta, t. v.** To bring forth, to lay, as an egg; fig. to save a little, as out of one's expenses, or in cutting out a garment.
- **UMI-DZUKI,** n. The last month of gestation.
- **UMI-DZURA,** n. The surface of the ocean.
- **UMI-HECHIMA,** n. Sponge.
- **UMI-JI,** n. A journey by sea, a voyage.
- **UMI-MATSU,** n. Coral.
- **UMI-TSUKARE, ru-, ta, i. v.** To be tired or disgusted with.
- **UMI-UMA,** n. The sea-horse, Hippocampus.
- **UMI-TSuke, ru-, ta, t. v.** To deposit eggs on anything, as silk worms on paper.
- **UMI-WATA,** n. Sponge.
- **UMI-YANAGI,** n. A species of coral.
- **UM-MAI,** n. Change of fortune, or luck; fate decreed by heaven. — ga tsukita.
- **UMMO,** n. Talc or mica used in making the figures on wall-paper.
- **UMORE, ru-, ta, i. v.** To be buried, or covered up, to be filled up.
- **UMORE-GI,** n. Fossil wood.
- **U-MU (aru nashi).** Are or are not, have or have not. Tsumi no u-mu ni kaka-waradzu mina raya ni ireru, without respect to guilt or innocence he put them all in gaol.
- **UMUGI,** n. A clam.
- **UN**, n. Fortune, luck, chance, turn, time, vicissitude.
- **UN (kumo).** A cloud. Un shō, above the clouds. Un shō bito, the kuge. Un chiu, in the clouds.
- **UNADARE, ru-, ta, i. v.** To hang the head, as in shame or trouble. Unadarete mono mo iwashu ni oru.
- **UNADZUKI, ku-, ita, i. v.** To nod the head in assent, or to beckon with a nod.
- **UNAGASHI, su-, ta, t. v.** To press, urge, to hurry; to order to make ready.
- **UNAGI,** n. An eel.
- **UNAI, su-, atta, t. v.** To cultivate, plough, farm. Ta wo —.
- **UNAIKO,** n. A little child.

**UNAJI,** n. The nape of the neck.

**UNARI, ru-, tta, i. v.** To resound in a prolonged manner, to hum, as a bell for some time after it is struck, or as a humming kite or top; to groan, to moan, to purr.

**UNASARE, ru-, ta, i. v.** To have the nightmare, to have a horrible dream.

**U-NAWA,** n. A line used in fishing with a cormorant.

**UN-CHIN,** n. The money or hire paid for carrying or transporting goods either by horse, coolie, ship, or wagon; freight, fare.

**UN-DÔ,** n. Motion, movement, exercise. — suru, to move, to take exercise.

**UNE,** n. A ridge or embankment around a field.

**UNEKUNE,** adv. Convoluted, zigzag, winding and turning in form or manner.

**UNEKURI, ru-, tta, i. v.** To twist and turn, to coil in and out, to be convoluted.

**UNERI, ru-, tta, i. v.** To be wavy, or up and down like the ridges of a ploughed field; serpentine, anfractuous, winding and turning; to move up and down, like the waves.

**UNI,** n. A kind of food made of clams.

**UNJO,** n. Duty, custom or toll paid on goods.

**UNJO-sho,** n. Custom-house.

**UNJUKITSU,** n. A kind of orange without seeds.

**UN-KI,** n. Fortune, chance, luck; vicissitude, turn.

**UN-KI,** n. Caloric, heat, warmth. — no leku wo kominwarzaru mono nashi.

**UNKO,** n. The feces.

**UN-NUN,** At the end of a sentence, = it is said, or so it is said; also used in reference to something said before to save repetition, = mentioned above, afore-mentioned, aforesaid, et cetera, and so on.

**UN-SAI,** n. A kind of thick cotton cloth, used for making the soles of stockings.

**UN-SEI,** n. Fortune, luck, the changes or turns in human life.

**UN-SÔ (hakobi okuru),** n. Transportation, or carrying of goods. — suru, to transport.

**UNU (vul. coll. for onore) pro. You; own. — ga ko, your child; one's own child. — ra, you fellows (used to contemptible persons).**

**UNUBORE, ru-, ta, i. v.** To be vain, conceited, to have a high opinion of one's self, to be egotistical.

**UNUBORE,** n. Self-love, self-esteem, conceit, vanity, egotism. — to yamai to wa nai mono wa nashi.
UNYEKI, n. A plague, pestilence, severe-epidemic disease.
UNZARI. — suru, to be annoyed, vexed or troubled, as by some unexpected interruption.
UPPEI, a. Dull, without spirit, listless, phlegmatic. Kisaki — suru, to damp the ardor.
UPPUN, n. Hatred, malice, or enmity treasured up in the heart.
URA, n. Sea-coast, or country near the coast, a village on the sea-coast.
URA, n. The topmost part of a tree.
URA, n. The inside surface, as of cloth, paper; the rear, back; the opposite, contrary of. Te no —, palm of the hand. Ashi no —, the sole of the foot. — wo aru, to speak ironically.
URA-DANA, n. A rear house.
URA-GAKI, n. An indorsement or writing on the back of a letter.
URA-GAYE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To become inside out, or turned about in an opposite direction, to become a traitor or turncoat.
URA-GAYESHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To turn inside out, to turn the bottom side up.
URA-GIRI,-ru,-taa, t. v. To have secret communications with the enemy, to betray one’s friends into the hands of the enemy.
URA-GIRI, n. One who has secret communications with the enemy, a traitor, betrayer; a turn-coat, an attack in the rear.
URA-GUCHI, n. The back door of a house.
URA-HAN, n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.
URA-HARA, n. Contrary to each other, the reverse, or opposites of each other, contrast, antithesis.
URA-IN, n. The seal affixed to an indorsement.
URA-JIRO, n. The name of the fern leaves attached to the straw rope suspended before houses on new year.
URA-KATA, n. The fortune, or future events, as told by a fortune-teller.
URAMESHI,-ki,-ku, a. Exciting displeasure, or resentment. Urameshiku omô, to feel displeased or offended.
URAN, -mu,-nda, t. v. To be displeased with, offended at; to feel spite, ill-will, enmity, dissatisfaction, or resentment; to hate.
URANI, n. Resentment, enmity, malice, malevolence, spite, ill-will.
URA-MICH, n. A back road.
URANAI,-ra,-atta, t. v. To foretell, prognosticate by divination, to divine, to augur.
URANAI, n. Divination, prognostication, augury, fortune-telling.
URARA, a. Clear, bright, serene, pleasant.
URARE,-ru,-ta, pass. or pot. of Uri. To be sold.
URASE,-ru,-ta, caust. of Uri. To cause to sell or let sell.
URA-UCHI, n. Pasting paper on the back of a picture, etc., in order to strengthen it.
URAWAKAI,-ki, a. Still young, not yet to be called old.
URAYA, a. Agreeable, pleasant (of language, manners, weather, etc).
URAYAMASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Enviable. Urayamashiku omô, to envy.
URAYAMI,-mu,-nda, t. v. To desire to be like, or in the place of anything which one admires; to envy, to be jealous of.
URE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be ripe.
URE,-ru,-taa, t. v. Sold, can be sold. Sono de wa uremasen, it cannot be sold at that price.
URE, n. The sale.
UREI, n. Distress, sorrow, grief, sadness; anxiety, trouble.
UREI,-to,-etto, i. v. To be distressed, sad, to sorrow; to be anxious, to fret about.
URE-KUCHI, n. Sale, demand.
URE-NOKORI, n. A remnant, or anything remaining after a sale.
URESHIGARI,-ru,-ta, i. v. To feel joyful, pleased, delighted, to enjoy.
URESHIGE, n. Pleased or delighted appearance.
URESHI,-ki,-ku, a. Delightful, pleasant, joyful, happy.
URI, n. A melon. Uri-batake, a melon patch.
URI,-ru,-atta, t. v. To sell. Uri-agaru, to finish selling. Uri-dasu, to sell, to commence or open the sale of anything; to come out with something over after having sold all the rest. Uri-domari, selling something belonging to another and keeping the money. Uri-harau, to clear off by selling, to sell off. Uri-hirometeru, to sell all about, to sell extensively; to spread about by selling. Uri-kiru, to sell all, so that none is left. Uri-komu, to sell into; in selling anything to fall short of the original quantity; to be used to selling anything. Uri-sabaku, to sell off.
**URI**

**URI-watasu**, sell and to deliver the goods.

**URI-kai**, n. Buying and selling, trade, traffic. — **wo suru**.

**URI-kuchi**, n. An outlet for the sale of anything, demand.

**URI-momi**, n. A dish made of cucumbers sliced and seasoned with vinegar.

**URI-mono**, n. Articles for sale, merchandise.

**URI-nushi**, n. The seller.

**URI-saki**, n. The buyer, or person to whom anything is sold.

**URI-shiro**, n. The price or money received in exchange for goods.

**URI-suye**, n. A house that is for sale.

**URITE**, n. The seller.


**URO**, n. A leak or dropping of rain through the roof. — **wo shinogu**, to stop a leak.


**URUKO**, The scales of a fish or snake.

**URON**, Admitting of doubt, doubtful, questionable, suspicious. — **na hito**, a suspicious person.

**URONUKI**, e-ku, ta, t. v. To take out anything from amongst others so as to leave an opening or space; to thin out.

**UROTAVE**, ru, ta, i. v. To be confused, bewildered, agitated, perplexed, flourried; to be giddy, thoughtless, inconstant.

**URUKO-TO-SUKI**, i-ku, ita, i. v. To be bewildered, perplexed, confused.

**URUKO-URO**, adv. In a wandering, confused, bewildered, or perplexed manner, heedlessly, carelessly, listlessly.

**URUCHI**, n. Rice.

**URUDZUKI**, n. An intercallary month.

**URUKA**, n. The name of a fish.

**URUMASE**, ru, ta, caus. of **URUMU**. To moisten, wet, dampen.

**URUMU**, mu, -nda, i. v. To become black and blue, as a bruise; or discolored, as a cicatrice.

**URUMU**, mu, -nda, i. v. To be moist, damp. **Koye** — voice to be tremulous, as in weeping.

**URUO**, n. Moisture, wetness; richness, wealth, prosperity.

**URUO**, -o, -ita, i. v. To be moist, wet; irrigated; to be rich, prosperous, wealthy.

**URUSHI**, su, ta, t. v. To moisten, to wet; irrigate; to enrich, to make wealthy.

**URUSAI**, ki, shi, a. Troublesome, an-

**URUSHI**, n. Lacquer, varnish. — **no ki**, the lacquer tree.

**URUSHI-KABURE**, n. Lacquer poison.

**URUSHI-Va**, n. A lacquerer, varnisher.

**URUWASHII**, ki, ku, n. Beautiful, elegant, graceful, lovely, good, rich.

**USA**, n. Sadness, sorrow; gloom, melancholy. — **wo harasu**, to dispel gloom.

**USAGI**, a hare.

**USAGI-AMI**, a net for catching hares.


**USAN**, n. Doubt, suspicion, distrust. — **ni ondo**, to regard with suspicion.

**USANRASHII**, ki, ku, a. Doubtful, suspicious.

**USE**, ru, ta, i. v. To come, a vulgar word used in contemptuous language.

**USE**, ru, ta, i. v. To be lost, to disappear, vanish, to die.

**USE-MONO**, n. A lost thing, a stolen article.

**USHI**, n. A cow, ox; one of the twelve horary characters. — **no toki**, two o'clock, A.M. — **no hō**, the N.N.E.

**USHI-KAI**, n. A cowherd.

**USHINAI**, au, atta, t. v. To lose. **Mi wu**, to ruin one’s self by dissipation.

**USHIO**, n. The water of the ocean.

**USHIRO**, n. The back or part opposite the front, the rear; behind.

**USHIRO-ASHI**, n. Taking a few steps backward, as in hesitation or doubt.

**USHIRO-DATE**, n. A shield, or defence for the back.

**USHIRO-DE**, n. Having the hands behind the back. — **ni shibaru**.

**USHIRO-GURAI**, ki, ku a. Conscious of guilt, doing in secret different from one’s open profession.

**USHIRO-KAGE**, n. The image of the back, the back. — **no miyēru** made mi-oku-ru, to look at a person who is going away as far as he can be seen.

**USHIRO-METAI**, ki, ku, shi, a. Secret guilt, or consciousness of guilt.

**USHIRO-MI**, (kōkei), n. A guardian, one who has the charge of an orphan or minor.

**USHIRO-MUKI**, n. Having the back towards anything.

**USHIRO-YUBI**, n. — **wo sasu**, to point the finger at any one behind his back, to ridicule, or backbite.

**USHI-TORA**, — **no kata**, the north-east quarter.

**USHI-SAKI**, n. The punishment of being drawn by oxen.
Uso, n. A lie, falsehood, untruth. — *wo tsuku,* to tell a lie.

Usobuki, -ku,-ita, i. v. To whistle with the mouth; to roar, said only of the tiger.

Usorashii,-ki,-ku, a. Having the appearance of not being true; looking as if false.

Usō-tsuiki, n. A liar.

Usō-uso, adv. Furtively, stealthily. — *mi-mawasu,* to look around shily or stealthily.

Ussan, n. Dispersing gloom, or melancholy, enlivening the spirits. — *suru.*

Usshī,-su,-ta, i. v. To oppress, make gloomy, make dull. *Ki wo ussu.*

Usshōri,-su,-ta, i. v. To be gloomy, dull, depressed in spirits, melancholy.

Usururito, adv. Thinly, not close together, scattered, not deep in color.

Usurur, i. v. To be dull, gloomy, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

Usu, n. A large wooden or stone mortar for pounding rice; also the gizzard of a fowl.

Usu, a. Thin, rare, not dense; not close, or crowded together; slight, not deep in color (used only in compound words.)

Usu-akai,-ki,-ku, a. Light red.

Usu-kari, n. A dim light.

Usuba, n. A thin-bladed knife used in the kitchen.

Usuberi, n. A mat made by lining good matting with a coarser kind, and binding the edges with cloth.

Usucha, n. Weak tea.

Usude, n. A slight wound; thin in make. — *no chawan,* a thin tea cup.

Usu-dzumi, n. Thin ink.

Usugeshō, n. Powdering the face thinly with white powder.

Usugurai,-ki,-ku, a. Slightly dark, evening twilight.

Usuguroi,-ki,-ku, a. Light black.

Usuki,-ki,-ku,shi, a. Thin, rare, not dense, not close or crowded together; light, not deep in color; slight, not profound.

Usukawa, n. A thin skin, a membrane, thin pellicle, or film.

Usunoroi,-ki,-ku, a. Stupid, silly, foolish.

Usurogi,-su, ida, i. v. To gradually become thin, rare, less dense, or lighter in color; to fade, to remit, to abate in intensity, diminish in severity.

Ususa, n. Thinness, rareness, density.

Usu-ita, ku, -ita, t. v. To pound in a mortar.

Usus, adv. Slightly, a little.

Uta, n. A song, a ballad, a poem. — *wo utau,* to sing a song.

Uta-bito, n. A poet, a ballad-maker.

Utagai,-au,-atta, t. v. To doubt, to be uncertain about, to suspect, distrust.

Utagai, n. Doubt, suspicion, distrust.

Utagaruta, n. Cards on which part of a verse is written, used in playing.

Utagawashi,-ki,-ku, a. Doubtful, uncertain, suspicious.

Uta,-au,-atta, t. v. To sing. *Niwa-tori ga,* the cock crows.

Uta, n. A song.

Utatane, n. Lying down in any place to sleep.

Ute, n. Sad, sorrowful.

Uta-yomi, n. A poet.

Utehari,-ru,-tta, t. v. To throw away, as a useless thing; to reject. *Uteharu oku,* to let alone, let be.

Ute,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be struck, smitten, affected by, overcome by; spoiled, tainted.

Utetti, n. Rainy weather.

Utena, n. The calyx of a flower; a high terrace, balcony, or gallery without a roof.

Utoh, -ki,-ku,shi, a. Unacquainted, not familiar, not intimate, distant, cold, strange.

Utoku, n. Respectable, honorable, genteel. — *ni kurashite iru.*

Utomare,-ru,-tta, pass. of Utoni. To be distant, not intimate, or familiar with.

Utomashii,-ki,-ku, a. Cold, distant, strange, no longer intimate or familiar, estranged.

Utomashi, -mu,-nda, t. v. To keep at a distance from, shun, to dislike; to be cool, distant or unfriendly; not to be intimate, or familiar with.

Utoro, a. Hollow within, not solid, excavated in the interior. *Hane no shin ga,* the feather is hollow.

Uto,-uto,-nemuri, t. v. To doze.

Uto,-utoshi, -ki,-ku, a. No longer familiar, or intimate, estranged, alienated, cool.

Utsu, n. Gloom, melancholy, low spirits, tedious. — *wo harau,* to dispel gloom.

Utsubari, n. The timbers of a roof, rafters.

Utsubo, n. A quiver.

Utsushishii, n. Lying with the face downwards, prone. — *ni taoreru,* to fall with the face downwards.

Utsudakai,-ki,-ku,shi, a. Piled up high.

Utsuki, n. The name of a flowering shrub, Deutzia scabra.
U-tsukai, n. A person who fishes with a cormorant.

Utsuke, n. A fool, ignoramus.

Utsukushii, -ki, -ku, a. Beautiful, handsome, pretty, elegant, good.

Utsukushina, -mu, -nda, i. v. To love.

Utsukushisa, n. Beauty, elegance.

Utsukake, -ru, -ita, i. v. To turn the face downwards, to turn bottom up, to turn upside-down.

Utsuuki, -ku, -ita, i. v. To look or bend the face downwards, to be turned upside-down.

Utsura, a. Empty, hollow.

Utsura-utsura, adv. In a dozing, sleepy manne. — to shite iro, to be dozing.

Utsuri, n. Anything sent back in the vessel in which a present has been received, in order to express one’s thanks.

Utsuri, -ru, -ita, i. v. To pass or move from one place or person to another; to pass or be spent, as time; to be derived, as a word; to tinge or fade, as color; to be reflected, as in a mirror; to be catching or infectious, as disease; to agree, suit, accord. Utsuri-kawaru, to change with the lapse of time, or by removals.

Utsuri, n. Fitness, con gratuity. — ga warui, unbecoming, unsuitable.

Utsuri-ga, n. The odor perceived in anything which has been in contact with a perfume.

Utsuriga-ki, n. Changeable, fickle, inconstant. — kita, a fickle person.

Utsuro, n. A hollow in a tree.

Utsuroi, -yo, -ta, i. v. To be reflected, as in a mirror; to change or fade, as a color.

Utsushi, -su, -ta, t. v. To transfer, change or convey from one place to another, to move; to transplant, transpose, to copy; to pass, or spend time; to reflect, as in a mirror; to communicate, as disease. Utsushi-uyeru, to transplant.

Utsushi, n. A copy, a transfer, transpositional reflection.

Utsushi-ye, n. A magic lantern; or a picture made by reflection.

Utsutsu, n. A waking dream, a reverie, fancy; dreamy, visionary. Yume ka — ka to utagau, doubted whether it was a dream or a fancy.

Utsu-utsu, adv. In a dozing manner, a dejected manner, cast-down or melancholy.

Utsuwa, n. Utensil, vessel, implement; capacity, talents, ability.

Utsuwon, n. A hollow in a decayed tree.

Utsuwabashira, n. A hollow column, a vertical pipe for conducting off rain-water.

Utsuwobune, n. A canoe.

Uttave, -ru, -ita, t. v. To refer or appeal to a civil officer or court; to inform against, to enter a complaint, or bring accusation or suit against anyone; to confess to a magistrate.

Uttave, n. A complaint or appeal to a civil officer or judge; an accusation, petition.

Utte, n. An attacking party or force, a pursuer.

Uttage, -ru, -ita, n. Alternately.

Uttori-to, adv. In a dull, heavy, absent-minded manner.

Uttoshi, -ki, -ku, a. Cloudy, dark, dull, gloomy, melancholy, dism al, dejected, disagreeable, annoying. Uttoshi o-mō, to feel gloomy, or dejected.

UwABA, n. The upper teeth.

Uwabami, n. The anaconda, or boa constrictor.

Uwabe, n. The outside, the external, and visible; the countenance, the expression of the face. — wo kazaru, to adorn the outside.

Uwa-dzumi, n. The clear liquor from which the sediment has settled.

Uwa-dzuri, -ru, -ita, i. v. To be heedless, careless, or trifling; thoughtless.

Uwadzutsumi, n. The outside wrapper or covering.

Uwagaki, n. A signature on the outside of a paper; the direction on the back of a letter or outside of a packet, the address.

Uwagami, n. The outside cover of a book, paper cover.

Uwagi, n. The outside garment, overcoat.

Uwagasuri, n. Medicines applied or used externally.

Uwajiki, n. A carpet, mat, or anything covering the floor.

Uwakawa, n. The outside skin, the cuticle, scum. Chi-chi no —, the cream which forms on the surface of milk.

Uwaki, n. Unsettled or irregular in habits, fickle; lewdness, lust. — na, lewd, licentious. — mono, a rake.

Uwakoto, n. The talk of one in delirium. — wo it, to talk deliriously.

Uwamaye, n. The outside breast of a coat; money secretly retained or filched as a perquisite or squeeze.

Uwame, n. n. The gross weight of anything including the box or wrappings in which it is contained.
UWA-MIDZU, n. The clear water standing above settlements.

UWA-MUKI, n. Outside, external, outward.

UWA-NORI, n. A person who goes with a cargo as a guard, a super-cargo.

UWA-NO-SORA, n. Absence of mind, abstraction, or inattention. — ni kiku.

UWA-NURI, n. The outside coat of plaster, varnish, or paint.

UWA-OOSI, n. Covering anything so as to screen or protect. Naye ni — wo suru.

UWARU-ita, i. v. To be planted. Ta ni naye ga uwatta, the rice-plants are planted in the paddy-field.

UWASA, n. Talking about another who is not present; gossip, report, rumor. — wo sureba kage ga sasu, (prov.) talk about another and he is sure to come.

UWA-TE, n. The best hand in doing, making, or in writing; up the river.

UWATSUKI-ku-ita, i. v. To be fickle, light and flighty.

UWA-UWA, adv. In a fickle, flighty manner, capriciously, whimsically.

UWA-VE, n. Touching over with a pencil figures that have been marred in dyeing. — wo kaku.

UWO, n. Fish.

UWO-NOME, n. The callus formed on the hands by hard work.

UWO-GASHI, n. A fish-market.

UYAMAI-an-atte, t. v. To reverence, respect, honor, venerate, fear; to worship, adore.

UYAMAI, n. Reverence, respect, veneration, honor, fear; adoration.

UYA-UYASHII-ki-ku, a. Reverential, respectful in manner or deportment; humble.

UYE, n. The top, higher or upper part; above, superior; outside, exterior; more than, beyond, besides; on, upon. Uye sama, his highness. Mi-no —, one’s fortune, or luck; social position, or rank.

UYE-ru-ta, i. v. To be hungry. Uye-taru toki ni madzui mono nashi.


UYE-ru-ta, t. v. To plant; set in the ground; to colonize, settle; to inoculate, vaccinate; to set type. Uye-kayuru, to transplant. Naye wo —, to transplant young sprouts.

UYE-BOSO, n. Vaccination, also inoculation.

UYE-GOMI, n. A flower-garden, nursery.

UYEKI, n. A plant; flowers or young trees kept in pots, or for transplanting, a nursery plant.

UYEKI-ya, n. A nurseryman, a florist, gardener.


UYEN, (mawari do). Roundabout, circuitous, indirect; intricate, complicated.

UZAI, (tsumi aru). Guilty. — mu-zai, guilty or not.

UZAI-GAKI, n. A miser.

UZAI-UZA, adv. Swarming like insects, Ki no yeda ni kemushki ga — shite iru.

UZAI-MU-ZAI, n. All things material or immaterial, visible or invisible.

WA, n. A ring, wheel, circle; a hoop. Wa ni wa wo kakete in, to exaggerate.


WA, (tairagui) n. Peace. — wo musubu, to make a treaty of peace.

WA. A particle which is placed after, and serves to designate, the subject of a sentence; as, Kore wa nani, what is this? Koko ye kite wa warui, you must not come here.

WA, n. The numeral in counting bundles and fowls. Niwatori ichi wa, one fowl. Wara sam ba, three bundles of straw.

WABI-ru-ta, i. v. To apologize, ask
forgiveness, to pray for mercy, to humbly acknowledge, to confess; to be lonely and miserable, forlorn, desolate.

Wabi, n. Supplication or making a confession in order to obtain pardon or mercy.

Wabi-bito, n. A forlorn, desolate, solitary person.

Wabi-dzumai, n. Dwelling in cheerless solitude.

Wabi-koto, n. Supplication for mercy or forgiveness.

Wabishii, ki, ku, a. Forlorn, dismal, lonesome, solitary, dreary, cheerless, desolate.

Wabiru, n. Making peace, restoring friendship, or harmony.

Wachiki, pron. I, me.

Wadakamari, ru, tta, i. v. To be coiled up, as a snake; to be convoluted, tortuous, winding.

Wadan, n. A conference for the purpose of restoring peace, friendship, or harmony.

Wadono, n. You.

Wadzuka, a. Little, few, slight; small in degree, quantity, or importance, trifling.

Wadzura, ru, tta, t. v. To be sick, ill, diseased; to be troubled, perplexed.

Wadzurawashi, su, taa, t. v. To make sick, to afflict, to trouble, to distress, annoy, tease, molest.

Wadzurawashi, ki, ku, a. Troublesome, perplexing, vexatious, annoying, distressing.

Waga, pro. One's own; either my own, your own, his own, or its own; self. — mi, one's self, myself, yourself, himself. — mono-gao ni, as if it was his own.

Waga-mama, n. Willfulness, self-will; obstinate, stubborn, arbitrary, despotic.

Waganari, ru, tta, i. v. To bend into a ring, to coil.

Wagane, ru, tta, t. v. To bend into a ring, to coil.

Wage, ru, tta, t. v. To bend.

Wagi, n. Peace, amity, friendship, harmony, concord.

Wago, n. Peace, friendship, or harmony. — suru, to be at peace with one another.

Waihe, n. Peace, tranquility, harmony.


Wairo, n. A bribe. — wo toru, to take a bribe.

Waiatsu, a. Useless, foolish, indecent. — na hanashi.

Wajun, a. Amicable, harmonious, propitious.


Wakachi, tsu, tta, t. v. To divide; to to distinguish, discriminate.


Waka-gae, ru, taa, i. v. To become young again, turn young, or have a youthful look.

Wakai, ki, ku, shi, a. Young, youthful. Wakaku miyuru, to look young.

Wakame, n. A kind of sea-weed.

Wakameki, ku, tta, i. v. To have a young or youthful appearance, to look young, said of elderly persons.

Wakare, ru, tta, pass. of Wake. To be divided, separated, parted, divorced.

Wakare, n. Separation, parting; a branch, division; the forks of a road.

Wakare-sumi, n. A bill of divorce.

Wakare-michi, n. A branch-road.


Wakari, ru, tta, i. v. To separate, divide, to part, to branch off; to distinguish, understand, comprehend. Wakaranu, I don't understand.

Wakasa, n. Youthfulness, youthful condition.

Wakashii, su, taa, caust. of Waki. To cause to boil, to boil, to make hot; to fuse, melt.

Wakawakashii, ki, ku, a. Youthful, young in appearance, manner, or feeling; juvenile.

Wakayagi, gu, ida, i. v. To become youthful, or young in look, or feeling.

Wakayaka, a. Young, or youthful in feelings or appearance.

Wake, ru, tta, t. v. To divide, to separate, part, to distinguish, understand, to explain.

Wake, n. The meaning, reason, signification, cause, effect.

Wake-ai, n. The meaning, signification.

Wake-gi, n. A kind of garlic.
WAKE-MAYE, n. Share, portion, part.
WAKE-ME, n. The dividing line, a division, separation, partition.
WAKI, n. The side of the chest; the place bordering on, or at the side of anything; aside, to one side. — no shita, the arm-pit. WAKI-basamu, to hold between the arm and the side; to hold under the arm. WAKI-ga, the offensive smell of the arm-pit. WAKI-ge, the hair in the arm-pit.
WAKI-ku-ita, i. v. To boil up, to gush forth, or bubble up, as water in a spring; to ferment; to swarm, as insects. WAKI-agaru, to boil up, to ferment. WAKI-deru, to gush forth, as water from a fountain; to swarm forth, as insects. WAKI-kayeru, to boil and surge round, as boiling water; to boil with rage. WAKI-michi, a side or branch road.
WAKI-AKE, n. A coat with a slit in the sleeve, such as is worn by children. WAKI-BARA, n. The side of the abdomen. — no ko, the child of a concubine.
WAKI-DACHI, n. Standing at the side; the smaller idols that stand on each side of the principal one.
WAKIMAYE, ru-ita, t. v. To discriminate, distinguish, discern; to account for, to defray expenses.
WAKI-MAYE, n. Discrimination, judgment, discernment.
WAKI-ME, n. Looking to one side, looking away, a side glance. — mo furanoni miru, to look straight forward. — yori miru, looking at anything as a bystander or from another's standpoint.
WAKI-TACHI, tsu-ita, i. v. To commence boiling or swarming.
WAKI-TE, adv. Especially, particularly.
WAKI-WAKI, adv. Other places or other persons.
WAKI-ZASHI, n. The short-sword worn in the belt.
WAKU, n. A reel; a frame, as of a picture; a crate, a box or cage for animals.
WA-KUN, n. Rendering Chinese characters into their equivalent Japanese words.
WASHBAKU, a. Self-willed, obstinate.
WAMEKI, ku-ita, i. v. To cry out, to vociferate, scream; to clamor.
WANA, n. A trap, shane, loop. — wo haru, to set a trap.
WANANAKI, ku-ita, i. v. To tremble or shake with fear.
WANA-WANA, adv. In a trembling manner.
WANI, n. An alligator or crocodile.
WANI-GUCHI, n. A kind of gong suspended before MIYAS.
WAPPU, n. A share, part, portion, or division. — suru, to apportion or distribute to each his share.
WARA, n. Straw.
WARABE, n. A child.
WARABI, n. Fern. Warabi-de, the shape of fern sprouts; a scroll. Warabina wa, a rope made of fern-stalks.
WARAI, au-atta, i. v. To laugh; to laugh at, ridicule; to open, as a joint or seam.
WARAI, n. Laughter, ridicule.
WARAI-GUSA, n. A cause, subject, or occasion for laughter, something to laugh at.
WARAJI, n. Straw-sandal.
WARAMBE, n. Same as WARABE.
WARANA, n. A child. ME no —, a girl.
WARAWAKASHI, su-ta, coll. for warawasewa. To make a person laugh.
WARAWARE, ru-ta, pass. of Warai. To be laughed at.
WARAWASE, ru-ta, caust. of Warai. To cause another to laugh.
WARAYA, n. A thatched house.
WARE, pro. I, me, himself; you, in speaking contemptuously to another.
WARE, ru-ta, i. v. To be split, rent asunder, divided, broken, cracked.
WARE, n. A split, rent, crack, fissure.
WARE-ME, n. A crack, split, rent, or fissure.
WARERA, plural of Ware. We, I and others like me; you, speaking contemptuously to others.
WARI, ru-ta, i. v. To split, rend asunder, to part, divide, to crack. Wariawasewa, to apportion, to allot shares. Wari-furu, to apportion, divide into shares. Wari-komu, to force into and divide or split, as with a wedge; to crowd in between others. Wari-tuskeru, to distribute, apportion, allot, to partition, divide into shares, to parcel.
WARI, n. A share, portion, dividend, proportion, lot, percentage, or rate of interest. Ich—, ten per cent. Ich—go bu, fifteen per cent. Risoku waku wari, what per cent is the interest?
WARI-AI, n. The dividing or partitioning of anything amongst several; dividing into proper shares, parts, or proportions; proportion, allowance, parcel, shares, portion.
WARI-FU, n. A block containing a part.
of a seal, corresponding to the part on another block; a tally.

Wari-gaki, n. The small letters in double column, in which notes on the text are written.

Warigo, n. A kind of box for holding rice.

Wariguri, n. The pieces of broken stone used by masons to support and fill in the large stones of a wall.

Wari-han, n. The part of a seal on a document, which corresponds to the part on its duplicate.

Wari-maye, n. The share or portion allotted to each, each one's share.

Warina-kii, -ku, -shi, a. Foolish, irrational, unreasonable. Warinaku oshinu, to have foolish or unreasonable regret.

Wari-zan, n. The rule of division in arithmetic.

Warobi-bu, -ta, i. v. To do evil, do wickedly.

Warobire-ru, -ta, i. v. To be bad or wicked, to do rude and offensive things.

Waroki-ka, -shi, a. Same as Waruki. See Warui.

Waru. Bad, used only in compound words.

Warubire-ru, -ta, i. v. The same as Warobire.

Waru-dakumi. A wicked, fraudulent, or treacherous artifice or trick.

Warui-ki, -ku, -shi, a. Bad, not good, wrong, evil, wicked, depraved.

Waru-jiy, n. Artfulness, cunning, craftiness.

Waru-kuchi, n. Evil or contemptuous speaking, detraction, dirty or blackguard language.

Waru-mono, n. A bad fellow, a rascal, knave.

Warusa, n. Bad state, or condition; badness, evil, mischief.

Wasa, n. A loop.

Wasabi, n. Horse-radish. - oroshi, a horse-radish grater.

Wasan, n. Buddhist hymns or psalms translated into the Japanese.

Wase, n. Early rice.

Washi, n. An eagle.

Washi, pro. cont. of Watakushi. I, me.

Wasashin, n. Amity, friendship, harmony. - wo mousbu, to make a treaty of amity, or friendship.

Washiri-ru, -ta, i. v. The same as Hashiru, to run.

Wasure-ru, -ta, t. v. To forget, not to remember.

Wasure, n. Forgetfulness.

Wasure-gachi, n. Inclined to forget, a poor memory, forgetful.

Wasure-gao, n. The countenance of one who pretends not to know.

Wasure-gatami, n. A memento, souvenir.

Wasure-gusa, n. The Hemerocallis, or day-lily.

Wasureppoi-ki, -ku, -shi, a. Forgetful, heedless, inattentive.


Wata-boshi, n. A bonnet made of floss-silk, worn by women at funerals and marriages.

Wata-gami, n. A cotton pad attached to a coat of mail, and worn across the shoulders.

Wata-ire, n. A padded coat.

Wata-kuri, n. A machine for cleaning cotton of its seeds, a cotton-gin.

Watakushi, pro. I, me; private interest, private, selfish. — no nai hito, an unselfish person.

Watamashi, n. Moving into a new house.

Wataraiai-au, t. v. To live. Yo wataraiai-kaneru, difficult to get along in the world.

Watarase-ru, -ta, caus. of Watari. To make, or let another cross over; to live, to go or come, used only of honorable persons. Ikaga watarase-tamoya, how are you getting on?

Watarai-ru, -ta, i. v. To pass from side to side, to cross over,— as a bridge, river, ocean; to pass through the world, to live; across; Watari-au, to cross over and meet together.

Watari, n. The distance across, the passage; a thing from a foreign country.

Watarimonono, (tobutsu), n. A foreign article, a thing from across the sea; a wanderer.

Watajiri-sa-ru, -ta, t. v. To carry, place, send, or ferry across; to pass anything over to another; to hand over, deliver up; to give, to send, to pay.

Wataji-ba, n. A crossing-place, a ferry.

Wataji, pro. coll. contr. of Watakushi. I, me.


Wataji-mori, n. A ferryman.

Wata-uchi, n. A person who whips cotton with a bow-string.

Wata-yumi, n. The bow used in whipping cotton.

Watto, adv. The sound of a sudden
WAY  

YAD

Wo. A particle which comes after, and designates the object of a transitive verb,—the sign of the objective case; as Inu wo butsu, to strike a dog. Nani wo shite iru, what are you doing? (2). The subject of a passive and intransitive verb; as Watakushi no ashi wo inu ni kui-isukareta, my foot was bitten by a dog. (3). Following mono, at the end of a sentence, it expresses a feeling of regret or sorrow; as Anata ga itara shini wo senu mono wo, if you had been here, he would not have died.

Woba. Same as Wo.

Y

Ya, n. An arrow. — no ne, an arrowhead.
Ya, 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.
Ya, n. The spoke of a wheel. Kuruma no.
Ya, n. Eight, same as Yatsu.
Ya, (yoru), n. Night.
Ya. A particle of interrogation or doubt. Ikaga sen ya, what shall I do? (2). Used also as a simple exclamation or pause, in enumerating several things; or as an accent, similar to yo; as Hana ya chô ya, the flowers and butterflies. Kôwai ya, or osoroshi ya, how dreadful! Oira ja nai ya, it was not me. (3). As an imperative particle; as Susune ya, advance. Itte kikase ya, tell me.
Ya-awase, n. The shooting of arrows by both armies at the commencement of a battle.
Ya-ba, n. A place for practising archery.
Ya-ban, n. A night-watch.
Ya-bane, n. The feather of an arrow.
Ya-bô, n. A boor, clown, rustic, a bumpkin.
Yabu, n. A bamboo grove, or cane-brake. — wo tsutsuite hebi wo dasu.
Ya-budô, n. Wild grapes.
Yabu-isha, n. A charlatan, empiric, or quack doctor.

YABU-KA, n. A large kind of mosquito which infests cane-brakes.
YABU-KARASHI, n. A wild grape, Bitis Penbaphilla.
YABU-BUMI, n. A letter fixed to an arrow, and sent by shooting it from a bow.
YABU-BUN, n. Night, night-time.
YABUNIRAMI, n. Squint-eyed, strabismus.
YABURE, -ru, -ta, t. v. To be torn, broken, rent; to be defeated, routed; to be infringed or violated; to be divulged.
YABURI, -ru, -ita, t. v. To tear, break, rend; to defeat, rout; to infringe, transgress, violate; to divulge, disclose; to ruin, injure, damage, impair.
YABUSAKA. Stingy, niggardly, avaricious, miserly.
YABUSAME, n. Shooting with a bow at a target from horseback while the horse is running. — wo suru.
YABUSUMA, n. A volley of arrows.
YABU-SIN, n. House-rent.
YABU-CHI, n. In the night, during the night.
YABU-DANE, n. The supply of arrows in a quiver.
YADO, n. A house with the grounds around it, home, dwelling-place, a shelter; a sojourn, temporary residence, a lodging.
YADO-HIKI, n. Persons at inns who watch for travelers and invite them to stop; hotel-runner.

YADORI,-ru,-ita, i. v. To sojourn, to stop, or lodge, as at an inn; to roost. *Tai nai ni* —, to be in the womb, as a fetus.

YADORI, n. A lodging-house.

YADÔRI, n. Returning home from service.

YADÔRI-GI, n. A parasitic plant.

YADOROKU, n. A vulgar title applied to a husband, or head of a family.

YADO-SAGARI, n. Returning home after one's time of service is finished.

YADO-SEN, n. The money paid for lodging at a hotel, fare.

YADÔSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To lodge, to deposit. *Tsuki ga kage wo midari ni*.

YADÔYA, n. A hotel, inn, tavern.

YADDUKA, n. A bundle of arrows.

YADDUKURI, n. The form or construction of a house.

YADDUTSU, n. A quiver.

YAGAKARI, n. Bow-shot. *— no yoi to-koro*, at easy bow-shot.

YAGARA, n. A plural noun, = persons, fellows. *Mukon no*, the persons engaged in rebellion, the rebels.

YAGARA, n. The tobacco-pipe fish, Fistularia tabaccaria.

YAGATE, adv. Soon, by and by, almost, then, directly; that is, to wit, alias, nearly, presently, forthwith. *— kuru*, will soon come.

YAGEN, n. A machine made like a trough, with a wheel playing in it, used for pulverizing medicines.

YAGI, n. A goat.


YAGU, n. Articles used in sleeping; as bed-clothes, mattress, and pillow.

YAGURA, n. A tower within the walls of a castle. *Hi-no-mi* —, a fire watch-tower.

YAHADZU, n. The notch in the end of an arrow for receiving the bow-string, or similar notch in any stick.

YAHAN, n. Midnight.

YAHARI, adv. Still, yet, also, too, likewise. *— moto no tori*, still the same as it was.

YABA, n. Blade of a sword.

YAITO, n. The moxa.

YAJIMMA, n. One that interferes in things which do not concern him, a meddler.

YAJIN, n. A rustic, a clown.

YAJIRI, n. The head or barb of an arrow.

YAJIRI-KIRI,-ru,-ita, t. v. To break a hole through a wall in order to enter, as a thief.

YAJIRIKIRI, n. A housebreaker, thief.

YAKAMASHI,-ki,-ku,-na,-sa, a. Noisy, tumultuous, causing a disturbance, or uproar; annoying, or giving trouble.

YAKAN, n. A tea-kettle.

YAKASE,-ru,-ta, caus. of Yaki. To cause to, or let burn, or bake. *Sewa wo yakaseru*, to trouble others by being too ready to help, to be officious.

YAKATA, n. A large house, a palace, the residence of a noble.

YAKATA-BUNE, n. A boat, with a roof and handsome cabin for pleasing.

YAKE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To burn, to be on fire: to bake; roasted; to be tanned, sunburnt, tarnished; to have the sensation of burning. *Sewa ga*, to be officious, meddlesome, over-officious. *Yake-agaru*, to flame up, to be all baked. *Yake-nokoru*, to remain or be left unburnt or unbaked. *Yake-shidzumaru*, to stop burning. *Yake-ta-dareru*, to be burnt, to be sore and inflamed.

YAKE, n. Desperation, a giving up of hope, and yielding to despair. *— ni naru*, to become desperate.

YAKE-ATO, n. The place where there has been a conflagration.

YAKE-BOKKUT, n. A burnt fagot or stick, a charred stick.

YAKE-DO, n. A burn.

YAKE-ISHI, n. Pumice-stone, lava.

YAKE-JINT, n. Burned to death.

YAKE-KUSA, n. Materials or matter for burning; anything to feed a fire.

YAKE-WARA, n. An area or district from which the houses have been burnt off.

YAKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To burn, to roast, to bake, to toast. *Yaki-haran*, to clear away by burning. *Yaki-korosu*, to burn to death. *Sewa wo* —, to busy one's self in doing anything for others.

YAKI, n. A burn, burning, roasting, baking; temper of metals, annealing.

YAKI-BA, n. The edge of a sword hardened by fire, a tempered edge.

YAKI-BA, n. The place where dead bodies are burnt.

YAKI-BAN, n. A hot iron used for branding or stamping.

YAKI-KIDZU, n. A wound made by an arrow.

YAKI-FUDE, n. A pencil made of charcoal.

YAKI-IN, n. A brand or mark made in branding.

YAKIKKUWA, n. Camomile flowers.
YAKI-MOCHI, n. Baked rice bread; jealousy. — wo yaku, to be jealous.
YAKI-MONO, n. Any kind of earthenware, as crockery, or tiles; also baked fish.
YAKI-MONO-SHI, n. A maker of any kind of earthenware, a potter.
YAKI-TE, n. The person who bakes; a jealous or envious person.
YAKI-UCHI, n. Attacking and burning, as a castle or town.
YAKKAI, n. Assistance, support, or help rendered to persons in need. — wo suru, to aid, help, assist. — ni naru, to receive aid or be dependent on others.
YAKKAI-NIN, n. A person who is dependent on another for support, a hanger-on.
YAKKAMI-MU-NDA, i. v. To be jealous, envious, to have heart-burnings, or secret enmity.
YAKKI, adv. Suddenly flushed, as with anger. — to naru.
YAKKO. A servant boy, a slave.
YAKO, n. A fox.
YAKU, n. Jealousy.
YAKU, (kusuri) n. Medicine. Yaku-dai, the price of medicine. Yaku-hin, the quality of a medicine.
YAKU, n. Office, duty, service, employment performed for the government. Ikken yaku, the public service, or its equivalent in money exacted from each house. Kō-yaku, public service. Tō —, in office. Hī —, out of office.
YAKU. An agreement, covenant, promise.
YAKU, n. Misfortune, affliction, evil, calamity of any kind.
YAKU-BIYŌ, n. A pestilence, plague, contagion.
YAKU-CHI, n. Cardamom seed.
YAKU-DAKU, n. Agreement, promise, covenant.
YAKU-DOSHI, n. The critical years of life.
YAKU-HARAI, n. Driving away evil, or misfortune.
YAKU-HEN, n. Official, pertaining to an office.
YAKU-JÔ, n. An agreement, covenant, promise, contract. — sho, a written contract.
YAKU-ME, n. Office, official duty; duty, business.
YAKUMI, n. Anything spicy or pungent added to food to give it a relish, reasoning. — wo ireusu.
YAKU-MUKI, n. Official duty, office, one's special duty.

YAKU-NAN, n. Evils which happen on a critical year, evils.
YAKU-NIN, n. A government officer; an official.
YAKU-NI-TACHI-TSU-ITA, i. v. To be useful, serviceable. Yakunitatanu, useless, of no use.
YAKU-NÔ, n. The virtues or powers of a medicine, medical virtues.
YAKU-REI, n. A present made to a physician for services rendered.
YAKU-RIKI, n. The strength or virtue of medicine.
YAKU-RIVÔ, n. The pay or salary of an officer of government.
YAKUSHA, n. A play-actor.
YAKU-SHO, n. An office or house where public business is transacted.
YAKU-SHU, (kusuri no rui), n. A medicine or drug,— in the raw state. — ya, a drug-store.
YAKU-SÔ, n. A medicinal plant.
YAKU-SOKU, n. An agreement, covenant, promise, bargain; decree of heaven; fate or destiny appointed to each before his birth into this life.
YAKUTAI-NASHI. Confused, jumbled together; useless, absurd, nonsensical.
YAKU-TAISHI, n. A kind of paper used for wrapping medicine in.
YAKU-TOKU, n. Emoluments of office.
YAKU-YEN, n. A garden where medicinal plants are cultivated.
YAKUZA. Coarse, mean, poor, badly made, useless.
YAKU-ZAI, n. A medical compound, a medicine prepared for use.
YAKU-ZAI-SHO, n. A pharmacopoeia.
YAMA, n. A mountain, hill; a heap or pile; a mercantile speculation, an enterprise or adventure having pecuniary gain for its object.
YAMA-AI, n. Between the mountains.
YAMA-BATO, n. A wild pigeon or dove.
YAMA-BE, n. Near or at the foot of a mountain.
YAMA-BITO, n. A mountaineer; a genius or fairy.
YAMA-BUKI, n. The Kerria Japonica.
YAMA-DA, n. Rice-fields amongst the mountains.
YAMA-DACHI, n. A mountain robber, brigand.
YAMA-DORI, n. A pheasant.
YAMAGATSU, n. A mountaineer, a woodman.

YAMAGOBō, n. Phytalacca Decandra, Pokeweed.

YAMA-GOTO, n. A falsehood, subterfuge, fabrication.

YAMAHIKO, n. An echo.

YAMAI, n. Sickness, disease.

YAMAI-KE, n. A sickly condition, or feeling.

YAMA-INU, n. A wild dog, or wolf.

YAMA-JI, n. A mountain road.

YAMAME, n. A mountain road.

YAMA-MORI, n. Heaping up anything in measuring, heaping full.

YAMA-MOTO, n. The base, or foot of a mountain.

YAMA-NO-HA, n. The mountains or land that bounds the horizon. — ni tsuki ga kakureru.

YAMA-NO-TE, n. A region of country near or on the mountains.

YAMA-OROSHI, n. A storm of wind blowing down from the mountains.

YAMA-SHI, n. A mercantile speculator, or adventurer.

YAMASHI.-ki,-ku, a. Sickly, unhealthy, painful.

YAMASHIME.-ru,-ta, t. v. To cause pain or sickness.


YAMATO-DAMASHI, n. Japanese spirit or temper; viz., patriotism, loyalty; a conservative spirit.

YAMA-WAKE, n. An equal division of profits.

YAMA-ZATO, n. A village among the mountains.

YAME.-ru,-ta, t. v. To cease from, stop, leave off, give up, abandon.

YAME.-ru,-ta, i. v. To be sick, to pain, ache.

YAME, n. A stop, cessation.

YAMI, n. Darkness. — no yo, a dark night.

YAMI.-mu,-nda, i. v. To cease, stop. Yamu koto nashi, without ceasing, incessant. Yamu koto wo yedsu, must of necessity, could not help but, no alternative, obliged.

YAMI.-mu,-nda, t. v. To be diseased, to be sick with. Shō-kan wo —, to be sick with a fever. Yami-agari, convalescing or getting up from sickness. Yami-hōkeru, to become imbecile from disease. Yami-tsukureru, to be weakened or exhausted by disease. Yami- tsuku, to be taken sick.

YAMI-JI, n. A dark road, or traveling in a dark night.

YAMIKUMO, adv. Recklessly, indiscriminately, thoughtlessly.


YAMI-YAMI, adv. Uselessly, for naught. — to korosu.

YAMOME, n. A widow or widower.

YAMORI, n. One placed in a house to keep it, a watchman; also a species of lizard that frequents houses.

YANA, n. A weir or basket to take fish.

YANAGI, n. A willow.

YANAGUI, n. A quiver.

YANE, n. A roof. Yane-ita, shingles. Yane-ya, a person whose occupation is to roof houses.

YAN, n. The pitch or gum that exudes from certain kinds of trees. Me-yan, a gummy discharge from the eyes.

YANIWA-NI, adv. Immediately, instantly, quickly.

YANO-MUNE, n. The ridge of a house or top of the roof.

YAKA, n. The eighth day of the month, also eight days.

YAMOTEN, n. The range of an arrow or ball, bowshot.

YARA, adv. Softly, quietly, gently.

YAYO, n. A seller of vegetables, a grocer.

YAPPAR, adv. Same as Yahari.

YARA. A conjunctive particle, or a particle expressing doubt or uncertainty, and, or, whether, I wonder. Sake wo nomu, yara odoru, drinking wine and dancing. Doko yori itta yara, I wonder where he has gone.

YARAI, n. A picket fence, a stockade.

YARAKASHI, su.-ta, t. v. To do, to work; (vulgar coll.) Yarakashite mimashō, I will give it a trial.

YARE. Exclam. of surprise, fear or pain.

YARI, n. A spear, lance. — no mi, the head of a spear. — no ye, handle of a spear.

YARI.-ru,-ita, t. v. To give, bestow; to send, transmit, to do; to let, allow, permit. Mite yaru, let me see. Shi-te yaru, let me do. Butte yaru, to give a blow. Yatte mimashō, I will give it a trial. Yaru kata nashi, unavoi-dable.

YARI-BA, n. A place to send or put away anything.

YARI-DASHI, n. The bowsprit of a ship.

YARI-DO, n. A sliding door.

YARI-JI, n. A combat with spears.

YARI-JIRUSHI, n. A small flag attached to a lance.

YARI-KAKE, n. A spear rack.

YARI-KOMI, mu,-nda, t. v. To put to
silence, refute, convict.  

Giron wo shite
hito wo yari-konda.

Yari-kuri,-ru,-atta, t. v. To plan or devise how to raise money, to turn over one's money.  

Shinshō wo —

Yari-midzu, n. A stream of water brought from a distance.

Yari-mochi, n. Spearmen, lancers.

Yarippanshii. Leaving one's work in disorder, without putting things in their proper places; slovenly, careless, negligent.

Yari-sokonai,-au,-atta, t. v. To injure in making, to spoil; to lose one's place, or employment.

Yarite, n. The sender, or giver; the female keeper of a brothel.

Yarō, n. A low fellow.

Yaruse. — ga nai, cannot help or get rid of, cannot restrain.

Yasagashi, n. Searching a house. — wo suru.

Yasa-gatachi, n. Thin, slim, or lean in body.

Yasai, n. Vegetables.

Yasakēri, n. The sound made by an arrow in flying.

Yasaki, n. The point of an arrow.

Yasashii,-ki,-ku,-n, sa, a. Amiable, gentle, tender, soft; easy, not difficult.

Yasha, n. A demon.

Yase,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be emaciated, thin, wasted in flesh; to pine; to be poor, sterile, as soil. Yase-gareru, to be emaciated and withered. Yase-ko-keru, to be emaciated and reduced to a skeleton, shrivelled up. Yase-otoroyneru, to become emaciated and feeble.

Yase-chi, n. Poor or sterile soil.

Yase-gaman. 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 heto mo — wo suru.

Yase-jotai, n. Little property or means.

Yasen, n. A field battle, a battle on land.

Yase-ude, n. A poor hand, inexpert, of no ability.

Yashi, n. 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, n. A cocoanut.

Yashiki, n. The lot of ground on which a house stands; the house of a noble, or honorable person.

Ya-shin, n. Treason, treachery.

Yashinai,-au,-atta, t. v. To nourish, foster, to support, maintain, sustain; to rear, bring up.

Yashinai-go, n. A foster-child.

Yashiro, n. A Shinto temple, or shrine.

Yashōri, n. A white rose.

Yashoku, n. Supper.

Yasoji, n. Eighty years of age.


Yasude, n. The julus, or gally worm.

Yasui,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Easy, not difficult; cheap, low in price; peaceful, free from trouble; friendly or intimate.

Yasumari,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be at rest, to repose, to be quiet, tranquil, to be at ease.

Yasume,-ru,-ta, t. v. To rest, to repose, to set at rest, to make tranquil, or free from uneasiness.

Yasume-ji, n. Fallow ground, ground suffered to lie without tillage.

Yasumi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To rest from labor, or fatigue; to repose, to cease from work; to be quiet, tranquil, or at ease.

Yasumi, n. Rest, repose, cessation from work.

Yasumi-bi, n. Day of rest, a holiday.

Yasu-mono, n. Low-priced things.

Yasu-ndo, n. Cheap, a low price.

Yasunji,-dzuru,-ta, t. v. To make peaceful, happy, or contented; to tranquilize, to govern, to preserve peace; to set at ease.

Yasuppō,-ki,-ku,-ō, a. Cheap, low-priced, coarse.

Yasurai,-au,-atta, i. v. To rest, to be at ease, free from trouble.

Yasuraka, a. Easy, not difficult; free from trouble, tranquil; gentle, mild, amiable.

Yasuri, n. A file. — de orosu, to reduce by filing. — no me, the teeth of a file.

Yasusa, n. Easiness, facility, cheapness.

Yasu-yasu-to, adv. Easily, without difficulty, tranquilly, gently.

Ya-tai, n. A kind of car drawn through the streets in festivals for dancing girls.

Yatake. Courageous, spirited, heroic, intrepid, bold.

Yatarai-ni, adv. In a hurried or confused manner, indiscriminately, without thought or care.

Yatare, n. A portable ink-stand, such as is carried suspended from the belt.
YAT

YA-TO, n. A thief who steals at night.

YATOI-DO-OTA, t. v. To hire temporarily or by the day; to call, as a cooie.

YATOI, n. A person hired temporarily, a day laborer.

YATSU, n. Eight.

YATSU, n. A low fellow, rascal. YATSU-NEN, rascal, villain.

YATSU-BARA, pl. Fellows, rascals.

YATSU-SUBO, 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, a bow-shot.

YATSUGARE, n. The Yatsugare, a laborer.

YATSURE, n. The Yatsure, a laborer.

YATSUI-ME-UNAGI, n. The Yatsui-me-unagi, a laborer.

YATSUI, n. A branch or limb of a tree.

YEBI, n. A shrimp, prawn.

YEBI, n. The grape. — AZUMU, grapevine. YEBI-IRO, grape-color, purple.


YEBI-JO, n. A kind of padlock shaped like a fish.

YEBIKA, n. A mat made of bamboo on which silk worms are fed.

YEBIKA, n. A kind of quiver.

YEBISU, n. A barbarian, savage.

YEBISU-GAMI, n. A leaf of a book, which, in binding, by being folded, has escaped being trimmed by the book-binder.

YEBI-WARE, n. A branch, bough, or limb of a tree; a limb or extremity of the body; a branch of a river, of a family, or of a sect.

YEDA, n. Branches and leaves; subdivision, or branches of a sect.
YED

YEDA-michi, n. A branch road.
YEDORI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To paint, to color.
YEDU, n. A chart; a map; a plan or drawing.
YEDUHIKI, n. A maker of maps, charts or plans of houses; an architect.
YEDZUKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To gag, reach, or make an effort to vomit, to be sick at the stomach.
YE-FU, n. A sign-board 'attached to the baggage of officials, or persons on public business.
YE-FUDE, n. A drawing-pencil, or paint-brush.
YEGAKI,-ku,-ita, t.v. To draw, delineate, to picture.
YE-GAO, n. A laughing, or smiling face.
YE-GATAI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Difficult to obtain, hard to get.
YE-GO, n. A dock for repairing ships.
YE-GOMATA, n. Bandy-legged.
YE-GOYEZO, adv. Walking in a waddling manner, as a goose. — shite aruku, to waddle.
YE-GUI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Bitter and sour in taste.
YE-GURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To cut, with a twisting motion, to scoop, to bore, to gouge.
YE-GUSA, n. A tingling sensation in the throat.
YEI-FUSHI,-su,-ta, i. v. To be drunk and lying down.
YEI-Go, n. The English language.
YEI-GORI,-u,-ita, i. v. To be raving drunk, crazed with drink, to have the delirium tremens.
YEI-GUWA, n. Splendor, magnificence, luxury, sumptuousness.
YEIJI,-dzuru,-ta, t. v. To sing.
YEIJI,-dzuru,-ta, (utsuru,) i. v. To reflect, as a mirror; to shine.
YEIKIYO, (michi hake). Waxing and waning; increase and decrease, ebb and flow.
YEIKO, (sakay eru kareru). Flourishing and decaying; blooming and withering, rise and fall.
YEISHIIE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To recover from intoxication, become sober.
YEISHIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To become foolish or silly from intoxication.

YEN

YEI-TAI, (nagaki yo). Long ages, forever, always.
YEI-TOORE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To fall down from intoxication.
YEI-YEI, (naga naga), adv. Forever, ever, perpetually, always.
YEI-YO, (sakaye kagayaku). Glory, magnificence, splendor, pomp, luxury.
YEIKI, n. The food of birds, fishes, or animals.
YEI-KAKI, n. A painter, sketcher, or drawer of pictures.
YEKI, n. Profit, advantage, benefit. — mo nai, unprofitable.
YEKI, n. The art of divining by means of diagrams, sticks, etc. — wo miru, to divine.
YEKI, n. A post-station.
YEKI-BA, n. A post-horse, or horses kept at a post-station for public use.
YEKI-REI, n. A pestilence, plague.
YEKI-TIE, n. An inn or teá house on a post road.
YEKO, n. Partiality, bias, favoring one more than another. — kiiki suru, to show partiality.
YE-KO, n. Repeating prayers for the dead. Yekoriyó, money paid to Buddhist priests for saying prayers for the dead.
YEKUBO, n. A dimple in the cheek when laughing.
YEMA, n. The pictures, (especially of a horse), hung up in Sinto temples as thank-offerings.
YEMAI,-ó,-ota, i. v. To smile, to laugh.
YEMI,-mu,-shi, i. v. To laugh, to smile.
YEMI, n. A smile, laughter. — no uchi ni yaiba wo fukuma.
YEMMA, coll. for Yema.
YEMMA, or YEMMA-ó, n. The king of Hades.
YE-MON, n. The wrinkles or folds in the dress.
YE-MONO, n. Game taken in hunting or fishing.
YE-MORI, n. The leaking along the handle of an umbrella.
YEMPEI, n. Reserve or auxiliary troops.
YEMPO, (tôi tokoro), n. A distant place, far, distant.
YEN, n. A dollar.
YEN, n. Relation, affinity, connection; secret cause, influence, or combination of circumstances, fate. Mu-yen no hito, a person who has no relations. — ga araba mata aimashô, if fate permit we will meet again.
YEN, n. A verandah, porch, balcony. 
Ochi-yen, a low porch close to the ground. Age-yen, a porch which can be raised or let down.

YENA, n. The placenta.

YEN-DAN, n. A consultation or proposal of marriage.

YEN-DÔ, n. A kind of bean.

YEN-DÔI, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Late in forming a marriage relation, used only of a woman. Yen-dôi onna, an old maid.

YENZUKÊ, -ru, -ta, t. v. To form a marriage alliance, to give in marriage.

YEN-DZUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To be betrothed, affianced or contracted in marriage; in mercantile language, to meet with a buyer, or be in demand.

YEN-DZUKI, n. Betrothment, demand for goods.

YEN-GAWA, n. A portico, verandah, porch, balcony.

YEN-GI, n. Omen, sign, prognostic, luck.

YEN-GUMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To be betrothed, affianced, to be contracted in marriage.


YENISHI, n. Relation, affinity, bond, connection, tie.

YEN-JA, n. Relations, connections.

YEN-JAKU, n. The wagtail.

YEN-KIRI, n. Breaking off the conjugal relation, divorce.

YEN-KÔ, n. A long-armed ape, baboon.

YEN-KÔ, n. Going far away, or to a distant place.

YEN-NICHI, n. A fixed day of the month, when the god is supposed to be especially propitious to worshippers visiting his temple.

YEN-NIN, n. Postponement, adjournment, delay, tardiness, lateness, dilatory, slow. — suru, to be late, slow, to adjourn, postpone.

YEN-NO-GU, n. Paints used in drawing. 
— zara, the cups in which paints are mixed.

YENOKORO, n. A young dog, a pup.


YEN-RIVO, (tôki omonpakari), n. Thinking of and providing against future contingencies, provident; reserve, self-restraint; backwardness, diffidence; confinement to one’s house as a punishment or in mourning.

YEN-RO, (tôi michi), n. A long road, or journey.

YEN-SHA, n. An eunuch.

YEN-SHÔ, n. Gunpowder.

YEN-TÔ, (tôi shima). Transportation or banishment to a penal island.

YEN-TÔ, n. Sugar of lead.

YEN-ZA, n. A round cushion for sitting on.

YEN-ZAI, (mushitsu no tsuini). Punishment inflicted on an innocent person. — wo kômuru, to be punished for a crime of which one is innocent. — wo kô, to beg for pardon.

YERUKU, (yorokobi shita). — suru, to render cheerful obedience.

YERA, n. The gills of a fish.

YERABI, -bu, -nda, t. v. Same as Yerami.

YERAI, -ki, -ku, a. Extraordinary, wonderful, remarkable; very.

YERAMI, -mu, -nda, t. v. To choose, select, pick out, to elect. Yerami-dasu, to pick out, select. Yerami-toru, id.

YERAMI, n. Choice, selection, election.

YEREKITER, n. Electricity.

YERI, -ru, -tta, t. v. To choose, select, pick out, to elect. Yeri-dasu, to pick out, choose, select, to elect. Yeri-wakeru, to pick out and separate, as the good from the bad.

YERI, -ru, -tta, t. v. To engrave, carve.

YERI, n. The collar of a coat.

YERI-AISHI, n. The loose hairs on the back of the neck.

YERI-KUBI, n. The nape of the neck.

YERI-MAKI, n. A tipper, or comforter worn around the neck.

YESA, n. A bait, for catching fish.

YESASE, -ru, -ta, caust. of Ye. To cause to get, or receive; to let have, to give.

YESASHI, n. A person who catches small birds with a pole armed with bird-lime.

YESASHIZAO, n. A pole armed at the end with bird-lime for catching birds.

YESE, a. Mean, vile, infamous, wicked. — mono, a vile fellow.

YESHAKU, n. Salutation, a courteous excuse, or apology for a seeming rudeness, as in passing in front of another, or drinking before another. — suru, to salute.

YESHI, n. A painter or drawer of pictures.

YETA, n. A class of persons formerly of the lowest social position, who followed the occupation of leather-dressers or buriers of dead animals.

YETE, n. That which one is most expert in doing, skilful or versed in, specialty.

YETE, -ru, -ta, i. v. To be skilled or versed in, to be an adept at, expert in, experienced in.

YE-TOKI, n. Explanation, illustration. — wo suru, to illustrate or explain.
Ye-toku, - suru, to comprehend, understand.
Yetsubo, n. - ni i ru, to laugh.
Ye-yo, n. Luxury, grandeur, magnificence, splendor.
Ye-zo, n. A portrait, likeness, drawn with a pencil.
Yezo, n. The island of Yesso.
Yo, n. The world, age, generation; life; the times.
Yo, a. Four.
Yo (ama ri). More than, above; other, different, besides. Nijū yo nin, more than twenty men. Sono yo, besides that, moreover.
Yo, n. The part of a bamboo between the joints.
Yo. An imperative or emphatic particle; as, Ni yo, look. Yo-jin se yo, be careful. No nai yo, there is no more. Abunai yo, take care.
Yo, n. Night. Hon wo yon de yo wo akasu, to spend the whole night in reading.
Yo, n. A carbuncle.
Yo, n. Business, something to do, use.
Yo, n. Way, manner, mode; kind, sort; form, fashion, appearance; in order to, to the end that, for the purpose of, so as.
Yo, n. The male principle of nature in Chinese philosophy.
Yō (kanave), n. The principal thing, important subject, that which is essential. Okotari naki wo— to su.
Yo-ake, n. The dawn of day.
Yo-akinai, n. A traffic carried on at night.
Yo-aruki, n. Walking in the night.
Yo-asobi, n. Night amusement.
Yo-ba, n. The place of one's business, a privy.
Yo-bai,-au,-atta, i. v. To cry out, call aloud; to have secret sexual intercourse.
Yo-bai, n. Illicit intercourse.
Yo-bai-boshi, n. A meteor, shooting star.
Yo-bai-sō, n. A venereal eruption.
Yo-ban, n. A night watch.
Yo-bare,-ru,-ta, pass. of Yobi. To be called, invited, summoned.
Yo-bataraki, n. Work done by night.
Yo-bawari,-ru,-ta, i. v. To cry out, call aloud.
Yo-bi,-bu,-nda, t. v. To call, to invite, to summon, to name. Yobi-atsumeru, to call together, to convoke, summon together. Yobi-dasu, to call out, invite to come out, to challenge, banter. Yobi-iteru, to call to life; to revive by calling, as a person in coma or fainting
Yobi-kaiyu, to call back, invite to return. Yobi-komu, to call in, invite to come in. Yobi-mukayuru, to call, or send for, to summon. Yobi-tsugu, to continue or pass on a call, as to a person too far off to hear the first one that calls. Yobi-yos eru, to call near, to invite to approach.
Yobi, n. Call, invitation.
Yobi-koye, n. The cry of street hucksters.
Yobi-na, n. The name by which a person is generally known.
Yo-bō (kō o katachi), n. The countenance, form, features or expression of the face.
Yo-bō, n. Foster-mother.
Yoboro, n. A servant man.
Yobuko-no-fuye, n. A whistle used for calling, or giving signals.
Yo-bun, n. An amount more than the proper quantity, the quantity in excess or over, an excess, a superfluity, redundancy, abundance.
Yo-chi, n. The earth, world. — nodzu, a map of the world.
Yo-chi, n. A youth, child.
Yochi-yochi-to, adv. The unsteady and tottering walk of a child. — aruku.
Yo-dachi,-tsu,-ta, i. v. To be of use, useful.
Yodachi,-tsu,-ta, i. v. To stand on end, as the hair when one is cold, or frightened.
Yo-dai, n. Condition, state, circumstances. — gaki, the history or description of a case of sickness.
Yodai-buri,-ru,-ta, i. v. To be pompous, consequential, to assume a lofty or an important air; to be vain-glorious, to make arrogant pretensions.
Yo-dan, n. Talking on business.
Yodare, n. The saliva, especially that flowing from the mouth of a child or animal; slaver, drivel.
Yodare-kake, n. A small apron worn under the chin over armor, or under the chin of infants to catch the saliva.
Yo-date,-ru,-ta, t. v. To furnish with, aid or assist another with something needed, to accommodate with.
Yo-do, n. Expenditure, disbursement, outlay.
Yodo, n. An eddy or sluggish place in a stream.
Yo-dō, n. A child.
Yodome,-ru,-ta, t. v. To arrest the flow, to make stagnant, or dam a current of water.
Yodomi,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be stagnant or sluggish in its flow, as water; to be
slow, or to hesitate in speaking, to falter.

**YODOMI, n.** Stagnation, or sluggishness in a current; torpor, hesitation in speaking.

**Yo-DOSHI, n.** The whole night.

**Yo-DZUMI, n.** Night watch, sitting up at night to keep watch.

**Yo-FU, n.** Foster-father.

**Yo-FUKAI, ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Late at night, Yofukaku kayetta.

**Yo-FUNE, n.** A night boat.

**Yo-GAI, n.** A place strong by nature or well fortified; a fortress, stronghold.

**Yo-GAKU, n.** Literature for children.

**Yo-GAN, n.** The countenance, features.

**Yo-GATARI, n.** Conversing about the current subjects of the time.

**Yo-GEN (agete iu). — suru, to publish abroad, to talk about, blaze abroad.** Hitonoyayamachi wo —.

**Yo-GEN (arakajime iu), n.** A prophecy, prediction, foretelling. Yogensha, a prophet.

**Yo-GI, n.** Night clothes.

**Yo-GIN, n.** The countenance, or form of the body.

**Yo-GINAI, ki,-ku,-shi, a.** That which must be done, than which there is no other way, necessary, indispensable, obligatory, unavoidable, Yoginakusuru, to be constrained to do.

**Yo-GIRI, ru,-ta, t. v.** To cross or pass from one side of a road to the other; to pass by; to stop in passing.

**Yo-GO, n.** The prognosis of disease.

**Yo-GOMEMI, n.** Passing the night in a temple for worshiping.

**Yo-GORE,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To be dirty, foul, filthy, to be unclean, defiled, polluted.

**Yo-GORE, n.** Dirt, filthiness, defilement.

**Yo-GORE-ME, n.** A dirty spot, stain.

**Yo-GOSHI,-su,-ta, t. v.** To dirty, soil, foul, to make unclean, to defile, pollute, contaminate.

**Yo-GOTO-NI, adv.** Every night.

**Yo-HA (nokoru nami), n.** The rough waves which remain after the storm has subsided.

**Yo-HODD, adv.** A great deal, good many; almost, nearly; for the most part; very.

**Yö-i, n.** Preparation, provision, readiness. — wo suru, to make preparation, to get ready.

**Yö-i, n.** A quack doctor.

**Yö-i.** Easy, not difficult. — ni, easily.

**Yö-i, ki,-ku,-shi, a.** Good, right, well.

**Yö-i, ó,-ota, i. v.** To be drunk, intoxicated; to be sea-sick, to be sick from riding, or being in a crowd.

**Yö-i, n.** Intoxication. — ga sameru, to become sober.

**Yo-I, n.** Evening.

**Yo-Ichi, n.** A market open at night.

**Yo-GOSHI, n.** Left over from the evening before. — no mono wo iaberu na.

**Yo-GURUI.** Drunk and crazy.

**Yo-IKU (yashinai sodateru).** Nourishing and bringing up a child.

**Yo-IKUSA, n.** A battle in the night.

**Yo-INE, n.** Going to bed early. — ga tsuki, likes to go early to bed.

**Yo-IPIARI, n.** Sitting up late, — no asane-dzuki, one late to bed and late to rise.

**Yo-YAMI, n.** The evenings in the month when there is no moon.

**Yo-YO, n.** Palsy of one side.

**Yo-JI, n.** Business, something to be done.

**Yo-JI, n.** The stick with which the Japanese clean their teeth, a tooth-brush.

**Yo-JI, -ru,-ta, t. v.** To climb up. Ki wo —, to climb a tree.

**Yo-JIN, n.** Caution, heed, care, or prudence in regard to danger; circumspection, watchfulness. Kuvai-chiu no mono go —, beware of pickpockets.

**Yo-JIRE,-ru,-ta, i. v.** To be twisted.

**Yo-JIRI,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To twist.

**Yo-JITSU (amaru hi), n.** Remaining days, time yet remaining.

**Yo-jo, n.** A foster-child (female), adopted daughter.

**Yo-JO (osanaki onna).** A young girl.

**Yo-Jó (sei wo yashinai).** Fostering or preserving health, the care of one's health, as by attending to diet, apparel, etc. — no hô, the rules of hygiene, — ni naru, healthful, good for one's health. — ni naranu yó-ki, an unhealthy climate. Fu — na hito, a person careless of his health.

**Yo-JUTSU, n.** Magical arts.

**Yo-KA, n.** The eighth day of the month, or eight days.

**Yo-KAMEI, n.** Will be good, or right, will do, Kore de — ka, do you think this will do?

**Yo-KAN, n.** A kind of confectionary made of sugar and beans.

**Yo-KARI,-ru,-ta, t. v.** To be good, right, proper, well. Yokara, I think it will do. Yokare ashikare, whether good or bad, no matter.

**YoKE,-ru,-ta, 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.
out of the number, to put aside, to except, to exclude, to omit, pass by.

Yo-kei (amaru bakari). More than the proper quantity, or than is necessary; superfluity, excess; a great deal, abundance.

Yo-kei (amari no yorokobi), n. The prosperity or benefits which descends to the posterity of a person of great merit.

Yoki, n. A broad-axe.

Yo-ki, n. Climate; cheerful, lively.

Yo-ki, n. An extraordinary levy or exaction of money from the people by government.

Yo-kiu, n. A small bow, used as a toy.

Yokka, n. The fourth day of the month, or four days.

Yo-kō, n. Cochineal.

Yoko. Across, crosswise, from side to side, athwart, transverse, horizontal, sideways.

Yoko-ai, n. The side, or flank.

Yoko-ame, n. A driving rain.

Yoko-buye, n. A flute.

Yoko-chō, n. A cross-street.

Yoko-de, n. — wo hatta to utsu, to clap the hands.

Yoko-dori, n. Seizing anything while it is passing from one to another, or while in transit. — wo suru.

Yoko-gi, n. A cross-bar, a cross piece of timber.

Yoko-giri, ru-tta, i. v. To go across, transversely, or horizontally; to cut across, intersect.

Yoko-machi, n. A cross street.

Yoko-me, n. A secret police, a spy; askant. — de miru, to look askant.

Yoko-michi, n. A cross road.

Yoko-moji, n. A word written crosswise, or across the page.

Yoko-naga, a. Broad, wide, or greater in breadth than length.

Yoko-namari, ru-tta, i. v. To corrupt or change the spelling or pronunciation of a word.

Yoko-ne, n. A bubo or enlarged inguinal gland.


Yokoshi, ru-ta, i. v. To give, hand over, to send; to receive, spoken only by the person to whom the article is given, or sent.

Yokoshima, a. Wicked, vicious, malignant, depraved, corrupt.

Yokotawashiru-ta, i. v. To place across or athwart.

Yokotawari, ru-tta, i. v. To be or lie across or athwart.
compare, to collate. Yomi-ayamaru, to make a mistake in reading. Yomi-kaburu, to commence reading, or to be about to read. Yomi-naveru, to read anything to another. Yomi-nasu, to be accustomed to read, to be familiar, or used to reading anything. Yomi-nasu, to pretend to read, to read off something different from that which is written. Yomi-sokonau, to mistake in reading, to read wrong.

**Yomi, n.** The Japanese equivalent of a Chinese character.

**Yomi.** — suru, to prize, value, regard as good, to esteem, think well of; to love.

**Yo-michi, n.** Going by night.

**Yomi-gaye-ru, ita, i. v.** To return to life again, to revive, to rise from the dead.

**Yomi-gatai, ki, ku, a.** Hard or difficult to read.

**Yomi-ji, n.** The road to Hades.

**Yomi-kaki, n.** Reading and writing.

**Yomi-kiri, n.** The points or marks used in reading, punctuation. — wo tsukeru, to punctuate.

**Yomi-kuchi, n.** The place to commence reading.

**Yomi-mono, n.** Reading.

**Yomi-niku, ki, ku, shi, a.** Difficult, or hard to read.

**Yo-mise, n.** A shop open for trade at night.

**Yo-miya, (osana na,) n.** The name given to a child.

**Yomi.** Four sides, four quarters of the compass, all parts.

**Yomiogi, n.** Artemisia Chinenses, or or mugwort, of which the moxa is made.

**Yomi-sugara, adv.** The whole night.

**Yomiya, adv.** Of conjecture or doubt — I rather think, am inclined to think, perhaps. — uso de wa arunai.

**Yomiya, n.** A deception, cheat, artifice. — ni kakaru, to be imposed on.

**Yo-muki, n.** Business, matter, concerns.

**Yo-na, a.** Like, similar, resembling. Mita — hito da, like some one I have seen.

**Yo-nabe, n.** Any work done at night.

**Yo-naka, n.** Midnight.

**Yo-naki, n.** Crying at night (as an inf.)

**Yo doku ronai, ki, ku, shi, a.** That must be done, necessary, unavoidable, obliged to be done.

**Yo, n.** Rice.

**Yo-ten, n.** Youth, time of youth.

**Yo-ten-naki, ku, shi, a.** Not mind- ing or thinking about anything else, intent on what one is doing, not having anything on the mind, free from care, light-hearted.

**Yo-ni-tachi, tsu, ita, i. v.** Fit or good for use, useful, serviceable.

**Yo-o, (amari na wazawai,) n.** A calamity or misinformation entailed on posterity by the wickedness of an ancestor.

**Yo-para, adv.** To the full, plentifully.

**Yo para-ru, ita, i. v.** To be drunk, intoxicated.

**Yo-piki, ku, ita, i. v.** To draw a bow powerfully to the full length of the arrow.

**Yo-podo, same as Yo hodo.**

**Yo-re-ru, ita, i. v.** To be twisted, kinked. Ho ga — , the thread is twisted.

**Yo-ru, n.** A twist, kink.

**Yo-ri, post-posit.** From, a sign of the ablative case; than, in comparing.

**Yo-ri, n.** A sore, or gathering.

**Yo-ri, ru, ita, i. v.** To twist.

**Yo-ri, n.** The twist of a cord or thread, — no tsuyoi ito.

**Yo-ri, ru, ita, t. v.** To choose, select, pick out.

**Yo-ri, ru, ita, i. v.** To approach, draw near; to call, or stop in passing; to assemble, or collect together; to lean upon, to depend on, rely on; to be according to; on account of, owing to.

**Yo-ri-al, au, ita, i. v.** To assemble or collect together.

**Yo-ri-ai, n.** Meeting, coming together, associating.

**Yo-ri-awase, ru, ita, t. v.** To twist together.

**Yo-ri-bito, n.** The person chosen or elected.

**Yo-ri-bô, n.** An oak pole or club six feet long used by policemen.

**Yo-ri-dash, su, ita, i. v.** To select, choose, elect, pick out.

**Yo-ri-dokoro, n.** Something to rest or depend on; a ground, basis, foundation, proof, used only of statements, doctrines, opinions, etc. — mo nai setsu.

**Yo-ri-ito, n.** A thread.

**Yo-ri-kakari, ru, ita, i. v.** To lean upon.

**Yo-riki, n.** A policeman or constable.

**Yo-ri-komi, mu, ita, i. v.** To twist into, as a string into a hole.

**Yo-ri-kozori, ru, ita, i. v.** To assemble.

**Yo-ri-kudzu, n.** The refuse left after picking out the best.
YORI-ME, n. The mark, or crease in a string made by twisting it.
YORI-NUKI,-ku,-ita, t. v. To select, choose out.
YORI-NUKI, n. Anything choice, select, or highly approved.
YORI-SOJI,-o,-öta, i. v. To be near the side of another, to keep company with, associate.
YORI-SU, n. Hillocks of sand thrown together by the waves or wind.
YORI-TSUGI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To join to, splice or lengthen by twisting the ends together.
YORI-WAKE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To assort, to select and separate.
YO-RIBUKU, n. Spare time, leisure.
YO-ROI, adv. Sometimes, occasionally.
YOROBOI,-o,-öta, i. v. To stagger, to reel.
YORODU, n. Ten thousand, a myriad; all.
YOROI,-o,-öta, i. v. To wear a coat of mail, or armor.
YOROI, n. A coat of mail.
YOROKE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To stagger, reel, as a drunken man.
YOROKOBASHI,-su,-ta, caust. of Yorokobu. To cause to rejoice.
YOROKOBASHI,-ki,-ku, a. Joyful, glad, pleasant.
YOROKOBI,-bu,-nda, i. v. To rejoice, to be glad, joyful, pleased.
YOROMEKI,-ku,-ita, i. v. To stagger, reel.
YOROUSHI,-ki,-ku,-sa, a. That which is good, right, proper; well. Sakana wa yoroshii gozaimasu ka, do you want to buy any fish? Mō yoroshii, that will do.
YORO-YORO, adv. In a staggering, reeling manner.
YORU, n. Night. — no mono, bedclothes. Hiru —, day and night.
YORUBE, n. One to depend on, or look to for aid; a friend, helper. — naki mi wo nani to sen.
YO-RUI, n. Those who are not of, but attached to those of the, regular company; dependents, an abettor, accomplice.
YOSA, n. The goodness, excellence.
YO-SAKI, n. The place where one has business or something to do.
YOSASO-NA, a. Having the appearance of being good.
YOSE, n. A house where public entertainments are given, such as story-telling, singing, dancing, top-spinning.
YOSE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bring near, cause to approach; to cause or order to call, or stop in passing; to gather, to collect, assemble; to bring close together, to depend on, trust in, or take refuge in, Yose-atsumeru, to gather, collect, or assemble together, to concentrate. Yose-kakeru, to place or hang anything near to something else.
YOSE-BA, n. A prison or house of correction where persons are sent for slight offences, and kept at hard labor.
YOSEI. — wo tsukeru, to give strength to, aid, help, inspirit, encourage.
YOSEKU, n. Arsenic.
YOSE-TE, n. The attacking force, storming party.
YOSE-TSUGI, n. A mode of grafting, done by binding together two branches of different trees that have been slightly pared, and after they have knift together, detaching one of them.
YŌ-SHA, n. Pardon, patience, indulgence, forbearance. — wo tanomu, to beg pardon.
YOSHIBAKO, n. A box with two compartments in which articles that are wanted or not wanted are placed separately.
YOSHI, n. Subject, matter, affair, event, thing, fact, circumstances; reason, cause; at the end of a sentence, = so it is said.
YOSHI, adv. Very well, never mind, all right, it is enough.
YOSHI, a. A foster-child, an adopted son or daughter.
Yoshi,-su,-ta, t. v. To stop, quit, to leave off, give up, to cease.
YOSHIDZU, n. A mat made of rushes. — bari, a booth in the street for selling small wares.
YOSHIMBA, adv. Let it be so that, even if it be so that, no matter if, supposing that. — atta tote shikata ga nai.
YOSHIMI, n. Friendship, friendly relations, intimacy, good will.
YOSHINAI,-ki,-ku, a. Something which one regrets to have done; useless.
YOSHINA-NI. Same as Yoshikiku. — o negai moshimasu, I beg your kind assistance.
YOSHI-VA, adv. Very well, or no matter; but supposing that.
YOSHIRYO. Exclam. of consent, or permission; = very well, all right, very good.
Yō-shō, n. Youth, time of childhood. — no toki kara.
Yo

Yo-so, n. Cancer.

Yo-sogamashii, -ki, -ku, -u, a. Like, or in the manner of a stranger; distant, reserved, cold or unconcerned in behavior.

Yo-so-goto, a. Something belonging 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.

Yo-soi, -o-at, t. To put rice into a cup, to help one to rice.

Yo-soji, n. Forty years of age.

Yo-so-me, 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 whom the matter don't concern.

Yo-so-mi, n. Looking off from what one is doing, looking at something else. — sedzu ni hon wo yome.

Yo-soye, -ru, -ta, t. To adorn, ornament, to dress up.

Yo-yoshide, -ki, -ku, a. Like a stranger in manner, cold, distant, indifferent, unconcerned, or disinterested in manner.

Yo-su, n. State, condition, circumstances.

Yo-suga, n. Connection, affinity; opportunity, or convenient way; something to depend on. Chikaki —, near relation.

Yo-sugara, adv. The whole night.

Yo-sugi, n. A living, support, livelihood. — ga deki-kaneru.

Yo-suguru. Exceeding what is right and proper, too much. Naka go —, too intimate.

Yo-su, n. Water used or kept ready for irrigation, fires, etc.

Yo-suji, n. Line of business, occupation.

Yo-suki, n. Interval of rest, or leisure between work or business.

Yo-sumi, n. Completion or finishing of any business.

Yo-sui, n. Odd numbers.

Yo-sute-bito, n. One who forsakes the world —, a wandering bonze.

Yo-taka, n. A low prostitute, who of-

fers herself in the streets; a street-walker.

Yo-ta-vota, adv. Walking in a tottering or staggering manner. — aruku.

Yo-tō, n. A night robber.

Yo-tō, (amari no tomogara). The remnant of a company or gang who are still leagued together.

Yo-to-gi, n. Night nursing, or sitting up at night with a sick person.

Yo-toku, (amari no itsud). n. The benefits which descend to the posterity of a person of great virtue or merit.

Yo-tsu, n. Four.

Yo-tsu-ashi, n. A four-footed animal, quadruped.


Yo-tsu-de-amii, n. A net for catching fish, let down by the four corners.

Yo-tsu-de-kago, n. An inferior kind of sedan chair, suspended by the four corners to the pole.

Yo-tsu-gi, n. An heir.

Yo-tsu-jiro, n. A horse with four white feet.

Yo-tsu-me-giri, n. A drill with four faces.

Yo-tsu-ji, n. A cross-road.

Yo-uchi, n. A night attack.

Yo-wage, n. Appearing to be feeble or weak.

Yo-wa-goshi, n. Weak in the loins, bent in the back.

Yo-wagi, n. Dispirited, discouraged.

Yo-wai, n. Age.

Yo-wai, -ki, -ku, -shi, a. Weak, not strong, feeble, infirm.

Yo-wame, -ru, -ta, t. To weaken, to enfeeble, debilitate, enervate.

Yo-wami, n. Weakness, feebleness, weak place, or time of weakness.

Yo-wa-ki-ru, -ta, i. To be weak, feeble, debilitated, enfeebled.

Yo-watari, n. Passing through the world, a living, subsistence.

Yo-wasa, n. Weakness, feebleness.

Yo-wa-yosushi, -ki, -ku, a. Weak, feeble.

Yo-yaku, adv. At last, at length, after long waiting, or great difficulty, scarcely, hardly, barely.

Yo-yō, n. Important business, important.

Yo-yō, n. A calf.

Yo-zashi, -si, t. v. To entrust with an office, to appoint to office.

Yu, n. Hot water.

Yu-agari, n. Coming out of a hot bath.

Yu-amii, n. Bathing in hot water.

Yu-ba, n. A bath-house, a place where there are hot springs.
YUBA, n. A kind of food made of beans.
Yū-be, n. The evening; also, last night.
YUBESHI, n. A kind of confectionary made of the rind of the lemon.
Yū-bi. Gentle, refined, graceful, gentle.
Yubi, n. A finger, a toe. Ashi no —, the toes.
YUBIKI, n. Sponging certain kinds of new cloth, in order to take out the starch.
Yubi-maki, n. A finger-ring.
Yubi-nuki, n. A thimble.
Yubi-ori, n. Shutting the fingers, counting upon the fingers.
Yubi-wa, n. A finger-ring.
Yubi-zashi, n. Pointing the finger.
Yū-dachi, n. A shower, a thunder storm, squall.
YU-DAMA, n. The bubbles in boiling water.
Yudane, -ru-ta, t. v. To commit to the will or control of another, to leave to another, to entrust, to delegate, to confide.
Yudari, -ru-tta, i. v. To be cooked by boiling.
Yude, -ru-ta, t. v. To cook by boiling.
Yudono, n. A bath-room.
Yudzu, n. A lemon.
Yū-dzū, n. The circulation of money, money matters, finance, fiscal matters.
YU-Dzuke, n. Rice eaten with hot water poured on it.
Yū-dzuki-vo, n. A moonlight evening.
Yudzuri, -ru-tta, t. v. To cede, yield, resign, give up, to give place to, relinquish.
Yudzuri, n. Resignation, cession, yielding, or giving up.
Yudzuri-jō, n. A deed of conveyance, a grant in writing.
Yudzuru, n. A bow string.
Yū-fuku, Wealthy, rich.
Yugaku, n. A glove worn by archers to protect the hand.
Yugaki, -ku-tta, i. v. To cook slightly by pouring boiling water over, to scald, parboil.
Yugame, -ru-ta, t. v. To turn from a straight line or right direction, to incline, to bend, crook.
Yugami, -mu-nda, i. v. To be awry, inclined from the right direction, crooked, bent, distorted, askew.
Yū-gao, n. The flower of a species of gourd that opens in the night.
Yuge, n. Steam, vapor of boiling water.
Yu-ge, n. Supper.
Yū-GEI, n. Amusing arts or performances, such as music and the drama.
Yū-gin, n. Unemployed capital; money that is lying idle or not earning anything.
Yū-gu, n. The inside garment worn by women, from the waist to below the knee, originally worn on entering a bath.
Yū-gun, n. The reserve corps of an army.
Yū-gure, n. The period just after sunset, twilight.
Yui, -ū, -tta, t. v. To tie, to dress the hair. Kami wo —, to dress and tie up the hair.
Yui-gai, n. A dead body, corpse.
Yui-gen, or yui-gon, n. The verbal will, or last directions of a dying person.
Yui-kai, (nokoru imashime), n. The dying instructions, exhortations, as of a parent or teacher.
Yui-kotsu, (nokoru hone), n. The pieces of bone left after burning a dead body.
Yui-motsu, (nokoru mono), n. The things left by a deceased person, or a present made by a person about to die; a legacy, bequest.
Yui-ko, n. The presents exchanged at the time of espousal.
Yui-seki, (nokoru ato). The writing left by a deceased person, the ruins, or remains of an ancient place, house, castle, etc.
Yui-sho, n. Pedigree, lineage, descent.
Yui-tsuke, -ru-ta, t. v. To bind fast to, to tie something on another.
Yū-jin, n. A friend, companion.
Yū-jin, n. A man of leisure; one who lives without business, or occupation.
Yū-jo, (asobime), n. A harlot.
Yuka, n. The floor; used only of the ground floor.
Yū-kabe, n. The evening shadows, twilight.
Yū-kan, n. Washing a corpse before burial. — ba, a place belonging to a Buddhist temple where the poor wash their dead.
Yukare, -ru-ta, pass. and pot. of Yuki. Can go. Michi ga nai kara yukare-nu, as there is no road, you cannot go. Kono michi wa yukareru ka, can I go along this road?
Yukari, n. Relation, affinity, connection, acquaintance.
Yukata, n. A thin garment of a single thickness worn in summer.
Yū-Kata, n. The evening about sundown.
**YUKURI-NAKU, adv.** Unexpectedly, suddenly.

**YUKU-SAKI, n.** The place to which one is going, destination; the future.

**YUKU-SUVE, n.** The future, the time to come.

**YU-KUWAI, n.** Joy, rejoicing, pleasure, delight.

**YUKU-YE, n.** The place to which one is going, or has gone, the whereabouts.

**YUKU-YUKU, adv.** In future, as time elapses, at length, in the end.

**YU-MAGURE, n.** The evening twilight.

**YU-MAKI, n.** The cloth worn by women around the loins.

**YUME.** A dream. — *wo miru,* to dream.

**YUME-NI, ru-ta, t. v.** To dream. *Na-ni wo yumemita,* what did you dream about?

**YUME-MEI, n.** Dreaming.

**YU-MEN, n.** Pardon, forgiveness. — *swru,* to pardon.

**YU-MESHI, n.** Supper.

**YUME-URANAI, n.** Divining one's fortune by means of a dream.

**YUME-YUME, adv.** Positively, certainly, peremptorily. — *kono kotoba wo hito ni morasu koto nakare.*

**YUMI, n.** A bow.

**YUMI-DZURO, n.** A bow-string.

**YUMI-GATA, n.** Bow-shaped, an arch.

**YUMI-HARI-DZUKI, n.** The moon when three or four days old.

**YUMI-TSUKURI, n.** A bow-maker.

**YUMI-YA, n.** Bow and arrow, arms. — *no michi,* the rules of war. — *tori,* a soldier. — *gami,* the god of war; viz, *Hachi-man.*

**YUMOJI, n.** The inside garment worn by women from the waist to the knee.

**YUN-DE, n.** The hand in which the bow is held; viz., the left. — *mete,* the left and right hand.

**YUNDZUVE, n.** Using the bow as a cane. — *ni sugatte tatsu,* stood leaning on his bow.

**YUN-ZEI, n.** The power of a bow, or the force of an arrow. — *no tsuyoi hito,* a person who draws a strong bow.

**YUN-NI, n.** Cooking with boiling water. — *wo swru.*

**YUN-NIU, n.** Imports of merchandise.

**YU-RAI, n.** The origin and subsequent history, the rise and progress, history.

**YURAMEKI, ku-ita, i. v.** To move or swing to and fro, to roll or rock from side to side, as a boat; to vibrate, oscillate.

**YU-RAN, (asobi miru).** Looking at for amusement, or sport.
YURARI-TO, adv. With a waving or swinging motion,—like a person springing nimbly into the saddle. Umi ni — uchinorur.

YURA-VURA, adv. Swinging, rocking, rolling, vibrating, or oscillating to and fro.

YURE,-ru,-ta, i. v. To rock from side to side, to swing.

YÜ-REI, n. A ghost, an apparition, phantom, spectre. — ga dete.

YÜ-REKI. Traveling for pleasure.

YÜ-RETSU, (masari otori), n. Superiority or inferiority. Kuni no — wo aradoso, to dispute about the comparative excellence of different countries.

YÜ-RETSU, a. Bold and ardent, daring, courageous.

YŪ-RI, n. The prostitute quarters in a town.

YURI, n. The lily.

YURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To rock, to move to and fro, to swing, to shake, to sift by shaking. Yuri-ageru, to raise, or lift up by rocking or shaking. Yuri-kome, to pack down by shaking, as tea in a box. Yuri-kudzusu, to shake down, to cause to fall by shaking, as by an earthquake. Yuri-wakeru, to separate by shaking, as with a sieve; to bolt, to clean by sifting.

YURI,-riru,-rita, i. v. To be pardoned, forgiven, excused, to be allowed, permitted.

YURI-YAKA. Easy, lenient, mild, not strict, not severe.

YURUBE,-ru,-ta, t. v. Same as YURUMUE.

YURUGI,-ga,-ida, i. v. To shake, vibrate, rock, to swing, to move to and fro, to be loose, to shake, tremble.

YURUI,-ki,-ku,-shi, a. Slack, not tense nor tight, loose, lax, not firm, flabby, soft, limber, not strict, not severe; remiss.

YURUKASE, adv. Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly, in a slighting or perfunctory way. — ni suru, to slight, disregard.

YURUMARI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To be slack, lax, loose; to become weak, to relax in zeal or ardor.

YURUME,-ru,-ta, t. v. To make less tense, tight, or severe; to slacken, loosen, relax one’s attention or care.

YURUME-KUSURI, n. Anodyne medicines.

YURUMI,-mu,-nda, i. v. To be slack, lax, loose, soft, flabby, flaccid; to be remiss; to remit zeal, activity, or attention; to flag; to abate, moderate.

YURURI. A hearth; same as IVORI.

YURURI-TO, adv. Not in a hurry or haste, leisurely, slowly, taking time and ease.

YURUSA, n. Slackness, looseness, the tension.

YURUSHI,-su,-ta, t. v. To grant, allow; permit; to let go, set free; to accede to; to yield, to pardon, to forgive, to excuse.

YURUSHI, n. Permission, leave, forgiveness, pardon.

YURUYAKA, a. Not strict, severe, or rigorous; slack, lax, easy, lenient, gentle.

YURU-VURU, adv. leisurely, without hurry or haste, slowly.

YU-SAN. A pleasure excursion, a picnic. — bune, a pleasure boat.

YUSAWARI, n. A swing.

YU-SEI, n. A planet.

YU-SEN, n. The price of a bath.

YU-SEN, n. Heating by the waterbath, by placing the vessel containing the substance to be heated in boiling water.

YU-SHA, n. A brave man.

YU-SHI, n. A brave soldier.

YU-SHUTSU, n. Exportation, the export of merchandise. — suru, to export.

YUSU, n. The Ficus Pyrifolia.

YUSUBURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To shake, agitate. Ki wo Yusubutte mi wo otsu.

YU-SUDZUMI, n. The cool of the evening.

YUSUGI,-gu,-ida, t. v. To cleanse by washing, to wash.

YUSURA, n. The Prunus Tomentosa.

YUSURI, n. Extortion of money by fraud, threat, or intimidation.

YUSURI,-ru,-tta, t. v. To shake anything, as a tree, pole; to extort.

YUTABURI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To shake, to be agitated, moved, excited.


YU-TAN, n. An oil cloth for covering goods, or a large cloth used for wrapping.

YU-TO, n. An oil-can.

YUTORI,-ru,-tta, i. v. To linger, to loiter, to delay.

YU-TSUGI, n. A pot for holding hot water.

YUWAYE,-ru,-ta, t. v. To bind, tie. Nawas de kori wo —.

YUWÔ, n. Sulphur.

YU-YA, n. A public bath-house.

YU-YAKE, n. The red and glorious appearance of the western clouds when the sun is setting.

YU-YAMI, n. An evening without moonlight.
YUYE, n. Reason, cause, account, sake, because, effect, consequence, result. Kono yuye ni, on this account, therefore. Sono yuye ni, on that account.

YUVEN, n. Reason, cause.

YUVEN, n. Lamp-black.

YÜ-YO, n. Hesitation, doubt, quandary, perplexity; lenient, mild, not severe.

YÜ-YO, (amari arī), n. Room, space, or time remaining; redundancy, excess; more than, something over. Roku-jū — no rōjin.

YÜ-YU, adv. In an easy, quiet way; free from labor, want, or trouble.

YU-YU-SHII, -ki, -ku, n. Having a gallant, grand, martial, or warlike appearance; strong, imposing; fearful, terrible.

Z, n. A seat, place to sit in, assembly; also the numeral for dancers in a kagura. — ni tsuku, to take one's seat. — suru, to sit down. Ichī sa, the whole assembly, Za-chiu, in the assembly or session, during the session.

ZABON, n. A pumelo.

ZABUTON, n. A rug or cushion for sitting on.

ZABU-ZABU, adv. The sound of the splashing of water.

ZAGU, n. A cloth on which a Bonze sits when praying.

ZAGU-ZAGU, adv. Mealy; soft and friable, as fruit. Kuri gu — shite umaku nai.

ZAGUTSUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To be mealy.


ZAI, n. A numeral used in counting doses of medicine, or the periods in which medicines are taken. Ichī zai no kusuri.

ZAI, (takara), n. Wealth, riches, property.

ZAI, n. The country, a place away from a town.

ZAI, n. Ice. — ga hatta, the water is frozen. Zai-wari, posts driven in before the timbers on which a bridge rests, to protect from the ice.

ZAI-GO, n. The country or place away from a town.

ZAI-HAN, (han arī), n. Having a seal, sealed.

ZAI-HO, n. Money, riches.

ZAI-I, (kurai ni aru), n. Upon the throne, reign. — no Tenshi, the reigning emperor.


ZAI-KEIN, (tsutome ni aru). Discharging official duty, in office.

ZAI-MOKU, n. Timber, for building; lumber.

ZAI-MOKU-YA, n. A lumber yard, or a person who sells timber.

ZAI-MOTSU, (takara mono). Precious things, any article of value.

ZAI-RIU, Dwelling, living, residing.


ZAI-SHO, n. Dwelling place, place of one's birth, native place; the country. — wa doko da, where were you born?

ZAI-SHIKU, (yado ni iru). At home.

ZAI-TAKU, (eye ni aru). At home, in the house.

ZAI-YAKU, (yaku ni aru). In office.

ZAKKUBARA, adv. Frank, candid, sincere in manner, without affectation.

ZAKKI, n. A miscellany.

ZAKO, n. A general name for any small fish.

ZAKOBA, n. A fish-market.

ZAKOKU, n. All kinds of grain.

ZAKONE, n. Sleeping crowded or confusedly together, without distinction of sex.

ZAKURO, n. The pomegranate, Punica granatum.

ZAKURO-BANA, n. A grog-blossom, the red nose of a grog-drinker.

ZAKURO-GUCHI, n. The small entrance to the tank of a bath-house.

ZAMA, n. Same as sama; state, condition, manner, appearance, habit.

ZAMBU-TO, adv. The sound made by
anything falling or plunging into water.

ZAM-BUTSU, (nokori mono), n. Anything left over or remaining; the residue, remnants.

ZAMMAI. Fond of, or addicted to, devoted to. Hamono — suru na, don't be fond of edged tools.

ZA-MOCHI, n. One who is hired to attend at tea-houses or entertainments to amuse the company.

ZA-MOTO, n. The manager of a theatre, or show.

ZAN, n. Slander, calumny, false charges.
— suru, to slander, calumniate. Zan-sha, a slanderer, calumniator. Zan-so, calumnious charges, or complaints against another made to a ruler, official slander.

ZANGE. Same as Sange.

ZAN-GEN, n. Slander, calumny, detraction, false charges.

ZAN-GIN, (nokoru kane), n. Remaining money, remainder, or balance of the money not yet paid, arrear.

ZAN-JI, n. A short space of time, a little while, a moment. — ni, soon, quickly, in a little while.

ZAN-GEN, n. Regret, sorrow; chagrin, vexation, disappointment.

ZAN-NIU, n. Interfering, intermeddling, or interposing improperly, interrupting.
— suru, to intermeddle.

ZAPPI, n. General, or miscellaneous expenses, disbursements of money.

ZARARI-TO, adv. Rough to the feel or hearing, roughly, without order or nicety. — te ni sawaru.

ZARA-TSUKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To be rough, not smooth to the feel, as sand, etc.

ZARA-ZARA, adv. In a manner rough or harsh to the feel or hearing.

ZARE,-ru,-ta, same as Yare. To sport, play, frolic.

ZARE-KOTO, n. Jesting, joking, facetious, humorous or playful talk.

ZARU, n. A basket.

ZA-SEKI, n. An apartment or room, a place of meeting or assembly.

ZAS-SETSU, n. Miscellaneous sayings or writings.

ZA-SHIKI, n. A room or apartment.

ZA-SHIKI-RÔ, n. A room of a private house converted into a prison or place of confinement, as for a lunatic.

ZAS-SHO, n. Miscellaneous books; a medley of different kinds of books.

ZATSU. Coarsely, badly or roughly made, unworkmanlike, carelessly done.

ZATSU-JI, n. Many and various things to do, various engagements, miscellaneous affairs.

ZATSU-YO, n. Many or various kinds of business, a multiplicity of engagements.

ZATTO, adv. Coarsely, roughly, not nicely, not minutely; without care, attention, neatness, or skill.

ZAZAMEKI, -ku, -ita, i. v. To make a noise, clamor, tumult, or clatter.

ZA-ZÔ, n. An image, or idol in a sitting posture.

ZE, n. That which is right, that which is. Sono setsu wo se to su, to regard that doctrine as the right one.

ZECHI, n. Alternative, one of two things.
— wo suru, to offer the alternative.

ZEGEN, n. A person who supplies prostitutes to houses of ill-fame, a pimp, procurer, pandar.

ZE-HI, n. Right or wrong, so not; true or false, (adv.) must. Illi wo su-te te se wo toru, to reject the false and hold to that which is true. — ga nai, no help for it, no room for dispute, no gainsaying.

ZEHI-ZEHI, adv. Must, by all means.

ZEI, n. The fine feathers or down on a bird.

ZEI, n. Duty, excuse, customs, tax. — wo toru, to collect duty.

ZEI-BUTSU, n. An excrescence, a useless appendage, unnecessary or superfluous thing.

ZEI-CHIKU, n. The 50 rods, or sticks used by fortune-tellers.

ZEI-GIN, n. Money paid for duty or tax.

ZEI-KUWAN, n. A custom-house officer, a controller of customs, taxes, or excise.

ZEI-SOKU, n. A tariff or rate in which customs, taxes, or excise are levied.

ZEI-ZEI, adv. Wheezing, or crepitation in breathing.

ZEK-KEI, n. An extremely fine landscape.

ZEKKÔ (majiwari wa tatsu). — suru, to break off intimacy, fellowship, or friendship.

ZEKKÔ (shita de tagayesu). — suru, to make a living by talking, lecturing, etc.

ZEM-BI (mattaku sonawaru). Full and complete in all its parts, having no deficiency, perfect.

ZEM-BU. Complete number of volumes.

ZEM-BU, n. A table set out and furnished with food.

ZEM-BUN, n. The introductory part of a letter.

ZEMMAI, n. The shoots of young ferns.
ZEMMAI, n. A circular spring for moving machinery, a mainspring.

ZEM-PAI (maye no tomogara), n. Predecessors, those previously engaged in the same work.

ZEM-PIYÔ, n. An omen, prognostic, presage.

ZEN (yoshi), n. Virtue, goodness. — wo okonau, to practice virtue. Zen-aku, virtue and vice, good and evil. Zen-go, good or virtuous deeds, good works. Zen-gou, virtuous deeds, acts of charity and benevolence, good works.

ZEN, n. A dining-table.

ZEN (maye). Before, previous, former, in the presence of. Zen-chô, a prognostic, an omen. Zen-chô, yesterday morning, the previous dynasty. Zen-dai, former ages, previous times. Zen-gen, a prophecy, prediction, foretelling.

ZEN-DANA, n. A closet in which dining-tables are kept.

ZEN-GO, before and behind, before or after, front and rear.

ZENI, n. Small copper or iron coin, cash. Zeni-bako, a money-box. Zeni-ire, a purse. Zeni-sashi, the string on which cash are strung. Zeni-za, the mint where copper coins are made.

ZENI-AUI, n. The name of a flower.

ZENI-GAME, n. A small kind of tortoise.

ZEN-KEN, n. Prognosis. — suru, to prognosticate.

ZEN-KIN, n. Money.

ZEN-KUWAI, n. Recovery from sickness, perfect restoration to health.

ZEN-NO-TSUNA, n. Two long strips of cotton cloth, attached to a coffin, and held in the hands of those walking in front of it.

ZEN-SE (maye no yo), n. The previous state of existence (Bud).

ZEN-SOKU, n. Asthma.

ZEN-TAI, n. The whole body, the entire system of anything composed of parts; usually, commonly, customarily, habitually, naturally, constitutionally, or from birth, before.

ZEPPAN, n. Out of print, the edition is exhausted. — ni naru.

ZEPPEKI, n. A precipice.

ZEPP, adv. (Coll. for Zeki). Must, positively, without dispute.

ZEPPIN, n. An article of the very best quality.

ZESEN, n. A war of words, dispute, quarrel.

ZESSION, -cu-, -ta, (tayeru), i. v. To be cut off, destroyed, exterminated, to come to an end.

ZES-SHOKU. Ceasing to eat from want of appetite, as in sickness.

ZESSO, n. An ulcer on the tongue.

ZEYZHÔ, n. The apex, highest peak, the summit of a mountain.

ZETSU (shita), n. The tongue, Zettai, a fur or coat on the tongue, as in fever. Zettan, the tip or end of the tongue. Zetto, the tip of the tongue.

ZETÔ, — suru, to fall down dead; to be enraptured or overcome with emotion.

ZO. 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 not something in that box? Nan to iu koto zo, what is that you say?

ZO, n. An elephant.


ZO, n. The viscera. Go-zô, the five viscera; viz., the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys. No no —, the brain. Hai no —, the lungs. Skin no —, the heart.

ZO-BUSSHA, n. The Creator.

ZO-CHÔ. — 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.

ZO-DAN, n. Miscellaneous or idle talk.

ZO-FU, n. A viscera, or organ of the body; the intestines.

ZO-GAN, Inlaid work of gold or silver.

ZO-GE, n. Ivory.

ZO-GEN (mashi herashi). Adding to or taking from, increasing or diminishing. — suru.

ZO-GON, n. Scurrilous, foul, or abusive language. — wo in, to abuse.

ZO-GU, n. Various articles of furniture.

ZO-KIN, n. A house-cloth, or coarse towel.

ZO-KKON. Very, exceedingly, truly, indeed.

ZO-KU. Common, vulgar, plebian; inelegant, uneducated, unpolished; laity, secular. — na mono, a vulgar person. — ni, vulgarly, commonly. Zoku-bun, the vulgar style of writing. Zoku-butsu, a vulgar person, one uneducated, or unrefined. Zoku-dan, vulgar talk, or conversing in the vulgar dialect. Zoku-go, the common, or vulgar dialect. Zoku-ji, the common or vulgar business or affairs of life, secular business. Zoku-jin, a common or unlearned person. Zoku-miyô, the secular name which a
person bore while living, in contradiction to the Kaimiyo. Zoku-setsu, a saying, story, or belief current among the vulgar, or common people; a vulgar saying.

Zoku (tsuku). — suru, to belong, certain, attached to, to be subject to, tributary, to connect one's self with, join.

Zoku, n. A family, clan, or tribe having the same surname. Ichi-zoku, the whole family, or tribe.

Zoku, n. A robber, bandit, brigand, a rebel. Zoku-to, a band of robbers, a company of thieves. Zoku-shu, the chief of a band of robbers. Zoku-kan, a pirate ship. Zoku-gun, an army of robbers, rebel army. Zoku-cho, the chief of a band of robbers.

Zoku-hen, n. A supplementary treatise, or additional volume.

Zoku-rashi, -ki, -ku, a. Common, vulgar, unrefined, inelegant, or unlearned in manner, style, language, etc.

Zoku-zoku, adv. — suru, to start, shudder, or shiver, as when cold water is poured over a person.

Zoku-bun, n. All that is in one's mind, sentiments, pleasure. — wa nokosadzu tu, to speak one's mind without reservation.

Zomeki, -ku, -ita, i. v. To be noisy, uproarious, turbulent. Zomeki-aruku, to go along shouting, or making a noise.


Zo-motsu, n. Personal property, the things which one possesses.

Zo-guwai (omoi no hoka). Contrary to one's expectations, different from what one supposed.

Zo-ni, n. A kind of food made by boiling mochi, fish, and various vegetables together.

Zo-i, n. Mind, opinion, sentiments, thoughts.

Zo-nin, n. The rabble, the common herd.

Zonji-dzuru, -ta, i. v. To think, to know, a polite word. Arigato-sonjimas, thank you. Go-sonji ka, do you know?

Zonji-gakenai, -ki, -ku, a. Unexpected, unlooked for.


Zonjo, n. In life, living. Ojii san wa go — de gozarimasu ka.

Zonki, n. Gruff, churlish, or crabbed, perverse and uncompliant.

Zonren, n. Thoughts, mind, opinion, views, sentiments.


Zori, n. Sandals made of straw. — no, the thong of a sandal.

Zori-tori, n. The servant who carries his master's sandals.

Zori-tori, n. The servant who carries his master's sandals.

Zo-riu (tsukuri tate ru). — suru, to erect, build.

Zoro-zoro, adv. Dragging or trailing like the long skirt of a robe. — to aruku.

Zosa. As, Zosa mo nai, not difficult, easy. Zosa mo naku dekita, easily done.

Zo-saku (tsukuru). — suru, to finish off a building, to make it complete in all its parts; to repair.

Zotto, adv. Startled, shocked, as by sudden alarm; a sudden feeling of chilliness. — suru.

Zo-yei (tsukuri itonami). — suru, to erect, to build, construct, make.

Zo-yo, n. Expenses, outlay for miscellaneous purposes. — ga tanto kakaru, the expenses are heavy.

THE END.
PART SECOND.

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING THE MOST IMPORTANT ENGLISH WORDS,

WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.
### A

**A**, or **An**, *a*. Hitotsu, ichi, aru.

**Aback**, *adv.* Ushiro ni, ato ni. *Taken* — an ni sói shite bikkuri suru.

**Abacus**, *n.* Soroban.

**Abaddon**, *n.* Aku-ma no na.

**Abaff**, *adv.* Ato ni, ushiro ni.

**Abandon**, *t. v.* Suteru, mi-suteru, saru, hai suru, yameru shirizoku, taikyo suru. — *study*, hai-gaku suru.

**Abandoned, a.** Suteru, sararu, sarareru. — *fallow*, doraku na mono, hotó na mono, hōratsu na mono.

**Abandonment**, *n.* Shirizoku koto, taikyo, suteru koto.

**Abase**, *t. v.* Oshi-hesu, sageru, kudasu. — *one’s self*, heri-kudaru, mi wo sageru.

**Abasement**, *n.* Sageru koto.

**Abash**, *t. v.* Hadzukashimeru, kao wo tsubusu, chijoku saseru.

**Abashed**, *a. a.* Memboku wo ushinau, hajiru, chijoku suru, hadzukashii.

**Abate**, *t. v.* Herasu, gendzuru, mendzuru, yameru. — *a nuisance, gai wo nozoku*. — *the price*, nedan wo makeru.

**Abate**, *i. v.* Heru, yuruku suru, usurogu, yureru, shidzumaru.

**Abatement**, *n.* Gendzuru koto, yuruku naru koto, yameru koto, ne-sage.

**Abatis**, *n.* Sakamogi.

**Abbess**, *n.* Ten-shu-kiyo nite amadera no kashira.

**Abbey**, *n.* In, tera.

**Abbot**, *n.* Tenshukiyō nite hō-shi nakama no kashira.

**Abbreviate**, *t. v.* Mijikaku suru, riyaku suru, habuku, tsudzumeru, hashoru, tsumeru.

**Abbreviation**, *n.* Mijikaku suru koto, riyaku-ji.

**Abdicate**, *t. v.* Kurai wo yudzuru, kurai wo suberu.

### A

**Abdication**, *n.* Kurai wo yudzuru koto.

**Abdication**, *n.* Hara, fuku.

**Abdomen**, *a.* Hara no, fuku.

**Abduct**, *t. v.* Sarau, nusumu, ubau, kasuremu, kadowakasu.

**Aberrant**, *a.* Tsurei naki, mayou.

**Aberration**, *n.* Michi ni chigayeru koto, mayoi, tsune no tōri ni naranu koto.

**Abet**, *t. v.* Tetsudau, hagemasu.

**Abettor**, *n.* Tetsudai, hagemasu hito.

**Abeyance**, *n.* Matsu koto.

**Abhor**, *t. v.* Kirau, nikumu, imi-kirau.

**Abhorrence**, *n.* Kirai, nikumi.

**Abhorrent**, *a.* Ki ni sakarau, nikunde oru, somuku.

**Abide**, *i. v.* Sumu, oru, jū-kiyo suru, yadoru. — *by a contract*, yaku-jō wo tagayedzu.

**Ability**, *n.* Kiriyō, sai, chikara, nō, takumi, kō, doriyō, riyō. *Without* —, mu-sai, mu-nō. *Almost of one’s* —, seigiri, chikara no kagiri.

**Abject**, *a.* Iyashii, gesen naru.

**Abject**, *n.* Iyashii mono, hinin.

**Abjectly**, *adv.* Iyashiku.

**Abjure**, *t. v.* Chikatte suteru, yameru, haisuru.

**Abduction**, *n.* Chi-banare.

**Able**, *a.* Dekiru, yokusurou, yuru, rikō na, yuki-todoku, yuki-wataru. *This meaning is included in the pot. form of the verb; as, able to see, miyero; able to read, yomeru; able to hear, kikoyeru, Not able, dekinu, yedzu. Not able to say anything, nan to mo ye iwadzu.

**Able-bodied**, *a.* Sukoyaka na, jōbu na.

**Abolition**, *n.* Arai, kiyome.

**Ably**, *adv.* Yoku, jōdzu ni shite, yukitodoite.

**Abnegation**, *n.* Suteru koto, aradzu to
**ABRADER, t. v.** Suri-muku, suri-yabaruru.
**ABREEAST, adv.** Narande, mukatte. To walk two — futari narande aruku.
**ABRIDGE, t. v.** Tsumeru, chijimeru, ri-yaku suru, mijikaku suru, habuku.
**ABRIDGMENT, n.** Kiyaku-setsu, haku koto.

**ABROAD, adv.** Hiroku. To walk — so-to ye deru. To go — yoso ye yuku, guwai-koku ye yuku.
**ABROGATE, t. v.** Hai-shi suru, hai suru, yameru, yame-saseru.
**ABRupt, a.** Kewashii, niwaka no.
**ABRuptly, adv.** Niwaka ni, tardach ni, totsu-zen to, sotsu-zen.

**ABSCEss, n.** Hare-mono.

**ABSCond, i. v.** Kakusu, chikutken suru, shuppon suru, kake-ichi suru.
**ABSENCe, n.** I-nai koto, oranu koto, rustu.
**ABSENT, a.** Oranu, ini, rusu no. — minded, hō-shin, utsutsu, mu-chiu.
**ABSENT, i. v.** — one's self, ko-nai, de-naai.
**ABsolute, a.** Jūbun suru, kiyamattaru, shigoku no.

**ABsOLution, n.** Yurushi, yū-men.
**ABsOLVE, t. v.** Yurusu, yū-men suru.

**ABSORB, t. v.** Sui-komu, hikkomu.

**ABSORBED, u.** Sui-komaru, oboeru. — in study, gaku-mon ni hamaru.
**ABsorption, n.** Sui-komu koto, mu-chiu, mono no oboeru koto.

**ABSTAIN, i. v.** Yameru, ima, tatsu. — from food, shoku sedzu. — from wine, sake wo nomadzu, kin-shu suru. Things to be abstained from, imi-mono.

**ABSTEmious, a.** Uchiba suru, shu-shoku wo hikayeme ni suru.

**ABstInence, n.** Yameru koto, tachi. — from cooked food, hi-no-mono-dachi.

**ABSTRACT, t. v.** Nuku, toru, nusumitoru, hanareru.

**ABSTRACT, n.** Bassui, nuki-utsushi, nuki-gaki. Make an —, bassui shite kaku.

**ABSTRACTED, p. a.** Ki ga tsukanu, nusumi-tori-taru, nukitaru.

**ABRUSE, a.** — Oku-i, akiraka nai, wakare-gatai, fukai.

**ABsurd, a.** Dōri ni somuku, higagoto suru.
**ABsurdity, n.** Higagoto.

**ABundANCE, n.** Takusan, yoppodo, amata, taisō, jubun.

**ABundant, a.** Ōi, taisō na, jubun na, dassari. — harvest, hō-saku.

**ABUSE, t. v.** Nonoshiru, waruku iu, sami suru, mugoi me ni awaseru, shi-sonjiru, mijime ni awaseru.

**ABUSE, n.** Nonoshiri, mugoi-me, mijime, hidoi-me.
ADEQUATE, a. Tariru, kanau, teki-tō, oyobu.
ADHERE, i. v. Tsuku, nebari-tsuku, hebari-tsuku, nenchaku, suru, nadzumu.
ADHEREntag, a. Hebari-tsuku, nenchaku naru.
ADHESION, u. Hebari-tsuku, nadzumi.
ADHERENT, n. Zoku suru mono, fuzoku no mono, tsukito-bito.
ADHESIVENESS, n. Hebari, tsuki.
ADHESIVE-PLASTER, n. Mansōkō.
ADIEU, adv. Sayōnara, sayōnarabara, go-kigen-yoku.
ADJACENT, a. Tsugi no, tonari no.
ADJECTIVE, n. Keiyō-shi.
ADJOIN, i. v. Tsugu, tonaru. Adjoining house, tonari no iye, rin ka, tonari-ya.
ADJOURN, i. v. Nobasu, yennin suru. (i. v.) Yameru, sumu.
ADJOURNMENT, n. Sōdan no seki no ko-to wo sumashite yasumo koto.
ADJUDGE, i. v. Kimeru, saibaru suru, handan suru.
ADJUDICATE, i. v. Saibaru suru, sabaku, handan suru.
ADJUDICATION, n. Saibaru, sabaki, gimmi, handan.
ADJURATION, n. Chikai, chikawaseru koto.
ADJURE, i. v. Chikawaseru, chikai wo toru, meiyaku wo toru, seishi wo toru.
ADJUST, i. v. Osameru, tadasu, naso, tsukurau; shaku-do wo hakaru.
ADJUSTMENT, n. Osame, tsukurai. of a quarrel, naka-naori.
ADJUTANT, n. Fuku, gon kuwan.
ADJUVANT, n. Oginaigusuri.
ADMEASUREMENT, n. Bunriyo, sumpo, nori.
ADMINISTER, i. v. Okonau, segiyō suru, shihai suru, tori-atssukau, osameru, shoichi suru. medicine, kusuri wo hodo Kosu, fuku-sasueru.
ADMINISTRATION, n. Okonai, segiyō, toriatsukai, shoichi, hodokoshi, osame; seiji, matsurigoto, shihai.
ADMINISTRATOR, n. Shi-nin no yui-motsu wo sono ichi zoku no tame ni toriatsukai hito, tori-atssukai nin, shihai nin.
ADMIRABLE, a. Miyō naru, taye naru, appare na, kanshin na, kekkō na.
ADMIRAL, z. Kaigun sōtoku.
ADMIRATION, n. Kanshin, kampaku, tambi.
ADMIRE, i. v. Kanshin suru, medzuru.
ADMISSION, n. Yurushite, tōri.
ADMIT, i. v. Hairaseru, tősaseru, tōsu, ire-saseru.

ADMITTANCE, n. Tōri, ireru koto, iri. — No —, hairu bekaradzu.
ADMIN, t. v. Mazuru, kake-mazuru.
ADMIXTURE, n. Maze-mono.
ADMONISH, i. v. Imashimeru, isameru, korasu, iken suru.
ADMONITION, n. Imashime, iken, isame; korashi.
ADO, n. Sawagi, yakamashii, sozoshii.
ADOLESCENCE, n. Jaku-nen, itoke nai toki, shōnen.
ADOPTION, n. Yōshi ni naru koto, yōshi ni suru koto.
ADORE, i. v. Ogamu, raikai suru, agameru, uyamau.
ADORATION, n. Ogami, raikai, uyamai.
ADORN, i. v. Kazaru, yosooou, shōzoku suru.
ADORMENT, n. Kazari, yosooi, shōzoku.
ADRIFT, adv. Tadayou, nagareru.
ADROIT, a. Jōdu na, kashikoi, rikō na, takumi na.
ADULATION, n. Hetsurai, kobi, bennei, omoneri, neiben.
ADULT, n. Sō-nen, otona.
ADULTERATE, i. v. Mazuru, niseru.
ADULTERATION, n. Maze, nise.
ADULTERER, n. Kan-tsū nin, mippu, maotoko.
ADULTRESS, n. Maotoko onna.
ADULTEROUS, a. Kantši suru.
ADULTERY, n. Kantsū, mittsū, kan-in.
ADVANCE, i. v. Susumeru, nobosu, ageru. the price, ne-age wo suru. — money for another, hito no tame ni kane wo tate-kayeru. (i. v.) Susumu, maye ni deru, agaru. — in rank, risshin suru, shusse suru. by obsequiousness, he-agaru. — in price, ne-agari ga suru.
ADVANCEMENT, n. Susumi, shussei, risshin, agari.
ADVANTAGE, n. Ri, yeki, ri-yeki, kai, shōri, kachi, ato. To take of, jōzuru.
ADVANTAGEOUS, a. Yeki ga aru, riyeiki naru, kai ga aru, sugureru.
ADVENT, n. Kitari, chaku, chaku-tō.
ADVENTITIOUS, a. Fui naru, omoi-gake nai, rinji no, fuji naru.
ADVENTURE, n. Hijō no me, fuji no me, tsune narazaru koto, ihen, hen na me, kakeroku. t. v. Kakeru.

Affix, t. v. Tsukeru, soyeru, tsugu. — a seal, in wo osu.
Affix, n. Tsuke-kotoba.
Afflict, t. v. Kurushimeru, nayamaseru, komaraseru.
Afflicted, p. a. Kurushimu, komaru, nayamu, setsunai.
Affliction, n. Nangi, nanjū, kannan, biyōki, anyami, kanashimi, wazawai.
Afflictive, a. Nayamashiki, kurushii, itamashii, kanashii.
Affluence, n. Fūki, kane-mochi.
Affluent, a. Kane-mochi naru, fūki na, dai-jin naru, tomaru.
Affluent, n. Yeda-gawa.
Afflux, n. Nagare-komu koto. — of blood to head, nobose, giyaku-jo.
Affright, t. v. Osoresaseru, odorokasu, odosu. (n.) Osore, odoroku. Affrighted, osoreru, kowagaru, odoroku, kowakatta.
Affront, t. v. Ki ni fureru, ki ni sakarau, chijoku wo saseru, hajisaseru. (n.) Chijoku, haji.
Affuse, t. v. Sosogu, furi-kakeru.
Affloat, adv. Uku, ukamu.
Afoot, adv. Kachi nite, aruite.
Afore, prep. Maye, omote.
Aforehand, adv. Mayemotte, arakajime.
Aforementioned, a. Migi no, kudan no, maye no.
Aforesaid, a. Migi no, kudan no.
Aforethought, a. Takumu.
Afoot, adv. To run —, tsuki-ataru, ataru.
Afraid, a. Osoru, kowagaru, kowai.
Afresh, adv. Arata-ni, sara ni.
Aft, adv. Ushiro ni, tomo ni.
After, prep. or adv. Ato ni, nochi ni, go. To follow —, shitagau, ou. Kun —, oi-kakeru. — this, kono nochi, ima yori, ika, igo, ji-kon. jigo, irai. Make it — this pattern, kono mono wo tehon ni shite koshirayre nasare. To inquire — the welfare of a friend, tomodachi no ampi wo tadzuneru.
After, a. Ushiro no, ato no, shiriyre no.
After-birth, n. Ato zan, yena, boye.
Afternoon, n. Hiru-sugi.
Afterthought, n. Okurebase, ato shian.
 Afterwards, adv. Nochi ni, ato ni, sono nochi.
Again, adv. Mata, futatabi, mō ichi-
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<td>Allow, t. v.</td>
<td>Yurusu, menkioy suru, mendzuru; yaru, atayeru, shochi suru, yasuku suru.</td>
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<td>Alder, n.</td>
<td>Han no ki.</td>
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<td>Alien, a.</td>
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<td>Allow, t. v.</td>
<td>Yurusu, menkioy suru, mendzuru; yaru, atayeru, shochi suru, yasuku suru.</td>
<td>me to see, mite okure, mite kudasare.</td>
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<td>Alighted, i. v.</td>
<td>Orosu, kudaru, oriru.</td>
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<td>Allowable, a.</td>
<td>Yurusu beki, menkiyo su beki.</td>
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<td>Aliment, n.</td>
<td>Shoku-motsu, tabe-mono.</td>
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<td>Allow, t. v.</td>
<td>Yurusu, menkioy suru, mendzuru; yaru, atayeru, shochi suru, yasuku suru.</td>
<td>me to see, mite okure, mite kudasare.</td>
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<td>All, a.</td>
<td>Tsugō, shimete; mottaku, mina, subete no, moro-moro no, ari-kiri, ari-take, isai, nokoradzu. — things, bam-motsu, arayuru mono, yorodzu no mcno. — men, bam-min. — countries, ban-koku, tenka. — the world, sekai-jū. — the year, nenjū. — generations, ban-sei. — one, onajikoto, ichi-yō, dō-yō. — the better, kayete yoroshii. — over, shimatta, suna, owatta; amaneku, hō-bō, dzuppuri. At —, totemo, kesshite, sara ni. — alone, hitori-de. — about it, kuwashiku, arisama. — there are, aran ka-giri, ari-giri, ari-take. This is — there is, kore kiri. For that, sare-domo, shika aredomo. — of you, ono-ono sama, mina sama. By — means, zehi, tokuka, kesshite. At — events, dō shite mo, idzure ni shite mo. — ready, shitaku suru.</td>
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<td>Allowable, a.</td>
<td>Yurusu beki, menkiyo su beki.</td>
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<td>Allegiance, n.</td>
<td>Chiugi wo subeki koto, shitagau beki koto.</td>
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<td>Allow, t. v.</td>
<td>Yurusu, menkioy suru, mendzuru; yaru, atayeru, shochi suru, yasuku suru.</td>
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Analysis, n. Bunseki, bunri.
Analyse, t. v. Bunseki suru.
Analyse, t. v. Bunseki suru.
Analyse, n. Sui-ki, mukumi.
Abstract, i. v. Sakusō suru.
Ancestor, n. Senzo.
Ancestral, a. Senzo no, senzo yori su-tayete kuru. — temple, sobiyō.
Anchor, n. Ikari. (t. v.) Ikari wo oro-su, kakeru. The ship is anchored, fune ga kakatte iru, or, ikari wo oroshite iru.
Anchorage, n. Kakari-ba.
Anchorite, n. Giyoja, mokujiki.
Ancient, n. Toshiyori, rōjin.
And, conj. To, narabi-ni, oyobi, shikō-shite.
Anecdote, n. Medzurashii hanashi.
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Anecdote, n. Medzurasahii hanashi.
APP

ANTIPATHY, n. Kirai, nikumi.
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ANTICITY, n. Mukashi, inishiye, koseki.
ANTISEPTIC, n. Shi-fu-yaku.
ANTITHESIS, n. Hantai, urahara.
ANTLER, n. Shi-ka no tsuno.
ANVIL, n. Kanatoko.
ANXIETY, n. Kokoro-dzukai, kidzukai, shimpai, anji, kurō.
ANXIOUS, a. Kidzukai ni omou, anjiru.
APART, adv. Hanarete, betsu-betsu ni, wake-te, hedate-te.
APARTMENT, n. Heya, zashiki, ma.
APE, n. Saru. (t. v.) Mane wo suru.
APERIEN, n. Ge-zai.
APERTURE, n. Ana, kuchi, sukima.
APEX, n. Chōjo, zetchō, itadaki, saki.
APHORISM, n. Kaku-gen.
APHRODISIAC, n. Hore-gusuri, biyaku.
APiece, adv. Dzusui, maye, ate ni.
APISH, a. Saru mane suru, saru-rikō na.
APOLOGISE, t. v. Ayamaru, wabiru, ii-wake wo iu.
APOLGY, n. Wabi, ii-wake, ayamari.
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APOSTATIZE, t. v. Daraku suru, shumon wo suteru.
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APPARENT, a. Miyero, akiraka, araware-taru, ichijirushi.
APPARENTLY, adv. Akiraka ni, me nite miru ni, misé-kakete.
APPARITION, n. Bake-mono.
APPEAR, t. v. Uttayere, soshō suru. (n.) Uttaye, soshō.
APPEAR, i. v. Miyeru, arawareru, gen-dzuru, deru. Cause to —, arawasu, miseru. Appears to be or have, ari-so.
APPEARANCE, n. Deru koto, katachi, sugata, nari, nari-furi, tei, keshiki, iro, midate, sō, rashii. — of being true, makotorashii.
APPEASE, i. v. Nadameru, shidzumeru.
APPELLATION, n. Na, tonaye, gō.
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APPENDIX, n. Furoku, tsuka, hoi.
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APPLAUSE, n. Homare, shōbi.
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APPLIANCE, n. Tsuki-mono, dogu.
APPLICABLE, a. Tsuku. to this, kore ni tsuite wa.
APPLICANT, n. Negai-te, tanomi-te.
APPLICATION, n. Tsukeru koto, ateru koto, negai, tanomi, benkiyō, hagemi.
APPLY, i. v. Tsukeru, oku, soyeru, ate-gau, hagemu. — the mind to, kokoro wo ireru. (i. v.) Tsuku, kanan, tanomu, negau.
APPOINT, i. v. Sadameru, kiwameru; mōshi-tsukeru, ii-tsukeru, meidzuru, nindzuru. (i. v.) Sadamaru, kiwamaru.
APPOINTMENT, v. It-tsuke, mōshi-tsuke, yaku-soku, sadame, mei-rei; te-ate, sonaye.
APPPOSITE, a. Kanan, ōdzuru.
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APPRECIATE, t. v. Ataye wo tsukeru, hakaru, omonzuru.
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APPREHENSION, n. Tsukamayeru koto, torayeru, meshi-tori; satoru, gaten, koko-roye, riyōken; kokoro-dzukai, ki-dzukai.
APPREHENSIVE, a. Kidzukashii, kigane wo suru, kibusai.
APPRIZE, t. v. Tsugeru, shimesu, kikaseru.
APPROACH, t. v. Chika-yoru, chika-dzuku, yoru, nozomu. (n.) Chikayori, nozomi michi.
Arsenal, n. Buki takuwaye gura.
Arsenic, n. Yoseki, hisóseki.
Arsen, n. Tsukeki.
Art, n. Jutsu, gei-jutsu; takumi, nò, kò, toku.
Artery, n. Dö-miyaku.
Artful, a. Kò-kuwatsu na, warugashikoi, kozakashii.
Article, n. Kajò, kado; jò, mono, shina, kuchi. — of death, shini-me.
Articulate, t. v. Hanasu.
Artifice, n. Hakarigoto, tedate, takumi, hòben, kama.
Artificer, n. Saikin-nin, shoku-nin.
Artillery, n. Tailò, òdzutu. — company, taihò-tai.
Artless, a. Shoku-nin.
Artist, n. Gei-jutsu ni tasshitaru shoku-nin.
Artless, a. Meijaku na, shòjiki na, adokenai, takumi naki.
As, conj. Gotoku, töri, yò, hodo, ni, kara. Do as you please, kokoro makase ni se yo. Take as many as you want, omò hodo wo tore. As hot as you can bear, shimbò dekiru hodo no atsusu. As for that matter, sono koto ni wa, sono koto ni tsuite wa. As I was going to Yedo, Yedo ye yuku toki ni. I will go as soon as I am done eating, watakushi gozen tabe shidai ni yukimasa. He has not come as yet, kare wa imada màirimase. As he is a bad servant I will dismiss him, warui ko-dukai ni yotte (or da kara) itoma wo dasu. Stop as you are passing, anata ga töri-ga-kari ni yori-nasai. Do as you would be done by, jibun no hossuru tokoro wo hito ni mo oyobosu beshi. Not as bad as it seems, manzara waruku mo nai.
Ascendancy, n. Suguretaru koto, masa-ru koto.
Ascent, n. Noboru koto, agaru koto.
Ascent, n. Nobori, agaru.
Ascertained, t. v. Kiku, kiite-miru, tada-su, mi-todokeru, ukagau.
Ascetic, n. Giyoja.
Ascribe, t. v. Ki suru, owaseru.
Ashamed, a. Hajite oru, hadzukashi-garu, memboku ushinau.
Ashes, n. Hai.
Ashore, adv. Oka, kuga. Go —, jòriku suru, kuga ni agaru. The ship is —, fune ga hama no asa se ni suwaru.
Asia, n. Ajia.
Ask, t. v. Tadzuneru, tou, motomeru, tanomu, negau, kò. How much do you ask for this? kono shina no nedan wa ikura.
Askant, adv. Name ni. Look —, yoko me de miru, shirime de miru.
Askew, adv. Nejirete, magatte, yugande, hidzunde.
Aslant, adv. Name ni.
Asleep, a. Nete iru, nemaru, fuseru.
Asp, n. Mamushi, doku-ja.
Asperity, n. Araki koto, karaki koto, arasa, karasa, shibusa.
Asphyxia, n. Ki-zetsu.
Aspiration, n. Nozomi, shùshin, shùnen, negai.
Ass, n. Usagi-uma, ròba.
Assafetida, n. Agi.
Assail, t. v. Semeru, osou, utsu, kôgeki suru.
Assailant, n. Seme-te, seme-kakeru mono.
Assassin, n. Hito-goroshi, ansatsu nin.
Assassinate, t. v. Hito wo korosu, ansatsu suru.
Assault, t. v. Semeru, osou, utsu, kôgeki suru. (n.) Seme, osoi, uchi, kôgeki.
Assemblage, n. Atsumari.
Assemble, t. v. Atsumeru, yoseru, tsudoyérur, matomeru. (t. v.) Atsumaru, yoru, tsudou, shûgo suru, matomaru.
Assent, t. v. Shòchi suru, yurusu, menkiyo suru, nattoku suru. (n.) Shòchi, yurushi, nattoku, menkiyo.
Assert, t. v. Ita-haru, ketsujo shite iu, kimete iu.
Assessment, n. Wari-tsekute-kin.
Assets, n. Bunsan mono.
Asseverate, t. v. Ita-haru, ketsujo shite iu, kimete iu.
Assiduous, a. Hagende oru, benkiyo naru.
Assign, t. v. Ate-hameru, ategau, ii-
ASS 16 AUC

tsukeru, meidzuru; kimeru, bunsan suru.
ASSIGNATION, n. Naishó no de-ai.
ASSIMILATE, t. v. Kuwa suru.
ASSIST, t. v. Tetsudau, tsukeru, suke-
ru, sewa wo suru, shüssen suru, yakkai suru.
ASSISTANCE, n. Tasuke, sewa, tetsudai, fujo, yakkai.
ASSISTANT, n. Tetsudai nin, suke te.
ASSISE, n. Saibanjo.
ASSOCIATE, t. v. Kumi-awaseru, (i. v.)
Tsuki-au, chikadzuku, majiwaru, ku-
mu.
ASSOCIATE, n. Tomodachi, tomo, hō-
bai, aite, onaji nakama no mono.
ASSOCIATION, n. Tsuki-ai; sha-chiu, kwai-sha, nakama.
ASSORT, t. v. Tori-wakeru, yori-wakeru,
kuchi-wake wo suru.
ASSORTMENT, n. Tori-wake, kuchi-
wake; shina-mono.
ASSUAGE, t. v. Yurumeru, yawarageru,
nadameru, nagusameru.
ASSUME, t. v. Toru, nari wo suru, mane 
wo suru, yōdaiburu. To assume a 
thing that is false to be true, hi-ri wo 
dōri-rashiku suru.
ASSURANCE, n. Shōkō, ukeai; shinya-
buyen-riyo, hajir-shiranu koto.
ASSURE, t. v. Shinya saseru, tashika-ni 
iu.
ASTERN, adv. Fune no tomo ni.
ASTHMA, n. Zensoku.
ASTONISH, t. v. Odorokasu, obiyakasu,
akire-saseru. (t. v.) Odoroku, akireru,
bikkuri suru, tamageru, kimo wo tsu-
busu.
ASTONISHMENT, n. Odoroki, bikkuri,
akire, giyōten.
ASTOUND, t. v. Akire-saseru, odorokasu.
ASTRAY, adv. Mayō, madowasu, mayo-
wasu.
ASTRINGLE, t. v. Chijimeru, shūshuku 
suru.
ASTRINGENT, a. Shibui. — medicines,
shūren-zai.
ASTRINGENCY, n. Shibusa.
ASTROLOGY, n. Hoshi no yōsu wo mite
un wo uranau jitsu.
ASTRONOMER, n. Temmon sha, sei-gaku-
sha.
ASTRONOMY, n. Temmon, sei-gaku.
ASTUTE, a. Kashikoi, rikō na.
in. Insane —, kiyō in. Deaf and
dumb —, ō in.
AT, prep. Ni, de, wo. — first, hajimete,
shōte, saisho. — last, yō-yaku, tōtō,
Babbling,  

Babble,  

Babe,  

Baboon,  

Baby,  

Babyish,  

Bachelor,  

Bacchus,  

Back,  

Back, adv., see comp. of Kayeru, kayasu. To go —, kayeru, modoru, shirizo-
kuy. To send —, kayesu, modosu. To stand —, yokeru, atoshizaru. To keep —, nokosu, hikayeru. To look —, kayeri-miru, mi-kayeru. To give —, kayesu, modosu.

Back, t. v. Shirasaseru; shizokeru; tetsudaiu, kata wo motsu. To — out, shizokuro, ato ye yoru, ato-shizaru.

Backbite, t. v. Soshiru, zangen suru.

Backbone, n. Se-bone.


Backgammon, n. Sugoroku.

Back-ground, n. Ji.


Back-room, n. Oku no heya.

Back-side, n. Ushiro no hō, ura no hō, shiri, oku no hō.

Backslide, i. v. Daraku suru, ochiru.

Backslider, n. Daraku nin.

Backstairs, n. Ura hashigo.

Back-tooth, n. Okuba.

Backwards, adv. Ato ye, ushiro ye. To move —, atoshizaru, shizokuro. To fall —, aomuke ni taoreru. To look —, kayeri-miru. To read —, sakayomi wo suru. To turn —, ato ni mawaru, ato ni mawasu, ato ni kayeru.

Backward, a. Habakaru, yen-riyo naru, iyagaru, okureru, ma ga warui, osoi.

Bad, a. Warui, ashiki, aki naru.

Badger, n. Tanuki.

Badly, adv. Waruku, ashiku.

Baffle, t. v. Munashiku saseru, muda ni saseru.

Bag, n. Fukuro, tawara, hiyō, kamasu. To —, fukuro ni ireru.

Baggage, n. Ni, nimotsu.

Bail, t. v. Saiban ukeru made zaínin wo róya yori dashite adzukari ukeau. (n.) Adzukari, ukeal nin.

Bait, n. Ye, yeba, yesa. To bait a hook, hari ni ye wo tsukeru.

Bake, t. v. Yaku. (i. v.) Yakeru.


Balance, n. Tempin, hakari, tsurai-ai, harai-nokori.

Balance, t. v. Tsuru-awareru, hei-kin suru, hikaku suru, kuraberu, tsumoru. (i. v.) Tsuru-aiu, heikin ni naru.

Balcony, n. Yengawa.

Bald, a. Hageru, hagetaru.

Bald-head, n. Hage-atama.

Bale, n. Kori, tsutsumi.

Bale, t. v. Kōru, tsutsumu. To bale a boat, fune no aka wo kaye-dasu, kai-dasu; kai-komu.

Baleful, a. Kanashiki.

Balk, t. v. Munashiku saseru, sashitsukayeru. (i. v.) Todomaru.

Ball, n. Mari, tama.

Ballad, n. Uta.


Ballant, n. Jóruri.


Balsam, a. Kôbashiki.

Balustrade, n. Rankan, obashima, tesuri, kōran.

Bamboo, n. Take, chiku.

Ban, n. Hattori, kinzei.

Banana, n. Bashō.

Band, n. Himo, seme, dō-rui, kumi, totō, haya-o, haya-ito.

Band, t. v. Kumi suru, totō suru.

Banding, n. Makimomen, hakutai.

Bandbox, n. Kami-bako.

Bandit, n. Sanzoku, yamadachi, tōzoku, dorobō.

Bandy-legged, a. Wani-ashi.

Bane, n. Doku, gai, aku.

Baneful, a. Doku na, gai naru.

Band, t. v. Butsu, utsu.


Banishment, n. Shima-nagashi, yentō, ruzai, tsuinhō, ruizan.

Banister, n. Rankan, tesuri.

Banjo, n. Samisen.

Bank, n. Tsuka, tsutsumi, dote, adzuchi, kishi se; cane-kashi, kawase, riyo-gaye.

Bank, t. v. Kidzoku.

Bank-bill, n. Tegata, kawase-tegata.


Banker, n. Kawase kata.


Bankrupt, n. Bunsan nin. To be —, bunsan suru.

Bankruptcy, n. Bunsan.

Banner, n. Hata, hatajirushi.

Banquet, n. Kawase, shuyen, kiyōdo. (i. v.) Chōsō suru.

Banquet, n. Chabo.


Bantling, n. Hiyo-ko.

Banquet, n. Bodaiju.

Baptism, n. Senrei.

Baptize, t. v. Senrei wo okona.

Bar, n. Kuwan-nuki, yokogi, shirasu, kuji ba.

Bar, t. v. Kuwan-nuki wo tozasu, koba-mu, ssayeku.

Barb, n. Modori, saka-ha.

Barbarian, n. Yeibusu, iteki, muhidō na.

Barbarism, n. Yeibusu, iteki, ban-i.

Barbarity, n. Muhidō.

Barbarous, a. Mugi, muhidō na, iteki no.
BAR

Barbecue, n. Maru-yaki.
Barber, n. Kami-yui. (t. v.) Kamiyū;
Bar, n. Shijin, kajin.
Bar, a. Hadaka na.
Bare, t. v. Hadaka ni suru, hadakuru.

— the head, kaburi mono wo nugu.
— the breast, futokoro wo akeru.
Bare-faced, a. Haji-shiranu, muki-dashi no.
Bare-foot, a. Hadashi, su-ashi.
Barely, adv. Karojite, kara-gara, baki-ri, tada.
Bargain, n. Yakusoku, ukeai, akaini.
To strike a —, te wo utsu. Into the —, soyemono ni shite.
Bargain, i. v. Yakusoku suru.
Barge, n. Fune, hashike-bune.
Bark, n. Ki no kawa, inu no hoyeru kyoe.
Bark, t. v. Kawa wo muku, hagu. (i. v.) Hoyeru.
Barley, n. O-mugi, tai-baku, — water, omugi-kayu, taibaku sen.
Barn, n. Koji.
Barn, n. Hiyakusho no mono-oki.
Barn-yard, n. Hiyakusho no niwa.
Barometer, n. Sei-u-gi.
Baron, n. Kurai no na.
Barque, n. Fune.
Barrel, n. Taru, oke. — of a gun, teppō no tsutsu. To —, taru ni ireru.
Barren, a. — woman, umadzu me. — land, are-chi, fu-mō no chi, yase-chi.
Barricade, t. v. Fusagu, sayegiru.
Bar, a. Kōji.
Bar, n. Hiyakushō no mono-oki.
Barnyard, n. Hiyakushō no niwa.
Barometer, n. Sei-u-gi.
Baron, n. Kurai no na.
Barque, n. Fune.
Barrel, n. Taru, oke. — of a gun, teppō no tsutsu. To —, taru ni ireru.
Barren, a. — woman, umadzu me. — land, are-chi, fu-mō no chi, yase-chi.
Barricade, t. v. Fusagu, sayegiru.
Barrister, n. Ho-ritsu ka.
Barrow, n. Rendai, doku rin sha.
Base, n. Motoi, moto, ne; ishidzuyu, dodai.
Base, a. Iyashii, gesen naru, shidzu no, kechi na. (t. v.) Motodzuku.
Basely, adv. Iyashiku.
Bashful, a. Hadzukashigaru, eenriyobukai.
Basin, n. Tarai, tedarai, midzu-bachi; ike.
Basis, n. Motoi, ne, dodai, ishidzuyu.
Basket, t. v. Sarasu, aburu.
Bastard, n. Naishō-go, tetenashi-go.
Baste, t. v. Butsu.
Bastinado, n. Tsumi-bito no ashi no ura wo tataku koto.
Bat, n. Komori; bō.
Bate, t. v. Herasu, gendzuru.
Bath, n. Midzu-abi, yu-abi, yu. To take a hot —, yu ni hairu.

Bath-room, n. Furoba, yudono.
Batter, t. v. Tataku, utsu.
Battery, n. Hōtai, daiba.
Battle, n. Kassen, sensō, ikusa, — aray, ikusa no sonaye.
Battledoor, n. Hagotai.
Battlement, n. Himegaki.
Bawdy, a. Oguchi naru.
Bawl, i. v. Naku, sakebu.
Bay, a. Kuri ge.
Bay, i. v. Hoyeru.
Bazar, n. Mise.
Be, i. v. Aru, iru, oru, gozaru, imasu, naru. To cause to —, araseru, arashi-meru. To let —, sutete oku, uchattere oku, kamawanu, mama yo. Be it as it may, dó nari to mo, nani ni shiro. As an imp. Be gone, yuke yo. Be still, shidzuka ni shiro. To be happy, tana-shimu. To be far, tōi. To be large, okii.
Beach, n. Hama, iso, nagisa.
Bead, n. Tama.
Beam, n. Hari.
Bear, n. Kuma. The great —, hagunsei. —'s gall, kuma no i.
Bear, i. v. Korayeru, tayeru, shinogu, shinobu. — patiently, shimbō suru, gaman suru, kannin suru. — up, tayeru, shinobu. The island bears N. E., shima ga ushi tora ni ataru. To — company, dō-dō suru.
Bearable, a. Korayeru.
Bear, n. Hige. — of wheat, nogi.
bearing, n. Furi; nari-furi, hōgaku.
Beast, n. Kedamono, chikusho.
Beat, t. v. Tataku, utsu, chōchaku suru; katsu, shōri wo toru. — back, uchi-kayesu, shirizokeru. — out, uchidasu; tsukarette shimatta. — down,

Beat, n. Uchi, hiyoishi, mochi-ba, chó-chaku.


Beatitude, n. Goku-raku, an-raku.

Beat, n. Date-sha, date-koki.

Beautiful, a. Kirei na, utsukushii, migoto na,rippa na, hanayaka na, bibishiki.

Beautify, t. v. Utsukushiku suru, kazaru, kirei ni suru.

Beauty, n. Utsukushisa, kireisa, rippasa.


Became, imp. Natta, shita.

Because, conj. Ni yotte, yuyu ni, da kara, ikon to naraba.

Béche de mer, n. Kinko, iriko, namako.

Beck, n. Maneki.

Béckon, t. v. Maneku.


Become, i. v. Ni naru, suru, natte kuru.

Bécome, t. v. Sotó suru, kanau, ōdzuru.

Beginning, a. Sotó naru, só-o naru, niawashiki.


In bed, nete iru. Go to —, ne ni yuke.

Bedaub, t. v. Nuru, tsukeru ; masure.

— with blood, chi-darake ni naru.

— with mud, doro-darake.

Bed-chamber, n. Heya, nema.


Bee, n. Mitsu-bachi. — hive, mitsubachi no su.


Bees-wax, n. Mitsu-roó.

Beet, n. Aka-daikon.

Beetle, n. Kogane mushi ; kake-ya.

Befall, t. v. Au, kakaru.

Befit, t. v. Sotó naru, kanau.

Befool, t. v. Baka ni suru, guró suru, jodan suru, azakeru, chakasu.

Before, prep. Maye ni, saki ni, omote ni, sendatte, itsuzoya, izen, sakidatte, ganzen. The ship sails before the wind, furu ga ote ni rashiru.

Before-hand, adv. Maye-motte, kane ni, ara kajime, katsu-ke, maye-ke ni.

Before-mentioned, a. Migi no, kudan no.

Before-time, adv. Mukashi.

Befoul, t. v. Kegasu, yosogu.

Befriend, t. v. Sewa suru.

Beg, t. v. Tanomu, kou, negau, koi-ne-gau. I beg pardon, gomen kudasare, kannin shite kudasare.

Beget, t. v. Umu, shódzuru, mokeru, shussan suru.

Beggar, n. Kojiki, kotsujiki, hi-nin, moo-morai; katai.

Begin, i. v. Hajimaru. (t. v.) Haji-meru, hottan suru.

Beginning, n. Hajime, hajimari, hattan, moto.

Be gone, interj. Yuke yo.

Begrudge, t. v. Oshimu, urayamu.

Beguile, t. v. Madowasu, sosonokasu, taburakasu, itsuwaru, nagusamu.

Behalf, n. Tame.

Behave, i. v. Okonau, nasu, itasu, suru, shimukeru.


Behave, t. v. Kubi wo kiru.

Behind, prep. Ato ni, ushiro ni, ura-ni.

To be —, okureru, otoru. To leave —, nokosu, okuru.

Behind-hand, n. Okureru.

Behold, t. v. Nagameru, miru.

Behoove, t. v. Beki, seneba naranu.

Being, n. Ikite oru mono, do-butsu.

Being, adv. Shite, nite, atte.

Belch, t. v. Okubi wo suru, geppu suru.

Belteague, t. v. Semuru, kakomu.

Bell, n. Shurödo.

Belief, n. Shin, shinyo, shindzuru ; shu-ishi.

Believe, t. v. Shindzuru, shinko suru, shinyo suru.

Believer, n. Shinja.

Bell, n. Tsurigane, hansho, furin, rin.

Béladonna, n. Róto.


Bellow, i. v. Hoyeru, naku, sakebu.

Bellow, n. Fuigo, tataru.

Belly, n. Hara, fuku. To lie on the —, harabai ni neru, hofuku.

Belly-ache, n. Fuku-tsü, hara itami.

Belly-band, n. Hara-obi.

Belong, i. v. Zoku suru, tsuku, soneru, kisuru, fuzoku, no.


Below, prep. Shita ni, otoru, shimo.

Belt, n. Obi ; haya-o.
Bile, n. Kimo shiru, tanjû.
Bilge-water, n. Funé no aka.
— of fare, tabe-mono no mokuroku, kondate. — of divorce, riyenjô. — of lading, okurijô.
Billiard, n. — ball, tama. To play —, tama-tsuki wo suru.
Bi-monthly, a. Ni ka getsu dzutsu.
Bin, n. Hako.
Bind, t. v. Shibaru, kukuru, tsunagu, yuwayeru, karameru, musubu. — in bundles, karageru, tabaneru. — a book, hon wo tojiru. — up a wound, kidzu wo makü. — the bowels, daiben wo kessuru. — a mat, tatami no heri wo tsukeru. — out to service, nenki no hókô ni kukuru. To — by a contract, hito wo yakujô de tsunagu, or kuku-
Binding, n. Heri, toji.
Binnacle, n. Fune ni-tegata, kama.
Binding, n. Fune nite jishaku wo ire-oku no hako.
Biography, n. Ichi dai ki, hito no denki.
Birdlime, n. Tori-mochi.
Birth-day, n. Tanjô-bi.
Birth-place, n. Umareru tokoro, koki-
Biscuit, n. Katai pan.
Bisect, t. v. Futatsu ni kiri.
Bishop, n. Sōjô.
Bishopric, n. Sōjô-shoku.
Bismuth, n. Jakansêki.
Bite, t. v. Kamu, hamu. (n.) Hami, kami-kidzu.
Bitterness, n. Nigasa.
Blab, t. v. Shaburu.
Blabber, n. Shaberi.
Black-board, n. Kuro-ita.
Blacken, t. v. Kuroku suru.
Blackguard, n. Waru-kuchi wo iu mo-
mô, akutai mono. (t. v.) Akkô wo iu, nonosiru. — language, akkô, akutai, nonosiru, kuchi-gitanai.
Black-leg, n. Bakuchi-uchi.
Black-mail, n. Mainai, tsükutsu kin.
Blackness, n. Kurosa.
Blacksmith, n. Kajiya.
Bladder, n. Bôkô, shôben-bukuro.
Blamable, a. Togamerarueru.
Blame, t. v. Togameru, ayamachi wo hito ni kiseru, kogo wo iu. (n.) To-
game, ayamachi, toga.
Blame-worthly, a. Togamu bekî.
Blanch, t. v. Shiroku suru.
Blandish, t. v. Hetsurau, kobiru.
Blandishment, n. Nêiben, hetsurai.
Blanket, n. Burarket.
BlaspHEME, t. v. Kami wo nonoshiru, nonoshiru, akkô wo iu.
Blasphemous, n. Kami wo nonoshiru to-
Blast, n. Fuki.
Bleat, t. v. Yensho de fuki-kowasu, fu-
kî-arasu.
Bleach, t. v. Sarasu.
Bleary, t. v. Tadare-me.
Bleat, n. Hitusuí no hoyeru koye.
Bleb, n. Midzu-bukuro.
Bleed, i. v. Chi ga deru, shuk-keitsu, (t. v.) Chi wo toru, shirakou wo suru.
Bleeding, n. Chi no deru koto, shuk-
Bleek, t. v. Mazeru, awaseru. (i. v.) Majiru.
Bless, t. v. Megumu, ta nin no tame ni saiwaï wo inoru, kokoro no arigataki wo iu, o rei wo moshô.
Blessed, a. Arigataki.
Blessedness, n. Tanoshimi, arigatasa.
Blessing, n. Megumi, inori.
Blind, n. Mekura no, mó-moku, — man, mekura, meshii, mô-jin, kôsha. — of one eye, kata-me, mekkachi. Window — sudare.
Blindfold, t. v. Mekakushi wo iu.
Blind, i. v. Mekataku, mabushii.
Blist, n. Tanoshimi, raku.
BOAT, i. v. Mukumku, fukureru.

BLOCK, n. Coppa, kire, sebi; hangi. — of houses, naga-ya. Cutting —, uchiban, manaita.

BLOCK, t. v. Sasayeru, tsumeru, fusegu. Blocked up, tsumaru, fusagu.

BLOCKADE, t. v. Minato wo fusuag.

BLOCKHEAD, n. Baka, funuke me, mon-mo na mono, noroma.

BLOOD, n. Chi, ketsu; chisuji. — vessel, miyak-kuw.

BLOODLESS, a. Chi naki.

BLOOD-SUCKER, n. Hiru.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, a. Hito wo koroshitaru, mugoi.

BLOODY, n. Chi-mabure no, chi-darake no, chi-mamire no.


BLOOM, n. Hana, hana-zakari. — of youth, waka-zakari.

BLOOM, t. v. Saku, saharu.

BLOOMING, a. Sakaru, sakan naru.

BLOSSOM, n. Ki no hanaya. (t. v.) Hana ga saku.


BLOT, n. Sumo no yogore, haji.

BLOTCH, n. Deki-mono, azo.

BLOTTING-PAPER, n. Sumi no suitori-gami.

BLOW, n. Uchi, tatari. A blow out, suikyô, shukiyô. To come to blows, tataki-ai wo suru.


BLOW-GUN, n. Fuki-dzutsu.

BLOW-PIPE, n. Hi-fuki-tszutsu.

BLUBBER, n. Kujiro no abura.

BLUDGEON, n. Bô.

BLUE, n. Aoi, ai.

BLUE-BOTTLE-FLY, n. Aobai.

BLUFF, a. Arai, arappoi, kenso na, bukotsu na.

BLUFF, n. Kewashii yama.

BLUNDER, n. Machigai, ayamachi, ochido, busaho. (i. v.) Ayamachi wo suru, busaho wo suru.

BLUNT, a. Nibui, don; bukotsu na. (t. v.) Nibuku suru, don ni suru.

BLUNTLY, adv. Bukotsu ni.

BLUR, t. v. Kumoru.

BLUSH, n. Sekimen, akami.

BLUSH, i. v. Sekimen suru, akaramu.

BLUSTER, i. v. Sozoshiku fuku, sawagashiku jiman suru.

BOA-CONSTRICTOR, n. Uwabami.

BOAR, n. O-buta.


BOARD, t. v. Ita wo haru, makanau. — a ship, fune ni noru, nori-toru.

BOAT, n. Tori-kiyaku, tomari-udo.

BOARDING, n. Makanai, shoku-ryô, fune ni noru koto, itabari.


BOAST, i. v. Jiman suru, kôman suru, kogen wo haku, taiheiraku wo iu, hora wo fuku.

BOASTING, n. Jiman, kôman.


BOAT, t. v. Fune ni hakobu.

BOATMAN, n. Sendô, kako, suifu, funako.

BOB, n. Furi-sage no omori.

BOB, t. v. — the head, atama wo furu.

BODDERBY, n. Sôdo, sawagi.

BODDING, n. Tsuki-bari.

BODE, t. v. Shirasu, shimesu.

BODILY, a. Karada no, tai.

BODKIN, n. Kanzashi-bari.


BOG, n. Numu.

BOIL, i. v. Niye-tatsu, waki-tatsu, waku. — over, ni-koboreru, waki-koboreru.

BOIL, t. v. Niru, wakasu, senjuru.

BOIL, n. HARE-MONO, nebuto.

BOILER, n. Doko.


BOISTEROUS, a. Sawagashii, hageshii, arai.

BOISTEROUSLY, adv. Sawagashiku, hageshiku, araku.

BOLD, a. Daitan no, yuki no, isamashi-ki, mukômidzu no, kewashii.

BOLDLY, adv. Isamashiku, mukômidzu ni; habakaradzu ni.

BOLDNESS, n. Daitan, yuki.

BOIL, n. Of cotton, watami.

BOLSTER, n. Makura, ò kukuri-makura.

BOLT, n. O-kugi, sen, kuwanu-uki.

Thunder, — raiju.

BOLT, t. v. Tozasu, shimeru; furu.

BOLT, i. v. Kake-dasu.
BOY

Bonny, a. Kirei na, utsukushii.
Bon, n. Nawa, himo, nawa, kidzuna; shōmon, yakujo-shō.
Bone-setter, n. Hone-tsugi isha.
Bonfire, n. Iwai no kargaribi.
Bontu, n. Katsuo.
Bonnet, n. Onna no kaburi-mono, dzu-kin.

BOY

Botch, t. v. Deki-sokonau.
Bother, t. v. Urasaku suru, meikaku suru.
Botheration, n. Urasai koto.
Bottle, n. Tokuri, bin. (t. v.) Tokuri ni ireru.
Bottom, n. Soko, ne, moto. (t. v.) Soko wo ireru, motodzuku.
Bottomless, a. Soko naki.
Bougie, n. Tsū-niyō-kuwanki.
Bounces, i. v. Haneru, tobu.
Bound, i. v. Tobu, haneru. Where are you — for? doko ye yuku ka.
Bound, t. v. Kagiri wo suru, kuni no sakai wo in.
Boundary, n. Sakai, kagiri.
Boundless, a. Kagiri naki, mu-hen.
Bountiful, a. Mono-oshimisezaru, taisō na, kuwandai naru.
Bountifully, adv. Mono-oshimi sedzu ni, taisō mo naku, obitadashiku.
Bounty, n. Megumi, hōbi.
Bouquet, n. Hito tsegane no hana.
Bow, t. v. Soru, mageru, nabikaseru; kagameru, utsumuku. (i. v.) Jigi suru.
Bow, n. Jigi, — of a ship, he-saki.
Bow, n. Yumi.
Bowel, n. Hara-wata, chō, hiyaku-hiro.
Bow-knot, n. Hiki-musubi.
Bow, n. Domburi, wa, hachi; tama, — of a pipe, ka-buki. Wooden —, bi-bachi.
Bow, t. v. Tama-korogashii wo suru.
Bowl, n. Banjaku, iwa.
Bow-legged, a. Wani-ashi.
Bowling, n. Tama-korogashii.
Bow-man, n. I-te.
Bow-shot, n. Ya-omote, ya-goro.
Bowspirit, n. Yaridashi.
Bow-string, n. Yumi no tsuru.
Bow, n. Hako. — tree, tsuge. — of a theatre, sajiki, takadoma.
Box, n. Hako. — tree, tsuge. — of a theatre, sajiki, takadoma.
Box, t. v. Tatakai-awak, tataku, hako ni ireru. — a tree, ki ni kiza wo tsukeru.
Boxing, e. Tatakai-ai.
Box-wood, n. Tsuge.
Boy, n. Nan-shi, dōji, shō-ni, kozō, bō-san; kodzukai.

BOY-HOOD, n. Osanai toki, kodomo no toki.

BOYISH, a. Kodomo-rashii.

BRACE, n. Shimbari, tsuka; sujikai-nuki. — of pheasants, kiji hito tsugai. 

Braces, momohiki tsuri.

Brace, i. v. Sujikai nuki wo ireru, shimbari wo kau. — the yards, hogeta wo kawasu, or magiru.

BRACELET, n. Ude-wa.

BRACKET, n. Uke.

BRACKISH, a. Shioke ga aru, shoppai.

BRAG, i. v. Jiman suru, taidiraku wo iu, kōman wo iu.

BRAGGART, n. Hora-fuki.

BRAD, n. Himo. To —, himo wo utsu, kumu.

BRAND, n. Yaki-ban, yaki-in, moye-gui.

To —, yoki-in wo osu. 

BRANDING-IRON, n. Yaki-ban.

BRANDISH, i. v. Furi-mawasu.

BRASS, n. Shinchiu.

BRAY, n. Isamashii, gō-yū naru, yuyushiki.

BRAY, i. v. Okasu, shinogu.

BRAVERY, n. Yuki, isamashisa.

BRAYO, n. San-zoku.

BRAYY, a. Arakuroshii, arakuretara

BRAY, n. Usagi-uma tada-kata.

To —, hoyeru.

BRANZEN, a. Shinchiu no. — face, tetsumempi.


BREAD, n. Pan, shokumotsu.

BREADTH, n. Haba, yoko-haba, watari.

BREAK, i. v. Kowasu, yaburu, tsubusu, kudaku, kiru, oru, kudzusu, kobotsu, tatsu, somoku, hishigu, hadn suru. — down, buchi-kowasu. — into, uchiiru, oshi-komu, kowashite hairu. — off; tatsu, aratameru, oru, chigiru, yameru. — open, buchi-akeru, kowashite akeru. — out, yaburi-deru, hasisuru.

BREAK, i. v. Yabureru, akeru, otoroyeru, naka-tagayeru. — away, tsuna wo kitte nigeru, hareru. — forth, hassuru, deru. — with, nakatagayeru, yen wo kiru. — in, narasu, shikomu. — wind, he wo hiru, hōhi wo hanatsu. — out (of fire), shukkuwa. — through, yajiri-kiru. The day breaks, yo ga akeru.

BREAK, n. Kire-me, ma. — of day, yo-ake.

BREAKER, n. Nami, taru.

BREAKFAST, n. Asa-ban, asa-meshi.


BREAKFAST, n. Mune, chichi. Make a clean —, hakujō suru, mune wo uchi-akeru.

BREAKFAST-BONE, n. Muna-ita.

BREAKFAST-PLATE, n. Muna-ita.

BREAK, n. Iki.

BREATHE, i. v. Iki wo suru, koki suru.

BREATHEING, n. Kokiu.

BREECH, n. Shiri, daijiri. — loader, motogome.

BREECHES, n. Momohiki.

BREED, i. v. Yashinau, sodateru, shōdzuru, kiyō-iku suru.

BREED, i. v. Waku, umareru, shōdzuru.

BREEDING, n. Sodachi, kiyō-iku, shitsu-ke, sodate-kata.

BREEZE, n. Kaze.

BRETHREN, n. Kiyōdai.

BREVITY, n. Mijikasa.

BREW, i. v. Kamosu.

BREW-EWER, n. Toji.

BREW-HOUSE, n. Sakaya.

BRIEFE, n. Mainai, wairo. To —, mainai wo yaru.

BRICK, n. Rengaseki, tsujigawa, kawara.


BRIDE, n. Hana-yme.


BRIDGE, i. v. Hashi wo watasu.

BRIDLE, n. Tadzuna, omogai.

BRIEF, a. Mijikai, sukoshi no aida.

BRIEFLY, adv. Shibiraku, tai-riyaku.

BRIER, n. Ibara, toge.

BRIGHT, n. Ni-hon bashira no fune.

BRIGHT, a. Mijikai, sukoshi no aida.

BRIGHTEN, i. v. Migaku. (i. v.) Hareru.

BRIGHTNESS, n. Kagayaku, koye, akiraka naru.

BRIGHTEN, i. v. Migaku. (i. v.) Hareru.


BRIM, n. Fuchi.

BRIMFUL, a. Ippai.

BRIMSTONE, n. Iwo.

BRINDLE, a. Buchi no.

BRINE, n. Shiwo.

BRING, i. v. Motte-kuru, tsurete kuru. — about, shi-toguru, jōjū suru. — back, motte kayeru. — down, motte oriru, tori-hishigu. — forth, shusshō suru, umu, sandzuru, shōdzuru. — forward, susumaeru, mōshi-tateru. — on, okosu, hajimeru. — out, motte dasu, tsu-
BRO, a. Hiroi.

BROAD-AXE, n. Yoki, masakari.

BROADCAST, adv. Bara-maki.

BROCADE, n. Nishiki.

BROGUE, n. Namari.

BROIL, n. Ken-kua, isakai.

BROIL, t. v. Ageru, yaku. (i. v.) Yakeru.


BROKEN-WINDED, n. Naira.


BROKERAGE, n. Kōsen, buai, bu.

BROCHIA, n. Ki-kwan no yeda.


BROOD, i. v. Daku, mono-omoi wo suru, kuyo-kuyo omō.

BROOD, n. Umareta mono.

BROOK, n. Tani-gawa.

BROOK, t. v. Tayeru, shinobu.

BROOM, n. Hōki.

BROOM-CORN, n. Morokoshi.

BROOM-STICK, n. Hōki no ye.

BROTH, n. Shiru, tsuyu, dashi.

BROTHEL, n. Jōroya, kutsuwaya, yūjo-ya.


BROTHERLY, a. Kiyōdai-rashii.

BROW, n. Mayu, mamige, kitai. To knit the brows, mayu wo hisomeru.

BROWN, n. Kuri-iro. To —, kuri-iro ni nuru, or someru.

BROWSE, i. v. Kusa wo hamu.

BRUISE, n. Uchi-kidzu, uchimi.

BRUSH, n. Hake.

BRUSH, t. v. Haku. — up, sōji wo suru, — against, fureru. — off, harau.

BRUSH-WOOD, n. Yabu, shiba.

BRUTAL, a. Chikusho no yō na, mugo, zannin naru.

BRUTE, n. Chikusho, kedamono.

BRUTISH, a. Chikusho no yō na, mugo, zannin naru.

BUBBLE, n. Awa, abuku. (i. v.) Awa ga tatsu.

BUBO, n. Yokone, bendoku.

BUCCANEER, n. Kai-zoku.

BUCK, n. O-rika.


BUCKLE, n. Bijōgane.

BUCKLER, n. Tate.

BUCK-SKIN, n. Shika no kawa.

BUCK-WHEAT, n. Soba.

BUD, n. Ki no me, tsuomi.

BUD, i. v. Medatsu, me ga deru. (t. v.) Me wo tsugu.

BUDDHA, n. Butsu, hotoke.

BUDDHISM, n. Buppō, butsu-dō.

BUDDHIST, n. Buppó ni kiyé suru hito.


BUDGE, i. v. Ugoku.

BUFF, n. Ki-iro.

BUFFALO, n. Sui-giū.

BUFFET, i. v. Tatakku, butsu.

BUFFFOON, n. Dōke-mono, chari.

BUFFONERY, n. Dōke-goto.

BUG, n. Mushı.

BUGABOO, n. O-bake.


BUGGY, n. Basha no rui.

BUGLE, n. Kappa.

BUILD, i. v. Fushin suru, tateru, zō-riu suru, kidzuku.

BUILDER, n. Daiku.

BUILDING, n. Tachi-mono, iye.

BULB, n. Ne, imo. Lily — , Yuri no ne.

BULGE, i. v. Deru, haramu.

BULK, n. Kasa, okisa ; omo no hō, kuwabun.

BULK-HEAD, n. Funé no heya no shikiri.

BULKY, a. Kasadaka, kasabarù.

BUL, i. n. O-ushı, kotoi.

BULLET, n. Tama.

BULLETIN, n. Fu-koku, fure.

BULL-FROG, n. Gama.

BULLION, n. Ji-gane.

BULLOCK, n. O-ushı.

BULLY, n. Chikara wo tanonde takaburu hito. (t. v.) Ijimau.

BULL-RUSH, n. Gama.

BULLWARK, n. Daiba, toride, hōtai.

BUMBLE-BEE, n. Kuma-bachi.

BUM, i. v. Utsu, buchi-tsukeru. — hands, hachi-awase wo suru.

BUMPER, n. To drink a —, sakadzuki ni iippo wo nomu.

BUMPKIN, n. Yabo, bukotsu-na mono.

BUNCH, n. Fusa.

BUNDLE, n. Taban, tabane, wa, tsutsumi.

BUNDLE, i. v. Tabaneru, tsutsumu, kureru.

BUNG-HOLE, n. Taru no kuchi.

BUNGLER, n. Bukiyō no mono.
BUNGLED, n. Heta, busaiku, futegiwa, tsutainai, bu-kiyô.
BUNTING, n. Hâta-jirushi ni mochiyuru rasha.
BUOY, n. Ukegi, uki-jirushi, uki.
BUOY, t. v. Ukaseru. (i. v.) Uku.
BUOYANT, a. Ukama.
BUOYANCY, n. Ukamu koto.
BUR, n. Iga.
BURDEN, n. Ni, nimotsu, da, katsugi. (i. v.) Owaseru.
BURDENSOME, a. Omoi, nangi na, omosugiru.
BUREAU, n. Tansu, yaku-sho.
BURGLAR, n. Oashi-komi, yajiri wo kitte hairu dorobô.
BURGLARY, n. Yajiri wo kitte nusumi ni hairu koto.
BURIAL, n. Tomorai, só-shiki.
BURLESQUE, a. Okashii.
BURLY, a. Takumashii.
BURN, t. v. Moyasu, tako, yaku, kogasu. — up, taki-tsukusu.
BURN, n. Yakedo, kuwa-shô.
BURNING, a. Atsû.
BURNISH, t. v. Migaku, togu.
BURROW, t. v. Tsuchi ni ana no ugate iru, horu.
BURST, t. v. Haretsu saseru, yaburu. — in, oshi-kowasu. (n.) Hasshi.
BUSH, n. Chiisai kî.
BUSHEL, n. Masu-me no na, ni go ni tô ni ataru.
BUSINESS, n. Shôbai, yôji, kagiyo, tosei, shigoto, koto, shoku, giyô. It is none of your —, omaye no kamau koto de nai. Although it is none of my business, yoso nagara.
BUST, n. Han shin no zô.

BUSTLING, a. Nigiyaka, sawagashiki, isogashiki, zattô naru.
BUSY, a. Isogashii, sewashii, ta-yô, yôji ga aru.
BUSY-BODY, n. Sewa-yaki.
BUT, conj. Hoka ni, ga, bakari, tada, keredo, shikashi-nagara, to iyedomo.
BUTCHER, n. To-gu ni, ushi wo hofuru hito. — meat, momonji. (i. v.) Hofuru.
BUTLER, n. Makanai, misoyaku.
BUTT, n. Mata, taru.
BUTTERFLY, n. Chô.
BUDDOCK, n. Shiri, oido, ishiki, isarai.
BUTTON, n. Botan. To —, botan wo kakeru.
BUTTON-HOLE, n. Botan-ana.
BUY, t. v. Kau. — on credit, nobe-gai wo suru. Wish to buy, kai-tai. To buy up so as to control the market, kai-shimeru. — and sell, urikai, bai-bai.
BUZZ, t. v. Unaru.
BUZZARD, n. Misago.
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BYGONE, a. Sugisatta.
BY-LAW, n. Kishoku.
BYSTANDER, n. Waki ni tatsu hito.
BYWORD, n. Kuchi-kuse.

C
CAJOLE, t. v. Hetsurau, omoneru.
CAKE, n. Kuwashi, mochi, katamari. (i. v.) Katamari.
CALABASH, n. Hiyotan, fukube.
CALAMITOUS, a. Wazawai na, sainan naru.
CALAMITY, n. Wazawai, sainan, nanjû, nangi.
CALAMUS, n. Shôbu.
CALCINE, t. v. Yaku.
CALCULATE, t. v. Kanjô suru, kazoyeru, hakaru, tsumoru, sankei suru.
CALCULATION, n. Sankei, kanjō, hakari, tsumori, sanyō.
CALCULUS, n. Sekirin.
CALDRON, n. Kama.
CALENDAR, n. Koyomi.
Calf, n. Ko ushi. — of the leg, hokurahagi, komura.
CALIBRE, n. Ōdzutsu no ana no sashiwatari.
CALICO, n. Kanakin, sarasa.
Calk, t. v. Mai-hada wo fune no ita no sukima ni uchi-komu.
Calling, n. Nariwai, kagiyo, giyō, shoku-giyō.
CALLOUS, a. Katai, shinsetsu nashi.
CALLUS, n. Tako.
Calm, a. Odayaka na, shidzuka-naru, ochi-tsukeru, nagu.
Calm, n. Nagi.
Calm, t. v. Shidzumeru, odayaka ni suru, ochi-tsukeru.
Calmly, adv. Shidzuki ni, ochi-tsuite, odayaka-ni, heiki de.
CALOMEL, n. Karomer.
CALORIC, n. Unki, kuwaki.
CALUMNIATE, t. v. Soshiru, zangen suru, waruku iu, hi-hō suru, kusasu.
CALUMNIATOR, n. Zansha, soshiru hito.
CALUMNY, n. Zangen, soshiri.
CALYX, n. Utena, heta.
CAMBRIC, n. Kanakin.
CAMEL, n. Rakuda.
CAMELLIA, n. Tsubaki.
CAMERA-OBSCURA, n. Shashin wo toru hako.
CAMLET, n. Goro.
CANOMILE, n. Kuyoku, yakikkuwa.
CAMP, n. Jingoya, jin.
CAMPAIGN, n. Hei-chi, shutsu jin.
CAMPHOR, n. Riu-no, hennō, shōnō.
CAMPHOR-TREE, n. Kusu no ki.
CAMP-STOOL, n. Shōgi.
CAN, n. Oil —, abura-tsugi.
Can, i. v. Dekiru. Contained also in the pot. mood of the verb ending in yeru; as, Can be seen, miyera. Can be heard, kikoyenu. Cannot but speak, iuwanēba naranu.
CANAL, n. Hori-wari, hori.
CANARY, n. Kanaria.
CANCEL, t. v. Kesu.
CANCER, n. Yōso.
CANDID, a. Meiaku na, shōjiki na.
CANDIDATE, n. Yaku-gi ni naru wo negau hito.
CANDLE, n. Rōsoku.
CANDLE-STICK, n. Shokudai.
CANDOR, n. Shōjiki, meihaku.
CANE, n. Tsuye, take. To —, tsuyo nite butsu.
CANE-BRAKE, n. Yabu.
CANCE-TOOTH, n. Kiba.
CANKER, n. Deki-mono.
CANNIBAL, n. Hito no niku wo kurau hito.
CANNON, n. Ō-dzutsu, tai-hō. — ball, taihō no tana.
CANNONADE, n. Taihō nite utsu koto. (t. v.) Taihō nite utsu.
CANNOT, Dekinu, atawadzu. Also contained in the neg. potential form of the verb; as, kikoyenu, cannot be heard; kazo-yenu, cannot be counted.
CANOE, n. Maruta-bune.
CANON, n. Nori, kisoku, kiyō-hō, ji hō.
CANONICAL-BOOK, n. — of the Buddhists, Bukkijō, kiyō-mon.
CANONIZE, t. v. Hotoke to nashte agameru.
CANOPY, n. Ten-gai.
CANT, t. v. Katamukeru, nijiraseru.
CANT, n. Kuchi-kuse.
CANTER, t. v. Kake-saseru, daku wo noru.
CANTER, n. Daku.
CANTHARIDES, n. Hammiyo, sensei.
CANTONMENT, n. Jinkoya.
CANVAS, n. Ho-momen.
CANVASS, t. v. Sensaku suru, giron suru; waga tame ni hito ni niu-satsu wo saseru wo tanomi aruku.
CAPACIOUS, a. Hīro, ōkii.
CAPACITATE, t. v. Koto no dekiru yō ni suru.
CAPACITY, n. Kiriyō, sai, riyō, hodo.
CAPARISON, n. Atsubusa.
CAPE, n. Misaki.
CAPILLARIES, n. Seni no miyak-kuwan.
CAPITAL, n. Hashira no kashira, motode.
CAP 29

CAPITALIST, n. Kane-mochi.
CAPITULATE, i. v. Kōsan suru, kudaru.
CAPON, n. Kintama wo nukitaru niwatori.
CAPRICE, n. Deki-gokoro, ukamu.
CAPRICIOUS, a. Adafuda na, uwatsuku, muragi.
CAPSICUM, n. Tōgarashi.
CAPSTAN, n. Rokuro, shachi, manriki.
CAPTAIN, n. Kashira.
CAPTIOUS, a. Ko-goto wo konomu, rikutsu wo ii-tagaru, giron-gamashii.
CAPTIVATE, i. v. Kokoro wo toru. Captivated, norokeru, mi-toreru.
CAPTIVE, n. Toriko. To take —, ike-doru.
CAPTURE, i. v. Bundori suru, torayeru, meshitoru, tsukamayeru.
CAR, n. Kuruma, dashi.
CARBINE, n. Tan-dzutsu.
CARBON, n. Tanso.
CARBONIC-ACID, n. Tansan.
CARBONIZE, i. v. Sumi ni yaku.
CARBUNCLE, n. Yō.
CARCASS, n. Shikabane, shigai.
CARDAMOM, n. Yakuchi.
CARDIAC-orifice, n. I no jōkō.
CAREEN, i. v. Katamukeru. (i. v.) Katamuku, kashigu.
CARIER, n. Ishigai. (i. v.) Washiru, kakeru.
CAREFUL, a. Tsutsushimu, ki wo tsukeru, yōjin-bukai, nen no ireru.
CAREFULLY, adv. Tsutsushinde, ki wo tsukete, nen no irete.
CAREFULNESS, n. Yōjin, tsutsushimi.
CARELESS, a. Tsutsushimazaru, ki wo tsukenu, yudan naru, okotari.
CARESS, i. v. Chō-ai shite susaru.
CARIES, n. Fukosso.
CARIOUS, a. — tooth, mushiba.
CARMAN, n. Kuruma no giyosha.
CARNAGE, n. Satsubatsu.
CARNAK, a. In-yoku.
CARNIVOROUS, a. Niku-jīki.
CAROL, n. Uta.
CARSALSW, n. Shuyen, shu-kiyo.

CAROUSE, i. v. Shu-kiyo suru, sake nonde tanoshimu.
CARP, i. v. Rikutsu wo iu, hi wo utsu.
CARP, n. Koi.
CARPENTER, n. Daiku.
CARPET, n. Zashiki no shiki mono. (t. v.) Shiki mono wo shiku.
CARRIER, n. Ninsoku, katsugu hito.
CARRION, n. Kusatta shigai.
CARROT, n. Ninjin.
CART, n. Ni rin no ni-guruma. To —, kuruma nite hakobu.
CARTLAGE, n. Nan-kotsu.
CARTRIDGE, n. Haya-gō. — box, tanyaku dōran.
CARVE, i. v. Horu, kiru, chōkoku suru.
CARVER, n. Hori-mono shi; niku wo kiru hito.
CARVING, n. Hori-mono.
CASCADE, n. Taki.
CASE, i. v. Saya ni suru.
CASH, n. Zeni, kane, genkin, sokkin, bi-ta, kinsu. To —, riyo-gaye wo suru.
CASHER, n. Kuwai-kei kata.
CASHER, t. v. Shikujiru, hai suru.
CASK, n. Taru, oke.
CASQUE, n. Kabuto.
CASSIA, n. Nikkei, keishi.
CAST, i. v. Omol-megurasu, kangayuru.
CASTANET, n. Yotsu dake.
CENTRE, n. Mannaka, chiu-shin.
CENTRIFUGAL, a. Chiu-shin kara tobi-
dasu.
CENTRIPETAL, a. Chiu-shin ni hiki-atsu-
maru.
CERATE, n. Koyaku.
CEREALS, n. Go-koku.
CEREBELLUM, n. Shō-nō.
CEREBRAL, a. Nōzūi no.
CEREBRUM, n. Dai-nō.
CEREMONIAL, n. Reishiki no.
CEREMONY, n. Reishiki, reigi, ret. Without —, jigi nashi, yenriyo nashi, haba-
kari nashi.
CERTAIN, a. Tashika naru, masashii, utagawazaru, hontō, makoto; aru, saru,
nanigashi.
CERTAINLY, adv. Tashika-ni, jitsu ni,
utagawazu ni, masashiku, masa-masa.
CERTIFICATE, n. Shōko-gaki, shomon.
CERTIFY, t. v. Ukeau, shōko suru.
CERTI MEN, n. Mimi no koto, todomari.
CESSATION, n. Yamu koto, todomari.
CHAPE, t. v. Suru, kosuru, susuru; ika-
raseru.
CHAPP, n. Momi-gara, mugi-gara.
CHAFF, t. v. Gurō suru, baka ni suru.
CHAGRIN, n. Haji, memboku ushinai.
CHAIN, n. Kusari de tsunagu.
CHAIN, t. v. Kusari de tsunagu.
CHAIR, n. Koshi-kake, za, isu, kiyokuro-
ku. Sedan —, kago, norimono, koshi.
CHAIRMAN, n. Kuwai-chō.
CHASE, n. Ni rin basha.
CHALK, n. Seki-fun.
CHALLENGE, t. v. Yobi-dasu.
CHAMBER; n. Heya, nema. — pot, shi-bin.
CHAMBERLAIN, n. Kunaoho.
CHAMBERMAID, n. Haya-kata, koshi-mo-
to; o sandon.
CHAMP, t. v. Kamu, hamu.
CHAMPION, n. Ógeki.
CHANCE, n. Fuji-goto, guzen. To hit by —, guzen de atatta. To happen by —,
fuji atta, guzen ni atta.
CHANCE, n. Kansō, gekan.
CHANGE, t. v. Aratameru, kayeru, tori-
kayeru. — money, riyo-gaye suru.
CHANGE, t. v. Kawaru, hendzuru, hen-
kawa suru.
CHANGE, n. Kawari, henkuwa. — of
money, tsuri, ko-dzurī. — of place, to-
koro-gaye.
CHANGEABLE, a. Kawari-yasuki, uwa-
tsuku, sadamaranu.
CHANNEL, n. Se, mio, funa-michi.
CHANT, t. v. Utau, gindzuru, tonayeru.
CHAP, n. Akagire, hibi. To chap, hibi
garikeru.

CHEAP, a. Yasui, ge-jiki na.
CHEAPEN, t. v. Negiru, makeru.
CHEAPLY, adv. Yasuku.
CHER, n. Katari, nayakashi.
CHER, t. v. Azamuku, damasu, itsuwaru, tabarakasu, mayakasu.
CHECK, t. v. Todomeru, tomeru, ima-shimeru, sasayeru, hikayeru, shirusu, ote suru.
CHECK, n. Sashi-tsukaye, tome, fuda, tegata.
CHECKER-BOARD, n. Go-ban.
CHECKERS, n. Go-iishi.
CHECK-MATE, n. Otedzume. To —, otedzume ni suru, tsumeru.
CHEEK, n. Hō, hōbeta.
CHEER, t. v. Yorokobasu, kibarashi wo suru, kisaki wo okosu, hagemasu, toki no koye wo ageru, chikara wo tsukeru.
CHEER, n. Toki no koye, in-shoku.
CHEERFUL, a. Kigen yoi, kokoro-mochi no yoi, iso-iso to shita, kokoro-yoi.
CHEERLESS, a. Utoshii, ki ga fusagu.
CHEMISTRY, n. Kuwa gaku.
CHEIRISH, t. v. Kokoro ni idaku, kawai-gatte idaku.
CHERRY, n. Sakura.
CHEST, n. Mune, hako, hitasu.
CHESTNUT, n. Kuri. — tree, kuri no ki.
CHEVALIER, n. Kiba, bushi.
CHEW, t. v. Kamu, hamu. — the cud, neri-kamu.
CHICKEN, n. Niwatori, hiyoko.
CHICKEN-POX, n. Midzu-imo, midzu-bōso.
CHIDE, t. v. Togameru, korasu, ima-shimeru.
CHIEF, a. Omo no, chō-taru, taisetsu na. — end, shu-i.
CHIEF, n. Tōdori, kashira.
CHIRFLY, adv. Omo-ni, moppara ni, ōkata, tabun, taitei.
CHIEFTAIN, n. Tōdori, taishō, kashira.
CHILBLAIN, n. Shimo-yake.
CHILD, n. Kodomo, shōni. To be, with —, haramu.
CHILD-BIRTH, n. Shussan, san, ko wo umu koto.
CHILDHOOD, n. Itosan, san, ko wo umu koto.
CHILDISH, a. Otonai, otonai.
CHILL, n. Samuke, okan, furui, samusa, kiyō ga sameru koto.
CHILL, t. v. Hiyasu, samuku suru, kōru, kiyō wo samasu.
 CLAIM, t. v. | Dōri aru ni yotte motome wo ii-tateru, motomeru.  
 CLAIM, n. | Sujimichi ni yotte motomeru koto, suji-michi.  
 CLAM, n. | Hamaguri.  
 CLAMBER, t. v. | Yojiru, yoji-noboru.  
 CLAMOR, n. | Sawagi, sódo, omeki. (t. v.) Sawagu, omeku, wameku.  
 CLAMOROUS, a. | Sawagashii, sózōshii.  
 CLAMP, n. | Kasugai, chikirijime.  
 CLAN, n. | Han, zoku, kuwan-zoku.  
 CLANDESTINE, a. | Hisoka-naru, naishō na, shinobitaru.  
 CLANDESTINELY, adv. | Hisoka ni, naishō de, shinonde.  
 CLANK, n. | Kachin-kachin naru hibiki.  
 CLANSMAN, n. | Kuwan-zoku no hito.  
 CLAP, t. v. | Tataku. — the wings, hata-taki.  
 CLAP, n. | Hata to-utsu, pisshari-to utsu.  
 CLAPBOARD, n. | Shitami-ita. To —, shitami wo haru.  
 CLAPPER, n. | Hanchō no shita.  
 CLARET, n. | Budōshu no tagui.  
 CLARIFY, t. v. | Sumasu.  
 CLARION, n. | Rappa.  
 CLARIONET, n. | Charumeru.  
 CLASH, t. v. | Chō-chō to utsu, kachi-kachi to utsu.  
 CLASP, n. | Kachi tsuku, shita, satsuki.  
 CLASP, t. v. | Kiri. dake, kiri. mawari, gurūra.  
 CLASS, t. v. | Kumu, kumi-tsoku, shigami-tsuku, daku, kakeru.  
 CLASSICAL, a. | — language, ga-gen.  
 CLASSICS, n. | Kei-sho, kei-ten, go-kiyo.  
 CLASSIFICATION, n. | Buwake wo suru koto.  
 CLASSIFY, t. v. | Buwake wo suru.  
 CLASSMATE, n. | Dō-hai, ai-deshi.  
 CLATTER, t. v. | Kachi-kachi to utsu, sawagu, zazameku.  
 CLAUSE, n. | Ku, kajō.  
 CLAVICLE, n. | Sakotsu.  
 CLAW, n. | Tsume. To —, tsume de kaku.  
 CLAY, n. | Neba-tsuchi, tsuchi.  
 CLEAN, n. | Kirei-na, keppaku na, kiyoki, isagiyo, shōjo, kiyoraka naru.  
 CLEAN, adv. | Sappari, mattaku.  
 CLEAN, t. v. | Kiyomeru, kirei ni suru, kiyoku suru, sōjo ni suru.  
 CLEANLINESS, n. | Shōjo na koto, kiyoki koto.  
 CLEANSE, t. v. | Kiyomeru, kirei ni suru, kiyoku suru.  
 CLEAN, a. | Akiraka naru, kiyoki, kiyoraka, sawayaka, hakkiri to shita, suki-tōru.  
 CLEAR, t. v. | Akiraka ni suru, sumasu. — away, harau, tori-harau, tori-nokeru, the voice, seki-barai wo suru. — land,
CLEAR, i. v. Hareru, sumu.
CLEARANCE, n. Shuppan menjō.
CLEARLY, adv. Akiraka ni.
CLEAT, n. San.
CLEAVE, i. v. Waru, sakū. (i. v.) Tsuku, hiki-tsuku, nebari-tsuku; wareru, sakeru, daki-tsuku.
CLEFT, n. Wari-me, suki-ma.
CLEMATIS, n. Mube-kadzura.
CLEMENCY, n. Kuwan-jin, jin-on.
CLEMENT, a. Kuwan-jin naru, jin naru, yasashii.
CLEPSYDRA, n. Midzu-dokei, rōkoku.
CLERGMENT, a. Kiyō-shi.
CLEVERLY, adv. Jōdu ni, kashikoi, hatsūmei na, sakashii. — penman, nō-hitsu, — at talking, nō-ben.
CLEVERLY, adv. Jōdu ni, kashikoku.
CLEW, n. No —, ato-kata mo nai, itoguchi nashi.
CLICK, n. Hajikō oto.
CLIENT, n. Kuji no tō-nin.
CLIFT, n. Gake.
CLIMATE, n. Jikō, yōki.
CLIMAX, n. Saichiu, mas-saichiu, sakari.
CLIMB, i. v. Yoji-noboru, yojiru.
CLINCH, i. v. Tsukamuri, nigoru.
CLING, i. v. Sugaru, sugari-tsuku, tori-tsuku, hittsuu, nebari-tsuku.
CLIP, i. v. Hasami-kiru, kiru.
CLIPPER, n. Haya-bune.
CLIQUE, n. Nakama.
CLOAK, n. Tombi-kappa. (i v.) Kaku-su, ōu.
CLOCK, n. Tokei.
CLOD, n. Tsuchi-kure, tsuchi no katan-mari.
CLOG, i. v. Tsumeru, sashi-tsukayeru, sasayeru, samatageru, jama suru. (i. v.) Tsumeru.
CLOG, n. Jama, sashi-tsukayei, tsunami; geta, bokuri; asha; ashi-motsure.
CLOSE, i. v. Shimeru, tozasu, tojiru, tateru, awaseru, fusu; sumu, shimu; kakomu. — a port, sa-kō suru. — a country, sa-koku suru. — a port, tate-kiru.
CLOSE, i. v. Tojiru, sumu, owaru, hateru, shimu, tsuku.
CLOSE, n. Shimai, owaru, hate.
CLOSE, a. Shimaru; komoru, shiway, rinkō na; chim-moku na, mu-guchi na; katai; shigeru, mushi-atusi. — to, chikai. — translation, choku-yaku.
CLOSE-FISTED, a. Shiway, rinshoku na.
CLOTHERS, n. Kimono, ifuku, ishō.
CLOUD, n. Kumo. (i. v.) Kumoru.
CLOUDLESS, n. Kumo-nashi.
CLOUDY, a. Kumoru. — weather, don-ten.
CLOWN, n. Dōke-mono, chari, niwaka, kidoban, yabo, bukotsu na mono.
CLOWNISH, a. Yabo na, bukotsu na, busahō na.
CLOY, v. Aku.
CLUB, n. Bō, nakama, renjū. — together, renjū wo kumu.
CLUB-FOOT, n. Yebi-ashi, kama-ashi.
CLUCKING, n. Kuku-naki.
CLUMP, n. — of trees, mori.
CLUMSY, n. Heta, bukiyō na, tsutainai.
CLUSTER, n. Fusa, mura, mure. — of trees, mori.
CLUSTER, i. v. Muragaru, mureru.
CLUTCH, i. v. Tsukamu, nigoru.
CLUTTER, n. Konzatsu.
COACH, n. Shirin basha.
COACHMAN, n. Giyosha.
COADJUTOR, n. Tetsudai-nin.
COAGULATE, i. v. Katamaru, giyōko suru.
COAGULUM, n. Katamaru, giyō-ketsu.
COAL, n. Sekitan, ishi-dzumi. — of fire, oki. To — a steamer, jōkusen ni sekitan wo ireru.
COALESCE, i. v. Au, gassuru, it-chi ni naru.
COALATION, n. It-chi, gassuru koto.
COAL-BUSTLE, n. Sumi-tori.
COARSE, a. Arai, futoku; bukotsu, somatsu na, so na, zatsu na. — language, so-gon.
COARSELY, adv. Araku, futoku, bukotsu no, somatsu ni, zatto.
COAST, n. Iso, kai-gan, umi-be, kaihen.
COASTING, a. Kaigan wo nori-mawaru koto.
COAT, t. v. Kiseru.
COAX, t. v. Susumeru, nadameru, omoneru.
Cobble-stone, n. Gorota.
Cobble, t. v. Kutsu wo naosu. 
Cobbler, n. Kutsu naoshi.
Cobweb, n. Kumo no su.
Coccyx, n. Bitei-kotsu, kame no o.
Cochin-china, n. Annan.
Cock-crowing, Coercion, Cocoon, Cock's-comb, Cock-fighting, Cock, Cochin-china, Coccyx, Cognomen, Cogitate, Cogent, Coffin, Coffer, Coffer, Coeval, Co-equal, Cobweb, CoBBLE-STONE, Coax, Cohere, Cohabit, Cohesion, Coin, Coin, Coincide, i. v. Kanau, tekito suru, odzuru, au.
Coincidence, n. Kanau koto, tekito. 
Cold, a. Samui, kiyetaru, hiyakoi, tsumitai, kanjiru, kan; utoi.
Cold, n. Kanki, samusa, reiki. To take —, kaze wo hiku.
Colic, n. Hara-itami, fuku-tsü.
Collar, n. Yeri.
Collar-bone, n. Sakotsu.

Collate, t. v. Kuraberu, kiyōgō suru.
Colleague, n. Dō-yaku.
Collect, t. v. Atsumeru, yosera, tsudoyeru, tameru, tori-tateru. (i. v.) Atsumaru.
Collected, a. Ochi-tsuite iru, heiki de iru, shizuku naru.
College, n. Gakumon-jo, gakkō.
Collide, i. v. Tsuki-ataru.
Collier, n. Sekitan wo ana kata horidasu hito.
Collision, n. Tsuki-ataru koto.
Loculate, t. v. Narande oku.
Colloquial, a. — language, zoku-go, hei-wa.
Collude, t. v. Nare-au.
Collusion, n. Nare-ai.
Collyrium, n. Me-gusuri.
Colon, n. Dai-chō.
Colonize, t. v. Hito wo uyeru.
Color, n. Iro, shiki; hata-jirushi.
Color, t. v. Irodoru, iro wo tsukeru, saishiki suru, someru. (i. v.) Sekimen suru.
Colorless, a. Mu-shiki, iro nashi.
Colt, n. Koma, uma no ko.
Comb, n. Kushi; hachi no su. — of a cock, tosaka. (t. v.) Toku, kushi-kedzuru.
Combatant, n. Tachi-ai, tatakai nin.
Combination, n. Totō, chōgo, au koto, gas-suru koto.
Combine, t. v. Awaseru, chōgō suru, kuwa-suru, gassuru, shikumuru.
Combustion, n. Moyeru koto.
COM

comforter, comfortable, comely, comedy, comedian, comical, comfort, comet, command, commandment, commander, commandant, commence, commend, commencement, commensurate, commendable, commentator, commercial, commerce, commiserate, comminute, common, commonwealth, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, comparison, common, commonalty, community, commute, commutation, compact, comparable, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, commodity, company, companion, compass, commit, committee, commixed, commodious, commodious, 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Compassion, n. Awaremi, fubin, jihi, itawari.
Compassionate, a. Jihi-bukai, fubin naru.
Compassionate, t. v. Awaremi, fubin ni omou, itawashigaru.
Compatible, a. Kanau, au.
Compete, t. v. Shiriru, ii-tskukete saseru, osu, meidzururu, muri ni suru.
Compendious, a. Riyaku shita.
Compense, t. v. Mukû, hôdzuru, kyesu, tsugunai, ogiunai.
Compensation, n. Mukui, tsugunai, ogi

Compete, t. v. Kisou, arasou, seru.
Competition, n. Tariru koto, fusoku naki koto, jûbun.
Competent, a. Jûbun naru; kanau, ki suru.
Complaisance, n. Teinei.
Complicant, a. Teinei na.
Complement, n. Tashi-maye, tashi.
Complete, a. Jûbun naru, mattaki, manzoku na; owaru, totonou, souwaru.
Completely, adv. Mattaku, jûbun ni.
Completion, n. Shi-togeru koto, jôjû suru koto.
Complex, a. Iri-kundaru.
Compliance, n. Shôchi, shitagai, nattoku.
Complicate, t. v. Iri-kumaseru, sashimotsureru, konzatsu suru.
Complication, n. Sashimotsure, irikundaru koto, konzatsu.
Complexity, n. Dorui no koto.
Compliment, n. Iwai, shugi. To send —, yoroshiku mōshi soro. (t. v.) Homeru.
 Compile, t. v. Shitagau, nabikeru, kanau, makasceru.
Comport, t. v. Kanau, au, sóo suru.
Compose, t. v. Tsudzuru, shidzumeru, ochi-tsurueru; koshirayeru. What is this ink composed of? kono sumi wa nani de koshirayetaru ka.
Composed, p. a. Ochi-tsuku, heiki de iru.
Composition, n. Bun-shô, tsudzuri; tsukuri-kata, koshiraye-kata.
Composure, n. Hei-ki naru koto, ochitsuki, an-shin.
Compound, t. v. Maze-awaseru, — medicines, chôgô suru. — a debt, shakkin wo nai-sai suru.
Compound, a. Mazaru, zatsu-gô naru.
Comprehend, t. v. Wakaru, satoru, yekoku suru, gaten suru, kokoro-geru; fukumu, komoru, obiru.
Comprehensible, a. Wakerareru, satareru.
Comprehension, n. Wakimaye, gaten, satoru, kokoro-geru.
Comprehensive, n. Hiroi.
Compress, t. v. Osu, shimeru, osayeru, oshi-tsukeru, oshi-shimeru, oshi-chijimeru.
Compressible, a. Oshi-chijimerareru.
Comprise, t. v. Komoru, fukumu, obiru.
Compulsion, n. Muri ni saseru koto, anagachi ni saseru koto.
Composition, n. Kuyami, kôkuwai, zannen.
Compute, t. v. Kazoyeru, hakaru, tsumoru, kanjô suru.
Command, n. Tomodachi, hûbai, aite.
Con, t. v. Sarayeru, yomu.
Concave, n. Kubomu, kubo, nakabiku.
Conceal, t. v. Kakusu.
Concede, t. v. Shôchi suru, yudzuru, makoto to suru.
Conceited, a. Namagiki na, unuboreru, shikatusuberashi.
Conceivable, a. Hakarareru, omoi-tsukareru.
Conceive, t. v. Haramu, kawah-nin suru, nin-shiin suru; hakuru, omoi-tsuku.
Concentrate, t. v. Yose-atsumeru.
CONCEPTION, n. Harami, kuwai-nin, ninshin; omo-tsuiki, riyoken.
CONCERN, t. v. Kakawaru, tonjaku suru, anjiro, kamau, tsuku.
CONCERN, n. Kidzukai, kokorodzukai, anji, kuwan-kei, dai-ji; sha-chiu. A matter that does not concern one, yosokoto, kuwankei senu koto.
CONCERNING, prep. Ni tsute, ni oite.
CONCERT, t. v. Kuwaderu, hakaru, sōdan shite sadameru.
CONCERT, n. To do in, sorôte suru, itchi ni suru.
CONCESSION, n. Yurusu koto, yurushi.
CONCH, n. Horagai.
CONCHOBGY, n. Kai no gaku-mon.
CONCILIATE, t. v. Nadameru, kigen wo toru.
CONCILIATION, n. Waboku.
CONCEIVE, a. Mijikai, kanriyaku naru.
CONCEIVELY, adv. Riyaku shite, mijikaku.
CONCLUDE, t. v. Owaru, shimau; oshi-hakaru, sadameru, ketsujō suru.
CONCLUSION, n. Owari, shimai, hate, sadame, ketsujō.
CONCLUSIJE, n. Ketsu-jō no.
CONCOCT, t. v. Takumu, kuwaderu, kufū suru, mokeru, takarumau, konare-ru; koshirayeru.
CONCOMITANTS, n. Tsuki-mono, soyemono.
CONCORD, n. Shitashimi, mutsumajii koto, sorou koto.
CONCORDANT, n. Teki-tō naru, kanau, sōtō naru.
CONCORDAT, n. Joyaku.
CONCOURSE, n. Künjū, atsumari, muragari.
CONCRETION, n. Katamari.
CONCUBINE, n. Mekake, shō, tekake.
CONCUPISCENCE, n. Musabori, in-yoku.
CONCUR, t. v. Shōchi suru, doi suru, fugō suru, dō-shin suru.
CONCURRENCE, n. Dōi, fugō, shōchi.
CONCURRENCY, n. Hibiki.
CONDEMN, t. v. Togameru, tsumi wo sadameru, saiban wo ii-watasu. — to death, shi-zai ni sadameru. — to hard labor, tozai ni sadameru.
CONDEMNATION, n. Tsumi ni sadameru koto.
CONDENSE, t. v. Katameru, katakuro suru, chijim eru.
CONDESCEND, t. v. Herikudaru, kenson suru.
CONDITION, n. Yōsu, yōdai; arisama, mibun; kajo, kado. Upon this —, kono gi ni tsuite, kono koto ni yotte. — of sale, seri-uri ni kisoku.
CONDITIONALLY, adv. Ni motodzuite, ni yotte, ni shitagatte.
CONDole, t. v. Kuyami wo iu.
CONDUCE, t. v. Tame ni suru. — to health, yōjō no tame ni suru.
CONDUCTIVE, a. To me ni naru.
CONDUCT, n. Okonai, gyōgi, furumai, shogiyō; tori-atsukai, tori-okonai.
CONDUCT, t. v. Michi-biku, annai suru, tsureru; tori-atsukai, tori-okonai; shihai suru.
CONDUCTOR, n. Annai-ja, kimo-iri, tori-atsukai-nin.
CONFABULATION, n. Hanashi-ai.
CONFECTION, n. Neriyaku.
CONFECTIONERY, n. Satōdzuke, kuwashi.
CONFEDERACY, n. Totō, yaku-soku shite iru koto, kei-yaku shite itchi ni naru koto.
CONFER, t. v. Okuru, sadzukeru, atayeru.
CONFERR, i. v. Sōdan suru, hiyōgi suru.
CONFERENCE, n. Dampan, ösetsu, kakeai, sōdan, taidan; hanashi-ai.
CONFESS, t. v. Hakujo suru, sange suru, akasu.
CONFESS, n. Hakujo, sange.
CONFESSONAL, n. Tenshu-kiyo no monto ga kiyōshi ni tsumi wo sange suru to koro.
CONFESSOR, n. Iesu no oshiie ni shita ga to kotaye akasu mono. Tenshu-kiyo no tsumi wo sange suru wo kiku kiyōshi.
CONFIDE, i. v. Shinkō suru, shindzuru, tanomu, makaseru.
CONFIDE, t. v. Adzukeru, yoru, makaseru, yudaneru.
CONFIDENCE, n. Shinkō, shindzuru koto, shinyō; shimpuku, tanomi.
CONFIDENT, a. Kesshite iru, kiwamattē iru; daitan naru.
CONFIDENTIAL, a. Shimpuku no.
CONFIDENTLY, adv. Kesshite, kiwame te, ketsujō shite.
CONFIGURATION, n. Katachi, sugata.
CONFINE, n. Sakai, kagiri.
CONFINE, t. v. Kiwameru, komoraseru, kagiru. To be confined, san suru, uchi ni komoru, hikikomotte oru.
CONFIMENT, n. Komoru koto, hikikomoru koto.
CONFIRM, t. v. Sadameru, kimeru, kata meru, ketsujō suru.
CONFIRMATION, n. Sadameru koto, shōko.
CONFISCATE, t. v. Tori-ageru, mossu suru, kessho suru.
CONFISCATION, n. Tori-age, mossu, kessho.
CONFLAGRATION, n. Kuwaji, shuukwu.
CONFLICT, n. Uchi-ai, tatakai, sensō.
| CONTRANGENT, a. | Omoi-gake nai, rinji no, fuji no. |
| CONTINGENT, a. | Omoi-gake nai, rinji no, fuji no. |
| CONTINUAL, a. | Tayema naki, fudan naru, tōshite aru, yamezaru. |
| CONTINUOUS, a. | Tayema naki, fudan naru, tōshite aru, yamezaru. |
| CONTINUE, i. v. | Sumu, matsu, oru, tamotsu, todomaru. |
| CONTRAST, k. | Kinzei suru, itchi, shitsu wo kaku. |
| CONTRAST, k. | Kinzei suru, itchi, shitsu wo kaku. |
| CONTRASTIBILITY, n. | Chijimerareru koto. |
| CONTRACTION, n. | Chijimu koto. |
| CONTRACT, t. v. | Chiji maru, semaku suru, mijikaku suru; tsumeri, yakusoku suru, musubu; hiki-ukeru, ukeau. — itchi, shitsu wo kaku. |
| CONTRACTIBILITY, n. | Chijimerareru koto. |
| CONTRACTIONS, n. | Han-tai. |
| CONTRARIAL, a. |  — goods, kinzei no shina-mono, go hatto na mono. |
| CONTRARY, a. | Giyaku na, hantai no, sakarote iru, wagamama no. — wind, giyaku-fu. |
| CONTRAST, t. v. | Hiki-kuraberu. |
| CONTRAST, n. | Han-tai, urahara. |
| CONTRAVENE, t. v. | Atsumeru, matomeru, yoseru; yobi-atsumeru. (i. v.) Atsumaru. |
| CONVERSATIONAL, a. | Majiwaite oru, tsuki-atte-oru; juku shite oru, tashliitaru. |
| CONVERSATION, n. | Hanashi, danwa, majiwaru, okonai, giyogi. |
| CONVERGE, i. v. | Yori-atsumaru. |
| CONVEYANCE, n. | Somuku koto, samatage. |
| CONTRIBUTABLE, a. | Kayerareru, henkuwa sareru. |
| CONTRIBUTE, t. v. | Dashi-au; ageru, josei suru. — to a Bud. temple, kuwankan wo ageru. — to a miya, kishin suru. |
| CONTRIBUTION, n. | Dashi-atta mono, josei shitaru mono, kuwankan, kishin. |
| CONTRITE, a. | Kuyamitaru, kokuwai suru. |
| CONTRITION, n. | Kuyami, kokuwai, zanren. |
| CONTRIVANCE, n. | Kufū, tedate; shikake, saiku. |
| CONTRIVE, t. v. | Kufū suru, kokuromu, takunamu, hakaru, hatsu-mei suru. |
| CONTROL, t. v. | Shihai suru, osameru, tori-shimeru; hikayeru; kindzuru. |
| CONTROLLABLE, a. |  — goods, kinzei no shina-mono, go hatto na mono. |
| CONTROLLING, n. | Han-tai. |
| CONTRARY, a. | Giyaku na, fuchira na, futodoki na. |
| CONTUMACIOUS, a. | Ōhei na. |
| CONTUMELY, n. | Iyashimeru koto. |
| CONTRAVENTION, n. | Tsumu, matsu, oru, tamotsu, todomaru. |
| CONTRIBUTABLE, a. | Kayerareru, henkuwa sareru. |
| CONTRIBUTABLE, a. | Kayerareru, henkuwa sareru. |
CRA
Crag.

Cost, n. Nedan, atai, ne, iriyō, niyuō; son.

Cost, t. v. Kakaru. To a great deal, yokodo kkararimashita.

Costive, a. Kessuru.


Costume, n. Ifuku, ishō, kimono.

Cottage, n. Koya, iye.


Couch, i. v. Neru, fuseru, kaksu, sukumeru.

Couch, n. Nedai, nedoko.


Cough, i. v. Seki wo suru, seki ga deru.


Counsel, n. Iken, sōdan, dampan; riyō-ken.

Counsel, t. v. Iken suru, imashimeru, isamuru, riyōken wo noberu.

Count, t. v. Kazoyeru, kanjō suru, omou.

Countenance, n. Kao, omote, tsura, kambase, men. Give to, susumeru. To keep the, maga no wa shite iro. To lose, memboku no woshinai.

Counter, adv. Run to, somuku, sakara.


Counterbalance, t. v. Tsuru-ai.

Counterfeit, t. v. Niseru, magayeru.


Countermand, t. v. Sashidzu wo shinao, ii-tsuke naosu.

Countermarch, t. v. Hiki-kayueru.

Countermarch, t. v. Ai-kata, warī-han.

Countersign, t. v. Tsutsumu, kiyaku.

Countersign, t. v. Uwagaki wo suru.

Countersign, n. Uwagaki; ai-kotoba, aidzu.

Countrified, a. Hinabiru, bukotsu na.


Countryman, n. Inaka-mono, dō-koku no hito; hiyaku-shō.

County, n. Kōri, gun.

Couple, n. Futatsu; ni, ittsu; fufu, tsugai.

Couple, t. v. Awaseru, haigō suru, tsugai.

Courage, n. Yūki, goyū, isamashisa.

Courageous, a. Yūki naru, isamashii, takeki; kimo-futoi.

Courier, n. Haya biyakaku, hikiyaku, haya.


Court, n. Niwa, naka-niwa; goten, chō- tei, o-go-cho; saiban-sho.

Court, t. v. Koburu, omoneru, kigen wo toru.


Courtesan, n. Jōro, yū-jo, oiran.

Courtesy, n. Shinsetsu, aisō, reigi.

Court-House, n. Saiban-sho.

Court-yard, n. Niwa.


Covenant, i. v. Yakujō suru.

Cover, n. Futa; ōu mono.

Cover, t. v. Ōu, kaksu, kabuseru, osou; futa suru, kabau; oyobo, tsutsumu.

Coverlet, n. Ne-dai no uye no shiki-mono.

Covert, a. Hisoka naru, naishō na.

Covertly, adv. Hisoka-ni, shinonde.

Coveret, t. v. Hoshigaru, hosseru.

Coverous, a. Tonyoku suru, musaboru, yoku-baru, hoshigaru, yoku-fukai.

Coverousness, n. Tonyoku, musabori.

Cow, t. v. Odosu.

Cow, n. Me-ushi.

Coward, n. Okubiyo nin, okure-mono.

Cowardice, n. Oku-biyō, okure, hikyō.

Cow-hide, n. Ushi no kawa; ushi no kawa nite koshirayetarui muchi. To —, muchi-utsu.


Cowry, n. Takara-gai.

Cowcomb, n. Date-otoko; kei-tō.

Cow, a. Hadzukashigaru.

Cowen, n. Itoko.

Cowardice, n. Okubiyo, okure, hikyō.

Cow-hide, n. Ushi no kawa; ushi no kawa nite koshirayetaru muchi. To —, muchi-utsu.


Cowry, n. Takara-gai.

Cowcomb, n. Date-otoko; kei-tō.

Cow, a. Hadzukashigaru.

Cowen, n. Itoko.

Cowardice, n. Okubiyo, okure, hikyō.

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Cowry, n. Takara-gai.

Cowcomb, n. Date-otoko; kei-tō.

Cow, a. Hadzukashigaru.

Cowen, n. Itoko.

Cowardice, n. Okubiyo, okure, hikyō.

Cow-hide, n. Ushi no kawa; ushi no kawa nite koshirayetaru muchi. To —, muchi-utsu.
CUSTOMABLE, a. Unjô no deru.
CUSTOMARY, a. Tsurei no, fudan no, itsumo no, tsune no.
CUSTOMER, n. Tokui, kiyaku.
CUSTOM HOUSE, n. Unjôsho.
Cut, t. v. Kiru, sogu, kizamu, tatsu, horu, karu. — to the quick, tessuru.
— asunder, kiri-hanasu. — across, yoko ni kiri, yokogiru. — down, kiri-taosu, kiri-otosu; herasu, gendzuru.
CUTCILE, n. Hiyôhi.
CUTLASS, n. Katana.
CUTLER, n. Hamono-shi, hamono-kaji.
CUTLERY, n. Hamono.
CUT-PURSE, n. Kinchakkiri, suri.
CUTTFISH, n. Ika.
CYCLONE, n. Tai-fu.
CYLINDER, n. Tsutsu.
CYMBAL, n. Niyohachi.
CYNICAL, a. Rikutsu wo ii-tagaru.
DARN, t. v. Nui-tsukurou.
DART, n. Te-yari, nage-yari. To throw
a —, yari wo nageru.
DART, i. v. — out, hane-deru, tobi-deru.
(t. v.) Idasu, hassuru.
DASH, i. v. Nageru, utsu. — the hopes,
nozomi wo kujiku, oru. — against,
nage-tsukeru, uchi-tsukeru. — out,
uchi-kesu, kake-dasu. — through,
shiri-toru. — together, uchi-au, tsuki-
u.
DASH, n. Uchi, tsuki-ai, sashi.
DASTARD, n. Oku-biyō-nin.
DATE, n. Gappi, toki, koro.
DATE, t. v. Gappi wo kaku, hidzuke wo
suru, toki wo sadameru.
DATE, n. Natsume.
DATIVE, n. — case is indicated by the
post-pos. ni, ye.
DAUB, t. v. Nuru, nasuru. Daubed,
darake, mabure.
DAUGHTER, n. Musume. Eldest —, ane-
musume. Youngest —, imoto musume.
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, n. Yome.
DAUNT, t. v. Osoruru.
Before —, mi-mei.
Dawn, i. v. Yo ga akeru.
Day, n. Nichi, hi. To —, kon-nichi,
kōyō. First day of the month, tsuitachī.
Last day of the month, misoka.
First day of the year, ganjikata.
Last day of the year, 6-misoka, 6-tsumogori.
Another —, ta-jitsu. Day after to-
morrow, miyō-go-nichi, asatte.
Second day after to-morrow, shi-asatte.
Day before yesterday, oto-toi, issaku-jitsu.
Day by day, nichī-nichi, hi-bi ni.
What day? ikka. Day-time, hiru.
All day, shūjitsu, hime-mosu.
Every other day, ichi-nichi-oki, kaku-jitsu.
Every third day, mikka oki.
Day and night, chiu-ya, hiru-yoru.
Whole day, shūjitsu, himemosu.
Day’s work, iri-
shigoto, hiyō, iri. Set day, nichī-gen,
jojitsu, hi-giri.
One day, aru hi, nochi
Daybreak, t. v. Yo-ake, akatsuuki, asabo-
rake. Before —, asa-madaki, binci.
DAY-LABOR, n. Hiyō, iri-shigoto, iri.
DAY-LABORER, n. Hiyō-tori.
DAYLIGHT, n. Hiru.
DAYTIME, n. Hiru.
Dazzle, t. v. Mabushiku suru. Dazzled,
mabushii, mabayu.
DEAD, a. Shinda, naku natta. — man,
shi-nin. — tree, kareta ki. — drunk,
chin-sui. — ahead, mammukai. —
asleep, ne-komu.
DEAD, n. Shishitaru mono. — of night,
yoru no monaka. — of winter, fuyu
no sanaka.
DEADEN, t. v. Yawarageru.
DEADLY, a. Shinaseru, inochi ni kakaru.
DEAF, a. Tsumbo naru, kikoyenu, kiki-
taku-nai. — in one ear, kata-tsumbo.
— and dumb, ōshi.
DEAFEN, t. v. Mimi wo tsubusu, tsumbo
ni suru.
DEAF-MUTE, n. Oshi.
DEAFNESS, n. Tsumbō.
DEAL, t. v. Wari-tsukeru, hai-bun suru,
hodokosu, segiyō suru. (t. v.) Akinau,
shōbai suru; ashirai, onokou; nasu,
suru. — with, tori-atsukau, shocho
suru.
DEAL, n. Great —, yohodo. — wood,
matsu no ita.
DEALER, n. Akindo, shōbai suru hito.
DEAR, a. Takai, kōjiki ni, airashii, ka-
wa-rashii.
DEARLY, adv. Takaku, itaku.
DEATH, n. Shi. Life and —, sei-shi.
DEBAR, t. v. Kindzuru, kinsei suru, ko-
bamu.
DEBARK, i. v. Jō-rika suru.
DEBASE, t. v. Waruku suru, hiki-sageru,
kuwai wo otsu.
DEBATE, n. Giron, sōron. (t. v.) Ara-
sou, giron suru.
DEBAUCH, t. v. Shu-shoku ni fukueru;
tabarakasu; sosonokasu.
DEBAuchiE, n. Hōto nin, dōraku mono,
hōratsu no mono.
DEBAUCHERY, n. Shu-shoku.
DEBT, t. v. Kindzuru, kinsei suru, ko-
bamu.
DEBARK, i. v. Jō-rika suru.
DEBASE, t. v. Waruku suru, hiki-sageru,
kuwai wo otsu.
DEBATE, n. Giron, sōron. (t. v.) Ara-
sou, giron suru.
DEBAUCH, t. v. Shu-shoku ni fukueru;
tabarakasu; sosonokasu.
DEBAUCHERY, n. Shu-shoku.
DEBT, t. v. Kindzuru, kinsei suru, ko-
bamu.
DEBARK, i. v. Jō-rika suru.
DEBASE, t. v. Waruku suru, hiki-sageru,
kuwai wo otsu.
DEBATE, n. Giron, sōron. (t. v.) Ara-
sou, giron suru.
DEBAUCH, t. v. Shu-shoku ni fukueru;
tabarakasu; sosonokasu.
DEBAuchiE, n. Hōto nin, dōraku mono,
hōratsu no mono.
DEBAUCHERY, n. Shu-shoku.
DEBT, t. v. Kindzuru, kinsei suru, ko-
bamu.
DEBARK, i. v. Jō-rika suru.
DEBASE, t. v. Waruku suru, hiki-sageru,
kuwai wo otsu.
DEBATE, n. Giron, sōron. (t. v.) Ara-
sou, giron suru.
DEBAUCH, t. v. Shu-shoku ni fukueru;
tabarakasu; sosonokasu.
DEBAUCHERY, n. Hōto nin, dōraku mono,
hōratsu no mono.
DEBAUCHERY, n. Shu-shoku.
DEBT, t. v. Kindzuru, kinsei suru, ko-
bamu.
blow, utsu. — *a sermon, dangi* wo suru.

Deliverance, *n.* Tasuke, suki; hana-shi, nobe; san suru koto.

Deliverer, *n.* Tasukeru hito.

Delivery, *n.* Tasuke; watasu koto, shussan, kōjō.

Dell, *n.* Tāni.


Deluge, *n.* Kōdzui, ō-midzu. (*t.* v.) Aferureru, midzu nite ou.

Delusion, *n.* Mayo, azamuki, mayowashi.

Delusive, *a.* Mayowashii.


Demagogue, *n.* Takumite hito no ki wo toru mono.


Demand, *n.* Kibishiku motomeru koto, saisoku, hace-kuchi, muki, muki-kuchi. To *pay a bill of exchange on demand, kawase wo jiki-watashi ni suru.

Demarcation, *n.* Kiwa.

Demean, *t.* v. Okonau, mimochi suru, hige suru.

Demeanor, *n.* Okonzi, mimochi.

Demented, *a.* Kichigai.

Demise, *t.* v. Yudzuru, (n.) Hōgiyo, shirinu koto.


Demon, *n.* Oni, akki, akuma, ma, yasha, godzu-medzu.

Demoniac, *n.* Akki ni tsukaretaru hito.


Demonstration, *n.* Ronjite akiraka ni suru koto, shōko, giron.


Demurrage, *n.* Funé wo karite yakujō no nichigen wo sugureba hi-wari nite harau tokoro no bakkin.

Demure, *a.* Magao na.

Den, *n.* Ana, sōkutsu, su.

Denial, *n.* Ina-ina, só ni aradzu to iu koto.


Denomination, *n.* Na, miyōmoku, shūshi.


Dense, *a.* Katai, shigeru, shigeki.

Density, *n.* Katasa, shigeru koto.

Dent, *n.* Kubomi, hegomi.

Dentifice, *n.* Hi-migaki.

Dentist, *n.* Ha-isha, ireba-shi, ha-nuki.

Dentition, *n.* Ha no hayeru koto.
DEN

DENUDE, t. v. Hadaka ni suru, hagu, muku.
DENY, t. v. Sō de was nai to iu, shikara-dzu to iu. — one's self, onore ni katsu, kannin suru.
DEPART, i. v. Saru, yuku, deru. — from, suteru.
DEPARTMENT, n. Shoku-bun, kakari, ken.
DEPARTURE, n. Saru koto, de-tachi, shuttachi.
DEPEND, i. v. Yoru, kakaru, tayoru, makaseru, ate ni suru, tanomu, sugaru.
DEPENDENT, n. Kakari-udo, yakkai, isōro, shokkaku.
DEPENDENCE, n. Ate, moku-teki, tanomoshiki mono, tayori, shinkō suru koto.
DEPENDENCY, n. Zoku suru mono, riyoji.
DEPENDENT, a. Taruru, sagaru; irai shite oru, zoku shite oru, kakaru, tsuite oru.
DEPict, t. v. Kaku, yegaku, noberu.
DEPLEtion, n. Shiraku.
DEFLORABLE, a. Kanashiki, itamashii, nagekawashii.
DEPLORE, t. v. Kanashimu, nageku, itamu.
DEPONENT, n. Chikatte shōko wo tateru hito.
DEPOULATE, t. v. Hito wo tayasu.
DEPORT, t. v. Shima-nagashi ni suru, tsuhi suru, mimochi suru.
DEPARTMENT, n. Mimochi, okonai.
DEPOSE, t. v. Kurai wo otosu, suberasu, shikujirasu, shōko suru.
DEPOSIT, t. v. Oku, osameru, tsumu, adzukeru.
DEPOSIT, n. Adzukari-mono; ori, kasu. — money, tetsuke-kin, uchi-kin.
DEPOT, n. Kura.
DEPRAVE, t. v. Kegasu, otoroye saseru.
DEPRAVITY, n. Akū, hidō, ashisa.
DEPRECATE, t. v. Kenasu, hihan suru, iyashimeru. (i. v.) Yasuku suru, geraku suru.
DEPREDATE, t. v. Ubai-toru, kasumeru, nusumu.
DEPRESS, t. v. Sageru, oshi-kudasu. — trade, fu-keiki ni suru, samatageru. — the spirits, ki wo fusageru.
DEPRESSION, n. Sagaru koto, kubomi. — of spirits, ki no fusagu koto. — of trade, fu-keiki.
DEPRIVE, t. v. Toru, tori-ageru, ubaitoru.
DEPTH, n. Fukasa.

DES

DEPURATE, t. v. Sumasu, kiyoku suru.
DEPUTE, t. v. Miyōdai ni tateru, moku-dai ni okuru; okuri-yaru.
DEPUTY, n. Miyōdai, mokudai, tsukai, dai-kuwan, shisha.
DERANGE, t. v. Midasu, konzatsu suru; midareru. Deranged in mind, kichi-gai, hakkīyō.
DERANGEMENT, n. Midare, konzatsu, ranshin, kichi-gai.
DERELCTION, n. Suteru koto, hai suru koto.
DERIDE, t. v. Gūro suru, chō-rō suru, azakeru, warau, naburu, azawarau.
DERIVE, t. v. Tsutawari kuru; ide-kitaru, dekite oru.
DEROGATE, t. v. Sonjiru.
DESCEND, t. v. Kudaru, oriru, sagaru, tsutayeru.
DESCENDANT, n. Shison.
DESCENT, n. Kudari, otoroyeru koto, chisuiji; saka.
DESCRIBE, t. v. Shirusu, hiku, tsugeru, kaki-noberu.
DESCRIPTION, n. Hanashi, noberu koto; tagui, rui.
DESCRY, t. v. Mi-tsukeru, mi-dasū, ukagau.
DESCRIBE, t. v. Mottainaku suru, kegasu.
DESERT, t. v. Dassō suru, kake-ochi wo suru, suteru, chikutsen suru, mi-suteru.
DESERT, n. Suna-bara, sabaku, sunappa, are-chi; mukui. Above one's —, kuwabun.
DESERTER, n. Ochi-musha, dassō-nin, ochi-udo.
DESERVE, t. v. Uku beki, morau beki, ukuru ni taru.
DESCRATE, t. v. Kawakasu, hossu.
DESIGN, t. v. Kufu suru, tsumoru, takumū, mokuromu, hiku, kaku.
DESIGN, n. Kufū, kuwadate, hinagata; riyōken, tsumorī; yedзу, tēhon.
DESIGNATE, t. v. Shirusu, shimesu, kimeru; shō suru, gō suru.
DESIRABLE, a. Negawashii.
DESIRE, t. v. Negau, nozomu, hossuru, motomeru. Also the suffix, tai.
DESIRE, n. Negai, nozomi, guwan, guwan-mō, hon-guwan.
DESIRIOUS, a. Hoshigaru, hoshii.
DESIST, t. v. Yameru, yosu.
DESK, n. Tsukuyye.
DESCRATE, t. v. Horobiru, arasu.
DESOLATE, a. Samushii, wabishii, hito naki, horobitaru.
DIFFER, t. v. Chigau, kotonaru, tagau. — in opinion, omoi-chigau.
DIFFERENCE, n. Chigai, shabetsu, kubetsu, wakachi, waidame, kejime, kenkua, kōron, sōron.
DIFFICULT, a. Mudzukashii, katai, mendō.
DIFFICULTY, n. Mudzukashisa, katasa, nan, kenkuwa.
DIFFERENCE, n. Yenriyo, habakari, ji-jō.
DIFFUSE, t. v. Chiasu, hiromeru. (i. v.) Chiru, hiromaru.
DIGEST, t. v. Shō-kuwa suru, konareru, shō suru, konasu; juku shite kagay eru.
DIGESTIBLE, a. Shō-kuwa shi-yasuki.
DIGESTION, n. Shō-kuwa.
DIGNIFY, t. v. Agameru, sonoikiyo suru, omondzuru.
DIGNITARY, n. Kamitaru mono, keni wo motsu mono.
DIGNITY, n. Takaki kurai, kaku, tattoki koto, omoi-yaku.
DIGRESS, i. v. Hoko no hanashi ni utsuru, hanashi no tochi ni yeda ga saku.
DIKE, n. Mizo; dote, aze, tsutsumi.
DILAPIDATE, i. v. Yabureru, kowareru.
DILAPIDATED, n. Hiromareru.
DILATE, t. v. Hiromeru, hirogeru, hiroku suru. (i. v.) Hiromaru, haru.
DILATORY, a. Himadoru, temadoru, dzuru-keru, osoki.
DILEMMA, n. Tohō ni kureru koto, tō-waku, madō.
DILIGENCE, n. Benkiyō, hagemi, hone-ori.
Diligent, a. Hagemu, benkiyō naru, hone-ori, seidasu.
DILLY-DALLY, adv. Bura-tsuku, gudotsuku.
DILUTE, t. v. Midzu wo mazete, usuku suru; umeru.
DIM, a. Kasumu, kumoru, bonyari shitaru. (t. v.) Kasumaseru, kumoraseru.
DIMINUITION, n. Herashi, gendzuru koto, heri.
DIMINUTIVE, a. Chiisai.
DIMLY, adv. Bonyari, kasunde, kasukani.
DIME, n. Yekubo.
DIN, n. Sawagi.
DINE, t. v. Yuhan wo shoku suru, shōban suru.
DINNER, n. Yuhan.
DIP, t. v. Tsukeru, hitasu. — up, or out, kumu, shaku, sukū.
DIPLOMA, n. Menkiyo-jō.
DIPLOMACY, n. Koku ji wo tori-atsukau koto, shisetsu no tsutome kata.
DIPPER, n. Hishaku, shaku.
DIRECT, a. Massugu na, sugu no, nai, jiki no.
DIRECT, t. v. Nerau, osameru, tori-atsu- kau, tsukasadoru, shochi suru; oshiy eru; it-tsukeru. — a letter, tegami no u wagaki wo suru.
DIRECTION, n. Tori-atsukai, shochi, osame, tsukasadori, kimo-iri, it-tsuke; oshiy-e, hōgaku; u wagaki, na-ate.
DIRECTLY, adv. Sugu ni, jiki ni; massugu-ni, naoku.
DIRECTOR, n. Kimo-iri, tori-atsukai-nin, sewa-nin, shihai nin.
DIRECTORY, n. Tokoro-gaki.
DINT, n. Kuwai-ken, aikuchi.
DIRT, a. Aka, gomi, akuta, okori, doro, kudzu, kuso, fun.
DIRT-HEAP, n. Gomoku-ba, haki-dame.
DIRTY, a. Kitanai, akadzuku, kegareru, yogoreru, akajimu, birō-na, musai.
DIRTY, t. v. Kitanaku suru, yogosu.
DISABLE, a. Yaku ni tatanu yo ni suru, naki yō ni suru.
DISABLE, t. v. Mayoi wo toku, utagai wo harasu.
DISADVANTAGE, n. Fu-ben, fu-tsugō, son, gai.
DISAFFECTED, a. Tōzakaru, naka ga waruku naru, utoku naru.
DISAFFECTION, n. Fu-hei, naka no waruki koto.
DISAGREE, i. v. Kanawanu, tagau, chigau, naka ga waruku naru.
DISAGREEABLE, a. Kanawanu, anawu, kirawashii, iya-na, funiyo no, fujiyu na.
DISAGREEMENT, n. Fu-wa, naka-tagaye, isakai, kanawanu koto.
DISALLOW, t. v. Yurusadzu, menkiyo sedzu, shōchi senu.
DISAPPEAR, i. v. Kiyeru, miyenu, useru.
DISAPPOINT, t. v. Nozomi wo ushinawaseru, nozomi wo hadzusu.

DISAPPOINTED, p. a. An ni sōi suru, shitsubō suru, ate ga hadzureru, zan-nen suru.

DISAPPROVE, t. v. Waruku omou, usu-šōchi suru, yoshi to senu.

DISARM, t. v. Datto suru, buki wo toku, teppō wo tori-ageru.

DISARRANGE, t. v. Narabi wo midasu, shidai wo kudzusu.

DISASTER, n. Fu-shiawase, fukō, wazawai, sainan, nangi.

DISASTROUS, a. Fu-shiawase no, fukō no.

DISAVOW, t. v. Ii-fusegu, i-i kesu, sō ni aradzu to iu, sō de wa gozarimasu to iu.

DISBAND, t. v. Tō wo musubishi mono wo toki-chorasu.

DISBELIEVE, t. v. Shinkō senu, shinze-dzu.

DISBURDEN, t. v. Ni wo orosu, omoi wo iute ki wo sandzuru.

DISBURSE, t. v. Harau.

DISBURSEMENT, n. Zappi, niyō, iriyō.

DISCARD, t. v. Oi-dasu, itoma wo yaru, majiwarī wo tatsu.

DISCERN, t. v. Satoru, wakimayeru, wakatsu, mi-tomeru.

DISCRIMINATE, n. Satori, wakimaye, fumbetsu, chiye.


DISCHARGE, n. Hatsu, deru koto. — from the nose, ao-bana, midzu-bana, hana. — from the eyes, me-yani, me-kusa. — from the ears, mimi-dare.

DISCIPLE, n. Monto, montei, deshi, shitei, monjin.

DISCIPeL, t. v. Imashimeru, oshiyeru, shitsukeru, chō-ren suru, kiyōdo suru, keiko saseru.

DISCIPLE, n. Imahime, shitsuke, keiko; sekkan; tori-shimari, shimari.

DISCLAIM, t. v. Ii-fusegu, i-i kesu, sō ni aradzu to iu.

DISCLOSE, t. v. Arawasu, hakkaku suru, abaku, yaburu.

DISCOLORED, a. Shirimu, iro ga karawu.

DISCOMFIT, t. v. Uchi-yaburu, shirizokeru, oi-chirasu.

DISCOMFORT, n. Fu-jīyū, fu-anshin, futso go na koto.

DISCOMMODE, t. v. Komaraseru, fujiyusaseru.

DISCOMPOSE, t. v. Midasu, ugokasu, fu-anshin ni suru.

DISCONCERT, t. v. Midasu, yaburu, munashiku suru.

DISCONNECT, t. v. Wakatsu, hanasu, hadzusu.

DISCONSOLATE, a. Nagusamanu.

DISCONTENT, n. Fusoku, fu-hei, fu-anshin.

DISCONTINUE, t. v. Yameru, yosu, tome-tsu, tatsu.

DISCORD, n. Fu-va, chōshi ga awanu koto, naka ga warui koto, mutsumajiku nai koto.

DISCOUNT, n. Maye ri, risoku, zen ri.

DISCOUNT, t. v. Zen ri wo hiite kasu, makeru.

DISCOUNTENANCE, t. v. Kinjiru, kobamu.

DISCOURAGE, t. v. Ki wo otosu, chikara wo otosu. (pass.) Ki ga fusagu, ki ga ochiru, ki ga kujikeru.

DISCOURSE, n. Hanashi, danwa; kōsha-ku. (i. v.) Hanasu, bendzuru, kōsha-ku suru.

DISCOURTEOUS, a. Burei na, hiteunci na.

DISCOVER, t. v. Arawasu, mi-dasu, mi tsukeru, hatsumei suru.

DISCOVERER, n. Hatsumei-ja, hajimete mono wo mi-dasu hito.

DISCREDIT, t. v. Shinyō senu, hadzukashimu.

DISCREET, a. Tsutsushimite iru, tashinami no yoi, yōjin maru, kashikoki, hatsumei maru.

DISCREPANCY, n. Chigai, sōi, kotonari.

DISCRETION, n. Tsutsushimi, tashinami, yōjin.

DISCRIMINATE, t. v. Wukimayeru, wake-ruru, bembetsu suru, kubetsu suru.

DISCUSS, t. v. Giron suru, rondzuru, chirasu.

DISCOTTION, n. Giron, rongi, ron.

DISDAIN, t. v. Iyashimeru, karondzuru, sageshimu, mi-kudaru.

DISDAINFUL, a. Iyashimetagaru.

DISEASE, n. Biyoki, yamai.

DISEASED, a. Yamu, wadzurau, biyōshin.


DISEMBOWEL, t. v. Seppuku suru, harawata wo naku.

DISENCHANT, t. v. Mayoi wo harasu.

DISENCUMBER, t. v. Mi no jama maru mono wo suteru.
Disengage, t. v. Manukareru, nogareru, hanasu; hima ni naru.
Disentangle, t. v. Toku, hodoku, sabaku.
Disfigure, t. v. Katachi wo waruku suru, migurushikku suru.
Disfranchise, t. v. Nimbetsu wo habuku.
Disgorged, t. v. Haki-dasu.
Disgrace, n. Haji, chijoku, kakin, naiore, shika, kidzu, hadzukashimi.
Disgrace, t. v. Hadzukashmeru, chijoku saseru.
Disgraceful, a. Hadzukashii.
Disguise, t. v. Shinobu, yatsusu, magirakasu, sama wo kayeru.
Disgust, t. v. Kirawaseru, nikumaseru. Disgusted with, kirau, nikumu, akihateru.
Disguise, t. v. Kirai.
Disfigure, t. v. Hima no osu, kisakikou kujiku.
Dispersion, n. Se-yakujo.
Dispense, t. v. Wari-tsuberu, kubaru, hai-bun suru; with, mendzuru, yurusu, hadzusu.
Dispirit, t. v. Kisakikou kujiku, ki wo kujiku, ki wo ososu.
Displace, t. v. Hadzususu, midasusu.
Dispensary, n. Ki-shitsu, fukuzi, shone.
Dispersion, n. Futsuri-ai, fukijio.
Dispensation, n. Sonaye, narabi; shohi, tori-atsukai.
Dispose, t. v. Narabu, sonayeru, oku, osameru, katamukeru, sadameru, uru.
Disposition, n. Sonaye, narabi, toriatsukai; konjo, shione, ki-shitsui, sei-shitsu.
Dispossession, t. v. Shoji wo mono wo tori-ageru, oiharau.
Disputation, n. Gi-ron, ton, arasoi.
Disputious, a. Arasotagaru, giron-gamashii.
Dispute, t. v. Giron suru, rondzuru, arasou.
Dispute, n. Giron, soron, kohon, kenkuwa, arasoi.
DIVULGE, t. v.  Arawasu, akasu, morasu, abaku, yaburu.
DIZZINESS, n.  Memai, tachi-gurami, kenu.
DIZZY, adj.  Memai ga suru, kurumeku.

Do, t. v.  Suru, nasu, itsasu, dekirus, okonau.  That will —, yoroshii, sore de yoi.  Make it —, ma-ni awaseru.  Do not (neg. imp.), na, na yo, mu-yo, nakare.  Also in the neg. form of the verb; as, Do not know, shiranu.  Do not hear, kikanu.  Do not go, yuku na yo.  Do it quickly, hayaku se yo.  I will do it, itashi-masho.  — one’s best, sei wo dasu.  — over, futatabi suru, shi-naosu, shi-kayeru.  — up, tsutsumu, shi-agaru.  — with, mochi-iru, tsukau.


DOCILE, a.  Otonashii, sunao na.
DOCK, n.  Yego, (plant), gobo.
DOCK, t. v.  Mijikaku kiru, nozoku.
DOCTRINE, n.  Dori, setsu, oshiy.
DOCUMENT, n.  Kaki-tsuke, shomen, shokan.
DODGE, t. v.  Sakeru, yokeru, hippadzushi.
DOG, n.  Inu, chin.
DOGMA, n.  Oshiye, setsu.
DOINGS, n.  Waza, okonai, shikata.
DOLE, t. v.  Hodokusu, atayeru.
DOLEFUL, a.  Kanashii, wabishii, uttoshi.
DOLL, n.  Ningyoi.
DOLLAR, n.  Doru, yen, yogen.
DOLOROUS, a.  Kanashii, nagekawashii.
DOLT, n.  Baka, gu-jin, ah.
DOMAIN, n.  Riyobun, riyoshi.
DOMESTIC, a.  — affairs, ka-ji.  — ani-
mals, roku-chikuru, kai-mono.  — manufacture, ji-saku, te-saku, koku-san.
DOMESTIC, n.  Hoke-nin, meshi-tsukai.
DOMESTICATE, t. v.  Najimaseru, natsukeri.
DOMICILE, n.  Iye, taku, sumai.
DOMINATE, t. v.  Shihai suru, riyoi suru.
DOMINEER, t. v.  Shihai suru, riyoi suru.
DOMINION, n.  Matsurigoto, seiji, shihai, riyobun, shoriyo.
DONATION, n.  Shinjyo-mono, shinmomotsu.
DONKEY, n.  Roba.
DONOR, n.  Shinjyo suru hito.
DOOM, t. v.  Kei-batsu ni moshi-tsukeru.
DOOM, n.  Temmei, kei-batsu, mukui.
DOOR, n.  To, mon.
DOOR-PLATE, n.  Hiyoi-satsu.
DOOR-KEEPER, n.  Momban.
DOORWAY, n.  Kado-guchi.
DOSE, n.  Fuku, ch(o), (t. v.) Kusuri wo fukumaseru.
DOT, n.  Ten, chobo.
DOTAGE, n.  Oi-boreru, romo.
DOUBT, n.  Utagai, gishin, ginen, giwaku.
DOUET, i. v.  Utagau, ayashimu, ibukaru, ginen suru, ayabumu, giwaku suru.
DOUETFUL, a.  Utagawashii, ibukashii, obotsukanai, fushin naru.
DOUBTELSS, a.  Chigai-naku, mochiron.
DOUGHTY, a.  Sukyouka naru.
DOUSE, t. v.  Hitasu.
DOVE, n.  Hato, yama-bato.
DOVE-TAIL, n.  Arizashi, ari, muso.
DOWER, n.  Jisankin.
DOWN, n.  Zei.
DOWNCAST, a.  Ki ga fusagu; uren, ki ga uttosshii.
DOWNFALL, n.  Horobi.
DOWNWARD, adv.  Shita ni.
DOZE, t. v.  Ncmuru, madoromu.
DRAINAGE, n. Middle-haki, middle wo nuko koto.
DRAPE, n. Shitateya.
DRAPEY, n. Ifuku.
DRAUGHT, n. Hiki koto; shita-gaki; kaki-tsuke; kawase-tegata; kaze no toru koto; go. — of a ship, funa-ashi.
DRAW-BRIDGE, n. Hane-bashi.
DRAWING-KNIFE, n. Sen.
DRAWING-ROOM, n. n. Kiyaku-ma, zashiki.
DRAJ, n. Dai-hachi-guruma.
DREAD, t. v. Osor eru, kowagaru, habakaru, osore-iru.
DREADFUL, a. Osoroshii, kowai.
DREAM, n. Yume. (i. v.) Yume wo miru.
DREARY, a. Uotoshii, wabishii, monosugokii.
DREDGE, t. v. Sarau, saray eru.
DRENCH, t. v. Nomaseru, nurasu, shimesu. (i. v.) Nureru, shimeru.
DRESS, t. v. Totonou, soroy eru, kimono wo kiseru. yoso o o, kazaru, tsukuru, ko-

shirayeru. — food, tabe-mono wo ri-yori suru. (i. v.) Kiru, chakuy0 suru.
DRESS, n. Hitaku, kimono, isho.
DRESS-CLOTHES, n. Hare-gi.
DRESSER, n. Todana.
DRIBBLE, i. v. Tareru, shitataru.
DRIFT, i. v. Todayou, ukamu, uku, The snow drifts, yuki ga fuki-tsumoru.
DRILL, n. Kiri, choren, keiko.
DRILL, t. v. Soren suru, choren suru, narasu, nerusu, kiri wo momu.
DRINK, t. v. Nomu.
DRINK, n. Nomii-mono.
DRINKABLE, a. Nomareru.
DRIP, i. v. Shitataru.
DRIVEL, n. Yodare. (i. v.) Yodare ga tareru.
DRIVER, n. Giyo-sha, uma wo tsukai.
DRIZZLE, i. v. Kiri-ame ga furu.
DRIZZLING-RAIN, n. Kosame, kiri-ame.
DROLL, a. Okashii, odoketaru.
DROLLERY, n. Kokkei, share, jodan, odoke.
DROMEDARY, n. Rakuda.
DRONE, n. Sozan naru mono, shii naru hito.
DROP, i. v. Shioreru, otoroy eru.
DROP, n. Tarashi, teki, shidzuku.
DROP, t. v. Otosu, tarasu, orosu, yameru. — a line, tegami wo okuru.
DROP, i. v. Ochiru, tareru, shitataru, yamu.
DROPSY, n. Sui-ki. — of abdomen, chomin.
DROUGHT, n. Kampatsu, hideri.
DROVE, n. Mure.
DROWN, t. v. Oborasu, oborakasu. (i. v.) Oboreru; oboe-jini, deki-shi, botsudeki. — one's self, mi wo nageru, mnage wo suru.
DROWSY, a. Nenmutai, nemui.
DRUB, t. v. Tatakau, butsu.
DRUDGE, i. v. Hone-oru.
DRUGGIST, n. Yakushu-ya, ki-gusu-ya.
DRUM, n. Taiko, tsudzumi. (i. v.) Tai-ko wo utsu.
DRUMMER, n. Taiko-uchi.
DRUMSTICK, n. Taiko no bachi.
ENABLE, t. v. Koto wo dekiru yo ni suru.
ENACT, t. v. Tateru, sadameru, oku.
ENACTMENT, n. Okite, sadame, kisoku, hō-ritsu.
ENAMEL, n. Yaki-mono no kisuri.
ENAMORED, a. Horeru.
ENCAMP, t. v. Jinya wo haru.
ENCHANT, t. v. Mahō wo tsukau, mayowasu, mi-toreru, kokoro wo torareru, to rakasu.
ENCHANTMENT, n. Mahō, majutsu.
ENCOURS, n. Homare, sambi.
ENCOPASS, t. v. Tori-maku, kakomu, mawaru.
ENCORE, interj. Shomō.
ENCOURAGE, t. v. Hagemasu, susumeru, ki wo hiki-tateru.
ENCROACH, t. v. Oryō suru, muri-dori wo suru, ōdatsu suru, yoko-dori wo suru.
ENCUMBER, t. v. Samatageru, hodosareru, jama ni naru.
ENCUMBRANCE, n. Jama, sashi-tsukaye.
END, n. Owari, shinai, hate; moku-teki, me-ate, yuye, shui. Put an end to, yameru, korosu. In the —, tsui ni, shosen. To the —, tame ni, yo ni.
END, t. v. Owaraseru, yameru. (i. v.) Owaru, shimaizamu, yamu, heteru, sumu, togeru, oyobu.
ENDEAR, t. v. Aisaseru.
ENDAVOR, i. v. Tamesu, yatte miru; shussei suru, hone-oru. — to walk, aruite miru. — to do, shite miru.
ENDLESS, a. Owari nashi, kagiri naki, hataeshi naki, tayezaru.
ENDOW, t. v. Kaiki suru; araseru, mo- taseru, sadzukeru, umaretuku, sonawaru.
ENDOWMENT, n. Umaretuku, sonawaru mono.
END-WISE, adv. Tate ni shite.
ENEMA, n. Kuwan-chō.
ENEMY, n. Teki, ada, kataka.
ENERGETIC, a. Kikon no yoi, hataraki no tsuyoki.
ENERGY, n. Chikara, ikioi, konki, kikon.
ENERVATE, t. v. Yowaku suru, yowame ru, otoroyo-saseru.
ENFEABLE, t. v. Yowaku suru.
ENFORCE, t. v. Kibishiku suru. — the laws, hito wo hōritsu wo shitagawaseru. — obedience, shitagawaseru.
ENFRANCHISE, t. v. Ta-koku jin wo kin ni no bito suru.
ENGAGED, a. Am engaged and cannot go, yōji atte mairamemasen. The young lady is —, ano musume iinazduke ga aru. — in writing a letter, tegami wo kaite oru.
ENGAUGE, t. v. Yakusoku, yōji, sashi tsukuyake, kassen.
ENGENDER, t. v. Nasu, okosu.
ENGINE, n. Kika. やい —, riotosui.
ENGLAND, n. Yekoku, igirisu.
ENGRAVE, t. v. Horu, kizamu, koku suru.
ENGRAVER, n. Hori-mono-shi.
ENGRAVING, n. Hori-mono.
ENHANCE, t. v. Masu, omoku suru, taka ku suru, hidoku suru.
ENIGMA, n. Nazo, ingo.
ENJOIN, t. v. Li-tsukeru, meidzuru, kindzuru.
ENJOY, t. v. Omoshirogaru, tanoshimu, motsu, aru. Have greatly enjoyed your entertainment, ōkini go-chisō ni narimashita.
ENJOYMENT, n. Tanoshimi, kiyō, ureshisa.
ENKINDLE, t. v. Taku, okosu.
ENLARGE, t. v. Okiku suru, hirokoku suru. (i. v.) Futoru, ōiku naru, hiroku naru, kuwashiku noberu.
ENLIGHTEN, t. v. Terasu, akaruku suru, kagayakasu, akiraka-si suru, satosu, bummei ni suru.
ENLIGHTENMENT, n. Bummei.
ENLIST, t. v. Hohei wo kakayayeru.
ENLIVEN, t. v. Ki wo hiki-tateru, kibarashi wo suru, tanoshimasu, kuwappatsu ni suru.
ENMITY, n. Urani, ikon, uppon.
ENNoble, t. v. Tatobaseru, agameru, tatobu.
ENNUI, n. Taikutsu, tozen, akiru ko to.
ニオウ, a. 柏下にう、すきなう、そろしくは、ふらちなう、安著なう。
ENOUGH, a. or adv. Jūbun, タル、アケ、とく、途さん、田舎。Not —, tashinaï. Well —, よく。
ENRAGE, t. v. Haratataseru, rippuku saseresu, ikidōraseru, ikaraseru. To be enraged, hara ga tatsu, rippuku suru, ikidōru, ikaru.
ENRICH, t. v. Tomarseru, kanenomi ni suru, yutaka ni suru, uruusou, koyasu.
ENROBE, t. v. Matou, kiseru.
ENROLL, t. v. Chōmen ni kaki-ireru, kaki-tomeru.
ENSHRINE, t. v. Anchi suru.
ENSIGN, n. Hata, hata-Jirushi.
ENSLAVE, t. v. Katte shimebō ni suru.
ENSUING, p. p. — day, akuru hi. — year, akuru toshi.
ENTAIL, t. v. Sōzoku saseresu, nokosu. Evil entailed upon one's posterity, yōo.
ENTERPRISE, n. Koto.
ENTERTAIN, t. v. Motenasu, kiyō-ō suru, ashirau; go-chisō suru, furumau; nagusameru, shōchī suru.
ENTERTAINMENT, n. Go-chisō, furumai, kiyō-ō, kiyō, nagusami.
ENTHUSIASM, n. Nobosete atsuku-naru koto, netchiu.
ENTICE, t. v. Sosonokasu, obiku, izanau, sasou, hiki-ireru.
ENTIRE, a. Mattaki, marude, ippan no, nokoradzu.
ENTIRELY, adv. Mattaku, sappari, sukkari, tonto.
ENTITLED, t. v. Nadzukeru, go-su, shōsu.
ENTOMB, t. v. Haka ni osameru, hōmu-ru.
ENTRAILS, n. Harawa-tata, hiyakuhiro.
ENTRANCE, t. v. Hō-shin suru.
ENTRAP, t. v. Wana ni kakeru, ana ni otoshi-ireru, obiki-komu.
ENTRY, n. Iru koto, kaki-ireru koto, iri-kuchi, shi-kakeru koto.
ENUMERATE, t. v. Zazoyeru, kannō suru, sanyō suru; shisai ni noberu, maikiyo suru.
ENUMERATION, n. Sanyō, kazoye.
ENUNCIATE, t. v. Li-dasu, hotsugon suru; noberu.
ENVELOP, t. v. Tsutsumu, fūjiru, ou.
ENVELOPE, n. Jobukuro, fūji-gami; tsutsumi.
ENVIAE, a. Urayamashī, kenarii.
ENVIOUS, a. Urayamashīgaru, sonemu, netamu, shittobukai.
ENVIRON, t. v. Kakomu, tori-maku.
ENVIRONS, n. Hotori, atari, kinjō, kai-ko.
ENVOY, n. Shisha, tsukai, kōshi.
ENVY, t. v. Netamu, sonemu, urayamu.
ENVY, n. Netami, sonemi, urayami.
EPHEMERA, n. Kagerō.
EPICURE, n. Bi-shoku wo konomu hito.
EPIDEMIC, n. Riu-kō biyō, hayari yamai.
EPIDERMIS, n. Guwai hiyōhi.
EPIGASTRIUM, n. Midzu-ochi, kiubi.
EPILEPSY, n. Ten-kan.
EPITOME, n. Etoki, nengō.
EPSOM-SALT, n. Shariyen.
EPICURE, a. Taira-naru, ichi-yō na, mura naki, hitoshii, soroitaru, heikin naru.
EQUABLE, a. Onaji, ichi-yō na, hitoshii, sorotte oru, do-yō na, biyōdō na; kana- na, tekitō na.
EQUABLE, n. Dō-hai.
EQUALITY, n. Onajisa, hitoshisha, ichiyō na koto.
EQUALIZE, t. v. Onajiku suru, soroyu, hito-shiku suru, ichiyō ni suru, hei-kin suru.
EQUANIMITY, n. Heiki, ochi-tsuki.
EQUATOR, n. Sekido.
EQUESTRIAN, a. — feats, kiyokuba, bagei.
EQUILIBRIUM, n. Tsurai-i.
EQUIP, t. v. Teate wo suru, shitaku wo suru, yō wo suru, sonayeru.
EQUIPAGE, n. Teate, yōi; shōzoku, dō-zei.
EQUIVALENT, a. Onaji, hitoshii. — words, do i no kotoba.

EQUIVOCATE, n. Utagawashii, ibukashii, fushin naru.

ERE, adv. Maye ni, izen.

ERECTION, n. Okubi, geppu, hedo.

EREDE, a. Haku-gaku na, monoshiri no.

ERUPTION, n. Dakugon, hakugaku.

ESCAPE, t. v. Nigeru, nogareru, manukareru, nukeru, yokeru, sakeieru.

ESCORT, n. Keiyei, tsuki-soi, keigo.

ESCHRUGUS, n. Ikuwan.

ESPECIAL, a. Kaku-betsu na, betsudan no, kakugai na.

ESPECIALLY, adv. Kakubetsu ni, beshite, tori-wakete, koto ni, koto-sara ni.

ESPIONAGE, n. Kansatsu, metsuke.

ESPOUSE, t. v. Taiso-shi, yome ni, yaru, metoru.

ESPY, t. v. Ukagau, mi-tsukeru, mi-tomeru, midasu.

ESSAY, v. Tamesu, yatte miru; shite miru.

ESSAY, n. Bunsho, tameshi, kokoro-mi.

ESSENCE, n. Genso, moto, gokui.

ESSENTIAL, a. Kanyo, kanjin na, taisetsu na, nakute kanawanu.

ESTABLISH, t. v. Sadameru, kiwameru, katameru, tateru, hiraku.

ESTATE, n. Katoku, shinsho, chigiyo, mibun, bungen.

ESTEEM, t. v. Tattobu, tai-setsu ni suru, oshimu, omou, yomi suru.

ESTIMABLE, a. Tattobareshii, oshii, oshimu beki.

ESTIMATE, t. v. Tsumoru, hakaru, kanjo suru, kazuoyero, mikomu.

ESTIMATE, n. Tsumori, tsumori-gaki, santou-gaki, oshi-hakari, suiryo.

ESTRANGED, Tozakaru, utoku suru.

ESTRANGEMENT, n. Soyen.


ETERNALLY, adv. Kagiri-naku, hate na-ku, tokoshinaiy ni, itsu-made mo.

ETERNITY, n. Hajime mo naku mata owari no naki koto, hate naki koto.

ETIQUETTE, n. Reigi, rei-shiki.

EULOGY, n. Homero koto.

EULOGIZE, t. v. Homeru, shobi suru, sho suru.

EUROPE, n. Yoropa, seiyö.


EVADE, t. v. Sakeru, nukeru, yokeru, nogareru, manukareru.

EVANESCENT, a. Haka-naki, mujö.

EVAPORATE, i. v. Suiki ni tatsu.

EVAPORATION, n. Suiki ni tatsu koto.

EVASION, n. Nogareru koto, nogare.


EVEN, a. Tairaka naru. — numbers, chö no kadzu. — and odd, chö-han, ki-gu. — tempered, ki ni mura no naki. MAKE —, narasu, soroyeru.

EVEN, adv. Demo, saye, sura, dani, sa-suga, sashimono. — so, kaku no gokoku. — if, tato, to iyedomo.

EVENING, n. Yübe, ban, kuregata, yü-gure.

EVENLY, adv. Tairaka ni, soroiite.

EVEN, n. Koto, hen.

EVENTUALLY, adv. Tsui-ni, hate ni, ageku-ni, tōto, shima ni.

EVER, adv. Itsu-made mo, bandai, yei-kiu.

EVERGREEN, n. Tokiwagi.

EVERLASTING, a. Kagiri-naki, itsu-made mo, tsukizaru. From —, mu-shi yori kono kata.

EVER, a. Goto ni, mai. — day, mai nich, nich-nich, hi-goto ni, heijitsu, tsune no. — body, dare-demo, dare-ni-temo, hammin, ono-ono. — thing, banji, bammotsu. — time, tabi goto-
EVERYWHERE, adv. Doko nite mo, idzuku ni mo, amaneku, mamben, hōbō, sho-sho, sho-hō, bampō.

EVIDENCE, n. Shōko, akashi.

EVIDENT, a. Akiraka na, meihaku na, ichijirushi.


EVIL, n. Aku.

EVINCE, t. v. Arawasu.

EVULSION, n. Nuku koto.

EXACERBATION, n. — of fever, chōnsetsu.

EXACT, n. Kichōmen na, shimattaru, genjū na, kimari no.

EXACTLY, adv. Chōdo, shikkuri to, kichi to, teine ni.

EXAGGERATE, t. v. Ōkiku iu, giyō-san ni iu, hari wo bō ni iu, o ni o tsukete iu, kotogotoshi koku iu.

EXALT, t. v. Agameru, homeru, ageru, takameru.

EXAMINATION, n. Gimmi, shirabe, aratame, shi-mon.


EXAMPLE, n. Tehon, mihon, kibo, gihiyō, kagami, rei, tameshi, furai. —, tatoeyeba.

EXASPERATE, t. v. Ikaraseru, ripppuku-saseru. (pass.) Ikaru, okoru, ripppuku suru.

EXCAVATE, t. v. Hori-kubomeru, kuru, horu.

EXCAVATION, n. Hori-kubomeru koto, ana, hori.

EXCEED, t. v. Sugiru, amaru, koyeuru, kosu, yosugiru.

EXCEEDINGLY, adv. Hanahada, shigoku, itatte, ito, ammari.

EXCEL, t. v. Sugiru, kosu, masaru, hiiideru, nukinderu, katsu, sugureru.

EXCELLENCE, n. Sugitaru koto, masaru koto, hiiideratu koto, yosa.

EXCELLENCY, n. Your —, kekka.

EXCELLENT, a. Yoi, ii.

EXCEPT, t. v. Nakosu, nokeru, tori-nozoku. — to, kotowaru, inamu.

EXCEPT, prep. Hoka-ni, narade, nokete.


EXCESS, n. Yōkei, amari, kuwabun, yobun, do wo sugiru koto. — or deficiency, ka-fugi.

EXCESSIVE, a. Ammari na, do ni sugiru, do ni hadzureru, bakutai, hidoi.

EXCESSIVELY, adv. Shigoku, hanahada, itatte.

EXCHANGE, t. v. Tori-kayeru, kayeru, riyōgaye suru, tori-kawasuru.


EXCHANGEABLE, a. Tori-kayareru.

EXCISE, n. Unjō, zei-gin, zei.

EXCITABLE, a. Jō no ugoki-yasui.

EXCITE, t. v. Hagemasu, okosu, odateru, sendō suru, sawagasu, taki-tsukeru.

EXCITEMENT, n. Sodo, sawagi, doyo.

EXCLAIM, t. v. Koye wo ageru, sakebu.

EXCLAMATION, n. Hotsu-gon.

EXCLUDE, t. v. Kindzuru, kotowaru, dasu; nokeru.

EXCLUSIVE, a. As, wearing two swords is the exclusive privilege of a samurai, ni hon susu wa samurai nomi ni kagiru.

EXCLUSIVELY, adv. Kagitte.

EXCOGITATE, t. v. Omoi-megurasu, kanga-gye dasu.

EXCOMMUNICATE, t. v. Shūshi wo habuku, shūshi kara hōhiku suru, shūshi wo kamayeru.

EXCORIATE, t. v. Kawa wo suri-muku, hagu.

EXCREMENT, n. Fun, kuso, dai-ben.

EXCRESCE, n. Kōbu, zei-butsu.

EXCRUCIATING, a. Kurseki.

EXCULPATE, t. v. Tsumi nashi to mōshi-wake suru, kamai kore naki mune mōshi watasu.


EXCUSABLE, a. Yurusareru, gomen arubeki.

EXCUSE, t. v. Yurusu, menkiyo suru, mendzuru. — me, go-men nasare.

EXCUSE, n. Ii-wake; kakotsuke.

EXCRABIL, a. Nikurashii.

EXCRABE, t. v. Nonoshiru, horu, ni-kumu.

EXCRABATION, n. Nonosho, noroi, akko.

EXCRABUTE, t. v. Togeru, shi-togeru, su-masu; tori-okonau, tori-atsukau; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

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EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-okonai, tori-atsu-kai; shio-ko suru, shizai ni suru.

EXCRAMINATION, n. Tori-oka-
EXP, t. v. Toki-akasu, yaku suru, kai suru, toku, kōshaku suru.
Express, t. v. Shiboru, shimeru, shiru-su, shimesu, ii-toru, noberu, shitate de yaru.
Express, n. Haya-bikiyaku, haya, shitate.
Expression, n. Shiboru koto, noberu koto, hanashi, kotoba, ku. — of countenance, kao-tsuki.
Expulsion, n. Höchiku suru koto, oidasu koto.
Expunge, t. v. Kesu, kaki-kesu, kedzuri-kesu,
Exquisite, a. Kekkō na, sei-miyō naru, tsuyoi, ri-kesu. be, iu, no.
Extensive, a. Maye kara kanga-ye naki, detarame na, dehōdai no.
Extemporaneous, adv. Maye kara kangayedzu shite, detarame ni.
Extemporaneously, adv. Maye kara kangayedzu shite, detarame ni.
Extemporize, t. v. Maye kara kangaye nashi ni iu.
Extend, t. v. Haru, nobasu, noberu, to-dokeru, oyobosu, hiromeru, rufu suru, hiromaru. — the time, hi-nobe wo suru, nichī-gen wo nobasu.
Extension, n. Haru koto, nobasu koto. — of time, hinobe.
Extensive, a. Hiroi, ōkii.
Extensively, adv. Hiroku.
Extent, n. Hirosa.
Extenuate, t. v. Heru yō ni ii-wake wo iu, gendzuru.
Exterior, a. Soto no, guwai. (n.) Uwabe, omote.
Extirminate, t. v. Tayasu, mina-goro-shi ni suru, messuru, horobosu, kiri-tusukusu. (pass.) Taye-hateru, dan-zetsu suru.
External, n. Soto no, guwai, uwanuki no. — and internal, nai-guwa.
Extinct, a. Kiyeru, tayeuru, taye-hateru.
Extol, t. v. Homeru, shō suru, sambiru, tatayeru.
Exert, t. v. Ubai-toru, oshite toru, itaburu, nedaru, yusuru.
Extortion, n. Muri ni toru koto, oshidori.
Extra, a. Sono hoka, betsudan no. — expenses, ringi no niyō.
Extract, n. Nuki-gaki, bassui, genso.
Extraction, n. Nuki, hiki-dasu koto, chisūji.
Extraordinarily, adv. Kakubetsu ni, tsune naradzu shite.
Extraordinary, a. Tsune naranu, hijō naru, ihen no; kakubetsu no.
Extravagance, n. Ogori, zeitaku, shashi.
Extravagant, a. Hōgwai naru, orgoru, zeitaku na.
Extreme, a. Shigoku naru, kiwamatta-ru, kono uye naki, hanahadashiki.
Extreme, n. Itari.
Extremely, adv. Shigoku, itatte, hanahadashiku.
Extremity, n. Kagiri, owari, hate, itari.
Extricate, t. v. Sukui-toru, tasukeru.
Exude, t. v. Dasu. (i. v.) Deru.
Exult, i. v. Yorokobu, ureshigaru, ki-yetsu suru.
Eye-Brow, n. Mayu, mayu-ge.
Eye-Ball, n. Me no tama.
Eye-Glass, n. Megane.
Eye-Lid, n. Mabuta.
Eye-Water, n. Megusuri.
Eye-Witness, n. Me ni mita shōko-nin.
FABLE, n. Tatoye-banashi, tsukuri-mono gatari.
FABRIC, n. Tsukuri-kata, ji-aï, ji, kime, tate-mono.
FABRICATE, t. v. Tsukuru, koshirayeru, saku suru, sei suru. — a lie, uso wo tsuku.
FABRICATION, n. Tsukuro koto, tsukuri-mono; uso, kiyo-gon.
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 maye ni, gan-zen. In the —, mukōmidzu ni. To make faces, karakaidzura wo suru. To have the —, hadzukashiku mo naku. To — each other, ai-mukau, muki-au.
FACE, t. v. Mukau, tai suru, kiseru, kazaru.
FACETIOUS, a. Odokeru, shareru, kokkei na. — person, odoke mono, sharemono.
FACILE, a. Te-yasui, tayasui, yasui, ya-sashii, otonashii.
FACILITATE, t. v. Yasuku suru, tayasuku suru.
FACILITY, n. Shi-yasui koto, zōsamenaki koto, jōdzu.
FAC SIMILE, n. Iki-utsushi.
FACTION, n. Totō, muhon.
FACTIOUS, a. Gyaku-shin naru.
FACTITIOUS, a. Magayeru, niseru, koshirayetaru.
FACTORY, n. Shō-kuwan, sei-zō-ha.
FACULTY, n. Umare-tsuki, shōtoku, chiiy, ichikara, hataraki; nakama.
FADE, i. v. Sameru, bokeru, aseru, otoroyoeru, subi suru, kareru, kieru.
FAGGED, f. p. Tsukareru, kutabireru.
FAGGOT, n. Takagi, yake-bokkui.
FAIL, i. v. Naku naru, tayeru, ochiru, otoroyeru, subi suru, hadzureru, bun-san suru, tsubureru. Without fail, to-doköri naku, sashi-tsukaye naku, sói naku.
FAILING, n. Ayamachi, ochido, bunsan.
FAINTLY, adv. Yowaku, kasuka ni, usuku.
FAIR, n. Ichi.
FAIRLY, adv. Shōjiki ni, massugu ni, jinjō ni.
FAIRY, n. Tengu.
FAITH, n. Shin, shinkō, shin'yō; oshiye, setsu.
FAITHLESS, a. Fu-shinkō na, fu-shinjitsu na, fujitsu na.
FALCON, n. Taka.
FALCONEER, n. Takajo.
FALLACIOUS, a. Ri ni ataranu, itsuwaru, hi naru, dorī ni kanawanu.
FALLACY, n. Itsuwaru, hi, machigai.
FALLIBLE, a. Machigai yasui.
FAL, 68 FAU

FALLOPIAN-TUBES, n. Rappan-kuwan.
FALLOW-GROUND, n. Yasume-ji.
FALSE, a. Makoto naki, itsuwaru, fu-
jitsu na, uso no, fu-chiu na, fu-shin-
jitsu na, niseru. — hair, ire-gami, gi-
hatsu. — tooth, ire-ba. — key, ai-
kagi. — eye, ire-me, gi-gan. — tears, sora-naki, kara-naki. — measure, nise-
masu. — hearted, futta-gokoro, ura-
gokoro. — pretences, kataru.
FALSEHOOD, n. Uso, kiyo-gon, itsuwari,
chiku.
FALSEFY, t. v. Itsuwaru, niseru.
FALTER, i. v. Tamerau, tayutau, yodo-
u.
FAKE, n. Kikoye, hiyōban, fubun.
FAMILIAR, a. Najimu, natsuku, kokoro-
yasui, nengoro na, nare-nareshii, nareru.
SPIRIT, ON. Too. — sobayeru.
FAMILIARITY, n. Najimi.
FAMILIARIZE, t. v. Narasu, nareru. —
to doing, shi-nareru. — to hearing,
kiki-nareru. — to seeing, mi-nareru.
— to living in, i-nareru.
FAMILIARLY, adv. Najinde, kokoro-ya-
suku, nen-goro ni, nare-nareshiku.
FAMILY, n. Kanai no mono, kanai-jū,
uchi-wa, kenzoku; iye-suji, shurui.
FAMINE, n. Kikin.
FAMISH, i. v. Uye-jini wo suru, uyeru,
katsuyeru.
FAMOUS, a. Nadakai, kōmei naru, kiko-
yeru.
FAN, n. Uchiwa, ötō, sensu; mi.
FAN, t. v. Aogu, aoru.
FANATICAL, a. Shūshi ni nobosetaru.
FANATIC, n. Shūshi ni nobosetaru hito.
FANCIFUL, a. Dzuzan na, ukaretaru, ukaretetsuku.
FANCY, n. Omoi-nashi, deki-gokoro, so-
zo; ki, kokoro; konomi.
FANCY, t. v. Omoi-nasu, ukabu, sozu
ru; konomu.
FANG, n. Kiba.
FANTASTICAL, a. Ukatsuite iru, okashii.
FAR, a. Tōi, haruka, yempō, haru-baru.
How far to Yedo? Yedo ye iku ri aris-
masu, or dono kurai de gozaranuru.
FAR, adv. Tōku, haruka-ni, haru-baru
to.
FARCE, n. Odoke-shibai, chari-shibai.
FARE, i. v. Au. To — well, shi-awase
ni naru. To — ill, fu-shiawase. —
sumptuously, ogoru.
FARE, n. Chin, dai; shokujii, unchin
dachin. BOAT — funa-chin.
FAREWELL, INTERJ. Sayōnara, go-kigen
yoroshii. To bid —, wakare wo tsuge-
u.
FARM, n. Denji, jimen, dembata. —
house, denka.
FARM, t. v. Tagayesu, kōsaku suru, tsu-
kuru.
FARMER, n. Hiya-kushō, nōfu.
FARRIER, n. Ba-i, hakuraku; uma no
kana-kutsu wo utsu hito.
FASCINATE, t. v. Mayowasu, torakasu.
FASCINATION, n. Shūjaku, kokoro no
ubawaretaru koto.
FASHION, n. Katachi, sugata, nari, furi;
hayari, riukō no sugata.
FASHION, t. v. Kataderu, tsukuru.
FASHIONABLE, a. Hayaru, riukō no, fū-
ru na, fūga na.
FAT, a. Hayai, sumiyaka na; katai, ko-
wai, tsumaru. — asleep, juku-sui.
— man, hōto-nin.
FAT, adv. Kataku, shikkari; shika-to,
hayaku, sumiyaka ni.
FAT, t. v. Danjiki suru, shoku wo ta-
su, kuwadzu.
FAT, n. Danjiki.
FASTEN, t. v. Tozasu, shimeru, tojiru,
tsukeru.
FASTENING, n. Shimeru mono.
FASTIDIOUS, a. Ki-mutsukashii.
FAT, a. Koyeru.
FAT, n. Abura.
FATAL, a. Inochi ni kakaru, shinu hodo
no.
FATALITY, n. Ten-un, temmei.
FATALLY, adv. Shinu hodo ni, inochi
ni kakatte.
FATE, n. Ten-un, tem-mei, un, yakusoku.
Your — disc, go-shimbu-sama, taijin.
— and child, fu-shi. — land, hon-goku.
— and mother, fu-bo, futta-o, riyō-
shin. — in law, shūto.
FATHERLESS, a. Chichi nashi, tete-naki.
— child, minashigo.
FATHOM, n. Hiro.
FATHOM, t. v. Sokuriyō suru, umi no fu-
kasa wo hakaru.
FATHOMLESS, a. Hakararenu, soko nashi.
FATIGUE, n. Tsukare, kutabire.
FATIGUED, ò. ò. Tsukareru, kutabireru,
hokkori to shita, gakkarī to shita.
FATNESS, n. Koyeru koto.
FATTEN, t. v. Koyasu.
FATTY, a. Aburake no aru.
FATUITY, n. Gu naru koto, orokonaru,
kī-nuki.
FAUCET, n. Nomi-guchi.
FAULT, n. Ayamachi, ochido, ii-bun.
To find —, kokoto wo in, togameru.
FAULTLESS, a. Ayamachi-naki, mu-shi-
tsu na, mōshi-bun nashi.
FEEL, i. v. Oboyeru, kandzuru, omou. Included in the intransitive or subjective form of the verb; as, to feel sick, yamu; or yande oru. To feel angry, ikaru; or ikatte oru. To feel afraid, kowagaru. To feel cold, sumakaru. To feel for, omoiyaru, fubin ni omou. To feel unwell, ambai ga warui. To feel rough, tezawari ga arai.

FEEL, n. Te-zawari, te-atarai.


FEIGN, t. v. Tobokeru, shirabakureru, niseru, mane wo suru, maneru, futi wo suru.


FELICITATE, t. v. Iwau, shuku suru, ga suru, shūgi wo iu.

FELICITATION, n. Shūgi, iwai.

FELICITY, n. Tanoshimi, urei, raku, anraku, saiwaī.

FELL, t. v. Buchi-taosu; nū.

FELLOWSHIP, n. Nakama, tsuki-ai, maitai, shitasashimi.

FELOn, n. Zai-nin, tsumi-bito.

FELONY, n. Tsumi, toga.

FEMALE, a. Mesu, me, onna no, niyo.

FEMININE, a. Onna no, onnarashi, memeshi, niyakeru.

FEMUR, n. Dai-tai-kotsu.

FEN, n. Numa.


FENCE, t. v. Hei de kakou; shi-ai, kenjutsu suru.

FENCER, n. Kenjutsu-tsukai, kenkaku.

FENCING, n. Kenjutsu.

FEND, t. v. Fusegu, yokeru; ukeru.

FENDER, n. Yoke, jotan.

FERMent, n. Kōji; sódō, sawagi.

FERMENT, i. v. Waku, mureru, wakigaru.

FERMENTATION, n. Waki-agaru koto.

FERn, n. Warabi, shida, zemmai.

FEROCIOUS, a. Takeki, bōaku na, arai. —animal, mō-ju.

FERRULE, n. Tagēki.

FERRY, n. Watane-ba.
FINSSE, n. Tedate, hakarigoto, kama.
FINGER, t. v. Tsumaguru, sawaru.
FINISH, t. v. Shitogerus, deki-a-geru, jō-ju suru, shimau, owaru, sumasu, shuttai suru, hatsasu, sumu.
FINISH, n. Deki-a-geri.
FIR, n. Matsu no ki.
FIRE, n. Hi, kuwaji. *To set on* —, hi wo tsukeru.
FIRE-ARM, n. Teppō.
FIRE-ARROW, n. Hi-ya.
FIRE-BELL, n. Hanshō.
FIRE-COMPANY, n. Hi-keshi-gumi.
FIRE-ENGINE, n. Riutosui, midzu-dep-pō.
FIRE-FLY, n. Hotaru.
FIRE-HOOK, n. Tobi-guchi.
FIRE-LOOK-OUT, n. Hi-no-mi.
FIREMAN, n. Hi-keshi.
FIRE-PLACE, n. Kotsatsu, hidoko, ro.
FIRE-PROOF, n. Moyezaru, hi-dzuyoi.
FIRE-STEEL, n. Hi-uchi-ishi.
FIRE-TOWER, n. Hi no miyagura.
FIRE-WARDEN, n. Hi-gakari.
FIREWOOD, n. Takagi, maki.
FIREWORKS, n. Hanabi.
FIRKIN, n. Taru, oke.
FIRM, a. Katai, genju na, jōbu na, shishina-n." 
FIRM, n. Shō-sha.
FIRMAMENT, n. Sora, ame, kūki.
FIRMLY, adv. Katakuru, jōbu ni, shika-to, shikkari to.
FIRMINES, n. Katasa, genju na koto.
FIRST, a. Hajime no, dai ichi no, saisho. — *wife*, sensai.
FIRST, adv. Hajimete, madzu. *At* —, shote, saisho, hajime ni, ichi-ban ni. *From the* —, tende, hajime kara.
FIRST-BORN, a. Chaku-shi, sōriyō, uizan.
FIRST-FRUTS, n. Hatsuo.
FIRSTLY, adv. Madzu, dai ichi ni.
FIRST MONTH, n. Shō-gu-watsu.
FIRST-RATE, a. Dai-ichiban no, goku yoi, goku-jō.
FLANNEL, n. Rase-ita.
FLAP, n. Saddle —, aori.
FLAP, t. v. Aoru, chirameku. — the wings, habataki wo suru.
FLASH, n. Hikari, kagayaku.
FLASH, i. v. Hikaru, hassuru. To — in anger, mukabara datsu.
FLASK, n. Furasuko, tokuri.
FLAT, a. Hirattai, hira, tairaka na, hiramu, omoshiroku na; madzui; fu-keiki.
FLAT, a. Hirachi, hirada.
FLAT-FISH, n. Hirame.
FLAT-IRON, n. Hinoshie kote.
FLATNESS, n. Hirami, hiratasa.
FLATTEN, t. v. Hirattaku suru, taira ni suru. (i. v.) Hiramu, hirattaku naru.
FLATTER, t. v. Hetsurau, kobiru, omoreru, ayu suru, tuissho suru, bennei suru, nei suru.
FLATULENCE, n. Uki, hara ga naru koto.
FLAVOR, n. Ajiwai, aji, ambai, kagen, fumi.
FLAVOR, t. v. Aji wo tsukeru, kagen wo suru.
FLAW, n. Kidzu, itami, nampi.
FLAY, t. v. Hagi, muku.
FLEET, n. Nigeru, nogareru, chikuten suru.
FLEECE, n. Hitsuji no ke.
FLEECE, t. v. Muri ni hito no shoji wo kasumeru, hagi-toru.
FLEET, a. Hayai, ashibaya no.
FLEET, n. Iku so ka aru gun-kan.
FLEETNESS, n. Hayasa.
FLESH, n. Niku, niku-ai; jin-tai, kara-da, nin-gen.
FLESHY, a. Futotta, koyetaru, himan suru.
FLEUR DE LIS, n. Shaga.
FLEXIBLE, a. Tawayaku naru, tamerareuru, magerareru.
Flicker, i. v. Chiratsuku, chira-chira to suru.
FLIGHTY, a. Ukai-taru.
FLIMSY, a. Yowai.
FLINCH, i. v. Hirumu, mijiroku, atoshitaru.
FLANDERS, n. Mijin.
FLING, t. v. Nageru, horu. — away, nage-suteru, furisuteru. — down, nage-

FLIPPANT, a. Ben-zetsu na.
FLIRT, t. v. Furi-kakeru, furu.
FLIRT, i. v. Tawamureru.
FLIT, i. v. Tobu.
FLOAT, i. v. Uku, ukabu. (t. v.) Ukameru.
FLOAT, n. Uke.
FLOCK, n. Mure.
FLOCK, i. v. Muragaru, kunju suru.
FLOC, t. v. Muchi-utsu, butsu, cho-ka-ku suru.
FLOOD, t. v. Afururu.
FLOOD-GATE, n. Sui-mon, sui-do.
FLOOR, n. Yuka.
FLOOR, t. v. Yuka wo haru; heikot suru.
FLORID, a. Akai, akudoi.
FLORIST, n. Uyeiya, hana tsukuri.
FLOSS-SILK, n. Ma-wata.
FLOUNCE, i. v. Haneru.
FLOUNDER, i. v. Haneru, agaku.
FLOURISH, i. v. Shigeru, sakayeru, hanjo suru. (i. v.) Furu, haneru.
FLOW, n. Nagare.
FLOWER, i. v. Hana ga saku.
FLOWERY, a. Hanayaka na, hana-banna-shii.
FLUCTUATE, i. v. Agari-sagari suru, fujo naru, sadamaradzu.
FLUE, n. Kaza-ana, kemuri-dashi.
FLUENCY, n. Benetsu, kuchi-kiki.
FLUENT, a. Benetsu na, ben no yoi, sura-sura to iu.
FLUBE, n. Ikari no tsume.
FLUSH, i. v. Akaku suru, noboseru, se-kimen suru.
FLUTE, n. Yoko-buye, otoki.
FLUTTER, i. v. Hirameku, hirugayeru, biratsuku, chirameku, chiratsuku, soyogu.
FLYING FISH, n. Tobi-uyo.
FOAM, n. Awa. (i. v.) Awa ga tatsu, awa wo fuki-dasu.
FODDER, n. Kaiba.
FOE, n. Katakai, ada, teki.
FOG, n. Kiri, moya.
FOOGY, a. Kiri fukaki.
FOGY, n. Furu-kusaki mono, furumekashii hito.
FOIL, i. v. Munashiku suru, naku suru, fusegu.
FOIL, n. Keikó-dachi; haku, kise.
FOLD, i. v. Oru, tatamu. — the arms, ude wo kumu, tegumi. — in the arms, idaku, daku.
FOLDING-DOORS, n. Ori-do.
FOILLAGE, n. Ko-no-ha.
FOLLOW, t. v. Shitagau, ou, ato ni tsudzuku, tsuite yuku, tsugu, fukujú suru.
To — the mercantile business, akiina wo giyô to suru. To — with the eye, mi-okuri.
FOLLOWER, n. Tomo, jusha, dzui-ju, shitagau hito; montó, deshi.
FOLLOWING, a. Tsugi no —, day, aku-ru hi, yoku-jitsu.
FOLLY, n. Orokanaru koto, baka naru koto, guchi.
FONENT, t. v. Musu, taderu.
FONTAMENT, n. Mushí-gusuri.
FOND, a. Itawashigaru, kawaigaru, komu-nu, suku, tashimu; shušhin naru; also formed by the suffix tagaru, formed of tai and garu; as, asobí-tagaru, fond of play. Hana-mi-tagaru, fond of looking at the flowers.
FONDLE, t. v. Ayasu.
FONDLY, adv. To think — of, natsukashiku omou, koishiku omou.
FONTANEL, n. Hiyomeki.
FOOD, n. Tabe-mono, kui-mono, shoku-ji, shoku-motsu.
FOOL, n. Baka, abó, takawé-mono, ko-ke, chôsaiibo, shire-mono. To make a — of, baka ni suru, chôro suru, gurô suru. To play the —, dokeru, hiyô-geru.
FOOL, t. v. Baka ni suru, gurô suru, chôro suru; damasu. (i. v.) Dokeru, hiyôgeru. — away, itadzura ni tsuiyasu.
FOOL-HARDY, a. Mukômidzu na, muteppa no, muyami na.
FOOLISH, a. Bakarashii, ahorashii, orokanaru, tawai-mo-naki, tsumara-nai, gu naru, don na, baka na.
FOOLISHNESS, n. Orok na koto, baka na koto, tawakoto.
FOOT, i. v. Aruku, fumu. (t. v.) To — a bill, kanjô wo harau. To — up an account, kanjô wo sanyô suru.
FOOT-BATH, n. Sen-soku.
FOOTING, n. Ashi-gakari.
FOOTPAD, n. Oi-hagi.
FOOTPRINT, n. Ashi-ato.
FOOT-SOLDIER, n. Ho-hei, Ashigaru.
FOOT-RULE, n. Mono-sashi, kanezashi.
FOOTSTOOL, n. Fumi-dai, ashi-tsugi.
FOP, n. Date-sha, date-otoko.
FOPPISH, a. Date-dzuki na.
FOR, prep. Kawari ni, tame ni; ni yotte, ni tsuite. Rice for five men, meshi go nin maye. Medicine for ten days, toka buri no kusuri. For as much as, ni yotte, ni tsuite. If it had not been for the doctor I should have died, isha de nakattara tasukarananda. As for me, watakashi ni wa.
FOR, conj. Ikan to nareba, yuye ni, nareba nari; da kara, ni yotte.
FORBEAR, t. v. Hikayeru, yameru, kannin suru, korayeru.
FORBEAKANCE, n. Kannin, hackyame, yôsha.
FORBRID, t. v. Kindzuru, kotowaru, kinzei suru, choji suru.
FORCE, t. v. Shiriu, osu; also included in the causative form of the verb. To — out, oshi-dasu. — open, oshi-akeru, oshi-hiraku. — apart, oshi-hedateru,
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<td>oshi-hanasu.</td>
<td>Niseru, koto, nise-mono, gihitsu, bō-han, nise-in.</td>
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<td>one's way into, oshi-iru, shiite iru, muri ni iru.</td>
<td>Forgetful, a. Wasureppoi, wasuregachi na, yoku wasureru, wasure-ysai.</td>
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<td>down, oshi-kudasu.</td>
<td>Forget, 2. v. Yurusu, mendzuru, shamen suru, yumen suru, kamben suru, gomen nasaru.</td>
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<td><strong>FORCE</strong></td>
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<td>Nuki.</td>
<td>n. Yurushi.</td>
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<td>Tooth —, ha-nuki.</td>
<td><strong>FORK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FORCIBLE</strong></td>
<td>n. Mata, hoko. Two pronged —, futamata. Three pronged —, mitsumata.</td>
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<td>a. Tsuyoi, muri naru.</td>
<td><strong>FORLORN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FORCIBLY</strong></td>
<td>a. Wabishii, kokoro-zamushii, samushii, madzushii.</td>
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<td>adv. Muri ni, shiite, oshite.</td>
<td><strong>FORM</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FORD</strong></td>
<td>n. Tsukuru, katadoru, koshirayu.</td>
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<td>n. Kachi-watari. (t. v.) Kachi-waturu.</td>
<td><strong>FORMAL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FORE</strong></td>
<td>n. Katakurushii, ganko na, katakuna no.</td>
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<td>1. Zen, maye, saki.</td>
<td><strong>FORMALITY</strong></td>
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<td>3. Guwai-koku-jin, jin.</td>
<td><strong>FORNICATION</strong></td>
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<td>4. Arakajime shiru, maye-motte shiru, senken suru.</td>
<td><strong>FORT</strong></td>
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<td>6. Maye-gumi.</td>
<td><strong>FORTH</strong></td>
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<td>8. Maye-nosenn, maye ni iitaru, iwayuru.</td>
<td><strong>FORTHEWITH</strong></td>
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<td>10. Maye-mine, maye ni mitosu, maye ni miru, sen-ken suru.</td>
<td><strong>FORWARD</strong></td>
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<td>12. Maye ni sadameru, maye ni kiwameru.</td>
<td><strong>FORMERLY</strong></td>
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<td>14. Saki-dachi.</td>
<td><strong>FORMIDABLE</strong></td>
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<td>16. Maye-motte shiru, senken suru.</td>
<td><strong>FORMULA</strong></td>
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<td>18. Tsukuri-kata, shi-hō.</td>
<td><strong>FORSAKE</strong></td>
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<td>19. Form, t. v. Suteru, utcharu, hai suru.</td>
<td><strong>FORSAKE</strong></td>
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<td>20. Maye no, kudan no, maye no, sen no.</td>
<td>ts. v. Itsuwatte chikau, chikatte inamu.</td>
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<td>24. Form, t. v. Suteru, utcharu, hai suru.</td>
<td><strong>FORTHEWITH</strong></td>
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<td>27. Foremost, n. Foremost of all, foremost.</td>
<td><strong>FORTITUDE</strong></td>
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<td>29. Forethought, n. Yōjin, tashinami.</td>
<td><strong>FORTNIGHT</strong></td>
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<td>31. Forever, adv. Itsu-made-moe, ban-dai.</td>
<td><strong>FORTH</strong></td>
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<td>33. Forewarn, t. v. Mayemote isameru, kanete iken suru, kanete shiraseru.</td>
<td><strong>FORTUITOUS</strong></td>
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<td>34. Forewarn, t. v. Mayemote isameru, kanete iken suru, kanete shiraseru.</td>
<td>a. Fui na, hakarazaru, futoshita, sonjyoryazaru, shizen to shita, itsu to naki.</td>
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<td>35. Forefeit, n. Batsu-gin, kuwari-yō.</td>
<td><strong>FORTUNE</strong></td>
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<td>37. Forefeit, t. v. Nagareru, kesshō serareru.</td>
<td><strong>FORTUNATELY</strong></td>
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FORTUNE-TELLING, a. Uranai, bai-boku.
FORTY, a. Shi-ju. — one, shijü-ichi.
FORWARD, a. Bu-yenriyo na, busahö na, saki no, maye-no, jisetsu ni shite wa hayai.
FORWARD, t. v. Todokeru, hakadoraseru.
To go —, susumu, maye ye deru.
FOSSIL-WOOD, n. Úmeregí.
FOSTER, t. v. Yashinai, sodateru, yóiku suru.
FOSTER-BROTHER, n. Chi-kiyôdai.
FOSTER-CHILD, n. Yashinai-go.
FOSTER-FATHER, n. Yó-fu.
FOSTER-MOTHER, n. Yó-bo.
FOUL, a. Kitanai, yogoreru, kegareru, fujö na, fuketsu na, musai, nigoru, aku.
Run —, tsuki-ataru. — language, ak-kö. — wind, giyaku fu. To play —, teme wo suru. Fall —, kenkuwa suru.
FOUL, t. v. Kegasu, yogosu.
FOUNDATION, n. Dodai, ishidzuyu, motoi, yoridokoro, chiuso.
FOUNDER, n. Kaiki, hotto-nin, soshi, kaisan, i-mono-shi, ikake-ya.
FOUNDLING, n. Sute-go, hiroi-go.
FOUNDRY, n. Imoji-ya, imono-ba.
FOUNTAIN, n. Idzumi.
FOUR, a. Yotsu, shi.
FOUR-FOOTED, a. Yotsu-ashi, shi-so-ku.
FOURSCORE, a. Hachijö, yaso.
FOUR-SQUARE, a. Shi-kaku.
FOURTEEN, a. Jü-shi.
FOURTEENTH, a. Jüshi-ban.
FOURTH, a. Yo-ban. (n.) Yoban me.
FOURTH DAY, n. Yokka, yokka-me.
FRAG, n. Sodö, kenkuwa, sawagi.
FRAC, n. Hashita, bu, hampa, bun-sü.
FRACIOUS, a. Iji no warui.
FRAGILE, a. Koware-yasui, moroi, sakui, yowai.
FRAGMENTS, n. Hashita, hampa, kire, kake.
FRAGRANT, n. Kôbashii, kaoru, kamba-shii.
FRAIL, a. Yowai, moroi, sakui.
FRAILTY, n. Yowasa, ochido, ayamachi.
FRAME, n. Sudate, hongumi, waku, shöji, kamachi, san.
FRANCE, n. Furansu, futsu.
FRANK, a. Tampaku na.
FRANKINCENSE, n. Kô.
FRANTICALLY, adv. Kichigai no yô ni.
FRATERNAL, a. Kiyôdai-no, keitei.
FRATERNITY, n. Nakama, kumi, shachiu, renchiu, kabu.
FRATERNIZE, t. v. Kiyôdai-no yô ni majiwaru.
FRATRICIDE, n. Kiyôdai wo korosu koto.
FRAUD, n. Itsuwaru, katari, damashi.
FRAUDULENT, a. Itsuwaritaru. — entry, saba.
FRAY, n. Kenkuwa.
FRAY, t. v. Yabureru, hökedsatsu, hoga-su, hökeru, hotsku.
FREAK, n. Deki-gokoro.
FRECKLE, n. Sobakasu, aza.
FREE, a. Dokkuru na, hitori-dachi no, ji-yü na, ji-zai na, dzui, todoköi-na'i hódai, tadano. Set free, hanatsu.
FREE, t. v. Hanasu.
FREEBOOTER, n. Oi-hagi, dorobó, goma no hai.
FREE-HEARTED, a. Meihaku na, monoshimadzu.
FREIGHT, n. Ni, nimotsu, tsunda mono, funa-chin, unchin, dachin. — list, funa-chin-tsuke.
FREIGHT, t. v. Tsumu.
FRENCH-HORN, n. Rappa.
FRENZY, n. Mono-gurui, kichigai.
FREQUENT, t. v. Shiba-shiba yuku, tsune ni oru.
FREQUENTLY, adv. Shiba-shiba, tabi-tabi, choko-choko, ori-ori.
FRESHET, n. Kodzu, ō-midzu, de-midzu.
FRET, t. v. Suru, suri-yaburu, suri-kiuru, iratsu. (t. v.) Iratsu, jirasu, dada-keru, naku.
FRETFUL, a. Jireru, jirettagaru, dada wo iu.
FRIABLE, a. Koware-yasui, moroi, sakui, yowai.
FRIAR, n. Shukke, bódzu.
G

GABBLE, i. v. Shaberu.

GABLE, n. Hafu.

GAD, i. v. Asobu, bura-bura suru.

GAG, i. v. Kamaseru, bai wo fukumaseru. (i. v.) Yedzuku.

GAG, n. Saru-gutsuwai, bai.

GAIN, i. v. Mōkeru, katsu, uru, ukeru, itaru. — over, katarau, deki-komu.

GAIN, n. Ri, yeki, mōke, riyeki, kai.

GAINSAY, i. v. I-fusegu, i-kesu, kobamu.

GAIT, n. Ashi-tsuki, aruki-buri, ashidori, furī.

GAILLANTLY, adv. Yuyushiku, isamashiku.

GALLANTRY, n. Yūki.

GALL-BLADDER, n. Tan-nō.

GALLERY, n. Rōka, sajiki.

GALLIPOT, n. Tsubo, futamono.


GALLON, n. Masu-mono, = to about, ni-shō rōku-gō.

GALLOP, i. v. Kakeru, hashiru, agaku.

GALL-WORM, n. Yasude.

GAMBLE, i. v. Bakuchi wo utsu, baku-yeki wo suru.

GAMBLED, n. Bakuchi-uchi.


GAMBOGE, n. Shō, tōwō.

GANBOL, i. v. Haneru, tawamureru, jāreru.


GAME-COCK, n. Tō-ken.

GAMEKEEPER, n. Maki wo mamoru hito.

GAME-LAWS, n. Kariba no kisoku.

GAMESTER, n. Bakuchi-uchi.

GANG, n. Kumi, nakama, totō.

GANGRENE, n. Funiku, dasso.

GAOL, n. Rōya, hito-ya, agari-ya, goku-ya, gerō, rō.

GAOLER, n. Rō-ban, rō-mori, goku-sotsu.

GAPE, i. v. Akubi suru, kuchi wo hirakku, kiyoro-tsuite miru, kuchi-angori to shite iru.

GARB, n. Nari, ifuku, kimono.

GARBAGE, n. Akuta, gomi.

GARDEN, n. Hatake, sono, niwa, uye-gomi, sayen, senzai.

GARDENER, n. Saku-nin, uye-ya.

GARGLE, n. Gansōzai.

GARLIC, n. Ninniku, nira.

GARMENT, n. Kimono.

GARNER, n. Kura, dozō.

GARNISH, i. v. Kazaru, yosoō.

GARRISON, i. v. Katameru.

GARRISON, n. Tamurō, katame, toride.

GARRULOUS, a. Shaberu, chōchōshii.

GARTER, n. Himo.

GAS, n. Gas.


GASH, i. v. Fukaku kiru.

GASP, n. Tame-iki, do-iki.

GASP, i. v. Dō-iki wo suru, tame-iki wo suru.

GATE, n. Mon, kido, kado-guchi.

GATEWAY, n. Kado-guchi.

GATHER, i. v. Atsumeru, yoseru, sudou, tsunoru, mogi - atsumeru, iseru, oshite shiru, suiriyo suru. (i. v.) Atsumaru, yoru, muragaru.

GATHERING, n. Atsumari, kunjū.

GAUDY, a. Hanayaka na, date na, rippa na, hade na.

GAUGE, i. v. Hakaru.

GAUGE, n. Mono-sashi.

GAUNT, a. Yasetaru.

GAUNTLET, n. Kote, tenuki.

GAUZE, n. Moji, ro, sha.

GAWKY, a. Bukotsu na,
GAY

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GIV

GAY, a. Kirei-na, hanayaka na, hade na, date na, iki-na, shareru.
Gaze, i. v. Nagameru, kiyorori to miru, miru.
Gazette, n. Shim bun shi shi.
Gear, n. Dògu, bagu.
Geld, t. v. Kintama wo nuku.
Gelding, n. Kintama wo nukaretaru uma.
Gem, n. Tama.
Gender, n. Mésu-osu, shi-yu.
Genealogy, n. Keidzu, chisuji, kettô.
Genera, n. Rui, bu-ru.
General, a. Taitei no, ô-kata no, taigai no. — name, so-miyo.
Generalissimo, n. Sôdaishô, sôtoku.
Generally, adv. Tai-tei, Ôkata, ōmune, taigai, tairiyaku, ōyoso.
Generate, t. v. Shôdzhuri, san suru, de-kiru.
Generous, a. Ki ga hiroi, ki no ôkii, mono-oshimi senu, tai-ki na, mune no hiroi.
Geniteel, n. Teinei na, fûri na, fuga na, iki na, miyabiya na, âdeyaka na.
Gentian, n. Rindô, riutan.
Gentle, n. Otonashii, onjun naru, yasashii, shidzuka na, odayaka na.
Gentleman, n. Kunshi.
Gently, adv. Soro-soro-to, sotto, soyo-soyo-to, yasuraka ni, shidzuka-ni, soku-soku, sôto.
Gentry, n. Samurai, mibun aru hito, reki-reki no hito.
Genuine, a. Hon, hontô, jitsu-na, makoto no.
Geography, n. Chiri.
Geology, n. Chi-shitsu gaku.
Germ, n. Kizashi, mebaye, moto, me.
German, a. Doitsu no.
Germany, n. Doitsu.
Germinate, i. v. Kizasu, me ga deru.
Gestation, n. Mi-gomori, kuwai-nin, hara-gomori.
Gesticulate, i. v. Temane wo suru, miburi wo suru.
Gesture, n. Temane, mono-mane, miburi.
Get, t. v. Uru, ukeru, motomeru, mökeru, totonoyeru, sadzukaruto, atayeraruru, moruru. — out of the way, yokeru. — the day, katsu, shôri wo yuru. — together, atsumeru, tsumu. — over, su—
giru. — up, okiru, tatsu, agaru, noboru—
away, yuku, yokeru, tatsu, saru. —
behind, okureru. — back, kayeru.
— clear, sakeru, yokeru. — out, deru. —
in, hairu, iru. — loose, hanareru. —
down, oriru, kudaru. — rid of, yokeru, sakeru. — through, shi-togeru, shi—
agaru, sumu. — near, chika-yoru, yo—
ru. — at, todoku, oyobu. — drunk, sake ni yô. — between, hedateru. — to,
itaru,ataru. — ahead, susumu, shussei suru. — a child, ko wo umu. — rich,
kane mochi ni naru. — home, iye ni kayeru. — on a horse, uma ni noru. —
the better, katsu, shôri wo uru. — by
card, sorandzuru. How are you get—
on? kono setsu ikaga de gozarmasu ka.
Ghastly, a. Aozametaru, osoroshii.
Ghost, n. Yûrei, bô-ken, tamashii, ikiriyo, shi-riyô. Give up the —, shi-suru.
Gibe, t. v. Chôró suru, naburu, nono—
shiru.
Giant, n. Sei-takai hito.
Giddy, a. Memaï, kennun, kura-kura, kurumeku, kuramatu, tachigurami, uka—
tsku.
Gift, n. Shinjô-mono, shim-motsu, oko—
ri-mono, immotsu, tama-mono, mi-ace,
sadzukari mono, ataye.
Gig, n. Ni rin sha no na, yasu.
Gigantic, a. Nami yori suguretaru ta—
kaki.
Giggle, t. v. Warau, kutsu-kutsu wa—
rau.
Gild, t. v. Kimpaku wo haru, meki wo suru.
Gilding, n. Kimpaku, meki.
Gill, n. Yera, akido.
Gilt Paint, n. Fundei.
Gimlet, n. Kiri.
Gin, t. v. Wata wo kuru.
Ginger, n. Shôga, hajikami, shôkiyo.
Gingerm, n. Ninjin.
Gird, t. v. — on, obiru, tai suru. — up,
kageru, hashoru.
Girdle, n. Obi, kakoye.
Girl, n. Musume, shinzô, otome, niyo—
shi.
Girlish, a. Musume-rashii.
Girth, n. Haro-obi, mamari.
Gist, n. Goku-i, ogi, oku-i.
Giv, t. v. Yaru, watasu, atayeru, okuru,
kureru, hodokosu, harau, yokosu, sa—
dzukeru, adzukeru, chôdai suru. —
place, yokeru. — one's self to, hamaru,
kôru. — back, kayesu, fuku suru. —
over, yameru, yosu. — out, hiomeru, 
kikaseru, dasu, yameru. — up, yama—
ru, yosu, yudzuru, suteru. — way, ma—
keru, shirizoku, ochiru. — ear, kiku.
GIVER, n. Yari-te.
GIZZARD, n. Usu.
GLAD, t. v. Yorokobu, ureshigaru, ki-yetsu suru.
GLAD, a. Ureshii, yorokonde oru.
GLADDEN, t. v. Yorokobasu.
GLADDLY, adv. Yorokonde, ureshiku.
GLANCE, i. v. Kagayaku, chirari-to miru, soreru, nagureru.
GLAND, n. Sen.
GLARE, i. v. Neme-tsukeru, niramu, kirameku, kagayaku.
GLARING, a. Akiraka na, medattaru.
GLASS, n. Giyaman, ibidoro, kagami.
GLAZE, t. v. Giyaman wo hameru, yakimono no kusuri wo kakeru.
GLEAM, i. v. Hikari wo sosu, kagayaku, kiramekku, kiratsuku.
GLEAM, t. v. Kaki-atsumeru.
GLEE, n. Yorokobi, ureshigaru koto, tanoshimi.
GLEN, n. Tani, kuki.
GLIB, a. Nameraka na, tsuru-tsuru.
GLIBLY, adv. Dzura-dzura, nameraka ni.
GLIDE, i. v. Nagareru, hashiru, tobu.
GLIMMER, i. v. Chiratsuku, kiratsuku.
GLIMPSE, t. v. Chirari-to miru.
GLISTEN, i. v. Kagayaku, hikaru, kirameku, kiratsuku.
GLITTER, i. v. Kirameku, kira-kira, kagayaku, hikaru.
GLOBULAR, n. Marui.
GLOOM, n. Utsu, shinki, ukki, inki. Dissel —, ussan suru, kibarashi wo suru.
GLOOMINESS, n. Inki, shinki.
GLOOMY, a. Uttoshi, ibusei, kokoro-bosoi, ui, inki naru, usshiru, ussuru, ki ga fusagu.
GLOURY, t. v. Homeru, shobi suru, agameru.
GLORIOUS, a. Kuwodai, kagayaku, hikaru, komiyoi na, appare na.
GLOSS, n. Tsuya.
GLOSS, t. v. Tsuya wo tsukeru, ii-kazaru, kazaru.
GLOSSARY, n. Jibiki.
GLOSSY, a. Tsuya naru.
GLOVE, n. Tebukuro.
GLOW, i. v. Moyeru, yaku, hikaru.
GLOW-WORM, n. Tsuchi-hotaru.
GLUE, n. Nikawa.
GLUE, t. v. Nikawa-dzuke wo suru.
GLUEY, a. Nibai, betatsuku, beta-beta to shita.
GLUT, t. v. Aku, aguneru.
GLUTTON, a. Nebai, beta-tsuku.
GLUTTONOUS, a. Nebai, beta-tsuku.
GLUTTONY, n. Ogurai, shoku wo musaboro mono.
GLUTTONOUS, a. Ijigitanai, kuitagaru.
GNASH, t. v. — the teeth, hagishiri wo suru, hagiri wo suru, hagami wo suru.
GNAT, n. Buyu.
GO-BETWEEN, n. Nakōdo, chiu-nin, baisaki, aisatsu-nin, hito-dzute.
GOOD, t. v. Hagemasu, susumaseru.
GOAL, n. Matoba, me-ate.
GOAT, n. Hitsuji.
GOBELT, n. Wan, sakadzuki.
GOBLIN, n. Akki, tengu, oni.
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<td>Good morning, interj. Ōhayō.</td>
<td>Graduate, t. v. Bu wo tsukuru, me wo tsukuru. (i. v.) Dai-gakkō no yuru shi wo ukeru.</td>
<td>Good morning, interj. Ōhayō.</td>
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Great-grandson, n. Hiko.
Great-grandfather, n. Hi-jiji.
Great-grandmother, n. Hi-baba.
Greatly, adv. Oki-ni.
Greatness, n. Oki-sa, hirosa.
Greedy, a. Tonyoku na, musaboru, yo-
kubaru, mangachi na, dōyoku na, tori-
hōdai.
Green, a. Aoi, midori, nama, jukusenu,
aomu, aomi-datsu.
Greengrocer, n. Yao-ya.
Greenhouse, n. Muro.
Greenness, n. Aosa.
Greet, t. v. Aisatsu suru, yeshaku suru,
jigi suru.
Griddle, n. Age-nabe.
Grill, t. v. Yakeru, ageru.
Grim, a. Osoroshi.
Grin, t. v. Warau, yemi wo fukumu,
kuchi wo akeru.
Grin, n. Warai, kuchi wo akeru koto.
Grind, t. v. Hiku, togeru.
Grip, n. Tsukami, nigiri.
Gripe, t. v. Tsukami, nigiru.
Grit, n. Mugi no hiki-wari.
Grizzly, a. Hampaku na.
Groan, i. v. Unaru, umeku.
Groan, n. Unari.
yao-ya.
Grog, n. Sake.
Grog-drinker, n. Sake-nomi, jōgo.
Grog-shop, n. Sakaya.
Groin, n. Momone, tsukene.
Groom, n. Betro.
Groom, t. v. Uma no sóji wo suru.
Grosse, n. Shikii, mizo.
Gross, a. Akudoi, shitsukoi, iyashii,
bukotsu na, gehin, aku. — language,
akkō, kuwa-gon.
Gross, n. Kuwahan, tai-han, hiyaku-
shijūshi. — weight, kaigake, uwame.
In the —, kuchi de, matomete.
Grottesque, a. Okashii.
Grotto, n. Ana, hora.
Ground, n. Tsuchi, tsuchibeta, jimen,
jigiyō, denji, shitagi, motodzuki. Lose
—, shirizoku. Run a ground, i-suwaru.
rent, ji-dai. Gain —, susumu, ka-
tsu.
Ground, t. v. Motodzuku. The ship
has grounded, fune ga umi no soko ni
tsuita.
Ground-floor, n. Yuka.
Groundless, a. Wake ga nai, shisai ga nai.
Ground-nut, n. Rakkuwashō.
Ground-sill, n. Dodai.
Groundwork, n. Jigane.
Group, n. Mura.
Group, t. v. Murageru, atsumeru.
Groove, n. Mori, yaōu.
Grow, i. v. Tsukuru.
Growl, t. v. Kagasu, hamuku, igamu, unaru.
Grown, a. Full —, seichō, seijin.
Growth, n. Oitachi, sodachi.
Grub, t. v. Horu, hōjiru.
Grub-axe, n. Tsuru-bashi.
Grub-worm, n. Sukumomushi.
Grudge, i. v. Oshimu, netamu, urayamu.
Grudge, n. Urami, urayamu.
Gruel, n. Kayu.
Gruff, a. Tonoki na.
Grum, a. Shibutoi.
Grumble, t. v. Butsu-butsu iu, gudogudo iu, tsubuyaku, kogoto wo iu, bo-yaku, butsu-butsu iu.
Guarantee, n. Ukeai.
Guard, t. v. Mamoru, shugo suru, ban suru, yokeru, kabau, keiyei suru.
Guard, n. Mamori, ban, keigo, mori, katame.
Guest, n. Kiyaku, marōto, kiyaku-jin.
Guild, n. Nakama, kabu, kumi.
Guile, n. Itsuwari, uso, azamuki.
Guileless, a. Meihaiku na, keppaku na, shinjitsu na.
Guilt, n. Tsumi, zai.
Guiltless, a. Mu-shitsu, tsumi nai, higō, mu-zai.
Guitar, n. Samisen.
Gull, t. v. Azamuku, damasu, baka ni suru.
Gullet, n. Shokudō, ikuwan.
Gully, n. Ana, kubomi.
Gun, n. Yani, gom, haguki.
Gummy, a. Nebari, nebai.
Gunpowder, n. Ōnsho, dōgusuri, gō-yaku.
Gunsmith, n. Teppō-kaji.
Gunstock, n. Teppō-dai.
Gunstock, n. Funa-bata.
Gurgle, i. v. Doku-doku, goto-goto to naru.
Gush-out, i. v. Waki-deru.
Gust, n. Yūdachi, niwaka-ame.
Gut, t. v. Harawata wo nuku.
Gutter, n. Toi, toyu, hi, mizo, dobu.
Gypsum, n. Sekkō.
Gyrate, i. v. Mawaru, udzumaku.
Gyves, n. Ashi-gase.

H

Habit, n. Kuse, narai, kimono.
Habilitation, n. Ifuku, kimono.
Habitable, a. Sumawareru.
Habitation, n. Sumai, jūkiyo, taku.
Habitual, a. Tsune no, heijitsu no, itsumono, ūdan-no.
Habitually, adv. Tsune-tzune, higoro, mai-do.
Hack, t. v. Tataki kiru.
Hackle, t. v. Kogu.
Hackney, n. Jō-me.
Hades, n. Kuwösen, yomi no kuni.

Hand, t. v. Watasu, yaru. — down, tsutayeru.

Hand-BARROW, n. Rendai.

Hand-BASKET, n. Te-kago.

Hand-BELL, n. Rin.


Hand-BREADTH, n. Tsuka, soku, ki.

HandCUFF, n. Tejō, tegase, tegane.

HandFUL, n. Hito tsukami.

HandICRAFT, n. Shigoto, tezaiku.

HandILY, adv. Tebayaku, jodzu ni.

HandKERCHIEF, n. Tenugui.


HandLE, n. Ye, te, torite.

HandMAID, n. Koshimoto, ge-jo.

Hand-RAIL, n. Te-surī.


HandSOME, a. Kirei na, utsukushii, migoto, bibishi.


HandWRITING, n. Tenarai, jiki-hitsu.


Hang, t. v. Kakeru, tsuru, sagaru. — a door, to wo hameru. — out, nozoku. — down, saguru, tareru, tarasu, tsuru. — to one side, kata-sagari. —by the neck, kuki-korosu. — up, kakeru.

Hand-GER-ON, n. Isōrō, kakari-udo.

Hand-NAIL, n. Sakakure, sakamuke.

HANK, n. Kuri.

HANKER, t. v. Hossuru, hoshiku omō.

Hap-HAZARD, n. Fui-to, omoi-gake nai.

HApLESS, a. Fu-saiwai, fu-shiawase no.

Happen, i. v. Au, ataru. to have, ari-āu. — on, de-āu.

HAppily, adv. Saiwai ni, shiawase ni, naka yoku shite.

HAppiNESS, n. Raku, tanoshimi, saiwai, kuwan-raku.

HAPPY, a. Raku na, saiwai naru, shiawase na, anraku na.

Harass, t. v. Komaraseru, hayamazu.

HARASES, pass. Tsukareru, hayamazu.

HARBINGER, n. Saki-bure, sakidachi.

Harbor, n. Minato, funa-gakari, tsu.


Hard, a. Katai, mudzukashii, nan, kibishii, karai, kakoku na, tsuyoi. — to chew, hagotaye.

Harden, t. v. Kataku suru, katameru.

HARDLY, adv. Karojite, yoyaku, kara-gara.
HARDINESS, n. Katasa, kurō, nan, nangi.
HARDSHIP, n. Kurō, nangi, nanjō, shinku, karai-me, konku.
HARDWARE, n. Kana-mono.
HARDY, a. Kitsui.
HARE, n. Usagi.
HARELIP, n. Mitsu-kuchi, iguchi.
HAREM, n. Hiroshi.
HARK, imp. Kike, kiki nasare.
HARLEQUIN, n. Dōkemono.
HARLOT, n. Jōro, oyama, yūjo, asobi onna.
HARM, t. v. Gai suru, sokonau, sonzuru, ittamuru.
HARM, n. Gai, itami, sokonai.
HARMFUL, a. Doku na, sokonau, gai wo nasu.
HARMLESS, a. Doku-nai, gai-senu, otonashii.
HARMONIOUS, a. Naka ga yoi, mutsumajii, wajun na, wagō na.
HARMONIOUSLY, adv. Mutsumajikii.
HARMONIZE, t. v. Chōshi wo awaseru, nakanaori wo suru, waboku suru.
HARMONY, n. Chōshi, shirabe, wagō, mutsumajii.
HARP, n. Koto.
HARPOON, n. Mori.
HARROW, n. Maguwa.
HARTSHORN, n. Kokakku.
HARVEST, t. v. Karu, kiru, kari-komu, kari-ireru.
HARVEST-MOON, n. Monaka no tsuki.
HASH, n. Kamaboko.
HASP, n. Shitotome.
HASTE, n. Hayai, isogi, kiu.
HASTEN, t. v. Hayameru, saisoku suru, isogaseru, hakadoraseru, sekitateru, settsukuru.
HASTEN, i. v. Isogu, hayaku yuku.
HASTY, a. Hayai, kiu-na, sassoku no, sumiyaka na.
HAT, n. Kaburi mono, yeboshi, dzukin, böshi, kasa.
HATCHET, n. Inakogi, hashi.
HATCHET, t. v. Kogu.
HATCHET, n. Teyoki, nata.
HATE, t. v. Nikumu, uramu, kirau, yendzuru.
HATEFUL, a. Nikui, kirawashi, nikurasshii.
HATRED, a. Nikumi, urami, ikon.
HATTER, n. Dzukin-shi.
HAUGHTY, a. Taka-buru, ōfu na, jiman naru, hokoru, ōhei na, ibaru.
HAUGHTILY, adv. Ōhei ni, ōfu ni, hokotte.
HAUGHTINESS, n. Ōhei, ōfu, jiman, takaburi, manki, manshin.
HAUL, t. v. Hiku, taguru, kaiguru.
HAUL, n. Hiki.
HAVE, t. v. Aru, motsu, motomeru. As an auxiliary, forming the perfect tense, it is formed by the verb suffix ta; as, katta, have bought. Kiita, have heard. — on, kiru, chaku suru. — a care, ki wo tsuke yo. To — fever, netai ga okotta. — a cough, seki ga deru. — in honor, tatobu. — a fondness for, konomo. — a baby, ko wo umu. — pain, itamu. — a hundred riyō a month, gekki wa hiyaku riyō de gozaru.
HAVEN, n. Minato, kakari-ba, funaba.
HAWK, n. Taka, tobi.
HAWKING, n. Takagari, botefuri.
HAWSER, n. Tsuna, nawa.
HAY, n. Hoshi kusa.
HAY-STACK, n. Inamura.
Hazard, a. Ayau koto, abunai koto, kennon, inochi-gake.
Hazard, t. v. Kakeru, kakawaru. —, inochi-gake wo suru.
Hazardous, a. Kiwadoi, abunai, ayauki.
HAZE, n. Kasumi.
HAZY, a. Kasumi, bonyari to shita.
HE, pro. Are, kare, ano hito, ano okata, kono hito, kono okata.
HEAD, t. v. Saki ni yuku, mukau, hikiyuru, hiki-tsureru.
HEADACHE, n. Dzutsu.
HEADLAND, n. Misaki, hana, saki.
HEADLONG, adv. Massakasama ni, mukō-midzuni, mutesippo-ni.
HEAD-MAN, n. Kashira no hito, tōdori.
HEADQUARTERS, n. Honjin.
HEAD-SEA, n. Saka-nami.
HEADSTRONG, a. Waga-mama na, kimama na, wambaku na, kidzi na, ganko na.
HEAD-WIND, n. Giyaku fū, mukai-kaze.
HEADY, a. Wagamama na, muteppō na.
HEAL, t. v. Naosu, jisuru, iyasu.
HEALED, pass. Hombuku, zenkuwai, heiyu, naoru, iyeru.
HEALTH, n. Yōjō. In —, jōbu, tassha, mame, kenkō. Preserving —, yōjō suru, hoyō wo suru. For the sake of —, yōjō no tame ni. Restored to —, hombuku shita, zen-kuwai, heiyu. Leaving home for the sake of —, de-yōjō suru. Careless of —, fu-yōjō. To drink to one’s —, sake nonde anzen wo iwa, shoku-hai wo nomu. To inquire after one’s —, ampi wo tou.
HEAP, n. Kasa, tsumi, yama.
HEAR, t. v. Kiku, chōmon suru.
HEARSAY, n. Fūbun, ūsetsu, hiyōban, uwasa, dembun, densetsu.
HEARTACHE, n. Shinro, shintsū.
HEARTBURN, n. Riuin, mune ga yakeru.
HEARTBURNING, n. Urami.
HEARTH, n. Irori. — stone, subitsu.
HEARTLESS, a. Nasake no nai, finin-jo na.
HEARTRENDING, a. Shintsū naru.
HEARTY, a. Shinsetsu na, nengoro na, kokoro kara no.
HEAT, n. Atsusa, kuwaki, nekki, honoke, unke. — of animals, sakari, tsurumu.
HEAT, t. v. Atsuku suru,atatameru. (i. v.) Atsuku naru.
HEATEN, n. Guzō wo matsuru mono.
HEATENISM, n. Guzō wo matsuru koto.
HEAVE, t. v. Ugoku, tsuki-ageru. — up, modosu.
HEAVEN, n. Ten, ame, sora, goku-rraku, tendō, jōdo.
HEAVENLY, a. Ten no.
HEAVILY, adv. Omoku.
HEAVINESS, n. Omosa.
HEAVY, a. Omoi. — rain, 5-ame. Expenses are —, niyō ga 5i. — sea, 5i.
ra, ika, igo, kono nochi, kiyōkō, irai, jikon.
HEN-COOP, n. Toya, ori.
HER, pro. Ano onna no, kano onna no, sono, are no, kare no.
HERALD, n. Shisha, shisetsu.
HERALD, t. v. li-hirometeru, shiraseru
HERB, n. Kusa.
HERBAGE, n. Kusa.
HERBALIST, n. Hon-zō-ka.
HERBARIUM, n. Oshiba.
HERD, n. Mura, mure.
HERD, t. v. Muragaru, atsumaru.
HERE, adv. Koko, kochi, kochira. — and there, achi-kochi.
HEREABOUTS, adv. Kono atari, kono hen, kono-hō.
HEREAFTER, adv. Kono nochi, igo, irai, mirai, yuku-suye.
HEREAFTER, n. Nochi no yo, mirai.
HEREAT, adv. Kono yuye-ni, kore ni-yotte.
HEREBY, adv. Kore de.
HERETIC, n. Oshiyē ni somoku mono, muhō.
HEREFORE, adv. Kono maye-ni, izen, jūrai.
HEREDITARY, a. Mochi-tsutayē no, mochi-kitari no, oya-yudzuri no. — disease, taidoku.
HERESY, n. Betsu no ha, michi wo somuku oshiyē, gedō.
HERITAGE, n. Denrai, mochi-kitari no mono, tsutayete kitaru mono.
HERMAPHRODITE, n. Futa-nari.
HERMIT, n. Inja, intonja.
HERO, n. Goketsu, yei-yū, masurao.
HEROIC, a. Tegara na, kenage na.
HEROISM, n. Yūki.
HERON, n. Sagī.
HERSELF, pro. Midzukara, jibun ni.
HESITATE, i. t. Tamerau, yūyo suru, chiu-cho suru, shirashi wo fumu, tayutau, chichiū, mihan suru.
HESITATION, n. Tamerai, kogi, yūyo.
HETERODOX, a. Gedō no.
HETEROGEOUS, a. Konzatsu naru.
HETEROMORPHOUS, a. Igiyō naru.
HEW, t. v. Iru, hatsuru.
HEXAGON, n. Rok-kaku.
HICCOUGH, n. Shakuri.
HIDDEN, a. Kakuretaru.
HIDE, t. v. Kakusu, hisomeru. (i. v.) Hisomu, kakureru, kakumau.
HIDEOUS, a. Osoroshii, nikui.
HIGGLE, t. v. Kogiru, negiru.
HIGH, a. Takai, takeru. — minded, kedakai. — and low, ki-sen. — official, omo-yaku. — wind, ō-kaze. — price,
HIGH-HANDED, a. Mugi, muri no.
HIGHWAYMAN, n. Sanzoku, oihagi, yamadachi.
HILARITY, n. Kiyō, omoshirosa.
HILLOK, n. Tsuka.
HILL-SIDE, n. Saka, chiu-fuku.
HILT, n. Tsuka.
HIM, pro. Kare, are, ano hito.
HIMSELF, pro. Midzukara, onore, jibun. By —, hitori de, jibun de.
HIND, a. Ushiro no, ato no. — legs, ato-ashi.
HINDER, t. v. Samatageru, sasawaru, sayegiru, jama suru, kodawaru, kobamu, sasayeru.
HINDMOST, a. Itchi-ato.
HINDRANCE, n. Jama, kodawari, shōge, koshō, sawari, sashi-tsukayē.
HINGE, n. Chōtsugai, kaname.
HINGE, i. v. Tsugau.
HINT, i. v. Ate-tsukeru.
HINT, n. Ate-tsuke.
HIP, n. Koshi.
HIPPOCAMPUS, n. Umì-uma.
HIRE, t. v. Yatou, kakayeru, oku.
His, pro. Kare no, ano hito no, are no.
HISS, n. Seishi-goye. To —, seishigoye wo dasu.
HISTORY, n. Reki-shi, kiroku.
HITT, i. v. Ateru, butsu, utsu, fureru. — upon, au, de-au, ataru. — off, maneru. — and miss, atari-hadzure.
HITCH, t. v. Tsunagu, motsureru, hikakaru.
HITHER, adv. Koko ye, kochi ye.
HITHERTO, adv. Ima made, kore made.
HIVE, n. Hachi no su.
HOARD, t. v. Takuwayeru, tsumu.
HOAR-FROST, n. Shimo.
HOARSE, a. Koye ga kareru, shiwagare-ru.
HOARY, a. Shiroi. — head, shiraga.
HOAX, n. Hamede, azamuki, naburi.
HOAX, t. v. Sukasu, azamuki, damasu, taburakasu, chakusu, fudzuku, naburu.
HOBBLE, i. v. Bikko wo hiku, tobotobō to aruku.
HOBBY, n. Kabu, kuse.
HOBBY-HORSE, n. Take-uma.
HOBOGBLIN, n. Tengu, bake-mono, gangozei.
HOCUS-POCUS, n. Tedzuma wo tsukau, in wo musubu.
HORI-zai kuwa mochi-agumu. tsuri-bari.

Horrible, a. Onaji-yō na.
Hone, n. Toishi, awasedo.
Hone, t. v. Togu.
Honest, a. Shōjiki na, tadashii, seichoku na, shininitsu na.
Honestly, adv. Jitsu ni, makoto ni, tadashiku.
Honey, n. Mitsu, hachi-mitsu.
Honeybee, n. Mitsubachi no su, mitsubusa.
Honeysuckle, n. Nindō.
Hong, n. Shō-kuwan.
Honor, n. Homare, uyamai, kurai, meiyo, tattoki.
Honor, t. v. Tattobu, sonkiyō suru, uyamau, agameru.
Honorably, a. Tattoki, takai, kōmei naru, nadakai, meiyo naru.
HONORARY TITLE, n. Son-go.
Hood, n. Dzukin, horo.
Hoodwink, t. v. Damasu, mayakasu, gomakasu, me wo kuramasu, ni-kuromeru.
Hoof, n. Tsume, badzu, hidzume.
Hook, t. v. Kagi de kaku.
Fisk —, tsuri-bari. Pot —, ji-zai kagi.
Hook and staple, n. Hiji-tsubo.
Hoof, n. Taga, wa.
Hop, t. v. Tobu, odoru.
Hop, n. Mugura.
Hope, n. Nozomi, kokorozashi.
Hope, t. v. Nozomu.
Hopelessly, a. Nozomi ga tsuki-hateta, omokitte iru.
Horizon, n. Chi no hate-giwa.
Horizontal, a. Tairaka na.
Horn, n. Tsuno, charumera, rappa.
Horner, n. Hachi.
Horoscope, n. Hoshi-uranai, uranai.
Horrible, a. Osoroshii, kirawashi.
Horrific, a. Osoroshii, kirawashi.
Horrify, t. v. Osoresaseru.
Horrification, n. Mi no ke no yodatsu koto.
Horror, n. Osore-wananaki.
Horse, n. Uma. — power, ba-riki. — hoof, batei, badzu. Wild —, arama.
Horse-boy, n. Betto, mago.
Horse-chestnut, n. Tochi no ki.
Horse-clotb, n. Baginu.
Horse-dealer, n. Bakurō.
Horse-doctor, n. Hakuraku, ma-isha, chōri, ba-i.
Horse-dung, n. Bafun, maguso.
Horse-fly, n. Abu.
HORSE-JOCKEY, n. Bakuro.
HORSE-LOAD, n. Da, dan.
HORSEMANSHIP, n. Bajutsu.
HORSE-RACE, n. Keiba.
HORSE-RADISH, n. Wasabi.
HORSE-SHOE, n. Kanagutus.
HORSE-WHIP, n. Muchi.
Hose, n. Tabi, kawa-doyu.
HOSPITAL, a. Kiyaku wo teine ni motenasu.
HOSPITAL, n. Biyô-in.
HOSPITALITY, n. Kiyaku wo teine ni motenasu koto.
Host, n. Shujin, motenashi-kata, yadoya no tei-shu; ozei, gunzei.
HOSTAGE, n. Hitojichi.
HOSTILE, a. Teki no, ada no.
HOSTILITY, n. Ikusa, urami, ikon.
HOSTLER, n. Betto, mago.
Hot, a. Atsui, karai, kôteru. — springs, deyu, tôjiba, onsen.
HOT-BED, n. Nawashiro.
HOT-BLOODED, a. Hayari-o no, kekkin-no.
HOTEL, n. Yadoya, hatagoya, riyo-kuwan.
HOTHOUSE, n. Muro.
HOTLY, adv. Atsuku, kiu-ni.
HOTNESS, n. Atsusa.
HOT-WATER, n. Yu, sayu.
HOUND, n. Inu no shurui.
Hour, n. Toki, ji, jisetsu, koro, jikoku.
HOUR-GLASS, n. Suna-dokei.
HOURLY, adv. Toki-doki ni, toki-goto ni.
HOUSE-BREAKER, n. Yajiri-keiri.
HOUSE-CLOTH, n. Zokin.
HOUSEHOLD, n. Kana, kazoku.
HOUSEHOLDER, n. Shotai wo motsu hito.
HOUSEHOLD STUFF, n. Kagu, kazai, shota-dogu.
HOUSEKEEPER, n. Shotai wo motsu koto.
HOUSELESS, a. Yado-nashi.
HOUSE-MAID, n. Gejo.
HOUSE-MOVING, n. Ya-utsuri, watsamashi, tentaku, hiki-koshi.
HOUSE-PIGEON, n. Iye-bato.
HOUSE-RENT, n. Yachin, tana-chin.
HOUSE-SEARCH, n. Ya-sagashi.
HOVEL, n. Koya.
HOVER, i. v. Tobu.
HOWBEIT, conj. Keredomo, saredemo, naredemo, iyedomo.
HOWEVER, conj. Tomo-kakumo, keredomo, saredemo, shikashi, shikashi-nagara, shikaru-ni, shikaru-tokoro.
HOWL, i. v. Hoyeru, naku.
Howssoever, conj. Ikayô domo, donoyô demo.
HUB, n. Kuruma no koshiki, sha-jiku.
HUBBUB, n. Sawagi, sódô.
HUCKSTER, n. Botefuri.
HUDDE, i. v. Atsumari, muragaru.
Hue, n. Iro.
HUG, i. v. Daku, daki-shimeru, daki-tsuku.
Huge, a. Ōkii, bakutai, kuwôdai.
HULL, n. Kara, kawa. — of a ship, fune no do.
HULL, i. v. Muku, hagu.
HUM, i. v. Utau, unaru, naru, hana-uta wo utau.
HUMANNE, a. Ninjo no aru, nasake no aru, jihi no aru, kidoku na.
HUMANELY, adv. Shinsetsu ni.
HUMANITY, n. Ningen, yo no hito, ninjô, nasake.
HUMBLE, a. Kenson na, hige suru, kentai na, iyashiki.
HUMBLE, i. v. Herikudaru, kenson suru, kentai suru, yenriyo suru, higo suru. — another, kudasu, hadzukashimeru.
HUMBLY, adv. Herikudatte, hige shite.
HUMBUG, i. v. Damakasu, taburakasu.
HUMDRUM, a. Gu naru, don na, guchi na.
HUMID, a. Nurete iru, shimeru, shikke aru.
HUMIDITY, n. Shikki, suiki.
HUMMING-KITE, n. Unari-dako.
HUMMING-TOP, n. Unari-goma.
HUMOR, i. v. Ki wo toru, kigen wo toru, amayakasu.
HUMORIST, n. Hiyôkin na hito, share wo iu hito, odokeru hito.
HUMOROUS, a. Okashii, dôkeru, hiyôgeru, kokkei na, shareru, odokeru.
I

Idly, adv. Asonde, yōji-sedzu ni, itadzura ni.


Idolater, n. Moku-zō wo ogamu hito.

Idolatry, Moku-zō wo ogamu koto.

Idolize, t. v. Kami-sama no yō ni omou, agameru, dajigaru.

If, conj. Moshi, naraba, yoshiya, ka, ya, hiyotto, nara; also formed by conj. verb suffix, ba, and tara; as, yokaba, if you go, araba; if there are; mitara, if you see.


Ignite, t. v. Taku, hi wo tsukeru, moyuru, moyasu.

Ignoble, a. Iyashii, gebiru, ge-hin na, gesen na.

Ignominious, a. Hadzukashii, iyashiki.

Ignominy, n. Haji, chijoku, kakin, kidzu, hadzukashime.

Ignoramus, n. Mu-gaku, gu-jin, mommō na hito.
IMPATIENTLY, adv. To wait—, machi-dōi, machi-kaneru.
IMPEACH, t. v. Uttayeru, so-shō suru, tsumi wo ii-kakeru.
IMPEACHABLE, a. Tsumi wo okasarenu.
IMPEDE, t. v. Sasayeru, jama suru, sama-tageru.
IMPEDEMENT, n. Jama, sawari, koshō, samatage, sashi-tsukayae.
IMPET, t. v. Osu, seshimuru, saseru.
IMPELLING, a. Kakatte iru, nozonde iru, nannan to suru.
IMPERSONATABLE, a. Tsuki-tōsenu, tōranu.
IMPIENT, a. Tsumi wo kuyamanu, tsumi wo zan-nen ni omowanu, kōku-wai senu.
IMPETUOUS, a. Somukarenu, yondokoro-naki. — mood, ge-ji no kotoba.
IMPETUOUSLY, adv. Tangeru, tōranu, kōkō yori, me ni oyobanu.
INPERFECT, a. Fusoku na, mattakaranu, sorowanu, taranu, jūbun naranu.
INPERFECT, n. Fusoku, kaketaru tokoro.
INPERFORATE, a. Ana naki.
INPERFECT, a. Choku. — ambassador, chokushi, the, choku-sho. — letter, choku-men, chokusai.
INPERFECT, see Kakawaru.
INPERIOUS, a. Köman na, jiman-rashii, ibaru.
INPERISHABLE, a. Naku-naranu, tayenu, kuchinu.
INPERMEABLE, a. Tōranu.
INPERMITEN, a. Burei na, shitsurei na, buyen'iyo na.
INPERURTurable, a. Kokoro no ugo kanu, mudoshin.
INPERVIOUS, a. Tōranu, sukanu.
INPETUOUS, a. Seikin na, sekkachi na, hageshii, sekatsu ku, sosokashii, hayaru.
INPETUS, n. Ikioi, hiyoshi, hiyōri.
INPETITY, n. Bu-shinjin, kami wo uyama-wanu.
INPGNE, t. v. Ataru, tsuki-ataru.
INPIOUS, a. Aku, ashi, warui, mottainakī.
INPLACABLE, a. Uramiga harenu, yawara ganu, naka-naori gataki, fuwagō na.
INPLANT, t. v. Maku, shi-tsukeru.
INIMPLEMENT, n. Dōgū, kikai.
INPLICATE, t. v. Makizoye ni suru, hikiri-eru.
INALCITLY, adv. Utagawadzu ni.
INPOLYTE, a. Burei, shitsurei, bushō, bushi-tsuke, riyo-guwa.
INPOLITIC, a. Tam e ni niraru, fu-tame na.
INPOUNDABLE, a. Hakarenu, omomi naki, mekata naki.
INPORT, t. v. Hakobi-komu.
INPORTANCE, n. Daiji, taisetsu na koto, kanyō naru koto.
INPORTANT, a. Taisetsu na, daiji na, kanyō naru, tai-shita, kaku-betsu na.
INPORTS, n. Yu-ni no nimotsu, shii ni.
INPORTUNE, t. v. Hitasura-ni negau, kudo, tanguwan suru.
INPOSE, t. v. It-tsukeru, osameru, meidzuru. — on, azamuku, damasu, kataru.
INPOSING, a. Medattaru, yuyushii.
INPOSITION, n. Muri na koto, mu-hō na koto, kari, azamuki, yō-gin.
INPOSSIBLE, a. Dekinu, atawanu, oyo-banu, kanawadzu.
INPOSSIBILITY, n. Atawazaru koto, de-kinu koto.
INPOST, n. Unjō, seigin, mitsugi.
INPOSTOR, n. Katari-mono.
INPOSTURE, n. Katari, azamuki, nise-goto.
INPOTENCE, n. Yowaki koto, niuju, jin-kiyo.
INPOTENT, a. Chikara naki, tawoyaki, muriki na, yowai, niu-jaku na, hiniyaku na, jinkiya na.
INPOVERISH, t. v. Bimbo ni suru, toboshiku suru, madzushiku suru.
INPRACTICABLE, a. Dekinu, atawanu, nasarenu, serarenu, te-amaru, fu-todoki na.
INPRACTICATE, t. v. Norō, tokobu, shuso suru.
INPRACTICATION, n. Noroi, shuso.
INPREGNABLE, a. Yaburarenu, se-me-to-rarenu, seme-otosarenu.
INPREGNATE, t. v. Haramasera, kwai-nin saseru. (pass.) Haramu, kwai-nin ni naru.
INPRESS, t. v. Osu, oshi-komu. — on the mind, kimo ni meidzuru.
INPRESS, n. Kata, oshi-gata.
INPRESSESSION, n. Ato, kata, shirushi, kokoro ni kandzuru koto. — of a seal, hangiyō.
INPRESSIVE, a. Kokoro ni tessuru, ari-gataki.
INPRINT, t. v. Osu, oshi-komu, oshi-tsukeru, shirusu. — on the mind, kokoro ni meidzuru.
INPRISON, t. v. Rōya ni ireru, jurō suru. — in one’s house, heimon suru, chikikiyo, tsutsushimu.
INPRISONMENT, n. Rōsha.
improbable, a. Nasasō na, nakarō, arumai, arisō mo nai, nasō, shinjī-gataki.
improachable, a. Maktōza na, moyami na, fukakugo na, tsutsushimi naki.
impropriety, n. Fugiyōseki, fugiyōgi, busahō na koto.
improve, i. v. Susumu, agaru, jōdzu ni naru. (t. v.) Susumeru, ageru, yoku suru, hidatsu — the opportunity, toki ni jōdzu, ki ni ōdzuru. Improving daily, himashi-ni yoku naru.
improvement, n. Yoku naru koto, sumumi.
improvident, a. Haji shiranu, fu-tenriyo, busahō na, burei na.
imprudence, n. Tsutsushimi naki koto.
imprudence, n. Mukōmidzu na, muyami na, fukakugo na, tsutsushimi naki.
imprudent, a. Burei, busahō.
imprudent, a. Haji shiranu, fu-tenriyo, busahō na, burei na.
impute, t. v. Kiiseru, owaseru, nuri-tenkeru, i-i-kateru, i-i-oseru, kabuseru, kadzukeru.
incapacitated, a. Kanawanu, tekito naranu.
incapacity, n. Fu-kiriyo, fu-suai-chi.
icarnate, a. Nin-tai wo ukeru, niku-shin ni yadoru.
icarnation, n. Nintai wo ukeru koto, keshin.
icase, t. v. Tsutsumu, kiiseru, saya ni ireru.
icautious, a. Yōjin naki, tashinami naki, muyami na.
icendiary, a. Iye ni hi wo tsukeru, sōdo wo okoshitaru.
icendiary, n. Hitsuke, sōdo wo okosu hito.
icense, t. v. Ikaraseru, hara wo tatareru.
icense-sticks, n. Senkō.
INDEMNIFY, t. v. Madō, tsugunau.

INDEMNITY, n. Madoi-kin, tsugunai kin.

INDENT, t. v. Kubomu, hekomu, hekomasu.

INDENTATION, n. Kubomi, hekomi, kireme.

INDENTURE, n. Shōmon, ukejō, nenki-jōmon.


INDESTRUCTIBLE, a. Nakunaranu, mesenu.


INDIA, n. Tenjiku, indo.

INDIAN CORN, n. Tōmorokoshi.

INDIAN INK, n. Sumi.

INDIAN OCEAN, n. Indo-kai.

INDIAN TURNIP, n. Tennanshō.

INDICATE, t. v. Shiraseru, shimesu, miseru.

INDICATION, n. Shirushi, kizashi, shimeshi.


INDIGENCE, n. Bimbō, hinki, madzushiki.

INDIGENT, a. Bimbō na, madzushiki, hinki na.

INDIGESTIBLE, a. Konare-gatai, shōkusa senu.

INDIGESTION, n. Teitai, shokutai, shokushō.

INDIGNITY, n. Ikari, ikidori, rippuku, haradachi.

INDIGNITY, n. Iyashimi, naigashiro, chijoku, keibetsu.

INDIGO, n. Ai.

INDIRECT, a. Mawaridō, tōmawashi, atetsukeru.

INDISCERNIBLE, a. Miyenu.

INDISCREET, a. Tsutsushimanu, mufumbetsu na.

INDISCRIMINATE, a. Shabetsu naki, wakachī naki, wakimayenu.

INDISCRIMINATELY, adv. Yatara-ni.

INDISPENSABLE, a. Nakute kanawanu, hitsuyō na, yondokoro naki.

INDISPENSABLE, a. Kirau, iyagaru, fukuwai naru.

INDISPOSITION, n. Kirai, fukuwai, ambai ga warui, wadzurai, yamai.

INDISPUTABLE, a. Mochiron, ron ni oyo-banu.

INDISSOLUBLE, a. Tokenu, hanarenu, kirenru.

INDISTINCT, a. Akiraka naranu, kasuka na, hakkiri senu, fu-fummiyō na, bon-yari shīta, honoka.

INDIVIDUAL, n. Hitotsu, hitori, ichi-nin.

INDIVIDUALLY, adv. Hitori-dzutsu, hitori de, hitori-datte.

INDIVISIBLE, a. Wakerarenu.

INDOLENT, a. Okotarū, bushō-na, fusei na.

INDORSE, t. v. Uragaki wo suru, urahan wo osu.

INDORSEMENT, n. Uragaki, urahan.

INDORSER, n. Uragaki wo suru hito, ukeai-nin, han-nin.

INDUCTIBLE, a. Utagai-naki, utagawa-shikaranu, tashika na.

INDUCE, t. v. Susumeru, kudoku, okoru, hassuru, sosonokasu.

INDUCEMENT, n. Shui, tane, moto.

INDUCE, t. v. Araseru, motaseru, sonawaru.

INDULGE, t. v. Idaku, ō-me ni miru. — a child, amayakasu.

INDUCER, t. v. Kataku suru, katameru.

INDUCTION, n. Katamari, shikori.

INDUSTRIous, a. Honeoru, shussei naru, mimichī.


INEFFABLE, a. Ti-tsukusarenu, ye mo iwadzu.

INEFFECTUAL, a. Muda-na, munashiki, kikanu, yaku ni tatanu.

INEFFICACIOUS, a. Kikanu, kōnō-nashi, kikime ga nai.

INELEGANT, a. Bu-iki na, utsukushiku nai.

INEQUAL, a. Toru ni taranu.

INEQUALITY, n. Sorowanu koto.

INERT, a. Nibui, don na, todokoru, uso-kadzu.

INESTIMABLE, a. Hakari-kirenru.

INEVITABLE, a. Manukarēru, nogarenru.

INEVITABLY, adv. Tashika ni, yamu koto yedzu ni.

INECUSABLE, a. Yurusarenru.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, n. Tsukusarenru, mujin.


INEXPERIENCED, a. Fusō-ō na, futsugō na, awanu.

INEXPERIENCED, a. Miren na, mi-juku na, heta, nama.

INEXPERT, a. Heta, tsutanai, buchōhō.

INEXPLICABLE, a. Toku koto wa dekinu, toki-akasarenru, toku ni tokurenru.

INEXRESSIBLE, a. Yenu, iu ni awarenru, ye mo iwadzu.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, a. Kesanrenru, kessu ni kasanrenru.

INEXTRICABLE, a. Hodokarenru.

INFALLIBLE, a. Machigai naki, machigawaru.

INFAMOUS, a. Futoi, nikui, furachī na.

INFAMY, n. Naore, kajin, haji.
**Innate, a.** Umare-tsuki, seishitsu na.

**Inner, a.** Oku no.

**Innermost, a.** Ichiban oku no.

**Inn-keeper, n.** Yadoya no teishu.

**Innocent, a.** Mu-shitsu, mu-zaï, higō.

**Innocuous, a.** Doku no nai, gai no nai.

**Innumerable, a.** Kadzuyarere ni, muri-yō na, hakarare ni.

**Inoculate, t. v.** Tsugu, uyeru.

**Inodorous, a.** Gai n ni naranu, ki n i sa- karawanu.

**Inoffensive, a.** Yakō-gi, uyeru, uyeru.

**Inofficial, n.** Yaku-gi, uyeru.

**Inoperative, a.** Yakō-ni-tatanu.

**Inopportune, a.** Fu-benri na, fu-tsugō na.

**Inordinate, a.** Do ni sugiru, hō-gi, uyeru, uyeru.

**Inordinately, adv.** Hanahadashiku, midari naru.

**Inquest, n.** Keshi, kembun, gimi, gimi.

**Inquire, i. v.** Tadzuneru, tō, kiku, sensaku suru, gimi suru, anaguru, motoru.

**Inquiry, n.** Tadzune, toi, tansaku.

**Inquisition, n.** Gimmi, sensaku, sensaku, sensaku.

**Inquisitive, a.** Monodzuki, kikitagaru.

**Inroad, n.** Uchi-iru koto, sakai wo oka- su koto.

**Insalubrious, Yoki ga warui, jikō ga wa- rui.

**Insane, a.** Kichigai, hakkiyō, kiyoran.

**Insanity, n.** Kiyōki, ranshin.

**Insatiable, a.** Akanu, akitaranu.

**Inscribe, t. v.** Kaku, horu.

**Inscription, n.** Uwagaki, hime, bohi.

**Inscutiable, a.** Hakarareni, tadanete mo satorareni.

**Insect, n.** Mushi. Singing of —, sudaku.

**Insecure, a.** Abunai, ayau, katakanaruu.

**Insensible, a.** Oboye ga nai, shōne ga nai, shibireru, chikaku nashi, don naru.

**Insensibly, adv.** Itsu-to-naku, dan-

**Inseparable, a.** Wakerareni.

**Insert, t. v.** Ireru, hameru, kuwayeru, hasamu.

**Inside, prep.** Naka ni, uchi ni. (a.) Ura, naka, uchi no.

**Inside, n.** Ura, naka, uchi. — out, ura-gayesu.

**Insight, n.** Mi-komi.

**Insignia, n.** Shirushi, mon, mondokoro.

**Significant, a.** Wadzuka na, iyashiki, toru no toranu.

**Incere, a.** Fu-jitsu na, shinjitsu na-

**Insinuate, t. v.** Hairi-komu, shi-komu, atetsukete iu, kigen wo toru.

**Inspid, a.** Aji no nai, tampaku na, awa-

**Insist, t. v.** Osu, ji-haru, shiite iu.

**Insnare, t. v.** Sukasu, tsuri-komu, taburakasu.

**Insolent, a.** Ōsū na, ōhei na, burui naru.

**Insoluble, a.** Tokenu.

**Insolvent, a.** Shin-shō ga tsuberuru, kanji ga tatanu, daraku suru, bunsan naru.

**Inspect, t. v.** Aratameru, gimi suru, kembun suru, shiraberu.

**Inspection, n.** Kembun, kemmi, gimi, shirabe.

**Inspector, n.** Mekiki, kenshi.

**Inspiration, n.** Hiki-ikki, takusen.

**Inspire, t. v.** Sui-komu, iki wo hiku, hiki-komu.

**Inspirit, t. v.** Hagemasu, chikara wo tsukeru, ki wo hiki-tateru, kisaki wo hiki tatsu suru.

**Inspi, t. v.** Koku suru.

**Instability, n.** Sadaramanu koto, utsu-
rigi.

**Instal, t. v.** Yaku ni tateru.


**Instance, t. v.** Rei ni hiku.

**Instance, n.** Rei, tameshi, tehon. For —, tatoyeba.

**Instant, a.** Kiu na, niwaka na, sashi-

**Instant, n.** Toki, koro, jibun, soku-ji, shuyu, orikara.

**Instantaneous, a.** Tachimachi no, so-
kuji no, niwaka na.

**Instantly, adv.** Sokujin ni, tachidokoro ni.

**Instead, adv.** Kawari-ni. To give —, kayeru.

**Instep, n.** Ashi no kō.

**Instigate, t. v.** Odateru, keshi-kakeru, kuwadateru, sendō suru.

**Instigator, n.** Odateru hito, hottomi, nokki nini.

**Instil, t. v.** Shimi-komaseru.

**Instinct, n.** Umare-tsuki no kokoro, ten-
en naru kokoro.

**Instinctively, adv.** Umare-tsuki no tsuite, on-
dzukara.

**Institute, t. v.** Tateru, hajimeru, shi-
tateru, oku, sadameru.

**Institute, n.** Okite, sadame, hōritsu.

**Instruct, t. v.** Osu, tsugururi, kiyō-
kun suru, it-sukeru, nomi-komaseru.

**Instruction, n.** Oshiyeru, tsugururi, kiyō-
kun suru, it-sukeru, nomi-komaseru.

**Instruct, t. v.** Osu, tsugururi, kiyō-
kun suru, it-sukeru, nomi-komaseru.

**Instructor, n.** Shishō, shihisan.

**Instrument, n.** Dōgu, kikai, utsuwa.

**Investigate, t. v.** Shitagawanu, somu-
kul.

**Insufferable, a.** Tayerareni, koraye-
rareni, gaman-dekinu, shimbō dekinu.
INSUFFICIENT, a. Taranu, fusoku naru.
INSULATE, t. v. Hanashite-oku.
INSULT, n. Burei, shitsurei.
INSULT, t. v. Burei wo suru, shitsurei wo suru.
INSUPERABLE, a. Nozokarenu, oyobarenu, koyerarenu.
INSUPPORTABLE, a. Tayerarenu, gaman dekinu, korayerarenu.
INSURANCE, n. Ukeai.
INSURE, t. v. Ukeau.
INSURER, n. Ukeai-nin.
INSURGENT, n. Muhon nin.
INSURMOUNTABLE, a. Oyobarenu, koyerarenu.
INSURRECTION, n. Muhon,ikki, gekiran.
INTEGRITY, n. Mattaki koto, tadashiki koto, seichoku.
INTEGUMENT, n. Kawa, hifu.
INTELLECT, n. Chiye, sai, sai-chi.
INTELLIGENCE, n. Sai-chi, chiye, satori, tsushin.
INTELLIGENT, a. Rikō-nashi, kashikoki, tsushin naru.
INTELLIGIBLE, a. Wakari-yasui.
INTEMPERANCE, n. Do ni sugiru koto, sake ga sugiru koto, gōshū.
INTEND, t. v. Kokoroyeuru, kokorozasu.
INTENSE, a. Hageshii, tsuyoi, kibishii, kitsui.
INTENSELY, adv. Tsuyoku, hidoku, kibishiku.
INTENSITY, n. Tsuyosa, hidousa.
INTENT, a. Nen irete suru, hagende oru, kokorozashii fukai.
INTENT, n. Tsumori, kokorozashii, me-ate.
INTENTION, n. Tsumori, riyōken, kokorozashi, me-ate. Contrary to one's —, kokoro naradzu.
INTENTIONAL, a. Takumitaru, kokoro-gaketaru.
INTENTIONALLY, adv. Waza to, koto sara ni.
INTENTLY, adv. Hitasura ni, hita-mono, nen-irete.
INTER, t. v. Hōmuru, udzumeru.
INTERCALARY-MONTH, n. Urūdzuki, jungetsu.
INTERCEDER, t. v. Tori-nasu, tori-tsukurō.
INTERCESSION, n. Tori-nashi, maka-dachi.
INTERCESSOR, n. Chiuhin, nakōdo.
INTERCHANGE, t. v. Tori-kayeru, kayeru, kōyeki suru, kayowasu.
INTERCOURSE, n. Tsuki-ai, majiwarai, ōrai, yuikiki, kayoi.
INTERESTED IN, t. v. Omoshirogaru.
INTERESTING, a. Omoshiroi.
INTERFERENCE, n. Yamau koto, sashitsukaye.
INTERFERE, t. v. Kamau, kakawaru.
INTERIOR, n. Naka, uchi, ura.
INTERIOR, a. Naka no, uchi no.
INTERJECTION, n. Tansoku-shi.
INTERLACE, t. v. Kumu, karaguru.
INTERLEAVE, t. v. Shira-kamī wo hasamu, hasami-ireru.
INTERLINE, t. v. Hasamu, hasami-ireru.
INTERMARRY, t. v. Jūyen suru.
INTERMEDIATE, t. v. Kamau, zanniu suru.
INTERMINABLE, a. Kagari-naki, tayezaru.
INTERMINGLE, t. v. Mazeru, kondzuru.
INTERMISSION, n. Aida, hima, ma.
INTERMIT, t. v. Aida wo oku, yasumu.
INTERMITTENT-FEVER, n. Okcri.
INTERNAL, n. Naka no, uchi no, ura no, nai. — injury, nai son. — medicine, nai-yaku.
INTERPOLATE, t. v. Kaki-ireru.
INTERPOSE, t. v. Hasamu, osayeru, naka ni tatsu, tori-atsukau, hedateru.
INTERPRET, t. v. Hon'yaku suru, naosu, handan suru, ii-hodoku.
INTERPRETER, n. Tsūji.
INTERROGATE, t. v. Tō, tadzuneru, kiku.
INTERROGATION, n. To, tadzune.
INTERRUPT, t. v. Jama wo suru, sama-tageru, sashi-tomeru, sashi-deguchi wo suru, togireru, todaye, chiu-zeitsu, deshabaru.
INTERRUPTION, n. Jama, sashi-tsukaye, sama-tage, sashi-deguchi.
INTERSECT, t. v. Yokogiru.
INTERSECT, t. v. Yokogiru.
INTERVERSE, t. v. Mazeru.
INTERSTICE, n. Sukima, hima, aida, ma.
INTERWINE, t. v. Motshure-ai, ai-matō, karamai-ai.
INTERVAL, n. Aida, hima, ma.
INTERVENE, t. v. Hedateru, naka ni tatsu, tori-atsukau.
INTERVENTION, n. Tori-atsukai, aka-dachi.
INTERVIEW, t. v. Taimen suru, osetsu suru.
INTERWEAVE, t. v. Ori-mazeru, ori-awa-meru.
J

JACK, — with a lantern, kitsune-bi, in-kuwa.

JACK, n. Roba.

JACKET, n. Hanten.

JACK-PLANE, n. Arashiko.

JACKSTONES, n. Otedama.

JADE, a. Tsukareru, katabireru.

JAIL, n. Roya.

JAPAN, n. Nippon, yamato, wa, hino-moto, akitsushima.

JAPANESE, a. Nippon no, wa, — language, wa-go.

JAPAN-VARNISH, n. Yurushi.

JAR, t. v. Ugokasu, yurugasu, hibiku.

JAR, n. Tsubo, kame.

JASMINE, n. Kuchinashi.

JAUNDICE, n. Odan.

JAVELIN, n. Te-yari.

JAW, n. Ago.

JAY, n. Kasasagi.

JEALOUS, a. Netamu, sonemus, yakamun, serau.

JEALOUSY, n. Yaki-mochi, shito, netami, rinku, jintusuke, yaku.

JEER, t. v. Naburu, chorō suru, azakeru.

JELLY, n. Ame.

JEOPARDY, n. Ayauki, keenon, kinan.

JEOPARDIZE, t. v. — life, inochigake wo suru.


ISSUE, n. Hite, owari, shaimai, yuku-suye.

ISTHMUS, n. Chi-kiyo.

IT, t. v. Are, sono.

ITALY, n. Itaria.

ITCH, n. Shitsu, hizen.

ITCHING, n. Kayui, kayumi, kaii, modo-kashiī.

ITEM, n. Kajo, kado.

ITINERATE, t. v. Mawaru, henreki suru, hokō suru.

ITSELF, n. Hitori de, shizen-to, jibun ni, midzukara.

IVORY, n. Zōge.

IVY, n. Tsuta.

JEST, t. v. Jōdan wo iu, share wo iu, tawamureru. In —, jōdan da, dōkeru.

JESTER, n. Taikomochi, dokemono.

JETTY, n. Hatoba, sambashi.


JEWELER, n. Kazari-ya.

JIG, n. Odori.

JILT, t. v. Hadan suru, hengai suru.


JOB, n. Shigoto. Work done by the job, ukeoi shigoto; see, chimmochi, chim-biki, chindzuku.

JOB'S TEARS, n. Dzudzudama.

JOBBING-HOUSE, n. Toi-ya.

JOB-WORK, n. Chin-shigoto.

JOCKEY, n. Bakuro.

JOCCO, a. Jōdan, tawamureru.

JOB, t. v. Ugokasu.

JOIN, t. v. Awaseru, tsugu, kuwayeru, soyeru, gassuru. (pass.) An.

JOINER, n. Sashimonoshi.

JOINERY, n. Sashimono.


JOKE, n. Jōdan, share, tawamure.

JOLLY, a. Omoshigotaru, kiyō ni iro.

JOLT, t. v. Ugoku.

JOSTLE, t. v. Osu.

JOY, n. Ten, chobo, mijin.


JOURNEY, n. Tabi, riyo-kō, ji, michi-nori.

JOVIAL, a. Omoshigotaru.

JOY, t. v. Yorokobu.

JOY, n. Yorokobi, yetsu, ureshisa, tanoshimi, kiyō.

JOYFUL, a. Ureshii, yorokobashii, yorokonde oru.

JOYFULLY, adv. Yorokonde.
JOY 100 KIN

JUDGE, t. v. Sai-ban suru, gimmi suru, sabaku, san-kiyo suru, tori-sabaku, mi-wakeru, an-satsu.
JUDGMENT-SEAT, n. Shirasu.
JUDICIAL, a. Kamben aru, saichi aru, kashikoki.
JUG, n. Tokkuri.
JUGGLE, i. v. Tedzuma wo tsukau, shinadama wo tsukau.
JUGGLER, n. Yashi, tedzuma-tsukai, shinadama tsukai, mamezo.
JUICE, n. Shiru.
JULY, n. Shichi-guwatsu.
JUNCTION, n. Awaseru koto, awashime, ochi-ai.

K

KALPA, n. Gō.
KEEN, a. Hageshii, kibishii, tsuyoi, surudoi.
KEEPER, n. Bannin, mori.
KEG, n. Oke, taru, kodaru.
KEPT, p. p. — in by the cold, futyugomori. — in by the rain, furi-kome-ru, ama-gomori.
KEEPSAKE, n. Wasure-gasame, katami.
KERNEL, n. Mi, nin, jitsu.

JUNCTURE, n. Kiuba.
JUNE, n. Roku-gatsu.
JUNGLE, n. Hayashi.
JUNIOR, a. Wakai.
JUNIPER, n. Ibuki.
JUNK, n. Funé.
JUPITER, n. Moku-sei.
JURISDICTION, n. Rīyo, riyōbun, shihai, haika.
JURISPRUDENCE, n. Hōritsu gaku.
JURIST, adv. Hōritsu ka.
JUST, a. Richigī na, shōjiki na, ren-choku na, seichoku na, oyake na, choku na, tadashi.
JUSTICE, n. Gi, ri, giri, dō, dōri.
JUSTIFY, t. v. Tadashii to sadameru, tsumi nashi to ii-watasu.
JUSTLY, adv. Tadashiku.
JUT-OUT, i. v. Sashi-deru, hari-dasu.
JUVENILE, a. Wakai, itokenai.

KETTLE, n. Nabe, tetsubin.
KEY, n. Kagi. — hole, kagi-anu.
KEY-NOTE, n. Hon-chōshi.
KID, n. Hitsuji no ko.
KIDNAP, t. v. Kadawakasu, sarau.
KIDNAPPER, n. Zegen.
KIDNEY, n. Jin-no-zō, murado.
KILL, t. v. Korosu, sesshō suru, chitamatsu.
KILN, n. Kama.
KIN, n. Shinrui, yenja, yoshimi.
KIND, n. Tagui, rui, shurui, kurai, gara, kuchi. — of person, hito-gara, jimpin, jimbutsu. — of day, bigara.
KIND, a. Nasake aru, nengoro na, shinsetsu na.
KINDELE, t. v. Taku, taki-tsukeru, okosu.
KINDLY, adv. Nengoro ni, shinsetsu ni.
KINDNESS, n. Nasake, shinsetsu.
KINDRED, n. Kiyodai, shinruin, shin-seki, shin-zoku.
KING, n. O, koku-ō.
KING-FISHER, n. Kawasemi.
KISS, t. v. Kuchisu, kataru, kotsu.
KITCHEN, n. Daidokoro, katte, kuriya.
KITE, n. Tako, ikanobori, shiyan.
KNACK, n. Kotsu.
KNEAD, t. v. Kusshiru, seppun suru.
KNIFE, n. Pocket, ko-katana. Table, — hōchō, Kitchen, — deba.
KNIT, t. v. Amu. — the brows, mayu wo shisomeru.
KNOB, n. Hikite.
KNOLL, n. Tsuka.
KNOT, n. Fushi, kobushi, musubime, fushime. Full of — fushikuredatsu.
KNOW, t. v. Shiru, wakaru, kokoro-ye, vonjiru, satoru. I don't know whether it is so or not, só de aru ka mo shirenu.
KNOWLEDGE, n. Kokoroye, jutsu.
KNUCKLE, n. Yubi no fushi, genkotsu.
KUM-KWAT, n. n. Kinman.

LAME, a. Chimba, bikko, ashinaye.
LAMENT, t. v. Kanashimu, nageku, naku.
LAMENTABLE, a. Nagakewakashii, itōshii, oshii.
LAMENTATION, n. Kanashimi, nageki, naki, hitan.
LAMP, n. Andon, tōdai, shoku.
LAMPOON, n. Rakushu.
LAMPSHADE, n. Bombori, hoya.
LAMP-WICK, n. Tō-shin.
LAMPREY, n. Dojō.
LANE, n. Yari.
LANCE, t. v. Yari de tsuku.
LANCET, n. Habari, hirabari.
LAND, n. Chi, tsuchi, jimen, denji, kochi, oki, riku.
LAND, i. v. Öka ni agaru.
LANDING-PLACE, n. Hatoba, ageba.
LANDLADY, n. Hatagoya no niyōbo.
LANDLORD, n. Hatagoya no teishu, aruji.
LANDMARK, n. Bōgui.
LANDSCAPE, n. Keshiki, fūkei, mi-harashi, chōbō.
LANE, n. Hosei-michi.
LANGUAGE, n. Kotoba, monoi, go.
LANGUID, a. Darui, yowai, namakeru, darakeru.
LANGUISH, i. v. Otoroyeru, suibi suru, fu-keiki ni naru, shioreru.
LANGUOR, n. Darui, namakeru koto.
LANTERN, n. Chōchin.
LAP, n. Hiza.
LAP, t. v. Nameru, oru, awaseru.
LAP-DOG, n. Chin.
LAPIDARY, n. Giyokkō.
LAPSE, n. — of time, heru, tatsu, okuru.
LAPSE, t. v. Ayamachi, hadzureru.
LAPSUS LINGUE, n. Kuchi ga suberu.
LABOR, n. Fune no hidari.
LARCENY, n. Nusumu koto.
LARCH, n. Tsuga.
LARD, n. Buta no abura.
LARDER, n. Nando, mono-oki.
LARES, n. Jibutsu.
LARGE, a. Okii, futoi, hiroi, dai. — and small, dai-shō.
LARGENESS, n. Ōkisa.
LARK, n. Hibari.
LARYNX, n. Kōtō.
LASCIVIOUS, a. Sukebei na, irogonomi na, uwaki na, kōshoku na.
LASH, n. Himo.
LASH, t. v. Moya, shibari-tsukeru, maki-tsukeru, muchi-utsu.
LAST, n. Musume, shinzō.
LASTITUDE, n. Darusa.
LAST, n. Kutsu no kata.
LAST, t. v. Motsu, tamotsu, oyobu.
LATCH, n. Kake-gane.
LATCHET, n. Hano-o, o.
LATELY, adv. Kono aida, chikagoro, kinrai, kono goro, kono hodo.
LATENT, a. Hisoka na, kakusu, nai-nai, nai-shō no, hi-suru.
LATERAL, a. Waki no, yoko no.
LATEST, a. Ichiban ato no, ichiban osoi. — generations, matsu-dai.
LATH, n. Komaye. To —, komaye wo kaku.
LATIVE, n. Rokuro.
LATITUDE, n. Yoko-do, haba, hirosa.
LATTER, a. Nochi no, ato no.
LATTERLY, adv. Kono aida, kono goro, kiu-rai, chikagoro.
LATEST DESCENDANT, n. Basson.
LAUD, t. v. Homeru.
LAUDABLE, a. Homu-beki, kanshin na, shō su beki.
LAUGH, t. v. Warau, yemu. — at, azakeru.
LAUGHABLE, a. Okashii, monowarai.
LAUGHTER, n. Warai, yemi.
LAUGHING-STOCK, n. Warai-gusa, warareru.
LAUNCH, t. v. Yaru, deru, orosu.
LAUNCH, n. Funa-oroshi.
LAVA, n. Kuwa-zan no yake-ishi.
LAVISH, a. Ozappai, oshige mo naki, oshimadzu.
LAW, n. Okite, gohatto, hō, ritsu, seito, nori, hōritsu, gyō. — of nature, ten-dō, dōri, ri.
LAWFUL, a. Okite-dōri no, ge-jōhō-dōri no, gomen-no.
LAWLESS, a. Furachi na, fuhō na.
LAWSUIT, n. Kuji, de-iri.
LAWYER, n. Kuji-shi, de-iri-shi, nōritsu ka.
LAX, a. Yurui, darui.
LAXITY, n. Yurusa.
LAYER, n. Ye, kasane.
LAYMAN, n. Zoku, zokutai.
LAZY, a. Bushō na, mono-gusai.
LEAD, n. Namari.
LEADER, n. Annaija, kashira, chōbon-nin.
LEAD-PENCIL, n. Seki-hitsu.
LEAF-STALK, n. Kuki.
LEAFY, a. Shigeru.
LEAGUE, t. v. Yokusoku suru, totō wo musubu.
LEAGUE, n. Yokusoku, keiyaku, totō.
lie — aonade hi wo kurasu. Eternal — kagiri nki jumiyō.
Lifeless, a. Inochi no nai, darui, dara-keru.
Life-like, n. Iki-utsushi.
Life-time, n. Isshōgai, isshō, shō-gai, zaizei no toki, zonjō no uchi.
Lift, t. v. Ageru, mochi-ageru.
Lift, n. Ageru koto. To give a —, te- tsudau.
Light, n. Shibari-ito.
Light, t. v. Akari wo tsukeru, tobosu, terasu. — a fire, hi wo tsukeru.
Light, i. v. Tomaru. — down, orusu.
Lighten, t. v. Karumeru, karuku suru. (i. v.) Hikaru, hareru.
Lighter, n. Midzu-age bune, temma.
Light-fingered, a. Teguse no warui.
Light-footed, a. Ashi-baya, haya-ashi no.
Light-headed, a. Memai, kurumeku.
Light-hearted, a. Ki no karui, kiraku- na.
Lighthouse, n. Taka-dōrō.
Lightly, adv. Karuku.
Lightness, n. Karusa.
Lightning-bug, n. Hotaru.
Lightning-rod, n. Rai-yoke.
Like, a. Onaji, nitarui, niru, hitoshii, go- toki, ayakaru. — minded, dōshin, do, isshin.
Likker, t. v. Konomu, suki, tashimu; also the suffix, tai, after the roots of verbs, as, kaki-tai, would like to write; kai-tai, would like to buy; yuki-tai, would like to go.
Likelihood, formed by the suffix só.
Likely, adv. Tabun, ōkata, see só.
Likely, a. Makotorashii.
Likien, t. v. Nazorayeru, tayo-eru, ayakaru.
Likeness, n. Kachi, sugata, nigao, yezō.
Likewise, conj. Mata, mo, yappari.
Likin, a. Ki ni iru, kokoro ni kanau.
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LIL

LILY, n. Yuri.
LIMB, n. Yeda.
LIME, n. Ishibai.
LIME-KILN, n. Ishibai-gama.
LIME-WATER, n. Sekkuwaisui.
LIMIT, n. Sakai, kagiri, kiri, kiwa, kuku-ri.
LIMIT, t. v. Kaiuru, kiwamaru.
LIMITATION, n. Kaiuru, kiwamari.
LIMP, t. v. Bikko wo hiku.
LIMPED, a. Kiyoki, kiyoraka, sumu.
LINCH-PIN, n. Sen.
LINE, n. Itou, nawa, suji, chisuji, ke. *A line from top to bottom, kudari. To strike a line, sumi wo utsu.*
LINE, t. v. Urw wo tsurusu, ke wo hiku.
LINEAGE, n. Chi-suji, suji, kettō, shisou, sujime, sujou, kechi-miyaku, nagare.
LINEAL, a. — descent by the eldest son, chaku-riu.
LINEN, n. Nuno.
LINGER, t. v. Matsu, himadoru, temadoru, tamerau, gudzu-gudzu suru, yutoru.
LINING, n. Urara.
LINK, n. Kuwan, wa.
LINK, t. v. Tsunagu, hameru, kumu, kakeru.
LINT, n. Hotsuki, sanshi.
LINTEL, n. Kamachi, kabuki.
LION, n. Shishi.
LIP, n. Kuchibiru, kuchi-saki.
Liquefy, t. v. Tokeru, fukuwa suru, boyakuru.
LAW, n. Midzu-mono, riudobutsu.
LAWYER, n. Momban-sho.
LAWYER, n. Shisho, yorosu, temadoru, tojiru, smith, jōmaya-ya.
LOCK, t. v. Jō wo orosu, tojiru, shimeru. — one's self in, tojikomoru.
LOCKET, n. Kohane.
LOCK-JAW, n. Hashōfu.
LOCATIVE, n. Jokisha.
LOCOMOTIVE, n. Jōkisha.
LOCALITY, n. Tokoro, sho, atari, hen, tochi.
LOCATE, t. v. Tateru, oku.
LOCATION, n. Tateru-tokoro, basho, jisho.
LOCK, t. v. Jō wo orosu, tojiru, shimeru. — one's self in, tojikomoru.
LOCKET, n. Kohane.
LOCK-JAW, n. Hashōfu.
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LONG, i. v. Shitau, koishiku omō, koishitau, koishigaru.
LONGEVITY, a. Naga-iki, chōmei, chōju.
LONGITUDE, n. Tatedo.
LONG-SUFFERING, a. Ki no nagai, kannin-tsuyoi.
LONG-TONGUED, a. Shita no nagai, oshaberi.
Look, i. v. Miru, goran, nagameru. Formed also by the particle, so, and ranshii, which see. — up, mi-ageru, aogu, aomuite miru, furisakemiru. Tired of looking, mi-aku. — out for, mi-awaseru, mi-tateru. — down, mikudasu, mi-orosu, nozomu. — about, mi-mawasu. — after, mi-okuru, māmoru. — for, matsu, sagasu, ukagau. — into, gimmi suru, sensaku suru. — across, mi-watasu, mi-kosu, mi-kayeru. — back, kayeri-miru. — through a crack, kaimami wo suru. — through, mi-tōcu, mi-sukasu. — away, yoso ni miru, yosomi. — toward, mukau, ukeru.
Looker-on, n. Soba kara miru hito, kembutsu-nin.
LOOKING-GLASS, n. Kagami.
LOOK-OUT, n. Monomi, mihari, tomi.
Loop, a. Wasa, wana, chi.
LOOP-HOLE, n. Hazama, yazama.
Loose, i. v. Toku, yurumu, kutsurogu, darumu, tarumu, yurugu, hanareru, hiraku, akeru, yurusu, hadzureru, hanasu.
Loose, a. Yurui, hadzureta.
Loosen, i. v. Tokeru, yurumeru, kutsurogeru, yuru-ku suru, tarumeru, hanasu.
Looseness, n. Yurusu.
Loot, n. Bundori.
Loot, i. v. Bundori wo toru.
Lop, i. v. Kiru. — off, kiri-otosu.
Lop-sided, a. Kashigu, katamuku, katadzuri.
LOQUACIOUS, a. Taben na, shaberu, chōchōshii, kuchi-mama na.
LOQUAT, n. Biwa, rokitsu.
Lord, n. Shu, shu-jin, nushi, aruji, kimi, tono, danna.
Lore, n. Gakumon, jutsu, oshiye.
Loss, i. v. Ushinau, useru, nakunaru, otsu, funjitsu, son suru, makeru, nuke-ru. — the way, mayou,
LOSER, n. Make-kata.
Loss, n. Son, sommō, son-shitsu. — in weight, kan, heri, meri. — and gain, son-toku, son-yeki.
Lost, a. Nakunatta, ushinatta, useta. — child, maigo.
LOTTERY, n. Mujin, fukubiki.
LOUNGE, i. v. Bura-bura shite iru.
LOUSE, n. Shirami.
LOUSY, a. Shirami-takari.
LOVE-LETTER, n. Chiwa-bumi, koi-bumi.
LOVELY, a. Kawai, kawairashii.
LOVER, n. Koi-bito, koi-otoko, okkochi.
LOVE-SICK, a. Koi-wadzuran, koi-shitau.
LOVE-SONG, n. Koi no uta, koi-ka.
Low, adv. Hikuku, iyashiku, yasuku.
LOW-BRED, a. Iyashii, gehin na.
Lower, i. v. Sageru, orosu. — the price, makeru.
LOWER, a. Shita no. — seat, ge-za.
LOWERNOST, adv. Ichi-ban shita no.
LOWLY, a. Herikudaru, kenson na, hi-kayeme na, hige suru, kentai.
LOW-PRICED, a. Ge-jiki, yasui.
LOW-WATER, n. Hiki-shio.
LOYAL, a. Chiu na, chiugi na, gi.
LOYALTY, n. Chiugi, chiu-setsu, chiu-shin.
LUBRICATE, i. v. Abura wo nuru.
LUC

Lucid, a. Akiraka naru, teru, meihaku.

Luck, n. Un, shiawase, ketai, unki, ten-un.

Luckless, a. Fu-shiawase na, sükutsu no, kiyō naru, fukō no.

Lucky, a. Un no yoi, saiwai, shiawase no yoi, kichi na. — day, kichi-nich, kitan. — or unlucky, kikkiyō. — dream, duzi-mu. — omen, duzi-gen, duzi-sō, kitchō.

Lucrative, a. Mōke no o,.

Lucre, n. Mōke, ri, yeki, takara.

Ludicrous, n. Madder, madder.

Macaroni, n. Udon.

Mack, n. Shakō, jittei, bō, sao.

Macrata, t. v. Hitasu, tsukeru.


Machine, n. Shikake, karikuri, kikai, dōgu.

Machinery, n. Kikai, dōgu.

Mackerel, n. Saba.

Macule, n. Aza.

Madd, a. Kuru, kichigai na, ranshin na, ikar. — dog, yamai-inu.


Madder, n. Akane.


Madhouse, n. Kichigai wo riyōji suru iye.


Madness, n. Ranshin, kichigai.


Maggot, n. Uji, onaga-mushi.

Lunacy, n. Kichigai, ranshin, mono-gurui.

Lunate, n. Kichigai hito, kiyō-jin.

Lunch, n. Chanoko. — box, bentō.

Lung, n. Hai no zō.


Lure, t. v. Sonosokasus, obiku.

Lure, t. v. Machi-buse wo suru.

Luscious, a. Oishii, amai.

Lust, n. Yoku, bonnō. — of gain, ri-yoku.

Lust after, t. v. Musaboru, tonyoku, yokubaru.

Lustre, n. Hikari, kagayaki, tsuya.

Lustrum, a. Kaiki.

Lusty, a. Jōbu na, sukoyaka na.

Lute, n. Biwa.

Luxate, n. Hone-chigai.

Luxuriant, a. Shigeru, habikuru, hammer.

Luxurious, a. Ogoru.

Luxury, n. Ogori, yeiguwa, shahi.

Lyre, n. Aku.


Lyre, n. Koto, kin.

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Maggot, n. Uji, onaga-mushi.

Magic, n. Mahō, idzuna, hōjutsu, genjutsu.


Magic-lantern, n. Utsushiyi.

Magistrate, n. Yakunin, kuwan-nin.

Magnanimous, a. Tai-riyō na, ōmaha na, tai-yū na.

Magnet, n. Jishaku.

Magnificent, a. Rippa na, kekkō na, yuyushii.

Magnify, t. v. Ōkiku suru, homuru, ōiku iu, taissa no iu, agameru.


Magnitude, n. Ōkisa.

Magnolia, n. Nemunoki, mokuren.

Magpie, n. Kasasagi, tōkarasu.


Maid-servant, n. Gejo, hashitame.

Mail, n. Coat of —, yorojī.

Mail, n. Hikiyaku. — ship, hikiyakusen.

Main, t. v. Sokonau.
MAINED, a. Katawa, fugu.
MAIN, a. Hon, shu. — object, hon-i, shu-i. — building of a temple, hon-dō. In the —, taitei, tairiyaku, taigai.
MAINLY, adv. Moppara, omo-ni.
MAIN-MAST, n. Naka-bashira, hom-bashira, o-bashira.
MAIN-SAIL, n. Obashira no shita no ho.
MAIN-SPRING, n. Zemmai.
MAINTAIN, t. v. Yashinău, hagokumu, mamoru, motsu. — life, inochi wo tsunagu.
MAIN-TOP, n. Obashira no saki.
MAIN-YARD, n. Obashira no shita no hogeta.
MAIZE, n. Tomorokoshi, namba.
MAJESTIC, a. Kedakai, ririshiki, ogosoka naru, rinrin to shite iro.
MAJORITY, n. Taahan, ōkata, taihan, ta-bun.
MAJOR-PART, n. Tabun, taihan.
MAKE, Tsukuru, koshirayeru, dekiri, mōkeru, tateru, suru. Formed also by the caus. form of the verb: as, motaseru, to make another carry; yukaseru, to make another go. — amends, tsugunau, madō. — account of, taisetsu ni omō. — free with, buyenriyo shite, habakari naku. — good, tsugunau, madō, oginai, togeru, sumu. — light of, naigashiro ni suru, karondzuru. — much of, daiji ni suru, taisetsu ni suru, tatobu. — over, watasu, yudzuru. — out, wakaru, kokoroyueru. — up, koshirayeru, naka wo naosu. — up a deficiency, tasu. — up a loss, tsugunau. — up one’s mind, kokoro wo sadameru, ketsujō suru. — up a sum of money, chōdatsu, sandan, saikaku. — water, shōben suru; (of a ship), moru. — for, makutte hashiru. — paper, kami wo suku. — rope, nawa wo nau. — a net, ami wo suku. — a mat, tatami wo sa-su. — mention, tsugeru, noberu. — believe, shirabakureru, soratsukau, furi wo suru. — love to, kigen wo toru. hetsurau. — as if he did not know, shiranu furi wo suru. I — bold to ask, habakari nagara otadzune mōsu. To — for land, oka ni makatte yuku. — up to, chikayoru. — up for, tasu. — up with, naka-nairo wo suru.
MAKER, n. Tsukuru hito, saiku-nin. Generally formed by affixing ya or shi to the end of the thing made; as fude-shi, a pen-maker.
MAKING, n. Tsukuri, shi-hō, shi-kata. One’s own —, te-saku, tezaiku.
MALADMINISTRATION, n. Fu-seiji.
MALADY, n. Yamai, biyōki, itatsuki, wa-dzurai.
MALARIA, n. Jaki, akki, shōredioku.
MALCONTENT, n. Sakarau mono.
MALEDICTION, n. Akkō, soshiri, noroi.
MALEVOLENCE, n. Urami, ikon, ishu.
MALFORMATION, n. Deki-sokonai.
MALICE, n. Urami nikumi, ikon, ishu.
MALIGNOUS, a. Nikurashii, akushin naru.
MALIGNOUSLY, adv. Akushin nite, nikurashiku.
MALIGN, t. v. Zangen suru, soshiru, wa-ruku iu.
MALIGN, a. Aku, ashii, giyaku na.
MALIGNITY, n. Urami, ikon.
MALL, n. Odzuchi, kakeya.
MALLEABLE, a. Kitairareru.
MALLET, n. Tsuchi, kakeya.
MALT, n. Moyashi, kōji.
MALTREAT, t. v. Mugoku suru, shimuke wo waruku suru, migoi-me ni awaseru.
MAMMA, n. Okka-san, haha.
MAN, n. Hito, nin, ningen, otoko. Like a —, otoko-reshi, hitorashii. — of war, gunkan.
MANACLE, n. Tegane, tejō, tegase.
MANAGE, t. v. Atsukau, tori-atsukau, sho-suru, shihai suru, osameru, shochi suru, tori-hakarau. To much for one to —, te-amasu.
MANAGEABLE, a. Tori-atsukawareru, ya-sashii, otonashii.
MANAGEMENT, n. Tori-atsukai, shochi, tori-hakurai, shinise.
MANAGER, n. Zamoto, tōriyō, motojime, kimo-iri.
MANDARIN, n. Yaku-nin.
MANDARIN-DAK, n. Oshidori.
MANDATE, n. Mikoto-nori, mei, mōshi-tsuke, ōse, geji, ii-tsuke.
MANE, n. Tategami.
MANES, n. Tamashii, kompaku, reikon.
MANFULLY, adv. Kitsuku, tsuyoku.
MANGLE, t. v. Zara-zara ni kiru.
MANHOOD, n. Hito to naru koto, otoko-dachi taro koto.
MANIA, n. Ran-shin, kiyōki.
MANIC, n. Kichigai hito, ranshin mono.
MANIFEST, a. Akiraka-na, ichijirushi, meihaku, fummiyō.
MANIFEST, n. Tsumi-ni mokuroku.
MANIFEST, t. v. Arawasu, shimesu.
MANIFESTO, n. Ofure.
MAN

MANIFOLD, a. Ōku, obitadashiku, iro-irō, machi-machi.
MANKIND, n. Ningen, hito, nin.
MANLIKE, a. Hito-rashii.
MANNELNESS, n. Otokogi, otokoburi.
MANLY, a. Kitsu, otokogi na, otokoburi ga yoi.
MANN, n. Kanro.
MANNER, n. Mama, sama, yō, tōri, kurai, ruj, nari, nari-furi, tei.
MANNERS, n. Furuma, gyojō, okonai, nari-furi, narawashi, fūzoku, soburi, fūtei.
MANŒUVRE, n. Keiko, tedate.
MAN-O-F-WAR, n. Gunkan, ikusa-bune.
MANSON, n. Yakata, yashiki.
MANSLAUGHTER, n. Hito-goroshi.
MANTIS, n. Kamakiri, tōro.
MANTLE, n. Uwagi.
MANUAL, n. Techo, tebikai. — labor, tezawa, teshigoto.
MANUFACTURE, n. Sei, seizo. — of medicines, seiyaku suru.
MANUFACTURE, t. v. Tsukuru, koshirayurē, saku, sei suru, seisaku suru.
MANUMIT, n. Koyashi.
MANURE, n. Koyashi.
MANURE, t. v. Koyashi wo kakeru.
MANUSCRIPT, n. Bunshō, shita-gaki, kaki-mono.
MANY, a. Ōi, takusan, tanto, taisō, obitadashii, amata, ika. How —, ikura, ikutsu, nani hodo, dore-dake, nambō. Good —, yohodo.
MAP, n. Kuni-yedzu. To —, yedzu wo hiku.
MAPLE, n. Momiji no ki.
MAR, t. v. Itamu, sokonau, sonda-rurē.
MARASMUS, n. Hikan.
MARBLE, n. Rōseki.
MARBLE, t. v. Sumi-nagashi wo suru.
MARBLE-PAPER, n. Sumi-nagashi.
MARCH, t. v. Chōren suru.
MARCH, n. San-gatsu, michi-nori, tsume.
MARE, n. Memma.
MARGIN, n. Kiwa, fuchi, hashi.
MARINE, a. Umi no, kai.
MARINER, n. Sendō, funako, funabito.
MARITIME, a. Kai-hen no.
MARK, n. Shirushi, ato, mato, meiru- shī. Hit the —, teki-chū.
MARK, t. v. Shirushi wo tsukeru, shiru- su. (notice), mi-meru. — time, hiyoshi wo toru.
MARKETABLE, a. Ure-kuchi ga aru, muki-kuchi ga ii.
MARKET-TOWN, n. Ichī-ba.

MAT

MARRIAGEABLE, a. Yome-irī-maye no.
MARRY, t. v. Metoru, yome wo toru, yome-irī wo suru. — off a daughter, katadzukeru. — again, kaika.
MARS, n. Kuwa-sei.
MASH, n. Numa.
MARSHAL, t. v. Sonayeru.
MART, n. Ichī-ba.
MARTEN, n. Ten.
MARTIAL, a. Ikusa no, bu, gun, hiyō.
MARTYR, n. Michi ni jun-suru hito.
MARTYRDOM, n. Jun suru koto.
MARVEL, n. Fushingi, kita-i.
MARVEL, t. v. Ayashiku omō, ayashi- mu, fushingi ni omō, ibukashiku omō, fushin ni omō.
MARVELOUS, a. Ayashii, fushin naru, ibukashii, fushingi naru.
MASCULINE, a. Ōtoko-masari no. — gender, osu, yu.
MASH, t. v. Oshikudaku, oshi-tsubusu, hishigeru, hishigu.
MASON, n. Ishi-ya.
MASS, n. Hōji, tsuzien, kasa, katamari, gunjū, yelikō.
MASSACRE, n. Hito-goroshi. (v.) Ho- furu, korosu.
MASSIVE, a. Omoi.
MASTER, n. Danna, shujin, aruji, kashi- ra, kimi.
MASTER, t. v. Katsu, sugiru.
MASTERLY, adv. Jōdu.
MASTERPIECE, n. Meisaku.
MASTERY, n. Ri, kachi, shō-rī, shihai.
MASTICATE, t. v. Kami-konasu.
MASTURBATION, n. Sendzuri.
MAT, n. Tatami, goza, mushiro, komo.
MAT, t. v. Tatami wo shiku, komo wo tsutsumu. Matted together, mutsure- ru.
MATCH, n. Tsukegi, hinawa, aite, shō- bugoto, haigū.
MATCH, t. v. Au, awaseru, sorō, nara- beru, hiki-ateru, hisuru, hitteki suru, rui suru, haigū suru.
MATCHLESS, a. Busō, narabi-nashi.
MATCHLOCK, n. Teppō.
MATCH-MAKER, n. Nakōdō, baishaku, chiu-nin.
MATE, n. Aite. School —, dōgaku, aide- shi.
MATE, t. v. Awaseru, soroyeruseru, haigū suru.
MEET, a. Sōtō naru, tekitō naru, kanau.
MEET, t. v. Au, deau. — together, at-
sumaru, yoru, kewai suru. *Wish to*, —
ai-tai.
MEETING, n. Atsumari, ai-kewai, ochi-ai.
MEETING-HOUSE, a. Kewai-sho, atsu-
mari-dokoro, hai-den.
MELANCHOLY, n. Kiutsu, ki ga fusan-
gu, shiniku, usa, ushiru.
MELLOW, a. Yawaraka na, juku shitaru.
MELODY, n. Ne, oto, ne-iro, uta.
MELON, n. Uri. — patch, kewaden.
MELT, t. v. Toku, or tokeru. — away,
kiyuru.
MEMBER, n. Yeda, hito, mono. *The
five* — go-tai.
MEMBRANE, n. Maku.
MEMENTO, n. Katami, yui-motsu, yu-
dzuri-mono, wasure-gatami.
MEMORABLE, a. Kioku subeki, mei, nada-
kaki.
MEMORANDUM, n. Kaki-tome, kaki-tsuke,
hagaki, oboye-gaki. — book, tome-chō,
te-chō, tebikai.
MEMORIAL, n. Katami, tsutaye, kempa-
ku, kengen.
MEMORIALIZE, i. v. Kempuku wo tateru.
MEMORIZE, t. v. Kioku suru, oboyeru.
—*, wasureppoi.
MEN, n. Hito, niingen, hitobito.
MENACE, t. v. Oodosu, odoshi-tsukeru.
MENCENACE, n. Odoshi-tsukeru koto.
MENAGERIE, n. Kemono no mise-mono.
MEND, t. v. Naosu, tsukurō, aratamuru,
hidatsu, masaru. — *metal wares*, ika-
keru.
MENDACIOUS, a. Itsuwaru, usotsuki na.
MENDICANT, n. Kojiki, mono-morai, taku-
hatsu, hachi-tatari.
MENIAL, n. Ge-nan, ge-jo, shimobe,
iyashiki.
MENORRHEA, n. Chirō.
MENSES, n. Tsuki no mono, sawari, kei-
sui, gekkei, tsukii-yaku, keikō, meguri.
MENTAL, a. Shin, kokoro no. — *facul-
ties*, shintoku. — *arithmetic*, muna-
dzumi, munazānyō.
MENSTRUATE, i. v. Gekkei wo suru.
MENURATION, n. Soku-riyō gaku.
MENTION, t. v. Iu, hanasu, tsugeru, no-
beru.
MERCANTILE, a. Kōyeki no, shō. — com-
pany, shō-sha. — house, shō-
kuwan.
MERCENARY, a. Kane-dzuku naru, riyo-
ku no.
MERCER, n. Gosukuya.
MERCHANTISE, n. ō, nimotsu, shina,
shiro-mono, shoshiki, shōbai, akina-
baibai.
MERCHANT, n. Akindo, akjudo, shō-nin.
MERCHANTABLE, a. Akina ni naru mu-
ki no.
MERCHANT-MAN, n. Akinaibune, ni-
bune, hōsen, hai-sen.
MERCIFUL, a. Jihi no fukai, jihi-bukai,
aware-mi-bukai, nasake no aru, nasake-
bakai.
MERCILESS, a. Jihi-naki, nasake nai,
mugoki.
MERCURY, n. Midzu-gane, sui-gin.
MERCY, n. Jihi, awaremi.
MERELY, adv. Tada, nomi, bakari,
shikanai.
MERE, i. v. Kuwaru, fukumu.
MERIDIAN, n. Nitchiu, mahiru.
MEREI, n. Kö, isao, kudoku.
MERIT, t. v. Beki, hadzu; *as, a faith-
ful servant merits praise*, chiu-naru
kerai wa shō-sukeru mono da. *Merits
severe punishment*, hidoku keibatsu
su-beki mono nari.
MERITORIOUS, a. Shō-sukeru, homera-
reru, kō aru. — deed, kō, tegara.
MERMAID, n. Nin-giyo.
MERRIMENT, n. Kiyō, warai, tawamure,
tanoshimi.
MERRY, adv. Tanoshinde, tawamurete.
MERRY, a. Omoshirogaru, nikoyaka na.
MERRY-ANDREW, n. Dōke-mono.
MESS, n. Me.
MESS, t. v. Taberu, tomomi shoku suru.
MESSAGE, n. Kojō, tayori, otodzure,
shōsoku, bingi, kotodzuke.
MESSANGER, n. Tsukai, shisha.
MESSMATE, n. Dō-shuku, dō-shoku.
METAL, n. Kane.
METALLURGIST, a. Kanefuki.
METALLURGY, n. Kane wo fuki-wakeru
jutsu.
METAMORPHOSE, t. v. Hendzuru, hen-
kuwa suru, henge suru, bakera.
METAPHOR, n. Keiyō, tatoye.
METAPHORICALLY, adv. Keiyō shite.
METAPHYSICS, n. Seiri-gaku.
METASTASIS, a. Tenshi.
METEMPSYCHOSIS, n. Umare-kawari, ru-
ten, rinden, rinye.
METEOR, n. Yobaiboshi, riusei, yusei.
METEOROLOGY, n. Kūki-gaku.
METHOD, n. Dōri, kata, shikata, hō.
— *of writing*, kaki-kata, fude-dzukai.
— *of teaching*, oshiye-kata.
METHODICAL, a. Torishimari no yoi,
jun-jo naru.
METROPOLIS, n. Miyako.
METROPOLITAN, a. Miyako ni oru.
METTLEsome, a. Kitsui, kidzuyoki, aku-
mashii.
MIN

MINUTELY, adv. Kuwashiku, komayakani, isi ni, tsubusa ni, saimitsu ni, koma-gema to, ru-ru.

MIRACLE, n. Fushigi.

MIRACULOUS, a. Fushigi na.

MIRAGE, n. Nago, shinkirō.

MIRE, n. Doro, tsuchi.

MIRROR, n. Kagami.

MIRTH, n. Tawamure, kiyō, warai.

MISANTHROPE, n. Hito wo nikumu hi-to.

MISAPPLY, t. v. Tsukai-ayamaru.


MISBEHAVIOR, n. Busahō, fu-mimochi, giyōgi ga warai.

MISCALCULATE, t. v. Kazoye-chigau, hakari-chigau, tsumori-chigau.

MISCALL, t. v. Yobi-chigayeru, yobi-ayamaru.

MISCARRY, t. v. Hadzureru, ataranu, deki-sokonau, hansan suru, nagarezan suru, riuzan suru.

MISCASTRANGE, n. Han-san, riu-zan.

MISCELLANEOUS, a. — writings, dzui-hitsu, mampitsu, zassho.

MISCELLANY, n. Zakki.

MISCHANCE, n. Fu-un, fu-shiawase.

MISCHIEF, n. Itadzura goto, aku, gai, ada.

MISCHIEVOUS, a. Itadzura na, gai wo nasu.

MISCHIEVOLY, adv. Itadzuru ni, waruku.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, n. Goma-suri.

MISCONCEPTION, n. Omoi-chigau, riyō-ken-chigai, kokoroye-chigai, omoi-ayamari.

MISCONDUCT, n. Fu-giyōgi, fu-giyō-seki, fu-mimochi.

MISCONJUNCTION, n. Suriyō-chigai, riyō-ken-chigai.


MISCOUNT, t. v. Kazoye-sokonai wo suru.

MISCREANT, n. Furachi na yatsu.

MISDATE, t. v. Hi wo kaki-ayamaru, hidori-chigai wo suru.

MISED, n. Aku-ji, fu-giyōgi.

MISDEMEANOR, n. Toga, tsumi, keizai.

MISDIRECT, t. v. Namaye-chigai wo suru, na-ate chigai wo suru.

MISEmploy, t. v. Muda ni tsuiyasu, muda ni mochiiru.

MISER, n. Shiwambō, kechina-hito, rinsoku na hito, yabusaka.

MISERABLE, a. Nanjū na, nangi na, wabishiki, ashiki.

MISERLY, a. Shiwai, rinshoku na, yabusaka, kechi-na, shūren na.

MISERY, n. Nangi, nangū, kurō, sainan, itami, kurushii.

MISFORTUNE, n. Wazawai, sainan, fukō, fu-shiawase.

MISGIVE, t. v. Utagau, ibukashiku omō.

MISGIVE, t. v. Sei-ji ga warui, osame kata ga warui.

MISHER, n. Fukō, yamachii, fu-shiawase.

MISIMPROVE, t. v. Muda ni mochiiru, muda ni tsukau.

MISINFORM, t. v. Oshiyechigai wo suru.

MISINTERPRET, t. v. Toki-ayamaru, hon-yaku chigai, geshi chigai.


MISLAY, t. v. Ooki-chigai, onogi-wasuru.

MISLEAD, t. v. Mayowasu, madowasu, damasu.

MISLETSTE, n. Hoya, yadorigi.

MISMANAGE, t. v. Shi-sokonai, shikujiru, waruku tori-atsukau.

MISPENCE, t. v. Ooki-chigai, oki-wasuru.


MISPRINT, t. v. Sakugo.

MISPRONOUNCE, t. v. Ii-sokonau, ii-chigai, ii-ayamaru.

MISQUOTE, t. v. Hiki-chigau.

MISREPRESENT, t. v. Ii-mageru, itsuwaatte noberu.

MISRULE, n. Midare, ran, aki sei, giyaku sei.

MISS, t. v. Ataranu, hadzureru, machigau, mayō, miye-nakunaru, nuku.

MISS, n. San.

MISSING, a. Naku-natta, ushinatta.

MISSION, n. Tsukai.

MISSIONARY, n. Yesu no michi wo hiro-meru hito, kiyōshi.

MISSPELL, t. v. Kanadzukai chigai.

MISPEND, t. v. Tsuiyasu, muda-dzuka.

MISSTEP, t. v. Fumi-hadzusu.

MIST, n. Kiri-ame, nuka-ame, midzukenu.

MISTAKE, t. v. Ayamaru, machigau, sonjiru, sokonau.

MISTAKE, n. Ayamachi, ochido, sakugo, shi-ochii, sōi.

MISTAKE, t. v. Ii-chigau, tsuge-ayamaru.

MISTRESS, n. San, kami-san, goshinzo, iro-onna.

Morning-glory, n. Asagao. — of the sky, asa-yake.

Morose, a. Iji no warui.


Mortgage, t. v. Hiki-ate ni suru, kaki-ire ni suru.

Mortification, n. Funiku, dasso, haji.

Mortify, i. v. Kusaru, hadzukashimeru.

Mortise, n. Hozo-ana.

Moss, n. Koke.

Most, a. Ichiban, goku, itatte, motto, hanahada. The most part, taigai, okata, daibun, moppara, arakata, tai-tei, tairiyaku, aramashi. At the most, seiasai, seigiri, tsunami.

Mostly, adv. Taigai, tairiyaku, okata, tai-tei, moppara.

Moth, n. Shimi, hiru, tomushi.

Mother, n. Haha, okka-san, ofukuro, bodo.

Mother in law, n. Shûtome.

Mother of pearl, n. — mosaic work, raden.

Motherly, a. Haha no. (adv.) Haha no yô ni.

Motion, n. Undô, ugoki, hataraki, hakobi, ii-kakeru koto.

Motion, i. v. Maneku.

Motive, n. Kokoro, wake, yuye, tsumo-ri, ishu, meate.

Motley, a. Konzatsu shitaru.

Mottled, a. Madara na, buchi na, mugaru.

Mould, n. Kata, ikata, kabi.

Mould, i. v. Katadoru, kabiru.

Moulder, i. v. Kudzureru.

Moulding, n. Oshi-buchi.

Mouldy, a. Kabitsu, kabikusai.

Moul, i. v. Kegawari wo suru, toya. — ing bird, ha-nuke-dori.

Mound, n. Tsuka, adzuchi.

Mount, i. v. Ageru, nobiru, noru, nose-ru. — guard, ban wo suru.

Mount, n. Yama.

Mountain, n. Yama, san.

Mountainous, a. Yama-darake na.

Mountebank, n. Yashi.

Mountings, n. Hiyogu, hiyôso.

Mourn, t. v. Kanashimu, naku, nageku.

Mournful, a. Kanashii, urei, itama-shii, nagekawashii.


Mouse, n. Hatzuka-nedzumi.


Movable, a. Ugokasareru.


Movement, n. Hataraki, undô, guai, ambai, hashiri, hakobi.


Moxa, n. Kiu, yaito.


Muck, n. Koyashi.


Muddle, i. v. Namayoi, yoi-kusaru.

Muddy, a. Nigoru, nukaru, doro-darake na.

Muddy, t. v. Nigosu, yogosu.

Muffle, t. v. Kaburu, tsutsumu.

Muggy, a. Shikki no, mushi-atsei.

Mulberry, n. Kuwa, kodzû.


Mule, n. Roba, usagi-uma.

Mulish, a. Kata-iiji.

Multiparous, a. Iro-iro, machi-machi.

Multiform, a. Machi-machi no katachi.

Multiplicand, n. Jitsu.

MULTIPLIED, a. Kadzu-kadzu no.

MULTIPLIER, n. Meyasu, hō.

MULTIPLY, t. v. Masu, fuyeru, habi-koru, shigeru. To — three by four, san ni shi wo kakeru.

MULTITUDE, n. Ozei, takusan, ōi.

MUM, t. v. Damaru, moku suru.

MUMBLE, t. v. Gudzu-gudzu to iu, fu-fummiyō ni iu, ganko shite iu, kuchigomoru.

MUMMY, n. Miira.

MUMPS, n. Hasami-bako to iu yamai.

MUNCH, t. v. Kamu.

MUNICIPAL, a. Tochi no, tokoro no.

MUNIFICENT, a. Kuwan-dai naru, mune no hiroki.

MUNITION, n. Gunaki, buki.

MURDER, n. Hitogoroshi. (v.) Hito wo korusu.

MURDERER, n. Hito wo korosu hito.

MURIATIC ACID, n. Shiō-su.

MURLY, n. Kumitoruru, kasumitaru.

MUSK, t. v. Tsubuyaku, gudzu-gudzu wo iu, yomaigoto, unaru.

MUSHROOM, n. Take, kusabira, ki-noko, hatsu.


MUSIC-BOOK, n. Gaku-fu.


MUSK, n. Jakō.

MUSKET, n. Teppō.

MUSK-MELON, n. Makuwa-uri.

MUSLIN, n. Momen, sarashi.


MUSSE, n. Sōdō, konzatsu shitaru koto.

MUST, adv. Kanaradzu, kitto, zehi, also formed by two negatives; as, yukane-ba naran, must go. Must see, mineba naran, mi-nakute wa naranai. — not, bekaradzu.

MUSTACHE, n. Uwa-hige.


MUSKY, a. Kabi-kusai, museru, fukeru, komogoru.

MUSTER, n. Tehon, mihon, chōren.

MUSTER, t. v. Atsumeru, tsunoru.

MUTATION, n. Kawaru-koto, henkuwa.

MUTILATE, t. v. Sokonau.

MUTABLE, a. Hen-kuwa suru, kawaru, fujō na.

MUTE, n. Oshi.

MUTE, a. Damaru, moku-nen.

MUTINY, n. Sōdō, mohon, ikki.

MUTINY, t. v. Ikki wo okosu, kuwan-nin ni te-mukō koto.

MUTTER, t. v. Tsubuyaku, gudzu-gudzu wo iu.

MUTTON, n. Hitsujī no niku.

MUTUAL, a. Tagai no, riyo-hō no, sō-hō no.

MUTUALLY, adv. Tagai-ni, tomo-ni, katanami-ni, komo-gomo.

Muzzle, n. Kutsugo, tsutsu-guchi. To —, kutsugo wo hameru, hana-amī wo kakeru.

MY, pro. Watakushi no, waga.

MYRIAD, a. Man, yorodzu.

MYRRH, n. Motsuyaku.

MYSELF, pro. Jibun, jishin, onore, midzukara.

MYSERIOUS, a. Satori-gataki, wakarana-nu, ibukashii, ki-miyō na, onmitsu naru.

MYSERY, n. Inji, ōgi, himitsu, okui.

MYSTIFY, t. v. Ii-kuromeru, ii-magirasu.

NAIL, n. Kugi, tsume, aikugi. To hit the —, hoshi ni ataru.


NAKEDNESS, n. Hadaka, inkiyō.

NAME, n. Na, namaye, mei, nanori, mi-
yō-moku, miyōmon. Come in the — of, ... no keni wo motte kitaru. Bad —, omei. Another —, kaye-na.

NAME, t. v. Na wo tsukeru, nanoru, naddzukeru, shō suru, gosu. To call names, nonoshiru. Suiting the —, na ni shi-ō.

NAMELESS, a. Na no nai, mu-mei.

NAMELY, adv. Sunawachi.
NAP, n. Nemuri, ke.
NAPA, n. Chirike.
NAPKIN, n. Tenugui, fukin, oshime.
NARCOTIC, n. Ma-yaku, masui-ai.
NARRATE, t. v. Noberu, tsugeru, kikase-ru, hanasu, monogataru, chindzuru.
NARRATION, n. Monogatari, noberu koto.
NARROW, a. Semai, hosoi — minded, ganko.
NARROWLY, adv. Semaku suru, chijimeru, sebameru, hosomeru. (i. v.) Semaku suru naru.
NATIONALITY, n. Kuni, koku.
NATIVE, n. — of a place, tochi no hito. — place, kokkyō, furusato, kiuri. — country, hon-koku.
NATIVITY, n. Tanjo, umare.
NATURAL, a. Umare-tsuki no, atarimaye no, tōzen. — disposition, hon-shō, konjō. — properties, umare-awase, umare-tsuki.
NATURALLY, adv. Umare-tsuki ni, shizen to, shō-toku.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, n. Kiu-ri.
NATURE, n. Shō, shitsu, umaretsuki, seishitsu, shō-ai, sei, mochi-mayē.
NAUGHT, adv. Muda-ni, munashiku.
Set at —, karonzuru, naigashiro-ni suru, nami suru.
NAUGHTY, a. Warui, ashi-ki, aku.
NAUGHTILY, adv. Ashiku, waruku.
NAUSEATE, a. Mukaite, mun-mun.
NAUTILUS, n. Ho-tate-gai.
NAVEL, n. Heso, hozo. — string, heso no o.
NAVIGABLE, a. Fune ga tōrareru.
NAVIGATE, t. v. Fune wo tsukau.
NAVIGATION, n. Kō-kai.
NAVY, adv. Ina, iyi-e.
NEAR, a. Chikai, soba no. — way, haya-michi.
NEAR, adv. Masa-ni, hotondo. — to death, shi ni kakuaru.
NEAR, t. v. Chikayoru, chikadzuku, yoru, nozomu.
NEARSIGHTED, n. Chika-me.
NEAT, a. Kirei, teinei na.
NEATLY, adv. Kirei-ni, teinei ni, shiku- ri to.
NECESSARY, a. Kanaradzu, nakute kanawaru, yamu koto wo yedzu, yöndo-koro nai, yoginai.
NECKLACE, n. Kubi-tama.
NECROMANCER, n. Mahō-tsukai, uranai- ja, onyōshi.
NEED, t. v. Iru, nakute kanawaru.
NEEDLE-BOX, n. Hari-bako.
NEEDLESSLY, adv. Muda-ni, munashiku, itadzura-ni.
NEEDY, a. Madzushii, hinkiu na, bim-bō.
NEFARIous, a. Futoi, aku, ashi-ki, niku-i.
NEGLECT, t. v. Okotaru, yudan wo suru, so-riyaku ni suru, tarumu, naozaru.
NEGGLIGENCE, n. Okotari, yudan, tai- man, yurukase.
NEGGLIENTLY, adv. Soriyaku ni, soma- tsu ni, nen wo irezdu ni, orosoka ni.
NEGOTIATE, t. v. Atsukau, tori-atsukau, hakarau, tori-hakarau.
NEGOTIATOR, n. Atsukai-nin, sewa- nin.
NEGRO, n. Kurombō.
NEIGH, t. v. Inanaku, ibau.
NEIGHBORHOOD, n. Kinjo, kimpen, atari, kinzai, moyori.
NEIGHBORING, a. — states, kin-goku, rin-goku. — village, kin-son, kin-gō, rin-son.
NEIGHBORLY, adv. Tonari no yō ni, nengoro ni.
NEITHER, pro. Dochira mo, idzure mo. I want —, dochira mo iranu. — are good, idzure mo yoku nai.
NEITHER, conj. Nao mata, mo mata, mo, with a neg.
NEPHEW, n. Of.
NERVE, n. Shinkei.
NERVOUS, a. Shinkei no, tassha na, ni- jaka na.

To-night, adv. Itsu-to-temo, katsute na-shi, tsuini nai.


Newly, adv. Arata-ni, aratarashiku, shin-ki ni.

Newness, n. Aratarashiza.


Newspaper, n. Shim bun-shi.


Nib, n. Saki.

Nibble, t. v. Kamu.

Nick, a. Kirei na, teinei na, bi, yoi, umaki. — bit, chimmi.

Nicely, adv. Yoku, teinei na.


Nicked, a. Koboreru, kakeru.


Niece, n. Mei.

Niggard, a. Shiwai, rinshoku no, yabu-saka. (a) Shiwambo.

Niggardly, adv. Shi waku, kechi ni, rinshoku ni, oshinde.


Night-Blindness, n. Tori-me.

Night-boat, n. Yo-fune.

Night-Clothes, n. Nenaki, yogi.

Nightly, adv. Mai-ban, yo goto ni.

Nightmare, n. Unasareru, osowareru.


Night-sweat, n. Ne-ase.

Night-watch, n. Yo-ban.

Nimble, a. Ashibaya-no, hayai.

Nimbus, n. Kōmyō.

Ninth, n. Kokonotsu, ku.


Nineteenth, a. Jū-ku-ban.


Ninth, a. Ku-ban. (n.) Ku-ban-me.

Nip, t. v. Tsumeru, tsumu.

Nipple, n. Chi-mame, chikubi, chibusa.

Nitrate of Potash, n. Shō-seki.

Nitrate of Silver, n. Shō-san-gin.


Noble, a. Tattoki, omoki, takai, kenage na, rippa no. — and ignoble, ki-sen.

Noblerman, n. Kuwa-zoku, reki-reki no hito.

Nobility, n. Kuwa-zoku, reki-reki.

Nobody, n. Dare mo nai.

Nocturnal, a. Yo, yoru no.

Node, t. v. Unazuku.

Noise, n. Oto, ne, sawagi, hibiki. To make, — yakamashii, sawagu, sōdo su-ru, zazameku, zomeku.

Noise, t. v. Pure-chirasu, hiromeru.

Noiseless, a. — steps, nuki-ashi, shi-nonde, noso-noso to.

Noisome, a. Doku-na, aku, warui, ku-sai.

Noisy, a. Yakamashii, sawagashii, sozō-shii.

Nomenclature, n. Kotoba, miyō-moku.

Nominate, t. v. Tateru.

None, a. Mo nai.

Nonentity, n. Mu ichi motsu.

Nonplused, pass. Tohō ni kureru.

Nonsense, n. Orokanaru koto, andara, guchi.

Nonsensical, a. Bakarashii, gu naru, oroka naru, guchi na.

Noon, n. Mahiru, nitchiu, haku-chiu.

Noose, n. Wana.
| Nurse, i. v. | Shokuji, yashinau mo-<br>no. |
| Nurture, t. v. | Yashinau, sodateru, bu-<br>iku suru. |
| Nut, n. Mi. | Yashinau. |
| Nut-Gall, n. | Gobaishi, fushi. |
| Nutmeg, n. | Nikudzuku. |

| Nutriment, n. | Shokuji, yashinau mo-<br>no. |
| Nutrition, n. | Yashinau. |
| Nutritious, a. | Yashinau. |
| Nux Vomica, n. | Machin. |

| Oak, n. | Kashi no ki. |
| Oakum, n. | Makiha, or makiha, ki-<br>hada. |
| Oak, n. Ro, kai. — maker, roya. |
| Oat, n. | Karasu-mugi. |
| Oath, n. | Chikai, seigon. |
| Obdurate, a. | Ganko naru, funinjo, ka-<br>ta. |
| Obdiction, a. | to parents, kōkō. — to a master, chigō. |
| Obesiance, a. | Shitagai, kōkō naru, kō-<br>naru. |
| Obey, t. v. | Shitagai, fuku suru, nabiku,<br>mochiru, kifuku suru. |
| Obfuscate, t. v. | Mayowasu. |
| Ob素养, n. | Shinuru koto. |
| Object, n. | Ate, me-ate, kokoro-zashi,<br>moku-teki. |
| Object, t. v. | Kotowaru, ii-fusegu, nan<br>wo tsukeru, kobamu. |
| Objection, n. | Nan, kotowari, botsugi.<br>Have you any — to my taking this<br>pen? kono fude wo tome mo ii-ka. |
| Oblation, n. | Ku-motsu, sonaye-mono. |
| Obligation, n. | Subeki koto, hadzu,<br>atarimay-e. tozen no koto. |
| Oblige, t. v. | Shiiru, seneba naranu. —<br>me, dōzo, nani to zo, dōka. |
| Obliged, a. | Yamukoto wo yedzu, yon-<br>dokoro naku, yoginai, kanaradzu, zehi<br>naku. Am obliged to you, arigatō, ka-<br>tajikenō. |
| Obliging, a. | Nengoro na, shinsetsu na. |
| Oblique, a. | Naname no, suijikai. |
| Obliterate, t. v. | Kesu, mametsu, oto-<br>su. |
| Oblivion, n. | Wasureru koto, bōkyaiku. |
| Oblong, a. | Nagate no kata. |
| Oblquity, n. | Sōshiri, hihō, zangen, ak-<br>kō. |
| Obnoxious, a. | Kakawaru, nikumareru. |
| Obscene, a. | — story, iro-banashi — pic-<br>mature, makuraye. |
| Obscure, a. | Akiraka naranu, fu-fummi-<br>yō, aimai, magirawashii, mōro. |

| Obscure, t. v. | Magirakasu, kuramasu. |
| Obssequies, n. | Tomorai, sórei, soshiki. |
| Obssequious, n. | Hetsurau, kobiru, omo-<br>neru, hige no chiri wo harau. |
| Observance, n. | Shitagai, mamori, oko-<br>nai. |
| Observation, n. | Miru koto, okonai, mamoru koto, me. |
| Observatory, n. | Temmondai. |
| Observe, t. v. | Miru, mi-tsukeru, iu, ha-<br>nasu, mamoru, shitagai, okonau. |
| Obssolete, a. | Furuku narite ima wa mochiiraren. |
| Obstreperous, a. | Sawagashii, yakamashi. |
| Obstruct, t. v. | Jama wo suru, sasawari, samatageru, fusagu, fusagarub, kodawarub, heisokub, suru. |
| Obstructing, — the view, me-zawari. |
| Obstruction, n. | Jama, sasawari, buse-<br>mono, koshō. — of bowels, bempei. |
| Obtain, t. v. | Yuru, uru, motomeru, to-<br>tonoyeuru, uketoru. |
| Obtrude, t. v. | Sashi-deru, deshabaru, oshi-komu. |
| Obtrusion, n. | Sashi-deru koto. |
| Obtruded, a. | Yawaragerub, nibuku suru. |
| Obtrude, a. | Donna, nibui, namakura<br>na. |
| Obviously, adv. | Akiraka, fummiyō. |
| Occasion, t. v. | Contained in the cause, form of the verb, saseru. — grief, kanashimasen. |
| Occasionality. a. | Nishi no, sai. |
| Occult, a. | Kakuretaru, himitsu na. |
| Occupant, n. | Sumai hito, oru-hito. |
OFFSHOOT, n. Yeda, bumpa, ha.
OFFSPRING, n. Shison, ko.
OH, interj. Aa, oya-oya, ō.
OIL, n. Abura.
OIL, i. v. Abura wo tsukeru.
OIL-CAKE, n. Abura-kasu.
OIL-CAN, n. Abura-tsugi.
OIL-JAR, a. Abura-tsubo.
OIL-PAINTING, n. Abura-ye.
OIL-PAPER, n. Abura-gami.
OIL-PRESS, n. Abura-shime.
OIL-SHOP, n. Abura-ya.
OIL-TUB, n. Abura-daru.
OILY, a. Aburake aru.
OINTMENT, n. Kōyaku.
OLD AGE, n. Oi, rō-nen, rō.
OLDER, a. — brother, anī. — sister, ane.
OLDER, a. — son, chaku-shi, sóryō, chō-nan. — daughter, ane-musume.
OLD-FASHIONED, a. Ko-fū no, furukusai, furumekashii.
OLIVE, n. Kanran.
OMENTUM, n. Mō-maku.
OMINOUS, a. Fukitsu na.
OMISSION, n. Ochido, shi-ochi, ayamachi, ochi, dame. — of a word, rakuji.
OMIT, t. v. Riyaku suru, nuku, otsu, ochiru, kaku. — to write, kaki-morasa, kaki-otsu. — to say, i-morasa, i-otsu. — reading, yomi-otsu.
OMNIBUS, n. Shi-rin basha no na.
OMNIPOTENT, a. Atawazaru koto nashi, dekini koto nashi.
OMNIPRESENT, a. Arazaruku tokoro nashi.
OMNISCIENT, a. Shiranu koto nashi.
ON, prep. Uye ni. — foot, kachi. — the contrary, kayette, kekku. — duty, to-ban. To play on a drum, taiko wo utsu. To lie on a bed, ne-dai ni neru. The child depends on its mother, kodomo ga hana ni tayoru. To rest on the Sabbath day, ansoku-nichi ni yasumu. Have mercy on me, watakushi wo awaremi-tamaye. On a sudden, niwaka ni, tachimachi ni. The house is on fire,
iye ga yakeru. On the way, tochiu ni.
On purpose, waza to. On the left, hideri ni. On the right, migi ni. On seeing it he rejoiced, kore wo mite yorokobu.

ON, adv. To put on clothes, kimono wo kiru. To go on, susumu.


ONE EYE, n. Kata-me.
ONE FACE, n. Kata-omote.
ONE FOOT, n. Kata-ashi.
ONE HAND, n. Kata-te.
ONE LEG, n. Kata-ashi.
ONEROUS, a. Omoki.
ONE-WAY, n. Kata-michi.
ONION, n. Negi, hitomoiji.
ONSET, n. Seme.
ONWARD, adv. Susumu. To go —, saki ye yuku.
OPEN, a. Hiraita, aita.
OPENING, n. Kuchi, ana. — and shutting, ake-tate.
OPENLY, adv. Omote-muki ni, oyake ni, mukidashi ni, kozan to, arawa-ni.
OPERA, n. Shibai, saru-gaku. — glass, so-gankiyô.
OPERATE, t. v. Hataraku, setsudan suru, kiru. The medicine has not operated, kusuri ga kikimasenanda, or, shirushi ga nakatta.
OPERATION, n. Hataraki, kiki, setsudan.
OPHTHALMIA, n. Gam-biyô, me no yama.
OPINION, n. Riyôken, omoi, kokoro, zombun, zonjyori, zenzen, zoni.
OPINUM, n. Ahen.
OPponent, n. Aite.

OPPONENTLY, adv. Oriyoku, chôdo yoi toki, tsugô yoki toki.
OPPORTUNITY, n. Tsuite, ko-bin, tayori, yosuga, bin, bingi, kikuwai, atedzu. — by skip, funa-dayori, bin-sen.
OPPOSE, t. v. Sakarau, fusegu, tekitai suru, hamukau, temukau, mukayeru, motoru, somuku, giyaku.
OPPOsite, a. Mukai no, tai suru, hantai no, urahara, sakasama.
OPPRESS, t. v. Setageru, kurushimeru, semeru.
OPPRESSIVE, a. Mugoi, kakoku naru, bôgiyaku naru.
OPPROBRIous, a. Hadzukashimeru.
OPPROBRIUM, n. Chijoku, kakin, kidzu.
OPTICAN, n. Megane-shi.
OPULENT, a. Tomuru, kanemochi no. — house, dai-ke.
OPTIONAL, a. Omô-mama no.
OPTIONALITY, adv. Omô-mama ni.
OR, conj. Aruiwa, ka, ya. Two or three persons, riyô san nin.
ORACLE, n. Takusen, kami no tsuge.
ORAL, a. Kôjo no. — instruction, kuden, kuchi-dzutaye.
ORANGE-PEEL, n. Chimpi.
ORANG-OUting, n. Hihi, shôjô.
ORATOR, n. Bensha.
ORB, n. Marui mono, mari.
ORBIT, n. Meguru michi, giyôdo, kidô. — of the moon, haku-dô. — of the eye, me-tsubo.
ORCHARD, n. Sono, kudamono-batake.
ORCHESTRA, n. Baka-bayashi.
ORCHID, n. Mojizuri.
ORCHIS, n. Sekkoku.
ORDAIN, t. v. Sadameru, tateru.
ORDER, n. — by water, midzu-zeme. — by fire, hi-zeme.
ORDER, n. Shidai, narabi, shidara, retsu, ichi, rasshi, gei, sashidzu, ii-tsuke, mei, shiki, rei, jun, tsuide, shimari, tori-shimari, riugi, kurai, rui, atsuraye, chiumon. In order to, tame ni, yô ni. Regular —, jun-ban.
ORDER, t. v. Osameru, ii-tsukeru, meidzuru, atsurayeru, chiu-mon suru.
ORDERLY, adv. Tadashiku.
ORDINANCE, n. Okite, go-hatto, sadame, hôritsu, taihô, odzutsu.
ORDINARY, a. Tsune no, heijitsu, heizei, fudan, itsumo no, nabete, tsu-rei. — person, bonnin. — clothes, heifu.
OVE

OVER-AMBITIOUS, t. v. Amari isogu, isogisugiru.
OVER-ARCH, t. v. Aratameru.
OVER-HEAD, t. v. Uye-ni, atama no uye ni.
OVER-JOY, t. v. Amari-yorokobu, ò-yorokobi.
OVERLADE, t. v. Nose-sugiru, tsuimisugiru.
OVERLAND, a. Riku, kuga, oka.
OVER-LARGE, a. Amari ôkii, ôki-sugiru.
OVER-LAY, t. v. Kasanaru, kakeru.
OVERLOAD, t. v. Nose-sugiru, tsumisugiru.
OVERLOOK, t. v. Mi-watasu, mi-harasu, mi-kosu, sairiyô suru, ôme ni miru, yurusu, kayeri-midzu, mi-nogasu, mihadzusu, mi-nokosu, mi-otosu.
OVERMATCH, t. v. Katsu, masaru, sugiru.
OVER-MODEST, a. Kenriyo sugiru, ome-ru, uchiki-sugiru.
OVER-MUCH, a. Amari na, sugiru, yokei na, yokubun.
OVER-PAID, t. v. Yokei ni naru, haraisugiru.
OVER-PASS, t. v. Sugiru, koyeru.
OVERPLUS, a. Amari, nokori.
OVERPOWER, t. v. Katsu, tsubusu.
OVER-PROMPT, a. Hiya-sugiru.
OVER-RATE, t. v. Takaku tsumoru, tsuumisugiru.
OVER-REACH, t. v. Damasu, azamuku.
OVER-RIDE, t. v. Nori-sugiru.
OVER-RUN, t. v. Shigeru, habikoru, michiru, afureru.
OVER-SEE, t. v. Tsukasadoru, sairiyô suru, shihai suru.
OVER-SEER, n. Tôriyô, kasihira, kimoiri.

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OVER-SEE, t. v. Tsukasadoru, sairiyô suru, shihai suru.
OVER-SEER, n. Tôriyô, kasihira, kimoiri.
OVERTURE, n. To make an —, mōshi-iru, ii-iru.
OVERTURN, t. v. Hikuri-kayesu.
OVERWHELM, t. v. Shidzumeru.
OVERWORK, t. v. Tsukarakasu, tsukai-sugiru.
OVIPAROUS, a. Ranshō no.
OWE, t. v. Oi, beki, hadzu.
OWING, a. Yotte (yoru), kara, yuye.
OWL, n. Fukuro, mimidzuku, kidzu.
OWN, t. v. Motsu, hakujō suru, zange suru.
OWN, a. Jibun no, jishin no, waga, onoga.
OX, n. O-ushi, kotoi.
OXYGEN, n. Sanso.

PACE, n. Fumi. To go at a slow —, soro-soro to aruku.
PACE, t. v. Fumu, aruku, fumi-hakaru.
PACHIMA, n. Bukuriyo.
PACIFIC, a. Odayakana, heiwa nuru.
PACIFIC OCEAN, n. Tai-hei kai.
PACIFICATION, n. Waboku wo suru koto, naka-naori.
PACK, t. v. Tsumu, tsumeru.
PACK, n. Tsutsumi.
PACKAGE, n. Tsutsumi, kōri, ba.
PACKET, n. Tsutsumi. —ship, kuwaisen.
PARCHING, n. Tsume-mono.
PACK-SADDLE, n. Kura, ni-gura.
PAD, n. Ate, makura.
PADDLE, n. Kai.
PADDLE, t. v. Kai de kogu.
PADDY, n. Inc, kome.
PADDLOCK, n. Jō, jō-maye, yebiō.
PAGAN, n. Mokuzō wo ogamu mono.
PAGEANT, n. Iwai.
PAGODA, n. Tō.
PAIL, n. Oke, te-oke.

PAINFUL, a. Itai, ita-itashii, shinrō naru, kurushii.
PAINLESS, a. Itami naki.
PAINT, t. v. Nuru, iroduru, yedoru, sai-shiki suru.
PAINTER, n. Guwa-kō.
PAINTING, n. Irodori. Oil —, aburaye.
PAIR, t. v. Tsui-ni suru, haigō suru.
PALACE, n. Kinri, goten, go-sho.
PALATABLE, a. Umai, oishii.
PALSE, n. Uwa-ago.
PALLE, a. Shiroy, ao-zame no.
Palfrey, n. Nori uma.
PALISADE, n. Yara, saku.
PALL, t. v. Madzuku naru, nadzumu.
PALL, n. Kake-muku.
PALLIATE, t. v. Karuku iu, ii-wake wo suru, nadameru, tori-tsukurau.
PALLID, a. Aozameru.
PALL, n. Tanagokoro. — of the hand, te no ura.
PAL

PALMER, n. Angiya.
Palm-tree, n. Shuro.
Palmistry, n. Te-sō-mi.
Palmable, a. Te sawari de shireru, mei-haku na.
Palpitation, n. Doki, doki-doki.
Palsied, a. Shibireru.
Paltry, a. Iyashii, kitanaki, wadzuka.
Pamphlet, n. Kusazōshi.
Pan, n. Sara, nabe.
Panace, n. Sho-biyō wo ji su-beki kusuri.
Pander, t. v. Zegen, hannin.
Pane, n. Mai. One pane of glass, giyaman ichi mai.
Pang, n. Itami.
Panic, n. Odoroki, bikkuri, akireru, nadoare.
Pannier, n. Kago.
Pant, t. v. Ayegu, tame-iki wo tsuku.
Pantaloons, n. Hakama, momohiki.
Panting, a. Ikimaku, ikiseki to suru.
Pantomime, n. Damari no maku.
Pantry, n. Mono-oki, nando.
Papier-mache, n. Harinuki.
Papist, n. Tenshukiyō no hito.
Par, n. Sōtō, sōba, to-bun.
Parable, n. Tatoye-banashi.
Parade, n. Jindori, giyōretsu, date.
Parade, t. v. Jindōri suru, jin wo ha ru.
Parade-ground, n. Keiko-ba.
Paradise, n. Goku-raku, tendō, jōdo.
Paragon, n. Mihon, tehon, kagami.
Paragraph, n. Ku.
Parallel, a. Soroi taru, or sorote oru.
Paramount, a. Sugiretaru.
Paramour, n. Mippu, ma-otoko, iro-otoko, mabu.
Parapet, h. Himegaki, rui.
Parasite, n. Yadorigi, hoya.
Parasol, n. Hi-gasa.

Parboiled, a. Nama-niye no, iburi.
Parcel, a. Tsutsumi, warai.
Parcel, t. v. Wari-tsukeru.
Parch, t. v. Kogeta, karabiru, kawaku shita.
Parching, n. Hashiyagu, hikarabiru.
Parchment, n. Hitsuji no kawa nite se suru kami.
Pardon, n. Yurushi, shamen.
Pardonable, a. Yurusareru.
Pardoning, n. Yurushitagaru, yurusu ken wo motsu.
Paré, t. v. Muku, hagu, kedzuru, kiru.
Parent, n. Oya, fubo, futa-oya, chichihaha, riyō-shin.
Parental, a. Oya ōno.
Pariah-class, n. Yeta, hinin, dei-dei.
Parishioner, n. Danka, danna, nijiko, damped.
Park, n. Niwa.
Parlor, n. Zashiki, heyas.
Paroxysm, n. Hossa.
Parricide, n. Oya-koroshi.
Parrot, n. Omu, inko. — toed, wani-ashi, hachi moji wo fumu.
Parsonymous, a. Rinshoku na, shiwai.
Parsony, n. Rinshoku, shiwaki.
 Parsley, n. Seri.
Part, n. Bu, bun, hō, kata, warai, kiriyo, chiye. For my —, watakushi ni wa, watakushi ni tsuite. For the most —, ōkata, taitei, zen-tai, tai-riyaku, arakata. Take — in, tazusawaru, katan suru, kakawaru. Part of speech, kotoba no shurui, ji-ru.
Part, t. v. Wakeru, waru, hanareru, hedateru, wakareru, suru, ribetsu suru. The cable has parted, tsuna ga kireta.
Partake, t. v. Adzukaru, kakari-au.
Partaker, n. Kakari-ai nin, adzukaru hito.
Partial, a. Kata-hii no, katayorou, yeko na, hempa, mibiiki no, mattakaradzu.
Partially, adv. The story is — true, ano hanashi ni makoto no tokoro ga aru.
Participate, t. v. Adzukaru, tadzusayeru, kakari-au, tadzusawaru.
Particle, n. Chitto mo, sukoshi-mo, (in grammar), te ni wo ha.
Particular, a. Kakubetsu, betsudan, kuwashi, komayaka na, isai-naru, kirai-gachi na, sashitaru.
Particularly, adv. Kuwashiku, komaki na.
Particulars, n. Arisama, isai, shisai, kado, bantan.
Parting, n. Ribetsu, hanare, wakare, nagori. — words, nagori no kotoba.
Partition, n. Hedate, shikiri.
Partition, t. v. Wari-tsukeru, kubaru, hedateru, shikiru.
Partly, adv. Aru tokoro ni, ichi bun ni.
Partridge, n. Shako.
Parturition, n. San, shussan, umukoto. Easy or natural — an-zan. Difficult or unnatural — san-zan.
Pass, t. v. Watasu, tōsū, sugiru. — through hardships, naugi wo shinogu. — counterfeit money, nise-gane wo tsukau. Passed him off as his son, are wo waga musuko to mōsu. To — by, riyaiku suru.
Pass, n. Nan-jo, sessho, tegata, kitte. To bring to —, nasu, dekasu.
Passable, a. Tōraceru, watareru, kosareru, yurusareru.
Passably, adv. Dzui-bun, kanari.
Passage, n. Michi, dōro, de-iri guchi, watari, tōri. To take — in a ship, funa-gitte wo kau. — of a law, hōritisu wo sadameru koto. A — at arnis, kiri-ai.
Passing, adv. Goku, hanahada, itatte.
Passionate, a. Tanki, ki no mijikai.
Passion-flower, n. Tokei-bana.
Passive, a. Ukekata wo suru, ukemi ni naru, somukanu, sakarawanu.
Passport, n. Kitte, tegata, inkan, menjō, okuri-tegata.
Pass-word, n. Ai-kotoba, aidzu.
Past, pret. Sugitta, senda, tōta, koshita, sannuru, saru, sarinishi.
Past, n. — time, koshi-kata, kuwako, izen, ato.
Paste, t. v. Haru, tsukeru.
Pasteboard, n. Atsugami, itagami.
Pastime, n. Nagusami, asobi, tedzusami, kiribashi.
Pasture, n. Kusa, maki.
Pat, t. v. Naderu.
Patch, n. Tsugi, hagi, hatake.
Patch, t. v. Tsugi wo suru, hagu, tsugu, tsudzuru.
Pate, n. Kobe, atama.
Pate, n. Shako.
Part-Time, n. Nagusami, asobi, tedzusami, kiribashi.
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Patch, t. v. Tsugi wo suru, hagu, tsugu, tsudzuru.
| PATROL, n.  Yo-mawari, yo-ban, ban-nin,      | PEN, n.  Momo.  — tree, momo no ki,       |
| rasotsu, rahai, mawari-ban.               |      — blossom, momo no hana.  — color   |
| PATROL, t. v.  Ban-suru, mi-mawaru,       |   mono no iro.                         |
| PATRONIZE, t. v.  Sewa wo suru.            |      PEAR, n.  Nashi, arinomi.  — tree,   |
| PATTERN, n.  Geta.                         |      nashi no ki.                      |
| PATTERN, t. v.  — after, kanganiru.        |      PEARL-DIVER, n.  Ama.              |
| PAUPERISM, n.  Hinkiu, madzushiki.         |      PECK, (measure) about = go sho.     |
| PAUSE, t. v.  Yasumi, tamerau, yameru,     |      PECK, t. v.  Tsuku, tsutsuku.       |
| matsu.                                      |      PECULATE, t. v.  Nusumu, kasumeru, sukasu. |
| PAUSE, n.  Yasumi, ma, aida, takerai.      |      PECULATION, n.  Kane wo sukasu koto, kasumeru koto. |
| PAVILION, n.  Tei, maku.                   |      PEDDER, t. v.  Uri-aruku.           |
| PANK, n.  Shichi, kata, hiki-ate, tembusu.  |      PEDICLE, n.  Kuki.                  |
| — of chess, koma, fu.                      |      PEDIGREE, n.  Keidzu, sujime, sujo, kakei, chisuji. |
| — out rope, nawa wo taguri-dasu.           |      PEER, n.  Dō-hai, tomodachi.        |
| — back, hemben suru, hennō suru, honjō      |      PEER, t. v.  Kiyorori to miru, jiro-jiro to miru. |
| suru, kayesu, muku-yuru.                   |      PEERLESS, a.  Mu-sō naru.           |
| — attention, nen wo ireru, kī wo tsukeru.  |      PEEVISH, a.  Tanki-na, jireru, iji-iji suru. |
| — for, tsugunara.                          |      PEG, n.  Ki-kugi, take-kugi.        |
| Increasing the —, hazō suru.               |      PELLUCID, a.  Reirō-naru, suki-tōru. |
| toshigake.                                 |      PENALTY, n.  Keibatsu, shioki, tsumi, kuwarīyō, batsu-kin, bakkin. |
| PEA, n.  Saya-yendo.                       |      PENANCE, n.  Tsumi wo midzukara bassuru tame ni nan-giyō wo okonō koto. |
| raku, ando, annon, annaku, waboku,         |      PENCIL, n.  Seki-hitsu, fude.       |
| seihitsu, heian. To make —, waboku wo suru, naka-naori wo suru. Hold the —, damaru, mokunen suru. |
| PEACEABLY, adv.  Odayaka ni, shidzuka ni.  |      PEACEMAKER, n.  Asatsu-nin, nakada- |
| PEACEFUL, a.  Odayaka na, annon na.        |      -chi, chiunin.                      |
Pendulum, n. Tokei no furi.
Permissible, a. Tsuki-komaru.
Penetration, n. Tsuki-komu koto, satoru.
Penetrate, t. v. Sasu, tsuki-komu, tessuru, sii-komu, shimu, tsuranuku, satoru.
Penetrable, a. Tsuki-komaru.
Peremptorial, adv. Kitto, genjü na.
Peremptory, a. Ketchaku na, genjü na.
Peremptorily, adv. Kitto, genjü ni, kataku, shikato.
Perennial, a. Tayezaru, fudan no, ma mo naki.
Perfectly, adv. Mattaku, jū-bun-ni, sappari to.
Perfidious, a. Fu-chiu na, fu-jitsu na, akugiyaku na, bōgiyaku na.
Perfidy, n. Fujiitsu, fu-chiu, bōgiyaku.
Perforate, t. v. Tōsu, sashi-tōsu, nuketōru, tsuki-tōsu.
Perforation, n. Ana.
Perforce, adv. Muri ni, shiite.
Perform, t. v. Suru, nasu, itasu, dekiru, okonau, togeru, sumu, hatasu, tori- okonau, shitogere, jōju suru.
Performance, n. Togere koto, dekigaru koto, nasu koto.
Perfume, n. Kō, kaori, kō-ki.
Perfume, t. v. Kaoru, niō, kunjiru.
Perfumery, n. Kaori-mono.
Perfidious, a. Fu-chiu na, fu-jitsu na, akugiyaku na, bōgiyaku na.
Perfume, n. Kō, kaori, kō-ki.
Perfume, t. v. Kaoru, niō, kunjiru.
Perfumery, n. Kaori-mono.
Perhaps, adv. Ökata, tabun, osorakuba, Mostly by the dubit. suffix, rö, or so. as, kuru de arō, perhaps he will come.
Yoku naru de arō, he will perhaps get well. Ari-sō na mono da, perhaps it is so, or perhaps there are.
Pericardium, n. Shim-maku.
Peril, n. Ayauki, abunaki, kennon, kinan.
Perilous, a. Ayau, abunai, kennon na- ru, inochi ni kakaru, inochigake.
Perineum, n. Towatari.
Period, n. Toki, jisetsu, jibun.
Perish, t. v. Shinuru, messuru, kareru, nakunaru.
Perjury, t. v. Itsuwaratte chikau.
Perjury, n. Itsuwaratte chikau koto.
Permanent, a. Kawaranu, tayezu.
Permeate, t. v. Tōru, tsuki-tōsu.
Permissible, a. Yurusareru.
Permit, n. Tenjō, menkiyo-jo.
Permutation, n. Hen-kuwa, tori-kay eru koto.
Pernicious, a. Doku-na, gai ni naru.
Perpendicular, a. Massugu-ni tatsu.
show me, nani to zo oshiyte kudasare.

Pleased, a. Omoshirogaru, tanoshimu, yorokobu.

Pleasing, a. Yoi, kokoroyoki, omoshioroi.

Pleasure, n. Tanoshimi, omoshirosa, ureshisa, kiyo, asobi. At pleasure, kokoro shidai, kokoro makase, duzi-i, katte ni, kimama ni.


Plectrum, n. Bachi.

Pledge, n. Shichi, hiki-ate, ate, kata, ukeai, katame. Pledging one's word —, kotoba-jichi.

Pledge, t. v. Ukeau, shichi ni oku. To — the health, shukuhai suru.


Plenteous, a. Ōi, takusan, obitadashii, yutaka na.

Plentiful, a. — crop, hō-saku. — year, hō-ren.


Plenty, n. Jūbun, takusan, yutaka.

Pleritha, n. Ta-ketsu.

Pliable, a. Tawayaka na, nabiki-yasui, shi-nayaka, nayeru.

Plight, n. Yōsō, yodai, sama.

Plod, t. v. Ukeau, yakusoku suru.

Plight, t. v. Ukeau, yakusoku suru.

Plot, n. Hakarigoto, saku, tedate, ku-fū.

Plot, t. v. Hakaru, kufū suru, kuwada-teru.

Plot, t. v. Karam-suki.

Plot, t. v. Tagayesu, saku.


Plug, n. Tsume, sen.

Plug, t. v. Tsumeru, fusagu.

Plum. n. Ume, bai. — tree, ume no ki. — blossoms, ume no hana.

Plumage, n. Hane, ke.

Plumb, n. Omori.

Plumb, a. Massugu.


Plume, n. Hane, ke.

Plump, a. Koyeru.

Plume, n. Hana.

Plunder, t. v. Ubau, ubai-toru, toru, nusumi, kasumeru.


Plunge, t. v. Shidzumeru, hameru, tobi-iru.

Plurality, a. Hitotsu yori ōku naru koto.

Pluto, n. Yemma.


Pneumonia, a. Hai-kinshō.


Pocket, n. Kakushi, fukuro, tamoto.

Pocket, t. v. Tamoto ni kakasu. To — an insult, haji wo mukuyedzü.


Pocket-knife, n. Kogatana, sasuga.

Pocket-money, n. Kozukai.

Pocket-mark, n. Abata, janko.

Pod, n. Saya.

Poet, n. Shi, uta.

Poet, n. Uta-yomi, ka-jin, shi-jin.

Poetical, a. Uta no, shi no.

Poetry, n. Shi, uta.

Poignant, a. Kibishii, tsuyoi.

Point, n. Saki, ten, chobo, kiwa, toki, tokoro, shi, honi. — of death, mas-tugu, rinjū, shinigiwa, shi ni kakaru, shigo.

Point, t. v. Togaraseru, kedzuru, susu, nerau, tameru, ku-tō wo kiru. — out, oshiyeru, yubizasu.

Pointed, n. Togaru, surudoki.

Pointing, n. Kintō wo tsukeru koto.

Poise, t. v. Tsuri-au, hakaru.


Poke, t. v. Tsuku, tsuki-tsukeru.

Poke, n. Dzurui-yatsu, namake mono.

Poker, n. Hikaki.


Police, n. Sei-ji, tori-shimari.


Policeman, n. Ukeai-jo.

Polish, t. v. Migaku, togu, takuma suru.

Polish, n. Tsuya.

Political, a. Sei-ji ni kakawaiataru.

Politician, n. Seiji ni juku shitaru hito, seiji ni kakawaiataru hito.

Politics, n. Seiji.

Politie, a. Aiso no yoi, seji no yoi, teinei-na, fūriu na, ikina, ingin no.

Politeness, n. Rei, reigi, rei-shiki, shitsuke-gata, ingin.
POWERS, a. Chikara aru, tsuyoi, ikioi no aru, isei aru, kikime ga aru, gō.
POWERS, adv. Tsuyoku.
POWERLESS, a. Chikara naki, tayowaki.
PRACTICABLE, a. Dekiru, nasareru.
PRACTICAL, a. Yōdatsu, yaku ni tatsu.
PRACTICE, n. Koto, okonai, keiko, ma-nabi, jutsu, narai, tsū-rei, riyōri, furai-ai,
rei.
PRACTICE, t. v. Nareru, nasu, keiko suru, manabu, okonau. — medicine, iju-tsu wo giyō to suru. To be practiced,
tanren suru, yete taru, nare-taru.
PRAIRIE, n. No, hara, nohara.
PRAISE, n. Homare, san, sambi, shō, shōbi.
PRAISE, t. v. Homeru, sambi suru, shōbi suru, shō suru.
PRAISEWORTHY, a. — action, kō.
PRANCE, t. v. Haneru, odoru, agaku.
PRANK, n. Jōdan, tawamure.
PRATE, t. v. Shaberu.
PRAWN, n. Yebi.
PRAY, t. v. Inoru, kitō suru, negau, koi-
egau, tanomu.
PRAYER, a. Inori, kitō, negai, koi, kinen,
neijōto. — for rain, amagoi.
PRAYERLESS, a. Kami ni inoranu.
PRECARIOUS, a. Obotsukanai, tashikana-
radzu, kimara-nai.
PRECAUTION, n. Yōi, yōjin, tsutsushimi.
PRECEDE, t. v. Saki ni yuku, saki ni tatsu, maye ni aru, sakidatsu.
PRECEDENCE, n. Sakidatsu koto.
PRECEDENT, n. Senrei, sen-kaku, senki,
kiu-rei. (a.) Saki no, maye no.
PRECEDE, a. Sen, saki no, maye no.
PRECEPT, n. Imashime, kai, oshiye, iken,
hó.
PRECEPTOR, n. Shi, shishō.
PRECiNT, n. Sakai, riyō-chi, atari.
PRECIOUS, a. Tattoki, takara, atara,
oshiki.
PRECIPICE, n. Kenso, zeppeki.
PRECIPItantly, adv. Kuwa-kiu ni, awa-
tadashiku, isoise.
PRECIPItATE, t. v. Otosu, sekasuru, iso-
gaseru, hayameru.
PRECIPItATE, i. v. Shidzumu, odomu,
ochiru.
PRECIpiTous, a. Kewashii, sagashii, so-
badatsu, sobiyou.
PRECISE, a. Katakai, shikakubarai, kata-
kurushii, kirikojō, shikatsubageraii.
PRECISELY, adv. Chōdo, adakamo, shi-
ka-to.
PRECISSIOn, n. Tagawanu koto.
PRECLUDrE, t. v. Fusegu, kobamu, sasa-
yeru, sayegiru.
PRECOCCIOUS, a. Toshi ni niawanu chiye
no aru.
PRE

PRECONCERT, t. v. Kanete sadameru, maye-motte kuwadateru.
PRECURSOR, n. Sakidachi.
PREDECESSOR, n. Sen no hito, zempai.
PREDESTINATE, t. v. Mayemotte tori-kimeru, maye-ni sadameru, arakajime kimeru.
PREDETERMINE, t. v. Maye kara kimeru.
PRÉDICAMÉNT, n. Yōsu, arisama, ba-ai.
PRÉDICT, t. v. Iu, ii-haru.
PRÉDICT, t. v. Mayemotte iu, arakajime iu, yogen suru.
PRÉDICTIÓN, n. Mayemotte iuta koto, zengen, yogen.
PRÉDOMINANT, a. Sugitaru, katsu, gachi, oku, masaru.
PRÉDOMINATE, a. Sugiru, masaru, katsu.
PRÉ-EMINENTLY, adv. Nakandzuku, sugurete.
PRÉ-ENGAGEMENT, n. Sen-yaku.
PRÉ-EXIST, t. v. Zen-se ni oru, maye no yo ni oru.
PRÉ-EXISTENCE, n. Zen-se, maye no yo, kono yo no maye ni oru koto.
PRÉFACE, n. Jo, hashigaki.
PRÉFER, t. v. Yerabu, tattomu, ageru, susumeru. I — this one, kono hô ga yoi.
PRÉFÉRABLE, a. Yoi, madashimo, mashi.
PRÉFÉRENCE, n. Yerabi.
PRÉFÉREMENT, n. Riisshin, shussei.
PRÉFIX, t. v. Maye ni oku. (n.) Kakari-kotoba.
PRÉGNANT, n. Kuwai-nin, mi-mochi, nin-shin, haramu, migomori.
PRÉJUDICE, t. v. Mayemotte ketsudan suru.
PRÉJUDICIAL, a. Dokun-nu, gai-naru, futame na.
PRÉLIMINARY, a. Maye no.
PRÉMEDITATE, i. v. Mayemotte kanga-yeru, mayemotte hakaru.
PRÉMISE, t. v. Mayemotte iu.
PRÉMIUM, n. Hōbi, ri, rigin.
PRÉMONITION, n. Mayemotte shiraseru, saki ni shiraseru.
PRÉOCCUPY, t. v. Saki ni oru, maye ni sumu.
PRÉORDAIN, t. v. Mayemotte sadameru, arakajime kiwameru.

PREPARATION, n. Shitaku, yōi, sonaye, yōjin, teate, kakugo, moyōshi.
PREPARE, t. v. Shitaku suru, sonayeru, mōkeru, koshirayeru, totonoyueru, kamayeru. moyōshi.
PREPAY, t. v. Saki ni harau, maye-bara wo suru.
PREPAYMENT, n. Maye-bara, mayesen.
PREPOSTEROUS, a. Ri ni somuku.
PRÉREQUISITE, n. Mayemotte nakereba naranu.
PRÉKOGATIVE, n. Ki-suru koto, kaku koto. It is the — of the father to govern his family, kanai-jū wo osameru koto wa teishu hitori ni kakaru.
PRESAGE, n. Zempiyō, shirasé, zenchō.
PRESAGE, t. v. Maye-motte shiraseru, yogen suru.
PRESCIENCE, n. Mayemotte shiru koto.
PRESCHREIBE, li-tsukeru, meidzuru, kusuri wo yaru, riyōji wo suru.
PRESÉNT, a. Oru, iru, genzai, ima. At —, töji, tö-bun. For the —, tö-bun, tö-ji.
PRESÉNT, n. Rei-motsu, miage, okurimono, shinjō-mono, immotsu, shimmotsu.
PRESÉNT, t. v. Shinjō suru, okuru, ageru, tsukawasu, tatemsurur, teijō suru.
PRESÉNTMENT, n. Mayemotte omō.
PRESÉNTLY, adv. Ima-ni, ottsuke, otte, nochihodo, hodonaku, sugu-ni, jiki-ni.
PRESÉRVATION, n. Tasuke, sukū.
PRESERVE, t. v. Tasukeru, sukū, tabau, tamotsu, momoru, shugo suru, kakō, satō ni tsukeru.
PRESERVE, n. Tomeba.
PRESERVER, n. Tasuke-te, inochi no oya, tasuke nīn.
PRESIDE, Shihai suru, matsurigoto wo suru.
PRESIDENT, n. Tōriyō, dai-tōriyō.
PRES, t. v. Osu, shiboru, shimeru, isogu, sekü, hayamuru, shiru. To — up, oshizeru. — down, oshi-kudasu, osayueru, oshi-tsukeru. — against, osayureru. — into, oshi-komu, oshi-tsumeru, oshi-iru. — forward, isode yuku. — out, oshidasu.
PRES, n. Shime-gi, han wo suru dōgu, gun-jū. To put a book to —, hon wo han ni okosu.
PRIMENATURE, a. Chaku-son.
PRINCE, n. Tai-shi, miya, seishi.
PRINCESS, n. Hime, naishin-no, hime-miya, hime-gimi.
PRINCIPAL, a. Taishetsu na, kanyo naru, omoi, kuwantaru.
PRINCIPAL, n. Cho, kashira, motode, motokin, sen, sen-ichi. — and interest, guwan-ri. — thing, dai-ichi, kanyo, yō, kan-ji
PRINCIPALITY, n. Riyōbun, riyō.
PRINCIPALLY, adv. Moppara, dai-ichi, omo ni.
PRINCIPLE, n. Ri, dōri, kotowari, michi, moto, kizashi, ri-ai.
PRINT, n. Ato, kata, ji.
PRINTER, n. Hansuri.
PRINTING-PRESS, n. Hansuri-dai.
PRIOR, a. Saki no, maye-no.
PRIORITY, n. According to —, senguri ni.
PRISON, n. Rōya, hito-ya.
PRISONER, n. Zainin, meshiudo, tsumibi, toriko.
PRIVACY, n. Inkiyo, himitsu.
PRIVATE, a. Jibun no, jishin no, watashin no, naishō no, naibun no, hisokanaru. — business, shi-yō. — opinion, nai-i.
PRIVATELY, adv. Hisoka-ni, nai-nai, naishō ni, aitai-ni, om-bin.
PRIVILEGE, n. Ki suru koto, mochimaye, sujime.
PRIVY, a. Hi-mitsu no, hisokanaru.
PRIVY, n. Chōdzuba, setsuin, kōka, kawaya.
PRIZE, n. Bundori, hōbi.
PRIZE, t. v. Tattomu, omondzuru, oshimu.
PROBABLY, adv. Ōkata, tabun, osoraku-ba. Also formed by the suffixes, ra-shii, sō, and ro, dearō.
PROBATION, n. Kokoromi, tameshi.
PROBE, n. Saguri.
PROBE, t. v. Saguru, gimmu suru.
PROBITY, n. Tadashisa, meihaku, shinjitsu.
PROBLEMATICALLY, a. Obotsukanai, utagawashii, tashikanaranu.
PROBOSCIS, n. Hana.
PROCEED, t. v. Susumu, deru, saki ni yuku.
PROCEEDING, n. Koto, shiwaza, shikata.
PROCEEDS, n. Taka, agari, dai, mōke, ri.
PROCESSION, n. Retsu, giyōretsu.
PROCLAIM, t. v. Hirogeru, hiromeru, fu-
errer, fue-chirasu, shiraseru, tsūdatsu wo suru.


PROCIVITY, n. Kuse.

PROCUSTOMATE, t. v. Injun suru, yennin suru, noberu, shi-nokosu.

PROCRASTINATION, n. Injun, yennin, ima subeki koto wo go nichī ni nobasu koto.

PROCREATION, n. Umu koto.

PRODIGAL, a. Tsuiyasu, oshige-naki, oshimadzu ni tsukau, mudazukai, ōzappai.

PRODIGAL, n. Sanzaika.

PRODIGIOUS, n. Ōkii, bakutai, kuwōdai.

PRODIGY, n. Hen-na koto, ayashii koto, miyō-na koto, ki-naru-koto, kikuwai na koto, henji, jimben.

PRODUCE, t. v. Dasu, hiki-dasu, miseru, shōdzuru, musubu, suru, tsukuru, koshirayeru, saku, dekiru, tateru.

PRODUCE, n. Saku, tsukuri, deki, saku-motsu, sambutsu.

PRODUCT, n. Deki, saku, sambutsu.

PRODUCTION, n. Saku-motsu, sambutsu, tsukuri-mono.

PROFANATION, n. Kami to kami no mono goto nado wo kegasu koto, mottai-naki koto.

PROFANE, a. Mottainai, kegaretaru, sei naranu.

PROFANE, t. v. Kami to kami no mono goto nado wo kegasu. To — the Sabbath, ansoku-nichi wo kegusu.

PROFESS, t. v. Omote-muki ni mōsu, iu, ii-tsutayeru.


PROFESSOR, n. Hakase.

PROFFER, t. v. Atayeru, yaru.

PROHIBITION, n. Kami to kami no mono goto koto, mottai-naki koto.

PROFANE, a. Mottainai, kegaretaru, sei naranu.

PROFANE, t. v. Kami to kami no mono goto nado wo kegasu. To — the Sabbath, ansoku-nichi wo kegusu.

PROFESS, t. v. Omote-muki ni mōsu, iu, ii-tsutayeru.


PROFESSOR, n. Hakase.

PROFFER, t. v. Atayeru, yaru.

PROFICIENT, n. Jōdzu, yete, tokui, shō-tatsu.

PROFICIENT, a. Tashshitaru, shōtatsu na.

PROFILE, n. Hammen no yedzu.


PROFIT, t. v. Tame ni naru, yō ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu.

PROFITABLE, a. Toku-yō na, rikata ni naru, ri no aru, kai no aru, tame ni naru, toku ni naru, yō ni tatsu.

PROFLIGATE, a. Dōraku, hōtō, hō-ratsu-a.

PROFOUND, a. Fukai, omoi, tashshitaru.

PROPUGE, a. Tsuiyasu, sanzai suru, tappuri, ikai, yokei na.

PROGENITOR, n. Senzo, kōso, shiso, gan-so.

PROGENY, n. Shison.

PROGNOSIS, n. Yogo.

PROGNOSTIC, n. Shirase, zempiyō, shō.

PROGNOSTICATE, t. v. Mi-tōsu, mi-nuku, mi-sadametu, mayemotte iu.

PROGRAMME, n. Ban-tsuke.

PROGRESS, t. v. Susumu, te ga agaru, shimpō suru, sei-suru shōtatsu suru.

PROGRESS, n. Susumi, te-agari, shimpō, shōtatsu.

PROHIBIT, t. v. Kobamu, fusegu, kindzu-ru, koto waru, seisuru, sei suru, chōjī suru.

PROHIBITION, n. Hatto, go hatto, kinzei.

PROJECT, n. Kufū, saku, tediru, hakari-goto.

PROJECT, t. v. Kufū suru, hakaru. (i.v.) deru. Projecting teeth, de-bopa. — eyebrows, de-bitai. — eyes, de-ma. — navel, be-beso.

PROLAPSUS-ANİ, n. Dakkō.

PROLIFIC, a. Yutaka naru, yoku dekiri, yoku shōdzuru.

PROLIX, a. Nagai, nagatarashii, shitsuko, kudo, kuda-kudashii, koijettai.

PROLONG, t. v. Nagaku suru, nobasu, nobiru, ato wo hiku.

PROLONGATION, n. Nobasu koto.

PREMONITORY, a. Hii-detaru, takai, medatsu. — eyes, de-ma. — eyebrows, de-bitai.

PREMISCUOUS, a. Midaretaru, konzatsu shita.

PREMISCUOUSLY, adv. Konzatsu shite, midaretu, mazete.


PROMISE, t. v. Yakusoku suru, ukeau.

PROMONTORY, n. Hana.

PROMOTE, t. v. Susumeru, shō-tatsu suru, shussei suru, ageru, hiromeru.

PROMOTION, n. Shussei, shōshin.


PROMPT, a. Hayai, sumiyaka na, toi, shin-sotsu, sakui.

PROMPTLY, adv. Hayaku, toku, sugu-ni.

PROMULGATE, t. v. Hiromeru, fureru, fukoku suru.

PROME, a. Utsubushi, katamuku, suki-na. Lay the hand, te wo fuseru.

PRONG, n. Mata.

PRONOUN, n. Dai-mei-shi.

PRONOUNCE, t. v. Iu, hanasu.

PRONUNCIATION, n. Ii-kata, ii-yō, roretsu.


PROP, n. Shimbari, tsuka, tsuppari, tsukkaibō.

PROP, t. v. Kau, shimbari wo kau.
Quack, a. — medicine, bai-yaku.

Quack, n. Yabu-isha, yōi, yashi, nama-jirī.

Quadrangle, n. Shi-kaku.

Quadrant, n. Shōgēni.

Quadruped, n. Yotsu-ashi, shi-soku.

Quadruple, a. Shi-sōbai.

Quagmire, n. Numá, dоро.

Quail, n. Shako.

Quail, t. v. Shioreru, ki ga fusagu.

Quaint, a. Medzurashī, furūi.

Quake, t. v. Furu, wananaku, ononoku.

Qualification, n. Kiriyô ga kanau, te-kitō.

Qualified, a. Taru, kanau, tekitō.

Qualify, t. v. Tekitō sas eru, kanawaseru.


Qualm, n. Mukayekī. — of conscience, ushigurorai, kuyamu.

Quandary, n. Tohō ni kureru koto, tamera, yūyo, magotsuki, hedo-modo.

Quantity, n. Hodo, dake, bunriyō.

Quantum suff. Taru hodo.

Quarrel, n. Kenkuwa, kōron, isakai, arasoi, naka ga warui, mon-chaku, mome. To pick a —, kenkuwa wo shika-keru.
QUARREL, i. v. Kenkouwa suru, só-ron suru, kōron suru, arasou, naka ga waruku naru.
QUARRY, n. Ishi wo hori-dasu tokoro.
QUART, a. — about, shi-go rok' shaku.
QUARTER, n. Shi-bu-ichi, konaka.
QUARTERLY, adv. San ka getsu me ni.
QUARTZ, n. Suisho.
QUASH, t. v. Osayeru, shidzumeru.
QUAY, n. Hatoba, age-ba.
QUEEN, n. Kisaki, nyo-tei.
QUEER, a. Ayashii, okashii, otsuna.
QUELL, t. v. Shidzumeru, osameru, tairageru, heiji suru.
QUENCH, t. v. Kesu, shimeru.
QUERULOUS, a. Fusoku wo iu, fu-man wo iu, tsubuyaku.
QUERY, i. v. Tō, tadzuneru.
QUEST, n. Tadzune, tansaku, negai.
QUESTION, t. v. Tadzuneru, tō, gimmeru.
QUESTIONABLE, a. Obotsukainai, ibukashi.
QUibble, i. v. Rikutsu wo iu.
QUibble, n. Ri-kutsu.
QUibbler, n. Rikutsu-sha.
QUICK, a. Hayai, sassoku na, sumiyaka na, kiu na, jiki, toi, sóso, isogu.
QUICK, n. To pierce to the —, mi ni tessuru, mi ni shimiru.
QUICKEN, t. v. Hayameru, seku, isogaseru.
QUICKLY, adv. Hayaku, sassoku, kiu-ni, jiki- ni, isoide, toku, kiusoku.
QUICKNESS, n. Hayasa.
QUICK-SIGHTED, a. Me bayai.
QUICKSILVER, n. Midzukane, suigin.
QUIET, a. Shidzuka na, odayaka na, tairaka naru, ochi-tsuku, hei-an naru.
QUIET, t. v. Shidzumeru, osameru, heiji suru, ochi-tsukuru.
QUIETLY, adv. Shidzuka ni, odayaka ni, ochi-tsuite, sotto, soro-soro-to, yū- yū.
QUIETNESS, n. Anki, an-non, an-raku, hei-an.
QUILL, n. Hane, fude.
QUILL, t. v. Hida wo toru.
QUILT, n. Futon.
QUILT, t. v. Tojiru, nū.
QUINCE, n. Karin.
QUININE, n. Kinayen, kiniin.
QUINTESSENCE, n. Goku-i, shu-i, ōgi.
QUIRE, n. Kami nijū-shi mai.
QUIT, t. v. Yameru, yosu, suteru, sutetoku, utcharu, saru, hanareru.
QUITE, adv. Mattaku, sappari-to, saranī.
QUIVER, n. Yebira, yanagui, utsubo, yugi, yadzusu.
QUIVER, i. v. Furū, wanaku, ononoku, senritsu suru.
QUIZ, t. v. Chōrō suru, gūrō suru, naboru.
QUOTATION, n. Hiki-koto, sōba.
QUOTE, t. v. Hiku, sōba wo tsukeru
QUOTIDIAN-AGUE, n. Hi okori.

R

RABBIT, n. Usagi.
RABBLE, n. Shita-jita, shimo-jimo.
RACE, t. v. Hashiru, kakeru. (t. v.) Hashiraseru.
RACK, t. v. Semeru, kuruishimeru.
RACKET, n. Sawagi.
RACY, a. Kōbashii.
RADIANCE, n. Kōki, kagayaki.
RADIATE, i. v. Deru, hassuru, hanatsu.
RADICALLY, adv. Mattaku.
RADISH, n. Daikon.
RAFT, n. Ikada.
RAFT, t. v. Taruki.
RAG, n. Boro, tsudzure. Old —, furugire.
RAGE, i. v. Ikaru, areru.
RAGE, n. Ikari, kuru, ikidōri, rippuku.
Ragged, n. Yaburetaru, hotssureru.
Raging, a. Kurū, hageshii, takeshii.
RAIL, n. Tesuri, rankan.
RANK, t. v. Naraberu, sonayeru, tsu raneru.
RANSACK, t. v. Hōbō sagasu, tansaku suru.
RANT, i. v. Koye wo takaku iu, kowa daka ni iu.
RAP, t. v. Tatakau, butsu, utsu.
RAPACIOUS, a. Takeki, muri-mutai-na, tori-akini.
RAPE, n. Gō-in.
RAPESEED, n. Natane.
RAPHE, n. — of the nose, hana no mi zo.
RAPIDITY, n. Hayasa.
RAPIDLY, adv. Hayaku, isoio, kiu-ni.
RAPIDS, n. Se, kiu-riu, hayase.
RAPINE, n. Ubai-tori.
RARE, a. Medzurashii, mare-na, suku nai. — thing, chim-butsu, — beef, nama-yake no niku.
RAREFY, t. v. Usuku suru, karaku su ru.
RARELY, adv. Mare ni, tama ni, tama tama, tamasaka, mare-mare, metta-ni.
Rarity, n. Medzurashisa, mare-naru koto, chim-butsu, ususa, kurusa.
RASCAL, n. Kiyatsu, yatsu, aitsu.
RASH, n. Mukōmidzu, ki wo tsukenu, muteppō.
RASP, n. Yasuri.
RASP, t. v. Kedzuru, orusu.
RASPBERRY, n. Ichigo.
KAT, n. Nedzumi.
RATAN, n. Tō.
RATE, t. v. Shikaru, togame ru, hakaru, tsu moru, kurai wo tsukeru, shina wo tsukeru.
RATHER, adv. Kayete, mushiro, naka naka, nama-naka, think that, yawa ka, yomoya, — better, yaya yoro shii.
RATIFY, t. v. Musubu, sadameru.
RATIO, n. Hodo, kurai.
RATION, n. Fuchi, mosso.
RATIONAL, a. Dōri ni kanau, dōri wo wakimayeru. To become —, shō-ki ni naru.
RATIONAL, n. Izware, dōri.
RATIONALIST, n. Ri-gakusha.
RATSBANE, n. Nedzumi-koroshi.
RAVAGE, t. v. Arasu, abareru.
Receive, t. v. Uketoru, morau, itadaku, chōda suru, kōmuru, adzukaru, tama-waru, ukeru, junō suru, sadzukaru. — a guest, kiyaku wo mukayeru.
Recent, a. Antarashii, shin. — times, chikaki toshi, chikagoro, kin-nen.
Recently, adv. Kōnaida, kono-goro sen-jitsu, chikagoro, kinrai.
Recess, n. Kiri, yasumi, hiki, naka-iri, shirizoki.
Receptacle, n. Ire-mono.
Reception, n. Uketori, ukeru koto, mukayeru koto.
Recipe, n. Shihō-gaki, hō-gaki.
Reciprocal, a. Tagai, ai-tagai.
Reciprocally, adv. Ai-tagai-ni, tagai ni, katami ni.
Recollected, n. Noberu koto, tsugeru koto.
Recitation, n. Sodoku, an-shō, soran- dzuru koto.
Recite, t. v. Noberu, sodoku wo suru, anshō suru, chiu de yomu, tonayeru, bendzuru, sorandzuru.
Recklessly, adv. Mukōmidzu ni, muyami ni.
Reckon, t. v. Kanjō suru, kazoy eru, tsumoru, hakaru, kadzu wo ageru, san- yō suru.
Reckoning, n. Kanjō, tsumori, kazoye, sanyō.
Reclain, t. v. Tori-kayesu, tori-modosu, shi-naosu, tame-naosu, — wild land, are-chi wo kaitaku suru.
Recline, t. v. Neru, fuseru, fusu.
Recluse, n. Inkiyo, in-ja.
Recognition, n. Mō-ooye, shōchi.
Recognize, t. v. Mō-ooyeru, shōchi suru.
Recoil, n. Shisaru koto.
Recoon, t. v. Kuwa-hei wo i-naosu.
Recollect, t. v. Oboyeru, omoi-dasu, kokorodzuku.
Recollection, n. Oboye.
Recommence, t. v. Mata hajimeru.
Recommend, t. v. Tori-motsu.
Remoncense, t. v. Mukuyuru, hōdzuru, hempō suru, tsugunau.
Remoncense, n. Mukui, hempō.
Reconcile, t. v. Naka wo naosu, uchi-
tokuru, naka-naor i wo suru, toke-au, akirameru, kanawaseru.
Recondite, a. Ōgi, kakureru, ommitsu na.
Reconnoitre, t. v. Ukagau.
Reconquer, t. v. Tori-kayesu, futa tabi toru.
Reconstruct, t. v. Sai-ken suru, mata tateru, saikō suru.
Reconvey, t. v. Mochi-kayesu, hakobi- kayesu, kayesu.
Record, t. v. Shirusu, kaki-tomeru, tsukeru, ki suru, noseru.
Record, n. Chō, chōmen, kiroku, denki, roku. Family —, kafu, keidzu.
Recorder, n. Sho-ki, hissei.
Recount, t. v. Kataru, monogataru, noberu, hanasu, tsugeru, iu.
Recourse, n. To have — to, tanomu.
Recovery, n. Hombuku, zenkuwai, heiyu, ogina i, kuwaifuku.
Reckonant, n. Oku-biyō nin, hon-giyaku nin.
Recreation, n. Nagusami, asobi, ki- san-ji, ki-barashi.
Recriminate, t. v. Tagai ni uttay- eru, tagai ni togameru.
Recurr, n. Shin heisotsu.
Recurr, t. v. Oginau, tasu, hoyeki suru, shimpei wo tsukeru.
Rectitude, n. Shōjiki, tadashii, sei- choku.
Recur, t. v. Kayeru, sai-kayeru, sai-kan suru.
Recurrent, a. Sai-kan naru.
Red, a. Akai, kurena i. Turn —, akami- datsu.
Redden, t. v. Akaku suru, akameru. (t. v.) Akaramu. Face to —, sekimen suru.
Reddish, a. Akami.
Redder, n. Aganai-nin.
Red-haire d, a. Aka-ge.
Red-hot, a. Hi ni naru, yakeru.
Red lead, n. Tan.
One in whom avarice is the reigning passion, riyoku-gachi na mono.

**Remorse, t. v.** Tsugunau.

**Rein, n.** Tadzuna.

**Reins, n.** Koshi.

**Remind, v.** Mata kurai ni kayesu.

**Relate, t. v.** Kuri-kayesu, kasane-gasane iu.

**Reject, t. v.** Suteru, utcharu, kotowaru, ukenu, shōchi seru.

**Relieve, t. v.** Yorokobu, kiyetsu suru, tanoshimu.

**Relinquish, t. v.** Mata au, oitsu-ku, matakuyeru, kotayeru.

**Relocate, t. v.** Kotaye.

**Relapse, t. v.** Sai-kan suru, saihotsu, sai-kayeru, tachi-modoru, ato-modori wo suru, temodori.

**Relation, n.** Mono-gatari, hanashi, shinrui, yenja, aidagara, yukari, miyori, yen, chinami, chigiri, tame. In to, ni tsuite, shinrui. *What is he to you, *ni atano no do iu go shinrui.

**Relative, n.** Shinrui, yenja, shinzoku, tsuku.

**Relax, t. v.** Yurumeru, kutsurogeru, yasumeru, yawarageru. *(t. v.)* Yuru-mu, darumu.

**Relaxation, n.** Nagasumi, yasumi, kibarashi, yurumi.

**Relay, n.** Kaye-uma.

**Release, n.** Yurushi, hanatsu koto.

**Release, t. v.** Hansu, yurusu.

**Relocate, t. v.** Varu, watasu.

**Relent, t. v.** Tokeru, yurumu, yawaraguru, awaremu.

**Relentless, a.** Jihi naki, awaremi naki.

**Relevant, a.** Kanau, au, tekitō.

**Reliable, a.** Tanomoshii, tori-tome no aru, shinzuku beki, yoridokoro ni suru.

**Reliance, n.** Tanomi, tayori, chikara, shinō, yoridokoro, yosuga.

**Relic, n.** Ato, nokori, nagori. *Ancient* — ko-seki.

**Relief, n.** Raku, tasuke, sewa.


**Religion, n.** Oshiye, michi, hō, dō.


**Relinquish, t. v.** Yameru, suteru, hai suru, yudzuru, shirizoku.

**Relish, i. v.** Oishiku omou, amanau, amandzuru, konomu, suku. *Do not* — oishiku nai.

**Reluctance, n.** Without —, oshige monaku.

**Reluctant, a.** Oshimu, iyagaru, kirau, itō, magete.

**Rely, i. v.** Tanomu, tayoru, sugaru, yoru.

**Remain, i. v.** Matsu, todomaru, tomaru, to-riu suru, zairi suru, nokoru, nokosu, amaru, amasu.

**Remainder, n.** Nokori, amari. — of money, zan-gin.

**Remaining, a.** Nokoramaru, amari. *None —, nokoradzu.*

**Remains, n.** Ato, nokori, amari, naki-gara.

**Remand, t. v.** Kayesu.

**Remark, t. v.** Mi-tomeru, mi-tsukeru, hanasu.

**Remarkable, a.** Miyō na, kimi-yō na, medzurashii, kakubetsu no.

**Remarkably, adv.** Kaku-betsu ni, tori-wakete, besshite.

**Remarky, t. v.** Sai-ten suru, futatabi metoru.

**Remediable, a.** Naorāru.

**Remediless, a.** Naorana, shikata ga nai.


**Remedy, t. v.** Naoru, naosu, tsukurō, oginau.

**Remember, t. v.** Oboeru, omoi-dasu, kokoro ni kakeru, kokoroyueru.

**Remembrance, n.** Oboye. *Give my kind — to him, yoroshiku o tanomimosu. To bring to —, omoi-dasu. To bring to another's —, kidzukasuru.*

**Remind, t. v.** Ki wo tsukeru, oshieru.

**Remiss, a.** Okotaru, yudan wo suru, taiman naru, tarumu, darumu, nuka-ru.

**Remiss, a.** Oken, yudan, haya, etc. suru. *Oken, yudan, yurusu, suru, kagen suru, gomen suru. — money, yaru, asuku, tsukawasu.

**Remnant, a.** Hashita, nokori, hampa, sutari, zambutsu. *Of life, yo-me.*

**Remonstrance, n.** Isame, kagen, iken.

**Remonstrate, t. v.** Isameru, kagen suru, iken suru.

**Remorse, n.** Kuyami, zannen, kōkuwai.

**Remorselessly, a.** Jihi-naki, awaremi naki.

**Remote, a.** Tō, yemō, haruka.

**Remoteness, n.** Tōsa.

**Remove, t. v.** Tori-harai, harai, tentaku.

**Remove, t. v.** Utsuru, utsusu, toru, hadzusu, tori-harai, tori-hadzusu, tentaku suru.

**Remunerate, t. v.** Mukuryuru, kayesu, hōdzuru, hōbi wo yaru, tsugunau.
REN

Rend, t. v. Saku, waru, hiki-saku, sak-keru, tsunzaku.

Render, t. v. Kayesu, mukuyuru, hó-dzuru, naosu, honyaku suru. — a service, sewa wo suru. You have ren-dered me many kindnesses, dan-dan o-sewa ni narimashta. — assistance, sewa suru, josei suru, tasukeru. To — an English word into Japanese, yei-go wo wa-go ni naosu, or honyaku suru. To — up, mōshi-ageru. — back, ka-yesu.

RENDEVOUS, n. Atsumaru tokoro, mato-maru tokoro. (i. v.) Atsumeru.

RENEGADE, n. Kake-ochi, dassō.


RENOUNCE, t. v. Suteru, mi-suteru.

RENOVATE, t. v. Shi-naosu, koshiraye-naosu.


RENT, t. v. Karu; kasu.


REORGANIZE, t. v. Is-shin suru, arata ni sonayeru.

REPAIR, t. v. Naosu, tsukuro, oginai, shi-naosu, tsukuro, sunayeru. (i. v.) Yuku, mai-ru.

REPARATION, n. Tsugunai, oginai, naori.

REPARTEE, n. Kotaye.

REPASS, t. v. Mata tōru, futta-tabi sugiru, mata wataru.

REPAST, n. Shoku-motsu.

REPAY, t. v. Kayesu, mukuyuru, hōjiru, tsugunai, hembun suru, henjō suru, hen-kiyaku suru, hennō suru.

REPENAL, t. v. Yameru, ha-i-shi suru.

REPEAT, t. v. Kasanete iu, kasaneru, mata, kuri-kashiyte iu.


REPEL, t. v. Fusegu, shirizokeru, bōgiyo suru.

REPELT, i. v. Kuyamu, kō-kuwai suru, zannen ni omō.


REPINE, i. v. Oshimu, kuchi-oshigaru, kuyamu.

REPLACE, t. v. Kayesu, tsugunai, kaye-ru, mamayeru.

REPLENISH, t. v. Mata tsugu, habikora-seru.

REPLY, t. v. Kotayeru, hen-tō suru, henji suru.

REPLY, n. Kotaye, hentō, henji.

REPORT, t. v. Mōshi-ageru, todokeru, mōshi-noberu, chiu-shin suru, gonjō suru.

REPORT, n. Todoke-sho, fū-bun, hiyo-ban, uwasa, tori-sata, fū-zetsu, hibiki, oto.

REPOSE, i. v. Neru, yasumu, fuseru.

REPOSE, n. Yasumi, an-shin.

REPREHEND, t. v. Vogameru, imashi-meru, korasu, korashimeru.

REPRESENT, t. v. Nazoryeru, yosoyeru, katadoru, mane wo suru, arawasu, miyō-dai suru, sōdai ni izduru.


REPRESENTATIVE, n. Sōdai, miyō-dai.

REPRESS, t. v. Osameru, shidzumeru, hikayeru, tori-hishigu, osayeru.

REPRIEVE, t. v. Shio-ki wo nobasu.

REPRIMAND, t. v. Vogameru, imashi-meru, shikaru, korashimeru, kimeru.


REPRISAL, t. v. Hem-pō. To make —, hempō suru.

REPROACH, t. v. Vogameru, shikaru, nonoshiru, kimeru, kime-tsukeru.

REPROACH, t. v. Nogame, nonoshiri, akkō, zōgon, sōgon, haji, kakin, chijoku.

REPROBATE, t. v. Varuku omou, shō-chi senu, kotowaru.

REPROBATE, n. Dōraku mono, hōtō nin, hōratsu mono.

REPRODUCE, n. Mata shōzhuru.

REPROOF, n. Imashime, iken, isame, to-game, korashime.

REPROVE, t. v. Vogameru, imashimeru.

REPTILE, n. Hau mushi no sōmiyō.

REPUBLIC, n. Kiyokaseiji.

REPUBLICATION, n. Sai-han.

REPUBLIC, n. Sai-han.


REPUGNANCE, n. Kirau koto, iyagaru koto, imu, itō.

REPUGNANT, a. Sakarau, motoru, sakō, awanu, kanawanu.

REPLENISH, t. v. Shirizokeru, fusegi-kayesu. —, fusegi-kayesu.

REPULSIVE, a. Kirawashii, iyarashii.

REPUTABLE, a. Hiyō-ban no yoi, tatoki.

REPUTATION, n. Hiyō-ban, na, guai-bun.

REPUTE, t. v. Omou, suikiyo suru.

REQUEST, t. v. Negau, tano-mu, kō.


REQUEST, n. Shi nin no tame ni yomu kiyōmon.

REQUEST, t. v. Tanomu, yō, iru, negau, nakute naranai, nakute kanawanu. It is required of the people that they obey
the laws of the state, tami wa koku-hō ni shitagawaneba naranu.


Requisition, n. Motomeru koto. 

Requital, n. Mukui, hempō.

Require, t. v. Mukuyuru, hōjiru, ka- yesu, hempō suru.

Rescind, t. v. Yameru, hai suru, haishi suru, hai-chi suru.

Rescue, t. v. Tasukeru, sukū. 

Research, n. Shirabe, sensaku. 

Resell, t. v. Mata uru.


Resemblance, n. Niru koto.

Resent, t. v. Mihyō, gentsu, hōjiru.

Resentment, n. Kutsu, yosuo, tori-yasu.

Restore, n. Yokosu koto, kakushi- oku koto.


Reserved, a. Tsutsushimu, yenriyo naru, tottoki no, takuwayeru.

Reservation, n. Midzu-tame, ike. 

Reship, t. v. Tsumi-kayesu, okuri- kayesu.

Reside, t. v. Sumu, oru, jū-kiyo suru, sumau, zaijō. 

Residence, n. Sumai, jūkiyo, iye, taku. 

Resident, n. Jū-nin, sumu hito.


Renunciation, n. — of office, jishoku, tai-yaku.

Resin, n. Matsu no yani, chan. 

Rest, t. v. Sakarau, tekitau, sakō, bō- giyo suru, fusegu, temukau.

Resistance, n. Sakarau koto.

Resistless, a. Sakaraharenu, fusegare- nu.

Resolute, a. Kitsui, ki-dzuyoi, kijo na.

Resolutely, adv. Shikatto, kibishiku.

Resolution, n. Keshin.


Resonance, n. Hibiki.

Resonant, a. Hibiku, naru, ato ga de- ru.

Resort, t. v. Mochiiru, yuku, atsuma- ru.

Resort, n. Yuku tokoro, atsumaru to- koro. 

Resound, i. v. Naru, hibiku, narasu, doyomu. 


Resources, n. Taka, shin-sho.

Respect, t. v. Uyamau, tattomu, son- kiyo suru.

Respective, a. Hodo-yoi, tattoki. — person, hitogara no yoi hito, jim-pin no yoi-hito, jōhin na hito, bungen no yoi hito.

Respectful, a. Uya-uwashiji. 

Respecting, a. Ni tsuite, taishite. 


Respiration, n. Iki-dzukai, kokiu. 

Respire, i. v. Iki wo suru, kokiu su- ru.

Respite, n. Hima, itoma, yasumi, hi- nobe. 

Respite, t. v. Shioki wo nobasu. 

Resplendent, a. Hikaru, kagayaku.

Respond, t. v. Kotayeru, hentō suru, henji suru, ǒdzuur. 

Response, n. Kotaye, heitō, henji. 

Responsible, a. Kakawaru bei, tsugu- nau bei, kakari-aiu.

Rest, i. v. Yasumu, kiusoku suru, ikō, oku, ansei suru. — with, yoru, maka- su.

Rest, n. Yasumi, ansei, ansoku, todome, nokori.

Restaurant, n. Riyō-ya, kappō-ka. 

Restitution, Tsugunai.

Restless, a. Ochi-tsukanu, shidzuma- ranu, odayaka naradzu.


Restorative, a. — medicine, oginai- kusuri, hozai.


Restrain, n. Hikayeme, osaye. 

Restrict, t. v. Kagiru, kagiri wo kiwa- meru.

Restriction, n. Kagiri wo kiwameru koto, sasayeru koto. 

Result, t. v. Okoru, hassuru. — in, hateru, shimaou, owaru, oyobu, hatasu.
RESULT, n. Owari, hate, sei, yuye, wasa, hatashite, ni yotte.
RESUME, t. v. Sai-kō suru, mata-hajimeru.
RESUMPTION, n. Tori-ageru koto.
RESURRECTION, n. Haka kara yomigayeryu, sai-sei suru, iki-kayeru.
RESUSCITATE, t. v. Ike-kayesu, ikasu.
RETAIL, t. v. Ko-uri wo suru.
RETAIL, n. Ko-uri.
RETAI N, t. v. Motsu, tamotsu, yatou.
RETAILER, n. Kerai, shiin.
RETAKE, t. v. Tori-kayesu.
RETAI LATE, t. v. Kayesu, mukuyuru, ate-kayesu.
RETAILATION, n. Kayesu koto, hempō.
RETARD, t. v. Osoku suru, sasayeru, to-dokorū.
RETCH, i. v. Yedzuku, haku.
RETICULE, n. Tamoto-otoshi.
RETINA, n. Mō-maku.
RETINUE, n. Tomo, dō-zei.
RETIRe, t. v. Shirizoku, atoshizaru, hikitoru, ton-sei suru, noku, hiku.
RETIRED, n. Inkiyo.
RETIRED, n. Living in —, in-kiyo suru.
RETO RT, t. v. Ii-kayesu.
RETO RT, n. Rambiki.
RETRACE, t. v. Kayeru, modoru.
RETRACT, t. v. Hikkomasu, ii-naosu, hen-gai suru, ii-kayeru.
RETRACT, t. v. Shirizoku, hiki-kayesu, hiki-toru. — of an army, tai-jin su-
RETRAIN, t. v. Habuku, herasu, gen-dzuru, sei-riyaku.
RETRAINMENT, n. Gen-shō.
RETRIBUTION, n. Mukui, kuwa-hō, inguwa.
RETRIEVE, t. v. Atoshizari wo suru, shisasu, ato-modori wo suru, shrizoku, sagaru.
RETRIEVE, t. v. Kayeri-miru koto.
RETURN, n. Kayeri, modori, kayeshi, ribun, möke.
REVEAL, t. v. Arawasu, shiraseru, kikas- suru, tsugerus. (pass.) arawareru.
REVELATION, n. Divine —, kami no tsuge, kami no shirase, taku-sen, ji-
gen.
REVELRY, n. Sakamori, sawagi.
REVENGE, n. Mukui, kataki-uchi, fuku-shū, ada-uchi.
REVENGEFUL, a. Mukuitagaru.
REVENGER, n. Uchite, kātāki wo utsu hito.
REVENGE, n. Taka, shu-nō, agari, tori-
ka.
REVERBERATE, i. v. Hibiku, doyomu.
REVERBERATION, n. Hibiki, hibiki-wataru.
REVERE, t. v. Uyamau, son-kiyō suru, tattomu.
REVERENCE, n. Uyamai, tattobi, sonkiyō, kukiyo.
REVERSAL, a. Uya-uyashiki.
REVERIE, n. Utsutsu.
REVERSE, t. v. Fuseru, kuri-kayesu, tori-kayeru.
REVERSE, n. Wazawai, fu-un, un ga ka-
waru.
REVERSELY, adv. Saka-sama, abekobe-
i, kayete.
REVERT, i. v. Kayesu.
REVILE, t. v. Akkō suru, nonoshiru, no-
ru.
REVISIT, t. v. Mata kayeru.
REVIVE, t. v. Iki-kayeru, yomi-gayeru, futa-tabi okoru, sai-kō suru.
REVOKER, t. v. Aratameru, kiri-kayeru, haishi suru.
REVOLT, n. Muhon, ikki.
REVOLT, t. v. Muhon suru, ikki wo oko-
su.
REVOLUTION, n. Muhon, jun-kuwan, mawari.
REVOKE, t. v. Mawaru, meguru, ma-
wasu, megarasu, jun-kuwan suru. — on its axis, shiten. — in the mind, omoi-mawari.
REWARD, t. v. Hōbi wo yaru, shō suru, mukuyuru, hōjiru.
RHEUMATISM, n. Fūshitsu, tsūfū, fū-do-
kū.
RHINOCEROS, n. Sai.
RHUBARB, n. Daiyō.
RHyme, n. Uta.
RHyme, i. v. In wo fumu.
RIB, n. Abara-bone.
RIBBON, n. Himo.
RICE, n. Unhulled —, momi, mai, gem-
mai. Clean —, kome, or; haku-mai.
Righteousness, n. Gi, sci-choku, tadashiki koto, naoki koto.
Rightful, a. Suji-no, motome no, tōzen no.
Right Hand, n. Migi-no te.
Rightly, adv. Yoku, yoroshiku, jitsu-ni, makoto ni, tadashiku.
Rig, a. Katai, kibishii, genjū na, kowai, kiu-kutsu na, ogosoka naru.
Rigidity, n. Katasa, kibishisa, kowasa.
Rigidly, adv. Kataku.
Rigor, n. Katasa, kibishisa, hidosu, samuke.
Rigorous, a. Kibishii, genjū na, haido.
Rigorously, adv. Kataku, kibishiku, genjū ni, hidoku.
Rile, t. v. Ikaraseru. (pass.) Ikaru.
Rim, n. Fuchi.
Rind, n. Kawa.
Ringleader, n. Kashira, chō-bon, hottomin, hon-nin.
Ringworm, n. Tamushi.
Rinse, t. v. Sosogu, arau.
Riot, n. Sōdo, ikki, sawagi, ran. To run —, abareru.
Riot, t. v. Abareru, areru, sawagu.
Rioter, n. Ikki-nin.
Riotous, a. Abareru, sawagashii.
Riotously, adv. Sagawashiku, abarete.
Ripe, a. Juku shita, unda, yawara, renjuku na, ureru.
Pippke, n. Se, hayase.
Pipple, t. v. Sawa-sawa to nagareru, joro-joro to nagareru.
Rise, t. v. Agaru, noboru, okiru, tatsu, deru, okoru, hassuru, he-agaru. Rising up or lying down, oki-fushi. — from the dead, yomi-gayeru, iki-gayeru. — from sleep, ne-oki wo suru.
Rise, n. Agari, nobori, okori. — and fall, agari-sagari.
Risible, a. Okashii, warawaseru.
Risk, n. Kennon, abunai koto, ayauki, kiwadoi koto. At the — of life, inochi ni kakawaru. To run a —, abunai koto wo suru.
RISK, t. v. Abunai koto wo suru. — life, inochi ni kakawar, inochi wo kakeru. To — money, kane wo kakeru.
RISKY, a. Abunaki, ayauki, kiwadoi.
RITE, n. Hó, rei, shiki.
RIVAL, n. Aite.
RIVAL, t. v. Kisou, arasou, harai-ku.
RIVALRY, n. Kisou koto, kioi, arasoi.
RIVE, t. v. Waru, sakur.
RIVET, n. Me-kugi.
RIVET, t. v. Mekugi wo sasu, katameru.
RIVULET, n. Tani-gawa, ogawa, ko-gawa.
ROAD, n. Michi, dóró, ro, roji. In the —, to-chiu.
ROADBOOK, n. Dó-chiu-ki.
ROADSTEAD, n. Kakari-ba.
ROAM, i. v. Yü-reki suru, aruki-mawaru, haikiuwa suru, urotsuku.
ROAR, i. v. Naku, hoyeru, sacket, wa-ran, sawagu.
ROAST, i. v. Yaku, iru. (n.) Yaita mono, aburi mono.
ROB, t. v. Nusumu, ubau, kasumeru, toru.
ROBBER, n. Dorobó, nusubitoi; tó-zoku, götô.
ROBBERY, n. Nusumi.
ROBE, t. v. Yosó, kiru, matou.
ROBUST, a. Sukoyaka na, tassha na, jōbu na, soken-na, mame na, takumashii, mameyaka.
ROCK, n. Iwa, banjaku, iwao.
ROCK, t. v. Ugokasu, yurugasu. (i. v.) Yureru, yu. u, yurugu, ugoku.
ROCK CANDY, n. Kórizato.
ROCK CRYSTAL, n. Suishô.
ROCKET, n. Noroshi, róyen.
ROCK WORK, n. Tsuki-yama.
ROCKY, n. Kon-gutsu na.
ROD, n. Sao.
ROGUE, n. Yatsu, katari.
ROISTERER, n. Rambô nin.
ROLL, t. v. Korobasu, muku, mawasu, megunasu. To — up, makuru, miki-agaru. To roll and level, muki-narasu.
ROLL, i. v. Korogaru, mawaru, megunu, korobu.
ROLL, n. Maki, maki-mono.
ROLLER, n. Koro, to-guruma.
ROLLING-PIN, n. Membô.
ROMANCE, n. Tsukuri-mono-gatari.
ROMP, i. v. Tawannureru, fusakeru, jareru, odokeru.
ROOF, n. Yane.
ROOF, t. v. Fuku.
ROOMY, a. Hiroi.
ROOST, n. Tomari-gi, negura.
ROOST, i. v. Tomaru.
ROOSTER, n. Ondori.
ROOT, n. Ne, kon. — and branches, hommatsu.
ROOT, t. v. (as a pig), horu. — up, nuku, kogu.
ROPE, n. Nawa, tsuna.
ROPE-DANCING, n. Tsuna-watari.
ROPEMAKER, n. Tsuna-uchi.
ROPEMAKING, n. Tsuna-uchi.
ROPEWALK, n. Tsuna-uchi-ba.
ROSE, n. Chan.
ROSTRUM, n. Kó-za.
ROSY, a. Bara no iro, akai.
ROT, i. v. Kusaru, kuchiru. (t. v.) Kusarasu.
ROTATE, i. v. Mawaru, megunu.
ROTATION, n. Mawari, jun-kuwan.
ROTE, n. Say by —, sorandzuru, anki suru.
ROTTEN, a. Kusai, kuchitaru.
ROTUND, n. Marui.
ROUGE, n. Beni.
ROUGE, t. v. Kesshô suru, beni wo tsukeru.
ROUGHEN, t. v. Aruku suru.
ROUGHNESS, n. Arasa.
ROUND, n. Mawari.
ROUND, t. v. Maruku suru, marumeru.
ROUND, a. Marui, madoka naru. To go —, mawaru, megunu. To turn —, mawasu, megunasu. To wind —, maku. Make —, maruku suru, marumeru. To become —, maruku naru. — off the corners, kado wo toru. All —, hóbô.
ROUND ABOUT, a. Mawaridô, uyen-na.
ROUNDNESS, n. Marusa.
ROUSE, i. v. Mesameru, okiru. (t. v.) Me wo samasu, okosu. — up, hage-masu, hagemu, fumatsu suru.
ROUTE, t. v. Oi-chirasu, seme-yaburu.
ROUTE, n. Michi. — by ship, funaji.
ROUTED, a. Hai-gun suru.
ROVE, t. v. Yūreki suru, hai-kuwai suru, urotsuku, hiyōhaku suru.
Rover, n. Hiyō-haku mono.
ROYAL, a. Ö no, also formed by prefixing the words, choku, riu, go, mi, ten.
ROYALTY, n. Ö no koto.
Row, n. Narabi, tsura, retsu, kudari, giyō, tate, kawa. To place in a —, narabu, tsuranaru, tsuraneru.
ROWDY, n. Rambō nin.
against, suri-chigau, kishiru. — on, suri-sukeru.
RUBBISH, n. Gomi, akuta, chiri, gomoku.
RUDDER, n. Kaji.
RUDDY, a. Akai.
RUDE, a. Arai, somatsu, zatsu, soriyaku, burei, shitsurei, bukotsu, busahō, hetata, nama.
RUDELY, adv. Araku, arara-shiku, arara, somatsu ni, zatto, burci-ni.
RUDENESS, n. Arasa, somatsu, bukotsu, shitsurei.
RUDIMENT, n. Moto, dodai.
Rue, t. v. Zan-nen ni omō, kuyamu, oshimu.
RUEFUL, a. Kanashii.
RUFFIAN, n. Rambō-nin, abare-mono.
RUFFLE, t. v. Shiwanmeru, hida wo toru, araku suru, sawagasu.
RUG, n. Mosen, mensen.
RUGGED, a. Arai.
RUN, n. Horobi, metsubō, sokonai, gai.
RUN, t. v. Horobiru, horobosu, tsubusu, tsubureru, ha-metsu, yaburu, metsubō, botsuiraku, chirinrin.
RUNIOUS, a. Gai naru, sokonau.
RUNS, n. Ato, ko-seki.
RULER, n. Osameru hito, kashira, shihai suru, matsu-rigoto suru hito, jōgi.
RUM, n. Shōchiu, kuwa-shu.
RUMINATE, i. v. Omoi-mawasu, megurasu.
RUMOR, n. Fūbuu, fuzetsu, hiyōban, uwasa.
RUMP, n. Shiri.
RUMPLE, i. v. Momu, shiwa ni naru.
RUMPLED, a. Shiwa ga yoru.
RUMPUS, n. Sōdo, sawagi.
RUN, t. v. Hashiraseru. To — a ship aground, fune wo hase-ageru. To — a bullet, tama wo iru.
RUNAWAY, n. Ochi-udo.
RUNG, n. — of a ladder, hashigo no dan, or san.
RUPTURE, n. Naka-tagaye.
RUPTURE, t. v. Yaburu, haretsu suru.
RURAL, a. Inaka no.
RUSE, n. Hakarigoto, tedate, kama.
RUSH, i. v. Hashiru.
RUSH, n. Ashi, yoshi, kaya.
RUSSIA, n. Orosha.
RUST, n. Sabi.
RUST, i. v. Sabiru.
RUSt, n. Inaka-mono, gasatsu-mono, hina-bito.
RUStic, a. Inaka, bukotsu-na.
RUSticate, i. v. Inaka ni oru, zaigo ni oru.
RUSTLE, i. v. Sara-sara to naru, harahara to naru, sayagyu.
RUSTY, a. Sabita.
RUT, n. Tesseki, kuruma no ato.
RUThLESS, a. Mugai, hakujō na, ubin naki.
SABBATH, n. An sok u-nichi, y asumi-b i, zontaku.
SABLE, a. Kuroi.
SABRE, n. K atana, tsurugi.
SACCHARINE, a. Umai, sat o no.
SACK, n. Tawara, fuku ro.
SACK, t. v. Bundori suru.
SACRAMENT, n. Isu no tatetaru reishiki.
SACRIFICE, t. v. A geru, sonayeru, tamu keru, tatematsuru, matsuru, kujiru.
SACRILEGIOUS, a. Mottainai.
SAD, a. Kanashii, urei no, itamashi.
To feel —, kanashimu, uriou.
SADDLE-TREE, n. Kura-bone.
SADLY, adv. Kanashiku, ureite.
SADNESS, a. Kanashisa, urei, utsu.
SAFE, a. Buji, sokusai, dai-j obu, tash sana, tashika-na, tsuzukanai.
SAFE, n. Hai-ch o.
SAFELY, adv. Buji-ni, anzen-ni, tashika ni, tsuzukanaku.
SAFETY, n. Buji, anzen.
SAFFLOWER, n. Beni no hana.
SAG, i. v. Kata-yor o, katadzuru, tawam u, tarumu.
SAGACIOUS, a. Kashikoi, rik o na, chiye ga aru, katsudatsu na, satoki.
SAGACITY, n. Chiye, chi-riyaku, satori.
SAGE, n. Kashikoi, rik o na, satoki.
SAGE, n. Seijin.
SAGELY, adv. Kashikoku.
SAGO, n. Sagobei.
Said, Itta pret. of iu, hanashita, kudan no, iwayuru.
SAIL, n. Ho, s o. To set —, shuppan suru. — boat, or ship, ho-bune, ho-kakebune.
SAIL, i. v. Shuppan suru, hashiru.
SAIL-MAKER, n. Ho wo tsukuru hito.
SAILOR, n. Suifu, kako, suishu, send o, mado-rosu.
SAILORS' INN, n. Funa-yado.
SAIN T, n. Budd hist —, hijiri.
SAKE, n. Tame, yotte, (yori).
SALAD, n. Chisha.
SAL SALE, n. U re, hake-kuchi, hake, sabake, uriguchi, sabaki-kuchi.
SALEABLE, a. U re ga yoi, hake ga yoi.
SALINE, a. Shio no, shioke no.
SALIVA, n. Tsubaki, yodare, katadzu, nama-tsuba.
SALIVARY GLAND, n. Da-se n.
SALIVATION, n. Ko-chiu furan.
SALLY, i. v. Deru, idzuru.
SALOON, n. Zashiki.
SALT, n. Shio.
SALT, t. v. Shio ni tsuker u, shio wo sur u, shio-oshi.
SALT-CELLAR, n. Shio-ire, te-shio, shiozara.
SALTISH, a. Shio-ke.
SALT-MAKER, n. Shio-yaki, shio-taki.
SALT-MERCHANT, n. Shio-ya.
SALT-PE TRE, n. Sh o-seki.
SALT-WATER, n. Shio, shio-midzu.
SALT-WORK, n. Shio-hama.
SALTY, a. Shio-kayui, shio-karai, shop pai.
SALUBRIous, a. Yo-j o no tame ni nar u, hoy o no tame nar u.
SALUBRITY, n. Yo-j o no tame nar u ko to.
SALUTARY, a. Tame ni nar u.
SALUTATION, n. Aisatsu, jigi, rei-gi.
SALUTE, t. v. Aisatsu suru, reigi wo suru, jigi wo suru. — without speaking, moku-rei.
SALVAGE, n. Fune aruwa nimotsu nado wo tasukuru hito no daigin.
SALVATION, n. Tasuke, sukiu, saido.
SAME, a. Onaji, onajikoto, do, do-y o, hitoshii. — as before, moto no tori, itsu mo onaji. — proportion, to bun. Not all the —, onajiku nai. — as the pattern, mi-hon no tori. — state, do hen.
SAMPAN, n. Fune, temma.
SAMPLE, n. Tehon, mihon.
SANCTIFICATION, n. Sei suru koto, sei nar u koto, kokoro no kiyoki nar u koto.
SANCTIFY, t. v. Kiyom eru, sei suru.
SANCTION, n. Yurus hi, menkiyo.
SAND, n. Suna, isago.
SANDAL, n. Zori, sekida, waraji.
SANDAL-wood, n. Biyakudan.
SAND-BAG, n. Do-hiyō.
SAND-BANK, n. Su.
SAND-Glass, n. Suna-dokei.
SAN, a. Tashika na.
SANGFROID, n. Hei-ki, magao.
SANGUINARY, a. Hito-jinī no ō, mugoī, muzan.
SANGUINE, a. Chi no iro, akai, kekki na.
SANITY, n. Seishin no tassha naru koto.
SANITARY, a. Yōjō wo mamoru.
SANERIT, n. Bonji.
SAP, n. Shiru, yani, shibu.
SARCASM, n. Kinku.
SARDINE, n. Iwashii.
SARDONIC, a. Nigawari.
SASH, n. Obi, shōji.
SATAN, n. Akumā no na.
SATCHEL, n. Dōran.
SATELLITE, n. Tsuki, tsuki-mono.
SATIATE, t. v. Aku, taru, tennō suru. (t. v.) Akaseru, aki-taraseru.
SATIETY, n. Aki, aki-taru koto.
SATIN, n. Shusu. White —, nume.
SATIRE, n. Raku-shū, waru-kuchi, kinku.
SATIRIZE, t. v. Togameru.
SATISFACTION, n. An-shin, taru koto, akirame, tsugunai, oginai.
SATISFACTORY, a. An-shin saseru, utagai wo harasu, ki ni kanau.
SATISFY, t. v. Akaseru, aki-taraseru, tsugunai, ochi-ntsukaseru, oginai, aki-rameru, utagai wo harasu, anshin saseru.
SATURATE, t. v. Shimesu, nurasu, shimitōru.
SATURATION, n. Shimesu koto.
SATURDAY, n. Doyōbi.
SATURN, n. Dosei.
SAUCE, n. Shōyu, miso.
SAUCER, n. Sara.
SAUCILY, adv. Shitsurei ni, burei ni.
SAUCINESS, n. Shitsurei, burei, buyenriyo.
SAUCY, a. Shitsurei na, burei na.
SAUNIER, i. v. Bura-bura aruku, shōyō suru.
SAVAGE, a. Mugoī, muzan-na, takeki, araki.
SAVAGE, n. Yebisu, yeteki.
SAVANT, n. Mono-shiri, hakushiki, gakusha.
SAVE, t. v. Tasukeru, saido suru, dosuru. — money, kane wo nokosu, or, kane wo tameru.
SAVE, prep. Nokoshite.
SAVING, a. Kenyaku-na, shimatsu-na, kanriyaku na.
SAVIOUR, n. Shukui-te, tasuke-te, kiu-se-shu, sekiu-tamō kimi.
SAVOR, i. v. Niou, jaiwau.
SAVOR, n. Nioi, ajiwai.
SAVORY, a. Oishii, umai, amai.
SAW, n. Nokogiri.
SAW, t. v. Hiku.
SAWDUST, n. Oga-kudzu.
SAWYER, n. Kobiki.
SAY, t. v. It is said, yoshi.
SAYING, n. Setsu, hanashi, kotowaza, Habit of —, kuchi-kuse,
SCAB, i. v. Kaseru.
SCABBARD, n. Saya.
SCABBLES, n. Shitsu.
SCAFFOLD, n. Ashiba, ashijiro.
SCALD, t. v. Yu de yakeru, ibiru.
SCALD, n. Yakedo, tokuwashō.
SCALE, n. Hakari, tem-bin, koke, uroko, sanc, do-sū.
SCALE, t. v. Noboru, agaru.
SCALP, t. v. Kashira no kawa wo muku.
SCAMP, n. Kiyatsu, yatsu.
SCAMPER, i. v. Kakeru, hashiru.
SCAN, t. v. Shiraberu, nagameru, kemi suru.
SCANDAL, n. Soshiri, zangen, haji.
SCANDALIZE, t. v. Hadzukashimeru.
SCANDALOUS, a. Hadzukashi.
SCANT, a. ō Semaki, toboshiki, taranu.
SCANTILY, adv. Taradzu ni, sukunaku, fusoku ni shite, toboshiku.
SCANTY, a. ō Semai, taranu, fusoku-na, toboshiki, jūbun naranu.
SCAPULA, n. Hambi-kotsu.
SCAR, n. Ato, kidzu no ato, hankon.
SCARCE, a. Sukunai, fusoku, toboshii, futtei, mare naru.
SCARCELY, adv. Yōyaku, yatto, karōjite.
SCARCER, t. v. Odosu, odorokasu, obiya-kasu. — away, odoshi-yaru.
SCARECROW, n. Odoshi, kagashi, sōdzu, hita, naruko, tori-odoshi.
SCARED, p. a. Kowagaru, osoru, okkanai.
SCARP, n. — of a priest, kesa.
SCARIFY, t. v. Asaku kiru.
SCARLET, a. Akai, hi.
SCARP, n. Kishi.
SCATTER, t. v. Chirasu, hai-suru, barsasu.
SCATTERED, a. Mabararu, ussuri to, churu.
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Scavenger, n. Machi no sóji nin.
Scene, n. Keshiki, yōsu, tei.
Scenery, n. Keshiki, fūkei, keishoku, chōbō.
Scent, n. Nioi, ka.
Schedule, n. Mokuroku.
Scheme, t. v. Tedate, te, hakarigoto, kēriyaku, kifu, jutsu, hōben.
Scheme, t. v. Kifu suru, kuwaderu, hakaru.
Schism, n. Wakari, yedaha.
Scholar, n. Deshi, monjin, gakusha, shosei.
School, n. Gakudō, gakkō, keiko-ba, gaku-mono, juku, ha, riu, riugi, shūshi.
School, t. v. Oshiyeru, kiyōju suru.
Schoolfellow, n. Dō-gaku.
Schoolhouse, n. Gakudō, gakumonjo, gakkō.
Schoolmaster, n. Shishō, kiyōshi.
Schoolmate, n. Dōgaku, ai-deshi.
Science, n. Gaku, jutsu, shisho.
Scintillate, t. v. Higa haneru, hibana ga chiru.
Scissors, n. Hasami.
Sclerotic, n. Haku-maku.
Scoff, t. v. Azakeru, gurō suru, soshiri.
Scoff, t. v. Kumu, kuru, yeguru, sogu, sarayeru.
Scoop, t. v. Azakeru, gurō suru, soshiri.
School, t. v. Shikaru, togameru, kogoto wo iu, kimeru, gami-gami iu.
Scolding, n. Kennomi.
Scoot, n. Shaku.
Scoot, t. v. Kumu, kuru, yeguru, sogu, sarayeru.
Scoot, t. v. Tokoro, basho, atedo.
Screw, t. v. Kedzuru, kosogeri, suru, kakur.
— water, shio.
SEABREEZE, n. Umi-kaze, kai-fu.
SEA-CAPTAIN, n. Fune no kashira, sensho.
SEA-CHART, n. Umi no yedzu.
SEA-FIGHT, n. Funa-ikusa.
SEAM, n. Umi ma.
SEAL, n. (Fish) ottosei, ashika.
SEAL, n. Han, in, ingiyō, fū, kakan.
SEAL, t. v. Han wo osu, fujiru.
SEAL CHARACTER, n. Ten-sho.
SEAM, n. Nui-me, awashime.
SEAMAN, n. Sendō, funako, kako.
SEAMSTRESS, n. O-hari, mono-nui.
SEAR, t. v. Yuko, kogasu.
SEARCH, a. Tadzune, sagashi, sensaku, shirabe, gimmie.
SEED, n. Fune ni yō.
SEASON, t. v. Aji wo tsukeru, kagen suru, narasu, tanren suru. To season by drying, karasu, kawakasu, hossu.
SEASONABLE, a. Tsugō no yoi, hodoyo.
SEASONING, n. Kagen, ambai.
SEAT, t. v. Za-suru, suwaru, oku, suyeru, chakuza.
SEAWATER, n. Shio.
SEAWEED, n. Aosa, funori, hijiki, kajime, modzuku, miru.
SEAWORTHY, a. Kai-kō ni yō ni tatsu.
SECede, t. v. Shirizoku.
SECULDE, t. v. Hiki-komoru, tonsei suru, kakureru, inkiyo suru.
SECULSION, n. Inkiyo, in-ton, tonsei, kakureru.
SECOND, t. v. Tetsudau, kata wo motsu, sukuru.
SECOND-COUSIN, n. Mata-itoko.
SECOND-RATE, n. Dai ni ban no.
SECRET, a. Kakureru, hisoka-na, naishō na, mitsu-na, — talk, mitsu-dan.
SECRET, n. Hijii, mitsuiji, himitsu, ommitsu. — medicine, hi-yaku.
SECRETARY, n. Yōhitsu, sho-yaku, hissei, monokaki.
SECRET, n. Shūshi, shū, ha, riu, riugi, shūmon.
SECTION, n. Shō, hen, kire, bu-bun. — of country, hō, kata.
SECULAR, a. Seken-no, zoku. — affairs, zoku-ji.
SECURE, t. v. Ukeau, mamoru, katamaru.
SECURITY, n. Anshin, an-non, kengo, katame, ukeai, hiki-ate, kahan-nin, ukeai-nin.
SEDAN, n. Norimono, kago.
SEDATE, a. Shidzuka-na, heki na, ochitsuite iru, majime na.
SEDITION, n. Muhon, ikki, sōdō.
SEDUCE, i. v. Sesonokasu, hiki-komu, taburakasu.
Seduction, n. Taburakasu koto.
SEDULOUS, a. Hone-oru, hataraku, benki-yō na, mame-na, hagemu.
SEE, t. v. Miru. I request to see, or wish to see, hai-ken itashitai, mi-tai.
See here, (polite), goran nasare, minasare; (common), mi-yo; (vulgar), miro. Let me see, misare-nasare. — through, mi-tōsu. See to it, ki wo tsuke yo. To see (for curiosity), kembutsu suru. To mistake in seeing, mi-ayamatsu, mi-chigai, mi-sokonau. — about it, toi-awaseru, kiki-awaseru.
SEED, n. Tane.
SEEDLING, n. Mibaye.
SEED-TIME, n. Shi-tsuke-doki, uyetse-doki.
SEEK, t. v. Sagasu, tadzunuru, motomearu, sensaku suru, tansaku suru.
SEEOM, t. v. Miyeru. Formed by the suffixes, rashii, só; also by, keshiki, iro, nari-sō, nari, ke, furi.
SEEING, p. a. — truth, makoto-rashii.
SEEINGLY, adv. Misegake ni.
SEEMLY, a. Atarimaye no, tōzen no.
Self-sacrifice, n. Mi wo kayeri midzu, mi wo oshimadzu.
Self-willed, a. Waga-mama, kimma, ga wo haru.
Self, t. v. Uru, sabaku. — by the quantity, orosu. To cause or let another sell, uraseru. To — off, uri-harau, uri-kiru.
Seller, n. Uri-te, uri-nushi, bai-nin.
Selling, — at wholesale, oroshi. — at retail, ko-uri.
Selvedge, n. Mimi.
Semblance, n. — of truth, makotarashii. — of sincerity, shinjitsu-rashii, date-shinjitsu.
Semen, n. Tane, sei, insui.
Semi-annual, a. Han-toshi-no, han-nenn, han-ki.
Semicircle, n. Han-getsu.
Seminary, n. Gakudô, gakumonjo, gakkô.
Send, t. v. Yaru, tsukau, okuru, tsukawasu, todokeru. Also formed by the causform of the verb; as. To send rain, ame wo furasu. To send a messenger, tsukai wo yukaseru, or yaru. To — forth, hassuru. — back, kayesu, henjô, hemben suru. To send for a doctor, isha wo yobu.
Senior, n. Toshi-ori, chô-nen.
Sensation, n. Chikakô.
Sence, n. Kokoro, ki, shône, imi, wake. Lose one’s senses, ki wo ushinai. Come to one’s senses, honshô ga tsuita. The five —, go-gan, go-kuwan.
Senseless, a. Oboeyuru, kanzen, chikakai nashi, shône nashi, oroka naru.
Sensibility, n. Chikaku, shône.
Sensible, a. Chikaku aru, kanji no yoi, oboeyuru, satoki, kashikoi.
Sensitive, a. Chikaku yoki, kanji no hayai.
Sensual, a. Yoku no, yoku fukaki.
Sensualist, n. Shu-shoku, ni fukeru hito.
Sensuality, n. Shu-shoku ni fukeru koto.
Sentence, t. v. Môshi-tsukeru, ii-tsukeru.
Sentiment, n. Riyôken, iken, kokoro, tsumori, zombun, vonjiyori, zoni, zonnenn.
Sentinel, n. Ban-nin, mi-hari, hari-ban.
Sentry, n. Idem.
Separate, t. v. Wakuru, wakatsu, hana-su. (i. v.) Hanareru, hedateru.
Separately, adv. Betsu ni, betsu-betsun, mei-mei ni.
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Separation, n. Hanare, wakare, ribetsu, fuyen.

September, n. Ku-gatsu.

Sepulchre, n. Haka, tsuka.

Septulture, n. Hōmuri.

Sequel, n. Yuku-suye, ato, suye.

Sequester, t. v. Tori-ageru. — one’s self, inkaiyo suru.


Serenity, n. Odayaka, ochi-tsuki, heiki, anshin.


of dynasties, rui-dai.

Serious, a. Daiji na, taisetsu na, jitsu, hontō, omoi, taishita.

Seriously, adv. Omoku, maga de.

Sermon, n. Hōdan, dangi, seppo, kō-shaku.


Serve, t. v. Tsutomeru, hōko suru, tsukau- yeru. — up, sonayeru, koshiarureru. — out, kubaru, wakeru. To — out wine, sake wo tsugu, or shaku wo suru. To — out boiled rice, meshi wo moru. To — out medicines to the poor, bimbō nin ni kusuri wo hodokosu, or segiyo suru. To — one’s country, kokka ni tsukau. To — as a waiter, kiu-ji wo suru. To — one badly, waruku tori-atsukau. To — God, kami ni tsukau. — the purpose, ma-ni-au, yodatsu. To make — the purpose, ma-ni-awaseru. — out one’s time, itogureru.


Serviceable, n. Yō ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu, toku-yō, yōdatsu.

Servile, a. Iyashii, yakkono yō na.

Servility, a. Yakko no yōsu.

Servitude, n. Hōko, tsutome.

Session, n. Seki, za.

Set, t. v. Oku, suyueru, osameru, tsukeru, sonayeru, sadamureru. Sun has —, hi ga kureta. — a day, nichig-en wo suru, higiri wo suru. — a razor, kami- sori wo awaseru. — sail, shuppan su- ru. — a sail, ho wo ageru. — a watch, ban wo tsukeru, tokei wo naso. — a bone, hone wo tsugu. — apart, ate-hameru. To set about, hajimeru, shi-


Set, a. Ganko na, kataku na.

Set, n. — of books, bu. — of boxes, ireko.

Setting sun, n. Iri-hi.


Settle, i. v. Odomu, sadamameru, kima- ru, shidzumaru, ochi-tsuku, osamaru.


Seven, n. Nanatsu, shichi.

Seven fold, a. Shichi-sobai, nana-ye.


Seventh, a. Shichi-ban, shichi-ban-me.

Seventieth, a. Shichi-ju-ban-me.

Seventy, a. Shichi-jū.


Several, a. Su, rui, ren.

Several, adv. Betsu-betsu-ni, goto-ni.

Severe, a. Kibishii, kitsui, tsuyoi, ha- gheshii, hidoki, omoi, ogosoka-naru, genjū na, kiukutsu na.

Severely, adv. Tsuyoku, hageshiku, kibishiku, kitsuku, hishi-to, hishi-bi- shi-to.

Severity, n. Tsuyosa, kibishisa, hidosa.

Sew, t. v. Nui, tojiru, kikeru. — to—
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gether, nui-awaseru. — one thing on another, nui-tsukeru. — and lengthen, nui-tsugu.
Sewer, n. Dobu, mizo.
Sewing, n. Nū koto, nui-mono.
Sex, n. Nan-niyo, mesu-oso.
Sexton, n. Haka-mori.
Sexual intercourse, n. Kōgō, bōji.
Shabby, a. Misuborashii, kitanai.
Shackle, t. v. Hodasu, samatageru.
Shackle, n. Hoda, hodashi.
Shaddock, n. Zabon.
Lamp —, hoya.
Shade, t. v. Ōu, kakasu, kazasu.
Shadow, n. Kage, kagebōshi.
Shaf, n. Hashira, ye, nagaye.
Shaggy dog, n. Muku-inu.
Shaking, n. Furui.
Shake, a. Gura-gura suru.
Shallow, a. Asai. — or deep, sen-shin.
Sham, t. v. Tobokeru, mane wo suru.
Sham, a. See Sora.
Shamanism, n. Shamon.
Shame, t. v. Haji, chijoku, kakin, hadzukashimi. Put to —, hadzukashime-ru.
Shamefaced, a. Hadzukashigaru.
Shameful, a. Hadzukashii, chijoku na-ru.
Shameless, a. Haji wo shiranu.
Shampoo, t. v. Momu, ampuku suru, amma suru, doin suru.
Shampoer, a. Amma.
Shank, n. Hagi, sine.
Shape, n. Katachi, sugata, kata, na-rikko.
Shape, t. v. Katadoru, tsukuru.
Shapeless, a. Katachi naki.
Shape, v. Warī-tsukeru, wakeru, warī-awaseru.
Shape, n. Warī-ai, warī, wappu, warī-maye, bun.
Sharer, n. Kakkari-ai.
Shark, n. Same, fuka.
Shark's fins, n. Same no hire.

Sharpen, t. v. Togu, togarakasu, tate-ru.
Sharper, n. Katari-mono, mogari.
Sharply, adv. Tsuyoku, hitsuku, kibi-shiku, karaku.
Sharfsighted, a. Me-bayai.
Shatter, t. v. Uchi-kudaku, buchi-ko-wasu.
Shave, t. v. Soru, kedzuru, sogu. — the head, chihatsu.
Shaving, n. Kanna-kudzu.
She, pro. Ano onna, are.
Sheaf, n. Taba, tabane.
Shear, t. v. Hasami-kuiru.
Sheet, n. Hasami, ki-basami, hana-basami.
Sheath, n. Saya.
Sheathe, t. v. Katana wo osamere.
Shed, n. Koya, adzumaya.
Sheep, n. Rashamen, hitsuiji, menyō.
Sheet, n. Mai, nedoko no shikimono.
Sheet-copper, n. Akagane-ita.
Sheet iron, n. Tetsu-ita.
Sheet lead, n. Namari ita.
Shefl, n. Tana.
Shell, n. Kara, haretsu-dama.
Shell, t. v. Kawa wo muku, haretsu dama de utsu.
Shelter, t. v. Ou, yokeru, kabau. — from rain, ama-yadori. To — one's self, mi wo kakasu. To be sheltered, kakeru.
Shepherd, n. Menyō wo kau hito.
Sheriff, n. Shugokushi.
Sherry, n. Budōshu no rui.
Shield, n. Tate.
Shield, t. v. Kabau, mamoru, yokeru.
Shift, t. v. Kayeru, utsusu. (i. v.) Ugo-ku, utsuru, mokuromu, hakaru, kawa-ru. To — for one's self, jibun no ta-me ni hakaru. To make —, hakaru.
Shiftless, n. Yaku ni tatanu.
Shine, t. v. Terasu, hikaru, kagayaku.
Shine, n. Seiten, tsuya.
Shingle, n. Yane-ita. — roof, itabu-ki.
Shingle, t. v. Ita de fuku.
Shingle-roofed, a. Ita-buki.
Shining, a. Terasu, hikaru, kagayaku.
A place where — stop, funa-ba, funa-
tsuki. To load a —, funadzume wo su-
ru.
SHIP, t. v. Fune ni tsumu.
SHIPBOARD, n. To go on —, fune ni no-
ru.
SHIP-BUILDER, n. Funa-daiku.
SHIP CAPTAIN, n. Funa-osa.
SHIP-CHANDLER, n. Funa-gu wo akinai
suru hito.
SHIP's carpenter, n. Fune no daiku.
SHIPMENT, n. Funa-dzumi, fune no ni-
mosu.
SHIP-OWNER, n. Funa-mochi.
SHIPPING-MERCHANT, n. Funa-doiya.
SHIP-WRECK, n. Hasen, nan-sen. One
saved from —, funa-kobori.
SHIP Wright, n. Funa-daiku.
SHIRR, n. Dzuru mono, ochaku-mono.
SHIRRING, a. Dzuru, dzurukeru.
SHIRT, n. Jiban, hadagi.
SHIVER, t. v. Sun-dzun ni kudaku. (i. v.)
Furu, ononoku, wanaanaku, zoku-zoku
suru.
SHOAL, a. Asai tokoro, su.
SHOAL, i. v. Asaku naru.
SHOCK, n. Hibiki, kotaye.
SHOCKING, a. Kirawashii.
SHOE, n. Kutsu, hakimono. One pair
of —, kutsu isoku. Horse —, kana-
gutsu.
SHOOT, i. v. Hanasu, utsu. — a bow,
iru. Of a bud, kizasu, tatsu.
SHOOTS, n. Naye, me, me-baye.
SHOOTING-STAR, n. Yobaiboshi, riusei.
SHOP, n. Mise, tana.
SHOP, i. v. Kaimono ni yuku.
SHOP-BOY, n. Tadai, kozo.
SHOPKEEPER, n. Akindo.
SHOPLIFTER, n. Mambiki.
SHOPPING, n. Kaimono ni yuku.
SHORE, n. Iso, kishi. Sea —, kai-gan.
SHORT, a. Mijikai, tan. — road, chikai
michi, haya-michi. To be — of, taranu,
fusoku, toboshii. Come — of, itaranu,
todokanu. Cut —, habuku, herasu, ri-
yaku suru. Fall —, hekomi ni naru.
— months, shô no tsukku.
SHORT-BREATHE, a. Kataiki, iki-gire.
SHORTEN, t. v. Mijikaku suru, habuku,
herasu, gendzuru, riyaku suru, tsume-
ru, tsumaru, hashoruru.
SHORT-LIVED, a. Tammei, inochi-miji-
kai.
SHORT-TERM, adv. Shibaraku, jiki-ni, haya-
ku, chika-jika-ni, kinjitsu-ni.
SHORTNESS, a. Mijikasa.
SHORT-SIGHTED, a. Chika-me.
SHORT-WINDED, n. Ikigire.
Shroff, t. v. Kane wo miru, kane wo gimmı suru.


Shrub, n. Ki, uyeki.

Shrug, t. v. Sobiyakasu.

Shudder, t. v. Furū, wananaku, onono-

k, zoku-zoku suru, senritsu suru.

Shuffle, t. v. Watasu. To — cards,
karuta wo kiru.

Shun, t. v. Nogareru, yokeru, manuka-
eru, sakeru, imu.

Shut, t. v. Shimeru, tateru, tojiru, fusag-

u, tatamu, tozasu, tsugumu. (i. v.)

Shibomu. To — the hand, te wo

nigiru, — the fingers, yubi wo oru.

To — a port, sa-kō suru. To — up in

prison, roya ni toji-komeru. To — in

a view, mi-harashi wo fusu-gu. To —

out, shimatedasu, sayegiru, yokeru.

To — up a house, iye wo tozasu, to-jimari

wo suru. To — another by reason-
ging, giron shite heikō saseru.

Shuttle, n. Hi.

Shuttle-cock, n. Hane, hago, kogino-

ko.

Shy, a. Kowagaru, okume na, tsushima.

Sham, n. Chamuro.

Sick, a. Yamu, wadzurau, fu-kuwai,

ambai warui, biyoki no. Sea — , fune

ni yō. — at stomach, mukadzuku. —

person, biyō-nin, biyō-ja, biyō-kaku.

— bed, biyō-shō. — and afflicted. bi-

yō-nō, biyō-ku, biyō-nan. To be — of,

kira, akiru. To make —, yamaseru.

Sicken, t. v. Mukadzukaseru. (i. v.)

Mukadzuku, yamu, kirau.

Sickish, a. Ambai warui.

Sickle, n. Kama.

Sickly, a. Hito ni sawaru yamai ga ha-

yaru. — person, biyō-shin.

Sickness, n. Biyoki, yamai. — of stom-

ach, mune no warui. During —, biyō-

chii. After —, biyō-go. Cause of —,

biyō-ka. Died of —, biyō-shī. Kind

of —, biyō-tei. — of pregnancy, tsu-

wari, osoro.

Side, n. Kata, kata-wara, waki, kataye,

soba, horoki, kawa, hata, hō. Every

—, hō-bō. Both —, riyō-hō, riyō men.

One —, kaiippō, kata-kata, kata hashi,

kata-kawa, kata-kuchi. This —, kon-

ata, kochi. That —, achira, achi, ana-

ta. — of a mountain, sampuku.

Side, a. Yoko.

Side, t. v. Kata wo motsu, tsuku.

Side-dish, n. or anything eaten with

rice, okadzu, sai.

Side-long, adv. Yoko-ni.

Side-renal, a. Hoshi no.

Side-wise, adv. Yoko-ni, yokosama,
kamatukeru, sobameru.

Sidle, i. v. Yoko ni aruku.

Siege, n. To lay —, to, kakomu, osou.

Sieve, n. Furui.

Sift, t. v. Furū.

Sigh, n. Tame-iki.

Sigh, t. v. Tansoku suru, nageku, tame-

iki wo tsukun.

Sight, n. Miru-koto, me, ne ni miy eru

mono. The ship is not in —, iune ga

miyenu. To take —, neru. To be in —,

miy eru.

Sight, t. v. Miru, mi-tomeru, mi-tsukeru,

neru.

Sightless, a. Me-nashi, mekura.

Sightly, a. Medatsu.

Sight-seeing, n. Kembutsu, mono-mi.

Sign, n. Shirushi, shōko, yengi, zemi-

yō, shirase, shō, kizashi, keshirai, kam-

ban, dzui. Strange —, ki-dzui. Favor-

able, ishōdūzui.

Sign, t. v. Han wo osu, kaki-han suru,

shirusu.

Signal, n. Aidzu.

Signal, a. Appare na, suguretaru.

Signal, t. v. Aidzu wo suru.

Signalize, t. v. Aidzu de sāiraseru, kō

wo tateru.

Signature, n. Han, kaki-han.

Sign-board, n. Kamban.

Signet, n. Han, in.

Significant, a. Imi ga aru.

Signification, n. Kokoro, wake, imi,
giri.

Signify, t. v. Arawasu, miseru, shira-

seru, kikaseru, osiyeru, hiyō suru. It
does not —, kamaimasen.

Sign-post, n. Michi-shirube.

Silence, n. Oto naki koto, damatte oru

koto.

Silence, t. v. Shidzumeru, yari-komu,

heikō suru, ii-komeru. Sit in —, mo-

kuza.

Silence, interj. Damare.

Silent, a. Damaru, mokunen, shidzuka,

odayaka, mugon.

Silently, adv. Damatte, moku-nen to

shite, shidzuka-ni, sotto.

Silk, n. Kinu, ito.

Silk-worm, n. Kaiko.

Silky, a. Kinu no yō na.

Sil, n. Dodai, neda.

Silly, a. Bakarashii, gu-na, don-na, gu-

chi na, oroka naru.

Sil, n. Nagare midzu kara shidzumita-

ru doro.

Silver, n. Gin, shiro-gane.

Silver, t. v. Gin wo kiseru. (pass.)

Shiroku naru.

Silver-leaf, n. Gimpaku.

Silver-money, n. Gin-su.

Silver-plated, n. Gimpaku.
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Silver-ware, n. Giu zaiku.

Similar, a. Onaji, niru, dōyō, hitoshiki.

Similitude, n. Nitaru koto.

Simple, a. Ichi-mi na, hitoye-no, jimi na, shitsuboku, ubu, oroka na, gu na, kōto-na, kani, adokenai, kanyaki.

Simple-minded, a. Guwanzenaki, adokenai.

Simpleton, n. Gu-don mono.

Simplify, t. v. Yasuku suru, temijika ni suru.

Simply, a. Nomi, bakari, tada.

Simulate, t. v. Niseru, maneru, magau, magayeru.

Simulation, n. Niseru koto.

Simultaneous, a. Onaji toki, dōji, sorete.

Sin, n. Tsumi, zai, zai-go.

Sin, t. v. Tsumi wo okasu, kami no michi ni somuku, or, michi ni motoru.

Sinapis, n. Kaishidei.

Since, adv. Kara, konokata, i-rai, yori, imamade, ato, yuye, aida, yotte,iku-wan.

Sincerely, a. Jitsu, makoto, hon-na, shinjitsu na, hontō.

Sincerely, adv. Jitsu-ni, makoto-ni, hon-ni, hontō, shinjitsu ni.

Sincerity, n. Jitsu, magokoro, shinjitsu.

Sincere, n. Sozan.

Sinew, n. Suji.

Sinful, a. Tsumi aru.

Sing, t. v. Utau, gindzuru, yeidzuru.

To lead in singing, ondo wo toru.

Singe, t. v. Yaku.


Single, a. Hitotsu, ichi, hitoye, ichimi.

— person, hitori, dokushin. To

— out, me-gakeru. — eye, kata-me.

— hand, kata-te.

Singly, adv. Hitori de, jishin, jibun, hitotsu-bitosu.

Singular, a. Medzurashii, miyō-na, kitaï na, betsu dan, kaku-betsu na.

Singularity, n. Kuse.

Singularly, adv. Kaku-betsu ni, betsu dan ni, koto-sara ni.

Sinister, a. Fu-saiwai na, fukitsu na, ashiki, giyaku na.

Sink, n. Nagashi, dobu, gesui.

Sink, i. v. Shidzumu, hamaru, oboreru, otoroyeru, sagaru, kubomu.

Sink, t. v. Shidzumeru. — a well, ido wo horu.

Sinner, a. Tsumi nasu.

Sinner, n. Tsumi aru hito, zai-nin, tsumi-bito.

Sin-offering, n. Tsumi wo aganau ikeniye, tsumi wo aganau kumotsu.

Sip, i. v. Sū, (sui), nomu.

Sir, n. Sama, san.

Sirup, n. Satō mitsu.


Sit, t. v. Suwaru, za-suru, koshi wo kakeru. Sitting up all night, yodōshi, tetsuya, akashi. To — up with the sick, yotogi wo suru. — in a ring, kurumaza, madoi. — tailor fashion, agura wo kaku.

Site, n. Basho, tokoro.

Sitting, a. Suwatte oru, za-shite oru.

Manner of —, idzumai, iyō.

Situated, a. Aru, oru.

Situation, n. Basho, tokoro, yakume.

Six, a. Mutsu, roku.

Sixfold, a. Muye, roku mai, roku sō-bai.


Sixteenth, n. Jū-roku-ban-me.

Sixth, n. Roku-ban, roku-ban-me.

Sixtieth, n. Roku-jū-ban.

Sixty, a. Roku-jū.

Size, Okisa, kasa.

Skein, n. Kase.

Skeleton, n. Gaikotsu.

Skeletal, a. Utagai-bukaki.

Sketch, n. Ye, dzu, yedzu.

Sketch, t. v. Kaku, yegaku.

Skillful, a. Jódzu, takumi no, tegiwa no yo.

Skill, n. Tegiwa, takumi, yete.

Skin, t. v. Sukui-toru, kasutte tobu, tobi-tobi ni yomu.

Skin, n. Kawa.

Skin, t. v. Muku, hagu.

Skinflint, n. Shiwambō, kechi-kusai.

Skip, t. v. Tobu, haneru.


Skirmishers, n. Sampei.

Skirt, n. Suso. To hold up the —, tsu-madoru.

Skirt, t. v. Sakai suru.

Skittish, a. Mono-odoroki.

Skulk, i. v. Shinobu, kakureru, nuke- suke.

Skull, n. Atama no hone, dokuro, sha- rikobe.

Sky, n. Sora, ame, ten. Clear —, sei-
ten.

Skyline, n. Hibari.

Slack, a. Yurui, tarui, tarumu, amai, okotaru, kutsurogu.

Slacken, t. v. Yurumeru, kutsurogeru, tayumeru. (i. v.) Yurumu, kutsurogu, tayumu.

Slackness, n. Yurusa, tarusa.
SLAB, n. Ita.
SLABBER, i. v. Yodari wo tarasu.
SLAKE, t. v. Kesu, tomaru.
SLAM, t. v. Hato to shimeru, issuari to shimeru.
SLANDER, t. v. Zan-suru, shikozduru, soshiru, shiru.
SLANDER, n. Zangen, shi-goto, gomasuri.
SLANDERER, n. Zan-sha.
SLANT, t. v. Sujikai ni suru, naname ni suru, katamukeru. (i. v.) Sujikai ni naru, naname ni naru, katamuku.
SLANTING, t. v. Naname, sujikai, nazyoe.
SLANTINGLY, adv. Sujikai ni, naname ni.
SLAP, t. v. Haru, utsu, tataku.
SLASH, t. v. Kiru, kiri-makuru.
SLAT, n. Banseki, sekiban.
SLATE-PIENCIL, n. Seki-hitsu.
SLATTER, n. Subeta, hikidzuri.
SLAUGHTER, t. v. Hofuru, kiri-korosu.
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, n. Togijuba.
SLAVE, n. Shiro mono no gotoku kawaretete boku to naru mono.
SLAVISh, a. Iyashii.
SLED, n. Sori.
SLEDGE, n. Tsuchi. — hammer, aidzuchi.
SLEEK, a. Nameraka na.
SLEEP, i. v. Nemuru, neru, ne-iru, ne-tsuku. — together, soi-ne, soi-bushi. — in the daytime, hiru-ne. — alone, hitori-ne.
SLEEPING, n. — together for the first time, nii-makura. Posture in —, ne-dzumai, ne-yo. — too long, ne-gusaru. — badly, ne-gurushii. — quietly, ne-yasui.
SLEEPLESS, a. Nemuradzu, nedzu.
SLEEP-WALKING, n. Nebokete aruku.
SLEEPY, n. Nemutai, nemui. — head, nebo.
SLEET, n. Mizore.
SLEEVE, n. Sode.
SLEIGHT, n. Sori.
SLEIGHT, a. — of hand, tedzuma, shindama, hayawaza.
SLICE, n. Mai, kire.
SLICE, t. v. Usuku-kiru, kizamu, hayasu.
SLIDE, n. Ojime.
SLIDE, t. v. Suberasu.
SLIGHT, a. Karui, yowai, wadzuka.
SLIGHT, t. v. Naigashiro ni suru, karon-dzuru, tenuke wo suru, yurukase ni suru, naozaru.
SLIGHTLY, adv. Karuku, yowaku, zatto, somatsu-ni, usuku, usu-usu.
SLIM, a. Hoso-nagai.
SLIM, n. Doro.
SLIMY, a. Nebari-tsuku, doro-darakeru.
SLING, t. v. Nageru, horu.
SLINK, i. v. Ome-ome to nigeru.
SLIP, t. v. Dzuru, suberu, fumi-hadzusu, — out, tsutto deru, piyoito deru, nukeideru. — in, dzuri-komu. — down, suberi-korobu. To give one the slip, hito wo hadzusu. — of the tongue, kuchi ga suberu. — away, nukeru.
SLIPPERS, n. S-oai, uwa-gutsu.
SLIPPERY, a. Dzuru-dzuru, suberu, nanera, nume-nume, numeru, nura-tszuku.
SLIT, t. v. Saku, kiru.
SLOPE, n. Saka, kobai, naderareru.
SLOPING, a. Naname, sujikai, nazyoe.
SLOTHFUL, a. Busho-na, randa-na, fusu.
SLOUGH, i. v. Kusaru.
SLOVEN, n. Jidaraku na hito.
SLOVENLY, a. Musai, musakurushii, misuborashii, jidaraku na, darashinai.
SLOW, a. Osoi, yurui, himadoru, tema wo toru, rachi ga akanu, noroi, madarui. — and fast, chi-soku.
SLOW, t. v. Osoku suru.
SLOWLY, adv. Osoku, yuruku, soro-soro to, shidzuka ni, yururu-yuru to.
SLOW, t. v. — round, mawasu, mawaru.
SLOUG, n. Name-kuji.
SLOUGGARD, n. Busho-mono.
SLOUGGISH, a. Gudzu-gudzu naru, nibui, yodomu, nomakeru, darakeru, darui.
SLOUGGISHLY, adv. Dara-dara-to.
SLOUCH, n. Sui-mon.
SLOMBER, i. v. Nemuru.
SLOUR, t. v. Somatsu ni suru, zonzai ni suru.
SLOUT, n. Me-inu.
SLY, a. Ochaku na, dzurui, saru-rikon na.
SMACK, t. v. Shita wo narasu, uma-ku-chi wo suru.
SMALL, a. Chisai, hosoi, sukuinai, komayaka-na, wadzuka na.
SMALLNESS, n. Chisasasas, hososasa.
SMALL-POX, n. Hosho.
SMALL WARES, n. Koma-mono.
SMALT, n. Taisei.
SMART, t. v. Piri-piri-itamu, biri-tsuku, hiri-tsuku.
Speculate, i. v. Kangayeru, omoi-mawasu, shian suru, yama wo suru, mokuromu.
Speculation, n. Kangaye, yama, mokuromi.
Speechless, a. Moku-nen, mono wo iwarenu.
Speed, i. v. Hayameru, seku, isogu, hakadoru. (t. v.) Isogaseru, sekaseru, hakadoraseru.
Speed, n. Hayasa. With —, hayaku, toku, kiin-
Speedily, adv. Hayaku, toku, jiki-ni, sumiyaka ni, isuide.
Speedy, a. Hayai, sumiyaka na
Spell, n. In, gofu, majinai.
Spell, t. v. Tsudzuru.
Splerter, a. Totan.
Spend, t. v. Tsukau, harau, tsuiyasu, tsukai-hatasu, tsukai-kiru, tsukusu. — time, utsusu, heru, kurasu, tatsu, sugiru. — the night, yo wo akasu.
Spendthrift, u. Muda ni shindai wo tsuiyasu mono.
Sperm, n. Tane, sei, insui.
Spermaceti, n. Kujira no abura.
Spew, t. v. Haku.
Sphacelus, n. Dasso.
Sphere, n. Chi-kiu, bungin, mibun, kura.
Spherical, a. Marui.
Spice, n. Yakumi. To —, yakumi wo kakeru.
Spicy, a. Kobashii.
Spigot, n. Kuchi, taru-guchi, sen.
Spile, n. Kugi. To —, kugi de uchitsukeru.
Spin, t. v. Tsumugu, hiku. — a top, koma wo mawasu.
Spinach, n. Horensō.
Spindle, n. Tsumu.
Spinning-wheel, n. Ito-guruma.
Spiral, n. Rasen yō.
Spire, n. Koban.
Spirited, a. Ki-tsuyoi, göki na, kekki na.
Spiritual, a. Rei naru, tamashii ni kisuru.
Spit, t. v. Haku.
Split, n. Tsubaki, yodare, katadzu, kushi.
Split-box, n. Haifuki, dako.
Spite, n. Urami, ikon, nikumi.
Spiteful, a. Uramashii, jaken naru, akushin naru.
Splittoon, n. Dako.
Slash, t. v. Kakeru, hane-kakeru. (i.v.) Hodo-bashiru, tobashiru, chiru.
Splashing, n. Hita-hita-to, haneru.
Spleen, n. Hi no zo, ikari, urami.
Splendid, a. Kekkō na, rippa na, appare na, hanabanashii.
Splendor, n. Hikari, kagayaki, tsuya, haye.
Splice, t. v. Tsugu, tsugi-awaseru.
Splinter, n. Toge.
Split, t. v. Waru, hegū, sakā, wakeru. (i. v.) Sakeru, wareru. — the difference, ayumi-au, aibai.
Split, n. Wari, hibiki.
Spoil, t. v. Ubau, arasu, ubai-toru, itameru, kusarasu, sokonau, dainashi ni suru.
Spoil, i. v. Kusaru, fuhai suru, uteru, azareru.
Spoil, n. Bundori.
S poke, n. Ya.
Sponge, n. Umi-wata, kai-men.
Sponge, t. v. Umiwata de fuku, (i. v.) Yakkai ni suru.
Sponge-cake, n. Kasutera.
Spongy, a. Umiwata-rashii.
Spontaneously, adv. Onodzu to, onozukara, shizen, hitori de ni, jibun de, jinen.
Spok, n. Gangozei.
Spool, n. Itomaki.
Spook, n. Saji.
Sport, n. Tawamure, jōdan, odoke, yūge, kiyō.
Sport, i. v. Tawamureru, fuzakeru, hiyōgeru, odokeru, tochigiru, jareru.
Sportive, a. Tawamureru, jaretagaru.
Sportsman, n. Karudo.
Spot, n. Ten, shimi.
Spot, t. v. Kegasu, shimi wo tsukeru.
Spotless, a. Kegearenu.
Spotted, a. Madara, shimita, buchi-na, kirifu.
Spouse, n. Tsuma.
Spout, n. Kuchi, toyu, anko.
Spout, t. v. Fuki-deru, fuki-dasu.
Sprain, t. v. Kujiru, kujiku.
Spray, n. Shira-nami, awa.
Sprawl, t. v. Fuseru, neru.
Spread, t. v. Shiku, haru, noberu, hiromeru. (i. v.) Rufu suru, hiromaru, hirogaru. — as disease, hayaru, utsuru.
——as grass, habikoru, shigeru. — as ink, nijimu.

**SPRING**

* Sprig, n. Ki no ko-yeda.  
* Sprightly, a. Uki-uki to shita.

**SPRING**


**SPRING**


**SPRING RAINS**

* Haru-same.

**SPRINKLE**

* Sosogu, kakeru, maku, utsu, chirasu.

**SPRINKLING**

* Sosogi. A — of rain, ame ga mabara ni furu.

**SPRITE**

* Yūrei.

**SPROUT**

* Kizasu, hayeru, mebuku, medatsu, moyeru, moyasu.

**SPROUT**

* Me, naye, mebaye.

**SPRUCE**

* a. Tei-ue na.

**SPRUCE**

* Yosouu.

**SPRUCE**

* Matsu no ki no rui.

**SPRY**

* a. Tebayai, ashibayai.

**SPUMÉ**

* Awa.

**SPUNK**

* Hokuchi, panya.

**SPUR**

* Kadzume. — of a mountain, hana.

**SPUR**

* Seku, hagemasu, hayameru.

**SPURIOUS**

* Niseru. — thing, nisemono, gambutsu, gibutsu.

**SPURN**

* Ke-tobasu, shirizokeru.

**SPURT**

* Haki-dasu, fuki-dasu. (t. v.) Hashiri-deru, hodobashiru.

**SPUTTER**

* t. v. Hane-deru. (t. v.) Hane-dasu.

**SPI**

* t. v. Ugakau, nerau, mi-tsukeru, midasu.

**SPI**

* Shinobi, kanja, yokome, omimtsu, me-tsuke, me-akashi, mono-mi, kanchō.

**SPY-GLASS**

* Tō-megane.

**SQUAB**

* Iye-bato no hinako.

**SQUABBLE**

* i. v. Arasō, soron, kenkuwa.

**SQUAD**

* Tai, kumi, te.

**SQUADRON**

* Kumi, te, tai.

**SQUALID**

* Misaborashii, kitanai.

**SQUALLE**

* Yūdachi.

**SQUALLL**

* i. v. Naku, sakebu.

**SQUANDER**

* t. v. Tsuiyasu, mudadzuuki wo suru, sanzaiki suru.

**SQUARE**

* a. Shi-kaku na, kaku-gata no, seichoku na, hō-sei na.

**SQUARE**

* t. v. Kaku ni suru, kanawaseru. tsuri-awaseru. (i. v.) Kanau, tsuriau. To — off, uchi-ai no kamaye wo suru.

**SQUARE**

* carpenter’s, —, kanezashi.
STANDARD-bearer,
STAR-anise,
STAR,
STAPLE,
STANZA,
STAND-point,
STAND,
STANCH,
STAND,
STANCHION,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STAND,
STASON,
STAVEL,
STAVE,
STEADFAST,
STEAD,
STEADY,
STEALTH,
STEALING,
STEAM,
STEAM-BOAT, n. Hi-bune, jōki-sen.
STEAM-BOILER, n. Kama.
STEAM-ENGINE, n. Jōki no shikake.
STEEL, n. Hagane, hi-uchi.
STEEL-YARD, n. Tembin, hakari.
STEEP, n. Gake, zeppeki, nanjo.
STEPP, a. Kawashii, sagashii, kittatsu, soba-datsu.
STEP, i. v. Hitasu, tsukeru.
STEPPE, n. Roban.
STEER, n. Jōki wo toru.
STEPSMAN, n. Koji-tori.
STEM, n. Jiku, kuki.
STEP, t. v. Sakarau, saka noboru.
STENCH, n. Shuki, kusai ni oiri.
STEP-BROTHER, n. Tane-gawari no kiyō-dai, beppuku no kiyōdai, chi-kiyōdai.
STEP-DAUGHTER, n. Mama-ko.
STEP-FATHER, n. Mama-chie, keifu.
STEP-LADDER, n. Fumi-dan, fumi-tsugi, kiyatatsu.
STEP-MOTHER, n. Mama-haha, keibo.
STEPS, n. Agaridan, hashigo, fumi-dan, fumi-tsugi.
STEP-SON, n. Muko.
STEREOSCOPE, n. Shashin megane.
STERILE, a. Yaseta.
STERILITY, n. Yaseta, koto.
STERN, n. Fune no tomo.
STERN, a. Arakenai, kibishii, ikameshii.
STERNLY, adv. Katakru, kibishiku.
STERN-MAST, a. Itchi ato no.
STERNUM, n. Munoe no hone.
STEW, i. v. Niru, yuderu.
STEWARD, n. Makanai-kata, katte-kata.
STICK, n. Bō, sao, tsuye, ki.
STICK, i. v. Susu, tsuku, haru, tsukeru. (i. v.) Koberi-tsuku, nebari-tsuku, he-bari-tsuku, kishimu. — fast, hittsuku, kakaru, i-tsuku. To — by, katar suru. To — out, tatsu, deru. To — to, tsuku.
STIFF, a. Katai, katamaru, kowai, kowabar, kataku na, henkutsu na.
STIFFEN, i. v. Kataku suru, katamaru, kowaku suru. (i. v.) Kataku naru, katamaru.
STIFF-NECKED, a. Gō-jō naru, iji wo haru.
STIFFNESS, n. Katasa, kowasa, kaki, henkutsu, katajii.
STIFFLE, i. v. Iki wo tomeru, kesu, mubetu.
STIGMA, n. Haji, kakin, chijoku, kidzu.
STILETTO, n. Kuwai-ken.
STILL, i. v. Shidzumeru, osamuru, tomeru, todomeru.
STILL, a. Shidzuka na, odayaka na, shidzumaru, ochi-tsuku, damaru, mokumen.
STILL, n. Rambiki.
STILL-BORN, a. Shinde umareru, shō-san shita.
STILLNESS, n. Shidzuka naru koto.
STILT, n. Take-uma.
STIMULATE, i. v. Hagemasu, fumpatsu saseru, susumeru.
STING, i. v. Susu, hari de susu.
STING, n. Hari.
STINGY, a. Shiwai, rinshoku na, kechi na, yabusaka na, mono-oshimi no.
STINK, i. v. Kusaru.
STINT, i. v. Herasu, oshimite yaru.
STIPEND, n. Gekkiu, kiu-kin.
STIPULATE, i. v. Yakusoku suru, jōyaku suru.
STIPULATION, n. Yakusoku, jōyaku, ka-jō.
STIR, i. v. Ugoku, undō suru. (t. v.) Ugokasuru, kaki-mawasu, kaki-mazeru. — up, hagemasu, odate, okosu.
STIR, n. Sawagi, sódo, yakamashii.
STITCH, i. v. Nū, tojiru.
STOCK, i. v. Takuwayeru.
STOCKADE, n. Yara, saku.
STOCKING, n. Tabi.
STOKER, n. Hi-taki.
STOLID, n. Gu-don naru.
STOMACH, n. Ibukoro, i, ikuwan.
**STONE**, *i. v.* Ishi de butsu.
**STONE COAL**, *n.* Ishidzumi, sekitan.
**STONECUTTER**, *n.* Ishiyi, ishi-kiri.
**STONE FENCE**, *n.* Ishi-bei.
**STONE Mason**, *n.* Ishiya.
**STONE WALL**, *n.* Ishi-gaki.
**STOOL**, *n.* Koshi-kake, shōgi, fumidan, daiben, dai-yō. *To go to —*, hako suru.
**STOOP**, *i. v.* Kagamu, kuguru, kagameru, sesekumaru.
**STOP**, *i. v.* Tomaru, toddokōru, tsamaru, tatadzumu. *Not stopping to do, ayedzu, tori-ayedzu.*
**STOPPERS**, *n.* Sen.
**STOPPING**, *a.* — *at a hotel, riyo-shuku, riyo-haku.*
**STORAGE**, *n.* Kura-shiki, kura ni tsumu koto.
**STORE**, *n.* Mise. *A thing one sets — by, daiji na shina, hizō na shina.*
**STOREHOUSE**, *n.* Kura, dozō.
**STORM**, *n.* Okaze, arashī, taifu, ōame.
**STORMY**, *n.* Tsumu, osou, utsu.
**STORMY**, *a.* Areru, ara-arashii.
**STORY**, *n.* Hanashi, setsu, mono-gatari, kai.
**STORY-TELLER**, *n.* Hanashika.
**STOUT**, *a.* Sukoyaka na, jōbu na, tashina na, sōken na. — *hearted, ki-dzuyoi.*
**STORE**, *n.* Hibi-chi.
**STOW**, *t. v.* Tsumu, takuwayeru, kodzumu.
**STOWHOUSE**, *n.* Kura, dozō.
**STOWAGE**, *n.* Tsumi.
**STRAIGHT**, *n.* Tsumi.
**STRAIGHT-ENDED**, *n.* Yakunirami.
**STRAIGHTLEAD**, *t. v.* Matagaru, fumbaru, hadakaru, matageru.
**STRAIGHTLEAD**, *t. v.* Mayō.
**STRAIGHTLY**, *a.* Matsuugu, sugui, semai. — *face, magao.*
**STRAIGHTWAY**, *adv.* Sugu-ni, matsutside.
**STRAIGHTEN**, *t. v.* Matsuugu ni suru, nobasu.
**STRAIGHTWAY**, *adv.* Tachi-dokoro ni, tachimachi ni, sugu ni.
**STRAIN**, *t. v.* Ikimu, ki wo haru, chikara wo ireru, sei wo dasu, hipparu. — *as water*, kosu.
**STRANIER**, *n.* Midzu-koshi.
** STRAIT**, *n.* Seto, nanjō, nangi, nanjū.
** STRAIT**, *a.* Semai.
**STRAITEN**, *t. v.* Semaku suru, semeru. (*i. v.*) Komaru, semaru, semaku suru, setsunai, seppaku suru.

**STRAND**, *n.* Iso, hama. *A rope of three strands, mitsu gumi nawa.*
**STRANDS**, *t. v.* Fune wo riku ye hasageru. (*i. v.*) Fune ga riku ni uchiagaru.
**STRANGE**, *a.* Kotonaru medzurashii, ayashii, ten na, kawatta, miyō na, fushigi na, fushin na, hiyon na, ihen na, kitai na, otsu na.
**STRANGELY**, *adv.* Ayashiku, medzurashiku.
**STRANGER**, *n.* Shiranu hito, yoso no hito, kiyaku, tabi no hito.
**STRANGELE**, *t. v.* Kubiru, kudiri-korosu, shime-korosu. (*i. v.*) Museru, musubu.
**STRAP**, *t. v.* Kawa-himo de kukuru. — *a razor, kami-sorii wo togi-kawa de togu.*
**STRAW**, *n.* Wara. — *bag, hiyō, kamasu, tawara. — matting, komo.*
**STRAWBERRY**, *n.* Ichigo.
**STRAW-CUTTER**, *n.* Oshi-kiri.
**STRAW ROOF**, *n.* Wara-yan.".
**STRAW**, *t. v.* Mayō. — *horse, hanare-uma.*
**STREAK**, *n.* Suji.
**STREAM**, *n.* Nagare.
**STREAM**, *t. v.* Nagareru.
**STREAMER**, *n.* Fuki-nagashi.
**STREET**, *n.* Machi, tōri.
**STREET-WALKER**, *Yotaka.*
**STRENGTH**, *n.* Chikara, riki, ikioi, tusu-yosa, yūrika.
**STRENGTHEN**, *t. v.* Tsuyoku suru, jōbu ni suru, katameru. (*i. v.*) Tsuyoku suru, tusyoru.
**STRENUIOUS**, *a.* Tsuyoi, hageshii.
**STRESS**, *n.* Lay — *on, taisetsu ni suru.*
**STRETCH**, *t. v.* Nobasu, haru, hipparu, noberu. — *up, sobi-eru.*
**STRETCH**, *t. v.* Todoku, nobiru, hirogaru.
**STREW**, *t. v.* Chirasu, maku.
**STREWED**, *a.* Chiru.
**STRIATED**, *a.* Suji no tsuitaru.
**STRICT**, *a.* Kibishii, katai, genju na, kinkutsu na, kengo na, monogatai, ogosoka na.
**STRICTLY**, *adv.* Katakna, kibishiku, genju ni.
**STRICTURE**, *n.* — *of urethra, kiyōsaku.*
**STRIDE**, *t. v.* Fumbatte aruku, matagaru.
STRIKE, n. Arasoi, kōron, kenkuwa, toriai, seriāi.

STRIKE, t. v. Utsu, butsu, tataku, chō-chakusu suru, ateru, ataru, nagrusu, tsuku, susu.—in, naiko suru. The lightning has struck, kaminari ga ochita.—a measure, hakari- kiru. To — sait, ho wo oroshu.—a tent, maku wo hikiharau. To — root, ne ga tsuita.—with surprise, odoroku, bikkuri suri—dead, tonshu suru, bachi-ata-te shinuru. To — a bargain, yaku wo musubu. To — off, nozoku.—out, kesu.—off a hundred sheets, hiyaku mai wo suru.

STRIKE, n. Tokaki.

STRING, n. Ito, nawa, sashi, koyori, o. To have two strings to one’s bow, koto wo riyōtan ni suru.

STRING, t. v. Sasu, tsuranuku, tōsu.

STRIP, t. v. Nugu, hagu, muku, hegu, toru, ubau, kogu, hageru, mekuru.—naked, hadaka ni suru.

STRIP, n. Hegi.


STRIFIED, n. Wakashu, shōnen.

STRIVE, t. v. Sei wo dasu, hagemu, haru.—together, kisō, araso, kumiau, momi-ai, hagemi-ai, seri-ai.


STROKE, t. v. Naderu, sazuru.

STROLL, i. v. Asobu, yūreki suru, sosoru.

STRONG, a. Jōbu na, tsuyoi, sukoyaka na, kengo na, katai, tashika na, kibuni.—or weak, kiyō-jaku.

STRONGHOLD, n. Toride, yōgai.

STRONGLY, adv. Tsuyoku, kataku, kibi-shiku, jōbu ni.

STROP, n. Togi-kawa.


STRUGGLE, n. Momiai, agaki, aseri.

STRUGGLE, t. v. Momiai-ai, sei wo dasu, agaku, aseru, seri-ai.

STRUM, t. v. Hiku, shiraberu, tandzuru.

STRUMPET, a. Jōro.

STRUT, i. v. Fumbaru, bakko suru.


STUBBORN, n. Henkutsu na, wagamama, jō no kowai, gojō na, ganko na.

STUBBORNLY, adv. Kataku na ni, ganko ni.

STUCCO, n. Kabe.

STUCK-UP, a. Takaburu, jiman.

STUDENT, n. Deshi, shosesei.


STUDIOUSLY, adv. Benkiyō shite, nen wo irete, ki wo tsukete.

STUDY, n. Gakumon, keiko, manabi.

STUDY, t. v. Manabu, narau, sarau.

STUFF, n. Shina, mono, shina-mono, ori-mono.

STUFF, t. v. Tsumeru, tsume-komu, fusagu, oshi-komu.

STULTIFY, t. v. Baka ni suru.

STUMBLE, t. v. Tsumadzuku, fumi-hadzusu, mayowasu.

STUMP, n. Kabu, daigi.

STUMP, t. v. Tsumadzuku.

STUN, t. v. Memai wo saseru, (pass.) Memai ni naru, zetto suru.

STUNT, t. v. Seichō wo samatageru.—a plant, uyeki wo tsukuru.

STUPOR, n. Chikaku naki koto, mahi suru, bōzen to shite iru.

STUPORFICATION, n. Chikaku wo ushinai koto, ki no tsukanu koto.

STUPIFIED, a. Shibireru, mahi suru, bözen to shite iru.

STUPFICATION, t. v. Maki saseru, ki wo ushinawaseru.

STUPID, a. Don na, gu naru, oroka-naru, manuke no, tomma no, tonchiki no, nibuki, gumai, gumō, gudon, guchi no.

STUPIDITY, n. Guchi.

STUPOR, n. Chikaku naki koto, mahi, shibire.

STURDY, a. Sukoyaka nā, jōbu na.

STUTTER, i. v. Domoru.

STY, n. Buta-goya, mono-morai.

STYLE, n. Yō, te, fi, nari, tei, kamaye sugata, sama, tsuki, kata, rui, riugi. Own—, ga-riu.

STYLE, t. v. Go su, shō su, nadzukeru.

STYLIST, a. Iki na, furui na, shareru.

STYX, n. San-dzu-gawa.

SUAVITY, n. Tei-nei, shinsetsu.

SUBDIVE, t. v. Mata wakeru.

SUBDUED, t. v. Osameru, katsu, taigageru, tajji suru, shidzumeru, shitagayeru, nabikeru, fuku suru, heiji suru.

SUBJECT, a. Shitagau, fuku suru, fukujū suru, zoku suru, dzuijū suru.

SUBJECT, t. v. Taigageru, osameru, shitagayeru, saseru. To be the— of, se-rareru.

SUBJECT, n. Koto, onomuki, yoshi, wa-ke, shitagau mono, tami, haika.—for thought, omoigusa.

SUBJECTION, n. Shitagai, kōsan, shitagawaseru koto.

SUBJOIN, t. v. Soyeru, kuwayeru, tsukeru.

SUBJUGATE, t. v. Taigageru, osameru, shitagayeru, nabikeru, fuku-saseru.

SUBJECT, t. v. Mata-gashi wo suru.

SUBLIMATE, t. v. Jō-shō saseru.

SUBLIME, t. v. Jōshō saseru.
SUBLINE, a. Bakkun na, miyô-na, tayenaru, zetsu-miyô na.
SUBMERGE, t. v. Shidzumeru, hitasu. (pass.) Oboreru, shidzumaru.
SUBMISSION, n. Shitai, kôsan, kuppuku.
SUBMISSIVE, a. Kentai naru, shitagau.
SUBMIT, t. v. Shitagau, kudaru, kôsan suru, makaseru, zoku suru, tsuku, fu-kusu, kuppuku.
SUBORN, t. v. Itsuwatte chikawaseru.
SUBORDINATE, a. Shita no, otoru. — officer, shita-yakunin.
SUBORDINATE, t. v. Shitagawaseru, fu-zoku sasueru, otoraseru, shita ni suru.
SUBORDINATION, n. Shita ni suru koto, kuraï no otoru koto.
SUBPÆNA, t. v. Yobidasu, meshi-dasu, meshi-yoseru.
SUBPÆNA, n. Meshjió.
SUBSCRIBE, t. v. Na wo shirushite kimeru, na wo shirushite shô to suru.
SUBserve, t. v. Yô ni tatarasu, ma ni awaseru.
SUBservient, a. Yô ni tatsu, ma ni au.
SUBSEQUENT, a. Ato no, nochi no, tsugi no, go.
SUBSEQUENTLY, adv. Nochi ni, ato de.
SUBSiDE, t. v. Shidzumu, odому, shidzumaru, ochi-tsuku.
SUBsidiary, a. Kuwayeru, soyetaru, mashtaru.
SUBSIDIZE, t. v. Yatô, tanomu.
SUBSIDY, n. Yatoi kin.
SUBsist, t. v. Kurasu, inochi wo tsunaguru, oru.
SUBsist, t. v. Yashinau.
SUBSISTENCE, n. Kuchisugi, kate, shokuriyô.
SUBSTANCE, n. Mono, shina, shitsu, shu-i, hon-i. A man of —, bugenja.
SUBSTANTIAL, a. Jitsu, makoto no, hontô, jôbi na.
SUBSTANTially, adv. Jitsu ni, makoto ni, hon ni, tai-riyaku-ni, hikkiyô.
SUBSTANTive, n. Jitsu-meishi.
SUBSTITUTE, t. v. Kawai-ni suru, dai ni suru, kô-tai suru.
SUBSTITUTE, n. Miyôdai, kawai no hito, migawari, bandai.
SUBSTITUTION, n. Kawai suru koto, dai ni suru koto.
SUBTERFUGE, n. Ii-gusa, kakotsuke, yamagoto.
SUBTERRANEous, a. Tsuchi no naka, chi-chiu no.
SUBTILE, a. Hosoki, kashikoi, riô-na, surudoî, jachi na.
SUBTITLE, n. Jachi.
SUBTRACT, t. v. Hiku, nozoku, hesu, habuku.
SUBTRACTION, n. Hiki-zan.
SUBURBS, n. Jôka, hadzure, bô-bana.
SUBVERT, t. v. Horobosu, katamukeru, metsubô suru.
SUCCEED, i. v. Tsugu, tsudzuku, togeru, — dekîru, kanau, shitogeru.
SUCCEEDING, a. Nochi no, tsudzuku. — years, kô-nen.
SUCCESS, n. Shi-togeru koto, ataru koto, jëjû suru koto.
SUCCESSFUL, a. Ataru, shubi you, shiwase no.
SUCCESSION, n. Tsudzuki, jurban, ren.
SUCCESSOR, n. Ato-tsugi, tsugi no hito, ato-tori, ato-shiki.
SUCCINCT, a. Miyikai, chijimetaru.
SUCCINCTLY, adv. Miyikaku, ara-ara, tai-riyaku, zatto.
SUCCOR, t. v. Tasukeru, suku, hojo suru.
SUCCOR, n. Tasuke, sukiu.
SUCCULENTLY, a. Shiru no òki.
SUCCUMB, t. v. Kôsan suru, shitagau, kussuru, kuppuku, makeru.
SUCH, a. Kono-yô-na, kon-na, sonoyô na, sono-na, ano-yô-na, anna, ayu, sayôna, kono-kurai na, kono tori-no, sono-kurai-na, sono-tori-no, sasuga-no, sahodo-na, sabakari-no, kaku-no gotoki.
SUCKLE, t. v. Chi-chi wo nomaseru.
SUCKLING, n. Chi-nomi-go.
SUDORIFIC MEDICINES, n. Hakkkan-zaï.
SUE, t. v. Utuyeru, tokeroderu, so-shô suru, negai-dasu.
SUET, n. Ushi no abura.
SUFFER, t. v. Ukeru, au, yurusu, gaman suru, kandzuru, tayeru, shinogu. To — pain, itamu. To — death, korsareru. — punishment, basserareru, tsusmi-sareru. To — from sore eyes, gambiyô de wadzurau. To — loss, son suru. To — to enter, hairaseru. To — with headache, dzutsu ke nanjû suru.
SUFFERANCE, n. Yurusu koto; gaman.
SUFFERING, n. Setsunai, kurushimi, kutsu, nanjū.
SUFFICE, i. v. Taru.
SUFFICIENCY, n. Taru koto, jubun.
SUFFICIENT, a. Taru, aku, jubun na, kanau.
SUFFIX, t. v. Soyeru, kuwayeru, tsukeru.
SUFFOCATE, i. v. Iki ga tsumaru.
SUFFOCATE, t. v. Iki wo tomeru.
SUFFRAGE, n. Hotsugon niusatsu nado shite yerabu koto.
SUFFUSE, t. v. Eyes suffused with tears, namida-gumu. Suffused with blushes, kao ga akameru.
SUGAR-BOWL, n. Satō-ire.
SUGAR, n. Satō.
SUGAR-CANE, n. Satō-kibi, kansha.
SUGAR OF LEAD, n. Yentō.
SUGGEST, t. v. Tsutsushinde iu, hanasu, oshiyeru.
SUICIDE, n. Ji-gai, ji-satsu.
SUIT, t. v. Au, kanau, ōjiru. — one’s taste, ki ni iru, ki ni kanau. Exactly —, chōdo yoi. Does not suit, ni iaru, ma ni awanu.
SUITABLE, a. Au, kanau, sōō, sōō, tekitō.
SUIT, n. Tomo, tsuki-sōō.
SULKY, a. Suneru, futeru.
SULLEN, a. Suneru, shibui.
SULLIED, a. Kumorou, yogoreru.
SULLY, t. v. Yogosu, kegasu.
SULPHATE OF COPPER, n. Tampan.
SULPHATE OF IRON, n. Riyoku-ban.
SULPHATE OF ZINC, n. Kōhan.
SULPHUR, n. Iwo.
SULPHURIC ACID, n. RiU-san.
SULTRY, a. Mushi-atsumi, atsumi, homeku.
SUM, n. Tsugō, shime-daka, awasete, mina.
SUM, t. v. Shimeru, yos eru, kanjō suru, awaseru. The sum of the matter, shosen, hikkiiyō, tsunami.
SUMMARY, adv. Ara-ara, zatto, tai-riyaku, riyaku-shite, arakajime.
SUMMARY, n. Riyaku, tsudzume.
SUMMERSET, n. Kumagayeri.
SUMMIT, n. Zetchō, itadaki, chōō, sai-chiu, desakari, tōge, teppen.
SUMMON, t. v. Mesu, meshi-dasu, yobidasu. — together, meshi-atsumeru, meshi-yos eru.
SUMMON, n. Ii-tsuke, meshi-bumi, meshi-jō, meyasugaki.
SUMPTUOUS, n. Rippa na, kekkō na.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, n. Ogori, yeiguwa, kekkō.
SUN, n. Hi, nichirin, taiyō. — dried, amaboshi. Sun’s rays, hizashī, hi-ashi, hi no kuwōsen.
SUN, t. v. Sarasu.
SUNBEAM, n. Hi no kuwō-se n.
SUNBURST, t. v. Hi ni yak eru, kogeru.
SUNDAY, n. Ansooku-nichi, yasumi, don-taku, nichiyōbi.
SUNDER, t. v. Hanareru, wakeru, wakureru, hedateru, kizeru, kiru, tatsu.
SUN-DIAL, n. Hi-dokei.
SUNDAY, a. Iro-iro, sama-zama.
SUN-FISH, n. Ukiki.
SUNFLOWER, n. Hi mawari, oguruma.
SUNKEN, a. Kuboi, kubomu.
SUNLIGHT, n. Hikage, hi no hikari.
SUNNY, a. — place, hinata.
SUNRISE, n. Hi no de.
SUN-SCREEN, n. Hi-ōi.
SUNSET, n. Hi no iri, hi-gure.
SUNSHINE, n. Hinata.
SUN-STROKE, n. Atsu ke ni ataru.
SUP, t. v. Sū, nomu, susuru.
SUPERABUNDANCE, n. Yokei, kuwabun, yobun, amaru.
SUPERABUNDANT, a. Yokei na, yobun na, amaru, kuwa-bun no.
SUPERADD, t. v. Soyeru, kuwayeru, ma-su.
SUPERANNUATED, a. Oiboreru, rōmō.
SUPERB, a. Rippa na, kekkō na.
SUPERCARGO, n. Uwa-nori.
SUPERCILOUS, a. Ōsū, Óhei, takaburu.
SUPEREMINENT, a. Nukinderu, hidetaru.
SUPEREXCELLENT, a. Goku-jō, tobi-kiri na daigoku-jō.
SUPERFICIAL, a. Uwa-muki no, omote no, uwabe no, asai, namagiki na, soto no.
SUPERFICially, adv. Uwa-muki ni.
SUPERFINE, a. Goku-hin, gokujo.
SUPERFLUID, v. Yokei, yobun, amaru, takusan.
SUPERFLUOUS, a. Sugiru, yokei na. — words, zei-gen.
SUPERHUMAN, a. Hito no yoban, jinriki ni atawanu, fushigi na, fukashigi.
SUPERIMPOSED, a. Kasanaru.
SUPERINTEND, t. v. Sairiyō suru, tsukasadoru, sahai suru, kimo-iri wo suru.
SUPERINTENDENT, n. Kimo-iri, sairiyō nin, bugiyō, tōryō.
Superiors, n. Me-uye no hito, kami ni tetsu hito, jôhai.
Superlative, a. Shigoku, goku, ito, itatte, mottomo, hanahada.
Supernatural, a. Fushigi na, shimben na, fukashigi na, shim-miyô na.
Supernumerary, n. Kadzu no hoka.
Superscription, n. Uwagaki.
Supersede, t. v. Fûyo ni suru, tori-kayeru, yasumeru.
Superscription, n. Makoto no kami de naki mono wo ogamu koto, hito no tsukuritaru shûshi, gohei wo katsugu koto.
Supernatural, a. — person, gohei-ka-tsuugi.
Supervisor, n. Sai-riyô-nin, tôryô.
Supine, a. Aomuku, aogu, okotaru. yudan naru.
Supplant, t. v. Hito wo oshi-nokete de ru.
Supple, a. Shinayaka na, yasashii, su-nao na.
Supple, t. v. Yawaraka ni suru, shinayaka ni suru.
Supplement, n. Tashimaye, furoku, tsuika, tsuketari.
Supplement, t. v. Tasu, oginau.
Supplant, n. Tan-guwan suru hito, guwan nin.
Suppliant, n. Guwan nin.
Suppli cation, n. Negai,tanomi, kiguwan, guwan, kitô.
Supplies, n. Te-ate, hiyôro, shoku-riyô.
Supply, t. v. Atayeru, yaru, te-ate wo suru. — a deficiency, tasu, oginau. — the wants of the poor, bimbô-nin wo sukû.
Support, t. v. Motsu, ukeru, tayeru, shinobu, korayeru, shinogu, yashinau, kotayeru, shimbô suru, gaman suru, te-tsutau, tasukeru, katan suru.
Support, n. Dodai, tsuka, tasuke, yashinai.
Supportable, a. Korayerareru, shinobar eru, tayerareru.
Supporter, n. Katôdo, katan nin, satan nin.
Suppose, i. v. Omô, darô, de arô, or the dub. form of the verb. Tsumoru, tatoyeru.
Supposing, n. Moshi, moshikuba, tatoye ba, yoshimba, yoshiya, hiyotto.
Supposition, n. Tsumori, omoi, haka ri.
Suppress, t. v. Osameru, tairageru, shidzumeru, taiji suru, hisomeru, hikayeru, kakusu, tomeru.
Suppurate, t. v. Umu, ibô, umi wo komosu.
Supermacy, n. Kempei wo motsu koto.
Supreme, n. Ichi-ban uye, zenken wo toru, shigoku, itatte no.
Supremely, adv. Itatte, shigoku, mottomo.
Sure, a. Tashika naru, kaitai, jôbu na, utagai-naki, soi-naki, shikkari to shita, hitsujô na, masashii. To make —, ukeau, tashika ni suru. Not —, obotsukanai. To be —, kitto, tashika ni.
Surely, adv. Tashika-ni, soi-naku, mako to-ni, jitsu-ni, kitto.
Surety, n. Ukeai-nin, nuki-ukenin.
Surface, n. Omote, tsura, guwai-men, men.
Surfeit, t. v. Aku, aki-hateru, kuwashoku suru.
Surge, Ò-nami.
Surly, a. Shibutoi, jo no kowai.
Surmise, i. v. Sui-riyô suru, suisatsu su ru, oshi-hakaru.
Surmount, t. v. Katsu, masaru.
Surname, n. Sei, uji.
Surpass, t. v. Sugiru, masaru, katsu, ko su.
Surpassing, a. Hiedetaru, nukindetaru, suguretaru.
Surplus, n. Amari, nokori.
Surprise, n. Odoroki, fui.
Surprising, a. Odoroku hodo no, ororo shii, kimiyô na.
Surrender, t. v. Kösan suru, kudaru, yudzuru.
Surrender, n. Kösan, yudzuri.
Surreptitious, a. Hisoku naru, naishô naru.
Surveillance, n. Me wo tsukeru koto, kansatsu.
Survey, t. v. Mi-orosu, nagameru, kenchî wo utsu, soku-riyô suru, hakaru, kembun suru, bunken wo suru. Surveying instruments, bunken-dôgu.
Swear, Swearer, Sway, Swarm, Swap, Swan, Swamp, Swallow, Swain, Swallow, Swagger, Suture, Sustenance, Sustain.

Suspicion, Sweaty, Suspension, Suspend, Suspense, Suspect, Susceptible, Survive, Survey, wo suru.

Suru, dari jikata-yakunin. rikimi-chirasu, su.
gishin, 7nercantile mi koto. yasumeru, rade.
shita. suru, utagau. ru.

bun, ni ni t. t. ".
na, kenchi, ayabumu, n. n. /.

v. /.
maru-nomi. n.
t. /.
a. /.
gaten-yukanu, Asebamu. Waku, n.

kuroi. Chikau, iu iku.
hito, yaku, of hands,igor, hito.
usa

in.

Iki-nokoru, tori-kayeru, Nomu,
awashi, word, koto, yokai, kata

katana, kake. ichi-suru.

—

IVoodeft, datto gurasu.

sumoto.

bokuto.

katana, maki, kami, hayatsu.

in, ikai miki.

katana, kake.

uch, gisui. kawairashii, amaku suru.

kawamesu, kawamesu.

n. O-kuchi ni nomu.

Oyogu, ukamu. Head —, me ga mau, kunnun suru. To —, across, oyogi-wataru. To —, uma wo oyogaseru.

Damasu, kataru, mayaka-su, gurasu.

Katari, mayashi.

Buta.

Buta-ka.

Yurugu, furu, mawaru, yuru.

Buranko, yusawari, bishago.

Buta no yô na.

Sumoto.

Muchi-utsu.

Memai, tachi-gurami.


Katana no mi, yaiba.

Ken-jutsu.

Shi-ai.

Not —, tsurí-awanu.

Omoi-yaru, awaremu, itchi-suru.

Omoi-yaru koto, jinjo.

Shirushi, shoko, chôko.

Nitaru kotoba.

Riyaku-bun.

Kuwashi.

Amasa.

Satsuma-imo.

Hareru, fukureru, tsumoru, tayoru, bocho suru. Cause to —, fuya-kasu.

Hare-mono

Hadzureru.

Hayai, kiu-na, sumiyaka na.

Hayasa.

ô-kuchi ni nomu.

oyogi-wataru. To —, uma wo oyogaseru.
T

TABERNACLE, n. Tem-maku.

TABLE, n. Dai, tsukuye, yen, hinagata. Dining —, handai.

TABLE-BOY, n. Kiu-ji.

TABLE-CLOTH, n. Handai-shiki, shokusen, fukusa.

TABLET, n. Ancestral —, ihai.

TACTURN, a. Mukuchi no, mutsuri shite iru.

TACK, n. Biyō.

TACK, t. v. Tsugu, tsukeru, soyeru. To — ship, fune wo majiru.

TACKLE, t. v. Tsukamu.

TACTICLY, adv. Damatte, mokuzen shite.

TACKLING, n. Dōgu.


TACTICS, n. Hei-jutsu, jutsu, gun-gaku, heiō, gümō.

TAEL, n. Rīyō.

TAIL, n. Shippo, o.

TAILOR, n. Shitateya.

TAIN'T, t. v. Tsuku, utsuru, kusaru, azareru.


TALC, n. Kirara, ummo.

TALE, n. Hanashi, monogatari. To tell —, tsugeguchi wo suru.

TALE-BEARER, n. Tsuge-guchi, goma-suri.

TALENT, n. Sai, chiye, sai-nō, kiriyo, riyo, do-riyo.

TALK, i. v. Mono wo iu, iu, hanasu, kataru, shaberu, dankō suru, yenzetsu suru.


TALKATIVE, a. Chō-chōshii, tagen suru, kuchi-mame na.

TALL, a. Sei-takai.

TALLY, t. v. Kanau, au, fugō suru.

TALLOW, n. Ushi no abura.

TALLOW-TREE, n. Rō no ki.

TALLY, n. Te-ita, shirushi-ita.

TALON, n. Tsume.

TANE, a. Otonashii.

TANE, t. v. Natsukeru.

TAMPER, t. v. Kamau.

TAN, t. v. Namesu.
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<td>Saku, yaburu, hiki-saku, hikiyaburu, chigiru. —, hittakuru, nuku, hiki-hadzusu, hiki-hagu. —, hiki-nuku. down, kowasu. —, saku, hiki-hanasu, tsunzaku</td>
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<td>Urusai, nagatarashii, mendō na, taikitsu, kochitaku, kudoi</td>
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<td>Kikaseru, tsugeru, kataru, hanasu, iu, noberu, shiraseru, osiyeru, wakaru, chiushin. —, to others, tagon. off, kazoyeru</td>
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TEMPERTY, n. Mukōmidzu.
TEMPER, t. v. Kitau, neru, tanren suru, nereru, ner-kiita.
TEMPERANCE, n. Hikayeme, uchiba.
TEMPERATE, a. Yenriyo naru, hikayeme na.
TEMPERATURE, n. Yōki, kan-dan, on-do.
TEMPEST, n. Arashi, ōkaze, are, bōfū.
TEMPESTUOUS, a. Areru.
TEMPLE, n. Tera, miya, dō yashiro.
TEMPLATES, n. Bin, komekami.
TEMPORARY, a. Yo no, seken no.
TEMPORARILY, adv. Kari ni.
TEMPORIZATION, t. v. Jisei ni makaseru, in-jun suru.
TEMPT, t. v. Hiku, kokoromiru, ki wo hiite miru.
TEMPRATION, n. Kokoromi, aku ni izanau koto, aku ni obiku koto.
TEMPTED, a. Hikareru, aku ni izanawareru.
TEMPTER, n. Aku ni izanau mono.
TENABLE, a. Mamorareru, shugo sare-ru.
TENACIOUS, a. Kataku na, kai, kataiji na, henkutsu, nebai, nobaru. — memory, kizoku no yoi, oboye no yoi.
TENACIOUSLY, adv. Kataku, nobaku.
TENACITY, n. Nebasa.
TENANT, n. — of land, ji-kari. — of a house, tanako, tana-gari, shakuya nin.
TENANCY, n. Nebasa.
TENANCY, n. — of land, ji-kari. — of a house, tanako, tana-gari, shakuya nin.
TENANTY, n. Hiyakushō.
TEND, t. v. Mamoru, ban wo suru, ki wo tsukeru, kaihô suru. (i. v.) Muku, muku, yoru, omomuku.
TENDENCY, n. Omomuku koto, mukau koto.
TENDER, a. Yowai, yawaraki, tayowai, ki no yowai, yasashii, onjun na.
TENDER, t. v. Sashi-dasu.
TENDER-HEARTED, a. Jihi-bukai, nasake aru.
TENDERLY, adv. Yawaraka ni, shinsetsu ni.
TENDON, n. Suji, kinkon, ken.
TENDRIL, n. Tsuru no te, te.
TENEMENT, n. Iye, tana, taku.
TENEMUS, n. Shiburu.
THI

Texture, n. Jiai, hada, ji, kime.


Thank, t. v. Arigatō, katajikenō, shasuru, rei wo iu.

Thankful, a. Aragotai, katajikenai, arigatagaru.

Thankless, a. Arigataku omowanu, on wo shiranu, arigatagarunu.

Thank-offering, n. Guwan-hodoki, reimotsu.

Thanksgiving, n. Sha suru koto, rei wo iu koto.

That, dem. pro. Sore, are, kare, sono, kano, ano, to, yo ni. As a relative pro. it is formed as follows: they — love others, hito wo aisuru mono. The person — struck me, watakushi wo butta hito. The king — rules the people well, yoku shimo wo shihai suru o. (conj.) To. He said that there was a fire in Yedo, Yedo ni kuwaji atta to hanashimashita. I heard the doctor say that he would die, watakushi ga biyonin wa shinuru to isha ga iu wo kikimashita.

Thank, t. v. Waro wo fuku.

Thatched house, n. Wara-ya.

Thatcher, n. Yane-ya.

Thatching, n. Wara-fuki.

Thaw, t. v. Tokasu, toku. (i. v.) Toru.

The, as an article, has no equivalent. The higher the sun is the warmer it becomes, hi ga noboru hodo atsuku suru, The more the fever increased, the more he suffered, netsu ga tsunoru dake kurushiku natta. The more the better, doku aru hodo yoi.

Theatre, n. Shibai.

Theft, n. Nusumi.

Their, pron. Are no, sono hito no, sono, karera no.

Them, pron. Karera wo, sono hito wo, are wo.

Theme, n. Dai.

Themselves, pron. Onore, ji-shin, jibun.

Then, adv. or conj. Sono toki, anotoki, shikaru toki ni, soshite, shikaraba, kara, sono ato de, tsu-ni.

Thence, adv. Soko kara.

Thenceforth, adv. Sono nochi, sono-go, irai.

Theology, n. Shin-gaku, shin-tō.


Theoretical, a. Hitto no suiriyō ni motodzuku, jitsui ni motodzukanu.

Theory, n. Hitto no suiriyō no setsu, gaku, setsu.

There, adv. Achi, achira, soko, sochi, sochira, asuko. Here and —, achi kochi.

Thereabout, adv. Gurai, bakari, sono atari.

Thereafter, adv. Sono-nochi.

Thereat, adv. Soko-ni, soko-de.

Thereby, adv. Sono-yuyec-ni, kono yuye ni, kore ni yotte.

Therefore, adv. Kono uye ni, sono uye ni, kore ni yotte, sore ni yotte, karu-ga-uye-ni, uye ni.

Therein, adv. Sono uchi ni.

Thereof, adv. As in the day thou wast est thereof thou shalt surely die, sore wo taberu hi ni wa kanaraсу shinuru.

Thereupon, adv. Sokode, sore-kara.

Thermal, a. — spring, on-sen.

Thermometer, n. Kandankei.

These, pron. Kare, korera.


They, pron. Sorera, sore.

Thick, a. Koi, atsui, shigei, shigeru, futoi, nigoru, dossarii.

Thicken, t. v. Atsuku suru, koku suru, shigeru. (i. v.) Atsuku suru, tsunoru, tsuyoru.

Thicket, n. Mori, yabu, odoroi.

Thickly, adv. Atsuku, koku.

Thickset, a. Shigeru.

Thickness, n. Atsusa, kosa, futosa, shigeisa.

Thief, n. Nusubito, dorobō, tōzoku, yotō, mambiki.

Thief-catcher, n. Okappiki.

Thievish, a. Nusumi-gachi na, nusumi-guse no, tekuse ga warui.

Thigh, n. Momo.

Thimble, n. Yubi-nuki.

Thin, a. Usui, hosoi, yaseru.

Thin, t. v. Usuku suru, mabiku, sukasu, mabara ni suru, manuku,uronuku, suguru.

Thine, pron. Nanji no, anata no.

Thing, n. Mono, koto, shina, motsu. All things, bam-motsu. Any —, nandemo. No such —, so de wa nai.

Think, t. v. Omō, kanyageru, tsumoru, shian suru, arō. — much of, tatamoru, oshimu. — of each other, omoi-au. To cease to — of, omoi-suteru, omoi-yaru, omoi-ku, — of, omoi-dasu, omoi-tsukku. — more and more of, omoi-tsumoru. — of only, omoi-tsumeru. — to much of, omoi-sugosu. — meanly of, omoi-sageru, karondzuru. — better of, omoi-naosu. — of again, omoi-kayesu. I think I shall return, watakushi kaimashō. I think it will rain to-morrow, miyō-nichi ame.
furi-mashō. *I think he is a bad man, warui hito de arō.*

**THINKING, n.** Mono-omoi.

**THINLY, adv.** Usuku, hosoku, mabara ni.

**THINNESS, n.** Ususa.

**THIRD, a.** Samban, sambam-me. *One — , sambu-ichi.*

**THIRST, i. v.** Nodo-kawaku, kawaku, kassuru.

**THIRST, n.** Katsu, kawaki.

**THIRSTY, a.** Kawaki, kassuru.

**THRIRTEEN, a.** Jū-san.

**THIRTEENTH, a.** Jū-sam-ban.

**THIRTIETH, a.** San-jū-ban.

**THIRTY, n.** San-jū.


**THISTLE, n.** Azami, no-jisa.

**THITHER, ad.** Asuko, achira.

**THONG, n.** Himo, o. *of sandal, hana-o.*

**THORACIC-DUCT, n.** Niubikuwan.

**THORAX, n.** Mune.

**THORN, n.** Toge, hari. *— hedge, ibaragaki.*

**THORSNY, n.** Toge aru.

**THOROUGH, a.** Mattaku, maru-de, jū-bun-na, yuki-todoku. *Not — , fu-yuki-todoki, fu-temawari.*

**THOROUGHFARE, n.** Tōri-michi, ōrai, kaidō, michi, ro, dō, tsu-ro.

**THOROUGHLY, adv.** Mattaku, maru-de, jū-bun ni, sappari.

**THOU, pron.** Nanji, anata.

**THOUGH, conj.** Keredomo, naredomo, iyedomo, tatoi, tomo, domo, shikashi.

**THOUGHT, n.** Omoi, riyoken, kangaeye, tsumori, zoni, shirīyo, shian, kufu, an, kokoro-gake.

**THOUGHTFUL, a.** Yōjin no yoi, tashina-mi ho yoi, ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushimu.

**THOUGHTLESS, a.** Ki no tsukanu, ukkari to shita.

**THOUSAND, a.** Sen, chi, kuwan. *Ten — , man.*

**THOUSAND-FOLD, n.** Sem-bai.

**THOUSANDTH, a.** Sem-ban. *— part, sem-bu-ichi.*

**THRASH, i. v.** Utsu, butsu, konasu, chō-chaku suru.

**THRASHING, n.** Konashi.

**THRASHING-FLOOR, n.** Konashi-ba.

**THREAD, n.** Ito. *Ball of — , heso.*

**THREAD, t. v.** Ito wo tōsu, tsuranuku sugeru.

**THREAT, n.** Imashime, korashi, odoshi.

**THREATEN, t. v.** Korasu, imashimeru, odosu. *— rain, furi-sō. — to fall, taore-sō.*

**THREE, a.** Mitsu, san, mi.

**THREE-CORNERED, a.** San-kaku.

**THREE-CLICKED, a.** Mitsu-bai.

**THREE-PLY, a.** Mi-ye.

**THREESCORE, a.** Rokujū-jū.

**THRESHOLD, n.** Shirikomi, shikii.

**THRICE, a.** San-do, mi-tabi.

**THRIFT, n.** Hanjō.

**THRIFTY, a.** Hanjō suru, sakayeru.

**THRILL, t. v.** Tessuru, kotayeru, hibiku.

**THRIVE, i. v.** Sakayeru, hanjō suru.

**THROAT, n.** Nodo. *Clear the — , kowadzukuri, seki-barai, shiwaubuki.*

**THROB, i. v.** Dōki ga utsu. *— with pain, duki-duki itamu.*

**THRONEN, n.** Takamikura, kurai.

**THRONG, n.** Ōzei, kunju.

**THRONG, t. v.** -Kunju suru, yoru, atsuru. *Thronged, nigiwai, nigiwashi, nigiyaka.*

**THROTTELE, t. v.** Nodo wo shimeru.


**THROUGHOUT, prep. — the year, nenjū, toshi ippan. — the night, yomosugara, shū-ya. — the month, shū-getsu, tsuki ippan. — life, isshōgai. — the day, shū-jitsu, himemosu.*

TILLER, Kaji no ye, hiyakushō.

TILT, t. v. Katamukeru.

TILTED, a. Katamuku.

TIMBER, n. Zai-moku.

TIMBER-YARD, n. Zaimoku-ya.


TIME, t. v. Toki ni yoru, ji-jisesu ni kanau, hakaru. To — the pulse, miyaku do wo hakaru. To — a horse, uma no hayasa wo hakaru.

TIMELY, adv. Tsugō-yoi toki, hayaku.

TIME-PIECE, n. Tokei.

TIME-SERVING, a. Tsuishō wo iu, kigen wo toru, hetsurau.

TIME-WORN, a. Furubitaru.

TIMID, a. Okubiyo na, abunagaru, kimo no chisai, ayabumu, abanai.

TIMIDITY, n. Okubiyo, hikiyō.

TIMOROUS, a. Abunagaru.

TIN, n. Sudzu, hanada. Sheet —, briki.

TINCTURE, t. v. Someru.

TINCTION, n. Chinki-zai.

TINDER, n. Hokuchī.

TINFOIL, n. Sudzu-haku, kanagai.

TINGE, t. v. Someru, some-tsukeru, tsukeru.

TINGLE, i. v. Naru.

Tinker, n. Ikakeya.


TIN-MAN, n. Briki ya, briki zaiku-shi.

TINSSEL, n. Kazari, date.

TINT, n. Formed by adding mi to the name of the color, as, red tint, aka-mi. Green tint, aoi-mi.

TINY, a. Chisai.


TIP, t. v. Saki wo tsukeru. — over, kutsugayesu. — the wink, mekubase wo suru. — up, katamukeru.
TIP 184

TIPPET, n. Kubi-maki.
TIPPLE, i. v. Sake wo nomu.
TIPPER, n. Sake-nomi.
TIPPLING-HOUSE, n. Sakaya.
TIPSY, a. Sake ni yō.
TIPTOE, n. To stand on —, tsumatadateru, chorui suru.
TIP-TOP, n. Zetchō, teppen, chōjō.
TIP-TOP, a. Shigoku yoi no.
TIRADE, n. Togameru koto.
TIRE, i. v. Tsukareru, umu, tsukaraku-su, kutabireru, taikutsu, agumu, shin-doi. Tired out, tsukarete shimatta.
TIRESOME, a. Taikutsu naru, umu, tsukaruru, mendō na.
TISSUE, n. Soshiki.
TIT, n. Chichi.
TITHE, n. Jūbu-ichi.
TITLE, n. Gedai, hiyō-dai, miyō-moku, kawan-miyō, sonshō, suji, daimoku.
TITLE PAGE, n. Hiyōdai wo kikataru ichimen.
TITTER, i. v. Hisoka ni warau.
To, prep. Ni, ye, made, oyobu, taishite. As the sign of the infinitive mood; as, I love to write, kaku koto ga sukuri. Are you ready to go? yuku ga shitaku nashita ka. Has gone to buy some fish, sakana wo kai ni yuita. To die for one's country is right, koppa no tame ni shinuru wa gi nari.
TOAD, a. Kawadzu, kayeru.
TOAD-STOOL, n. Take.
TOADY, i. v. Hito no hige no chiri ni warau.
TOAST, n. Yaki-pan, kotobuki.
TOAST, i. v. Aburu. To — a person, hito ni shukuhai suru, kotobuki wo suru.
TOBACCO, n. Tabako.
TOBACCONIST, n. Tabako-ya.
TOBACCO-Pipe, n. Kiseru.
TOBACCO-POUCH, n. Tabako-ire.
TO-DAY, adv. Konnichi, kiyō.
TOE, i. v. To — the mark, shirushi ni ashi no saki wo tsukeru.
TOIL, n. Hone-ori, ku-ro, wana.
TOIL, i. v. Hone-oru, kuro suru, rō suru, shinru suru, kasegu.
TOILET, n. Yosooi. To make one's —, mi-goshiraye wo suru.
TOILSOME, a. Kurō-na, hone no oreru, rō suru.
TOKEN, n. Shirushi, shirase, katami.
TOLERABLE, a. Kanari, dzui-bun, korayerareru.
TOLERATE, i. v. Yurusu, menkiyo suru, kan-nin suru.
TOLERATION, n. Yurushi, menkiyo, kan-nin, shinogi.
TOLL, i. v. Narasu.
TOMATO, n. Aka-nasu.
TOMB, n. Haka, tsuka, fumbo.
TOMBSTONE, n. Haka-jirushi, sekitō, sekihi.
TO-MORROW, n. Miyō-nichi, ashitana.
TONE, n. Ne, neiro, koye, oto, kowane.
TONGS, n. Hi-bashi. To take with —, hasamari.
TONGUE, n. Shita, kotoba. To hold the —, damaru, mokunen suru.
TONIC MEDICINES, n. Hoya-ku, kiyōsōzai.
TO-NIGHT, n. Komban, kon-ya.
TONNAGE, n. Funa-ni no mekata, fune no tsumidaka, funa-unjo.
TONSIL, n. Hentōsen.
TONSEURE, n. Teihatsu, raku-shoku, chi-hatsu, kashira-orosu.
TOO, adv. Sugiru, amaru, mo, mata, yahari, takusan. — much, yokei.
TOOL, n. Dōgu.
TOOTH, n. Ha, me, see Teeth. Curious —, mushi-ya. Artificial —, ire-ya.
TOOTH-ACHE, n. Ha-itaï, ha ga itai.
TOOTH-BRUSH, n. Yōji.
TOOTH-DYE, n. Hагuro, kane.
TOOTH-FOORCEPS, n. Ha-nuki.
TOOTHLESS, a. Ha-naki.
TOOT-PICK, n. Koyōji.
TOOT-POWDER, n. Ha-migaki.
TOP, i. v. Sugureru, nukinderu, hiideru.
TOPER, n. Sake-dzuki, sake-nomi.
TOPHET, n. Jigoku.
TOPIC, n. Tane, ii-gusa.
TOPMOST, a. Ichiban uye no.
TOPKNOT, n. Maye-gami.
TOPOGRAPHY, n. Fū-dō-ki.
TOPPLE, i. v. Ochiru.
TOP-SPINNING, n. Koma-mawashi.
TOPSY-TURVY, adv. Sakasama, muchakucha.
TORCH, n. Taimatsu, te-bi. — light, kagaribi.
TOR

TORMENT, t. v. Semeru, kurushimeru, kashaku suru, nayamer, nayamu.
TORMENT, n. Seme, kashaku, kurushimi.
TORN, p. c. Sakeru, yabureru, chigreru.
TORNADO, n. Taifu, arashi, okaze.
TORPID, a. Shibireru, don-ni naru, mahi suru, kikanu.
TORPOR, n. Shibire, mahi, don.
TORREY, t. v. Yaku, kawakasu.
Torent, n. Kiu-riu, hayase.
TORRIP, a. Atsui, yakeru.
TORTOISE, n. Kame.
TORTOISE-SHELL, n. Bekko.
TORTUOUS, a. Magaru, unekuru, uneru.
TORTURE, t. v. Semeru, kurushimeru, kashaku suru, gomon suru, sainamu.
TORTURE, n. Seme, kashaku, gomon.
TOSSED, a. Yureru, tadayo.
TOTAL, n. Tsugou, so-taka, shime, shime-daka.
TOTAL, a. Mina, mattaki, nokoradzu.
TOTA LLY, adv. Issai, mattaku, subete, sappari, sukakari.
TOTTERINGLY, adv. Yoro-yoro-to, hiro-ro-hiyoro to, gura-gura, furatsuite, yotoyota.
TOUCH, t. v. Atarui, fureru, sawaru, kamau, kanjiru. To - at, yoru. To - the heart, kokoro ni tessuru, kokoro ni kandzuru.
TOUCH, n. Te-atari, te-zawari.
TOUCHING, a. Itamashii, kanashii.
TOUCH-STONE, n. Tsuke-ishi, tameshiishi.
TOUGH, a. Kaitai, origatai, jibou na, tsuyoi, nebaru.
TOUGHNESS, n. Katasa, nebasa.
TOUR, n. Mawari, yureki.
TOURNIQUET, n. Chi-tome dougu.
Tow, t. v. Hiku.
TOWARD, prep. Mukau, susu, taishite, tsuite.
TOW-BOAT, n. Hiki-fune.
TOWEL, n. Tenugui, fukin.
TOWER, n. To, tai.
TOWER, i. v. Hiideru, nukinderu.
TOW-LINE, n. Fune-hiki-nawa.
TOWN, n. Machi, joka, chou.
TOWN HALL, n. Kuwai-sho.
TOWN OFFICERS, n. Chou-yaku.
TOWNS FOLK, n. Chou-nin.
TOWNSHIP, n. Kori.
TOWNSMAN, n. Chou-nin, do-sho.
TOW-PATH, n. Fune-hiki-michi.
TOY, n. Omocha, mote-asobi.

TOYSHOP, n. Omocha-ya.
TRACE, n. Ato, kata, atokata.
TRACE, t. v. Kaku, hiku, suki-utsusu.
TRACHEA, n. Kikuwan.
TRACK, n. Ato, michi.
TRACK, t. v. Ato wo tsukeru, ato wo shitau.
TRACKLESS, a. Michi naki.
TRACT, n. Tochi, tokoro.
TRACTABLE, a. Otonashii, sunao na, tsukai-yasui.
TRADE, n. Akinai, koyeki, baibai shobai, urikai, tori-hiki, boyeki. — is dull, akinai fukeiki da.
TRADE, i. v. Akinai, indari wo suru.
TRADE-MARK, n. Fuchou.
TRADER, n. Akindo, akibito, shonin.
TRADE PRICE, n. Soba.
TRADES' UNION, n. Shokunin no kumi-ai, nakama.
TRADEC, t. v. Soshiru, hi-ho suru, zangen suru, waruku iu.
TRAFFIC, n. Akinai, koyeki, baibai, shobai, urikai.
TRAFFIC, i. v. Akinau, koyeki wo suru.
TRAIL, n. Ato, ashi-ato.
TRAIL, t. v. Hiki-dzuru.
TRAIN, i. v. Kei-ko suru, oshiyeru, nara-su, kiyokun suru, sodateru. — up, shitsukeru. To — young trees, uye ko wo tsukeru. To — a gw, taiho wo nerau.
TRAIN, n. Dozei, gyo-retsu.
TRAITOR, n. Muhon-nin, hongyakumin, hiyaku-nin, hiyaku-shin, hiyakuzoku, chou-teki, uragiri.
TRAITOROUS, a. Aku hiyaku na, bo-giyaku na, fuchiu na.
TRAMP, t. v. Fumu, fumi-tsukeru.
TRAMPLE, t. v. Fumu, fumi-tsukeru. — to death, fumi-korosu.
TRANCE, n. Muchiu, utsutsu, maboroshi.
TRANQUIL, a. Odayaka na, shidzuka na, taira-na, annon na, ochi-tsuku, heiki.
TRANQUILIZE, t. v. Osameru, shidzumeru, tairageru, heiji suru, ochi-tsukeru, otoishi-tsukeru, anbu suru.
TRANQUILITY, a. Anshin, ando, odayaka, heian.
TRANSACT, t. v. Tori-atsukau, atsukau, suru, tori-hakaru, hakaru.
TRANSACTION, n. Tori-atsukau, koto, yoshi.
TRANSCEEND, i. v. Sugiru, masaru, koye-ru.
TRANSCRIBE, t. v. Utsusu, kaki-utsusu, kaki-toru.
TRANSCRIPT, n. Utsushi, kaki-tori.
TRANSFER, t. v. Utsuru, utsusu, wasatu, hakobu.
TRANSFER, n. Utsushi, hakobi, watashi.
TRANSFIGURE, t. v. Zendzuru, henguru, kawaru, henkuwa suru.
TRANSFIX, t. v. Tsuki-tosu.
TRANSFORMATION, n. Henkuwa.
TRANSFUSE, t. v. Utsusu.
TRANSGRESS, t. v. Somuku, yaburu, okasu.
TRANSGRESSION, n. Tsumi, zai, toga.
TRANSGRESSOR, n. Zai-nin, tsumi-bito, toga-nin.
TRANSSHIP, t. v. Funa-ni wo utsuru.
TRANSPORTMENT, n. Ni no utsushi, utsushi.
TRANSIENT, a. Kari-no, karisome naru, zanji no. — sleep, kari-ne.
TRANSIT, n. Watari, hakobi.
TRANSITION, n. Kawari, utsuri, hen.
TRANSITORY, a. Mujö, tsune-naranu, sa-dame-naki.
TRANSLATE, t. v. Hon-yaku suru, naosu, yaku suru.
TRANSLUCENT, a. Mi-tösü, suki-tösü.
TRANSMIGRATE, t. v. Umare kawaru, ruten suru.
TRANSMIGRATION, n. Rinye, riden, ruten.
TRANSMISSION, n. Hakobu koto, wasatu koto, unsö.
TRANSMIT, t. v. Yaru, okuru, wasatu, tsutayeru, tsudzuru, unsö suru.
TRANSMUTE, t. v. Zendzuru, henguru, kawaru.
TRANSPARENT, a. Mi-tösü, miyesuku, suki-tösü.
TRANSPIRE, i. v. Moreru, arawareru, roken suru.
TRANSPLANT, t. v. Utsuhite utsuru, utsusu, utusushi-utsuru, uye-kayeru.
TRANSPOSE, t. v. Oki-kayeru, ire-kayeru.
TRANSCEND, n. Age-buta.
TRAPPINGS, n. Kazari, shözoku.
TRASH, n. Kudzu.
TRAVEL, i. v. Aruku, tabi suru, yureki suru, hen-reki suru, hemeguru, ryokok suru.
TRAVEL, n. Tabi.
TRAVELER, n. Tabi-bito, ryokaku, ryojin.
TRAVEVERSE, adv. Yoko-ni.
TRAVEVERSE, t. v. Yureki suru, henreki suru, mawaru, yekotayeru.
TRAY, n. Bon.
TREACHEROUS, a. Uragayeru, honiyaku na, futagokoro no. — servant, gyaku-shin.
TREACHERY, n. Ya-shin, gyaku-i, hankan.
TREACLE, n. Sató-mitsu.
TREACLE, n. Fumi-gi.
TREADMILL, n. Fumi-guruma.
TREASON, n. Ya-shin, ita-gokoro, gyaku-i, hankan.
TREASURY, n. Takara, zai-hó.
TREASURE, n. Fitowaycru, tsumu, atsumeru.
TREASURE, n. Kanjó-kata.
TREASURE, n. Kane-gura — department, okura-shó.
TREATISE, n. Kari-mono, hon.
TREBLE, a. Sam-bai, san sobai.
TREBLE, t. v. Sam-bai ni suru.
TREE, n. Ki, jumoku.
TREE-FROG, n. Ama-gayeru.
TREFOIL, n. Uma-koyashi.
TREMBLE, i. v. Furú, wananaku, ononoku, zoku-zoku suru, dobruri, sensitsu suru.
TREMBLINGLY, adv. Buru-buru, wana- wana.
TUNE, i. v. Hareru.
TUMID, a. Hareru, fukureru.
TUMOR, a. Katamari, kobu, funriu.
TUMULT, n. Sawagi, sōdo, midare, ran.
TUMULTUOUS, a. Sawagashii, sōzōshii, yakamashi, midareru, hishimeku, kambisushi.
TUNE, n. Chōshi, uta. To put in —, chōshi-wo awaseru.
TUNE, t. v. Chōshi wo awaseru.
TUNNEL, n. Ji no sbita no kayoi mi-chi.
TUNNY-FISH, n. Iruka.
TURBAN, n. Dzukin, hachi-maki.
TURBID, a. Nigoru, nigosu.
TURBULENT, a. Sawagashii, zomeku.
TURF, n. Sukumo, ma-tsuchi.
TURGID, a. Hareru.
TURKEY, n. Chō-sei chō.
TURMOIL, n. Kurō, sōdo, sawagi.
TURN, t. v. Mawasu, megarusu, kuru, mawaru, meguru, kayeru, furi-kayeru, kawaru, hendzuru, bakaru. — inside out, ura-gayesu. — off, or away, hima wo dasu, shikujiru, yokeru, hachi ni suru. — back, kayeru, moderu. — dovon, ori-kayesu. — out, oshi-dasu, oi-dasu, oi-harau. — over, watasu, yudzuru, fuseru, kayesu, haguru. — the back, ushiro wo miseru. — loose, hanasu. — and face, furi-muku. — away from, furi-tsuku, misuteru. — bottom up, fuseru, hikkuri-kayesu, utsumukeru. To — the stomach, mukadzuku. To — the tables on, ka-yeri-uchi wo suru. To — to advantage, yōdataseru.
TURN, n. Mawari, megaru, kuru, mawaru, meguru, kayeru, furi-kayeru, kawaru, hendzuru, bakaru. — inside out, ura-gayesu. — off, or away, hima wo dasu, shikujiru, yokeru, hachi ni suru. — back, kayeru, moderu. — dovon, ori-kayesu. — out, oshi-dasu, oi-dasu, oi-harau. — over, watasu, yudzuru, fuseru, kayesu, haguru. — the back, ushiro wo miseru. — loose, hanasu. — and face, furi-muku. — away from, furi-tsuku, misuteru. — bottom up, fuseru, hikkuri-kayesu, utsumukeru. To — the stomach, mukadzuku. To — the tables on, ka-yeri-uchi wo suru. To — to advantage, yōdataseru.
TURNIP, n. Kabura.
TURPENTINE, n. Matsu-yani.
TURTLE, n. Kame.
TURTLEDOVE, n. Hato.
TUSK, n. Kiba.
TUTELARY GOD, n. Ubusuna.
TUTOR, n. Shishō.
TWEEDERS, n. Kenuki.
TWENTIETH, a. Ni-jū-ban. — day of

the month, hatsuka. One —, ni-jū-bu ichi.
TWENTY, a. Ni-jū. — years, hatachi. — per cent, ni-wari.
TWENTY-FOLD, a. Ni-jū-bai, ni-jissōbai, hataye.
TWICE, a. Ni-do, hata-tabi. — as much, hai, ni sōbai.
TWILIGHT, n. Tazokare, higure, yūgure, usugurai.
TWINE, n. Ito, hoso-nawa.
TWINE, t. v. Mato, karamu, matoi-tsuku, karami-tsuku.
TWINKLE, i. v. Kirameku, kiratsu, matatoku.
TWINS, n. Futago.
TWIRL, t. v. Mawasu, hineru.
TWIRLING, a. Mawaru, mawatte oru, hinekuri-mawasu.
TWIST, t. v. Yoru, hineru, nejiru, nau, motorakasu.
TWIRL, t. v. Togameru.
TWITCH, t. v. Hiku, tsuru, bikutsuku, hikumeku.
TWITTER, i. v. Sayedzuru.
TWO, a. Futatsu, ni, riyo. — by two, futatsu dzutsu. — or three men, riyo-san nin. One or — days, ichi riyo-nichi. — swords, riyo-tō. To cut in —, futatsu ni kиру.
TWO-EDGED, a. Ryō-ha.
TWO FEET, n. Ryō-soku.
TWOFOLD, a. Ni-so bai, bai.
TWO HANDS, n. Ryō-te.
TWO-FLY, n. Futya-ye.
TWO-SIDED, a. Ryō-tan.
TWO-TONGUED, a. Ryō-zetsu.
TWO VERSIONS, n. Ryō-setsu.
TWO WAYS, n. Ryō-yō.
TYPOGRAPHY, n. Tafu, bōfu.
TYPIFY, i. v. Nazorayeru.
TYPICAL, a. Bogiyaku na, mugoi, kakoku. — laws, kahō.
TYPIC, a. Hidō no seiji.
TYRANNIZE, i. v. Muri ni shihai suru, hidō ni seiji wo suru.
TYRANT, n. Hidō ni seiji wo suru hito.
TYRO, n. Shogaku, shoshin, mijuku.
UBIQIUTY, n. Imasazaru tokoro nashi.
UDDER, n. Chi-busa, niu-bô.
UGLY, a. Mi-nikui, nikui, kitanai, buki-riyô na, mitomonai.
ULCER, n. Deki-mono.
ULCERATE, i. v. Nô-kuwai suru.
ULCERATION, n. Nô-kuwai suru koto.
ULNA, n. Sei-chiu-kotsu.
ULTIMATE, a. Owari no, shimal no, object or end, tsurari. The — end of labor is ease, hone-ori no tsurari wa anraku da.
ULTIMATELY, adv. Hate-ni, tsui-ni, su-ye, tsurari, ageku-ni, shima ni, hata-shite.
ULTIMATUM, n. Kagiri, kiwamari.
ULTRA, a. Do ni siguru, nori wo koye-ru.
UMBILICUS, n. Heso, hozo, sai.
UMBRELLA, n. Kage no oki, shigeri-taru.
UMPIRE, n. Giyô-ji, chiu-nin.
UN, Words commencing with the negative prefix, un, are formed in Japanese by suffixing the negative particles, dzu, nu, zaru, nai, masen, de, ji, and mai, also by prefixed, fu, mu, and bu.
UNABLE, a. Dekinu, atawadzu; Also the negative potential form of the verb, as, unable to hear, kikoyen; — to walk, arukarenu; — to manage it, tori-atsukawaren; — to make him hear, kikoye-sasaren; — to send him back, kasesaren.
UNACCEPTABLE, a. Ki ni iranu, kokoro ni kanawaru.
UNACCOMPANIED, a. Tomo nashi, tsure nashi.
UNACCOMPANIED, a. Shi-togenu, deki-agenu, mu-gei na, mu-nô na.
UNACCOUNTABLE, a. Hakari-gatai, wakaranu, kakari-awanu.
UNACCUSTOMED, a. Narenu. — to seeing, minaren; — to hearing, kiki-narenu. — to wearing, ki-narenu. — to living in, i-narenu.
UNACQUAINTED, a. Shiranu, sonji-masen, mishiranu, fu-annai.
UNADULTERATED, a. Maze-mono ga nai, jun sui na.

UNADVISABLE, a. Yoroshikaranu.
UNADVISEDLY, adv. Kaben naku, midari-ni.
UNAFFECTED, a. Tori-tsunuki naki, shijnjitsu naru.
UNALLOWABLE, a. Yurusarenu.
UNALLOYED, a. Maze-mono naki, manzoku na.
UNALTERABLE, a. Kawaranu, henzen, fubatsu.
UNAMBIGUOUS, a. Akiraka naru, utagawashi-kanarunu.
UNANSWERABLE, a. Yasashikaranu, onjun naranu, sunao naranu.
UNANIMOUS, a. Dô-shin, itchi suru, dô-i.
UNANSWERABLE, a. Ii-kayorenu, arasowarere, ronzureren.
UNANTICIPATED, a. Omoiagesenai, sonji-yoruneru, futo, son-guwa.
UNAPPROACHABLE, a. Yori-tsunukare, chikadzukarun.
UNAPT, a. Heta, bukiyô, busaiku.
UNARMED, a. Sude no, marugoshi no, mu-tô no, daiken naru.
UNASKED, a. Negawaduzu ni, tanomadzu ni.
UNASSORTED, a. Wakedzu ni aru.
UNASSUMING, a. Jiman senu, yenriyo naru, kensen naru.
UNATTAINABLE, a. Oyobanu, todokanu, yeraren, itaranu.
UNAVAILABLE, a. Yô-ni-tatanu, muda ni narun, munashi.
UNAVENGED, a. Mukuidzu, kayesadzu, kataki wo utadzu, hozedzu.
UNAVOIDABLE, a. Yondokoro-nai, yanu koto wo yedzu, senkata nashi, shikata ga nai.
UNBALANCED, a. Fu-tsuriâi, tsuri-awa nu.
UNBEARABLE, a. Korayerarenu, tayerarenu, shinobarenu, shimbô dekiin.
UNBELIEVE, n. Bu-shin-jin, fu-shinkô.
UNBELIEVING, a. Shinkô senu, shinzen, makoto to omowanu, bu-shinjin.
UNBEND, t. v. Yurumeru, kutsurogeru, yasumeru.
UNBIDDEN, a. Yobadzu ni, manekadzu ni.
UNBLAMEABLE, a. Mushitsu, toga-naki, tsumi nashi.
UNBLEMISHED, a. Kidzu nashi, kegare nashi, kake-me nashi.
UNBLUSHING, a. Haji-shiranu, atsukawadzura no, buyenriyo na.
UNBOLT, t. v. Hiraku, akeru.
UNBORN, n. Mada umanu.
UNBROSM, i. v. Uchi-akeru, akasu.
UNBOUND, a. Shibara-nai, — of books, hiyo-shi no nai.
UNBOUNDED, a. Kagiri nashi.
UNBROKEN, a. Tagawanu, hadzurenu, matted, ara.
UNBUCKET, t. v. Hadzusu.
UNBURDEN, t. v. Omo-ni wo orosu, fune no ni wo utsu, uchi-akeru.
UNBUTTON, t. v. Hadzusu.
UNCALCULABLE, a. Kazoyerarenu.
UNCALLED, a. Yobadzu, manekadzu.
UNCANCELLED, a. Kiyenu, yamanu, sumanu, harawanu.
UNCASE, t. v. Tsutsumi wo akeru, or, toku.
UNCAUSED, a. Shizen, onodzu-to, onodzukara.
UNCEASING, a. Tayedzu, toshi, tsuzuzyuku, ma mo naki, tayema naki, yasumadzu.
UNCEASINGLY, adv. Tayedzu-ni, ma mo naku, toshi-te, tsuzuizite.
UNCEREMONIOUS, a. Kei ni kakawaranu, yenriyo naki.
UNCERTAIN, a. Obotsuka-nai, tashikanaradzu, sadamaranu, fujo.
UNCLEAN, t. v. Kusari wo toku, hanatsu.
UNCHAINED, a. Kusari ga tokeru.
UNCHANGEABLE, a. Kawararenu, henzenu, fubatsu.
UNCHANGING, a. Kawaranu.
UNCHARITABLE, n. Omoi-yari naki, awaremi naki.
UNCHRISTIAN, a. Isesu no michi ni kawaranu.
UNCIVIL, a. Aisoo-mo-nai, berei na, sokkenai, buaiso no.
UNCLARIFIED, a. Sumanu.
UNCLASP, t. v. Tome wo hadzusu.
UNCLE, n. Oji, oji-san.
UNCLEAN, a. Kegarere, yogoreru, kitanai, fujo, oye, fuketsu na.
UNCLOSE, t. v. Akeru, hiraku.
UNCLOSED, t. v. Kimono wo nugu.
UNCLOSED, n. Kumoranu, kareta.
UNCOIL, t. v. Toku.
UNCOLORED, a. Nuranu, somenu, iro naki.
UNCOMBED, a. Tokanu.
UNCOMFORTABLE, a. Ki ni kanawanu, fujiyu.
UNCOMMON, a. Medzurasshii, mare-na, hijo na, mu-ru i na, kitai na, koto no hoka.
UNCOMPLAINING, a. Katakana, ganko na.
UNCONCERNED, n. Kokoro-gake naki koto, kankei senu koto.
UNCONCERNED, a. Kamawanu, tonjaku senu, ki ni kakenu, kokoro-gake nai, nome-nome to.
UNCONSCIONABLE, a. Oboye nashi, shiranu, oboyen, shone nashi.
UNCONSPICUOUS, a. Midate no nai, miba ga nai.
UNCONSTITUTIONAL, a. Koku-ho ni awanu.
UNCONTROLLABLE, n. Hikayerarenu, osamerarenu, osayerarenu.
UNCORK, t. v. Kuchi wo nuku, kuchi wo akeru.
UNCOURTEOUS, a. Burei na, busahon, aisdnaki, buashirai na, sokkenai.
UNCOUTH, a. Bukotsu na, yabo na.
UNCOVER, t. v. Arawasu, akeru, hiraku, haguereru, haguru. — the head, kaburimono wo toru. — a house, yane wo toru.
UNCREATED, a. Shizen, tsukuranu.
UNCTUOUS, a. Aburake ga aru.
UNDECIDED, a. Tagayesanu, tsukuranu.
UNCURLED, t. v. Nejire wo nobasu.
UNCURRENT, a. Tsuyonu senu, toranu, futsu.
UNDAunted, a. Odosarenu, isamashii.
UNDECAYED, a. Otoroyenu, yowaranu, kuchinu.
UNDECAYING, a. Fukiu naru.
UNDECEIVE, t. v. Mayoi wo toku.
UNDECIDED, a. Tori-kimari naki, sadamaranu, ketcaku senu.
UNDECISIVE, a. Shobu nashi.
UNDEFINED, a. Kecarenu, isagiyo.
UNDEFINED, a. Tokeno, sadamaranu, kimaranu.
UNDENIABLE, a. Ii-kasarenu, utagawanu.
UNDER, prep. Shita, uchi. Will not sell under five dollars, go-doru no uchi de wa urimasen. Under fifty years old, go jissai no uchi. To be — fire, tama saki ni mukau.
UNDER-CLOTHES, n. Shita-gi.
| UNDERGO, t. v. | Au, ukeru. This meaning is included in the intrans. form of the verb; as, Tsukareru, to undergo, or suffer fatigue. Itamu, to undergo, or feel pain. |
| UNDER-HAND, adv. | Naishō, hisoka ni. |
| UNDERMINE, t. v. | Shita wo horu. |
| UNDERMOST, a. | Ichiban shita, goku shita. |
| UNDERNEATH, a. | Shita. |
| UNDERRATE, t. v. | Kenasu, mi-sageru. |
| UNDERSELL, t. v. | Yasuku uru. |
| UNDERSTAND, t. v. | Wakaru, geseru, satoru, yetoku suru, gaten suru, nomikomu. |
| UNDERSTANDING, n. | Chiye, riyoiken, fumetsu, wakimaye. Without —, ganzenai. |
| UNDERTAKER, n. | Shi-dō-ka. |
| UNDERTAKING, n. | Koto, waza, shigoto. |
| UNDERVALUE, t. v. | Kenasu, mi-sageru, karondzuru, iyashimeru. |
| UNDERWORK, t. v. | Shigoto wo yasuku suru. |
| UNDERWRITER, n. | Ukeai-nin. |
| UNDESERVING, a. | Tararu, kuwabun, mi ni amaru. — of praise, homeru ni tararu. — of reward, hōbi wo yaru ni tararu. |
| UNDESIGNEDLY, adv. | Kokoro naku, futo, nani ge naku, tsui. |
| UNDESIRABLE, a. | Hoshiku nai, konoma-nai. |
| UNDETERMINED, a. | Sadamaranu, kiwamaranu, ketchaku senu. |
| UNDEVOUT, a. | Bu-shinjin. |
| UNDIMINISHED, a. | Heranu, otoroyenu. |
| UNDISCERNIBLE, a. | Miyenu. |
| UNDISCERNING, a. | Waki-mayenu, wakaranu. |
| UNDISCIPLINED, a. | Torishimari naki, mijuku na, tanren senu. |
| UNDO, i. v. | Hadzusu, tori-hadzusu, hodoku, hiraku, akero, toku. |
| UNDONE, i. v. | Hadzureru, hodokeru, tokeleru, aita, hiraita. |
| UNDOUBTED, n. | Utagai naki, mōshi-bun nashi, tashika naru. |
| UNDRESS, n. | Fudan-gi. |
| UNDRESSED, a. | Hadaka-naru, kimono nashi, kimono wo nuite iru. |
| UNDRINKABLE, a. | Nomarenu. |
| UNDUE, a. | Sugiru, amaru, hodo ni sugiru, hibun. |
| UNDULATE, i. v. | Uneru, niyoki-niyoki to, niyoro-niyoro to. |
| UNDUTIOUS, a. | Fu-kō naru, shitagawarunu, fuchi-n u. |
| UNDYING, a. | Shinanu. |
| UNEASY, a. | Fu-anshin, anjiru, ochi-tsukanu, shidzumaranu, yasumaranu. |
| UNEATABLE, a. | Taberarenu, kuwarenu. |
| UNEMBARRASSED, a. | Sashi-tsukaye ga nai, sawari nashi. |
| UNEmployed, a. | Yō no nai, yōji ga nai, hima na, hima ga aru, hatarakanu, asonde iru. |
| UNENGAGED, a. | Yakusoku nashi, yōji nashi. |
| UNEQUAL, a. | Sorowanu, fu-soroi na, fudō na, onajiku nai, taranu, todkananu, tsuri-awanu. |
| UNEAQUALED, a. | Busō na, tagui nashi, narabi naki. |
| UNEQUIVOCAL, a. | Utagai nai, akirakanu nari. |
| UNERRING, a. | Machigawanu, ayamari naki, tashika naru. |
| UNESSENTIAL, a. | Taisetsu ni nai, omoku nai. |
| UNEXAMPLIED, a. | Tagui nashi, tameshi naki, narabi naki. |
| UNEXCEPTIONABLE, a. | Mōshi-bun nashi, ii-bun nashi. |
| UNEXHAUSTED, a. | Tsukinu, tsukusarenu, kiwamerarenu. |
| UNEXPECTED, a. | Fui no, futo, omoi-yoraranu, omoi-gakenai, zouji-yoraranu, hyoi to. |
| UNEXPLORED, a. | Shirabenu, mi-todokenu, shiranu. |
| UNEXTINGUISHABLE, a. | Kiyenu, kesa-renu. |
| UNFADING, a. | Samenu, hagenu, kawaranu, ochinu. |
| UNFAILING, a. | Tsukinu, naku-naranu, otoroyenu, tayenu, tagawanu. |
| UNFAIR, a. | Tadashikaranu, fu-shōjiki-na, muri na, fu-shō na. |
| UNFAITHFUL, a. | Fu-chi-nu, fu-jitsu na, fugi na, jitsu no nai, futagokoro. |
| UNFAMILIAR, a. | Narenu, najimanu. |
| UNFASHIONABLE, a. | Hayaranu, toki ni awanu, riukō senu. |
| UNFAT, a. | Akeru, hiraku, toku, hadzusu. |
| UNFASHOMABLE, a. | Fukasa ga hakaranu. |
| UNFAVORABLE, a. | Kanawanu, tame ni naranu, awanu. |
| UNFEELING, a. | Nasake no nai, omoiyaranu, mugoi. |
| UNFEIGNED, a. | Nise de nai, uso de nai, itsuwaranu, jitsu no nai, hontō na. |
| UNFILIAL, a. | Fu-kō no. |
UNFINISHED, a. Sumanu, deki-agaranu, jōju-senru, togenu, shimawanu.

UNFIT, t. v. Awanu, kanawanu, futsugō, niawanu.

UNFIX, t. v. Hadzusu.

UNFLAGGING, a. Tsukakrenu, yowaranu, otoroyenu.

UNFOLD, a. Hirogeru, arawasu, kikaseru.

UNFORGIVING, a. Yurusanu, yōsha naki, kamben naki, jihi naki.

UNFORTUNATE, a. Fu-shiawase, fu-un, fu-ko.

UNFOUND, a. Motoi naki, ne naki, kū naru, munashiki.


UNFURL, t. v. Ho wo ageru, ho wo kakeru, ho wo sageru.

UNFURNISHED, a. Dōgu nashi, kazai nashi.

UNGAINLY, a. Mi-gurushii, minikui, bukotsu na.

UNGENTEEEL, a. Bukotsu na, buki na, yabo na, busahō na.

UNGODLY, a. Kami wo yamawanu.

UNGOVERNABLE, a. Te ni awanu, te amaru.

UNGRACEFUL, a. Busahō na, bukotsu na, sobō na.

UNGRACIOUS, a. Fu-shinsetsu na, nengo naki.

UNGRATEFUL, a. Arigataki wo shiranu, on wo shiranu.

UNGRUDGINGLY, adv. Oshige mo naku.

UNGUENT, a. Kōyaku.


UNHAPPLY, adv. Fushiawase ni, fu-kō ni shite.

UNHAPPY, a. Tanoshimi nashi, ajikinai, fu-anshin, fu-kiyō, fu-shiawase.

UNHEALTHY, a. Yōjō no tame ni naranu.

UNHEARD, a. Kikanu, kikoyenu, hiyōban no nai.

UNHINGE, t. v. Hadzusu, chōtsugai wo hadzusu.

UNHOOK, t. v. Kagi wo hadzusu.

UNHITCH, t. v. Hadzusu.

UNHORSE, t. v. Rakuba sasenu, uma yori otosu.

UNICORN, n. Kirin.

UNIFORM, a. Dōyō, onaji, sorote oru.

UNIMPARED, a. Otoroyenu, yowaranu.

UNIMPORTANT, a. Taisetsu ni nai, daiji nai, omoku nai, kamawanu.

UNINHABITED, a. Sumu hito nashi, hito nashi. —house, aki-ya, aki-dana.

UNINTENTIONALLY, adv. Kokoro naku, nani ge-naku, nani-gokoro naku, waza to de-na ni.

UNINTERESTING, a. Omoshiroku nai.

UNINTERMITTING, a. Tayedzu, isudzuku, ma no nai, tayema naku, yamedzu.

UNION, n. Mutsumajii, shitashimi, chirigiri.

UNIQUE, a. Busō na, narabi naki, mureru na.

UNION, n. Chōshi.

UNR, n. Hitotsu, ichi.


UNITEDLY, adv. Awasete, sorote.

UNITY, n. Hitotsu naru koto, ichi-mi, ichi-yō.

UNIVERSAL, a. Amaneku no, ittō no, ippan no.

UNIVERSE, n. Arayuru mono, ten-chiban-butsu.

UNIVERSITY, n. Dai-gakkō.

UNJUST, a. Fu-gi, fu-suji, hidō, muri, higi, mutai.

UNJUSTLY, adv. Muri ni, mutai ni.


UNLACE, t. v. Toku, himo wo toku.

UNLACE, t. v. Ni wo orosu, midzu-age wo suru.

UNLAWFUL, a. Fu-hō na, go hatto ni somuku, okite ni somuku, fu-niyo-hō.

UNLEARNED, a. Mugaku no, mommō na.

UNLESS, conj. Moshi. Also formed by the neg. conj. suffix, zareba, or neba, as, unless you eat you will die, tabenba shinmasu. —we take a boat we cannot go, fune ni noraneba yukarenu. —you believe you cannot be saved, shinkō seneba tasukarenu.

UNLICENSED, a. Kabu ga nai, yurusadzu, menkiyo nashi.

UNLIKE, a. Chigau, kotonaru, ninu, onajikaranu, fudo na, onajiku nai, kawaru, kotokawaru, tagau, nigenai.

UNLIKELY, a. Ari-sō mo nai.

UNLIMITED, a. Kagiri nashi, kiwamaranu, kiri ga nai.

UNLOAD, t. v. Ni wo orosu. —a gun, teppō no tama wo toru.

UNLOCK, t. v. Jō wo akeru.

UNLOSE, t. v. Hanatsu, teku, yurusu.

UNLUCKY, a. Fukitsu na, kiyō na, fushiawase, warui, fit-un.

UMAN, t. v. Oku sasenu, ki wo yowaku suru.

UNMANAGEABLE, a. Te ni awanu, te ni amaru. Ship is —, fune ga kaji ni awanu.
Unmanly, adv. Otoko-rashiku na, iyashiki, okubiyō na.
Unmarried, a. Yome ni ikanu, teishu motanu.
Unmarriagable, a. Yome ni ikarenu.
Unmask, t. v. Uchi-akeru.
Unmeaning, a. Imi naki, kokoro naki.
Unmerciful, a. Awaremi nashi, fu-bin no na, nasake nashi.
Unmerited, a. Taranu, kuwabun.
Unmindful, a. Ki ga tsukanu, omowa-nu.
Unmolested, a. Kamawarenu, tonjaku nashi.
Unmovable, a. Ugokarenu, ugokase-renu.
Unnatural, a. Arumajiki, dōri de nai, hidō na, hijō naru.
Unnaturally, adv. Michi ni somuite, hijō ni, hi-dō ni.
Unnecessary, a. Oyobanu, yō ni tatanu, muda.
Unneighborly, adv. Tonari no shita-shimi kashi-ni, fu-shinsetsu ni, nengoro naku.
Unnerve, t. v. Yowaku suru.
Unnoticed, a. Me ni tsukanu, mitsukeraruedzu.
Unnumbered, a. Kazoyenu.
Unobstructed, a. Jama nashi, todokedori nashi, saawanaru.
Unobtrusive, a. Yenriyo naru, kenson naru, ji-jō naru.
Unofficial, a. Yaku-guwa.
Unostentatious, a. Ken-son na, yenriyo nai, jiman naku.
Unpack, t. v. Akeru, ni wo tori-dasu.
Unpaid, a. Harawanu.
Unpalatable, a. Umaku nai, oishiku nai, madzui.
Unparalleled, a. Busō, tagui nashi, narabī nashi, hi-rui nashi.
Unpardonable, a. Yurusarenu, kamen-naranu.
Unpaid, a. Shiki ishi naki.
Unperceived, a. Me ni tsukanu, mitsukerarenu.
Unpleasant, a. Ki ni iranu, fujiyū na, omoshirokui nai, fushō-na, funiyoi, iya na, kiza.
Unpolished, a. Migakanu, arai.
Unpolite, a. Burei, shitsurei, busahō.
Unpopular, a. Hayaranu, rūkō senu.
Unprecedented, a. Katsute naki, sen rei naki, tameshi naki.
Unprejudiced, a. Hiiki nashi, katayoruranu, ōyake na.
Unprepared, a. Shitaku senu, yōi naki, kakugo nai.
Unprincipled, a. Ri ni somuku, fuhō, furachi na.
Unprofessional, a. Michi ni somuku.
Unprofitable, a. Kai naki, yeki nashi, munashii, yō ni tatanu, ri naki.
Unpromising, a. Tanomoshikaranu.
Unprosperous, a. Fu-hanjō naru.
Unqualified, a. Ataranu, tekitō senu.
Unquestionable, a. Utagawashiku naki, ibukashikaranu.
Unquiet, a. Odayaka naranu, ochi-tukanu.
Unravel, t. v. Toku, hodoku, hogure-ru, hogusu.
Unreasonable, a. Muri na, dōri nashi, hibun, ri ni kanawanu.
Unreconcilable, a. Naka-naorarenu, fu-wa naru.
Unrelenting, a. Yawaragazaru, ganko naru, go-jō naru.
Unremitting, a. Tayema naki, yasumi naki, ma naki.
Unreserved, a. Nokoradzu, nokosadzu.
Unresisting, a. Tekitai senu, temukai senu, fusegadzu.
Unreversed, a. Ada wo kayesadzu, kataki wo utanu.
Unrighteous, a. Tashikaranu, seichoku naranu, fu-ki na.
Unrivaled, n. Busō na, hi-rui naki, narabi naki.
Unrobed, t. v. Kimono wo nugu.
Unroll, t. v. Maki-mono wo tori-dasu.
Unroof, t. v. Yane wo haguru.
Unruffled, a. Ugokazaru, ochi-tsuite oru, chin-chaku shitaru.
Unruly, a. Te ni awanu, te ni amaru.
Unsafe, a. Abunai, ayauki, jōbu ni nai.
Unsalable, a. Ure-kuchi ga nai.
Unsatisfactory, a. Ki ni kanawanu, taranu.
Unsatisfied, a. Aki-taranu, fusoku ni omō, taru-koto shiranu.
Unsavory, a. Umaku nai, madzui, oishiku nai.
Unsay, t. v. Ii-kesu.
Unscriptural, a. Sei-sho ni kanawanu.
Unseen, t. v. Fū wo hiraku.
Unsearchable, a. Sagurarenu, wake- ranu.
Unseasonable, a. Toki-naranu, jisetsu ni awanu, basho ni awanu.
Unseaworthy, a. Shuppan ni saserarenu.
Unseemly, a. Mibun ni tekitō senu, subekarazaru.
Unseen, a. Miyenu.
Unserviceable, a. Yō ni tatanu, yaku ni tatanu.
Unsettled, a. Sadamanaru, kimaranu, ochi-tsukanu.
Unsheath, t. v. Saya kara nuku.
Unship, t. v. Fune kara orosu. — an oar, to wo hadzusu.
Unsightly, a. Mi-nikui, bu-kiriyō na.
Unskilled, a. Heta no, bukiyō na, bu-saiku na, tsutanai, fu-tegiwa.
Unsociable, a. Majiwaranu, tsuki-awanu, hito-dzuki ashiki.
Unsold, a. Urenai.
Unsymmetrical, a. Sorowanu, tsuriawanu.
Unsold, t. v. Rodzuke wo hanasu.
Unsolicited, a. Negawadzu, tanomadzu.
Unsound, a. Jōbu ni nai, tassha ni nai, mattaku nai, sorowanu.
Unspeaking, a. Ii-warenu, ii-tsukusarenu.
Unstable, a. Sadamanaru.
Unsteady, a. Gura-gura suru, sadamanaranu, gureru.
Unstring, t. v. Ito wo hadzusu.
Unstop, t. v. Kuchi wo akeru.
Unsuccessful, a. Taradzu, togenu, de-kinu, hatasanu, shubi ga warui.
Unsuitable, a. Fu-sōō na, fu-niai na, fu-tusogō-na, fusawanu.
Unsurpassable, a. Kosarenu, sugirarenu, katarenu.
Unsuspectious, a. Utagawanu, gi-nen naki.
Untangle, t. v. Mutsure wo toku.
Untaught, a. Manabanu, narawanu, keiko senu, mu-gaku na.
Unthankful, a. Arigatagaranu, on wo shiraranu.
Unthinking, a. Ki wo tsukenu, nen wo irenu, shian senu.
Unthread, t. v. Hari no ito wo nuku.
Untie, t. v. Toku, hodoku, musubi wo hadzusu.
Until, prep. Made, ni itaru made.
Utimeely, a. Toki naranu, fuji no.
Unto, prep. Made, ni, ni itaru made.
Untrue, a. Makoto nai, uso, itsuwari no, jitsu de nai, mujī-su na.
Untruth, n. Uso, itsuwari, kiyogon.
Untwist, t. v. Nawa no yori wo toku.
Unused, a. Narenru, heta.
Unusually, adv. Itsu ni naku, koto no hoka ni.
Unutterable, a. Iiwarenu, ii-tsukusarenu.
Unventilated, a. Ki-no-komoru, kimusai, okubiyō na.
Unwarily, adv. Ki wo tsukedzuni.
Unwarrantable, a. Yoroshikaranu, dōri naranu, hon sui jii ni.
Unweariedly, adv. Kutabiredu ni, tsukaredzuni.
Unwonted, a. Tsune naranu, narenru.
Unwell, a. Ambai-warui, fukuiwai.
Unwholesome, a. Tame ni naranu, doku na.
Unwieldly, a. Tsukai-nikui, fu-benri.
Unwilling, a. Iyagaru, sukanu, kirau, konomanu.
Unwillingly, adv. Iya nagara, konomadzu ni, fushō-bushō ni.
Unwind, i. v. Maki-kayesu, hodoku, toku.
Unwise, a. Chiye no nai, oroka naru.
Unwittingly, adv. Shiradzu-ni, gi ga tsukadzu-ni, oboyedzu ni.
Unwomanly Onnarashiku nai.
Unwonted, a. Tsune naranu, narenru.
Unworthy, a. Mi ni amaru, bun ni sugiru, kuwabun na, taranu.
Unyielding, a. Katai, kataku na, yurusanu, shōchi senu, kataiji-ni.
Up, prep. Uye, kami; also by, ageru, and, agaru, in compound verbs: as, to throw up, nage-ageru, hakui, modosu. To jump up, tobi-ageru. To pull up, higi-ageru. To lift up, ageru, tateru, okosu. To get up, okiru, tatsu. To go up, agaru, noboru. To blow up, fuku-rasu. To grow up, sodatsu, nobiru. Up the river, kawa-kami. To go into the water up to the chin, kubi-take midzu ni hairu. Sun is up, hi ga deru. Not come up to, oyobanu. The time is up, toki ga kita, nichī-gen ga kita. Up and down, uye shita, achi kochi. Ups and downs, daku-boku. To catch — with, otsukou. To eat —, kii-tsuku. To burn —, taki-tsuku. To sum —, shime-ageru. To use —, tsukai-hatasu. To come — with, otsukou. Help me —, okoshite kudasare.
Upbraid, t. v. Togameru, shikaru.
Upheave, t. v. Oshi-ageru.
Uphold, t. v. Sasayeru.
Upland, n. Hatake, yama.
Upon, prep. Uye ni, yotte, ni, tsuite,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UPP</th>
<th>VAC</th>
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</thead>
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<td><strong>nochi. — the whole, shosen, hikkyō, tsui ni.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Use, t. v.</strong> Tsukau, mochiiru, nareru, motenasu. To be used to, nareru. Used to saying, ii-nareru. — living in, nareru, inajimu.</td>
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<td><strong>Upper, a.</strong> Uye no.</td>
<td><strong>Use, n.</strong> Tsukai, tsukai kata, yo, iiriyo, kai. To be of, yo ni tatsu, yaku ni tatsu. Have no further — of this, kore wa mō iri-masen. What is this used for? kore wa nani ni tsukai-masuru ka. <strong>How is this used</strong>, kore wa dō shite tsukai-masuru.</td>
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<td><strong>Uppermost, a.</strong> Ichi-ban uye no.</td>
<td><strong>Usefulness, n.</strong> Ryo, yō. <strong>Useless, a.</strong> Yō ni tatanu, muyō, yoku ni tatanu, muda na, munashii, fu-yō na, kainaki, muyeki, muyaku, dame, ada. <strong>Uselessly adv.</strong> Mūda ni, itadzura ni, munashiku.</td>
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<td><strong>Upright, a.</strong> Jitsumei na, shōjiki, tadanai, tate, massugu na.</td>
<td><strong>Usurer, n.</strong> Tori-tsugi. <strong>Usurp, Usurer, Usurper, Usurp,</strong> Mattaki. <strong>Utter, Adv.</strong> Hei-ji, hei-ji,&amp;t; tarimaye no, fudan no,itsu-mo no, rei no. As —, itsu-mo no tori. <strong>Usually, adv.</strong> Taitei, tsune no, hei-ji.</td>
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<td><strong>Uprightely, adv.</strong> Tashiki, sei-choku ni, shōjiki ni.</td>
<td><strong>Usuriership, n.</strong> Kō-ri. <strong>Usurp, Usurer, Usurper, Usurp,</strong> Yoroshi, kagari, tori. <strong>Utterance, Adv.</strong> Hei-ji, hei-ji, torimaye no, fudan no,itsu-mo no, rei no. As —, itsu-mo no tori. <strong>Usually, adv.</strong> Taitei, tsune no, hei-ji.</td>
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<td><strong>Upward, preb. or adv.</strong> Uye ni, yo, ami, kami. To look —, aomuku, agou. — of a hundred men, hiyaku yo nin. — of five years, go nen ami.</td>
<td><strong>Usurp, Usurer, Usurper, Usurp,</strong> Yoroshi, kagari, tori. <strong>Utterance, Adv.</strong> Hei-ji, hei-ji, torimaye no, fudan no,itsu-mo no, rei no. As —, itsu-mo no tori. <strong>Usually, adv.</strong> Taitei, tsune no, hei-ji.</td>
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<td><strong>Upside-down, adv.</strong> Saka-sama, abekobe, saka ni.</td>
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<td><strong>Uproarious, a.</strong> Sawagashii, sōzōshii, yakamashii, hishimeku.</td>
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<td><strong>Uproot, t. v.</strong> Nenuki wo suru, nekogii wo suru.</td>
<td><strong>Uttermost, Adv.</strong> Hei-ji, hei-ji, torimaye no, fudan no,itsu-mo no, rei no. As —, itsu-mo no tori. <strong>Usually, adv.</strong> Taitei, tsune no, hei-ji.</td>
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<td><strong>Upset, a.</strong> Urethra, urin, urina.</td>
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Vacuity, n. Kū, kokū, chiu.
Vacuum, n. Kara, kū no koto, kū-kiyo.
Vagabond, n. Gorotsuki, mu-shuku, yadonashi, dembō.
Vagary, n. Deki-gokoro, omoi-nashi, sózō naru koto.
Vagina, n. Chitsu.
Vagrant, n. Rōnin, ukare-bito.
Vague, a. Sadamaranu, tsunamarikana-radzu.
Vain, a. Muda na, munashii, dame no, mu-yeki na, mu-yaku, mu-yō, itadzura, jiman na, hokoru, takaburu, hakanai, mu-jō na.
Vainly, adv. Muda-ni, munashiku, itadzura ni, jimun shite, hokotte.
Vale, n. Tani.
Valerian, n. Fujibakama, kissō.
Valley, n. Soba-dzukaye.
Valiant, a. Yū naru, gō-yū na, yōki no tsuyoi, kutsui, takeki, isamashiki, yuyushi.
Valid, a. Yoi, tashika na, dōri aru.
Validity, n. Tashika naru koto, jitsu, hontō.
Valise, n. Kawa-tebako.
Valley, n. Tani.
Valor, n. Yūki, gōki.
Valorous, a. Yūki naru, gōki naru, isashī, gōyū naru.
Valueable, a. Tattoo, ne no takai, yōdatsu. — thing, takara-mono, hō-motsu.
Valuation, n. Ne wo tsukeru koto, tsumori, ne-uchi.
Value, n. Atai, yō, nedan, ne, riyō, daika.
Value, t. v. Ne-uchi wo suru, tattomu, takara to suru, oshimu, taisetsu ni omō, omonzuru.
Valueless, a. Ne-uchi ga nai, fuyō na, iranu, yaku ni tatanu.
Valve, n. Futa.
Van, n. Saki-te, sen-jin, sembō, saki.
Vane, n. Kazami.
Vanish, t. v. Kiyeru, useru, nakunaru.
Vanity, n. Takaburi, hokori, jiman, unubore, munashisa, hakanasa.
Vanquish, t. v. Katsu, i-fuseru, heikō saseru.
Vapid, a. Ki ga nuketa.
 Vapor, n. Suiki, yuge, jōki, ki. — of blood, chi-kemuri.
Vapor, t. v. Hokoru, takaburu.
VENereal disease, n. Kasa, yōbaisō, baidoku.
VENery, n. Iro, sukebei.
VENesection, n. Shirakü, chi wo toru.
VENgeance, n. Katakū, uchi, tegayeshi, Mukū, kayeshi, hempō. To take —, kataki wo utsu, fuku-shū suru, ada wo kayesu, ada wo mukuyuru.
VENial, a. Yurusareru, yurusu beki.
VENISON, n. Shika no niku.
VENOM, n. Doku.
VENT, i. v. Hassuru, dasu.
VENTILATE, t. v. Kaze wo tōsu, ki wo kayowasu.
VENTILATION, n. Ki wo kayowasu koto, kaze wo tōsu koto.
VENTRiloquism, n. Hachi-ningei, ko-wairo wo tsukau.
VENTURE, i. v. Ayabumu, yatte miru, ayete suru. To — one's life, inochi wo kakeru.
VENTURE, n. Kake-goto. Mercantile —, yama, I will trust to fortune and make the —, un ni makasete yatte miru.
VENTURESOME, a. Mukōmidzu na, muryamii na, kawadoi, daitan na.
VENUS, n. Kinsei, miyojō.
VERACITY, n. Makoto wo iu koto.
VERANDA, n. Yen, rōka.
VERB, n. Hataraki-kotoba, dō-shi.
VERBAL, a. — message, kōjō, dengon, ii-tsugi, kotodzute, kōdatsu. — dispute, kōron.
VERBATIM, adv. Kotoba-utsushi ni.
VERBENA, n. Fusa-sakura.
VERDANT, a. Aoi, midori-na.
VERDICT, n. Mōshī-watashi, sadame.
VERDIGRIS, n. Rokushō.
VERGE, n. Kiwa, hashi.
VERIFY, i. v. Sadameru, kimeru, tashika ni suru.
VERILY, adv. Makoto ni, jitsu ni, ge ni.
VERISIMILAR, a. Makotorashii.
VERITABLE, a. Makoto no, jitsu no.
VERITY, n. Makoto, jitsu.
VERMICEILLI, n. Sōmen.
VERMIFUGE, n. Satchiu-zai.
VERMILION, n. Shu. — ink, shu-dzumi.
VERMIN, n. Mushii.
VERNACULAR, a. — tongue, kuni no kotoba.
VERNAL, a. Haru no, shun. — equinox, shumbun. — showers, haru same.
VERSATILE, a. Kawari yasu, utsurigi na.
VERSE, n. Ku, utsa, shi. To write verses, uta wo yomu.
VERTEBRA, n. Kiu-kotsu.
VERTEX, n. Zet-chō, kashira, itadaki.
VERTIGO, n. Memai, kenu, tachigurami.
VERY, adv. Taisō, hanahada, itatte, go-ku, shigoku, ito, dzundo.
VERY, a. Jitsu no, makoto no. That — day, soku-jitsu.
VESICLE, n. Midzu-bukure.
VESPER, a. Yūgata no. — bell, iri-ai no kane.
VESSEL, n. Utsuwa, kibutsu, dōgu, fune.
VEST, n. Sode-nashi.
VEST, i. v. Kakeru, tsugi-komu, nin-dzuru.
VESTIGE, n. Gen-kuwa, iri-guchi.
VESTIGE, n. Ato, seki. — of antiquity, koseki.
VESTURE, n. Kimono, ifuku, koromo.
VETO, n. Seishi, kindzuru koto.
VEX, i. v. Ijimeru, kurushima, komaraseru, ikaraseru, ijiru, jirasu.
VEXATIONAL, a. Ususai, mendō, jirettai.
VEXED, a. Komaru, ikidōru.
VIAL, n. Tokuri, bin.
VIAND, n. Shoku-motsu.
VIBRATE, i. v. Yurugu, yurameku, fureru.
VIBRATION, n. Fureru koto.
VICARIUS, a. Kawari no, dai no. — agent, miyōdai.
VICARIOUSLY, adv. Kawari ni, kawarite, dai ni.
VICE, n. Aku, ashi koto, toga.
VICE a. Kawari no, fuku, gon.
VICE-AGENT, n. Miyō-dai, to-dai.
VICE-VERSA, adv. Kayette, abekobe ni.
VICINITY, n. Atari, kinjo, kimpen, moyori, kaiwai.
VICIOUSLY, adv. Ashiku, waruku, yokoshima ni.
VICISSITUDE, n. Hen-kuwa, kawari, sei-sui, fuchin.
VICTIM, n. Ikeniye.
VICTIMIZE, i. v. Damashi-komu.
VICTOR, n. Kachi-te, katta-hito, shōri wo yetsuru mono.
VICTORIOUS, a. Kachitaru, shōri wo yeru, kachi wo toru.
VICTUAL, i. v. Makanau
chikara, kuriki. *In virtue of,* ni yotte, yuye ni.

**VICTUALER, n.** Makanai-kata, hiyō-rō-kata.

**VICTUALS, n.** Tabe-mono, shoku-motsu, kuimono, hiyōro, kate.

**VIE, t. v.** Kiso, arasō, hari-au.

**VIEW, n.** Keshiki, fukei, chōbō, nagame, me. *Not in* —, miyenu. *To take a* —, kem bun suru. *With a* —, me-ate ni suru.

**VIEW, t. v.** Miru, kem-bun suru, nagameru.

**VIGIL, n.** Himachi, tsuyō, yo-akashi.

**VIGILANCE, n.** Yōjin, tsutsushimi.

**VIGILANT, a.** Tsutsushimu, ki wo tsukeru, ki-kubari suru.

**VIGOR, n.** Chikara, kiriyoku, ikioi, kon-ki, seikon, genki, seishin, shinki. *— of mind,* kikon.

**VIGOROUS, a.** Jōbu na, sukoyaka na, sōken na, tsuyō.

**VIGOROUSLY, adv.** Tsuyoku, hageshiku.

**VILE, a.** Iyashii, gesen na, ashiki, hir-etsu na.

**VILELY, adv.** Iyashiku.

**VILENESS, n.** Iyashisha, ashisha, aku.

**VILIFY, t. v.** Nonoshiru, akko suru, zangen suru, zan suru, shiyuru.

**VILLAGE, n.** Mura, sato, machi.

**VILLAGER, n.** Mura-bito, sato-bito.

**VILLAIN, n.** Yatsu, yatsume, aku nin, akuto.

**VILLAINOUS, a.** Ashiki, warui, aku na, bō-aku na, futoi, aku-giyaku na.

**VINDICATE, t. v.** Li-fusegu, ii-wake shite makoto wo mamoru, makoto aru to shōko date wo suru.

**VINDICATION, n.** Shōko date shite mamoru koto.

**VINDICTIVE, a.** Ada wo mukuitagaru, uramiru.

**VINE, n.** Budō-kadzura, kadzura, tsuru.

**VINEGAR, n.** Su.

**VINEYARD, n.** Budō-batake.

**VIOLATE, t. v.** Yaburu, somuku, moto ru, sakarau, tagayeru, gō-in suru, okasu.

**VIOLATION, n.** Somuku koto, okasu ko to.

**VIOLENCE, n.** Tsuyōsa, arasa, hageshisa, ikiyoi, hidosa, hidoi-me, mugoi-me. *By* —, muri ni, shiite.

**VIOLENT, a.** Tsuyoi, hageshii, arai, hidoi, mugoi, ikatsui.

**VIOLENTLY, adv.** Tsuyoku, araku, hageshiku, hidoku, muri ni, shiite.

**VIOLET, n.** Sumire, sumō-tori-bana.

**VIOLIN, n.** Kokiu.

**VIPER, n.** Mamushi, hami.

**VIRAGO, n.** Akuba.

**VIRGIN, n.** Ki-musume.

**VIRTUE, n.** Toku, zen, kōnō, kikime,
Voluble, a. Hayaku mono wo iu. —

Person, hayakuchi.

Voluntary, a. Maki, satsu, ōkisa.

Voluntarily, adv. Midzukara ni shite, jibun de, onore no kokoro kara, dzuii-ni, kononde.

Voluntary, a. Onore no kokoro de nasu, onore no kokoro ni makaseru.

Voluptuous, a. Inshoku wo tanoshimu hito.

Voluptuous, a. Ogori ni tsunoru.

Vacant, t. v. Modosu, hakaseru.

Vagacious, a. Gatsu-gatsu suru, bōshoku na, totetsu na.

Vortex, n. Udu, udu-maki.

Vote, n. Ire-fuda, raku-satsu.

Vote, t. v. Ire-fuda wo suru. — vivace, hotsubon suru.

Voucher, n. Hikaye-gaki, shōmon.

Vouchsafe, t. v. Tamau, sadzukeru, kudasaru.

Vowel, n. Guwan, guwandate, kisei.

Wag, t. v. Guwandate wo suru, guwan wo kakeru.

Wag, n. Jibo, boin.

Wagtail, n. Funa-ji, Funa-ji no Tai-bu.


Vulgarity, n. Iyashiki koto.

Vulgarly, adv. Iyashiku, zoku ni, zokurashiku.

Vulnerable, a. Te-owasareru.

Vulva, n. Omanko, immon.

Waddle, i. v. Yoromeku, yoro-yoro suru.


Wade, t. v. — across, kachi-watari wo suru.

Wager, n. Fūnori, kuwashiki.

Waltz, t. v. Tobaseru. (pass) Tobu.

Wag, n. Hiyōkin na hito, kokkei na hito.

Wag, t. v. Furu. (i. v.) Fureru, uguoku.


Waggery, n. Tawamure, odoke, share.

Waggles, t. v. Furu.

Waggish, a. Odokeru, hiyōkin naru, fuzakeru, kokkei na.


Wagoner, n. Giyosha.

Wagtail, n. Sekirei.

Waist, i. v. Naku, kanashimu, sakebu, koku suru.

Waist, n. Koshi.

Waistcloth, n. Fundoshi, imoji, chappo, futano.

Wait, i. v. Matsu. — upon, tsutomeru, au. — upon the table, kiuji wo suru. To lay in, — machi-buse wo suru.


Walking-stick, n. Tsuye.

Wall, n. Ishi-gaki, kabe.

Wallet, n. Fukuro.

Wallow, i. v. Notaru, nota-uchi-mawaru.

WALNUT, n. Kurumi.
WALTZ, n. Odori.
WAN, a. Ao-zameru.
WAND, n. Sao.
WANDER, i. v. Samayō, bura-bura aruku, hai-kuwa suru, rurō suru, madō. (in mind), uwakoto wo iu.
WANE, i. v. Heru, kakeru, otoroyeru.
WANT, t. v. Iru, nai, tobohii, taranu, fusoku, kakeru, koto-kagu, hoshii. Also the suffix, tai. Do you — to buy any fish? sakana wa yoroshū gozarmasu-ka. Do you — this? kore wa o iri-yō kō. To — learning, mommō naru. In winter we want a fire, fuyu no tok-i ni hi ga iru. When summer comes a fire is not wanted, natsu ni natte hi ga iranu.
WASHE, i. v. Naku, sayedzuru.
WARD, n. Chō.
WARDEN, n. Bannin, mamori.
WARD OFF, t. v. Fese gu, yokeru, ukeru.
WARDROBE, n. Todana, ifuku.
WARES, n. Shina-mono, ni, nimotsu, shoshiki.
WAREHOUSE, n. Kura, dozō.
WARFARE, n. Ikusa.
WARDLY, adv. Ki wo tsukete, tsutsushinde, yōjin shite.
WARM, a. Atatakai, danki na, ondan na.
WARM, t. v. Atatakaku suru, atatameru, nukumeru. (i. v.) Atatakaku naru, netchiu suru.
WARM-HEARTED, a. Shinsetsu naru.
WARMLY, adv. Atatakaku, atsuku, nobosete.
WARMTH, n. Atatakasa, dankin, ondan.
WARN, t. v. Maye-motte shiraseru, kora-su, imashimeru, iken wo suru. (pass.) Koriru.
WARNING, n. Maye-motte shiraseru koto, imashime, iken.
WARP, i. v. Soru, magaru, higamu, hizoru, hidzumu.
WARP, n. Tate-ito.
WARRANT, t. v. Ukeau, hiki-ukeru.
WARRANT, n. Menkiyo-jō, menjō.
WART, n. Ibo.
WARY, a. Yōjin suru, ki wo tsukeru, tsutsushima.
WAS, pret. Atta, and the pret. form of the verb. I was sick, watakushi biyo-ki de arimashita. It was raining, ame ga furimashita, or futta.
WASH, n. (Medical), arai-gusuri.
WASHERMAN, n. Sentaku-ya.
WASHING-MACHINE, n. Sentaku dōgu.
WASHSTAND, n. Te-arai-dai.
WASHTUB, n. Sentaku-oke.
WASP, n. Koshi-boso, jibabachi.
WASTE, t. v. Tsuyiasu, heru, arasu, gendzuru, yaseru, chibiru. — away, suga-reru.
WASTE-BASKET, n. Kami kudzu kago.
WASTEFUL, a. Muda ni tsukau, tsuiyasu.
WATCH, t. v. Mamoru, ban suru, ki wo tsukeru, me wo tsukeru, ukagau, matsu. — with the sick, yotogi wo suru.
WATCHFUL, a. Yō-jin suru, ki wo tsuke-ru, tsutsushima.
WATCHFULLY, adv. Tsutsushinde, ki wo tsukete, yōjin shite.
WATCH-BOX, n. Bangoya.
WATCHFULNESS, n. Yōjin.
WATCH-HOUSE, n. Bansho.
WATCHMAKER, n. Tokei-shi, tokei-ya.
WATCH-TOWER, n. Mono-mi, yagura. Fire —, hi no miyagura.
WATCHWORD, n. Ai-kotoba.
WATER-BLISTER, n. Midzu-bukure.
WATERBRASH, n. Riun, mushidzu, sampai-yeki.
WATER-CLOCK, n. Midzu-dokei.
WATER-CRESS, n. Midzutade.
WATER-CUP, n. Midzu-nomi.
WATER-DRAIN, n. Midzu-nuki, gesui.
WATER-ENGINE, n. Riutosui.
WATERFALL, n. Taki, bakufu.
WATER-FOWL, n. Midzu-dori.
WATER-JAR, n. Midzu-kame.
WAT

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WEAR, n. Yana. The wear and tear, suri-heru koto, mochite itamu koto.

WEARIED, a. Tsukareru, kutabireru, agumu, umu.

WEAKNESS, n. Tsukare, kutabire, taikutsu.

WEARISOME, a. Kutabire saseru, urusai, wadzurawashii.

WEARY, a. Tsukareru, kutabireru, agumu, itō, taikutsu, umu. —of waiting, machi-kaneru.

WEASEL, n. Itachi.


WEATHER-BOARD, n. Hame.

WEATHERCOCK, n. Kazami.

WEATHER-SIDE, n. Kazakami no hō.

WEATHERWISE, a. Tenki wo mi-nuku.

WEAVE, t. v. Oru, hata-oru.

WEAVER, n. Hata-ori.

WEAVERS’ BEAM, n. Chikaragi.

WEB, a. Spider’s —, kumo-no-su.

WEB, t. v. Mecutoru, yomeiri wo suru, yomedori wo suru.

WEDDING, n. Konrei, yengumi, konin, yomedori, makubaye.

WEDDING-FEAST, n. Konrei-burumai.

WEDGE, n. Ya, kusabi.

WEDLOCK, a. Yengumi.

WEDNESDAY, n. Sū-yobi.

WEE, a. Chisai.

WEEP, n. Kusa, zassō, mofuku.

WEEP, t. v. Kusagiru, kusa wo toru.

WEEK, n. Mawari, isshū.

WEEP, t. v. Naku, nageku, kanashimu.

WEEPING WILLOW, n. Shimode yaneagi.


WEIGHT, n. Meata, kakeme, omosa, bunriyō, kimme, fundō, omori, omomi.

WEIGHTY, a. Omoi, tai-setsu na, omoru, omotai, daiji na.

WELCOME, t. v. Mukayeru, aisō wo iu, motenasu, aisatsu suru.

WELCOME, a. Yoi, ureshii, ki ni iru, yokobashii.

WELCOME, n. Aisatsu.

WELD, t. v. Tsugu, awaseru.
Winter, n. Fuyu, tō. — solstice, tojī.  
Winter-quarters, n. Fuyu-gomori.  
Wintery, a. Fuyu no, fuyumeku, fuyurashii.  
Wipe, t.v. Fuku, nugaru. — away a reproach, haji wo susugu. — out, nugaru-otosu.  
Wisdom, n. Chiye, sai, sainō, saichi, chishiki. — tooth, osoiba.  
Wiselv, adv. Kashikoku.  
Wish, i.v. Hoshii, hossuru, nozomu, negau, also the suffix tai. I wish to go, yuki tai. Do not wish to go, yukitaku nai. I wish you much joy, omedeto. I wish that, negawakula. As one wishes, hoshii-mama.  
Wishfully, adv. Hoshikkii.  
Wisteria, n. Fuji.  
Wistful, a. Hoshiku.  
Wit, n. Chiye, share, saichi. To wit, sunawachi.  
Witch, n. Ma-tsukai onna, ichiko, miko.  
Witchcraft, n. Mahō-tsukai.  
With, prep. De, nite, ni, wo motte, tomo ni, issho ni, doshi.  
Withdraw, t.v. Shirizoku, hiku, noku, hiki-toru, tori-modosu, kayeru.  
Wither, n. Heida, higo.  
Wither, i.v. Kareru, shibomu. (t.v.) Karasu.  
Withhold, t.v. Osayeru, hanasanu, dasanu, hikkomu, yaranu.  
Within, prep. Uchi, naka, chiu.  
Without, prep. Soto, hoka, nai, nakute, nakereba, also formed by the neg. suff. zu, followed by ni, as, He returned the pen without using it, fude wo tsukawadzu ni kayeshita. Died without seeing it, midzu ni shinda. Better without it, nai hô ga yoi. Cannot do without it, nakute kanawanu.  
Withstand, t.v. Fusegu, kobamu, sakarau, tekita.  
Witness, n. Shoko, shoko-nin, shō-nin.  
Witness, i.v. Shoko suru, miru.  
Witticism, n. Share-goto, odoke-banashi.  
Witty, a. Kokkei na, rikon na.  
Wizard, n. Mahō-tsukai.  
Woe, n. Sai-nan, kanashimi, wazawai.  
Woeful, a. Kanashii.  
Wolf, n. Okami.  
Womanish, a. Onna-rashiki.  
Womanlike, a. Onnarashii, memeshii.  
Womanly, a. Onna no subeki, onna no michi ni kanau.  
Womba, n. Shikiu, kobukuro, kotsubo.  
Wonder, i.v. Ayashimu, odoroku, ibukaru, fushin ni omō, kanshin suru.  
Wonder, n. Ayashimi, odoroki, fushigi, hen, henji. To be struck with —, bikkuri suru, akireru.  
Wonderful, a. Ayashii, fushigi na, kimiyō na, miyō naru, medurashii, kitai na, henna, kikuwai na.  
Wonderfully, adv. Fushigi ni, kimiyō ni, ayashiku.  
Wont, i.v. Nareru.  
Woo, t.v. Yendan suru.  
Woodcutter, n. Kikori.  
Woodlouse, n. Ome-mushi.  
Woodpecker, n. Kitsutsuki.  
Woody, a. Hayashi no ōi.  
Woof, n. Yoko, nuki.  
Wool, n. Ke.  
Woolen, a. Ke de tsukuru. — cloth, rasha, ke no ori-mono.  
Work, n. Shigoto, hataraki, shita mono, saiku, waza, shi-waza. To set to —, shigoto ni tsukuru. The time spent in —, tema. To go to —, shi-kakeru.  
Work, i.v. Shigoto suru, hataraku, honoeru, suru, nasu, itasu, saiku suru, nereru, neru, tsutomeru, hokō suru. To work a ship, fure wo tsukau. To — a machine, kikai wo tsukau.  
Working, n. Guai, ambai. — day, shigotobi.  
Workman, n. Shoku-nin, shigoto-shi, saikunin.  
Workmanlike, a. Tegiwa na, yoku dekita, jódzu na.  
Workmanship, n. Tegiwa, saiku, dekibai. Bad —, busaiku.  
Workshop, n. Shoku-ba, saiku-ba.  
World, n. Sekai, chikiu, tenka, seken, yo, sejō, seji. Other —, noch
no yo. Present —, genze, kono-yo, ukiyo.


WORRIED, a. Komaru, wadzurawashii.

WORRY, t. v. Komaru, komaraseru, anji-ru, segamu.

WORSE, a. Nao warui. ... yori warui, otoru. Groov — and worse, koiru, zocho suru.

WORSHIP, t. v. Ogamu, matsuru, hai suru, uyamau, agameru, son-kiyo suru, inoru, kitō suru.

WORSHIP, n. Matsuri, hairai, sairei, inori, kito.

WORST, a. Goku warui, ichi-ban warui.

WORST, t. v. Katsu, makasu.

WORSTED, a. Makeru, fukaku suru.

WORTH, n. Atai, nedan, ne, riyo, dai. A man of great —, kō no aru hito.

WORTH, a. Ataru. How much is one day’s labor? — ichi-nichi no shigoto wa ikura ni ataru, or; ichi-nichi no te-machin wa ikura. It is — half an ichibun, ni-shu ni ataru. Not — a cent, ichi mon ni ataranu. How much is he? — ano hito no shinshō wa ikura. Not — speaking of, iu ni taniro, toru ni tai- ranu.

WORTHLESS, a. Ne uchi ga nai, yō ni tatanu, yaku ni tatanu, yakuza-na.

WORTHY, a. Tattobu, kō no aru. Not worthy of praise, homero ni taranu.

WOULD, t. v. If it were me I — go, wa-takushi nara yuki-mashō. It have be- better if I had not come, koneba yokatta mono wo or, koneba yokatta ni. If I could I — do it, dekiru nara shinshō. How — you like to go? anata oide nashite wa ikaga. Would you like to do so? anata sō nashite wa ikaga, or, sō itashitō cozaru ka.


WOUND, t. v. Teoi ni suru, te wo owa-seru, kidzu wo tsukeru, kidzutsuku.


WRAP, t. v. Tsutsumu, matō, maku, ka-kusu. To be wrapped up in, kori-ka-tamaru, hamaru.

WRAPPER, n. Tsutsumi, fūroshiki, fukusa.

WRATH, n. Ikari, doki, ikidori, fundo.

WREATHE, t. v. Hana-katsura.

WREATHE, t. v. Kumu, matou.

WRECK, n. Yabure, hasen.

WRECK, t. v. Yaburu, kowasu, sonjiru.


WRECK, t. v. Vengeance, aca wo mu-kuyuru, fukushū suru.

WRECKER, n. Hasen no nimotsu wo ta-su-keru hito.


WRENCH, n. Neji wo mawasu dōgu.


WRESTLE, t. v. Sumō wo toru, kumi-au, nejiau, jidori wo suru.

WRESTLER, n. Sumōtori.

WRESTLING, n. Sumō, jidori, yawara, jūjutsu.

WRETCH, n. Yatsu.

WRETCHED, a. Nangi na, naujū na, iyashi-shiki, kitanai, warui, ashiki.

WRIGGLE, t. v. Agaku, furu.


WRINKLE, n. Shiwa.

WRINKLE, t. v. Shiwa wo yosueru, hiso-meru, shiwasu, shiwa-meru, shikameru, shikamu.

WRIST, n. Te-kubi.

WRISTBAND, n. Sode-guchi.


WRITER, n. Kake, sakusha, hishsha.

WRITHE, t. v. Moyayeru.


WRITING-BOOK, n. Sō-shi, tenarai-zōshi.

WRITING-MASTER, n. Tenarai shishō.

WRITING-SCHOOL, n. Tenarai-ba.


WRONG, t. v. Sokonau, gai-suru, muri wo suru.

WRONGFULLY, adv. Muri ni, midari ni, muhōni.

WROUGHT, pret. Shita, dekita. — iron, kitaigane.

Y

Yarn, n. Itō.
Yawn, n. Akubi. To —, akubi suru.
Yearly, a. Toshi-doshi, nen-nen, mainen. — amount, nembun.
Yearn, i. v. Shitau, ai suru, itawaru.
Yeast, n. Tane, kōji.
Yellow, a. Ki-iro, ki, kibamu.
Yelp, i. v. Sakebu, naku, wameku.
Zoology, n. Dobutsu gaku.