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AN UNABRIDGED JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

With Copious Illustrations

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WITH CŌOPERATION OF

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PREFACE.

THE task of compiling a dictionary is attended with special obstacles in Japan, where, owing to the rapid introduction of new ideas from the Occident, and the development of institutions hitherto unknown in the country, such numbers of words are yearly added to the language that a vocabulary fairly comprehensive to-day is found defective to-morrow. Doubtless owing to that consideration, many able men, thoroughly competent to undertake the work, hesitate to attempt it, until the language shall have assumed a more finite character. But the authors of this dictionary, being sensible that if the present transition stage continue to deter lexicographers, the difficulties of the language for unaided students must grow constantly more embarrassing, resolved to aim at even partial success rather than to leave a general want unsatisfied. They fully appreciate the achievements of others in the same field, and the great value of such compilations as Dr. Hepburn's pioneer dictionary, the Vocabulary of Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Ishibashi, and Mr. J. H. Gubbins' dictionary of Chinese-Japanese words. But the first of these has fallen far behind the time; the second was never intended to be comprehensive, and the third, excellent as it is, has only a limited scope. The present work will, it is hoped, meet an evident need and prove as free from defects and deficiencies as can reasonably be expected under the circumstances. The authors would fain have added an English-Japanese section,

but it became apparent that to wait until that were possible must involve very inconvenient delay. They trust, however, that they will soon be in a position to place before the public an English-Japanese dictionary on the lines of the work that they have now completed after long and conscientious labour.

F. BRINKLEY.

Tōkyō, October 2nd, 1896.

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語ハ主ニ三省堂編輯所ノ集ムル所ニヨ

物學語ノ附譯ヲ擔當セリ而シテ所載ノ

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一 本書ノ編纂ニ關シ箕作佳吉ハ專ラ動物

スルヲ主トス

外國人ノ日本語ヲ研究スル者ノ便ニ供

ヲ下シタルモノニシテ英語ヲ學ブ者及

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A TABLE OF THE JAPANESE KANA

(IN SIX DIFFERENT FORMS).

K.	R.	H.	KA.	KA.	M.	M.
イ(i)		い	井	伊	異	江
ロ(ro)		ろ	呂	呂	路	而
ハ(ha)		は	八	波	葉	手
バ(ba)		ば	八	婆	代	吾
パ(pa)		ぱ	八	ぱ	丹	狭
ニ(ni)		に	二	爾	保	坐
ホ(ho)		ほ	保	本	煩	木
ボ(bo)		ぼ	保	菩	閉	藝
ポ(po)		ぽ	保	ぽ	経	湯
ヘ(he)		へ	遍	閉	邊	女
ベ(be)		べ	遍	辨	斗	三
ペ(pe)		ぺ	遍	ぺ	度	志
ト(to)		と	止	止	千	穴
ド(do)		ど	止	ど	道	穂
チ(chi)		ち	知	知	里	火
ヂ(ji)		ぢ	知	ぢ	努	口
リ(ri)		り	利	利	流	裳
ヌ(nu)		ぬ	奴	奴	遠	瀬
ル(ru)		る	留	留	輪	背
ヲ(o)		を	乎	袁	迦	酢
ワ(wa)		わ	和	和	何	巣
カ(ga)		か	加	加	代	將
ガ(ga)		が	加	が	田	母
ヨ(yo)		よ	与	与	世	是
タ(ta)		た	太	多	是	須

K.	R.	H.	KA.	KA.	M.	M.
ダ(da)		だ	太	だ	駄	衣
レ(re)		れ	礼	礼	連	低
ソ(so)		そ	曾	曾	楚	泥
ゾ(zo)		ぞ	曾	ぞ	存	阿
ツ(tsu)		つ	川	川	津	佐
ヅ(zu)		づ	川	づ	圖	邪
テ(ne)		ね	祢	祢	根	紀
ナ(na)		な	奈	奈	名	義
ラ(ra)		ら	良	良	樂	由
ム(mu)		む	武	武	六	米
ウ(u)		う	宇	宇	有	美
ヰ(i)		ゐ	井	為	猪	師
ノ(no)		の	乃	乃	酒	慈
オ(o)		お	於	於	億	恵
ク(ku)		く	久	久	苦	飛
グ(gu)		ぐ	久	ぐ	愚	備
ヤ(ya)		や	也	也	屋	母
マ(ma)		ま	末	末	眞	世
ケ(ke)		け	計	計	氣	是
ゲ(ge)		げ	計	げ	毛	須
フ(fu)		ふ	不	不	布	受
ブ(bu)		ぶ	不	ぶ	部	牟
プ(pu)		ぷ	不	ぷ	見	母
コ(ko)		こ	古	古	五	於
ゴ(go)		ご	古	ご	呉	世

K.	R.	H.	KA.	KA.	M.	M.
エ(ye)		え	江	江	江	江
テ(te)		て	天	天	天	天
デ(de)		で	天	で	天	天
ア(a)		あ	阿	阿	阿	阿
サ(sa)		さ	左	左	左	左
ザ(za)		ざ	左	ざ	左	左
キ(ki)		き	幾	幾	幾	幾
ギ(gi)		ぎ	幾	ぎ	幾	幾
ユ(yu)		ゆ	由	由	由	由
メ(me)		め	女	女	女	女
ミ(mi)		み	美	美	美	美
シ(shi)		し	之	之	之	之
ジ(ji)		じ	之	じ	之	之
エ(ye)		え	江	え	江	江
ヒ(hi)		ひ	比	比	比	比
ビ(bi)		び	比	び	比	比
ピ(pi)		ぴ	比	ぴ	比	比
モ(mo)		も	毛	毛	毛	毛
セ(se)		せ	世	世	世	世
ゼ(ze)		ぜ	世	ぜ	世	世
ス(su)		す	寸	寸	寸	寸
ズ(zu)		ず	寸	ず	寸	寸
ン(n)		ん	无	无	无	无

The K columns represent the Kata-kana letters with their sounds expressed by the Roman characters in the R columns; the H column represents the Hira-gana letters; the KA., the Kae-gana, or alternative forms; and the M. M. columns show the Manyōgana letters (see the Dictionary).

INTRODUCTION.

THE STRUCTURE OF JAPANESE WORDS.

While it is still a matter of conjecture whether the Japanese language is allied to Chinese, Korean, Mongol or Manchoo, or to any one of the Malayan family, it is certain that in the structure of its words it is still in what is called the *agglutinative stage*. Although some of their roots appear very obscure, words can, in most cases, be easily separated into their component parts. Close observation will show that new words are formed mostly by mere changes of suffix. For example:

Aku (verb)	to open.
Akegata (noun)	the dawn.
Akiraka-ni (adverb). . . .	clearly.
Akaki (adjective).	red.
Akaru (verb)	to become bright.
Akari (noun)	the light.
Usuru (verb)	to vanish.
Usinau (verb)	to lose.
Usuki (adjective).	thin.
Uso (noun)	empty talk, lie.

In the colloquial language of the present day, many words are already in the *inflectional* or *amalgamating stage*, so that it requires an experienced eye to distinguish the roots from prefixes and suffixes. Thus, the dignified form *goza-ar-masu* or *gozarimasu* (it is) changes in common speech into the following forms:

gozaimasu.	*gozarimasu.*
gozansu.	*goansu.*
gozassu.	*gansu.*
goassu.	*gonsu.*
goasu.	*gosu.*
gasu.	*gesu.*

CHINESE CHARACTERS.

Old words (古言) of more than one thousand years ago have been preserved through the aid of written characters. They show general agreement in their structure with words of the present language, the changes produced since then being comparatively unimportant. But the beginning of the use of the written characters must have created an epoch in the history of the language. Some believe that the Japanese had their own alphabet, invented in a remote antiquity, which, when closely examined, shows a marked resemblance to the Korean alphabet. But authorities agree that no such alphabet did ever exist, and that the alphabet mentioned was of uncertain origin, probably borrowed from Korea. However that may be, it is unquestionable that, at first, the Japanese depended exclusively upon Chinese characters for conveying their ideas by written signs.

History records that the introduction of Chinese characters took place in the year 286, A.D., though the date was probably earlier than that. They are said to have been brought to Japan by a Korean embassy. The pronunciation then used is called the *Go-on*, or *Wu* pronunciation, from the name of the kingdom of *Go* (吳) or *Wu*, which comprised most of the eastern provinces south of the Yangtsekiang. There, including *Wu*, six dynasties flourished one after another in the period ranging from the third to the sixth century, and their capitals became centres of learning and seats of refinement. There might have been direct communication going on between that region and Japan, for in attempting to account for the general prevalence of the *Go-on* in the latter about that time, Korea seems too far north to serve as a connecting link. The strong probability, however, is that the so called earlier *Go on* used in old Japanese writings came from Northern China. There are evidences that the pronunciation prevailing in Loyang and Changan, the two northern capitals, before the fourth century, was nearly the same as that of *Wu*.

During the seventh and ninth centuries, different embassies were went to northern China, to the courts of the Sui (隋) and the Tang (唐) dynasties.

Thus the pronunciation prevailing in that part of China in those times was introduced to Japan. It was eagerly learned in the court, and, as a matter of course, the *Go-on* began to be despised as a simple country dialect of southern China. Enthusiasm went even so far that proclamations were issued by the government to forbid the use of the *Go-on*. Naturally these interdicts did not succeed. The new pronunciation seems to have been different from the so-called *Kan-on* or *Han** (漢) pronunciation now widely used in Japan; but it is an undoubted fact that the latter was the natural outgrowth of this new pronunciation.

It must be remarked here that what are now called the *Go on* and *Kan-on* are the Japanese sounds of the Chinese pronunciations. They are now so different from the original Chinese that one might hardly suspect the existence of any relation between the two. But that the former are modifications of the latter is not difficult to trace. The following are examples:—

Go on.	*Orig. pron.*
Byōki or *byauki* (病氣, illness).	*Byangki.*
Gwammō or *gwammou* (願望, desire).	*Ngwanmong.*
Konnichi or *Konnichi* (今日, today).	*Komnit.*
Kubu or *Gubu* (供奉, attendance).	*Kungbung.*
Muhō or *muhau* (無法, lawless).	*Mukop.*
Rusu (留守, absence).	*Lushu.*
Shōjiki or *shaujiki* (正直, honest).	*Changjik.*
Tōkyō or *Toukyau* (東京, Tongkyang).	*Tongkyang.*

Kan-on.	*Orig. Pron.*
Bōcho or *Bauchau* (膀脹, swelling).	*Bangchang.*
Engoku or *wengoku* (遠國, distant country).	*Wenkwok.*
Heihō or *heihau* (兵法, military tactics).	*Penefap.*
Kandan (寒暖, cold and hot).	*Handwan.*
Kwōka or *Kwauka* (黃河, Hoang Ho).	*Hwangha.*
Neiha (寧波, Ningpō).	*Nenpa.*
Sentō or *Sentau* (錢塘).	*Tsientang.*
Bushō or *Bushau* (武昌).	*Wuchang.*

As intercourse with China increased, a great number of new words, mainly Chinese expressions, were added to the Japanese vocabulary, and as the *Go-on* spread, accompanying the progress of Buddhism, so the *Kan-on* spread, following the progress of Confucianism. Though the official and literary classes employ *Kan-on* in preference to *Go-on*, usage has become so arbitrary in the modern language, that in some places the *Kan-on*, in others the *Go-on*, and in still other places both combined or both indiscriminately, are used without any special reason.

Another thing to be mentioned here is that after the introduction of the *Go-on*, a method of writing the language by using Chinese characters for phonetic symbols became desirable. So, in the study of the Chinese characters, the first thing requisite was to know their *on* (音) or pronunciation; and the next thing was to understand their *kun* (訓), or equivalents in Japanese, written with different Chinese characters as phonetic symbols, which themselves had no meaning, therefore, when thus employed. The characters so used are called the *Man-yō Gana* (万葉假名).

Comparing the Chinese characters in current use, it is interesting to see how they sometimes convey different meanings according as they are read with *kun* or *Go-on* or *Kan on*. For example:

變化: *henge* (Go-on) means *an apparition*; *henkwa* (Kan-on),—*change*.

生靈: *seirei* (Kan-on) means *a soul*; *shōryō* (*Go on*),—*the spirit of the deceased*; *iki-ryō* (*Kun* and *Go on* combined),—*the spirit of a living person*.

御門: *gomon* (Kan-on),—*a gate*; *mikado* (kun),—*an emperor*.

干物: *Kambutsu* (Kan-on),—*dried vegetables*; *hi mono* (kun),—*dried fish*.

書物: *Shomotsu* (Go-on),—*a book*; *kakimono* (kun)—*any thing written*.

木綿: *momen* (Go on),—*cotton cloth*; *kiwata* (kun),—*tree cotton*.

Intercourse with China at a later period led to

* The Han dynasties reigned from 202 B.C. to 264 A.D. In Japan, the name Han is sometimes used synonymously with China.

the introduction of the Tō on (唐音), or Tang pronounciation, which somewhat resembles the modern Chinese. The vocabulary belonging to this pronunciation is comparatively small. Two or three examples will be enough.

行燈, a lamp, is read *andon* (Tō-on) instead of *kwatō* (Kan-on).
普請, building, „ „ *fushin* („) „ „ *fusei* („).
石灰, lime cement, „ „ *shikkui* („) „ „ *sekkwai* („).
御亂, uncertain, „ „ *uron* („) „ „ *koran* („).

KANA.

As the phonetic representations of words and syllables became more important and necessary, the Chinese characters were found to be too cumbersome and inconvenient. To meet this difficulty, some time in the eighth or ninth century, the *katakana*, or *side-syllables*, were invented by taking certain strokes from the Chinese characters. By some this invention is ascribed to Kibi, a high official in the court of the Emperor Kwōnin; by others, to Kūkai, a noted Buddhist priest. Perhaps following the Indian alphabet, the syllables were arranged according to what is called *gojū-on*, or "the fifty sounds," five of which are the vowels. This method is still in general use.

TABLE OF THE FIFTY SOUNDS.

ア *a*	カ *ka*	サ *sa*	タ *ta*	ナ *na*	ハ *ha*	マ *ma*	ヤ *ya*	ラ *ra*	ワ *wa*
イ *i*	キ *ki*	シ *shi*	チ *chi*	ニ *ni*	ヒ *hi*	ミ *mi*	イ *i*	リ *ri*	ヰ *i*
ウ *u*	ク *ku*	ス *su*	ツ *tsu*	ヌ *nu*	フ *fu*	ム *mu*	ユ *yu*	ル *ru*	ウ *u*
エ *e*	ケ *ke*	セ *se*	テ *te*	ネ *ne*	ヘ *he*	メ *me*	エ *e*	レ *re*	ヱ *e*
オ *o*	コ *ko*	ソ *so*	ト *to*	ノ *no*	ホ *ho*	モ *mo*	ヨ *yo*	ロ *ro*	ヲ *o*

To this list, the following *daku-on* (impure sounds), or sonants, and *handaku-on*, or half sonants formed from the letter P, which are really surds, are to be added.

ガ *ga*	ザ *za*	ダ *da*	バ *ba*	パ *pa*
ギ *gi*	ジ *zi*	ヂ *ji*	ビ *bi*	ピ *pi*
グ *gu*	ズ *zu*	ヅ *zu*	ブ *bu*	プ *pu*
ゲ *ge*	ゼ *ze*	デ *de*	ベ *be*	ペ *pe*
ゴ *go*	ゾ *zo*	ド *do*	ボ *bo*	ポ *po*

While there may have been distinctions between *i* and *yi*, *e* and *ye*, in former times, it admits of no question that *wi*, *we*, and *wo* changed into *i*, *e* and *o* at a later period. Also, that there were formerly clear distinctions between *zi* and *ji*, *zu* and *dzu*, is a matter not to be doubted. Besides these, it may be possible that *ta*, *chi*, *tsu*, *te*, *to* were originally *ta*, *ti*, *tu*, *te*, *to*; *da*, *ji*, *zu*, *de*, *do* were *da*, *di*, *du*, *de*, *do*; and *ha*, *hi*, *fu*, *he*, *ho*, were *fa*, *fi*, *fu*, *fe*, *fo*.

The use of *katakana* was somewhat inconvenient in writing, and, therefore, for service in writing the running hand, the *hirakana*, or smooth letters, were invented, which feat also is ascribed to Kūkai. He used forty-seven letters,—two letters for i, e, and u each being unnecessary,—the whole making a poem in the following order:

い (*i*) ろ (*ro*) は (*ha*) に (*ni*) ほ (*ho*) へ (*he*) と (*to*), ち (*chi*) り (*ri*) ぬ (*nu*) る (*ru*) を (*wo*) わ (*wa*), か (*ka*), よ (*yo*) た (*ta*) れ (*re*) そ (*so*) つ (*tsu*) ね (*ne*) な (*na*), ら (*ra*) む (*mu*) う (*u*) ゐ (*wi*) の (*no*) を (*o*) く (*ku*), や (*ya*) ま (*ma*) け (*ke*) ふ (*fu*) こ (*ko*) え (*ye*) て (*te*), あ (*a*) さ (*sa*) き (*ki*) ゆ (*yu*) め (*me*) み (*mi*) し (*shi*), ゑ (*we*) ひ (*hi*) も (*mo*) せ (*se*) す (*su*).

It must be remembered here, as before, that afterwards *ye* changed into *e*, and *we*, *wi* and *wo*, into *e*, *i* and *o*. There are some other ways of writing the *hirakana*, but the above is the simplest.

TRANSLITERATION.

The system adopted by the Rōmaji Kwai, or Romanization Society, requires twenty-two of the letters used in English, *l* and *v* having no corresponding sounds in Japanese, and *q* and *x* being digregarded. *C* is never used in its hard sound, or *g* in its soft sound. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u,* have only one sound each, unless they are marked with the sign of long quantity.

a has the sound of *a* in *father*, but is shorter.
e „ „ „ „ *e* „ *men.*
i „ „ „ „ *i* „ *machine.*
o „ „ „ „ *o* „ so, but is shorter.
u „ „ „ „ *u* „ *rule* „ „ „

When a horizontal line is placed over them,

ō has the sound of *o* in *bone*, and
ū „ the „ „ *oo* in *moon*

ā, ē and *ī* are seldom used, except in interjections. When such sounds occur, they are usually represented by doubling the letters, as *aa* and *ii*. When two vowels come together, as *ai, au, iu,* and *ou,* they should be pronounced separately. In some cases, as in the endings of verbs, the two vowels are written for the sake of symmetry, even though they are sounded together; as *au* in *utau* (to sing) pronounced *uto*, *ou* in *you* (to be drunk) pronounced *yō*, and *uu* in *sukuu* (to save) pronounced *sukū*.

The vowel *i* is usually short, and often loses its sound. Foreigners seem to have great difficulty in pronouncing such words as *hito* (man), and *shita* (tongue), which very nearly have the sound of *hto* and *shta*. Not only *i* itself is lost when it enters the syllables of some words, but in many cases the consonants before it are dropped together with it. Thus:

Akaishi (赤石, the name of a place) changes into *Akashi.*
Idate (伊達 „ „ „ person) „ „ *Date.*
Ashidachi (足立 „ „ „ „) „ „ *Adachi.*
amishiro (網代 a fish-basket) „ „ *ajiro.*
hachisu (蓮, the lotus) „ „ *hasu.*
tokigire (時切, momentary silence) „ „ *togire.*

The vowel *u* is also very short, and is sometimes inaudible; thus

mokuroku (目錄, a list) is pronounced almost as *mokrok.*
futari (兩人, two persons) is „ „ „ *ftari.*
kasu (粕, dregs) „ „ „ „ *kas.*
onmitsu (隱密, a detective) „ „ „ „ *ommits.*

Generally speaking, *u* before *ma, me* and *mo,* should be pronounced like the consonant *m*; thus:

uma (馬, the horse) should be prononnced *mma.*
ume (梅, the plum-tree) „ „ „ *mme.*
umoregi (埋木, fossil-wood) „ „ „ *mmoregi.*

Like *i, u* is dropped in the syllables of some words; thus:

Kawauchi (河內, the name of a province) changes into *Kawachi.*
Narumi (鳴海, „ „ „ „ „) „ „ *Narumi.*
Toyoura (豐浦, „ „ „ „ „) „ „ *Toyora.*

It must, however, be remarked that similar tendencies sometimes exist in the case of the vowels *a, e* and *o*, which have more distinct sounds.

The consonants are pronounced nearly like those of English.

F is not a labio-dental, as in English; the sound is made by letting the breath escape softly through the lips. This letter is never used except before *u*. It is highly probable that the old sounds of *ha, hi, he* and *ho* were also *fa, fi, fe,* and *fo.*

S before *a, e, o* and *u*, as *sa, se, so* and *su*; is pronounced as in English; but before *i, sh* is adopted instead of *s*, though this sound (シ) varies from *shi* to *si* according to localities. *Se* and its sound *ze* are pronounced *she* and *je* in many provinces of Kyūshū, and in some provinces along the western coast of the Main Island. Even *sa* is changed into *sha* in some cases, as,

sake (鮭, salmon) is changed into *shake.*
samisen (三味線, a musical instrument) „ „ „ *shamisen.*
sakuri (嗄吃, hiccough) „ „ „ *shakuri.*
kusami (嚏 sneeze) „ „ „ *kushami.*

R is commonly pronounced as in English. In some places, it has a rolling sound, while in others, it almost verges into *l*. In many localities in Kyūshū, and in some places in the northern part of the Main Island, *r* is pronounced with great difficulty, or sometimes never uttered. Even in classical writings, we find *r* often dropped, when used in the middle of a word.

G has a hard sound at the beginning of a word nearly throughout the whole Empire. Except in Kyūshū, some provinces of Chūgoku (中國) and Hokurikudō (北陸道), it has a sound like *ng* in *among* and *sing*, when in the middle of a word. Thus, *Kage* (影, shadow), *kagi* (鍵, a key), *kago* (籠, a basket), *kagami* (鏡, a mirror), and *kuguri* (潛, a door in a gate), have the sounds of *kange, kangi, kango, kangami* and *kunguri*, but they should never be pronounced *kangge, kanggi, kanggo, kanggami* and *kunggurі*, as persons unaccustomed to Japanese sometimes pronounce them.

When two consonants are used before one vowel, the sound is equivalent to what is termed the *tsu*, or crooked sound in the *Kana*. This name is given when two letters of the *Kana* combined produce one sound, as will be presently shown. Such sounds are *cha, che, cho* and *chu, sha, she, sho* and *shu, kya, kyo* and *kyu, gya, gyo* and *gyu, nya nyo* and *nyu, hya, hyo* and *hyu, bya, byo* and *byu, mya, myo* and *myu, rya, ryo* and *ryu. Kwa* and *gwa* are also used, although *w* in these syllables is not pronounced in the majority of the provinces of the Empire. *Kwa* and *gwa* are not used, except in classical writings. *Shi* and *chi* are represented by single letters, シ and チ, in the *Kana* system; so also *tsu*, by ツ. *Tsa, tse* and *tso* are never heard except in slang. In our present system of transliteration, *dsu* does not stand for ヅ, nor *zi* for ジ, as should be the case, but *zu* is indiscriminately used for ズ and ヅ, and *ji* for ヂ and ジ. *Dsu* and *zu*, and *ji* and *zi* are plainly distinguished in pronunciation in most of the provinces in Kyūshū and Shikoku.

ŌIN (擁音).

ON THE SOUNDS PRODUCED BY THE COMBINATIONS OF TWO OR MORE LETTERS OF THE KANA.

キヤ	*kiya*	pronounced	*kya.*	ギヤ	*giya*	pronounced	*gya.*
キユ	*kiyu*	„	*kyu.*	ギユ	*giyu*	„	*gyu.*
キヨ	*kiyo*	„	*kyo.*	ギヨ	*giyo*	„	*gyo.*
シヤ	*shiya*	„	*sha.*	ジヤ	*jiya*	„	*ja.*
シユ	*shiyu*	„	*shu.*	ジユ	*jiyu*	„	*ju.*
シエ	*shiye*	„	*she.*	ジエ	*jiye*	„	*je.*
シヨ	*shiyo*	„	*sho.*	ジヨ	*jiyo*	„	*jo.*
チヤ	*chiya*	„	*cha.*	ヂヤ	*jiya*	„	*ja*
チユ	*chiyu*	„	*chu.*	ヂユ	*jiyu*	„	*ju.*
チエ	*chiye*	„	*che.*	ヂエ	*jiye*	„	*je.*
チヨ	*chiyo*	„	*cho.*	ヂヨ	*jiyo*	„	*jo.*
ニヤ	*niya*	„	*nya.*	ヒヤ	*hiya*	„	*hya.*
ニユ	*niyu*	„	*nyu.*	ヒユ	*hiyu*	„	*hyu.*
ニヨ	*niyo*	„	*nyo.*	ヒヨ	*hiyo*	„	*hyo.*
ピヤ	*piya*	„	*pya.*	ビヤ	*biya*	„	*bya.*
ピユ	*piyu*	„	*pyu.*	ビユ	*biyu*	„	*byu.*
ピヨ	*piyo*	„	*pyo.*	ビヨ	*biyo*	„	*byo.*
ミヤ	*miya*	„	*mya.*	リヤ	*riya*	„	*rya.*
ミユ	*miyu*	„	*myu.*	リユ	*riyu*	„	*ryu.*
ミヨ	*miyo*	„	*myo.*	リヨ	*riyo*	„	*ryo.*
クヮ	*kwa*	„	*kwa* or *ka.*	グヮ	*gwa*	„	*gwa* or *ga.*
アウ	*au*						
アフ	*afu*	„	*ō.*				
オウ	*ou*						
オフ	*ofu*						
カウ	*kau*			ガウ	*gau*		
カフ	*kafu*	„	*kō.*	ガフ	*gafu*	„	*gō.*
コウ	*kou*			ゴウ	*gou*		
*コフ	*kofu*			ゴフ	*gofu*		

サ ウ	*sau*		ザ ウ	*zau*	
サ フ	*safu*	pronounced *sō*.	ザ フ	*zafu*	pronounced *zō*.
ソ ウ	*sou*		ゾ ウ	*zou*	
*ソ フ	*sofu*		*ゾ フ	*zofu*	
タ ウ	*tau*		ダ ウ	*dau*	
タ フ	*tafu*		ダ フ	*dafu*	
ト ウ	*tou*	,, *tō*.	ド ウ	*dou*	,, *dō*.
*ト フ	*tofu*		*ド フ	*dofu*	
ナ ウ	*nau*		ハ ウ	*hau*	
ナ フ	*nafu*		ハ フ	*nafu*	
ノ ウ	*nou*	,, *nō*.	ホ ウ	*hou*	,, *hō*.
*ノ フ	*nofu*		*ホ フ	*hofu*	
パ ウ	*pau*		バ ウ	*bau*	
パ フ	*pafu*		バ フ	*bafu*	
ポ ウ	*pou*	,, *pō*.	ボ ウ	*bou*	,, *bō*.
*ポ フ	*pofu*		*ボ フ	*bofu*	
マ ウ	*mau*		ラ ウ	*rau*	
マ フ	*mafu*		ラ フ	*rafu*	
モ ウ	*mou*	,, *mō*.	ロ ウ	*rou*	,, *rō*.
*モ フ	*mofu*		*ロ フ	*rofu*	
ワ ウ	*wau*	,, *ō*.			
ヤ ウ	*yau*				
ヨ ウ	*you*				
エ ウ	*eu*	,, *yō*.			
エ フ	*efu*				
キャウ	*kiyau*		ギャウ	*giyau*	
キョウ	*kiyou*		ギョウ	*giyou*	
ク ウ	*keu*	,, *kyō*.	グ ウ	*geu*	,, *gyō*.
ク フ	*kefu*		グ フ	*gefu*	
シャウ	*shiyau*		ジャウ	*jiyau*	
ショウ	*shiyou*		ジョウ	*jiyou*	
セ ウ	*seu*	,, *shō*.	ゼ ウ	*zeu*	,, *jō*.
セ フ	*sefu*		*ゼ フ	*zefu*	
チャウ	*chiyau*		ヂャウ	*jiyau*	
チョウ	*chiyou*		ヂョウ	*jiyou*	
テ ウ	*teu*	,, *chō*.	デ ウ	*deu*	,, *jō*.
テ フ	*tefu*		デ フ	*defu*	
ニャウ	*niyau*		ビャウ	*biyau*	
ニョウ	*niyou*		ビョウ	*biyou*	
ネ ウ	*neu*	,, *nyō*.	ヘ ウ	*beu*	,, *byō*.
*ネ フ	*nefu*		ヘ フ	*befu*	
ピャウ	*piyau*		ビャウ	*biyau*	
ピョウ	*piyou*		*ビョウ	*biyou*	
ペ ウ	*peu*	,, *pyō*.	ベ ウ	*beu*	,, *byō*.
*ペ フ	*pefu*		*ベ フ	*befu*	
ミャウ	*miyau*		リャウ	*riyau*	
*ミョウ	*miyou*		リョウ	*riyou*	
メ ウ	*meu*	,, *myō*.	レ ウ	*reu*	,, *ryō*.
メ フ	*mefu*		レ フ	*refu*	
ユ ウ	*yuu*	,, *yū*.			
イ ウ	*iu*				
イ フ	*ifu*				
キュウ	*kiyuu*		*ギュウ	*giyuu*	
キ ウ	*kiu*	,, *kyū*.	ギ ウ	*giu*	,, *gyū*.
キ フ	*kifu*		*ギ フ	*gifu*	

シュウ	*shiyuu*		ジュウ	*jiyuu*	
シ ウ	*shiu*	pronounced *shū*.	ジ ウ	*jiu*	pronounced *jū*.
シ フ	*shifu*		ジ フ	*jifu*	
チュウ	*chiyuu*		ヂュウ	*jiyuu*	
チ ウ	*chiu*	,, *chū*.	ヂ ウ	*jiu*	,, *jū*.
チ フ	*chifu*		*ヂ フ	*jifu*	
ニュウ	*niyuu*		ヒュウ	*hiyuu*	
ニ ウ	*niu*	,, *nyu*.	ヒ ウ	*hiu*	,, *hyū*.
ニ フ	*nifu*		ヒ フ	*hifu*	
ビュウ	*piyuu*		ビュウ	*biyuu*	
ピ ウ	*piu*	,, *pyu*.	ビ ウ	*biu*	,, *byū*.
ピ フ	*pifu*		ビ フ	*bifu*	
ミュウ	*miyuu*		リュウ	*riyuu*	
ミ ウ	*miu*	,, *myū*.	リ ウ	*riu*	,, *ryū*.
ミ フ	*mifu*		リ フ	*rifu*	

Those that are marked with *, do not actually exist. All the above apply to the pronunciations of the Chinese characters in use, as well as to Japanese words written in the *Kana*. As shown, in this table, several combinations of different letters of the *Kana* produce the same sounds; hence it requires special study and great experience to use the *Kana* correctly.

LETTER-CHANGES.

When two words form a compound, various changes occur between the final letter of the first member and the initial letter of the second.

Sometimes, in such a case, a surd changes into a sonant in the second member, as:

nise-fumi	(贋文, a forged letter)	into	*nise-bumi*;
hi-hana	(火花, a spark)	,,	*hi-bana*;
te-chika	(手近, near at hand)	,,	*te jika*;
te-kami	(手紙, a letter)	,,	*te-gami*;
kane-shaku	(金尺, a metal foot measure)	,,	*kane-jaku*;
kō-sui	(洪水, inundation)	,,	*kō-zui*;
kachi-toki	(勝閧, shout of victory)	,,	*kachi-doki*;
ko-tsukai	(小使, a servant)	,,	*ko-zukai*.

Sometimes, a vowel change occurs in the first member; thus:

sake-ya	(酒屋, a wine shop) becomes	*saka-ya*;	
kane mono	(金物, hardware)	,,	*kana-mono*;
shiro-yuki	(白雪, white snow)	,,	*shira yuki*.

Sometimes, when the first member ends in *i* or *u*, that vowel itself is lost, and, together with this consonant-changes take place in one or both members. For example:

teki-koku	(敵國, the enemy's country) becomes	*tek-koku*.	
gaku-kō	(學校, a school)	,,	*gak-kō*.
ichi-chi	(一致, agreement)	,,	*it-chi*.
ichi-tsui	(一對, one pair)	,,	*it-tsui*.
shutsu-seki	(出席, attendance)	,,	*shus-seki*.
atsu-tō	(壓倒, to overwhelm)	,,	*at-tō*.
setsu-ken	(節儉, frugality)	,,	*sek-ken*.
kaji tori	(楫取, a steersman)	,,	*kan-dori*.
hachi-hyaku	(八百, eight hundred)	,,	*hap-pyaku*.
tetsu-hō	(鐵砲, a gun)	,,	*tep-pō*.
roku-hyaku	(六百, six hundred)	,,	*rop-pyaku*.

The general rule governing such cases is that a change is made in the first member by attracting the initial consonant of the second member.

As in English, the final *n* of the first member changes into *m* when the initial of the second member is b, p or m; thus:

kon-ban	(今晚, to-night) changes into	*kom ban*.	
shin-ho	(進歩, progress)	,, ,,	*shim-po*.
ten-mon	(天文, astronomy)	,, ,,	*tem-mon*.

Sometimes, when the first member ends in a consonant and the second member begins with a vowel, the final consonant of the first is repeated before the vowel of the second; or when the first member ends in a vowel, and the second member begins with a consonant, the initial consonant of the second is repeated after the vowel of the first; thus:

tu-en (因縁, relation) changes into *tn-nen.*
Ni hon (日本,) ,, ,, *Nip-pon.*

In a simil·r manner,

mataku (又, entirely) changes into *mattaku.*

mahiru (昼, chiefly) changes into *mohara.*

K before *i* and *u* in the middle of a word often becomes silent or is dropped; thus:

takimatsu (焼松, a torch) becomes *taimatsu.*
kakushi (格子, lattice-work) ,, *kaushi* or *kōshi.*
kakite (書キテ, having written) ,, *kaite.*
samukute (寒クテ, being cold) ,, *samuute* or *samūte.*

H before *i* and *o*, and *f* before *u*, in the middle of a word, often become silent, and are dropped. Before *a* in the same case, *h* changes into weak *w*. Thus:

mahinai (賄, a bribe) becomes *mainai.*
tohoki (遠, distant) ,, *tooki* or *tōki.*
afugi (扇, a fan) ,, *augi* or *ōgi.*
kaha (川, a river) ,, *kawa.*

The following changes are also to be observed:

ka in·o *u*, as *hahaki* (箒, a broom) into *hauki* or *hōki.*
hi ,, *u*, ,, *otuhito* (弟, a young brother) ,, *otouto* or *otōto.*
ho ,, *u*, ,, *koho* (頬, the cheek) ,, *hou* or *hō.*
he ,, *u*, ,, *tsukahematsuru* (仕, to serve) ,, *tsukaumatsuru* or *tsukōmatsuru.*
wa ,, *u*, ,, *tamaharu* (賜, to give or to receive) ,, *taubaru* or *tōbaru.*
mi ,, *u*, ,, *Kamibe* (紳戸, the name of a place) ,, *Kaube* or *Kōbe.*
mu ,, *u*, ,, *kamubashii* (芳, fragrant) ,, *Kaubashiki* or *kōbashiki.*

Sometimes, *ri* and *ru* change into *n*, or *m*, as:

sakari (盛, the time of the full bloom) into *sakan.*
arumeri (有ルメリ, it will be) ,, *ammeri.*

Various other interesting changes, which are really of scientific importance, take place in the colloquial language, as spoken in different provinces, but space does not allow us to treat of them here.

ACCENT.

Although some urge that the Japanese language has four tones,—flat, rising, falling and entering,—corresponding to those found in Chinese, the term "tones" does not appear to be properly applicable to Japanese. The accents in general are not so strong as in English. What makes the pronunciation of Japanese words by an English or American traveller sound curious in Japanese ears, is that the speaker places a strong accent on some unimportant syllable. Though *hāshi* (箸, chopsticks) is distinguished from *hashi* (橋, a bridge), *hāna* (花, a flower), from *hana* (鼻, the nose), *kāki* (牡蠣, an oyster), from *kaki* (柿, a persimmon) in Tōkyō, yet, as Mr. Chamberlain well observes in his "Colloquial Japanese," "a tonic accent is very slight, and it varies from province to province," contradictory interpretations sometimes attaching to the same pronunciation.

OUTLINES OF JAPANESE GRAMMAR.

According to the old grammarians of Japan, there are only three parts of speech in Japanese: first, the *Taigen* (體言) or the Substantive; second, the *Yōgen* (用言) or the Predicative; third, the Auxiliary particles, called the *Te-ni-wo-wa.*

A *Taigen* is a word that always remains unchanged, or that is indeclinable.

A *Yōgen* is a word that changes its suffix, or that is declinable.

A *Te ni-wo-wa* is a particle, or an auxiliary that is used to show the relation of words to each other.

The Noun and the Pronoun are included in the *Taigen.* The Verb, the Adjective and the Adverb are included in the *Yōgen.* The Postposition and the Auxiliary Verbal and Adjective Suffixes are included in the *Te-ni-wo-wa.* Strange to say, these grammarians entirely neglected to classify some words which properly belong to the classes of the Conjunction and the Adverb. Nor is anything said about words falling under the class of Interjection. Strictly considered, the Japanese language is materially different from European languages, and accordingly, notwithstanding seeming inaccuracies, there are some good reasons for the old method of classification. Nevertheless, in this dictionary, we have followed, in company with modern grammarians, the English method of dividing the parts of speech.

THE NOUN.

The noun does not undergo syllabic change for the sake of distinguishing either case, gender or number.

Case is generally indicated by a te-ni-wo wa. The Nominative case is indicated by the particle *wa* or *ga*. For instance:

Hi wa kagayaku. The sun shines.
Tori ga tazzuru. The bird sings.

The Possessive Case is indicated by the particle *no* or *ga.*

Hito no kokoro. Man's mind.
Shizu ga ya. A peasant's house.

The Objective Case in its accusative form is indicated by the particle *wo*; otherwise, by a postposition.

Hito wo korosu. To kill a man.
Uma ni noru. To ride on a horse.
Minato ye tsuku. To arrive at a port.
Kodomo to asobu. To play with children.
Tōkyō made yuku. To go to Tōkyō.
Ōsaka yori kaeru. To return from Ōsaka.

Gender is, in most cases, to be judged from the context. In some cases, however, it is distinguished by prefixes or suffixes, which are really independent words.

Oto-ko.	A young man.	*Oto-me.*	A young woman.
Hi-ko.	A prince.	*Hi-me.*	A princess.
Iratsu-ko.	A young gentleman.	*Iratsu-me.*	A young lady.
Musu-ko.	A son.	*Musu-me.*	A girl.
Osu.	A male.	*Mesu.*	A female.
O shibe.	The stamen.	*Me-shibe.*	The pistil.
O jishi.	A lion.	*Me-jishi.*	A lioness.
On-dori.	A cock.	*Men-dori.*	A hen.
Dan-shi. / *Nan-shi.*	A man or a boy.	*Jo-shi.* / *Nyo-shi.*	A woman or a girl.

Sometimes, different words are used distinguish gender.

Otoko.	A man.	*Onna.*	A woman.
Chichi.	Father.	*Haha.*	Mother.
Oji.	Uncle.	*Oba.*	Aunt.
Ani.	Elder brother.	*Ane.*	Elder sister.
Otōto.	Younger brother.	*Imōto.*	Younger sister.

Number, like gender, has to be determined from the context. In some cases, however, the plural is indicated by suffixing different words, such as *gata, tachi domo, ra, shū* and *bal.*

Tono-gata.	Gentlemen.
Musuko-tachi.	Sons.
Kerai-domo.	Servants.
Musume-ra.	Girls.
Onna-shū.	Maid-servants.
Hyakushō-domo.	Farmers.

Sometimes the plural is indicated by an adjective expressing quantity, or by a numeral prefixed, but these cases scarcely need illustration.

Musū no hoshi.	Innumerable stars.
Obitadashiki kembutsunin.	Very numerous observers.
Nihiki no inu.	Two dogs.
Ōku no akuji.	Many evils.

Such adjectives or numerals often become component prefixes.

Futa-tose.	Two years.
Yorozu-yo.	Ten-thousand generations.
Sho-nin. / *Shū jin.*	Many persons.

Sometimes, the plural is expressed by doubling the noun

Yama-yama.	All, or various mountains.
Kawa gawa.	,, ,, ,, rivers.
Tokoro-dokoro.	,, ,, ,, places.
Hito bito.	,, ,, ,, persons.

A large number of nouns consist of compound words.

1. Such a compound is formed by the combination of a noun with a noun.

Ten-chi or *ame-tsuchi.*	Heaven and earth.
Jitsu-getsu.	Sun and moon.
Sō-moku or *kusa-ki.*	Grasses and trees.

2. It is formed also by a combination of an adjective, or a noun used adjectively, with a noun.

Ko-ishi.	A small stone.
Ti-michi.	A long way.
Haya gane.	An alarm-bell.
Tai-teki.	A great enemy.
Bi-jin.	A beautiful woman.
Te-bukuro.	Gloves.
Hama-kaze.	The wind of the sea-shore.
Yama-gawa.	A mountain-torrent.
Kai-zoku.	A pirate.

3. It is formed also by combining a noun with a noun derived from an adjective or a verb.

Kuchi-waru.	A slanderous person.
Me-kura.	A blind man.
Yo-ake.	The dawn.
Hara-tlami.	Stomach-ache.
Ido-hori.	A well-digger.

4. It is formed also by combining a verb with a noun.

Fumi-dai.	A stool.
Tobi-ishi.	A stepping stone.
Ki-mono.	Clothing.
Iri-kuchi.	Entrance.
Kare-ki.	A withered tree.

THE PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronoun.

Strictly speaking, the personal pronouns of the first person are *a, are, wa, ware* and *waro*, of which *ware* is most commonly used; and of the second person, *na, nare, minashi* and *imashi*, of which *nanji*, a word undoubtedly derived from *na*, is most commonly used. All others are nouns used pronominally. Of these, for the first person, *onore, watakushi, temae, mi, mizukara, yatsugare, soregashi, waruwa*, &c. are of Japanese origin; and *sessha, jibun, jishin, boku, shōsei*, &c. are of Chinese origin; and for the second person, *omni, omae, otemae, sonata, anata, okoto, kimi, kisama*, &c. are of Japanese origin; and *gozen, kikō, kiden, kikun, kika, sokka, ket, kakka*, &c. are of Chinese origin. The plurals for the first and the second persons are formed like nouns. Of the former, *warera, wareware, midomo, watakushira, watakushidomo, bokura, jibunra*, and *wagahai*, and of the latter, *omaetachi, anatagata, kimira, kimigata, kelra* and *shokun*, are most common. The personal pronouns of the third person most commonly used,—*a, are* and *ano, ka, kare* and *kano, ko, kore* and *kono*; and *so, sore* and *sono*, with their plurals *arera, karera, korera* and *sorera*,—are in their nature demonstrative pronouns. Various Chinese expressions, too numerous to be mentioned here, are used in lieu of the above.

In both the spoken and the written languages, it is thought elegant to use as few pronouns as practicable, and for that reason, in places where the meaning is clear without employing them, they are usually omitted.

The Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ko, kore, kono and *koko, so, sore, sono* and *soko, a, are, ano* and *asuko, ka, kare, kano* and *kashiko*, with the plurals, *korera, kokora, sorera, sokora, arera, asukora, karera* and *kashikora*, constitute demonstrative pronouns. The distinctions of *ko, so* and *a* or *ka* are shown in the following examples:

Kono basho or *koko.*	This place.
Sono basho or *soko.*	That place (with reference to a place in the vicinity of the person spoken to).
Kano basho or *kashiko.*	Yonder place (with reference to a place remote from the speaker and the person spoken to).

The Distributive Pronoun.

Distributive pronouns are *ono ono, mei-mei, o-tagai* and *sore-sore.*

The Japanese language has no relative pronouns.

The Interrogative Pronoun.

Interrogative pronouns are *ta, tare* or *dare, nani, dore, dochira, izure* and *izuko.*

Ano hito wa tare naru ka.	Who is he?
Sonata wa nani wo okurishi ka.	What did you send?
Izure ga ware no naru ka.	Which is mine?
Dochira ga yoki ka.	Which is better?

When the particle *mo* or *demo* is added, these pronouns are often taken in an indefinite or distributive sense.

Dare-mo shiranu.	No one knows.
Dore-mo sore ni atehamaranu.	None fits it.
Daredemo.	Any one.
Dochirademo yoroshi.	Either will answer.

THE ADJECTIVE.

There are two kinds of adjectives which change their endings to show their relations to other words. One is formed by adding *ki, ku* and *shi* to its root or stem, as *taka ki, taka-ku* and *taka shi*; the other, by adding *shiki, shiku* and *shi*, as *hageshiki, hage shiku* and *hage-shi.*

Takaki yama.	A high mountain.
Takaku sobiyu.	(It) stands up loftily.
Yama wa takashi.	The mountain is high.
Hageshiki tatakai.	A furious battle.
Hageshiku tatakau.	(They) fight furiously.
Tatakai wa hageshi.	The battle is furious.

Some think that the second kind of adjective is only a modified form of the first, their argument being that the double use of *shi* is avoided for euphony's sake when the root or stem ends in *shi.*

Adjectives that end in *ki* or *shiki* are always placed before the nouns that they limit or qualify; in other words, they are used attributively.

Those that end in *ku* or *shiku* are placed before the verbs of whose subjects they are predicated, or whose action they qualify; that is, they are used predicatively or adverbially.

Sore wa yoku aranu,	It is not good.
Kodomo wo ashiku atsukau,	He treats children badly.

They are also placed before adjectives like English adverbs:

Kibishiku samuki,	Severely cold.

The prefix *ku* or *shiku* is very often used to perform the office of a conjunction, when the form of the last attributive word in a sentence ends in *shi.*

Kare wa tsuyoku, mime yoku, take takashi.	He is strong, handsome and tall.
Kaze araku, nami takashi.	The wind is violent, and the waves are high.

This form is sometimes called the indefinite form of the adjective.

Adjectives with the suffix *shi* are used at the close of a sentence, and are placed directly after the nouns that they limit or qualify. Unlike the English usage, the verb *to be* is never interposed between the noun and the adjective in this form. Thus, in the sentence "*Yama wa* (the mountain) *takashi* (is high)," "*takashi*" is equivalent to the two words "is high" in English. The literal colloquial translation of "the mountain is high" into Japanese would be "*Yama wa takaku aru*," and in such a method of construction the predicative form *ku* must be used. "*Yama wa takashi*," or in the colloquial, "*Yama wa takai*," is, however, a more common expression.

In the colloquial, *k* is often dropped in *ki* and *ku*, and also in *shiki* and *shiku*, as *yoi* (*yoki*), and *you* or *yō* (*yoku*), and *warui* (*waruki*), and *wavuu* or *warū* (*waruku*); and *sh* is often dropped in *shi* as *yoi* (*yoshi*) and *warui* (*warushi*).

When the verb *aru* (to be) is added to adjectival forms in *ku* or *shiku*, the adjective partakes of the nature of the verb, and its new suffix changes in accordance with its special rule of inflection; as *takaku-aran* or *takakaran, takaku-ari* or *takakari, takaku-aru* or *takakaru*, and *takakuare* or *takakare.* When the particles *ba, do* and *domo* are added to this compound form, *are* changes into *ere*, as *takakereba, takakeredo* and *takakeredomo.* But such constructions as *takakareba, takakaredo* and *takakaredomo*, though logical in form, are seldom used.

Nouns sometimes perform the office of adjectives when they are followed by the particle *no.*

Kin no tokei.	A gold watch.
Mugaku no hito.	An illiterate person.

Nouns, or the stem-words of adjectives, sometimes perform the office of adverbs, when they are followed by the particle *ni.*

Makoto ni.	Truly.
Akiraka ni.	Clearly.

When the verb *aru* (to be) is added to these, the resulting words behave like a verb, the new suffix *aru* being its attributive form.

Makoto-ni-aru, makotonaru hanashi.	A true story.
Akiraka-ni-aru, akirakanaru kotogara.	A clear matter.

In the colloquial, *naru* contracts into *na.*

Nouns, when followed by the particle *to* and the verb *aru*, and verbs, when followed by the particle *te* and the verb *aru*, act like adjectives, taking the attributive form of the latter verb.

Otoko-to-aru, otokotaru mono.	One who is a man.
Baku-to-aru, bakutaru rondai.	An obscure statement
Koete aru, koetaru buta.	A fat pig.
Kare-te-aru, karetaru eda.	A withered branch.

When the auxiliary suffixes, *beki, taki, naki* and *rashiki*, are added to nouns or verbs, the resulting words become regular adjectives.

Homubeki hito.	A praiseworthy person.
Togetaki nozomi.	A fondly entertained hope.
Hakanaki inochi.	An evanescent life.
Otokorashiki okonai.	Manly conduct.

Adjectives have no inflected forms of comparison. The comparative and superlature ideas are usually expressed by the aid of some postpositions and adverbs, as *yori, nao* and *mottomo.* In many cases, the mood must be judged from the context.

When the three forms of the adjective are followed by different particles, they express different moods.

Aki wa kanashi.	Autumn is gloomy.
Ano hon wa ōi ni omoshiro-kariki.	That book was very interesting.
Kare wa nemutakaran.	He will be sleepy.
Nigakutomo kono kusuri wo nome.	Drink the medicine, though bitter.
Yukitakuba yuke.	Go, if you please.

The attributive form, *ki* or *shiki*, becomes the substantive form when the noun following it is understood. Then, like the noun, it allows the particle, *wa, wo, ni, yori* or *made* to follow. When it is followed by *kana* or *nari*, it becomes a conclusive form.

Hito wa kurushiki wo konomazu.	Man does not like pain.
Sukunaki wa naki yori yoshi.	Few is better than nothing.
Samuki ni ojizu.	(I am) not afraid of cold.
Takaki yori hikuki made.	From high to low.

When the predicative or adverbial form *ku* or *shiku* is followed by *ba*, it becomes a conditional form. When it is followed by *tomo*, it becomes a concessive form. When it is followed by *te*, it performs a participle.

When the conclusive form *shi* is followed by *to*, it becomes a concessive or a conjunctive form.

Sometimes, the particle *no* follows the root or stem, and is used in the same sense as *ki*.

Yokubuka no yakko. An avaricious fellow.
Osoroshi no yunzei. Wonderful bow-drawing strength.

Sometimes the root or stem is followed by the suffix *mi*; then it becomes either a noun of quality, or a participle.

Akami. A tinge of red.
Yama takami. The mountain being high.

Sometimes the root or stem has the suffix *sa*; then it becomes either a noun of quality, or an adjectival form with an interjectional significance.

Samusa. Coldness.
Aji no yasa. Goodness of taste.
Miru ga kanashisa. Sad to see.

When *beki*, or *beshi* is added to the conclusive form of the verb, the resulting word may be used as an adjective, expressing command or possibility. The same is true of conclusive verbal forms to which is added *majiki* or *maji*, the significance imparted in this case being one of future negation. Thus *beki*, *beshi*, *majiki* and *maji* may be called auxiliary adjectival suffixes. Another adjectival suffix is *yashiki*, *rashi*, which conveys the sense of *like*, as does also the auxiliary adjective *gotoki* or *gotoshi*.

Buta wa kiboshi. Pork is eatable.
Warōbeki kotogara. Laughable matter.
Hanarumaziki kankei. Inseparable relation.
Tsuwamono wa ososarumazi. The valiant is undauntable.
Furuyashiki hiyori. The weather that seems to rain.
Hana chirurashi. The flower seems to fall.

Many Adjectives are Compounded of Different Parts of Speech.

1. Such a compound may formed by the combination of a noun with an adjective.

Kokoro-yasuki. Easy-hearted or friendly.
Hara-guroki. Black hearted or malignant.
Shimbō zuyoki. Strong in patience.

2. It may also be formed by the combination of a verb with an adjective.

Ai-gataki. Difficult to meet.
Kiki-gurushiki. Disagreeable to hear.
Mima-hoshiki. Desirous of seeing.

3. It may also be formed by the combination of an adjectival root with an adjective.

Usu-guroki. Light black.
Naga-hosoki. Long and narrow.
Fuka midori naru. Deep-green.

THE NUMERAL.

Cardinal Numbers.

Of these, there are two sets, one of Japanese, and the other of Chinese, origin. The Japanese set from one to nine are formed by suffixing *tsu* to the stem-word of each. Special forms for numbers above ten are now obsolete, and are used only in poetry or in classical writings. The particle *no* is commonly placed between numerals and the nouns that they limit. Strictly considered, the numerals are to be regarded as nouns, and not as adjectives. Sometimes their stem-words, combining with nouns, form compound words. The Chinese set are also in general use. They usually form compound words, combining with the nouns that they limit.

Japanese		called in enumeration	Chinese	
1	*Hitotsu,*		*hi.*	*Ichi.*
2	*Futatsu,*	" " "	*fu.*	*Ni.*
3	*Mitsu,*	" " "	*mi.*	*San.*
4	*Yotsu,*	" " "	*yo.*	*Shi.*
5	*Itsutsu,*	" " "	*itsu.*	*Go.*
6	*Mutsu,*	" " "	*mu.*	*Roku.*
7	*Nanatsu,*	" " "	*nana.*	*Shichi.*
8	*Yatsu.*	" " "	*ya.*	*Hachi.*
9	*Kokonotsu,*	" " "	*koko* or *kono.*	*Ku.*
10	*Tō* or *so,*	" " "	*tō.*	*Jū.*

Japanese		Chinese	
11	*Tomarihitotsu,*	十一	*Jū-ichi.*
12	*Tomarifutatsu.*	十二	*Jū-ni.*
20	*Futaso.*	二十	*Ni-jū.*
30	*Miso.*	三十	*San-jū.*
50	*Iso.*	五十	*Go-jū.*
100	*Momo* or *ho.*	百	*Hyaku.*
500	*I'o.*	五百	*Go-hyaku.*
1,000	*Chi.*	千	*Sen.*
10,000	*Yorozu.*	萬	*Man.*
1,000,000		百萬	*Hyaku-man.*
100,000,000		億	*Oku.*
	&c.		&c.

Mitsu no toshi. The age of three, or three years old.
Jūni no ishizue. Twelve foundation-stones.
Futa-gokoro. Double-minded.
Shijūshichi-shi. Fortyseven *samurai.*

Ordinal Numbers.

The Japanese language has no special distinction in form between cardinal and ordinal numbers. Very frequently, however, the word *dai* is placed before the number when used in the latter sense.

Sangwatsu jūgo nichi. The fifteenth day of the third month.
Dai isshō. The first chapter.

Sometimes the suffixes *me* and *ban* are used to denote ordinal numbers.

Shichō-me, san-banchi. The fourth street, the third number.

Auxiliary Numbers.

It is rather rare in Japanese to place numerals directly before the nouns that they limit. As a rule, the numerals with some auxiliary qualifiers after them, follow the noun. There are two kinds of such auxiliary words, as there are two kinds of the numerals, one of Japanese origin, and the other, of Chinese.

Here follow examples of auxiliary numbers of the first kind:—

Tachi hito-furi. One sword.
Tsumi futa-kuri. Two bows.
Tori mi-tsugai. Three pairs of fowls.
Obi yo suji. Four belts.
Kimono itsu-kasane. Five suits of garments.
Tansu mu-sao. Six loads of bureaus.
Kura nana-tomae. Seven store-houses.
Hata ya-nagare. Eight streamers.
Ki kokono-moto. Nine trees.
Kami to-hashira. Ten gods.

Here follow examples of auxiliary numbers of the second kind:—

Uo ichi-bi. One fish.
Neko ni-hiki. Two cats.
Uma san-tō. Three horses.
Ie shi-ken. Four houses.
Shoseki go-kwan. Five volumes of books.
Mizu rop-pai. Six glasses of water.
Ono shichi-chō. Seven axes.
Basha hachi-ryō. Eight coaches.
Isu ku-kyaku. Nine chairs.
Fune jis sō. Ten boats.
Bunsho jūit-tsū. Eleven letters.
Maki jūni-wa. Twelve bundles of wood.
Uta jūsan-shu. Thirteen poems.
Kami jūshi-mai. Fourteen sheets of paper.
Tabi jūgo-soku. Fifteen pairs of stockings.

From these examples, it is apparent at a glance that there can be no definite rule covering all cases of the use of auxiliary numerals. They must be learned by practice.

THE VERB.

The Japanese verb being different in its nature from the verb of European languages, it seems inadvisable to draw too strict a comparison between the two. The Japanese verb has no person or number. The different forms of tense and mood are expressed by changes of final vowels and by auxiliary suffixes. The conjugations are of primary importance, and some space will, therefore, be devoted here to their exposition.

Regular Conjugations.

The roots of verbs constitute the bases for inflections indicating differences of mood and tense. Every verbal root ends in a vowel, which sometimes changes and sometimes remains unchanged, in the process of inflection. In the table of the *Goju-on*, or Fifty Sounds, the vowels are arranged in the order *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, and *o*. Japanese grammarians refer the conjugations of the verbs to that order. That is to say, they take the negative, indefinite, conclusive, attributive, and conditional bases, and comparing their vowel endings (i.e the changes that the root vowel has undergone) with the vowel series of the *Goju-on*, classify the conjugations by means of the comparison. Verbs in which these bases show the vowel endings *a*, *i*, *u*, and *e*—*o* never occurs—are called "*godan no hataraki-kotoba*," or "verbs of the four-grade conjugation." An example is the verb *yuku* (to go). Its negative base is *yuka*; its indefinite form, *yuki*; its conclusive form, *yuku*; its attributive form, *yuku*, and its conditional base, *yuke*. Hence the changes of the final vowels follow the order *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, and the verb is of the four-grade conjugation. Verbs in which the vowel ending of the five forms is *i*, remaining unchanged throughout, are classed as "*Kami ichidan no hataraki-kotoba*," or "verbs of the upper one-grade conjugation." An example is the verb *niru* (to boil). Its five forms are *ni*, *ni*, *ni(ru)*, *ni(ru)* and *ni(re)*; the vowel *i* remaining unchanged. (*N.B.*—It should be noted that the suffixes *ru* and *re* do not affect the classification, which is determined by the vowel ending of the verb itself). Again, verbs in which the vowel ending of the five forms is *e*, remaining unchanged throughout, are classed as "*shimo ichidan no hataraki-kotoba*," or "verbs of the lower one grade conjugation." An example is the verb *keru* (to kick). Its five forms are *ke*, *ke*, *ke(ru)*, *ke(ru)* and *ke(re)*. (*N.B.*—The distinction "upper one-grade" and "lower one-grade" refers simply to the fact that *i* stands above *e* in the Fifty Sounds). Verbs in which the vowel endings are *i* and *u*, receive the name "*kami-nidan no hataraki-kotoba*," or "verbs of the upper two grade conjugation." An example is *kuyuru* (to repent), of which the five forms are *kuyi* (or *kui*), *kui*, *kuyu(ru)*, *kuyu(ru)* and *kuyu(re)*. Finally, verbs in which the vowel endings take the order *e* and *u*, are classed as "*shimo nidan no hataraki-kotoba*," or "lower two-grade conjugation." An example is the verb *ukuru* (to receive), of which the forms are *uke*, *uke*, *uku(ru)* *uku(ru)* and *uku(re)*.

The following paradigm will help to elucidate the above distinctions, which are given here because they represent the pure Japanese grammatical analysis:—

	The four-grade conjugation of the verb *yuku* (to go).	The upper one-grade conjugation of the verb *niru* (to boil).	The lower one-grade conjugation of the verb *keru* (to kick).	The upper two-grade conjugation of the verb *kuyuru* (to repent).	The lower two-grade conjugation of the verb *ukuru* (to receive).
I.	yuka	ni	ke	kui	uke
II.	yuki	ni	ke	kui	uke
III.	yuku	ni (ru)	ke (ru)	kuyu (ru)	uku (ru)
IV.	yuku	ni (ru)	ke (ru)	kuyu (ru)	uku (ru)
V	yuke	ni (re)	ke (re)	kuyu (re)	uku (re)

The first horizontal division represents the verbal bases for conditional, future and negative inflection; thus:

Yuka-ba.	If (I) go.
Ni-zu.	(I) do not cook.
Ke-nu.	(I) do not kick.
Kui-n.	(I) will repent.
Uke-de.	(I) not receiving.

The second division represents the verbal forms as used for compounding with other words. The second members with which they combine may be nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Thus:

Yuki ki.	Going and coming.
Ni nikuki.	Difficult to boil.
Ke-taosu.	To kick down.
Kui-aratamuru.	To repent and regenerate.
Uke-tori.	A receipt.

The same forms may also be used as substantives; thus,

Hikari (*hikara, hikaru, hikare*).	Light.
Kasumi (*kasuma, kasumu, kasume*).	Haze.
Koi (*kou*).	Love.
Hate (*hatsu*).	The end.

They are also called indefinite forms, because they

may denote any tense or mood according to the form of the last verb of the sentence in which they occur, provided that they are grammatically connected with that verb and stand in the same relation to it.

Kaze yami, ten hare.	The wind ceases, the sky clears up.
Hana warai, tori utau.	Flowers smile, and birds sing.
Kami wo uyamai, kimi ni tsuka', kuni wo aisubeshi.	Revere the Kami, serve the Monarch, and love the country.

The third division represents the verbs in their conclusive forms; thus:

Hito ga yuku.	The man goes.
Onna ga kome wo niru.	The maid boils rice.
Uma ga kolomo wo keru.	The horse kicks a boy.
Ware wa waga tsumi wo kuyu.	I repent of my sins.
Ware wa megumi wo uku.	I receive favour.

The fourth division represents the verbs in their attributive forms; thus:

Yuku haru.	The spring that is passing away.
Onna ga niru kome.	The rice that the maid boils.
Keru uma.	The horse that kicks.
Waga kuyuru tsumi.	The sins that I repent of.
Waga ukuru megumi.	The favour that I receive.

These forms become substantives, also, the nouns qualified being understood; thus:

Tōkyō ni yuku (koto) wa konomashikarazu.	Going to Tōkyō is not desirable.
Kome wo niru (koto) ni-wa hō ari.	There is a method for boiling rice.
Uma no keru (toki) made tadazumeri.	(I) stood until the horse kicked (me).
Waga kuyuru (mono) wa waga tsumi nari.	What I repent is my sin.
Kane wo ukuru (tame) ni tegata wo yōsu.	For receiving money, a cheque is required.

Practically, the same forms may be considered in some cases as conjunctive forms; thus:

Tōkyō ni yuku yue ni.	Since (I) go to Tōkyō.
Kane wo ukuru toki ni.	When (I) receive money.

The fifth division represents the verbal bases for conditional, conjunctive and concessive forms.

Yuke-do.	Though (I) go.
Kome wo nire-domo.	Though (I) boil rice.
Uma wa kere-domo.	Though the horse kicks.
Tsumi wo kuyure-ba.	As (I) repent of (my) sins.
Mono wo ukure ba.	When I receive anything.

Another conditional form is obtained by suffixing *ba* to the negative base ending in *a*; as *yuka ba*. It is to be noted, however, that this second form has a different signification from the first. The following examples will explain the distinction:—

Yama wo kose ba mura ari.	If one cross the mountain, there *is* a village.
Yama wo kosa ba mura aran.	If one crosses the mountain, there *will be* a village.

The former simply states the fact, while the latter is hypothetical. In the same way, the particles *do* and *domo* added to the verbal forms in this fifth division impart the significance of a definite concessive, while the particle *tomo* added to the conclusive forms gives the force of a hypothetical concessive; thus:

Sono oshie wo ukure-do, sono hito wo shinzezu.	Though (I) receive his instructions, (I) *do not* believe in him.
Sono oshie wo uku-tomo, sono hito wo shinzezaran.	Though (I) receive his instructions, (I) *shall not* believe in him.

The majority of Japanese verbs belong to the four-grade conjugation. Next in number, are the verbs of the lower two-grade, and then those of the upper two grade. Of those of the upper and lower one grades there are only a few. In the colloquial, the forms in the third, fourth and fifth divisions in the upper two-grade, and those of the same divisions in the lower two-grade, are changed from *u*, *uru* and *ure*, into *iru*, *iru* and *ire*, and *eru*, *eru* and *ere*, respectively. Thus, to take the verb *kuyuru* of the upper two-grade conjugation,

the third form *kuyu* is changed into *kui* (ru),
the fourth form *kuyu*(ru) „ „ „ *kui* (ru),
the fifth form *kuyu* (re) „ „ „ *kui* (re);

and to take the verb *ukuru* of the lower two-grade,

the third form *uku* is changed into *uke* (ru),
the fourth form *uku* (ru) „ „ „ *uke* (ru),
the fifth form *uku* (re) „ „ „ *uke* (re).

Irregular Conjugations.

There are six Irregular conjugations in Japanese verbs. They are called, first, the

Ka-gyō, Sa-gyō and Na gyō henkaku; or the K column, S column and N column of irregular conjugations:—

	The K column conjugation, or the conjugation of the verb *kuru* (to come).	The S column conjugation, or the conjugation of the verb *suru* (to do).	The N column conjugation, or the conjugation of the verb *inu* (to go away).
1	ko	se	ina
2	ki	shi	ini
3	ku	su	inu
4	ku(ru)	su(ru)	inu(ru)
5	ku(re)	su(re)	inu(re)

The different forms in the five horizontal divisions correspond with those of the regular conjugations, and no explanations are needed here.

When substantive words act as verbs, it is a rule to suffix the verb *suru* to them, and then they become verbs of the S column conjugation; thus:

Nami (naught)+*suru* (to make)=*namisuru* (to nullify).

Karoku (light)+*suru* (to make)=*karokusuru*, or *karonzuru* (to make light of).

These verbs are conjugated thus:

Namise, namishi, namisu, namisuru, namisure.
Karonze, karonzi, karonzu, karonzuru, karonzure.

Chinese words, when they act as verbs behave in the same manner.

Kan (feeling)+*suru* (to do)=*kanzuru* (to feel).

Ron (argument)+*suru* (to do)=*ronzuru* (to argue).

These verbs are conjugated thus:

Kanze, kanzi, kanzu, kanzuru, kanzure.
Ronze, ronzi, ronzu, ronzuru, ronzure.

Secondly, we have the

Ra-gyō henkaku, or the R column irregular conjugations:—

Of these there are three kinds; the first is primary, and the second and the third are derivatives. The first is the conjugation of the verb *aru* (to be), while the second and the third are those of compound words, one formed of the principal verb and the verbal suffix, *aru*; the other, formed of an adjective and the same verbal suffix.

	The conjugation of the verb *aru* (to be).	The conjugation of the verb *akeru** (to be wearied).	The conjugation of the verb *yokaru** (to be good).
I	*ara*	*akera*	*yokara*
II	*ari*	*akeri*	*yokari*
III	*ari*	*akeri*	*yokari*
IV	*aru*	*akeru*	*yokaru*
V	*are*	*akere*	*yokare*

The differences between the regular four-grade conjugation and the irregular R column conjugations are: first, that the conclusive form ends in *i* instead of *u*; second, that the particles belonging to this form are only the conjunctive *to* and the concessive *tomo*, all others properly belonging to it being transferred to the attributive form. In other respects there is no alteration.

It must be remarked here that, in the second conjugation, the first form, *akera*, the second form, *akeri*, and the fifth form, *akere*, have generally become obsolete, and that in the third conjugation, the fifth form (conditional and concessive) *are* has changed into *ere*, as *yokare* into *yokere*. But for expressing desire or command, *are* is still used.

The Mood and the Tense.

Bearing in mind that the moods and tenses of Japanese verbs do not exactly correspond with those of the verbs in European languages, and that the terms used to designate them are sometimes arbitrary rather than natural or scientific, we proceed to arrange the tenses and moods in such a manner that their relations will be easily appreciated.†

* *Akeru=aki+aru*; *yokaru=yoku+aru*.

† Reference may be made to Mr. Chamberlain's 日本小文典, and *Colloquial Japanese*.

Indicative Present.—The third base, or the conclusive form itself, and also *nari* added to it, represent the present tense indicate; as *yuku, niru, ukuru* and *sunari*. *Zu* or *nu* added to the first base produces the negative form, as *yukazu, nizu, ukezu*, and *sezu*.

Indicative Past.—Of the past there are four forms. The first is formed by adding *ki* to the second base, as *yukiki, niki, ukeki* and *shiki*. In the place of *ki, keri* is often used. The second is formed by adding *nu* or *tsu* to the second base, as *yukinu, ninu, ukeisu* and *shitsu*. As a past, this form has a lighter significance than the former, and somewhat resembles the English perfect tense. The third is formed by adding *te* and *ari* or *tari* to the second base; as *yukitari, nitari, uketari* and *shitari*. The colloquial form of *tari* is *ta*. These first and third forms of the past are now used indiscriminately. The fourth is formed by adding *tari* and *ki*, or *tariki*, to the second base, as *yukitariki, nitartiki, uketariki* and *shitartiki*. This corresponds to the English pluperfect.

Indicative Negative Past.—Formed by adding *zu* and *ariki* or *zariki* to the first base; as *yakazariki, nizariki, ukezariki*, and *sezariki*. In some places, the forms *yukananda, ninanda, ukenanda* and *senanda* are used in the colloquial.

Indicative Future.—Formed by adding *n* or *mashi* to the first base, *nan* to the second base, *ran* to the third base, and *ni* and *aran* or *naran* to the fourth base; as *yukan, aramashi, ninan, ukuran* and *surunaran*. In the colloquial, in the place of *naran, darō* is used. When *meri* or *rashi* is added to the third base, the hypothetical future is expressed.

Indicative Future Perfect.—Formed by adding *ken, kerashi, taran, tsuran* or *nuran* to the second base; as *yukiken, arikerashi, nitaran, uketsuran* and *shinuran*.

Indicative Negative Future.—Formed by adding *zu* and *aran* or *zaran* to the first base; as *yukazaran, nizaran, ukezaran* and *sezaran*.

Conjunctive, or Conditional Present.—Formed by adding *ba* to the fifth base, as *yukeba, nireba, ukureba* and *sureba*. Its negative is formed by adding *zareba* and *neba* to the first base; as *yukazareba, nizareba, ukeneba* and *seneba*.

Conjunctive, or Conditional Past.—Formed by adding *shikaba, kereba* or *tareba* to the second base; as *yukishikaba, nishikaba, ukekereba* and *shitareba*. Its negative is formed by adding *zarishikaba* or *zarikereba* to the first base; as *yukazarishikaba, nizarishikaba, ukezarikereba* and *sezarikereba*.

Conditional Hypothetical Present.—Formed by adding *ba* to the first base, *naba* to the second base; and *naraba* to the fourth base; as *yukaba, niba, ukenaba* and *surunaraba*. Its negative is formed by adding *zuba* to the first base; as *yukazuba, nizuba, ukezuba* and *sezuba*.

Conditional Hypothetical Past.—Formed by adding *taraba* and *shinaraba* to the second base; as *yukitaraba, nitaraba, ukeshinaraba* and *seshinaraba*.* Its negative is formed by adding *zariseba* or *zarishinaraba* to the first base; as *yukazariseba, nizariseba, ukezarishinaraba* and *sezarishinaraba*.

Concessive Present.—Formed by adding *do* or *domo* to the fifth base; as *yukedo, niredo, ukuredo* and *suredo*. Its negative is formed by adding *zare do* or *nedo* (very often *mo* after the latter); to the first base; as *yukazaredo, nizaredo, ukenedo* and *senedomo*.

Concessive Past.—Formed by adding *shikado keredo* or *shinaredo* (very often *mo* after the last), to the second base; as *yukishikado, nikeredo, uketaredo* and *seshinaredo*. Its negative is formed by adding *zarishikado, zarikeredo* or *zarishinaredo*, or *mo* after each, to the first base; as *yukazarishikado, nizarishikadomo, ukezarikeredo* and *sezarishinaredo*.

Concessive Hypothetical Present.—Formed by adding *mo* or *tomo* to the third base; as *yukumo, nirumo, ukurutomo* and *surutomo*. Its negative is formed by adding *zumo, zutomo, zarumo* or *zarutomo* to the first base; as *yukazumo, nizutomo, ukezarumo* and *sezarutomo*.

Concessive Hypothetical Past.—Formed by adding *temo* or *taritomo* or *shitomo* to the second base; as *yukitemo, nitemo, uketaritomo* and *seshitomo*. Its negative is formed by adding *zarishitomo* to the first base; as *yukazarishitomo, nizarishitomo, ukezarishitomo* and *sezarishitomo*.

Imperative.—In the four-grade and R column conjugations, the fifth base itself is the imperative form. Sometimes *ya* is added to it; as *yuke* or *yukeya* and *are* or *areya*. In the N column conjugations the new base *e* is used for this form, and *yo* is added to it; as *ineyo* and *shineyo*. In the others, *yo* is added to the first base; as *niyo, keyo, kuiyo, ukeyo, koyo* and *seyo*. The *Negative Imperative* is formed by adding *zare* to the first base of each conjugation; as *yukazare, nizare, kezare, kuizare, ukezare, kozare, sezare, inazare* and *arazare*.

For expressing desire, *nan* or *baya* is added to the first base; as *yukanan, ninan, ukebaya* and *sebaya*.

When to the second base *te* is added, the form signifies a relation either of causation or of se-

* The second base of the S *column* conjugation is *shi*, but when the particle *shi* comes immediately after it, it always changes into *se*.

quence. This form some call a gerund, and others, a participle. Thus:

Yuki-te miyo.	Going see, or see by going.
Haru sugi-te, natsu kitaru.	Spring having gone, summer comes.

When to the first base, *de*, *zude* or *zushite* is added, it becomes the negative form of the above; as *yukade*, *yukazude* or *yukazushite*.

When to the second base, *tsutsu* is added, the form signifies an action taking place continuously with another.

Odori wo mi-tsutsu uta wo kiku.	(I) listen singing while seeing dancing.
Nageki-tsutsu hito yo wo akaseri.	(I) passed one night grieving.

Intransitive.

Four-grade.	*Tatsu* (to stand).
	Susumu (to advance).
	Noku (to withdraw).
	Ukabu (to float).
Lower two-grade.	*Kudakuru* (to be broken to pieces).
	Yakuru (to burn).
	Kiruru (to be severed).
	Shiruru (to be known).
Lower two-grade.	*Koyuru* (to be fertile).
	Hatsuru (to end.)
	Tobu (to fly).
	Karuru (to wither).
Upper two-grade.	*Otsuru* (to fall).
	Ozuru (to be afraid).
	Oriru (to go down).
	Horoburu (to be ruined).
Upper two-grade.	*Miyuru* (to appear).
	Niyuru (to boil).
Four-grade.	*Okoru*, (to rise).
	Kaeru (to return).
	Naoru (to be healed).
	Nokoru (to remain).
Lower two-grade.	*Kakururu* (to be hid).
	Kegaruru (to be polluted).
	Nagaruru (to flow).
	Midaruru (to be disturbed).

Transitive.

Lower two-grade.	*Tatsuru* (to erect).
	Susumuru (to advance).
	Nokuru (to withdraw).
	Ukaburu (to make float).
Four-grade.	*Kudaku* (to break to pieces).
	Yaku (to burn).
	Kiru (to cut).
	Shiru (to know).
Four-grade.	*Koyasu* (to fertilize).
	Hatasu (to put an end to).
	Tobasu (to let fly).
	Karasu (to make wither).
Four-grade.	*Otosu* (to let fall).
	Ozosu (to make afraid).
	Orosu (to let go down).
	Horobosu (to ruin).
Upper one-grade.	*Miru* (to see).
	Niru (to boil).
Four-grade.	*Okosu* (to raise).
	Kaesu (to send back).
	Naosu (to heal).
	Nokosu (to leave).
Four-grade.	*Kakusu* (to hide).
	Kegasu (to pollute).
	Nagasu (to let flow).
	Midasu (to disturb).

From these last cases, it will be evident that the suffix *ru* is the contracted form of the verb *aru* (to be), and the suffix *su* is that of the verb *suru* (to do or make).

Sometimes *aru* or *oru* added to transitives changes them into intransitives; thus:

Transitives.	Intransitives.
Sadamuru (to settle).	*Sadamaru* (to be settled).
Katamuru (to harden).	*Katamaru* (to become hardened).
Hirogiru (to extend)	*Hirogaru* (to extend over).
Sourn (to add).	*Sowaru* (to be annexed).
Komuru (to shut up).	*Komoru* (to be shut up).
Tsumuru (to fill).	*Tsumoru* (to accumulate).

Causative verbs are formed by adding to the first base of the four-grade, of the N column and of the R column, conjugations, *suru* or *shimuru*, and to the same base of the other conjugations, *sasuru* or *shimuru*. Sometimes in the one-grade conjugation, *sesasu* or *seshimuru* is added. Thus:

Yuku.	*Yuka-suru* or *yuka-shimuru.*
Niru.	*Ni-sasuru* or *ni-shimuru.*
Keru.	*Ke-sasuru* or *ke-shimuru.*
Kuiru.	*Kui-sasuru* or *kui-shimuru.*
Ukuru.	*Uke-sasuru* or *uke-shimuru.*
Kuru.	*Ko-sasuru* or *ko shimuru.*
Suru.	*Se-sasuru* or *se-shimuru.*
Inuru.	*Ina-suru* or *ina-shimuru.*
Aru.	*Ara-suru* or *ara-shimuru.*
Miru.	*Mi-sasuru* or *mi-sesh.muru.*

Causative verbs are formed from both intransitive and transitive verbs; thus:

Instrs.	Intrans. Caus.	Trans.	Trans. Caus.
Kaeru.	*Kaerasu.*	*Kaesu.*	*Kaesasu.*
Nagaruru.	*Nagaresasu.*	*Nagasu.*	*Nagasasu.*
Tatsu.	*Tatasu.*	*Tatsuru.*	*Tatesasu.*
Noku.	*Nokasu.*	*Nokuru.*	*Nokesasu.*

Causatives are always verbs of the lower two-grade conjugation.

A close observer will naturally see that derivative transitive verbs ending in *su*, are already of a causative nature. Probably they were once intransitive causative verbs, which, having suffered functional changes, passed from their causative import to their present transitive.

Passive, Potential and Honorific Verbs.

Passive verbs are formed by adding *ruru* to the first base of the four-grade verb, and *raru* to the first base of the one-grade, two-grade and S column verbs; thus:

Kaku (to write).	*Kaka-ruru.*
Miru (to see).	*Mi-raruru.*
Keru (to kick).	*Ke-raruru.*
Mukuiru (to reward).	*Mukui-raruru.*
Ukuru (to receive).	*Uke-raruru.*
Suru (to do).	*Se-raruru.*

Unlike the English usage, passive verbs are often formed from intransitive verbs. In that case, apart from the verbs of the different conjugations mentioned above, *ruru* is to be added to the first base of the N column and R column verbs, and *raru* to the first base of the K column verbs, they being all intransitive verbs.

Inu (to go away).	*Ina-ruru.*
Aru (to be).	*Ara-ruru.*
Kuru (to come).	*Ko-raruru.*

To illustrate the various relations of these verbs, let us take the verb *semuru*. It is a transitive verb, and means *to storm*. The intransitive verb *semaru* is derived from the same root, and means *to press upon*. Each of these two verbs has its passive form.

Teki ga shiro wo semu.	The enemy storm the castle.
Teki ga shiro ni semaru.	The enemy press upon the castle.
Shiro ga teki ni semeraru, or more commonly,	The castle is stormed by the enemy, or,
Shiro wo teki ni semeraru.	Have had the castle stormed by the enemy (lit.).
Teki ni shiro ni semararu.	To have one's castle attacked (lit. pressed upon) by the enemy.

These relations manifestly show that the English terms transitive and intransitive, active and passive, cannot be applied to Japanese verbs in their strict sense. Passive verbs all belong to the lower two grade conjugation.

Potential verbs have the same forms as passive. In the colloquial, however, potentials and passives often take different forms; thus:

Kuwareru (is eaten).	*Kueru* (can eat or can be eaten).
Kawareru (is bought).	*Kaeru* (can buy or can be bought).
Utareru (is stricken).	*Utareru* (can strike).

Honorific verbs have the forms of the causative and passive verbs. The reason assigned for this is that persons of high rank do not themselves do things, but have them done for them by others.

As for the theory of the formation of causative, passive and potential verbs, space forbids us to discuss it here.

THE POSTPOSITION.

Japanese postpositions correspond to English prepositions. Nouns undergo no inflectional case changes under any circumstances.

I. *Wa* is commonly used to indicate the nominative case. More correctly, it is simply an isolating particle, and since a negative verb logically excludes its subject, the latter is usually followed by *wa*.

Yama wa takashi.	The mountain is high.
Asu wa hayaku okiyo.	To-morrow, rise early.
Aku wa nasu nakare.	Evils, do not do.

II. *No* and *ga* are used nearly in the same place. They have five different uses.

1. They have the meaning of "belonging to" and then they are possessive, or genitive, particles.

Teki no jin-ei.	The enemy's camp.
Kimi ga yo.	The Emperor's reign.

2. They have the meaning of "being of or in."

Kin no megane. Spectacles (of) gold, or gold spectacles.
Makoto no hanashi. A story of truth, or a true story.
Sore ga hitobito. These men.

3. They have the meaning of "existing in."

Suruga no Fuji. Fuji in Suruga.
Ezo ga shima. The islands of Ezo.

These two last (2) and (3), have, in Japanese, the sense of "nite aru" and "niaru" which often contract into *naru*, an adjectival particle. *No* and *ga* in such uses, are, therefore, adjectival particles.

4. They are used as appositional particles.

Sangwatsu no tsuki. The month, March.
Kikai ga shima. The isle, Kikai.

Here also *no* and *ga* have the same sense as *naru*, and may be classed as adjectival particles.

No and *ga* in all these different senses may be rendered "of" in translating them into English, without much violation of sense.

5. They simply express the relation of one person or thing to another in time or place

Ie no mae. The front of a house.
Ame ga shita. The under-domain of heaven; or the domain under the heavens.

No and *ga* sometimes designate the nominative case.

Inu no hoyuru. A dog howls.

In this example, *hoyuru* takes the attributive form, and it may be considered that a noun, as "koto," is understood after it. The sentence may be thus changed:

Inu no hoyuru (koto yo). The howling of a dog!

Here, *no* has a genitive sense. In the same way, the nominative particle *ga* may be considered as the genitive, which has changed its use.

Hito ga yuku. A man goes.
Hito ga yuku (koto yo). The going of a man!

In old classical writings, *tsu* was used in the place of *no*.

Ama tsu kami. The gods of heaven.

III. *Wo* is generally used as the accusative particle.

Nōfu ga hatake wo suku, The farmer ploughs the field.

IV. *Ye* and *ni*.—

Ye is a dative particle, equivalent to "to," "towards," or "at."

Ni is also a dative particle, having the same sense as "in," "to" or "on."

Kita ye yuku. To go to, *or* towards, the north.
Yado ni tomaru. To lodge in a hotel.
Tōkyō ye (ni) tsuku. To arrive at (in) Tōkyō.

In some places, we must take special precaution to find out the true signification of *ni*.

Teki ni katsu. To conquer the enemy.

Here the English form is accusative, and *ni* takes the place of *wo*. *Katsu* is not, however, a transitive verb, as many grammarians think. *Ni* may be considered as equivalent to "to."

Teki ni makuru. To be defeated by the enemy.

Here the English verb takes the passive form, and then, *ni* should correspond to *by*. The Japanese verb, however, is intransitive, and as before, *ni* may be considered equivalent to "to."

Ni has various other uses.

1. It has the sense of "by" when it is used before the passive verb.

Inu ni kamaruru. To be bitten by a dog.

2. It is also used in the sense of "for."

San yen ni uru. To sell for three dollars.
Ryokō ni yōsuru kane. Money required for travelling.
Hanami ni yuku. To go for seeing (to see) flowers.

3. When *ni* comes after the conclusive form of the verb, it has the same force as the English infinitive.

Iu ni yasuki. Easy to say.
Okonau ni kataki. Difficult to do.

4. When it comes after the attributive form of the verb, it is used in the sense of "while."

Hi wa iru ni, waga ko wa imada kaerazu. While the sun sets, my son does not return.

5. It is used for enumerating things.

Tsuki ni, yuki ni hana. The moon, snow and flowers.

6. It is used between repetition of the same word for emphasis.

Hi ni hi ni. Daily.
Furi ni furu. Raining and raining.

7. Many adverbs are formed by adding *ni* to substantive words.

Makoto-ni. Truly.
Akiraka-ni. Clearly.

V. *Yori* and *kara* are ablative particles, and are equivalent to "from."

Hito yori ukuru. To receive from a person.
Ten kara kudaru. To come down from heaven.

Yori is also used in the sense of the conjunction *than*.

Sore yori yoki. Better than that.

Kara is also used in the sense of "because," and in that case, always follows the attributive form of the verb.

Yuku kara mate. Wait, because (I) go (i.e. "wait; I am going.")

VI. *Made* has the same uses as the preposition "to," and the conjunction "till."

Ōsaka made yuku. To go to Ōsaka.
Haru no kuru made mate. Wait till spring comes.

VII. *To* is used in various senses.

1. It is used in the sense of "as."

Yuki wo hana to miru. To see snow as flowers.

2. It is used in the sense of "like."

Ame arare to tobu. To fly like rain and hail.

3. It is used in the sense of "with."

Fune to shizumu. To sink with the boat.

4. It is used in the sense of "and."

Chichi to haha. Father and mother.

5. It is placed between repetitions of the same word for emphasis.

Ari to arayuru. All that there is.

6. It is used in the sense of "if."

Hito wo anadoru to, hito ni anadorarurn. If (you) despise others, (you) will be despised by others.

7. Some adverbs are formed by adding *to* to substantive words.

Shika-to. Certainly.

VIII. *Nite* or *de* has the following uses.

1. It is a predicative particle.

Kane wa waga na nite (de) owasu. Kane is my name.

2. It is equivalent to "in."

Sono sara wo shina nite (de) kaeri. That dish (I) bought in China.

Sometimes the subject is understood. In such a case *de* must not be mistaken for a nominative particle.

Amerika de atai wo harau, (Some one) pays the price in America.

3. It has the meaning of "with."

Teppō de utsu. To shoot with a gun.

IX. *Zo* is a more isolating particle than *wa*.

Tsuki zo yoki. The moon is fair.

X. *Nan* has nearly the same use with *zo*.

Kaku nan arikeru. Thus it was.

XI. *Koso* is the strongest isolating particle.

Hito koso shirane. Man does not know.

XII. *Shi* is used as a sort of auxiliary particle for emphasis or euphony.

Toki shi nakereba. As there is not time.

In the colloquial, it is sometimes used in the sense of "moreover," or "seeing that."

Haru mo kita shi. Seeing that spring has come.

XIII. *Mo* is an adverbial particle, corresponding to "also," "too" and "even."

Kare mo eijin nari. He also is an Englishman.
Sore mo yoshi. It is good, too.
Tori mo kayowanu Genkai naka. The sea of Genkai, over which even birds do not cross.

It is also used in the sense of "both .... and,"

Otoko mo onna mo. Both men and women.

XIV *Dani, sae* and *sura* are adverbial particles corresponding to "even."

Tori dani on wo shiru ni, nanji wa ikan. While even birds is know gratitude, how it is with you?
Ame no furu ni kaze sae fuku. While the rain is falling, even the wind is blowing.
Kusaki sura toki wo shiru. Even grasses and trees know the time.

XV. *Nomi* is an adverbial particle corresponding to "only."

Yoki wo nomi eramu. (I) select only that which is good.

XVI. *Bakari* is an adverbial particle corresponding to "only" or "about."

Sukoshi bakari. Only a little.
Sen yen bakari. About a thousand dollars.

XVII. *Nagara* is an adverbial particle, corresponding to "while," "at the same time," "together with," "however" and "though it is."

Hanashi nagara naku. To weep while talking.
Futari nagara. Both together.
Sarinagara or *shikashi-nagara.* Thought it is so, or while it is so, or however.
Onna nagara sono tsuyosa. Though a woman, how strong she is.

XVIII. *Gatera* has nearly the same meaning as *nagara*, and corresponds to "while."

Yuki-gatera. While going.

XIX. *Sugara* is an adverbial particle, corresponding to "while" and "during." It comes from the verb *suguru* (to pass).

Yo-mo-sugara. During the night.
Michi-sugara. While on the way.

XX. *Gate-ni* is an adverbial particle, signifying some difficulty. It comes from the adjective *kataki* (difficult).

Yukigate-ni omou. To think it difficult to go.

XXI. *Goto-ni* is an adverbial particle, having a distributive sense.

Hito goto-ni. Every person.
Kuru goto-ni. Every time I come, or (he comes).

XXII. *Mani-mani* or *mama* is an adverbial particle, used in the sense of "according as."

Kami no mani-mani. According as God wills.

XXIII. *Zutsu* is a particle used in enumeration.

Hitotsu zutsu. One by one.

XXIV. *Dake* or *take* coming from the word *taka* (quantity) is a particle used for expressing quantity.

Dore dake. How much?
Naru take. As much as possible.

This word may be classified as a noun, together with *hodo, kurai, toki, koro, tokoro*, &c.

XXV. *Nado, tō* and *ra* are the particles used for expressing plurality. The former two are often used in the sense of "so and so."

Fujin nado no shiru tokoro ni arazu. It is a matter that women cannot understand.
Kin, gin, tō. Gold, silver, etc.
Musuko ra. Sons.

XXVI. *Ki, tsuru, nuru, ran, rashi, meri, to, toma, bo, do, domo, de, zu, nu*, &c. as particles belonging to adjectives and verbs, have been already mentioned.

XXVII. *Na* and *nakare*, particles used for negative command, correspond to "not."

Nusumu nakare. Do not steal.
Okotaru na. Be not idle.

When *na* occurs in the middle of a sentence, the latter is closed with the particle *so*.

Hito na koroshi so. Do not kill a man.

XXVIII. *Ka* and *ya* are used for asking questions. *Ka* should follow the attributive forms of adjectives and verbs, and *ya*, their conclusive forms.

	Attributive forms.	Conclusive forms.
Adjective.	*takaki ka*	*takashi ya*
	hageshiki ka	*hageshi ya*
Four-grade verbs.	*yuku ka*	*yuku ya*
Upper one-grade verbs.	*niru ka*	*niru ya*
Lower one-grade verbs.	*keru ka*	*keru ya*
Upper two-grade verbs.	*kuyuru ka*	*kuyu ya*
Lower two-grade verbs.	*ukuru ka*	*uku ya*
K column verbs.	*kuru ka*	*ku ya*
S column verbs.	*suru ka*	*su ya*
N column verbs.	*inuru ka*	*inu ya*
R column verbs.	*aru ka*	*ari ya*

When *ka* and *ya* occur before verbs, there are certain definite relations existing between those particles and the closing forms of the verbs. Such relations will be presently shown.

There are also uses of *ka* and *ya* where contrary answers are to be expected.

Tsuki ya aranu. Is there not a moon?
Nani ka uramin. What should (I) complain of?

Kawa and *yawa* are also used in such cases.

After interrogative pronouns and adjectives, *zo* is often used as a closing particle.

Kare wa nan pito zo. Who is he?
Ikahodo no atai zo. How much is the price.

Interjectional Particles.—*A, ana, ara, are, awa-re, appare, ide, iza, haya, yayo, ya*, &c. are used independently of other words, or directly before them. *Ya, yo, ka, kano, kamo*, &c. are used after substantive words. They may be considered as the vocative particles of nouns. *Na, wa, wo, kashi, gana, gamo*, &c. are also used in the similar places.

The Relations between the Particles following the Subject of a Sentence and the Closing forms of the Predicate.

	Ordinary forms	Particles *zo, nan, ka, ya.*	Particle *koso.*
Adjectives	*takashi*	*takaki*	*takakere*
	hageshi	*hageshiki*	*hageshikere*
Four-grade verb.	*yuku*	*yuku*	*yuke*
Upper one-grade verb.	*niru*	*niru*	*nire*
Lower " " "	*keru*	*keru*	*kere*
Upper two- " "	*kuyu*	*kuyuru*	*kuyure*
Lower " " "	*uku*	*ukuru*	*ukure*
K column verb.	*ku*	*kuru*	*kure*
S " "	*su*	*suru*	*sure*
N " "	*inu*	*inuru*	*inure*
R " "	*ari*	*aru*	*are*
Auxiliary suffix (past).	*tsu*	*tsuru*	*tsure*
" " "	*nu*	*nuru*	*nure*
" " (future).	*n*	*n*	*me*
" " (f. past).	*ken*	*ken*	*keme*
" " (future).	*ran*	*ran*	*rame*
" " (negative).	*zu*	*nu*	*ne*
" " (past).	*ki*	*shi*	*shika*
" " (future).	*mashi*	*mashi*	*mashika*

The auxiliary verbal and adjectival suffixes that can be declined like verbs and adjectives proper are not mentioned in the above paradigm.

THE ADVERB.

Most Japanese adverbs are derived words. Those that we may classify as true adverbs are as follow: *tada, mina, katsu, hata, mata, nao, ani, hobo, yaya, sukoburu, kanarazu, oyoso, tto, mottomo, moppara, hanahada isasaka, adakamo, shibashi, shibaraku, tachimachi, yōyaku, kaku*, &c.

Some adverbs are formed by reduplication, as, *ma ma, koto-gotoku, tsura-tsura, tsuku zuku, somo-somo, hoto-hodo* or *hotondo, naka-naka, kaesu-gaesu, koma-goma, tori-dori, hisa-bisa, haru-baru, hi-bi, tsuki-zuki, nichi-nichi, nen-nen, pachi-pachi, potsu-potsu*, &c.

Nouns are sometimes used adverbially, as *ima, mukashi, kyō, kinō, hitotabi, futatabi, taitei, taigai, hikkyo, tō-tei*, &c.

Pronouns are sometimes used adverbially, as *sore* and *kore*.

Adverbs are often formed by the aid of particles, as has been already said.

1. By adding *ni* to nouns or substantive words, as *makoto-ni, toki-ni, sara-ni, akiraka-ni*, &c.

2. By adding *to* to substantive words, as *shika-to, toku-to, koma-goma-to, hiro-biro-to*, &c.

3. By adding *te* to verbs, as *sadame-te, hajime-te, kaeri-te* or *kaette, ae-te*, &c.

The adverbial forms of adjectives and postpositions have been already mentioned, and hence need no recapitulation here.

THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are also derived mostly from nouns and verbs. Some words used as adverbs are used as conjunctions also. Such words are *mata, hata, katsu* and *nao*. Besides these, a few words such as *moshi, kedashi, tadashi* and *sunawachi* belong to conjunctions proper.

Toki, hodo, tokoro, mama, uchi, etc. are nouns used as conjunctions.

Different conjunctions are formed by adding various particles to forms of verbs, as *sara-ba, sare-ba, sare-do, saru-ni, shikara-ba, shikare-ba, shi-kare-do, shikaru-ni, shika shite* or *sōshite, sari-te* or *sate, kaeri-te* or *kaette, yori-te* or *yotte, shita-gai-te* or *shitagatte, mashi-te*, &c.

Soreyueni, karugayueni, shikashinagara, tkan-tonareba, shikari-to-iedomo, &c. are the phrases used as conjunctions.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a.	stands for	. .	adjective.
adv.	,,	,, . .	adverb.
Agric.	,,	,, . .	Agriculture.
Antiq.	,,	,, . .	Antiquities.
Arch.	,,	,, . .	Architecture.
Arith.	,,	,, . .	Arithmetic.
Astrol.	,,	,, . .	Astrology.
Astron.	,,	,, . .	Astronomy.
Auxil.	,,	,, . .	Auxiliary.
Biol.	,,	,, . .	Biology.
Book-keep.	,,	,, . .	Book-keeping.
Bot.	,,	,, . .	Botany.
Budd.	,,	,, . .	Buddhism.
Carp.	,,	,, . .	Carpentry.
Chem.	,,	,, . .	Chemistry.
Christ.	,,	,, . .	Christianity.
Chin.	,,	,, . .	Chinese.
Coll.	,,	,, . .	Colloquial.
Com.	,,	,, . .	Commerce.
Conch.	,,	,, . .	Conchology.
Conj.	,,	,, . .	Conjunction.
Cook.	,,	,, . .	Cookery.
Comp.	,,	,, . .	Compound.
Cont.	,,	,, . .	Contracted, or Contraction.
Corrupt.	,,	,, . .	Corrupted, or Corruption.
Eng.	,,	,, . .	English.
Engin.	,,	,, . .	Engineering.
Entom.	,,	,, . .	Entomology.
Epist.	,,	,, . .	Epistolary, or Epistle.
Ethnol.	,,	,, . .	Ethnology.
Exclam.	,,	,, . .	Exclamation.
Fenc.	,,	,, . .	Fencing.
Fig.	,,	,, . .	figure, or figuratively.
Fr.	,,	,, . .	French.
Geol.	,,	,, . .	Geology.
Geom.	,,	,, . .	Geometry.
Gram.	,,	,, . .	Grammar.
Gun.	,,	,, . .	Gunnery.
hono.	,,	,, . .	honorific.
Hort.	,,	,, . .	Horticulture.
interj.	,,	,, . .	interjection.
Jap.	,,	,, . .	Japanese.
Lit.	,,	,, . .	Literature.
lit.	,,	,,	literal or literally.

Manuf.	stands for	. .	Manufacture.
Math.	,,	,, . .	Mathematics.
Mech.	,,	,, . .	Mechanics.
Med.	,,	,, . .	Medicine.
Metal.	,,	,, . .	Metallurgy.
Meteor.	,,	,, . .	Meteorology.
Mil.	,,	,, . .	Military.
Min.	,,	,, . .	Mining.
Mineral.	,,	,, . .	Mineralogy.
Mus.	,,	,, . .	Music.
Myth.	,,	,, . .	Mythology
N. S.	,,	,, . .	New style
Nav.	,,	,, . .	Navy.
Naut.	,,	,, . .	Nautical.
nom.	,,	,, . .	nominative.
O. s.	,,	,, . .	Old style.
Obs.	,,	,, . .	Obsolete.
Opt.	,,	,, . .	Optics.
Ornith.	,,	,, . .	Ornithology.
Paint.	,,	,, .	Painting.
plur.	,,	,, . .	plural.
p.p.	,,	,, . .	past participle.
Poet.	,,	,, . .	Poetry.
Postposit.	,,	,, . .	Postposition.
Potent.	,,	,, . .	Potential.
Pret.	,,	,, . .	Preterit.
P. Parti.	,,	,, . .	Past Participle.
Print.	,,	,, . .	Printing.
pron.	,,	,, . .	pronoun, or pronominal.
prov.	,,	,, . .	proverb.
provinc.	,,	,, . .	provincial, or provincialism.
Rhet.	,,	,, . .	Rhetoric.
Sansk.	,,	,, . .	Sanskrit.
Sculp.	,,	,, . .	Sculpture.
Sing.	,,	,, . .	Singular.
Subj.	,,	,, . .	Subjunction, or Subjunctive.
Surg.	,,	,, . .	Surgery.
Theol.	,,	,, . .	Theology.
v.	,,	,, . .	verb.
v. t.	,,	,, . .	verb transitive.
v. i.	,,	,, . .	verb intransitive.
vul.	,,	,, . .	vulgar, or vulgarism.
Zoöl.	,,	,,	Zoology.

UNABRIDGED JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

和英大辭典

A, あ. The first letter of the Japanese syllabic alphabet (*Go-jū-on*); the thirty-sixth of the Japanese common alphabet (*I-ro-ha*) consisting of forty-seven sounds; also, the first of the five vowels. It has the sound of *a*, as in *art* or *father*.

A, あ, *interj.* Exclamation of astonishment or surprise.

A nasko ni aru, アアソコニアル, Oh, there it is!

a, あ, *interj.* Exclam. of pain or sorrow: alas!

A, あ, *adv.* Same as *Ā*, used in answering to a question: *A iwatakushi wa sore wo tashi mashita,* Oh, yes, I have done it.

A, あ, 鴉, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The crow; raven.

A, あ, 蛙, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A frog. [sounds, mute.

A, あ, *a.* [*Chin.*] Unable to utter articulate

A, あ, 阿, *n.* [*Chin.*] Flattery; adulation.

A, あ, 亞, *n.* [*Chin.*] Next; second.

Ā, ああ, 嗚呼, 於戲, *interj.* Exclamation of grief, admiration, gladness, or desire: ah; oh; alas; O!

Ā yoi kana, 嗚呼善哉, Ah, how good it is! *Ā waga chichi yo,* 於戲吾父ヨ, O, my father!

Syn. ANA, ARA, ARE. [manner; so.

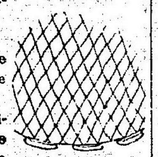
Ā, ああ, *pron.* and *adv.* That; in that way; in that

Ā de wa anata chigaimasu, アアデハ貴君違ヒマス, [*coll.*] there you are going wrong; *Ā itawa,* アア言フテハ, [*coll.*] if he (or she) speaks in that way.

Aaku, あく, 綽樂, *a.* [*Chin.*] Beautiful; elegant; fair; lovely. It is mostly used to express the style of dress or the character of women.

Syn. UTSUKUSHIKI.

Aba, あば, 網墜, *n.* The weight used as a guy at the end of fishing nets.



(網墜)

Aba, あば, **Aba yo, あばよ,** *interj.* Good-bye; bye-bye (used in saying farewell to children).

Abakaroru, あばかゝれる, 曝, 拆, *v.i.* [*pass.* of *abaku.*] To be uncovered or broken open; to be divulged, or made public (as a secret).

Abaku, あばく, 曝, 拆, *v.t.* To break off or open; to divulge, disclose; to make public (as a secret).

Tsuka wo abaku, 塚ヲ發ク, to break open a grave or burial-mound; *Imi wo abaku,* 意味ヲ發ク, to Syn. HIRAKU. [divulge a secret.

Abara, あばら, 肋, *n.* The side of the chest.

Abara, あばら, *n.* [*coll.*] Contraction of below.

Abara-bone, あばらぼね, 肋骨, *n.* The ribs.

Syn. KATAHARA-BONE.

Abara ni, あばらに, 荒廢, *adv.* [*obs.*] In a ruined or derastated condition.

Abaraya, あばらや, 敗宅, *n.* A house in a ruined state; a dilapidated house.

Syn. AREYA, KOWAREYA.

Abareko, あばれこ, } *n.* An unruly or naughty
Abarekko, あばれっこ, } child.

Syn. DADAKKO, ITAZURAKKO.

Abare-mono, あばれもの, 乱暴者, *n.* A riotous or disorderly person; one who disturbs peace.

Syn. RŌZEKI-MONO, RAMBŌ-MONO.

Abareru, あばれる, 暴行, *v.i.* To act in a wild and furious manner; to be unruly.

Syn. AREMAWARU, RAMBŌ SURU.

Abare-uma, あばれうま, *n.* A spirited or mettlesome horse.

Abari, あばり, 網針, *n.* A needle (made of bamboo or whalebone) used in making nets.

(網針)

Syn. AMISUKIBARI.

Abata, あばた, 痘痕, *n.* Pock-marks.

Syn. IMO, JANKO, MITCHA.

Abata-zura, あばたづら, 麻面, *n.* A pitted or pock-marked face.

Syn. IMOGAO, JANKOZURA.

Abau, あばふ, 庇, *v.t.* To protect from danger or injury; to guard; to defend; to secure.

Syn. KABAU.

Abekobe ni, あべこべに, 反對, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed manner; inside out; topsy-turvy; in a wrong way.

Abekobe ni motsu, 反對ニ持ツ, to hold upside down or in a wrong way.

Syn. ACHIKOCHI NI, SAKASAMA NI.

Abemaki, あべまき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Quercus variabilis.*

Abi, あび, 婀娜, *a.* [*Chin.*] Charming; enchanting; coquettish.

Syn. NAMAMEKU, NIYAKETARU.

Abijigoku, あびぢごく, 阿鼻地獄, *n.* [*Budd.*] The lowest of the eight hells, in the Buddhist Infernum.

Syn. MUGENJIGOKU.

Abiki, あびき, 網引, *n.* [*cont.* of *Ami* and *Hiki.*] Drawing the net or seine to shore.

Abiko, あびこ, 石龍子, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A species of lizard.

Abiru, あびる, 浴, *v.t.* To bathe; to pour over; to wash the body; to sprinkle over.

Mizu wo abiru, 水ヲ浴ル, to pour water on the body; to bathe in cold water; *Yu wo abiru,* 湯ヲ浴ル, to wash the body with hot water; to take a hot bath; *Tsumi wo abiru,* 罪ヲ浴ル, to be responsible for a sin committed by another.

Syn. MOKUYOKU SURU, YOKU SURU, YUAMI SURU.

Abiseru, あびせる, 浴, [*caus.* of *Abiru.*] ❶ To bathe or wash another; to pour over. ❷ To impute one's own sin to another. ❸ To give a downward blow (with a sword).

Hito ni mizu wo abiseru, 人ニ水ヲ浴セル, to pour water over a person.

Syn. SOSOGI-KAKERU.

Abo, あぼ, 阿母, *n.* [*Chin.*] Mamma, mother.

Syn. HAHA, HAHA-UE, OFUKURO, OKKASAN.

Abu, あぶ, 虻, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of fly; a horse-fly.

Abu-hachi torazu, 虻蜂取ラズ, [*Prov.*] to fall to the ground between two stools.

(虻)

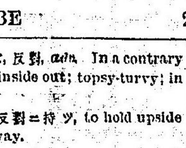
Abuku, あぶく, 泡沫, *n.* [*cont.* of *Awa* and *Fuku.*] Bubble; foam; froth.

Mizu abuku, 水沫, a (water) crab.

Syn. AWA.

Abumi, あぶみ, 鐙, *n.* [*cont.* of *Ashi* and *Fumi.*] A stirrup.

Abumi-gawara, あぶみがはら, 花瓦, *n.* The large ornamental tile on the gable-end of a roof, shaped like a flower, a demon's head, or a crest.



(鐙)

Syn. ONIGAWARA.

Abumi-guwa, あぶみぐは, 鐙鍬, *n.* [*Agric.*] A kind of hoe, shaped like a Japanese stirrup.

Abumi-kahura, あぶみかぶら, 九英菠薐, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Brassica.*

Abumi-shi, あぶみし, 鐙師, *n.* A stirrup-maker.

Abumi-zure, あぶみづれ, 承鞍皮, *n.* The mark produced on the flanks of a horse by the friction of the stirrups.

Abunagaru, あぶながる, *v.t.* To be apprehensive of danger; to be afraid; to think dangerous.

Syn. OKKANAGARU.

Abunage, あぶなげ, 危險, *n.* Appearance of danger; liability to peril; wanting in safety.

Abunai, あぶない, 危, *a.* Same as *Abunashi.*

Abunai hito, アブナイ人, an untrustworthy person; *Abunai hanashi,* 危イ話, a doubtful story; *Abunai kyōgen,* 危イ狂言, an adventurous affair.

Abunai, あぶない, 危, *interj.* Take care! look out! be mindful (*imp.*).

Abunakkashi,-i,-ki, あぶなっかし, *a.* Same as **Abunakkashiku,** あぶなっかしく, *adv.* See *Abunaku.*

Abunaku, あぶなく, 危, *adv.* ❶ In a hazardous or perilous manner; dangerously; with hazard. ❷ [*coll.*] Almost; nearly.

Syn. AYAUKU, KIWADOKU.

Abunasa, あぶなさ, 危殆, *n.* Danger; peril; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil.

Abunashi,-ki, あぶなし, 危, *a.* Dangerous; perilous; unsafe; risky.

Abunaki koto, or *abunai me,* 危キ事, a dangerous affair or perilous circumstance; a hazardous occasion.

Syn. AYAFUYA, AYAUKI, KENNON, KIKEN, OKKANAI.

Abunō, あぶなう, *a.* [*cont.* of *Abunashi.*] See *Abunō gozarimasu,* アブナウ御座リマス, [*coll.*] it is dangerous; there is some danger.

Abunome, あぶのめ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dopatrium junceum.*

Abura, あぶら, 油, *n.* Oil; fat; grease; an unctuous substance obtained from animal and vegetable substances.

Abura de ageru, 油デ揚ル, to fry in oil; *Abura de giratsuku,* 油デギラツク, to be iridescent in colour owing to the presence of oil; *Abura de iru,* or *itameru,* 油デ煎ル, to cook in oil; *Abura wo sasu,* 油ヲ差ス, to oil (as machinery); *Abura wo shimeru,* 油ヲ搾ル, to press out oil; *Abura wo tsugu,* 油ヲ注グ, to pour oil (as into a lamp); *Abura wo toru,* 油ヲ取ル, [*vul.*] to expose a person's faults (as before others); to mortify; to chagrin; *Abura wo uru,* 油ヲ賣ル, [*coll.*] to be lazy or idle; to lose time.

Abura, あぶら, 脂肪, 膩, 膏, *n.* ❶ Fat, or an oily substance deposited in various parts of animal bodies. ❷ Sweat; perspiration.

Abura ga noru, or *deru,* 脂肪ガ乘ル, to become fatty or greasy; *Abura ga tsuyoi,* 油ガ強イ, very fatty or greasy; *Abura de nichatsuku,* 脈デ粘着ク, to be clammy on account of sweat or grease; *Tami no abura wo shiboru,* 民ノ膏血ヲ絞ル, [*lit.*] to press out the sweat of the people; [*fig.*] to lay a heavy tax on the people.

Abura-age, あぶらあげ, 油揚, *n.* Frying in oil or grease.

Abura-ase, あぶらあせ, 汗膩, *n.* Sweat from hard work.

Abura-ase wo kaku, 汗膩ヲカク, [*fig.*] to work or labour hard.

Abura-ashi, あぶらあし, 膩足, *n.* Sweaty feet; greasy feet.

Abura-bi, あぶらび, 油火, *n.* An oil light.

Abura-chan, あぶらちゃん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lindera praecox.*

Abura-damo, あぶらだも, 天竺桂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cinnamomum.*

Abura-dane, あぶらだね, 油種, *n.* The seed from which oil is extracted.

Abura-daru, あぶらだる, 油樽, *n.* A cask containing oil; an oil-tub.

Syn. ABURA-OKE.

Abura-de, あぶらで, 膩手, *n.* Sweaty or greasy hands.

Aburatte, あぶらって,

Aburaderi, あぶらでり, 膩暑, *n.* Very hot weather.

Aburae, あぶらゑ, 油畫, *n.* An oil-painting.

Aburae-jutsu, あぶらゑじゅつ, 油畫術, *n.* The art of painting in oil colours; oil painting.

Aburae-shi, あぶらゑし, 油畫師, *n.* An oil-painter, one who paints with oil colour.

Syn. ABURAE-KAKI.

Abura-gami, あぶらがみ, 油紙, *n.* Oil-paper; water-proof paper.

Syn. TŌYUGAMI.

Abura-gaya, あぶらがや, 膩草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Scirpus Wichurai.*

Aburage, あぶらげ, 油揚, *n.* Bean-curd fried in oil.

Abura-gi, あぶらぎ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Acanthopanax sciadophylloides.*

Abura-giku, あぶらぎく, 野菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Indicum.*

Abura-giri, あぶらぎり, 擦子桐, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Elœurites cordata.*

(擦子桐)

Aburagiru, あぶらぎる, 膩, *v.i.* To be oily or greasy.

Abura-gusuri, あぶらぐすり, 膏藥, *n.* [*Med.*] An ointment; a medical plaster; a salve.

Syn. KŌYAKU.

Abura-jimi, あぶらじみ, 油垢, *n.* A grease-stain; an oil-stain.

Abura-jimiru, あぶらじみる, 油染, *v.i.* To get stained with oil or grease.

Abura-kai, あぶらかひ, 蛤, *n.* [*Conch.*] *Cytherea meretrix.*

Abura-kasu, あぶらかす, 油糟, *n.* Oil-cake (the refuse after the oil has been extracted).

Abura-kasu-kudaki, あぶらかすくだき, 油糟碎器, *n.* [*Mach.*] An oil-cake breaker.

Abura-kawa, あぶらかは, 膜, *n.* The membrane that encloses the fat.

Aburake, あぶらけ, 油氣, *n.* Quality of being oily or fatty; oiliness.

Aburakkami, あぶらっかみ, 油紙, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as

Aburakke, あぶらっけ, 油氣, *n.* Same as *Aburake.*

Aburakke ga nai, 油氣ガ無イ, [*coll.*] no fat; not greasy.

Aburako, あぶらこ, 鮹, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Sebastes* sp.

Aburakoshi,-i,-ki, あぶらこし, 多脂, 油濃, *a.* Very oily or fatty; containing much oil or fat.

Syn. SHITSUKKOSHI.

Aburami, あぶらみ, 脂身, *n.* The fat; the fatty part, as of flesh

Abura-mono, あぶらもの, 油物, *n.* A fry; anything fried.

Syn. ABURA-AGE, AGEMONO, TEMPURA.

Aburamushi, あぶらむし, *n.* ❶ [*Entom.*] 蜚蠊, The cockroach. ❷ 蚜蟲, The plant-louse. ❸ [*coll.*] A bore; a troublesome person.

Abura-na, あぶらな, 蕓薹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Brassica chinensis.*

Abura-nuki, あぶらぬき, 油抜, *n.* An oil or grease extractor; oil or grease-extracting.

Abura-nuno, あぶらぬの, 油布, *n.* An oily or oiled cloth for polishing wood, etc.

Abura-sashi, あぶらさし, 油注子, *n.* An oil-can (for filling a lamp).

(油注子)

Abura-sashi, あぶらさし, 油尺, *n.* An oil measure; a measure by which the quantity of oil is determined.

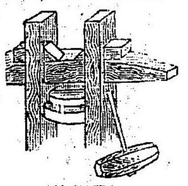
Abura-shime, あぶらしめ, 油搾, *n.* Oil pressing; an oil press; an oil presser.

Abura-shime-gi, あぶらしめぎ, 油搾器, *n.* [*Mach.*] An oil-press; the machine by which oil is extracted from rape-seed.

Abura-shiba, あぶらしば, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Carex nikoensis.*

Abura-shiba, あぶらしば, 天竺桂, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aburadamo.*

Abura-shiri, あぶらしり, 臀, *n.* The coccix of a bird; "Pope's nose."



(油搾器)

Abura-sugi, あぶらすぎ, 赤杉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cryptomeria.*

Abura-susuki, あぶらすゝき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Spodiopogon cotulifer.*

Abura-tsubo, あぶらつぼ, 油壺, *n.* An oil jar; an oil reservoir. 「*sashi.*

Abura-tsugi, あぶらつぎ, 油衣, *n.* Same as *Abura-*

Abura-uri, あぶらうり, 油賣子, *n.* An oil-seller; especially one who goes about selling oil.

Aburaya, あぶらや, 油屋, *n.* ❶An oil-seller; an oil-house; an oil-shop. ❷An oil maker.

Abura-zara, あぶらざら, 油皿, *n.* A lamp-cup; an oil dish; a dish for holding oil.

Aburazuno, あぶらづの, 脂梁, *n.* ❶The end of an axle-tree, to which oil is applied. ❷A pot hung on the hub to grease the wheels.

Abura-zutsu, あぶらづつ, 油筒, *n.* A tube in which oil is kept; an oil-pipe (often made of bamboo).

Abure-mono, あぶれもの, 摳徒, *n.* A ruffian; a bad fellow; a disorderly person; a rascal, scoundrel, ragamuffin, villain; an unsettled fellow.

Syn. ABURE-MONO, AKUTŌ, GOROTSUKI, NARAZU-MONO, RAMBŌ-MONO, WARU-MONO.

Aburéru, あぶれる, 溢, *v.i.* [*corrupt.* of *Afureru.*] ❶See *Afureru.* ❷[*coll.*] To fail to get a customer (especially said of *jinrikisha* men); not able to enter a theatre (on account of it being filled of a large audience).

Aburidashi, あぶりだし, 炙出, *n.* A piece of paper on which figures or characters are painted with alum-water, brought out by exposing it to heat.

Aburi-dasu, あぶりだす, 炙出, *v.t.* To bring to sight the characters or figures (as those drawn on paper with alum-water), by exposing it to heat.

Aburi-kago, あぶりかご, 焙籠, *n.* A basket for drying clothes.

Syn. FUSEGO. 「drying clothes.

Aburi-kawakasu, あぶりかわかす, 焙乾, *v.t.* To dry at a fire; to hold or place near a fire in order to dry anything.

Syn. HOSU. 「to dry anything.

Aburiko, あぶりこ, 焙器, *n.* A gridiron; a grated utensil for broiling meat or fish.

Syn. SAKANA-YAKI, TEKKYŪ, UO-YAKI.

Aburi-kogasu, あぶりこがす, 焙焦, *v.t.* To char; to scorch; to blacken by exposing to a fire.

Aburi-korosu, あぶりころす, 焙殺, *v.t.* To kill by exposing to a fire; to roast to death; to burn at the stake; to burn a criminal to death (formerly used as one of the capital punishments).

Syn. HIABURI NI SURU, YAKIKOROSU.

Aburi-mono, あぶりもの, 炙物, *n.* A roast; roast fish or meat.

Aburi-nabe, あぶりなべ, **Aburiko-nabe,** あぶりこなべ, 焙子鍋, *n.* A baking pan; a dish for roasting fish or meat.

Syn. YAKINABE. 「roasting fish or meat.

Aburi-uwo, あぶりうを, 炙魚, *n.* Roast fish.

Aburu, あぶる, 焙, *v.t.* To expose to fire; to scorch; to dry with fire; to roast; to toast; to warm with fire, to grill; to broil.

Te wo aburu, 手ヲ焙ル, to warm the hands at a fire.

Syn. HOSU, KAWAKASU, YAKU, ATATAMERU

Achi, あち, 彼所, *adv.* [*Ico.*] There, that place, yonder.

Achi ye yuke, 彼所ヘ行ケ, get out of the way; hence, away! go away!

Syn. ACHIRA, ASUKO, KANATA, KASHIKO.

Achi-kochi, あちこち, 彼此, *adv.* ❶Here and there; hither and thither; all about. ❷Wavering between two things. ❸Far and near.

Achi-kochi wo sagasu, 彼此ヲ探ス, to search all over; to seek every where; *Achikochi ni aru,* 彼此ニ在ル, found everywhere, both far and near.

Syn. SOKO-KOKO, OCHI-KOCHI, KOKO-KASHIKO, ACHIRA-KOCHIRA.

Achi-kochi, あちこち, 反對, *adv.* [*coll.*] Upside down; in a contrary manner, in the wrong way See *Abekobe.*

Achira, あちら, 彼地, *adv.* Same as *Achi.*

Ada, あだ, 虚, 徒, *a.* ❶Vain; empty; useless; fruitless; trifling; ineffectual; frivolous; frail; unworthy; unsuccessful; fickle. ❷Vainglorious; bombastic; ostentatious.

Issen mo ada na zeni wo tsukawanu, 一錢モ虚ナ錢ヲ遣ハヌ, he does not spend (waste) even one cent uselessly; *Ada na nozomi,* 空望, a quite fruit less purpose; a hope that cannot be attained.

Syn. ITAZURANA, MUDANA, MUNASHIKI.

Ada, あだ, 婀娜, *a.* [*Chin.*] Charming; lovely; coquettish; beautiful. ❷Flattering; courting another's love.

Ada na sugata, 婀娜ナ姿, a charming figure.

Syn. NAMAMEKASHI, SHINAYAKA, TAOYAKA, NYAKETARU.

Ada, あだ, 仇, 讐, *n.* ❶An enemy; an adversary, a foe; a hostile match or party; an opponent. ❷Harm; injury. ❸A competitor; a rival.

Ada-uchi, 復讐, vendetta; taking vengeance by killing one's enemy; *Fugu taiten no ada,* 不俱戴天之仇, a deadly enemy; an adversary, with whom one does not wish to live under the same heavens; *Ada wo suru,* 仇ヲスル, to prevent; to oppose; to do harm; to be hostile; *Ada wo kaesu,* or *mukuyu,* 仇ヲ復ス, to revenge; to punish an enemy; to avenge (the same as *Ada wo utsu*).

Syn. ADAGATAKI, KATAKI, KYŪTEKI, SHŪTEKI, TEKI, URAMI.

Ada-adashi,-i,-ki, あだあだし, 浮虚, *a.* ❶Frivolous; trifling; fickle. ❷Bombastic; capricious; ostentatious; vainglorious; pretending to be graceful.

Syn. KAWARIYASUKI, UTSURIYASUKI.

Ada-adashiku, あだあだしく, 易變, *adv.* Changeably; in a fickle manner; capriciously.

Ada-bana, あだばな, 徒花, *n.* A blossom that does not bear fruit, a flower not producing a fruit; an abortive flower.

Adahara, あだばら, 痞, *n.* [*Med.*] Pain in the stomach; lumbago.

Syn. SENKI. 「ach; lumbago.

Adabito, あだびと, 仇敵, *n.* Same as *Ada*(仇).

Adabushi, あだぶし, 假寢, *n.* A light sleep; a short nap; a doze.

Syn. KARINE, KASUI, UTATANE.

Ada-dama, あだたま, 虚丸, *n.* A missing ball; a ball or shot which has missed its object; a stray bullet.

Adafudana, あだふだな, *a.* Capricious; whimsical; fickle; nonsensical.

Adagatáki, あだがたき, 仇敵, *n.* Same as *Ada*(仇).

Adaguchi, あだぐち, 徒口, *n.* Nonsensical talk; useless or empty conversation; a joke; trifling talk.

Syn. BAKAGUCHI, MUDAKUCHI. 「talk.

Adakamo, あだかも, 恰, *adv.* As if; just the same as; almost like, just so, just as; just like; as it were; in a manner.

Tsuki no hikari adakamo hiru no gotoshi, 月ノ光恰モ晝ノ如シ, the moonlight is as bright as the day; *Adakamo yoshi,* 恰モ好シ, just right; just as the time.

Syn. CHŌDO, SAMO, SANAGARA.

Adakeku, あだけく, 脆, *adv.* Transiently; temporarily; frailly, feebly.

Adakeru, あだける, *v.i.* To make a noise, tumult, or disturbance, (especially said of a boy).

Adakeshi,-ki, あだけし, 脆, *a.* Transient, temporary; frail; weak.

Syn. HAKANASHI, KAYOWASHI, MOROSHI.

Adakoto, あだごと, 浮言, *n.* Silly talk; meaningless conversation; worthless words.

Syn. ADAGUCHI.

Adakurabe あだくらべ, 競戲, *n.* Competition for a trifling matter; rivalry in doing a worthless thing.

Adamakura, あだまくら, 他枕, *n.* Illicit intercourse; an unjust love; immoral courtship.

Adamekasu, あだめかす, *v.t.* [*Cause.* of *Adameku.*] See *Adameku.*

Adameku, あだめく, *v.i.* To look charming; to appear fickle, changeable, or frivolous; to show off one's own beauty

Adami, あだみ, 徒實, *n.* ❶Worthless fruit; fruit that drops prematurely. ❷Useless result.

Adamono, あだもの, 婀娜物, *n.* A frivolous woman; a coquette

Adan, あだん, 檀蓄, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Rokwat.*

Adana, あだな, 綽名, *n.* [*coll.* form of *Azana.*] A nickname; a name given in consequence of some bodily or mental peculiarity. 「notoriety.

Adana, あだな, 徒名, *n.* A bad or infamous name,

Adanami, あだなみ, 徒波, *n.* ❶Light waves. ❷A fickle mind; a truant heart.

Adane, あだね, 假寢, *n.* Same as *Adamakura.*

Ada ni, あだに, 虚, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; in vain.

Syn. KARISOME NI, ITAZURA NI, MUDA NI.

Adapposhi,-i, あだっぽし, *a.* [*coll.*] Coquettish; showy; like a flirt; pert. 「*Adapposhi.*

Adappoku, あだっぽく, *adv.* [*coll.*] Adverb of

Adashi, あだし, 他, *a.* ❶Another; foreign; other. ❷Fickle; whimsical.

Adashi onna wo shitau, 他女ヲ慕フ, courting another woman.

Syn. BETSUNO, HOKANO, TANO.

Adashibito, あだしびと, 他人, *n.* Another person; a paramour.

Adashi-chigiri, あだしちぎり, 他契, *n.* An illicit contract of marriage.

Adashi-gokoro, あだしごころ, 他心, *n.* A fickle heart; the mind of another person; giving up a former habit; throwing away those things which one has once prized. 「false words.

Adashi-goto, あだしごと, 浮言, *n.* Useless talk;

Syn. MUDAGOTO, SORAGOTO.

Adashi-me, あだしめ, 姦婦, *n.* An adulterous woman; an adulteress.

Adashi-no, あだしの, 化野, *n.* A cremation ground; a place where corpses are burnt; a crematory.

Adashi-no no tsuyu, 化野ノ露, human life; transient exsistence.

Syn. DABISHO, YAKIBA. 「aduterer.

Adashi-o, あだしを, 姦夫, *n.* A paramour; an

Ada-uchi, あだうち, 仇討, *n.* Slaying an enemy in vengeance; revenge. 「for vengeance.

Ada-uchi wo suru, 仇討ヲスル, to slay another

Ada-ya, あだや, 虚矢, *n.* A glancing arrow; an arrow failing to hit its mark.

Syn. MUDAYA, SORIYA.

Adayaka, あだやか, 婀娜, *a.* Same as *Adapposhi.*

Ada-zakura, あださくら, 狂櫻, *n.* Cherry blossoms showy at first but quickly fading, hence, often used in poetry for *human life,* as perishable as these flowers.

Adokenaku, あどけなく, 幼稚, *adv.* Adverb of *Adokenashi.*

Adokenashi,-i,-ki, あどけなし, 幼稚, *a.* ❶Simple; naive; innocent (as a child), childish. ❷Inexperienced, artless, pure (as a child's heart); without plan or premeditation; indifferent to criticism (as a child); having no judgment as to the result of one's actions.

Syn. ITOKENASHI, OSANASHI.

Adonai, あどない, *a.* Same as *Adokenashi.* 「*Ayu.*

Ae, あえ, 香魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] [*coll.* form of *Ayu.*] See

Aegi, あえぎ, 喘, *n.* Panting; a quick breathing; a gasp.

Ushi no aegi, 牛ノ喘, panting of a cow.

Aegu, あえぐ, 喘, *v.i.* To pant; to gasp; to breathe

Syn. IKIGIRERU, IKISEKU SURU. 「hard.

Aemono, あえもの, 和物, *n.* A salad; a mixed dish.

Aen, あえん, 亜鉛, *n.* [*Min.*] Zinc.
Syn. TOTAN.

Aenaku, あえなく, 敢無, *adv.* Adverbial form of

Aenashi,-ki, あえなし, 敢無, *a.* Sad; pitiful; frail; feeble.
Aenaki saigo, 敢ヘ無キ最後, a pitiful death;

Aenkwa, あえんくわ, 亜鉛華, *n.* [*Min.*] Hydrozincite; flower of zinc.

Aeru, あえる, 和, *v.t.* To mix; to mix with dressing.
Goma de aeru, 胡麻デ和ル, to dress (vegetables) with *goma.*

Aete, あえて, 敢, *adv.* Making bold; daringly; presumingly; positively; at a venture; anyhow.
Aete iu, 敢テ言フ, I dare say; *Aete yurusanu,* 敢テ許サヌ, I dare not allow.

Aezu, あえず, 不敢, *v.t.* [*neg.* of *Aeru.*] Not to

Aenu, あえぬ, } dare; not to venture. It is suffixed to the root verbs. *Aezu* is sometimes used as an adverbial suffix.
Yumi mo hiki-aezu, 弓モ引キ敢ヘズ, not daring even to draw a bow; immediately; at once;
Tori-aezu gohōchi mōshi masu, 不取敢御報知申マス, I inform you immediately, not waiting to hear anything further.

Afuchi, あふち, 楝, *n.* [*Bot.*] The Pride of India, *Quesqualis Indica.*

Afurakasu, あふらかす, 溢, *v.t.* [*caus.* of *Afureru.*] ❶ To cause to flow over; to spread over (as water) or to inundate. ❷ To cause to overwhelm or to cover (as with numbers).

Afure, あふれ, 汎濫, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood; an inundation.

Aforemono, あふれもの, 溢者, *n.* A mischievous fellow; a villain; a rascal; a scoundrel.
Syn. BURAIKAN, WARUMONO, YOTAMBO.

Afureru, あふれる, 溢, *v.i.* ❶ To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. ❷ To be abundant; to abound. ❸ [*coll.*] To fail; to disappoint.
Kawa ga afureta, 河ガ溢レタ, the river has overflowed; *Okyaku ga afureta,* [*coll.*] 御客ガ溢レタ, I failed to get the customer.

Afuri-ika, あふりいか, 柔魚, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A kind of cuttle-fish.

Afuyō, あふよう, 阿芙蓉, *n.* [*Bot.*] Opium.
Syn. AHEN.

Aga, あが, *pron.* [*obs.*] My; our.
Aga ko, 吾子, my son; *Aga tsuma,* 吾妻, my wife.
Syn. WAGA.

Agaki, あがき, 足掻, *n.* Pawing; galloping; movement.
Agaki ga tsukanu, 足掻ガツカヌ, I cannot move.

Agaku, あがく, 掻, *v.i.* To kick about with the feet, as one in pain; to paw with the butt; hence, to struggle; to strive; to writhe with pain.
Kurushinde agaku, 苦シンデ足掻ク, he writhes with pain.
Syn. MOGAKU.

Agameru, あがめる, 崇, *v.t.* To regard with honour; to revere; to exalt; to glorify; to elevate; to adore; to esteem; to venerate.
Hito wo agameru, 人ヲ崇メル, to regard a man with honour; *Kami to agameru,* 神ト崇メル, to revere as a deity; to deify.
Syn. SONKEI SURU, TAKAMERU, TATTOBU, UYAMAU.

Agamono, あがもの, 贖物, *n.* [*obs.*] An offering to

Aganai, あがなひ, 贖, *n.* Ransom; atonement; reparation; reward; compensation; satisfaction for a wrong or injury; buying back; redemption.
Syn. TSUKUNOI.

Aganai-kin, あがなひきん, 贖金, *n.* Ransom; the money paid for redemption.

Aganai-nin, あがなひにん, 贖人, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Aganau, あがなふ, 贖, *v.t.* To atone for; to expiate; to redeem; to ransom; to make satisfaction for; to make reparation for; to compensate.
Tsumi wo aganau, 罪ヲ贖フ, to expiate a crime.
Syn. BAISHŌ SURU, MUKUYU, TSUKUNAU.

Aganau, あがなふ, 購, *v.t.* To buy; to purchase; to buy back.
Hon wo aganau, 本ヲ購フ, to buy a book.

Agari, あがり, 上, 登, 昇, 騰, *n.* ❶ Ascent; promotion; rise. ❷ Conclusion.

Agari, あがり, 収入, *n.* Same as *Agari-daka.*

Agari-ba, あがりば, 埠頭, *n.* A wharf; a landing
Syn. AGEBA, HATOBA. [place.

Agari-daka, あがりだか, 収入高, *n.* Income; revenue.

Agari-dan, あがりだん, 上段, *n.* Steps; door-steps.

Agari-hana, あがりはな, 揚端, *n.* The entrance; a portico; a veranda.
Syn. EMBANA, ENSAKI. [a portico.

Agari-kuchi, あがりくち, 昇降口, *n.* The entrance;

Agari-mono, あがりもの, 收穫物, *n.* ❶ The crop; the produce of a field. ❷ Rent; income.

Agari-mono, あがりもの, 供物, *n.* See *Sonae-mono.*

Agari-mono, あがりもの, 食物, *n.* [*polite.*] Food.
Syn. KUIMONO, SHOKUMOTSU, TABEMONO.

Agari-sagari, あがりさがり, 昇低, 昇降, *n.* Ascent and descent; rise and fall; high and low.

Agari-saka, あがりさか, 登坂, *n.* An ascent; acclivity.

Agari-ya, あがりや, 監倉, *n.* A prison; a dungeon.
Syn. GOKUYA, HITOYA, KANGOKU, RŌYA.

Agaru, あがる, 上, 登, 昇, *v.i.* ❶ To rise; to go up; to ascend. ❷ To make progress; to advance; to improve; to be promoted. ❸ To turn out well or badly, as in colour. ❹ To be fired or set off (as a fire-work).
Fūsen ga agaru, 風船ガ登ル, the balloon rises;

Hanabi ga agaru, 煙火ガ揚ル, fireworks are set off; *Ikura de agaru,* 幾許デ上ル, [*coll.*] what would cover the expenses; *Iroga yoku agatta,* 色ガ好ク上ッタ, [*coll.*] the colour has turned out well: *Te ga agaru,* 手ガ上ル, to improve in one's hand writing; *Tenki ga agaru,* 天気ガ上ル, the weather has cleared up.

Agata, あがた, 縣, *n.* A prefecture; a district; a division of the country.
Syn. KEN.

Agata-meshi, あがためし, 縣召, *n.* [*obs.*] Appointment of provincial officials; annual summons sent to prefects to assemble in the capital, on the 11th of the first month (*o. s.*).

Agata-miko, あがたみこ, 縣神子, *n.* [*obs.*] A sorceress; a soothsayer; a kind of magician.
Syn. ICHIKO.

Agata-nushi, あがたぬし, 縣主, *n.* [*obs.*] A prefect.

Agatsu, あがつ, 頒, *v.t.* [*obs.*] To divide, apportion.
Syn. KUBARU, WAKATSU.

Agau, あがふ, 贖, *v.t.* Same as *Aganau.*

Age, あげ, 裳, *n.* A tuck (in a garment); a fold.
Syn. NUI-AGE. [tongue.

Age-ashi, あげあし, 上足, *n.* [*coll.*] A slip of the
Age-ashi wo toru, 上ゲ足ヲ取ル, to take up another on a slip of the tongue.

Ageba, あげば, 埠頭, *n.* A landing place; a wharf; a jetty; a pier.
Syn. AGARIBA, HATOBA, MONOAGEBA.

Ageba-sen, あげばせん, 埠頭税, *n.* Harbour duty, port-fees.
Syn. HATOBAZEI.

Age-bori, あげぼり, 起彫, *n.* Relief (in carving); bassrelief; prominence in sculpture.

Agebuta, あげぶた, 揚蓋, *n.* Movable boards in a floor which open to a storing place beneath.

Agechi, あげち, 止乳, *n.* Weaning.

Agedatami, あげたたみ, 重席, *n.* A mat thicker than the rest; a mat elevated a little above the others.

Agedo, あげど, 活戸, *n.* A door that slides up and down.

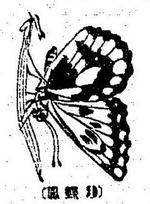
Agegaki, あげがき, 埠頭書, *n.* Writing the name of a very honourable person (especially of the Emperor) in a new line, and higher than the other writing on the page.

Agegoshi, あげごし, 輿轎, *n.* A sedan-chair; a kind of palanquin now used as a hearse in the *Shintō* burial.

Agegotatsu, あげごたつ, 置炬燵, *n.* A movable brazier, with a frame-work, over which a quilt is spread.
Syn. OKIGOTATSU.

Agegoto, あげごと, 奉事 *n.* An offering to the gods.

Agehahocho, あげはのてふ, 鳳蝶, *n.* [*Entom.*] ❶ *Papilio xuthus.* ❷ A family crest consisting of a butterfly with outspread wings, as that of the Taira family.

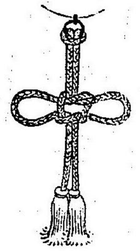

(鳳蝶 ❶)

Agehari, あげはり, 幌, *n.* A curtain; a kind of tent; a curtain which can be raised up or let down.
Syn. AGEMAKU, IAKU, TOBARI.

Ageku, あげく, 上句, *n.* [*coll.*] The end; result; consequence.
Ageku no hate ni, 上句ノ果ニ, as the final issue or result; at length; in the end.

Ageku ni, あげくに, 上句, *adv.* At last; finally.
Syn. OWARI NI, TŌTŌ, TSUI NI.

Agema, あげま, 揚馬, *n.* A sacred horse; a horse dedicated to the service of some diety (usually a white horse).
Syn. SHIMME.


(總角)

Agemaki, あげまき, 總角, *n.* ❶ A circular tuft of hair done upon each side of a little boy's head, the rest being shaved off. ❷ A tasselled knot attached to a suit of armour. ❸ [*fig.*] A young boy.
Agemaki no koro, 總角ノ頃, in one's boyhood.
Syn. FUSAMUSUBI, TSUNOGAMI, WARABE.

Agemaki, あげまき, 蠣, *n.* [*Conch.*] A bivalve shell, *Siliquaria constricta.*

Agemaki, あげまき, 海扇, *n.* [*Concn.*] A kind of pecten. [*Agemaki.*

Agemaki-musubi, あげまきむすび, 總角結, *n.* See

Agemaku, あげまく, 幔, *n.* A curtain.

Agemasari, あげまさり, 結優, *n.* Looking prettier for having the hair done up in a becoming manner.

Age-mochiru, あげもちひる, 登用, *v.t.* To appoint to office; to give a position in the government; to make one enter government service.

Agemono, あげもの, 油煎物, *n.* Anything fried or broiled; a fry. See *Abura-mono.*

Agenabe, あげなべ, 煎鍋, *n.* A pan used for frying; a frying-pan.

Age-okosu, あげおこす, 揚起, *v.t.* To make anything stand; to raise up; to erect; to stand.

Age-otori, あげおとり, 結劣, *n.* Looking less pretty for having the hair done up.

Ageru, あげる, 上, 揚, *v.t.* ❶ To elevate; to lift up;

to raise; to hoist; to set off; to fly; to draw up; to weigh. ❷ To offer. ❸ To enumerate. ❹ To land. ❺ To finish; to read to the end.

Age tari sage tari, 揚低抑揚. see *Agesage*; *Ami wo ageru*, 網ヲ揚ル, to draw up a net; *Hanabi wo ageru*, 煙花ヲ上ル, to set off fire-works; *Hata wo ageru*, 旗ヲ揚ル, to hoist a flag; *Ikari wo ageru*, 錨ヲ上ル, to weigh anchor; *Kami wo ageru*, 髪ヲ上ル, to do up one's hair; *Shigoto wo ageru*, 仕事ヲ上ル, to finish the work or business; *Tako wo ageru*, 凧ヲ上ル, to fly a kite.

Ageru, あげる, 挙, *v.t.* ❶ To bring forth; to call out. ❷ To raise.

Hei wo ageru, 兵ヲ挙ル, to raise an army; hence, to stir up a war; *Ko wo ageru*, 子ヲ挙ゲル, to bring forth a child; *Ichi-ichi na wo ageru*, 一々名ヲ挙ル, to call out the names one by one; to call the roll.

Ageru, あげる, 煎, *v.t.* To fry; to broil.

Age-sage, あげさげ, 抑揚, *n.* ❶ Raising and lowering. ❷ A kind of door sliding up and down. ❸ Praising and reproaching.

Ageta, あげた, 高田, *n.* An upland rice-field; a rice-field on a hill or mountain.

Agetazuna, あげたづな, 揚手綱, *n.* A kind of bridle. [cheap.

Agetsuchi, あげつち, 堤土, *n.* A mound; an earth

Agetsuru, あげつらふ, 論, *v.t.* [*obs.*] To argue; to discuss; to debate.

Syn. GIRON SURU, RONZURU.

Agewnku-dōgu, あげわくたうぐ, 繰糸機, *n.* [*Agric.*] A reeling machine.

Ageya, あげや, 揚屋, *n.* A brothel; an assignation house; a house of ill-fame; a whore-house.

Agezume, あげづめ, 上詰, *n.* Monopoly of a harlot or a singer.

Agezume ni suru, 上詰ニスル, to monopolize a harlot or a singer for days together.

Agi, あぎ, 阿魏, *n.* [*Med.*] Asfetida.

Aginashi, あぎなし, *n.* [*Bot.*] Arrow-head.

Agito, あぎと, 鰓, *n.* The gills of fish.

Syn. ERA.

Ago, あご, 頤, *n.* ❶ The lower jaw; the chin. ❷ The jaws. ❸ The jaw bone.

Uwa-ago, 上顎, the upper jaw; the palate; *Shita-ago*, 下顎, the lower jaw; the chin.

Ago, あご, 網子, *n.* One who fishes with a net; a fisherman.

Syn. AMIHIKI, RYŌSHI.

Agokaki-bana, あごかきばな, 紫花地丁, *n.* [*Bot.*] Violet. [*Vejus*

Agonashi, あごなし, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Polynemus plebejus*

Agoshita, あごした, 顎下, *n.* The lower part of the chin.

Agu, あぐ, 上, *v.t.* Same as *Ageru*.

Agumu, あぐむ, 厭倦, *v.i.* To be weary; to be tired; to be fatigued; to be exhausted; to be sick of; to be troubled; to become unbreakable.

Agumi-hateru, 倦ミ果ル, to be quite tired out; *Seme-agumu*, 攻倦ム, to be tired of attacking or assaulting.

Syn. AKIRU, IYA NI NARU, TAIKUTSU SURU, TSUKARERU, UMU.

Agumu, あぐむ, 跏趺, *v.t.* [*obs.*] To sit cross-legged. See *Agura-kaku*.

Aguneru, あぐねる, 倦厭, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be satiated, glutted, surfeited.

Agura, あぐら, 胡坐, *n.* Sitting cross-legged.

Agura, あぐら, 胡床, *n.* See *Agura-shōgi*.

Agura-kaku, あぐらかく, 跏趺, 趺坐, *v.t.* To sit cross-legged; to sit tailor-fashion.

Syn. AGURAKUMU.

Agura-shōgi, あぐらしやうぎ, 胡床, *n.* A stool.

Syn. KOSHIKAKE, SHŌGI.

Aguru, あぐる, 揚, *v.t.* Same as *Ageru*.

Ahen, あへん, 阿片, *n.* Opium.

Syn. APUYŌ.

Ahen-chiki, あへんちき, 阿片丁幾, *n.* [*Med.*] Tincture of opium.

Ahen-en, あへんえん, 阿片煙, *n.* Opium; Opium smoking.

Syn. AHEN-TABAKO.

Ahen-tabako, あへんたばこ, *n.* Same as above.

Ahiru, あひる, 家鴨, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The domestic duck

Ahō, あはう, 阿呆, *n.*

A fool; a stupid fellow; a simpleton; a dunce.

(家鴨)

Syn. BAKA, GUBUTSU, MANUKE, OROKA-MONO, SHIRE-MONO, TOMMA.

Ahōdori, あはうどり, 信天翁, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The albatross, *Diomedea*.

Ahō na, あはうな, 阿呆, *a.* [*coll.*] Stupid; foolish; silly; nonsensical.

Ahō na koto, 阿呆ナ事, a foolish affair; a meaningless thing.

Ahōrashi,-i,-ki, あはうらし, 阿呆, *a.* [*coll.*] Foolish; silly; stupid; meaningless; worthless.

Ahorashii koto, 阿呆ラシイ事, [*coll.*] a foolish affair; a meaningless thing.

Ahōrasiku, あはうらしく, 阿呆, *adv.* Adverb of *Ahorashi*.

Ai, あゐ, 藍, *n.* ❶ [*Bot.*] *Polygonum tinctorium*. ❷ Blue; indigo.

(藍)

Ai de someru, 藍デ染ル, to dye with indigo.

Ai, あい, 唯, *adv.* Yes; aye (used familiarly especially by a little girl).

Ai, あい, 香魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] See *Ayu*.

Ai, あい, 哀, *n.* [*Chin.*] Grief, sorrow; sadness; lamentation.

Ai, あい, 愛, *n.* [*Chin.*] Affection; love; attachment; tender sentiments.

Ai, あい, 相, *adv.* Mutually; each other; one another; one against another.

Ai-arasou, 相挌フ, to vie with one another; *Ai-fukumu*, 相含ム, to be jealous; not to forget former enmity; *Ai-omou*, 相思フ, to love each other; not to forget each other; *Ai-sarn*, 相離ル, to be apart; *Ai-teki suru*, 相敵スル, to be hostile one with the other.

(This word is often used as a meaningless prefix to verbs, especially in epistolary writings; for instance, "*Ai ukagai, Ai motome*" etc.).

Syn. TAGAI NI, TOMO NI.

Ai, あひ, 間, *n.* Time; leisure; interval of time or space.

Syn. AIDA, AIMA, HIMA, MA, SUKI.

Ai, あひ, 間, [*post-posit.*] Between; among; during.

Aiai, あいあい, 靄々, *a.* [*Chin.*] Clouded; obscure; not clear or bright; dusky; dim; obscured by the clouds.

Aiashi, あいあし, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ischaemum latifolium*.

Aiban, あひばん, 歩板, *n.* [*coll.*] A board or plank connecting a boat to the shore; a gang plank.

Syn. AIBI, KAKEHASHI.

Aiban, あひばん, 相番, *n.* A fellow guard; a companion watchman; watching together.

Aihana, あゐばな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Commelyna communis*.

Aihana, あゐばな, 藍花, *n.* Indigo floating in liquor; the indigo-flower.

Aihasho, あひばしよ, 会場所, *n.* The place where a meeting is held; a meeting place.

Syn. DEAIBA, KWAISHO, MACHIAI.

Aihasō, あひばさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eriophorum*.

Aihetsu, あいべつ, 哀別, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sorrow or grief at parting; lamentation at parting.

Aiheya, あひべや, 相室, *n.* Living together in the same room.

Syn. DŌSHITSU.

Aibi, あひび, 共火, *n.* Making use of the same fire.

Syn. MOYAI-BI.

Aibiau, あひびあふ, 歩合, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To compromise; to yield mutually in settling a transaction.

Syn. HAKOBIAU, YUZURIAU.

Aibiki, あひびき, 交退, *n.* Mutual retreat; withdrawal of both sides or parties from the battlefield.

Aibin suru, あいびんする, 哀憫, *v.t.* To lament, grieve for, pity; to sympathize with.

Ai-birōdo, あゐびらうど, 藍天鵞絨, *n.* Deep blue velvet.

Aibō, あひばう, 同輩, *n.* [*coll.*] A companion palanquin-bearer or coolie; a fellow coolie.

Aibore, あひぼれ, 相惚, *n.* Mutual love.

Aibo suru, あいぼする, 哀慕, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To lament or be reluctant to part with or lose.

Aibu suru, あいぶする, 愛撫, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To caress; to fondle; to treat with kindness or tenderness.

Aichaku, あいちやく, 愛着, *n.* [*Chin.*] Love; attachment; affection. —**suru,** *v.i.* To be attached to; to love; to be pleased with.

Aichō suru, あいてうする, 哀弔, *v.t.* To lament.

Aida, あひだ, 間, *n.* Interval of space or time; intermediate part or time; time; space.

Isshaku no aida, 一尺ノ間, the space of a foot; *Ittoki no aida*, 一時ノ間, the interval of an hour; a moment.

Syn. AI, MA, NAKA, UCHI.

Aida, あひだ, 間, *post-posit.* and *conj.* Between; during; while; amidst; since; because.

Kimi to boku no aida, 君ト僕ノ間, between you and me; *Goza soro aida*, 御座候間, since such and such is the case (epist.); *Kono aida*, or *Konaida*, 此間, a few days ago.

Aidagara, あひだがら, 間柄, *n.* Relations; connections; relative terms. [each other.

Yoi aidagara, 好イ間柄, on good terms with

Syn. KWANKEI, SHINRUI, TSUZUKIAI.

Aida-gui, あひだぐひ, 間食, *n.* Taking food between meals, as cake, fruit, etc.

Aidama, あゐだま, 藍玉, *n.* Indigo-ball.

Aidama, あゐだま, 無名異, *n.* Name of a kind of earth. [tween meals.

Aidamono, あひだもの, 間物, *n.* Food taken be-

Aideki suru, あいできする, 愛溺, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To be addicted to love; to be given up to love.

Aideshi, あひでし, 同窓, *n.* Fellow student; fellow pupil.

Aidō, あいどう, 哀慟, *n.* [*Chin.*] Lamentation; sorrow; grief; mourning; sadness; woe; a sigh. —**suru,** *v.t.* To lament, mourn over, grieve or sigh for.

Syn. KANASHIMU, NAGEKU, TANSOKU SURU.

Aien-kien, あいえんきえん, 愛憎好悪, *n.* [*coll.*] Love and hatred; like and dislike (a proverbial saying which means "Men have different tastes, so that what one loves, another hates").

Aigame, あゐがめ, 藍甕, *n.* A dye vat; a jar holding indigo dye.

Syn. AITSUBO.

Aigamo, あひがも, 間鴨, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A domestic duck.

Syn. AHIRU.

Aigasa, あひがさ, 合傘, *n.* Together under one umbrella or parasol.

Aigiku, あいぎく, 相聞, *n.* ❶ The interchange of letters or poems between friends; intercourse between persons by means of letters. ❷ A love song.

Aigo, あいご, 愛護, *n.* [*Chin.*] Special countenance or support; patronage; protection; assistance.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To patronize; to countenance; to defend or protect (as a patron); to favour.

Aigumi, あひぐみ, 同伍, *n.* [*coll.*] Companion; associate; mate; fellow; comrade; partner; ally.
Syn. AITE, HŌBAI, NAKAMA.

Aigumi-daisūgaku, あひぐみたいすうがく, 合組代數學, *n.* [*Math.*] Associative algebra.

Aigusuri, あひぐすり, 合藥, *n.* A specific; a medicine efficacious to a particular disease.

Aigū suru, あひぐうする, 愛遇, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To caress, fondle; to treat kindly; to receive with affection or friendship; to favour; to regard with kindness.

Aigwan, あいぐわん, 愛翫, *n.* [*Chin.*] Act of loving or enjoying a thing; such as, old pottery, painting, etc.
Aigwan-butsu, 愛翫物, a thing loved.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To love and fondle; to prize much; to enjoy.

Aigwan, あいぐわん, 哀願, *n.* [*Chin.*] A petition; complaint; entreaty; supplication.
Syn. AISO.

Ai-hampi, あひはんぴ, 相反比, *n.* [*Math.*] Reciprocal ratio.

Aihan, あいはん, 合判, 合板, *n.* ❶ A counter seal or stamp. ❷ The joint or common ownership of a copyright.

Ai-han suru, あひはんする, 相反, *v.t.* To contradict; to oppose; to counterpose; to disagree with; to contravene.

Aihan-yen, あひはんえん, 相反圓, *n.* [*Math.*] Circle of reciprocity.

Aiiku suru, あいいくする, 愛育, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To bring up; to rear up kindly; to educate with care.

Ai-iro, あるいろ, 藍色, *n.* A deep blue colour.

Aijirushi, あいじるし, 合印, *n.* A corresponding badge, signal or banner.

Aijō, あいじやう, 愛情, *n.* [*Chin.*] Affection; love; attachment.

Aijō, あいじやう, 哀傷, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sorrow; grief; mourning.

Aijo, あいぢよ, 愛女, *n.* Beloved daughter.

Aijō-i, あいじやうい, 哀傷衣, *n.* [*Chin.*] A mourning dress.
Syn. MOFUKU.

Aijōmon, あひじようもん, 相定文, *n.* A bond of agreement in forming partnership.

Aijutsu suru, あいじゆつする, 哀恤, *v.t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to commiserate.

Aikagi, あひかぎ, 合鍵, *n.* A fellow key to the same lock.

Aikata, あひかた, 相方, *n.* A companion; a mate; a partner; a hired harlot; a bedmate (often used in an immoral sense).
Aikata wo sadameru, 相方ヲ定メル, to choose a partner; to select a bedmate.

Aikata, あひかた, **Aigata,** あひがた, 合形, *n.* A counterpart.

Aigata-no-geta, あひがたのげた, 間形下駄, *n.* Clogs worn by boys from fourteen to fifteen years of age.

Aikei, あいけい, 愛憩, *n.* [*Chin.*] Mercy; pity; compassion.

Aikei, あいけい, 愛敬, *n.* [*Chin.*] Love and respect; attachment.

Aiko, あひと, 相持, *n.* [*coll.*] Even hand; equality; a match; being neither victorious nor defeated.

Aikobicha, あるこびちや, 藍媚茶, *a.* Bluish sea-colour.

Aikoku, あいこく, 哀哭, *n.* [*Chin.*] Lamentation; mourning; sorrow.

Aikoku, あいこく, 愛國, *n.* [*Chin.*] Patriotism; the love of country.
Aikoku no jō kinji-gatashi, 愛國ノ情禁ジ難シ, I cannot restrain my ardent patriotism.

Aikoku-sha, あいこくしや, 愛國者, *n.* [*Chin.*] A patriot.

Aikoku-shin, あいこくしん, 愛國心, *n.* [*Chin.*] Patriotism.
Aikoku-shin wo okosu, 愛國心ヲ起ス, to become patriotic.

Aikon, あいこん, 哀恨, *n.* [*Chin.*] Keen remorse; bitter regret; keen spite.

Aikotoba, あひことば, 暗號, *n.* A watch-word.

Aikuchi, あひくち, 匕首, *n.* A dagger; a dirk.
Syn. HISHU, KUSUNGOBU, TANTŌ.

Aikuchi, あひくち, 合口, *n.* [*coll.*] A good companion; having the same likes and dislikes (often used in speaking of a drinking companion).

Aikugi, あひくぎ, 合釘, *n.* A nail fixed between two boards to join them; a nail pointed at both ends.

Aikurushi,-i,-ki, あひくるし, 愛嬌, *a.* [*coll.*] Lovely; charming; pretty.

Aikusa, あるくさ, 藍草, *n.* Indigo plant.

Aikwan, あいくわん, 哀歡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Grief and joy.
Aikwan komogomo itaru, 哀歡交至, sorrow and joy come together.

Aikyō, あいけよう, 愛敬, *n.* Amiability; lovely or charming appearance.
Aikyō ga aru, 愛敬ガアル, to be lovely; *Aikyō wo uru,* 愛敬ヲ賣ル, to attract love; to court affection.

Aikyō-ge, あいけようげ, 愛敬毛, *n.* Love-lock; the lock of hair which hungs upon the brow or neck.

Aimai, あいまい, 曖昧, *a.* [*Chin.*] Vague; obscure; ambiguous; dim.
Aimai-ya, 曖昧屋, [*coll.*] unlicensed prostitute house; *Aimai na hito,* 曖昧ナ人, [*coll.*] a man having no resolution; a canny, feline, or perfidious person.

Aimin, あいみん, 愛民, *n.* [*Chin.*] Love for the people; compassion for the people; sympathizing with the people.

Aimin, あいみん, 哀愍, *n.* [*Chin.*] Pity; compassion; sympathy.

Aimiruchu, あるみるちや, 黒緑, *n.* Lead-blue, dark steel blue.

Aimitagai, あひみたがひ, 相見互, *n.* Mutual sympathy; helping each other; assisting one another.
Bushi wa aimitagai, 武士ハ相見互, (a saying in the feudal ages) knights should help each other.

Aimochi-kabu, あひもちかぶ, 合本, *n* A joint stock.

Aimube, あひむべ, 相嘗, *n.* An ancient festival celebrated in Nov. when the *sake* made from the first fruit of the rice harvest was offered to the gods.

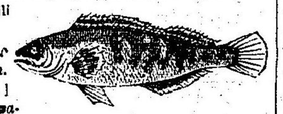
Aimukai ni, あひむかひに, 相向, *adv.* On opposite sides; face to face; sitting opposite; tête-à-tête.
Syn. SASHIMUKAIDE.

Aimuko, あひむこ, 婿, 相婿, *n.* A sister's husband; brother-in-law.

Ainadanomi, あいなたのみ, *n.* [*corrupt.* of *Ainatanomi.*] A vain hope.
Syn. SORADANOMI.

Ainai, あるなへ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Mitrasacme polymorpha.*

Ainaka, あひなか, 相中, *n.* Familiar relations; intimacy; having a mutual, good understanding; familiarity.



Ainame, あいなめ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Chirus hexagrammus.* (あいなめ)

Ainame, あひなめ, **Ainame-matsuri,** あひなめまつり, 相嘗祭, *n.* Same as *Aimube.*

Ainaru, あひなる, 相成, *v.t.* To become; to result; to be caused (the emphatic form of "*nari*" "*ai*" having no special meaning. This form is invariably used in epistolary writings or on the stage; but not in conversation).

Ai-nezumi, あるねずみ, 藍鼠, *n.* Bluish gray colour.

Ainiku, あいにく, **Ayaniku,** あやにく, 生憎, *adv.* Unfortunately; unluckily; by a mischance.

Aino, アイノ, *n.* The aborigines of Japan, excluded from the main island; the natives of Hokkaidō.

Ainoko, あひのこ, 雜種兒, *n.* An offspring of mixed races or breeds; a Eurasian.

Ainori, あひのり, 相乘, 同車, *n.* ❶ Riding together; riding in the same carriage ❷ [*coll.*] A *jinrikisha* in which two persons can ride together (*cont.* of *Ainori-guruma*).

Ai-no-shuku, あひのしゆく, 間宿, *n.* A lodging place; a post station; a village or hamlet where travellers may obtain a relay of horses and take refreshments.

Aioi, あひおい, 偕老, *n.* Becoming old in company.

Aioi, あひおい, 相生, *n.* Two growing together; becoming old in company.

Aioi-no-matsu, あひおいのまつ, 相生松, *n.* The companion pine trees, used at weddings as emblems of the couple growing old together.

Airashi,-i,-ki, あいらし, 愛敬, 可憐, *a.* Pretty; charming; amiable.
Syn. AIKYŌARU, KAWAIRASHI.

Airashiku, あいらしく, 愛敬, *adv.* Prettily; pleasingly; beautifully.

Airen, あいれん, 哀憐, *n.* [*Chin.*] Pity; compassion.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to feel sorrow for; to have compassion for; to commiserate.

Airin suru, あいりんする, 愛吝, *v.i.* To be avaricious; to be stingy; to grudge.

Airō, あるらう, 藍蝋, *n.* Indigo; a deep blue colour used for painting.

Airo, あいろ, 文色, *n.* [*cont.* of *Aya* and *iro.*] Figures and colours.
Yoru kuraku shite mono no airo mo miewakazu, 夜暗クシテ物ノ文色モ見エ分カズ, it is too dark a night to discern the figures and colours of things, or to discern anything.

Aisa, あいさ, **Akisa,** あきさ, 刀鴨, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A kind of wild-duck, *Mergus*

Aisame, あるさめ, 藍鮫, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A kind of shark; the blue shark.

Aisatsu, あいさつ, 挨拶, *n.* ❶ Salutation; greeting. ❷ Acknowledgement of a favour. ❸ An answer; a reply. ❹ Intercession with a view to compromise; mediation.
Go aisatsu ni tōwaku shimasu, 御挨拶ニ當惑シマス, [*coll.*] I don't know what to answer; *Nantoka aisatsu no shiyō mo arō ni,* 何トカ挨拶ノ仕樣モアラウニ, [*coll.*] of all the answers in the world; *Shotaimen no aisatsu,* 初對面ノ挨拶, salutation on first meeting.
——**suru,** *v.t.* ❶ To salute; to greet; to welcome. ❷ To answer. ❸ To make peace.
Toku to kangaete aisatsu shimashō, 篤ト考ヘテ挨拶シマセウ, [*coll.*] I will answer you after weighing the matter.

Aisatsu-nin, あいさつにん, 挨拶人, *n.* An umpire; a go-between in making a compromise; a peacemaker; a mediator.
Syn. ATSUKAI-NIN, CHŪ-NIN, CHŪSAI-NIN.

Aisawa ni, あひさはに, 相騷, *adv.* Tumultuously; noisily; in great confusion.
Syn. AISAWAIDE.

Aiseki suru, あいせきする, 愛惜, *v.t.* To regret; to rue (especially another's death); to grudge.

Aishi, あいし, 愛子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A dear child; a beloved child; a darling child.

Aishiku suru, あいしくする, 愛惜, *v.t.* To be sad

about; to grieve for; to lament; to pity; to commiserate.

Aishin, あいしん, 愛心, *n.* Love; affection; a loving heart; fondness; liking.

Aishirai, あひしらひ, 待遇, *n.* Treatment; reception; welcome. See *Ashirai.*

Aishirau, あいしらふ, 待遇, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Ashirau.*

Aishiru, あゐしる, 藍汁, *n.* The juice of indigo leaves.

Aishō, あいせふ, 愛妾, *n.* [*Chin.*] A beloved mistress or concubine.

Aishō, あいしやう, 哀傷, *n.* [*Chin.*] Lamentation; commiseration; sorrow; grief; mourning; sadness.

Aishō, あひしやう, 相性, *n.* ❶ Destiny concerning two persons' becoming man and wife. ❷ Congeniality of temper or disposition.

Aishō wo miru, 相性ヲ見ル, to judge by the horoscope, whether two persons should marry or not.

Aiso, あいそ, 哀訴, *n.* [*Law.*] A petition; a remonstrance; a complaint; a supplication; a humble suit. ——**suru,** *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To petition for; to complain about; to appeal to the government.

Syn. AIGWAN SURU, SHŪSO SURU, TANGWAN SURU.

Aisō, あいさう, 愛相, *n.* [*Chin.*] Hospitality; politeness, courteousness; sociableness.

Aiso ga tsukiru, 愛相ガ盡ル, to become out of sympathy with; to be alienated from; to grow less friendly; *Aisō no yoi,* 愛相ノ善イ, very hospitable; sociable; *Aisō no nai,* 愛相ノ無イ, uncivil; impolite; rude; *Aisō wo iu,* 愛相ヲ言フ, to speak pleasingly, politely; to talk charmingly; *Aisō wo suru,* 愛相ヲスル, to treat politely; to give a feast; *Nan no go-aisō mo gozarimasenu,* 何ノ御愛相モ御坐リマセヌ, [*coll.*] we have nothing to amuse you.

Aisonage ni, あいそなげに, 無愛相気, *adv.* Coolly; coldly; indifferently; in an unsociable manner; discourteously.

Aisōrashi,-i,-ki, あいさうらし, 愛相敷, *a.* Kind; polite; warm; courteous; sociable; civil; pleasing; hospitable.

Aisōrashiku, あいさうらしく, 愛相敷, *adv.* Kindly; pleasingly; courteously.

Aisozukashi, あいそづかし, 愛相盡, *n.* [*coll.*] Becoming less friendly; cooling in interest towards another; ruder treatment than usual.

Syn. NAKATAGAI.

Aisu, あるす, 曼陀羅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Thorn apple.

Aisu, あいす, 愛, *v.t.* To love; to like; to be fond of.

Aita, あひた, 開, *n.* [*past* of *Aku.*] See *Aku.*

Aita, あいた, 阿痛, *interj.* [*cont.* of *A* and *Ita.*] Exclamation of pain in hurts; it pains! how painful!

Aitachi-naku, あひたちなく, 無相違, *adv.* Rudely; impolitely; uncivilly.

Aitachi-nashi,-i,-ki, あひたちなし, 無相違, *a.* Rude; impolite; discourteous; uncivil; rough; coarse.

Aitagai ni, あひたがいに, 相互, *adv.* Mutually; each other; one another; together.

Aitagai ni tasuke au, 相互ニ助合フ, to help or assist one another.

Aitai, あひたい, 相對, *n.* Between two parties.

Aitaizuku, 相對盡, deciding between two parties; without the intervention of a third.

Aitai, あいたい, 靄靄, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Spreading in layers or strata; streaked with many lines (as clouds or the sunset heaven).

Kasumi aitai to shite, 霞靄靄トシテ, the haze spreading in layers.

Syn. TANABIKU.

Aitai, あひたい, 遙度, *v.t.* To wish to meet; wishing to see; longing to see; pining for.

Aitai-gai, あひたいがひ, 相對買, *n.* Trading between two parties, without the intervention of a third.

Aitaku, あひたく, 遙度, *adv.* Wishing to see; longing to meet.

Aitai mono da, 遙度モノダ, I should like to meet; Oh, that I could see! *Zehi aitai,* 是非遙度, I must see him.

Aite, あひて, 敵, *adv.* Same as *Akite.*

Aite, あひて, 相手, 敵手, *n.* ❶ A partner; a companion. ❷ An adversary; an antagonist. ❸ A party (as in a contract or law-suit); a match.

Aite hoshiya, 相手欲シヤ, wishing to have a companion (to talk or play with); *Aite ni taranu,* 相手ニ足ラヌ, too weak to be an antagonist; *Aite wo erabazu,* 相手ヲ擇ズ, to have no preference for strong or weak; whosoever it may be; any one; *Aite wo suru,* 相手ヲスル, to act as a companion or an antagonist; *Hanashi aite,* 談話相手, a companion in talking; *Sake no aite wo suru,* 酒ノ相手ヲスル, to drink 'sake' together.

Aitedoru, あひてどる, 相手取, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To accuse; to bring a law-suit (action) against another; to take one as an opponent or antagonist; to be against.

Aitegyo, あひていぎよ, 鮭魚魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Same as *Shita-birame.*

Aite-kata, あひてかた, 相手方, *n.* See *Aite* (3).

Aitō, あいたう, 哀悼, *n.* [*Chin.*] Grief; regret; sorrow; lamentation; remorse for something lost. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To regret; to rue; to lament; to grieve for; to bemoan; to mourn the loss of.

Ai-tomo ni, あひともに, 相與, *adv.* Together with; in company with; along with.

Aitsu, あいつ, 彼奴, *n.* [*coll.*] He, she, that fellow.

Syn. KYATSU, AYATSU.

Aitsubo, あるつぼ, 藍壺, *n.* A vessel for holding indigo-juice (used by dyers); an indigo vat.

Syn. AIGAME.

Aitsuchi, あひつち, 相槌, *n.* Same as *Aizuchi.*

Aitsutsuji, あるつつじ, 山石榴, *n.* [*Bot.*] A species of azalia which blooms in Autumn.

Aiyado, あひやど, 同宿, *n.* Lodging together; lodging in the same room with strangers.

Aiyake, あひやけ, *n.* Wife's or husband's father.

Aiyaku, あひやく, 同役, *n.* An officer of the same rank or situation; a fellow-officer; a colleague.

Aiyoku, あいよく, 愛欲, *n.* [*Chin.*] Affection; love; liking; a loving heart.

Aiyome, あひよめ, 相嫁, 妯娌, *n.* The wives of two brothers; daughters-in-law of the same family.

Aiyū, あいいう, 愛友, *n.* [*Chin.*] A dear friend; an intimate friend.

Aizen, あいぜん, 靄然, *a.* [*Chin.*] Cheerful; charming.

Kaki-aizen, 和氣靄然, cheerful and harmonious; well affected.

Aizō, あいざう, 愛憎, *n.* [*Chin.*] Love and hatred; like and dislike.

Ai-some, あるそめ, 藍染, *n.* ❶ Dyeing in blue. ❷ Blue-dyed; that which is dyed in indigo colour.

Aizome-mono, あるそめもの, 藍染物, *n.* Anything dyed in blue colour.

Aizomeya, あるそめや, 藍染匠, *n.* A dyer.

Aizu, あひづ, 合圖, *n.* A signal; a token.

Aizu no kane, aruiwa rappa, 合圖ノ鐘, 或ハ喇叭, a signal bell or trumpet; *Aizu wo suru,* 合圖ヲスル, to give a signal or make a sign.

Aizuchi, あひづち, 相槌, *n.* ❶ Hammering together; hammering alternately. ❷ [*coll.*] Assisting a person by throwing in seemingly chance remarks calculated to make his words more plausible or convincing in the eye of another.

Aizuchi wo utsu, 相槌ヲ擊ツ, [*coll.*] to help another by cunningly chiming in with his opinion.

Aizumi, あるずみ, 藍墨, *n.* Indigo made in the form of *sumi* or Indian ink cake.

Aizu-no-hata, あひづのはた, 號旗, *n.* A signal flag or banner.

Aizuri, あるずり, 藍摺, *n.* Being printed, or dyed in blue.

Ajari, アジャリ, 阿闍梨, *n.* [*Sansk.*] [*corrupt.* of *Ajariya.*] A Buddhist priest who sees to the instruction of minor priests under him.

Aji, あぢ, 鯵, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Horse mackerel; *Trachurus trachurus.*

(鯵)

Aji, あぢ, 味, *n.* Taste; flavour; savour; relish.

Aji ga kawaru, 味ガ變ル, to become stale; *Aji wo miru* 味ヲ試ル, to try the flavour; *Aji wo tsukeru,* 味ヲ附ケル, to season; to give a relish to.

Ajiau, あぢはふ, 味, *v.t.* Corruption of *Ajiwau.*

Imi wo ajiau, 意味ヲ味フ, to muse over and enjoy the meaning; to appreciate the sense fully.

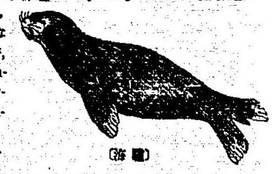
Ajigamo, あぢがも, 味鴨, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The spectacled teal, *Anas formosa.*

Ajika, あじか, 簀, *n.* A kind of basket used in carrying earth.

Syn. FUGO, MOKKO, TSUCHIKAGO.

Ajika, あじか, 海驢, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] *Steller's* sea-lion.

Ajikinaku, あじきなく, 無情, *adv.* Without interest; unpleasantly; irksomely.



(海驢)

Ajikinasa, あじきなさ, 無情, *n.* Unpleasantness; unhappiness; wearisomeness.

Mi no ajikinasa, 身ノ無情, how wearisome is my life!

Ajikinashi,-i,-ki, あじきなし, 無情, *a.* Unpleasant; wearisome; uninteresting; disagreeable.

Ajikinaki yo, 無情世, the wearisome world; *Ajikinaki yo wo wataru,* 無情世ヲ渡ル, to live a wearisome life.

Ajiko, あじこ, 鰺子, *n.* [*Ichth.*] The young of the *Aji.*

Syn. KO-AJI.

Aji-mame, あぢまめ, 藊豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dolichos Lablab.*

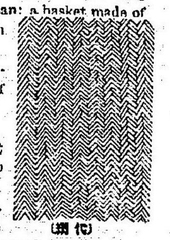
Ajimasa, あぢまさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] The betel-nut. Same as *Binrōji.*

Ajina, あじな, 奇怪, *a.* [*coll.*] Strange; curious; odd; wonderful; striking.

Syn. AYASHII, FUSHIGINA, HENNA, HENTEKONA, KEGENNA, KITAINA, MYŌNA, OTSUNA.

Ajinai, あぢない, 無味, *a.* ❶ Tasteless; without relish; insipid. ❷ Wanting spirit, life, or animation; destitute of the power of exciting emotions.

Ajiro, あじろ, 網代, *n.* A peculiar mode of weaving thinly split bamboo or rattan; a basket made of such work, used to catch fish with.



(網代)

Ajiro, あじろ, 竹席, *n.* A bamboo or rattan mat made of *ajiro* work.

Syn. TAKE-MUSHIRO.

Ajiro-buta, あじろぶた, 網代蓋, *n.* A lid made of *ajiro* work.

Ajiro-gi, あじろぎ, 代網木, *n.* The poles attached to the fishing basket make of *ajiro* work.

Ajiro-guruma, あじろぐるま, 網代車, *n.* A kind of wagon, made of *ajiro* work.

Ajiro-koshi, Ajiro-goshi, あじろこし, 網代輿, *n.* A kind of bamboo sedan-chair, or palanquin of *ajiro* work.
Syn. TAKE NO AMI-GOSHI.

Ajiro-mi, あじろみ, 網代網, *n.* A kind of shallow basket make of *ajiro* work.

Ajiromori, あじろもり, 網代守, *n.* One who guards the fishing-basket.

Ajisai, あぢさゐ, 繍毬花, 紫陽花, *n.* [*Bot.*] The *Hydrangea*.

(紫陽花)

Ajisashi, あじさし, *n.* [*Ornith.*] *Sterna longipennis*, Daurian Tern.

Ajitsuke-nori, あぢつけのり, 味附海苔, *n.* Seasoned *asakusanori*.

Ajiuri, あぢうり, 甜瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] The musk melon.

Ajiwai, あぢはひ, 味, *n.* Taste; flavour; relish.

Ajiwau, あぢはふ, 味, *v.t.* ❶ To taste; to try by eating or drinking a little. ❷ To relish intellectually.

Aka, あか, 閼伽, *n.* [*Sansk.*] Water; in Buddhism; the water placed in front of the idols, and also in the shallow cavities cut in tomb-stones.

Aka, あか, 垢, 𣵀, *n.* The water pouring into a ship or boat; bilge-water.
Aka wo kumu, 淦ヲ汲ム, to dip or draw up bilge-water from a ship or boat.

Aka, あか, 垢, *n.* Filth; dirt; foul matter; the filthy or greasy excretion of the body; the dirt or slime of any fluid.
Aka darake, 垢ダラケ, full of dirt; *Aka ga tsuku*, 垢ガ附ク, to become dirty or filthy; *Aka wo nagasu*, 垢ヲ流ス, to wash off filth.

Aka, あか, 赤, *n.* A red colour; a crimson colour; redness; a blood colour.

Aka, あか, 素, *a.* [*coll.*] Bare; naked; perfect; complete.
Aka no tanin, 素ノ他人, a perfect stranger.

Aka-akaza, あかあかざ, 紅心藜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Lamb's Quarters.

Aka-aragane, あかあらがね, 荒鋼, *n.* [*Min.*] Crude copper.

Aka-ari, あかあり, 赤蟻, *n.* [*Entom.*] A red ant.

Aka-ashishigi, あかあしぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Spotted redshank.

Aka-aya, あかあや, 朱文, *n.* Red figures or stripes.

Akabachira, あかばちら, 甘藇, *n.* [*Bot.*] Spanish Potato.

Akabana, あかばな, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A kind of fish

Akabana, あかばな, 赤花, 抑葉菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Epilobium Hookeri*.

Akaba-shijimi, あかばしぢみ, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Curetis acuta*.

Akaba-ushi, あかばうし, 赤牛, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A chestnut coloured cow.

Akabisō, Aka-biyu, あかびさう, あかびゆ, 紫苋, 赤莧, *n.* [*Bot.*] Amaranth.

Akabo, あかぼ, 赤穂, *n.* [*Bot.*] A species of rice having a reddish ear.

Akaboshi, あかぼし, 赤星, 金星, *n.* The morning star, Venus.

Akaboshi, あかぼし, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Mustelus manazo*.

Akaburn, あかぶら, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lagerstræmia subcostata*.

Akachairo, あかちやいろ, 紅褐色, *n.* A reddish-light-brown colour.

Akachōji, あかちやうじ, 楊雀, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dierilla japonica*.

Akachūhi-daka, あかちうひたか, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Harrier.

Akadai, あかたひ, 赤鯛魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Pagrus major*.

Aka-daikon, あかだいこん, 紅蘿蔔, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red Garden Radish.

Akadama-no-ki, あかたまのき, 紫金牛, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ardisia japonica*.
Syn. YABUKŌJI.

Akadame, あかため, 水舷, *n.* [*Naut.*] A tank in a ship or vessel.

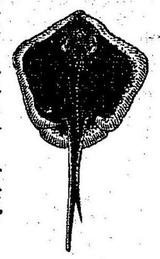
Akadana, あかだな, 閼伽棚, *n.* [*Budd.*] The shelf or altar in a house where holy water and Buddhist idols are placed.
Syn. BUTSUDAN.

Akae, あかえ, 赤繪, *n.* Red figures or patterns on porcelains.

Akaei, あかえひ, 紹黄魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Trygon pastinaca*.

Akaemba, あかえんば, 赤蠊, *n.* [*Entom.*] Same as *Akatombo*.

Akagaeru, あかがへる, 赤蛙, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A frog, *Rana japonica*.



(紹黄魚)

Akagai, あかがひ, 蚶蛤, *n.* [*Conch.*] A kind of bivalve shell, *Arca inflata*.

Akagami, あかがみ, 赤紙, *n.* Red paper.

Akagane, あかがね, 銅, *n.* [*Min.*] Copper.
Syn. AKA, DŌ.

Akagane-darai, あかがねたらひ, 銅盥, *n.* A copper basin.

Akagane-iro, あかがねいろ, 銅色, *n.* Copper colour.
Syn. DŌ-SHOKU.

Akagane-kuzu, あかがねくづ, 銅屑, *n.* Copper scraps.

Akagane-nabe, あかがねなべ, 銅鍋, *n.* A copper pan or kettle.

Akagane-no-in, あかがねのいん, 銅印, *n.* A copper stamp or seal.

Akagane-no-zō, あかがねのざう, 銅像, *n.* A copper statue or idol; an image cast in copper.

Akagao, あかがほ, 赤顔, *n.* A red face; a flushed countenance.

Syn. AKAKI-KAO, AKARAGAO.

Akagappa, あかがっぱ, 赤合羽, *n.* A red rain-coat made of oiled paper.

Aka-garashi, あかがらし, 辛芥, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sinapis.

Akagari, あかがり, 痂, *n.* See *Akagire*.

Akagashi, あかがし, 赤樫, 血橿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Quercus lacuta*.
Syn. ŌBAGASHI.

Akagashira, あかがしら, 鷸, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Widgeon.

Akage, あかげ, 赤毛, *n.* Red hair.
Syn. AKAKE.

Akagera, あかげら, 啄木鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Great spotted wood-pecker, *Picus major*.

Akagi, あかぎ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bischoffia Liquorice*.

Akagire, あかぎれ, 皹, 皸, *n.* Chaps or cracks on the body, made by external cold.
Akagire ga kireta, 皹ガ切レタ, the hands (or feet) have been cracked by cold.

Aka-gishi-gishi, あかぎしぎし, 酸模, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sheep sorrel.

Akagisu, あかぎす, 屈頭魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Centropristis hirundinacens*.

Akago, あかご, 赤子, *n.* A baby; a babe; an infant.
Syn. AKAMBO, CHINOMIGO, MIDORIGO, SEKISHI, YAYA.

Aka-gobanzame, あかごばんざめ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Echeneis albescens*.

Akagochi, あかごち, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Bembras japonicus*.

Akagoke, あかごけ, 赤苔, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red moss.

Akagoma, あかごま, 亞麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] Flax.

Akagome, あかごめ, 赤米, *n.* A kind of red rice.

Akaguzu, あかぐづ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Halicutaea stellata*.

Akahadaka, あかはだか, 赤裸, *n.* Being entirely naked; being stark naked; nakedness; being nude.
Akahadaka ni naru, 赤裸ニナル, to become entirely naked, to take off all the clothes; *Akahadaka ni suru*, 赤裸ニスル, [*coll.*] to deprive a person of all his clothes and possessions (said of a highwayman) It is also used when an animal is skinned.
Syn. HADAKA, MAPPADAKA, MARUHADAKA, RATAI, SUHADAKA.

Akahae, あかはえ, 鼻鰩, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A kind of ray.

Akahaji, あかはぢ, 赤恥, *n.* [*coll.*] Open disgrace; being publicly disgraced or dishonoured; great infamy or shame.
Syn. ŌHAJI.

Aka-hajikami, あかはじかみ, 生薑, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of ginger.

Akahajiro, あかはじろ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] White-eyed duck.

Akahani, あかはに, 赤埴, *n.* See *Akatsuchi*.

Akahara, あかはら, 赤痢, *n.* [*Med.*] Dysentery.
Syn. KUDARIBARA, RIBYŌ, SEKIRI.

Akahata, あかはた, 赤旗, *n.* A red flag.

Akahige, あかひげ, 赤髯, *n.* Red beard; a red bearded person; hence, a contemptuous term for all Europeans and Americans.
Syn. KETŌJIN.

Akahige, あかひげ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Corean Robin.

Akahiina, あかひいな, 紺鷸, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euzolus viridis*.

Akahiki, あかひき, 赤蟇, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of toad.

Akahiyu, あかひゆ, 赤莧, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Akabiyu*.

Akai, あかゐ, 阿伽井, *n.* [*Budd.*] The font or well from which *aka* (holy-water) is dipped up.

Aka-imo, あかいも, 赤薯, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sweet Spanish potato.
Syn. SATSUMA-IMO, RRŪKYŪ-IMO.

Aka-inu, あかいぬ, 赤犬, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A reddish-brown dog.

Akairo, あかいろ, 赤色, *n.* A red colour; a crimson colour.

Aka-iwashi, あかいわし, 赤鰯, *n.* ❶ [*Ichth.*] The dried sardine. ❷ [*fig.*] A rusty sword.

Akaji, あかぢ, 酸模, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sheep sorrel.

Akajimi, あかじみ, 垢染, *n.* State of being dirty or soiled.

Akajimita, あかじみた, 垢染, *a.* Soiled by the grease of the body; filthy; dirty; foul.
Akajimita kimono, 垢染ミタ着物, dirty clothes.

Akajimu, あかじむ, 垢染, *v.i.* To become dirty or soiled from the perspiration of the body.

Aka-kabura, あかかぶら, 紫菘, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Brassica*.

Akakagachi, あかかがち, 酸漿, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Hōzuki*.

Akakani, Akaguni, あかがに, 赤蟹, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A red crab.
Syn. BENKEIGANI.

Akaketto, Akageto, あかけっと, あかげっと, 赤氈子, *n.* A red blanket.

Akaki, あかき, 明, *a.* [*cont.* of *Akarushi*.] Light; bright; clear.

Akakibi, あかきび, 蜀, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of red millet.
Syn. MOCHIKIBI.

Aka-kōji, あかかうじ, 朱柑, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Citrus fusca*.

Akakōmori, あかこうもり, 赤蝙蝠, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A species of bat.

Akaku, あかく, 赤, *adv.* Red; like blood.
Akaku naru, 赤クナル, to turn red; to blush; to ripen.

Akakurige, あかくりげ, 赤栗毛, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A red or chestnut coloured horse.

Akakusa, あかくさ, 地錦, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euphorbia humifusa*.

Akama-gusa, あかまぐさ, 澤蘭, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eupatorium*.
Syn. SAWAARAGI, SHIRO-NE.

Akamame, あかまめ, 赤豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] A reddish-brown bean.

Akamasu, あかます, 赤鱒, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A kind of trout.

Akamatsu, あかまつ, 赤松, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pinus densiflora*.

Akambei, あかんべい, *n.* [*corrupt.* of *Akame*.] [*vul.*] A vulgar expression of refusal or unwillingness by pullling down the lower eyelid of

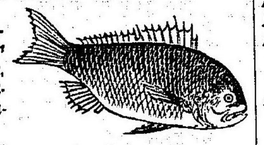
one of the eyes; equivalent to "putting the thumb to one's nose."
Syn. BEKKAKKŌ.

Akambō, あかんぼう, 赤子, *n.* [*coll.*] See *Akago.*
Kawaii akambō, or *Akachan,* 可愛赤子, a lovely baby.

Akame, あかめ, 赤目, *n.* Bloodshot eyes.
Akame wo suru, 赤目ヲスル, to cock snooks.

Akame, あかめ, 赤女, *n.* [*Ichth.*] See *Tai* (鯛).

Akamedai, あかめだい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Priacanthus Ben-mebari.*


(あかめだい)

Akame-gashiwa, あかめがしわ, 赤芽柏歟, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Maltotus japonicus.*

Akamegiri, あかめぎり, 緋桐, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Clerodendron squamatum.*
Syn. HIGIRI, TŌGIRI.

Akameru, あかめる, 赤, *v.t.* To redden.

Akami, あかみ, 赤, 赤身, *n.* ❶ A reddish tinge; redness. ❷ The red part of wood; the lean part of flesh.
Akami-bashiru, 赤ミ迸ル, [*coll.*] to become bloodshot (said of the eyes); *Ushi no akami,* 牛ノ赤肉, the lean of beef.

Akamidatsu, あかみだつ, 赤立, *v.i.* To turn or become red (as leaves).
Ki no ha ga akamidatsu, 木ノ葉ガ赤ミ立ツ, the leaves are turning red.
Syn. KŌYŌ SURU.

Akamiwataru, あかみわたる, 赤ミ亘, *v.i* To be tinged with red all over.
Sora ga akamiwataru, 空ガ赤ミ亘ル, the sky has become red all over (as at sunset).

Akame, あかも, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bog cranberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccus.*

Akamogasa, あかもがさ, 赤瘡瘢, *n.* [*Med.*] The measles. [*thrix.*

Akamono, あかもの, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gaultheria adeno-*

Akamozu, あかもづ, 紅伯労, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Japanese Red tailed shrike. [ripen.

Akamu, あかむ, 赤, *v.i.* ❶ To become red. ❷ To
Ume ga akamu, 梅ガ赤ム, the plum ripens.

Akamutsu, あかむつ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Etelis berycoides.*

Akanasu, あかなす, 番茄, 六月柿, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tomato.
Syn. AKANASUBI. [Munjeet.

Akane, あかね, 茜草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bengal Madder, or

Akane, あかね, 紅霞, *n.* Reddish mist.

Aka-neburi, あかねぶり, 蚊蚋, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of mosquito.

Akane-kazura, あかねかづら, 茜草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Munjeet.

Akane-kazura, あかねかづら, 昆明山海棠, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tripterigyum.*

Akane-momen, あかねもめん, 茜木綿, *n.* Cotton cloth dyed red with munjeet. [*tatarica.*

Akane-mugura, あかねむぐら, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rubia.*

Akanesasu, あかねさす, 茜刺, *a.* A pillow-word for '*Hi*' (sun or day).

Akane-zuisen, あかねずゐせん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tritonia.*

Akanezumi, あかねづみ, 赤鼠色, *a.* A reddish gray. [*mus* sp.

Akanezuppo, あかねづっぽ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Callionymus*

Akanishi, あかにし, 紅螺, *a.* [*Conch.*] *Rapana.*

Aka-no-harigane, あかのはりがね, 銅線, *n.* Copper wire.

(紅螺)

Aka-no-mamma, あかのまんま, 赤飯, *n.* [*coll.*] A kind of food made of rice and red pea beans (chiefly said of a child).
Syn. AKA NO MESHI, AZUKIMESHI.

Aka-no-nobeita, あかののべいた, 銅延板, *n.* A hammered plate of copper.

Akanosuri, あかのすり, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Buzzard.

Akanu, あかぬ, 不明, *v.i.* [*neg.* of *Aku.*] Not to be opened; to be shut up.
To ga akanu, 戸ガ開ヌ, the door can not be opened; *Rachi ga akanu,* 埒ガ明ヌ, tedious, not speedy; *Me ga akanu,* 目ガ開ヌ, (*a*) to be blind to a thing; (*b*) to be still sleeping.

Akanu, あかぬ, 不厭, *v.i.* Not to be tired or wearied.
Akanu naka, 不厭中, an inseparable or delightful relation.

Aka-nukeru, あかぬける, 垢抜, *v.i.* ❶ To be neat and stylish. ❷ To be polished.

Aknoke, あかをけ, 閼伽桶, *n.* [*Budd.*] A receptacle for holy water; a font. [*vata.*

Aka-okera, あかをけら, 苔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Atractylis*

Aka-otoshi, あかおとし, 垢落, *n.* A piece of rough cloth used in rubbing dirt off the body. Same as *Akasuri.* [ese ouzel.

Akappara, あかっぱら, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Brown Japan-

Akaragao, あからがほ, 赤顔, *n.* A red face; a crimson visage; a flushed countenance.

Akaragashi, あからがし, 皂櫟, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Quercus acuta.*

Akaraka, あからか, 赤, *a.* Red; crimson; scarlet.

Akarame, あからめ, 外見, *n.* Looking away; looking aside; a sidelong glance; a cast of the
Syn. WAKIME, YOSOME. [eye.

Akarameru, あからめる, 赤, *v.t.* To make red; to redden; to cause to flush or blush.

Akaramu, あからむ, 赤, *v.i.* To become red; to redden; to flush; to flare up.

Akarasama ni, あからさまに, 白地, *adv.* Openly;

plainly; publicly; without disguise or concealment.
Akarasama ni hanasu, 白地ニ話ス, to speak the plain truth; to tell all. [AKETE.
Syn. MUKIDASHI NI, TSUTSUMAZU NI, UCHI-

Akari, あかり, 明, *n.* A light.
Akari wo kesu, 燈ヲ消ス, to put out a light; *Mi no akari ga tatsu,* 身ノ明リガ立ツ, my innocence is proved.

Akari-mado, あかりまど, 天窓, *n.* A skylight; a hole in the wall or roof to let light in; a dormer-
Syn. AKARITORI. [window.

Akarisaki, あかりさき, 明前, *adv.* In one's light.
Akari-saki ni tatsu, 明リ前キニ立ツ, to stand in one's light.

Akari-shōji, あかりしやうじ, 明障子, *n.* A paper shutter for letting in light. [*mado.*

Akari-tori, あかりとり, 明取, *n.* Same as *Akari-*

Akaru, あかる, 明, *v.i.* To become light; to lighten, brighten, light up; to illuminate; to become bright.

Akaru, あかる, 開, *v.i.* To be opened, as a cover.

Akaruku, あかるく, 明, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Light; clearly; brightly. ❷ Easily seen or understood; perceptibly; without doubt or vagueness.
Akaruku naru, 明クナル, (*a*) the day breaks; (*b*) it becomes clear, bright, well known, public; *Mi no ue wo akaruku suru,* 身ノ上ヲ明ルクスル, to clear one's self from suspicion; *Rampu wo akaruku suru,* 洋燈ヲ明ルクスル, to turn up the wick of a lamp.
Syn. AKIRAKA NI, HAKKIRI TO, HANZEN TO, MEIRYŌ NI, MIYASUKU, WAKARIYASUKU.

Akarumi, あかるみ, 明, *n.* ❶ A light place. ❷ The public.
Akarumi ni dasu, 明所ニ出ス, to bring to light; to place before the public.

Akarusa, あかるさ, 明, *n.* Light; brightness; clearness; degree of light.

Akarushi,-i,-ki, あかるし, *n.* ❶ Light; clear; bright; full of light. ❷ Clearly visible or perceptible. ❸ Clever; skilful; fully aware of; well acquainted with.
Michi ni akarushi, 道ニ明ルシ, to be well acquainted with the way.

Akasagidai, あかさぎたい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Antheas*

Akasagi, あかさぎ, } *Schlegelii.*

Aka-sasage, あかささげ, 赤角豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of red bean.

Aka-semi, あかせみ, 赤蟬, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of reddish cicada.

Akashi,-i,-ki, あかし, 赤, *a.* ❶ Red; crimson; of a blood colour. ❷ Sincere; loyal.
Akaki kokoro, 赤心, a faithful heart.
Syn. HI, KURENAI.

Akashi, あかし, 燈, *n.* A light; a lamp.
Akashi wo tsukeru, 明ヲ附ケル, to light a
Syn. AKARI, TOMOSHIBI. [lamp.

Akashi, あかし, 証, *n.* Proof; witness; evidence; demonstration; conviction.
Akashi wo tateru, 証ヲ立テル, to prove or to procure a witness.
Syn. SHŌKO, SHŌMEI.

Akashi-bito, あかしびと, 証人, *n.* A witness.

Akashi-chijimi, あかしちぢみ, 明石縮, *n.* A kind of corrugated cloth woven at Akashi.

Akashide, あかしで, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Carpinus japonica.*

Akashiya, アカシヤ, *n.* [*Eng.*] [*Bot.*] The Acacia.

Akashōma, あかしやう ま, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Astilbe.*

(アカシヤ)

Akaso, あかそ, 赤麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bochmeria.*

Akasu, あかす, 明, *v.t.* ❶ To make clear; to lighten; to illuminate; to enlighten. ❷ To tell something hidden to others; to make public something concealed; to reveal or confess. ❸ To spend all night.
Aitei ni akasu, 有体ニ明カス, to speak the whole truth; *Tane wo akasu,* 種(手品ノ)ヲ明ス, [*coll.*] to make the reason clear; *Tsumi wo akasu,* 罪ヲ明カス, to confess a crime; *Yo wo naki akasu,* 夜ヲ泣キ明カス, to weep all the night long.
Syn. AKIRAKA NI SURU, ARAWASU, HAKUJŌ SURU, MEIRYŌ NI SURU.

Aka-sugi, あかすぎ, 赤杉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cryptomeria.*

Aka-sugori, あかすごり, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red clover.

Aka-suji, あかすぢ, 赤筋, *n.* Red lines; veins.

Akasumomo, あかすもも, 赤酸李, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of plum.

Akasuri, あかすり, 擦垢, *n.* Same as *Aka-otoshi.*

Akatachi-no-uwo, あかたちのうを, 赤帯魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Cepola Krusensterni.*

Akatade, あかたで, 紅蓼, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of red smart-weed.

Akatanabira, あかたなびら, 紅鰭, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Capoeta limbata.* [*lirhm.*

Akatateha, あかたては, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Vanessa cal-*

Akatan-uri, あかたうり, 南瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pompion or Pumpkin Gourd.

Akatchaketa, あかっちゃけた, *a.* [*coll.*] Reddish.

Akatoki, あかとき, 暁, *n.* Same as *Akatsuki.*

Akatombo, あかとんぼ, 赤卒, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of red dragon-fly.

Akatori, あかとり, 淦取, *n.* A bailing ladle; a vessel used to dip out bilge-water.
Syn. AKAKUMI.

Akatsuchi, あかつち, 赤土, *n.* Red earth.

Aka-tsuge, あかつげ, 柘植, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Diervilla japonica.*

Akatsuki, あかつき, 暁, *n.* The dawn of day; the early morning; day-break.

Keimei akatsuki wo hōzu, 鶏鳴暁ヲ報ズ, the cock proclaims the dawn.

Syn. AKEBONO, AKEGATA, ASAGATA, REIMEI, SHINONOME, YOAKE.

Akatsuki-gusa, あかつきぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] The morning-ring bell.

Aka-tsumegusa, あかつめぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red clover.

Aka-ukikusa, あかうきくさ, 満江紅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Azolla pinnata.*

Aka-uma, あかうま, 駒, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A red chestnut coloured horse; a sorrel horse.

Aka-ushi, あかうし, 赭牛, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A red or chestnut coloured cow.

Aka-utsugi, あかうつぎ, 楊躑, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Akatsuge.*

Akayake, あかやけ, 紅焼, *a.* ❶ Burned red. ❷ Red coloured.

Akayake no hibashi, 紅焼ノ火箸, red-hot tongs.

Akayanagi, あかやなぎ, 赤楊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Alnus maritima.*

Syn. HAN NO KI.

Akaza, あかざ, 藜, *n.* [*Bot.*] White Goosefoot or Lamb's-quarters.

(藜)

Akaza-no-tsuye, あかざのつえ, 藜杖, *n.* A staff made of *akaza* (much prized by old men).

Akazome, あかぞめ, 紅染, *n.* Dyeing red.

Akazuku, あかづく, 生垢, *v.i.* To become dirty or greasy.

Akazumi, あかずみ, 赤墨, *n.* A stick of red ink.

Syn. SHUZUMI.

Akazuna, あかずな, 赤砂, *n.* Red sand.

Akazura, あかづら, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum nepalense.*

Ake, あけ, 朱, *n.* Red colour; vermilion.

Ake-ban, あけばん, 明番, *n.* The day or the morning after one has served his turn as night-watchman.

Akebi, あけび, 通草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Akebia.*

Akebono, あけぼの, 曙, *n.* See *Akatsuki.*

Akebonosō, あけぼのさう, 猿牙菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ophelia.*

Akebono-zome, あけぼのぞめ, 曙染, *n.* Dyeing in rain-bow hues.

Akegata, あけがた, 明方, *n.* Same as *Akatsuki.*

Akegure, あけぐれ, 昧爽, *n.* ❶ Morning twilight; the dim light before day-break. ❷ Evening twilight.

Ake-hanareru, あけはなれる, 明離, *v.i.* To break; to dawn.

Syn. AKERU.

Ake-hanashi, あけはなし, 開放, *n.* ❶ Leaving open. ❷ State of being open

Akehanashi muyō, 開放無用, don't leave the door open!

Syn. HIRAKIPANASHI, KAIHŌ.

Ake-hanasu, あけはなす, 開放, *v.t.* To leave open; to let a thing remain unclosed or unbarred.

Tansu wo akehanasu, 箪笥ヲ開放ス, to leave the drawers of a bureau open.

Syn. AKEHANATSU, AKEPPANASU.

Ake-harau, あけはらよ, 開掃, *v.t.* To open throughout or wide; to leave ajar.

To wo ake-harau, 戸ヲ開掃フ, to open all the doors wide.

Ake-harau, あけはらよ, 明掃, *v.t.* To empty out; to make completely void.

Akei, あけい, 阿兄, *n.* [*Chin.*] One's elder brother.

Syn. ANI-UYE, ANISAMA, ANIKI, NIISAN.

Ake-kure, あけくれ, 旦暮, *n.* Morning and evening; day and night; incessantly; without interruption.

Akekure soba wo hanarezu, 旦暮傍ヲ離レズ, to be at one's side day and night.

Syn. ASABAN, ASAYŪ, CHŌSEKI, TANSEKI.

Akemutsu, あけむつ, 明六, *n.* Six o'clock in the morning (in the old mode of reckoning the hours).

Akeni, あけに, 明荷, *n.* A bamboo-woven basket with a movable lid, used in travelling, etc.

Syn. TAKEGORI, TSUZURA.

Ake-ni-somu, あけにそむ, 染朱, *v.t.* To dye red.

——*v.i.* To be smeared with blood.

Ake-ni-somite shinderu, 朱ニ染ミテ死ンデル, to lie dead, weltering in one's blood.

Ake-no-ashita, あけのあした, 明朝, *n.* To-morrow morning; the next morning; the following morning.

Syn. AKE-NO-ASA, AKURU-ASA, MYŌCHŌ, YOKUCHŌ.

Ake-no-hi, あけのひ, 翌日, *n.* To-morrow; the next or following day.

Syn. AKURUHI, ASHITA, MYŌNICHI, YOKUJITSU.

Ake-no-kane, あけのかね, 暁鐘, *n.* The sun-rise bell (struck in temples).

Ake-nokoru, あけのこる, 明残, *v.i.* To be half-dawning; to be still a little dark; not to dawn completely.

Ake-no-myōjō, あけのみやうじやう, 暁明星, *n* [*Astron.*] The morning star; Venus.

Syn. AKABOSHI.

Ake-no-sora, あけのそら, 暁天, *n.* The sky at dawn; the morning sky.

Ake-no-toshi, あけのとし, 明年, *n.* The next or following year; the ensuing year.

Syn. MYŌNEN, RAINEN, YOKUNEN.

Ake-no-tsuki, あけのつき, 明月, *n.* The next or succeeding month; the following month; the month after.

Syn. RAIGETSU, TSUGI NO TSUKI, YOKUGETSU.

Akeru, あける, 明, 開, *v.t.* and *i.* ❶ To open; to disclose; to unlock; to unbar. ❷ To make void; to empty; to make vacant; to vacate. ❸ To dawn; to begin; to be over.

Ana wo akeru, 穴ヲ開ケル, to make a hole; *Ie wo akeru,* 家ヲ空ケル, to vacate a house or to be away from home; *Kame no mizu wo akeru,* 瓶ノ水ヲ空ケル, to empty the water out of a jar; *Me wo akeru,* 眼ヲ開ケル, to open the eyes; *Michi wo akeru,* 道ヲ開ケル, to clear the way, or to open a new road; *Nenki ga akeru,* 年期ガ明ケル, the term of apprenticeship is over; *Te wo akeru,* 手ヲ空ケル(又ハ手ヲ開ケル), to open the hand; [*fig.*] to have no work on hand; *Tsuyu ga akeru,* 梅雨ガ開ケル, the rainy season is over; *Yo ga akeru,* 夜ガ明ケル, the day dawns.

Syn. HIRAKU, KARA NI SURU, OWARU, SUTE.

Akeru, あける, 倦, *v.t.* To be tired or wearied of; to be surfeited; to be satiated; to be fully satisfied; to have enough; to want no more.

Sakana ni akeru, 魚ニ倦ケル, to be tired of fish.

Ake-saru, あけさる, 明去, *v.i.* To leave a place vacant; to quit a place; to go away; to dawn.

Ake-tate, あけたて, 開閉, *n.* Opening and shutting.

Syn. KAIHEI, TOJITATE, SHIMETATE.

Ake-tsuge-dori, あけつげどり, 告暁鶏, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A cock.

Ake-wataru, あけわたる, 明渡, *v.i.* To dawn all over; to dawn completely.

Yo wa honobono to akewataru, 夜ハ朦々トシ明ケ渡ル, the darkness of night is gradually disappearing.

Ake-yuku, あけゆく, 明行, *v.i.* To be gradually dawning; to be gradually passing away (as the year).

Aki, あき, 商, *n.* [*cont.* of *Akinai.*] Trade business.

Aki, あき, 秋, *n.* ❶ Autumn; fall. ❷ Harvest.

Aki, あき, 空, *n.* ❶ Emptiness; vacancy. ❷ Empty space; vacuity; gap. ❸ A place or post unfilled.

Aki, あき, 空, *a.* ❶ Empty; vacant; void. ❷ Unoccupied; unsupplied.

Aki-basho, 空場所, an empty or unoccupied place or position.

Aki, あき, 飽, *n.* Satiety; weariness; fatigue.

Aki ga kuru, 飽ガ来ル, to become tired out with a thing or an action.

Aki, あき, 隙, *n.* A vacant space; the intermediate space between two things.

Syn. AIDA, AWAI, SUKI, SUKIMA.

Akiaji, あきあぢ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Salmon.

Akibako, あきばこ, 空函, *n.* An empty box.

Akibin, あきびん, 空瓶, *n.* An empty bottle.

Akibin-ya, あきびんや, 空瓶屋, *n.* ❶ A shop where empty bottles are bought and sold. ❷ One who buys empty or broken bottles.

Akibito, あきびと, 商人, *n.* A merchant; a trader; a tradesman.

Syn. HŌKA, SHŌNIN.

Akibokori, あきぼこり, 秋蕨, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Siegesbekia orientalis.*

Aki-chi, あきち, 開地, *n.* Empty or unoccupied ground.

Akichōji, あきちやうじ, 香茶菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Plectranthus longitubus.*

Aki-dana, あきだな, 明店, *n.* A vacant house or shop.

Akido, あきど, 顎, *n.* The lower jaw. Same as *Agito.*

Akigiku, あきぎく, 秋菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum.*

Aki-giri, あきぎり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Salvia nipponica.*

Akigo, あきご, 秋子, *n.* A child born during autumn.

Akigumi, あきぐみ, 秋茱萸, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Elæagnus umbellata.*

Aki-hateru, あきはてる, 厭果, *v.i.* To be surfeited; to be tired of; to become disgusted with.

Ano hito ni wa aki-hateru, 彼人ニハ厭果ル, I am quite disgusted with him.

Syn. AKIRU, IYA NI NARU.

Aki-ie, あきいへ, 空家, *n.* ❶ An unoccupied house; a vacant house. ❷ A house to let.

Syn. AKIDANA, AKIYA, KARAYA, KASHIIE, KASHIYA.

Aki-karumatsu, あきからまつ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Thalictrum minus;*

Aki-kaze, あきかぜ, 秋風, *n.* Autumnal wind; the wind which blows during autumn.

Akikaze ga tatsu, 秋風ガ立ツ, [*lit.*] autumnal wind blows; [*fig.*] decay, decline, or failure in power, strength, love, honour or position has come.

Aki-kaze-zuki, あきかぜづき, 秋風月, *n.* The eighth month; August.

Akikusa-no-hana, あきくさのはな, 菊, *n.* The flowers of autumnal plants.

Aki-ma, あきま, 空間, *n.* A vacant room: an unoccupied room.

Syn. AKIBEYA, AKISHITSU, KARABEYA.

Akimekura, あきめくら, 青盲, *n.* ❶ Amaurosis, or glaucoma. ❷ [*fig.*] An ignoramus; one whose spiritual eyes cannot see anything; *guttæ serna.*

Aki-mono, あきもの, 賈物, *n.* [*cont.* of *Akinai-mono.*] See *Akinai-mono.*

Akinai, あきなひ, 商, *n.* ❶ Trade; commerce; traffic; barter; dealing. ❷ Occupation; profession.

Syn. SHŌBAI, TORIHIKI, URIKAI.

Akinai-bune, あきなひぶね, 商舩, *n.* A merchant-ship; a merchantman; a trade-ship.

Akinai-fune, あきなひふね,

Syn. SHŌSEN.

Akinai-mono, あきなひもの, 商物, *n.* Goods; wares for sale; merchandize; articles to be bought or sold.

Syn. BAIHIN, SHŌBAI MONO, SHŌHIN, URIMONO.

Akinashi, あきなし, 野慈姑, *n.* [*Bot.*] Arrow-head.

Akinau, あきなふ, 商, *v.t.* To drive commerce; to trade; to traffic; to carry on a traffic; to buy and sell.

Syn. BAIBAI SURU, SHŌBAI SURU, SHŌDŌ SURU, URIKAI SURU, URU.

Akindo, あきんど, 商人, *n.* A merchant; a trader; a tradesman.

Syn. AKINAI-BITO, AKYŪDO, SHŌBAININ.

Akindo-yado, あきんどやど, 商人宿, *n.* A hotel for merchants; an inn for traders.

Akinire, あきにれ, 榔榆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ulmus parvifolia.*

Aki-no-arashi, あきのあらし, 秋嵐, *n.* Autumnal gale or storm.

Aki-no-hahakogusa, あきのはゝこぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gnaphalium hypoleucum.*

Aki-no-hanawarabi, あきのはなわらび, 毛女兒菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Moonwort.

Aki-no-kata, あきのかた, 明方, *n.* The open (fortunate) direction of a year.

Konnen no aki no kata wa mi uma no aida desu, 今年ノ明ノ方ハ巳午ノ間デス, the open direction of this year is between the serpent and the horse (between the south-east and the south, *i.e.* south-south-east direction is very lucky this year).

Syn. EHŌ.

Aki-no-keshi, あきのけし, 山萵苣, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lactuca squarrosa.*

Aki-no-kirisō, あきのきりそう, 一枝黄花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Golden rod, *Solidago virga-aurea.*

Aki-no-nogeshi, あきののげし, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lactuca brevirostris.*

Aki-no-semi, あきのせみ, 蜩蟬, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of cicada.

Aki-no-shimo, あきのしも, 秋霜, *n.* ❶ [*lit.*] The frost of autumn. ❷ [*fig.*] A sword.

Aki-no-sue, あきのすゑ, 秋季, *n.* The end of autumn.

Aki-no-tamurasō, あきのたむらさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Salvia.*

Akipposhi,-i,-ki, あきっぽし, 易厭, *a.* [*coll.*] ❶ Easily tired of anything; not enduring; soon wearied of. ❷ Fickle; truant; changeable (usually said of individuals).

Akiraka, あきらか, 明, *a.* ❶ Clear; bright; brilliant; light. ❷ Perceptible, apprehensible; evident. ❸ Sagacious; apprehensive; prudent; perceptive.

Akiraka naru akari, 明ナル燈光, a clear light; *Akiraka naru dōri,* 明ナル道理, an evident reason; *Akiraka naru hito,* 明ナル人, an intelligent man.

Syn. AKARUKI.

Akiraka ni, あきらかに, 明, *adv.* ❶ Clearly; brightly. ❷ Intelligibly; manifestly; plainly; evidently.

Syn. HAKKIRI TO, MEIRYŌ NI.

Akirakeshi,-ki, あきらけし, 明, *a.* See *Akiraka.*

Akirame, あきらめ, 絶念, *n.* Giving up a desire; resignation; relinquishment; acquiescence; relief of mind from doubt, perplexity, or anxiety.

Akirame no tame ni isha ni mite moran, 断念ノ爲ニ醫者ニ見テ貰フ, [*coll.*] to get a physician to examine a patient merely for one's satisfaction; *Akirame no warui hito,* 断念ノ悪イ人, a man who does not easily give up a desire (which ought to be abandoned).

Syn. DANNEN, ZETSUNEN, ZETSUBŌ.

Akirameru, あきらめる, 諦, *v.t.* To make plain to oneself; to understand clearly; to investigate and find out; to clear, free, or relieve the mind of doubt.

Syn. RIKAI SURU, RYŌKAI SURU, SATORU.

Akirameru, あきらめる, 絶念, *v.t.* To resign; to submit to the will of God; to be satisfied with; to set the mind at rest; to be resigned or to acquiesce in.

Sore wa dōmo akirameravenai, 其ハ何ウモ絶念メラレナイ, [*coll.*] that I can never reconcile myself to.

Syn. DANNEN SURU, MANZOKU SURU, OMOIKIRU, ZETSUNEN SURU.

Akiramu, あきらむ, 絶念, 諦, *v.t.* See *Akirameru.*

Akireru, あきれる, 呆, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be surprised, astonished, stupefied, or dumfounded; to be stricken dumb; to wonder.

Syn. BIKKURI SURU, ODOROKU.

Akita-buki, あきたぶき, 秋田蕗, *n.* [*Bot.*] The *Nardosmia japonica,* produced in Akita.

Aki-same, あきさめ, 秋雨, *n.* Autumnal rain.

Akishibe-no-hana, あきしべのはな, 菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] The Chrysanthemum.

Akitarazu, あきたらず, 不飽足, *v.i.* Not to be satiated; not to be satisfied with; to desire much more.

Akitaru, あきたる, 飽足, *v.i.* To be satisfied; to be sated; to be contented; to have enough.

Syn. MANZOKU SURU.

Akitsu, あきつ, 秋津, *n.* [*Entom.*] A dragon-fly.

Syn. AKITSUMUSHI, TOMBŌ.

Akitsubame, あきつばめ, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Hemaris radians.*

Akitsu-kami, あきつかみ, 現神, *n.* An appellation of the Emperor, or "the visible god."

Akitsu-mushi, あきつむし, 蜻蛉, *a.* [*Entom.*] Same as *Akitsu.*

Akitsu-shima, あきつしま, } 秋津洲, *n.* An an-
Akitsusu, あきつす, } cient name for Japan, derived from its resembling in shape a dragon-fly; or as some say, from its abundant harvests.

Akiya, あきや, 空家, *n.* Same as *Aki-ie.*

Akkan, あっかん, 惡漢, *n.* A rascal; a villain; a scoundrel; a knave; a bad fellow.

Syn. AKUTŌ, AKUNIN, KUSEMONO, SHIREMONO, WARUMONO, YOTAMBO.

Akkaku, あっかく, 惡客, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Akkan.*

Akkenaku, あっけなく, *adv.* [*coll.*] Adverb of *Akkenashi.*

Akkenashi,-i,-ki, あっけなし, *a.* [*coll.*] Not enough; somewhat joyless, useless, foolish, stupid.

Ammari hayaku sunde akkenai, 餘リマリ早ク濟デアッケナイ, the interval being too short the pleasure derived is insufficient.

Akke-ni-torareru, あっけにとられる, 呆氣, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be surprised, astonished, dumfounded, stupefied, amazed, or thunder-struck.

Akkerakan, あっけらかん, *adv.* [*coll.*] In an empty or void manner; having nothing to do; carelessly.

Akkerakan to shite hi wo kurasu, アッケラカントシテ日ヲ暮ス, [*coll.*] to spend the day in an idle manner.

Akki, あっき, 惡気, *n.* Bad, poisonous air; venomous or infecting vapours; miasma, malaria.

Akki, あっき, 惡鬼, *n.* [*Budd.*] A demon; a devil; an evil spirit.

Syn. AKUMA, AKURYŌ.

Akkō, あっこう, 惡口, *n.* A bad speech; vile, reproachful language; abuse; reproach; sarcastic words.

Akkō wo tsuku (tataku, haku, iu), 惡口ヲツク, (叩ク, 吐ク, 言フ), to blackguard, abuse, revile, speak badly of.

Syn. BARI, NIKUMAREGUCHI, NONOSHIRI, WARUKUCHI, ZŌGON.

Akō, あこう, 阿衡, *n.* [*Chin.*] A regent; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

Syn. SESSHŌ.

Ako, アコ, 下火, *n.* One whose business it is to burn a corpse; one who is employed in cremation.

Syn. OMBŌ.

Akō, あこう, 赤樫, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ficus Wightiana.*

Akō, あこう, 赤魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Sebastes matsubarae.*

Akō, あかう, 赤, *a.* and *adv.* Red; of a crimson colour (used in connection with the honorific or with *gozaimasu,* or with both; in other cases slightly provincial).

Okao ga akō gozaimasu, 御顔ガ赤ウ御坐イマス, your face is red; you look flushed; you have good colour on your face; *Taisō akō somari mashita,* 大層赤ウ染リマシタ, it has been dyed in an exceedingly red colour.

Akoe, あこえ, 距, *n.* The spur of a cock.

Syn. KEZUME.

Akogare-aruku, あこがれあるく, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To walk about absent-minded; to saunter in an abstructed manner.

Akogareru, あこがれる, 狂浮, 憧, *v.t.* To be utterly abstracted; to be absent minded; to be entirely bewitched; to be deeply interested in some object and unconscious of other things near; to long after; to desire earnestly.

Akogi, あこぎ, 阿漕, *n.* [*coll.*] An absurdity.

Akogi na, あこぎな, 阿漕, *a.* [*coll.*] Extravagant; absurd; very foolish; unreasonable; wild.

Akogi ni, あこぎに, 阿漕, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly; absurdly.

Ako-no-dō, あこのどう, 阿古筒, *n.* A peculiarly shaped body of a drum (first made by the Ako family).

Ako-no-ki, あこのき, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Akō.*

Akoya, あこや, } 鳥珠母, *n.* [*Conch.*]
Akoyagai, あこやがひ, } Mother-of-pearl, *Avicula martensii.*

Akoyanabe, あこやなべ, 阿古屋鍋, *n.* A pan made of Akoya.

Aku, あく, 明, 開, *v.t.* ❶ To be open; to be unbarred; to be unlocked; to be unoccupied; to be empty; to be uncocked; to form a hole, mouth, etc. ❷ [*coll.*] To begin; to commence. ❸ To dawn. See *Aki.*

To ga aku, 戸ガ明ク, the door opens.

Aku, あく, 飽, *v.t.* See *Akeru.*

Aku, あく, 灰汁, *n.* ❶ Lye. ❷ The liquor obtained by steeping certain vegetables, such as eggplant, bamboo sprouts, etc.

Aku, あく, 惡, *n.* Evil; badness; wickedness; mischief; malignance; virulence.

Aku ni fukeru, 惡ニ耽ケル, to become malignant more and more; *Aku ni kumisu,* 惡ニ與ミス, to participate in evil; to act evil together; to become a companion of a bad person.

Akuba, あくば, 惡馬, *n.* A vicious or worthless horse.

Akuba, あくば, 惡婆, *n.* A bad old woman; a hag; a termagant; a virago.

Syn. DOKUFU, ONIBABA.

Akubi, あくび, 欠伸, *n.* A yawn; a gape. — **suru,** *v.i.* To gape.

Akubi, あくび, 通草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Akebia.*

Akubyō, あくびやう, 惡病, *n.* A malignant or contageous disease.

Akuchi, あくち, 惡血, *n.* A bad blood; impure blood.

Akuchi, あくち, *n.* Pimples that break out on the lips.

Akudoshi,-i,-ki, あくどし, *a.* [*coll.*] Quickly satisfying; claying; palling; disgusting by excess; gross in taste.

Syn. KUDOI, SHITSUKKOI.

Akudoshi, あくどし, 惡年, *n.* [*coll.*] A bad year; a year of dearth; an unfruitful year; an unlucky year.

Syn. AKUNEN, KIKINDOSHI, KYŌNEN.

Akuen, あくえん, 惡緣, *n.* [*Budd.*] Bad relation; unfortunate connection or affinity.

Ikanaru akuen no matoishi ni ya, 如何ナル惡緣ノ纏ヒシニヤ, how unlucky is my destiny!

Akufū, あくふう, 悪風, *n.* ❶ Bad wind; noxious wind. ❷ [*fig.*] A bad custom; immoral manners.

Akugareru, あくがれる, 憧, *v.i.* Same as *Akogareru.*

Akugi, あくぎ, 悪戯, *n.* A mischievous trick, a naughty act.

Akugō, あくごう, **Akugyō,** あくぎょう, 悪業, *n.* [*Budd.*] ❶ Evil deeds; a bad action. ❷ The reward for evil deeds done in pervious life.

Akugyaku, あくぎゃく, 悪逆, *n.* ❶ Being outrageously wicked, atrociousness, or perfidiousness. ❷ Treason; rebellion; a treacherous act.
Syn. BŌGYAKU, HANGYAKU, MUHON.

Akugyō, あくぎょう, 悪行爲, *n.* [*Law.*] A criminal action; an unlawful deed.

Akuhei, あくへい, 悪弊, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad practices; evil habits or manners.
Syn. WARUKUSE.

Akuheki, あくへき, 悪壁, *n.* A white plastered wall.
Syn. HANI, SHIRAKABE.

Akuhitsu, あくひつ, 悪筆, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad handwriting, bad hand.
Syn. AKUSHO, SEPPITSU.

Akui, あくい, 悪意, *n.* Ill-will; evil determination; malicious intention.

Akuin, あくいん, 悪音, *n.* [*Chin.*] Evil tidings; bad news.

Akui suru, あくいする, 媚附, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To smile flatteringly; to smile in order to please; to laugh without any just cause or reason.
Syn. OBEKKAWARAI SURU, SORAWARAI SURU.

Akuji, あくじ, 悪事, *n.* A bad affair; a wicked action; a bad action.
Akuji senri, 悪事千里, a bad action is known a thousand miles; disgrace has many tongues.
Syn. AKUGYŌ.

Akujitsu, あくじつ, 悪實, *n.* [*Med.*] The seeds of burdock (used as a medicine).

Akujo, あくじょ, 悪女, *n.* ❶ A bad woman; a virago. ❷ An ugly woman.

Akujō, あくじょう, 悪情, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad feeling; unpleasant sensation.
Syn. AKUKAN.

Akujū, あくじゅう, 悪獸, *n.* A harmful animal.

Akukaku, あくかく, 悪客, *n.* [*Chin.*] A contemptuous name for a teetotaler.

Akukan, あくかん, 悪感, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad feeling; unpleasant sense.

Akuken, あくけん, **Akken,** あっけん, 握拳, *n.* [*Chin.*] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the fist.
Syn. GENKO, NIGIRIKOBUSHI.

Akuken, あくけん, 悪犬, *n.* A bad dog; a mischievous dog.

Akukin suru, あくきんする, 握緊, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To gripe tightly; to clutch fast; to seize firmly.

Akuma, あくま, 惡魔, *n.* A demon; a devil; an evil spirit.

Akumade, あくまで, 飽迄, *adv.* To the end; to one's satisfaction; to the utmost.

Akumu, あくむ, 惡夢, *n.* A bad or unlucky dream: an ominous dream.

Akumyō, あくみょう, 惡名, *n.* A bad name; a disgraceful name or reputation.

Akunen, あくねん, 惡念, *n.* Evil or wicked thoughts.

Akune-shōchū, あくねせうちう, 阿久根燒酎, *n.* Distilled spirits made in a place called Akune.

Akunichi, あくにち, **Akujitsu,** あくじつ, 惡日, *n.* An unlucky day; an evil day; a bad day.

Aku-nin, あくにん, 惡人, *n.* A bad or wicked man; an impious or profligate fellow; a scamp, knave, villain, scoundrel, rogue.
Syn. AKKAN, AKUTO, BURAIKAN.

Akuon, あくおん, 渥恩, *n.* [*Chin.*] Distinguished favour; great kindness or generosity.

Akuru, あくる, **Akeru,** あける, 明, 開, *v.i.* See *Akeru.*

Akuru-asa, あくるあさ, 翌朝, *n.* The next or following morning; to-morrow morning.
Syn. AKE NO ASA, MYŌCHŌ, YOKUCHŌ.

Akuru-hi, あくるひ, 翌日, *n.* The day after; the day following; to-morrow.
Syn. ASHITA, MYŌNICHI, YOKUJITSU.

Akuru-koro, あくるころ, 黎明, *n.* The time dawn; day-break.
Syn. AKATSUKI, AKEGATA, SHINONOME.

Akuru-toshi, あくるとし, 翌年, *n.* The next year; the year following; the succeeding year.
Syn. MEINEN, RAINEN, YOKUNEN.

Akuru-tsuki, あくるつき, 翌月, *n.* The next or following month; the month after this.
Syn. RAIGETSU, YOKUGETSU.

Akuryō, あくりょう, 惡靈, *n.* [*Budd.*] An evil spirit of a dead person.
Akuryō ni toritsukaru, 惡靈ニ取付カル, to be seized by an evil spirit.

Akuryō, あくりょう, 握領, *n.* [*Chin.*] Acceptance.

Akusai, あくさい, 惡才, *n.* Evil talent, craft.

Akusaku suru, あくさくする, 齷齪, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To act in a busy, bustling manner; to labour sedulously; to drudge.
Syn. AKUSEKU SURU.

Akuseibyō, あくせいびょう, 惡性病, *n.* [*Med.*] A malignant or contageous disease.

Akuseku, あくせく, 齷齪, *adv.* In a busy or bustling manner.
Akuseku to hataraku, 齷齪ト働ク, to be driven with work.

Akusen, あくせん, 惡錢, *n.* Stolen money; money obtained in an illegal manner.
Akusen mi ni tsukazu, 惡錢身ニ附カズ, the ill-earned money soon slips away.

Akusha, あくしゃ, 握舍, *n.* [*Chin.*] A tent.
Syn. TEMMAKU.

Akushiba, あくしば, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vaccinium.*

Akushin, あくしん, 惡心, *n.* A bad heart; a malicious intention, an evil mind.
Akushin zōchō suru, 惡心增長スル, to become more and more malevolent.

Akushitsu, あくしつ, 惡疾, *n.* A malignant or virulent disease.
Syn. AKUBYŌ, AKUSEIBYŌ.

Akusho, あくしょ, 惡書, *n.* Bad hand writing.
Syn. AKUHITSU.

Akushō, あくしょう, 惡性, *n.* Ill nature; bad quality.

Akushōgi, あくしょうぎ, 木梨雚, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Leucothoe Grayana.*

Akushoku, あくしょく, 惡食, *n.* Coarse food; bad food; non-nutritive food.
Syn. SOSHOKU.

Akushō-mono, あくしょうもの, 惡性者, *n.* An ill natured man; a person of bad disposition.
Syn. AKUNIN.

Akushōnen, あくせうねん, 惡少年, *n.* A bad youth; a malicious boy.

Akushū, あくしゅう, 惡臭, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bad or unpleasant smell; a stink; an unhealthy odour.

Akushu, あくしゅ, 惡酒, *n.* Bad wine; poor *sake.*

Akushu, あくしゅ, 握手, *n.* [*Law.*] Seizure.

Akushū, あくしゅう, 惡習, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad practices; a bad custom or habit.
Syn. AKUFŪ, WARUGUSE.

Akushu, あくしゅ, 惡趣, *n.* [*Budd.*] Transmigration to a worse state.
Syn. AKUDŌ.

Akushu, あくしゅ, 握手, *n.* Grasping the hand; shaking the hand (as in saluting).
Akushu no rei wo suru, 握手ノ禮ヲスル, to salute a friend by shaking the hand.

Akusō, あくさう, 惡相, *n.* A bad physiognomy; a face indicating bad temper or disposition.

Akusoku suru, あくそくする, 握束, *v.t.* To bind together; to make up into a bundle; to tie up.
Syn. KUKURU, SHIBARU, TABANERU, TSUKANERU.

Akuta, あくた, 芥, *n.* Dust; rubbish; filth; dirt.
Syn. CHIRI, GOMI, GOMIKUZU.

Akutafu, あくたふ, *n.* The place where rubbish is thrown; a dirt-heap.
Syn. HAKIDAME, GOMISUTEBA, GOMITAME.

Akutai, あくたい, 惡体, *n.* ❶ Vile, foul, reviling language; scurrilous words. ❷ Abuse; calumny.
Syn. AKKŌ, BARI, WARUKUCHI, ZAMBŌ.

Akutai, あくたい, 惡對, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Akkō.*

Akutare-mono, あくたれもの, 惡漢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Abaremono.*

Akutareru, あくたれる, 暴行, *v.i.* To behave like a villain; to act disorderly.
Syn. ABARERU, RAMBŌ SURU, RŌZEKI SURU.

Akuto, あくと, 惡徒, *n.* Same as *Akutō.*

Akuto, あくと, 鴉, *n.* See *Kakato.*

Akutō, あくたう, 惡黨, *n.* ❶ A band of bad men. ❷ [*coll.*] A bad man; a villain.
Aitsu wa nakanaka akutō da, 彼奴ハ中々惡黨ダ, he is quite a bad fellow.

Aku-uchi, あくうち, 灰汁打, *n.* Bleaching.

Akuyū, あくいう, 惡莠, *n.* Hurtful weeds; noxious weeds; tares.

Akuzō, あくざう, 惡想, *n.* [*Chin.*] Malice, evil thought. —**suru,** *v.i.* To harbour evil thought.

Akuzoku, あくぞく, 惡俗, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bad practices or manners; evil habits or custom.
Syn. AKUFŪ, AKUSHŪ.

Ama, あま, 天, *n.* Heaven; the sky (used chiefly in compounds).
Syn. TEN, SORA.

Ama, あま, 海, *n.* Sea; the ocean.

Ama, あま, 雨, *n.* Rain (used only in compounds).

Ama, あま, 尼, *n.* A nun.
Syn. BIKUNI.

Ama, あま, 海人, 蜑, *n.* A fisherman.
Syn. RYŌSHI, SUNADORI BITO.

Ama, あま, 苧麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] Flax.

Ama-agari, あまあがり, 雨上, *n.* Clearing off of rain; stopping of rain.
Syn. AMABARE, AMAYAMI.

Ama-ai, あまあひ, 雨相, *n.* The interval between showers of rain.

Ama-akana, あまあかな, 柴胡, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bupleurum.*

Ama-ashi, あまあし, 雨足, *n.* The velocity of falling-rain.
Ama-ashi ga hayai, 雨足ガ早イ, it rains heavily; it rains fast.

Ama-bata, あまばた, 海邊, *n.* Same as *Umibata.*

Amabata-ishi, あまばたいし, 雨畑石, *n.* Finely grained stone found in Amabata, Kōshū, and used for ink stones.

Amahiko, あまひこ, 蠊, *n.* [*Entom.*] A millipede.
Syn. YASUDE.

Ama-boshi, あまぼし, 天干, *n.* Drying in the sun.
Syn. HIBOSHI, TEMPI-BOSHI.

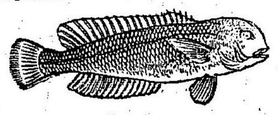
Ama-boshi, あまぼし, 搭柿, *n.* Dried persimmons.
Syn. HOSHI-GAKI, KORO-GAKI, KUSHI-GAKI, TSURUSHI-GAKI.

Amacha, あまちゃ, 土常山, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hydrangea Thunbergii,* or *Ama-tsja.*

Amachа, あまちゃ, 甘茶, *a.* A sweet liquid prepared from the leaves of the plant *amacha,* which is used to wash the image of Buddha on the eighth of April, his birth day.

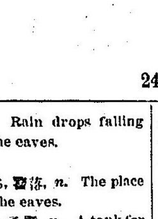
Amacha-zuru, あまちゃづる, 絞股藍, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gynostemma pedata.*

Amadai, あまだひ, 黃稻魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Latylus argentatus.*



〔黃稻魚〕

Ama-dare, あまだれ, }雨, *n.* Rain drops falling
Ama-dari, あまたり, } from the eaves.
Syn. AMASHITATARI.
Ama-dare-ochi, あまだれおち, 雨落, *n.* The place where raindrops fall from the eaves.
Ama-dare-uke, あまだれうけ, 承雨, *n.* A tank for receiving rain-water from the roof.
Ama-dera, あまでら, 尼寺, *n.* A nunnery; a cloister where nuns reside.
Ama-do, あまど, 雨戸, *n.* Rain doors; wooden shutters on the outer side of the house.
Ama-dokoro, あまどころ, 黄精, *n.* [*Bot.*] Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum vulgare*.
Amaeru, あまえる, *v.t.* ❶ To act lovingly towards (as a much fondled child towards its parents); to presume upon, or take advantage of.
Kodomo ga oya ni amaeru, 子供ガ親ニアマエル, the child acts lovingly towards its parents; *Okotoba ni amaete,* 御言ニアマエテ, emboldened by your kind words.
Amaetareru, あまえたれる, *v.i.* To act somewhat like a spoilt or much indulged child (as a child towards its parents); to be exceedingly loving.
Syn. AMAERU, AMATTARERU.
Ama-gaeru, あまがへる, 雨蛙, 蝦蟇, *n.* [*Entom.*] A tree-frog, *Hyla arborea.*
Amagaki, あまがき, *n.* [*Bot.*] A species of early persimmon.
Ama-gappa, あまがっぱ, 雨合羽, *n.* A rain-coat.
Syn. AMAGI, AMAYOKE-GOROMO.
Ama-gasa, あまがさ, 雨笠, *n.* A rain-hat made of bamboo-sheath or the leaves of the *suge* plant.
Ama-gasa, あまがさ, 雨傘, *n.* An umbrella.
Amage, あまげ, 雨気, *n.* Rainy appearance.
Amage wo moyō shite kita, 雨気ヲ催シテ来タ, rain seems to be brewing.
Ama-geta, あまげた, 雨駄, *n.* Rain clogs; pattens.
Syn. ASHIDA.
Amagi, あまぎ, 雨着, *n.* Clothes for rainy weather.
Ama-giku, あまぎく, 甘菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum sinense.*
Ama-ginu, あまぎぬ, 雨衣, *n.* Same as *Amagi.*
Ama-goi, あまごひ, 雨乞, *n.* Prayer for rain in a drought.
Ama-gomori, ひまごもり, 天籠, *n.* The state of the atmosphere being filled with moisture.



〔雨衣〕

Ama-goromo, あまごろも, 蓑衣, *n.* Fisherman's clothes.
Amagu, あまぐ, 雨具, *n.* A rain-coat; an umbrella; articles used to protect from rain; rain articles.
Amaguchi, あまぐち, 甘口, *n.* Having much relish for sweet food; disliking pungent flavour.
Ama-gumo, あまぐも, 雨雲, *n.* See *Amakumo.*
Ama-gumori, あまぐもり, 雨曇, *n.* Cloudy weather.
Ama-hada, あまはだ, 亜皮, *n.* A thin membrane covering the seeds of leguminous plants; the inner bark of a tree.
Syn. AMAKAWA, USUKAWA.
Ama-hako, あまはこ, *n.* A box made of a net-work of wood.
Ama-hiko, あまひこ, 蜥蜴, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A lizard.
Syn. TOKAGE.
Amahiragi, あまひらぎ, 黄芩, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Scutellaria macrantha.*
Ama-hōshi, あまほふし, 尼法師, *n.* Same as *Ama.*
Ami-imo, あまいも, 山慈姑, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tulipa edulis.*
Amainu, あまいぬ, 狛, *n.* See *Komainu.*
Ama-jio, あまじほ, 淡塩, *n.* Having not enough salt; being slightly brackish.
Ama-jitaku, あまじたく, 雨支, *n.* Equipping one's self with rain-articles (as a rain-coat, an umbrella, etc.); preparing for rain.
Ama-jitari, あまじたり, 雨滴, *n.* Rain drops (as from the eaves).
Amakatsura, あまかつら, 甘藤, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sugar cane.
Syn. KANSHO, SATŌKIBI.
Ama-kawa, あまかは, 亜皮, *n.* Same as *Amahada.*
Amakaze, あまかぜ, 俣祖, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hovenia dulcis*
Amake, あまけ, 甘気, *n.* Sweetness, degree of sweetness.
Amake-zuku, あまけづく, 雨気付, *v.t.* To promise or threaten to rain; to be preparing to rain.
Amaki, あまき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Crataeva falcata.*
Amaki, あまき, 甘草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Spanish Liquorice.
Amaki-izumi, あまきいづみ, 甜泉, *n.* A delicious fountain; a sweet spring.
Syn. REISEN, SAKEMIZU.
Amaki-no-kazura, あまきのかづら, 蔓梅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of vine.
Syn. MASAKI NO KAZURA.
Amakishibori, あまきしぼり, 甘木絞, *n.* A press used to squeeze out the juice of the liquorice-root.
Amaku, あまく, 甘, *adv.* Sweet; indulgently. — **suru,** *v.t.* To make sweet.
Amakuchi-nezumi, あまくちねずみ, 甘口鼠, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A field mouse; the harvest mouse.
Ama-kudaru, あまくだる, 天降, *v.i.* To come down from heaven; to descend to the earth (as gods).
Ama-kudasu, あまくだす, 天降, *v.t.* To make a descent from the heaven to the earth.
Ama-kumo, あまくも, 天雲, *n.* White clouds hanging high up in the sky.
Ama-kumo, あまくも, }雨雲, *n.* Rain-clouds; dark,
Ama-gumo, あまぐも, } rainy clouds.
Ama-kuni-no-hōken, あまくにのほうけん, 天国宝劔, *n.* The sword forged by Amakuni, a famous sword-cutler, and worn by His Majesty.

Ama-kusa, あまくさ, 甘草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Amaki.*
Amakusado, あまくさど, 天草砥, *n.* A whetstone or hone made at Amakusa.
Amakusa-zuru, あまくさづる, 女青, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Paederia tomentosa.*
Ama-ma, あまま, 雨間, *n.* The interval between showers of rain.
Syn. AMA-AI.
Amame, あまめ, 蚕豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Windsor or Horse-bean.
Amamizu, あまみづ, 雨水, *n.* Rain-water.
Amamizu-tamari, あまみづたまり, 雨水溜, *n.* A puddle of rain-water; standing or stagnant rain-water.
Amamo, あまも, 大葉藻, *n.* [*Bot.*] Eel-grass, sea-wrack, grass-wrack, grass-weed.
Ama-mori, あまもり, 雨漏, *n.* Leaking of rain through the roof.
Ama-moyoi, あまもよひ, 雨催, *n.* Threatening to rain; preparing to rain; gathering of rain clouds.
Amamoyoi ga shite kita, 雨催ガシテ来タ, it looks like rain.
Amana, あまな, 姜蒜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Solomon's seal.
Amana, あまな, 山慈姑, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tulipa edulis.*
Syn. MUKIGUWAI.
Amanashi, あまなし, 甘梨, *n.* [*Bot.*] The crab-apple.
Amanau, あまなふ, 甘, *v.t.* ❶ To relish; to taste with pleasure. ❷ To accept or take with pleasure; to do cheerfully, willingly; to be contented with.
Ama-nazuna, あまなづな, *n.* [*Bot.*] False-Flax.
Amaneku, あまねく, 普, *adv.* All over; everywhere; in all places; universally; generally; entirely.
Syn. DOKONIMO, HIROKU, HITOSHIKU, MAMBENNAKU, NOKORINAKU.
Amaneshi,-ki, あまねし, 偏周, *a.* All; entire; whole; universal; general; pervading everywhere.
Syn. ARAYURU, HIROKI, KOTOGOTOKU, NOKORINAKI, SUBETENO.
Amanewasu, あまねはす, 周, *v.t.* To make universal; to make pervading all over; to circulate or diffuse in every place.
Amanin, あまにん, 亜麻仁, *n.* [*Bot.*] The seeds of flax; linseed.
Amani, あまに, }
Amanō, あまなふ, 講和, *v.t.* To make peace; to pacify; to appease; to calm.
Ama-no-gawa, あまのかは, 天漢, *n.* The milky way.
Syn. GINGA.
Ama-no-hagoromo, あまのはごろも, 天羽衣, *n.* The garment worn by heavenly maidens (*Amatsu otome*).
Ama-no-hara, あまのはら, 天原, *n.* The heavenly plain, the sky; the firmament; the heavens; the original abode of the gods.
Syn. SORA.
Ama-no-isaribi, あまのいさりび, 漁漁火, *n.* [*obs.*] Fishing fire; the fire burned in a fishing boat to attract fish.
Ama-no-iwato, あまのいはと, }天磐戸, 天窟, *n.*
Ama-no-iwaya, あまのいはや, } [*Myth.*] The rocky cave in heaven where the sun goddess (Amaterasu Ōmikami) hid herself for a time making the world entirely dark.
Ama-no-jako, あまのじゃこ, }天邪鬼, *n.* [*colt.*] A
Ama-no-juku, あまのじゃく, } devil; a demon; an evil spirit
Syn. AKUMA, MAGAKAMI.
Amonoko, あまのこ, 遊女, *n.* A harlot; a whore.
Syn. ASOBIME, JŌRO, YŪJO.
Amo-no-miku, あまのみす, 玉簾, *n.* The screen hung before a god; the dwelling of a god, or of the Tenshi.
Amanori, あまのり, 茸苔, *n.* [*Bot.*] Purple laver; *Porphyra vulgaris.*
Syn. MURASAKI-NORI.
Ama-no-nuhoko, あまのぬほこ, 天瓊, *n.* The heavenly sword, worn by the gods.
Syn. YAMANOHOKO.
Ama-no-sayobashi, あまのさよばし, *n.* [*Myth.*] The bridge across the milky way, by which Kengyū (牽牛) the Herd-boy, and Shokujo (織女) the Weaver, go to meet each other, on the seventh of July.
Ama-no-ukibashi, あまのうきはし, 天浮橋, *n.* [*Myth.*] ❶ The floating bridge by which Izanagi and Izanami descended from heaven to earth. ❷ The clouds.
Amanzuru, あまんずる, 甘, *v.i.* ❶ To taste; to relish; to delight in. ❷ To accept or take with pleasure; to find satisfaction in.
Shoku wo amanzuru, 食ヲ甘ンズル, to relish food; *Shoku ni amanzuru,* 職ニ甘ンズル, to be contented with an office or position.
Ama-obune, あまをぶね, 海小舟, *n.* A small fishing boat.
Syn. ISARIBUNE, RYŌSEN.
Ama-ochi, あまおち, 雨落, *n.* The place into which raindrops fall from the eaves.
Ama-oi, あまおひ, 雨覆, *n.* A screen or covering to protect from rain.
Syn. AMAYOKE.
Ama-osae, あまおさへ, 雨押, *n.* A temporary covering over a leak in the roof of a house.
Ama-otome, あまおとめ, 天乙女, *n.* A heavenly maiden; an angel.
Ama-otome, あまおとめ, 海少女, *n.* A young fisherwoman.
Amari, あまり, 餘, *adv.* Very much, very; exceedingly; too; more than; unusually.
Amari atsui, 餘リ暑イ, too hot; *Amari chisai,* 餘リ小サイ, too small or little; *Amari hometa koto de mo nai,* 餘リ褒メタ事デモナイ, it is not a very praise-worthy affair.
Amari, あまり, 餘, *n.* That which is left over; re-

mainder; excess; surplus; that which is beyond necessity or more than enough; superabundance of anything.

Amari-mono, あまりもの、餘物, *n.* Leavings; things left; remnant; residue; rest; remains.

Amari mono ni wa fuku ga aru, 餘物ニハ福ガアル, [*lit.*] there is happiness in the leavings; [*fig.*] he who takes after all others have taken, gets the greatest prize; he receives most who takes least.

Amari na, Amari no, あまりな、餘, *a.* Too much; excessive; extraordinary; beyond what is common or reasonable; immoderate; inordinate; exorbitant; extravagant.

Amarina koto wo iu hito da, 餘リナコト言フ人ダ, he uses too severe language.

Amari ni, あまりに、餘, *adv.* See *Amari na.*

Amaru, あまる、餘, *v.i.* To be more than enough; to be superfluous; to be more than is wanted; to be beyond or above; to be left over; to remain over; to be in excess; to be too much.

Toshi wa goju ni amaru, 年ハ五十ニ餘ル, he is more than fifty years old; *Kane ga amaru,* 金ガ餘ル, the money is more than is wanted; *Goshinsetsu wa mi ni amari masu,* 御親切ハ身ニ餘リマス, you are too kind towards me.

Syn. NOKORU, SUGIRU.

Amaryō, あまりょう, 蟒龍, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A dragon

Amasa, あまさ, 甘, *n.* The quality or degree of being sweet; sweetness.

Amasagi, あまさぎ, 黄毛鷺, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Buff backed Heron.

Amasaku, あまさく, 青井, *n.* [*Bot. Celosia argentea.*

Amasarashi, Amazarashi, あまさらし、雨晒, *n.* Exposing to the rain; allowing a thing to be weather-beaten.

Amazarashi ni suru, 雨晒ニスル, to expose to the rain.

Syn. AME NI SARASU.

Amashi,-i,-ki, あまし, 甘, *a.* ❶ Sweet; sugary; saccharine. ❷ Slightly salted; not salty enough. ❸ [*coll.*] Loose; not tight. ❹ [*coll.*] Soft, as metal; stupid. ❺ Indulgent, not strict.

Chie ga amai hito, 智恵ガ甘井人, a stupid person; *Katana no kane ga amai,* 刀ノ金ガ甘井, the metal of a sword is not well tempered; *Kusabi ga amai,* 楔ガ甘非, the wedge is not tight; *Mada shio ga amai,* 未ダ塩ガ甘非, it is not salty enough.

Amashimeri, あましめり, 雨湿, *n.* Being wet by rain; being damp, moist, or soaked with rain.

Syn. AMANURE, AMAJITARI.

Ama-shitadare, あましたたれ, 雫, 雨滴, *n.* Raindrops falling from the eaves.

Syn. AMADARE.

Ama-shōji, あましょうじ, 雨障子, *n.* A rain-proof door-sash pasted with oiled paper; an outside door covered with paper, usually oiled.

Amasō na, あまさうな, 甘相, *a.* ❶ Seeming to be sweet, or pleasant to the taste. ❷ Appearing to be good-natured or foolish.

Amasō na ringo, 甘相ナ林檎, apples appearing to be sweet.

Amassae, Amatsusae, あまッさへ、余, *adv.* Besides; more than that; moreover; in addition; still more.

Syn. SONOUE NI.

Amasu, あます, 餘, *v.t.* To leave over; to let remain; to leave what is beyond necessity or want.

Amata, あまた, 數多, *a.* Numerous; much; many.

Amata no gunzei, 數多ノ軍勢, a numerous army; *Amata no hito,* 數多ノ人, many a man, a great many persons; *Amata no kane,* 數多ノ金, much money.

Syn. OBITADASHI, ŌKU, TANTO.

Amatarushi, Amattarushi, あまたるし、甘弛, *a.* ❶ Loose. ❷ Slow; dull.

Amatatabi, あまたたび, 屢回, *adv.* Many a time; many times; very frequently; repeatedly.

Syn. IKUTABIMO, SUDO.

Amatsu, あまつ, 天津, *a.* Of heaven (*Ama,* heaven; *tsu,* of).

Amatsu-hi, 天津日, the sun; *Amatsu-mizu,* 天雨, the rain; *Amatsu-miko (Tenshi),* 天津子, the son of heaven; *Amatsu-hire,* 天津雲, a cloud.

Amatsubame, あまつばめ, 鷭觀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Needle-tailed swift.

Amatsuboro, あまつぼろ, 山慈姑, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tulipa edulis.*

Amatsu-kami, あまつかみ, 天津神, *n.* Gods of heaven.

Amatsu-kaze, あまつかぜ, 天津風, *n.* The wind.

Amatsu-sora, あまつそら, 天津空, *n.* The sky; heavens.

Amatsu-warawa, あまつわらは, 天童, *n.* The inhabitants of the heavens; [*lit.*] heavenly boys.

Ama-tsuzuki, あまつづき, 霖雨, *n.* A long continued rain-fall.

Syn. RIN-U.

Amauke-bana, あまうけばな, 天承鼻, *n.* A nose with the nostril pointing upwards.

Syn. SHISHIPPANA.

Amauri, あまうり, 甜瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Musk-melon.

Syn. KARAURI, MAKUWAURI.

Amayadori, あまやどり, 雨休, *n.* Sheltering from the rain for a time.

Amayakasu, あまやかす, 嬌養, *v.t.* To please by indulgence; to pet; to humour; to love too fondly; to dandle.

Kodomo wo amayakasu, 子供ヲアマヤカス, to dandle children.

Ama-yami, あまやみ, 霽, *n.* The clearing off of the rain.

Amayo, あまよ, 雨夜, *n.* A rainy night.

Ama-yoke, あまよけ, 雨除, *n.* A screen, board, etc., that shelters anything from the rain.

Ama-yosoi, あまよそひ, 雨装, *n.* Wrapping up so as to be rain-proof.

Amayu, あまゆ, 撒嬌婦, *v.t.* To caress, fondle, coax; to be flattered.

Anata no shinsetsu ni amaete, 貴君ノ親切ニアマエテ, being flattered by your kindness.

Syn. AIDARU, KIMAMA WO NASU, SORAYU.

Ama-yuri, あまゆり, *n.* [*Bot.*] New-Zealand Flax.

Amazakaru-hina, あまざかるひな, 天離夷, *n.* [*obs.*] A very remote district.

Syn. TŌKI-KATAINAKA.

Amazake, あまざけ, 醴, *n.* Sweet *sake*; a kind of drink made of fermented rice.

Syn. HITOYOZAKE, KOZAKE.

Ama-zarashi, あまさらし, 雨晒, *n.* Same as *Amashi.*

Amazawari, あまざはり, 雨障, *n.* Hindrance by the rain.

Amaze, あまぜ, 尼前, *n.* An expression used in addressing a nun.

Amba, あんば, 鞍馬, *n.* [*Chin.*] A saddled horse.

Ambai, あんばい, 塩梅, 安排, *n.* ❶ The seasoning or taste of food. ❷ The condition, mode, manner, state, way; position of affairs; state of health.

Yoi go ambai desu, 好イ御塩梅デス, the seasoning is perfect (or this tastes very well); *Go ambai wa ikaga desuka,* 御塩梅ハ如何デスカ, how do you feel, or how are you?

Syn. GUAI, HODO, KAGEN, YŌDAI.

Ambu suru, あんぶする, 安撫, *v.t.* To pacify; to calm; to tranquillize; to love and make contented.

Tami wo ambu suru, 民ヲ安撫スル, to love the people and to have compassion for them.

Ame, あめ, 天, *n.* The heavens; sky.

Syn. TEN.

Ame, あめ, 雨, *n.* Rain.

Ame ga furi sōda, 雨ガ降リソウダ, it looks like rain; *Ame futte ji katamaru,* 天降テ地固マル, [*Prov.*] [*lit.*] after the rain, the ground hardens, [*fig.*] after a quarrel, love (or friendship) becomes deeper.

Ame, あめ, 飴, *n.* ❶ A honey-like jelly made of flour of various grains; starch-sugar. ❷ [*coll.*] Flattery; false kindness; deceit; adulation.

Ame wo kuwaseru, アメヲ食ハセル, [*lit.*] to let another taste *ame*; [*fig.*] to feed one with honey, to cajole.

Ameashi, あめあし, 雨脚, *n.* Rain-drops (literally rain-steps).

Ame-bakari, あめばかり, 庇雨器, *n.* A rain-gauge.

Amefuri, あめふり, 雨降, *n.* Rainy weather.

Syn. UTEN.

Amefuri-bana, あめふりばな, 旅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bindweed.

Ame-ga-shita, Ame-no-shita, あめがした、天下, *n.* Under the heavens; the earth; the world here below; all over the world.

Ame-ga-shita wo shiroshi mesu, 天下ヲ御シメス, to govern the Empire; to rule the whole world.

Syn. CHIKYŪ, SEKAI, TENKA.

Ameguni, あめぐに, 阿母國, *n.* A surname of Japan.

Syn. HINOMOTO.

Ame-iro, あめいろ, 飴色, *n.* The colour of *ame*, which is of bright chestnut colour.

Ame-ishi, あめいし, 飴石, *n.* A stone, the inside of which presents a beautiful *ame* colour.

Ameiwashi, あめいわし, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Clupea* sp.

Amemasu, あめます, 雑魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Salmo leuconomis.*

Amembō, あめんぼう, 水黽, *n.* [*Entom.*] A hemipterous insect.

Syn. MIZUGUMO.

Amembō, あめんぼう, 錫杖, *n.* [*coll.*] A stick of *ame.*

Āmen, アーメン, 亞孟. [*Heb.*] Amen; an expression used at the close of Christian prayers.

Amendō, あめんたう, 唐扁桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] Almond.

Ame-no-iwato, Ama-no-iwato, あめのいはと、天岩戸, *n.* The rocky door or entrance to the heavenly cave.

Syn. Same as above.

Ame-no-iwayado, あめのいはやど, 天岩屋戸, *n.*

Ame-no-kami, あめのかみ, 雨師, *n.* The rain-god.

Syn. AMEFURASU KAMI, USHI.

Ame-no-murakumo-no-tsurugi, あめのむらくものつるぎ, 天叢雲劍, *n.* One of the three sacred valuables in the Imperial Household (a sword). See *Sanshu-no-jingi.*

Amerika-nadeshiko, あめりかなでしこ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sweet William; Bunch Pink.

Amerika-ninjin, あめりかにんじん, *n.* [*Bot.*] Parsley.

Amerika-suki, あめりかすき, 亞米利加鋤, *n.* [*Agric.*] A kind of spade or plough.

Ameru, あめる, 綴, *a.* Braided; knitted; woven.

Ametsuchi, あめつち, 天地, *n.* The heaven and the earth.

Ametsuchi no kamigami, 天地ノ神祇, the gods and goddesses of the heaven and the earth.

Syn. TENCHI, UCHŪ.

Ame-uri, あめうり, 飴賣, *n.* A vendor of *ame.*

Ame-ushi, あめうし, 黄牛, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A chestnut-coloured cow or ox.

Amezaiku, あめざいく, 飴細工, *n.* Workmanship in *ame*; various fancy objects, made of *ame*, for children.

Ami, あみ, 炙床, *n.* A wire-net for toasting or roasting.

Syn. ABURIAMI, YAKIAMI.

Ami, あみ, 網, *n.* A net for catching fishes, birds, or beasts; net-work of any kind.

Ten no ami, 天ノ網, [*lit.*] heavenly net, divine punishment.

Ami, あみ, 苗蝦, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Mysis* sp.

Ami, あみ, 燈心草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Rush.

Amiba, あみば, 網塲, *n.* A place for drying or spreading nets.

Amida, アミダ, 阿彌陀. } *n.* [*Budd.*]
Amidabutsu, アミダブツ, 阿彌陀佛, } The name of Buddha, the historical founder of Buddhism. It means Eternal Buddha.

Amida, アミダ, *n.* [*coll.*] Subscribing different sums by lots for a common object.

Amidai, あみだい, 籃輿, *n.* A bamboo sedan-chair or palanquin. ⌈out; to invent.

Amidasu, あみだす, 目論見出, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To make

Amido, あみど, 網戸, *n.* A door of wire.

Amigasa, あみがさ, 編笠, *n.* ❶ A braided hat. ❷ A covering for the entire head, the face and all, usually made of rush.

(編笠)

Amigasagomi, あみがさごみ, *n.* [*Conch.*] *Bythocapus* sp.

Amigasagō, あみがさごう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Acalypha.*

Amigasa-yuri, あみがさゆり, 貝母, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Fritillaria.*

Amigawara, あみがわら, 網瓦, *n.* A perforated earthen-ware-tile used in the manner of a cooking stove.

Amihiki, あみひき, 網引, *n.* ❶ The act or labour of drawing nets. ❷ fisherman. ⌈or seine.

Amiishi, あみいし, 網石, *n.* Stones for sinking a net

Amijiban, あみじばん, 網襦袢, *n.* A shirt of network, worn in hot weather to avoid the sweat injuring the upper garments.

Amime, あみめ, 網目, *n.* The meshes of a net.

Amime, あみめ, 編目, *n.* The meshes of any braid-work. ⌈*uliginosa.*

Ami-no-me, あみのめ, 雀舌草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Stellaria*

Aminorimono, あみのりもの, 網乘物, *n.* A sedan-chair for carrying criminals of the higher ranks to distant places. ⌈a net.

Ami-no-tsuna, あみのつな, 網綱, *n.* The cords of

Ami-o, あみを, 編紐, *n.* Braided rope or cord.

Amiso, あみそ, 網苧, *n.* ❶ The hemp for making net-ropes. ❷ The net-rope.

Amisuki, あみすき, 網結, *n.* ❶ The making of nets. ❷ One who makes a net. ⌈*Abari.*

Amisukibari, あみすきばり, 羅緝針, *n.* Same as

Ami-uchi, あみうち, 網打, 漁師, *n.* ❶ Casting a net to catch fish. ❷ One who casts a net; a fisherman. ⌈kind.

Ami-zaiku, あみざいく, 網細工, *n.* Net-work of any

Amma, あんま, 按摩, *n.* Shampooing; a shampooer.
Amma kamishimo sambyaku mon, 按摩上下三百文, my services in full for 300 *mon* (3 *sen*) (cry of a shampooer in the streets of a city or town).
——**suru,** *v.t.* To shampoo; to rub.

Ammai, あんまい, 暗昧, *a.* [*Chin.*] Stupid; foolish; dark; idiotic; extremely dull.
Syn. ANJAKU, KURAKU, OROKA.

Ammari, あんまり, 餘, *adv.* [*coll.*] Same as *Amari.*
Sore wa ammari hidoi koto desu, ソレハアンマリ苛イ事デス, that is too cruel, you are very strict.

Ammashi, あんまし, } 按摩師, *n.* A shampooer.
Ammatori, あんまとり, }

Ammin, あんみん, 闇民, *n.* [*Chin.*] Ignorant people.

Ammin, あんみん, 安眠, *n.* Quiet sleep.
Ammin bōgwai, 安眠妨害, See under *Bōgai.*

Ammin, あんみん, 安民, *n.* ❶ Peaceable people. ❷ Act of governing the people in peace.

Ammo, あんも, 餅, *n.* [*coll.*] A kind of food made by beating boiled glutinous rice in a mortar (chiefly said by children).
Syn. MOCHI.

Ammochi, あんもち, 餡餅, *n.* *Mochi* stuffed or covered with boiled and crushed pea-beans mixed with sugar. ⌈being tacit.

Ammoku, あんもく, 暗默, *n.* State or quality of *Ammoku no hoshō,* 暗默ノ保証, [*Law.*] tacit guarantee. ⌈copy; wording.

Ammon, あんもん, 案文, *n.* A draft; composition;
Syn. SHITAGAKI, SŌKŌ.

Ammon suru, あんもんする, 按問, *v.t.* ❶ [*Law.*] To examine or try, as a criminal. ❷ To question; as a witness. ⌈monia-water.

Ammonia-sui, あんもにやすい, 安摸尼亞水, *n.* Am-

Ampai suru, あんばいする, 按排, *v.t.* ❶ To arrange: to manage. ❷ To adjust.

Ampaku, あんぱく, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Wampaku.*

Ampera, アンペラ, 莞蓆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Lepironia.

Ampi, あんぴ, 安否, *n.* The state of being healthy or not; health.

Ampontan, あんぽんたん, *n.* [*vul.*] A foolish fellow; a good-for-nothing rogue.

Ampuku, あんぷく, 按腹, *n.* Rubbing the abdomen.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To rub the abdomen.

Amu, あむ, 編, *v.t.* ❶ To weave; to knit; to braid. ❷ To compile; to compose; to write.
Ami wo amu, 網ヲ編ム, to weave a net; *Kutsutabi wo amu,* 靴足袋ヲ編ム, to knit stockings.

Amukijorō, あむきおとろう, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Notonecta* sp.

An, あん, 庵, *n.* ❶ A small house or cell occupied by a retired Buddhist priest. ❷ A small house; cottage.

An, あん, 餡, *n.* Boiled and crushed (sometimes filtered through cloth) pea-beans or beans, sweetened with sugar.

An, あん, 案, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A bill; a scheme; a proposal; a suggestion. ❷ Opinion; thought; idea. ❸ A desk or table.
Chika shūsei an, 地價修正案, a bill for revising land-values; *Jōyaku kaisei an,* 條約改正案, a scheme for treaty-revision; *Ketsugi an,* 決議案, a scheme proposed as the resolution of an

assembly; *An wo tataite katarū,* 案ヲ敲テ語ル, to speak energetically (literally, to speak striking on a table with one's fist).

An, あん, 安, *a.* and *n.* Peaceful; quiet; peaceable; peace; tranquillity.
Syn. OCHITSUKI, ODAYAKA, YASURAKA.

An, あん, 暗. An adjective particle meaning dark, idiotic, foolish, or weak.

An, あん, 按, *v.t.* To think, to expect; to call to mind; to plan.
Anzuru ni sano gotoshi, 按ズルニ左ノ如シ, I think, it is as follows.

Ana, あな, 阿那, *interj.* Exclamation of joy, sorrow, fear, surprise, etc. Ah! O! How!
Ana ureshi ya, 阿那嬉シヤ, Ah! happy! *Ana kanashi ya,* 阿那悲シヤ, How sad am I!

Ana, あな, 穴, *n.* A hole; pit; cave; grave; mine.
Ana wo horu, 穴ヲ堀ル, to dig a hole or pit; *Ana ni iru,* 穴ニ入ル, to enter the grave, to die; *Ana wo fusagu,* 穴ヲ塞グ, to shut up a pit.

Anadori, あなどり, 侮, *n.* Disdain; making light of, looking down upon; scorn; insult.
Syn. KEIBETSU.

Anadoru, あなどる, 侮, *v.t.* To despise; to make light of; to have a low opinion of; to undervalue; to insult; to look upon with contempt.
Syn. IYASHIMERU, KARONZURU, KEIBETSU SURU, MISAGERU.

Anagachi, あながち, 強, *adv.* Necessarily;

Anagachi ni, あながちに, } whether right or wrong; by compulsion; compulsorily; indispensably; unreasonably.
Anagachi sō sendemo yoi, 強チソウセンデモヨイ, you do not necessarily do so.
Syn. MURI NI, OSHITE, SHITE.

Anago, あなご, 海鰻, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A species of marine eel, *Congramuraena* sp.

Anaguma, あなぐま, 羆, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A kind of badger, *Meles anaguma.*

Anagura, あなぐら, 窖, *n.* A cellar.

Anagura-daiku, あなぐらだいく, 土匠, *n.* One who makes a cellar.

Anahori, あなほり, 穴堀, 窖番, *n.* ❶ One who digs a pit. ❷ A grave digger.

Anaichi, あないち, 投錢戲, *n.* A game in which coins are pitched into a hole; pitch-penny; pitch-farthing.

Anaji, あなぢ, 牝痔, *n.* [*Med.*] Fistula in ano.

Anaji, あなじ, 不周風, *n.* A north-west wind.

Ana-kashiko, あなかしこ, 穴賢, *interj.* Exclamation of fear, devotion, admiration, respect, etc. Used in closing old-styled letters, Buddhist prayers, lectures, and sermons.

Anakuma, あなくま, } 羆, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Same as *Ana-*
Anaguma, あなぐま, } *guma.*

Aname, あなめ, *interj.* Hard to stand or bear.

Ananasu, アナナス, 鳳梨, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pine-apple.

Ananiku, あなにく, 生憎, *adv.* Same as *Ayaniku.*

Anareba, あなれば, [*cont.* of *Ari* and *Nareba.*] Since it is, being, as it was.

Anata, あなた, 彼方, *adv.* and *pron.* ❶ You or thou. ❷ That place. ❸ They. ❹ Other side, there, yonder.
Anata no hō ga tadashii, 彼方ノ方ガ正シイ, you are in the right; *Anata konata,* 彼方此方, here and there; to and fro. ⌈SOCHI,
Syn. ACHI, ACHIRA, KIMI, OMAE, SONATA,

Anatagata, あなたがた, 彼方等, *pron.* ❶ [*coll.*] You in the plural. ❷ [*coll.*] A beggar.
Syn. OMAEDACHI, SHOKUN.

Anata-konata, あなたこなた, 左右, *adv.* Here and there; right and left; to and fro.

Anau, あなふ, *interj.* Exclamation of sorrow, swearing, etc., *How sad I Ana* and *uki* (sad), combined and contracted.

Anchaku suru, あんちゃくする, 安着, *v.t.* To arrive in safety. ⌈Antimony.

Anchimoni, アンチモニ, 安質母尼, *n.* [*Eng.*] [*Min.*]

Anchi suru, あんちする, 安置, *v.t.* To instal; to place an idol in a niche.

Anchoku, あんちょく, 安直, *n.* [*coll.*] Cheapness; being low in price, moderate in price.

Anchū, あんちゅう, 暗中, *n.* and *adv.* Darkness; in the dark.

Andara, あんだら, *n.* [*low. coll.*] Nonsense; things of no importance; trifles.

Anden, あんでん, 行殿, *n.* The Emperor's lodging-house while travelling.
Syn. ANZAISHO, KARIMIYA.

Andō, あんどう, } 行燈, *n.* A kind of lamp with
Andon, あんどん, } paper shades very generally used in former times.

Andon, あんどん, 暗鈍, *n.* Stupid foolish; silly; dull; wanting in understanding.

Ando suru, あんどする, *v.i.* To feel easy; to be at peace; to be free of care.
Syn. OCHITSUKU.

Ane, あね, 姉, *n.* An elder sister.

Ane-bun, あねぶん, 義姉, *n.* An adopted sister; sister in-law.

Anego, あねご, 姉御, *n.* A sister (respectfully used by low people or in old-styled compositions).

Ane-imoto, あねいもと, 姉妹, *n.* Sisters.

Ane-muko, あねむこ, 姉婿, *n.* The husband of an elder sister; a brother-in-law. ⌈daughter.

Ane-musume, あねむすめ, 長女, *n.* The eldest

Anfū suru, あんふうする, 暗諷, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To make an indirect reference; to hint in an indirect way; to refer mediately. ⌈peror.

Angu, あんぐ, 晏駕, *n.* [*Chin.*] The death of an Em-
Syn. HŌGYO. ⌈a sign.

Angō, あんごう, 暗號, *n.* A signal; a watchword;

Angō, あんごう, 暗合, *n.* Unintentional, unpremeditated, or accidental agreement of action, saying or opinion. With proper suffixes, *angō* becomes a verb.

Chōdo kangae ga angō itashimashita, 丁度考ガ暗合致シマシタ, we have accidentally agreed.

Ango, あんご, 暗語, *n.* A watchword; a password.

Angori, あんごり, } *n.* [*coll.*] Having the mouth
Anguri, あんぐり, } wide open, indicating indifference, astonishment, idiocy, surprise, or desire for food; gaping.

Angu, あんぐ, 暗愚, *a.* Foolish; idiotic; unintelligent; silly; wanting in intellect.

Angwai, あんぐわい, 案外, *a.* and *adv.* Out of expectation; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Mattaku angwai deshita, 全ク案外デシタ, it was quite contrary to my expectation.

Syn. ZONGWAI. ⌈lie down in ease.

Angwa suru, あんぐわする, 安臥, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To

Angya, あんぎや, 行脚, *n.* [*Budd.*] Travelling about a country on foot calling at various religious establishments. *Angya* may also be used as a verb.

Syn. TOSŪ, UNSUI, ZUDA. ⌊verb.

Angya-no-sō, あんぎやのそう, 行脚僧, *n.* A travelling priest or monk; a palmer.

Ani, あに, 豈, *adv.* How, why. Followed by *ya* has the force of exclamation.

Ani sore shikaran ya, 豈非レ然ランヤ, [*Chin.*] how can it be so?

Ani, あに, 兄, *n.* An elder brother.

Syn. HARAGARA, SENA.

An-i, あんい, 安意, *n.* Ease of mind; freedom from care or trouble.

Ani-bun, あにぶん, 義兄, *n.* One who is looked upon as an elder brother; a very intimate friend; the higher persons in the estimation of one's professional corps. ⌈apprentices.

Ani-deshi, あにでし, 兄弟子, *n.* Older pupils or

Ani-go, あにご, 兄御, *n.* Brother. A vulgar honorary to a man or boy.

Aniki, あにき, 兄, *n.* ❶ Elder blother (*hon.*). ❷ [*loc. coll.*] Friends or acquaintances (*hon.*).

Ani-oto, あにをと, }
Ani-otōto, あにをとうと, } 兄弟, *n.* Brothers.

Syn. KYŌDAI.

An-itsu, あんいつ, 安佚, *n.* ❶ Living in ease and with nothing to do. ❷ Pleasure, glee, mirth. May also be used as an adjective.

Ani-yome, あによめ, 嫂, *n.* The wife of an elder brother; sister-in-law.

Anja, あんじや, 行者, *n.* A priest or monk who controls the worldly business of a temple or a monastery.

Anjaberu, アンジャベル *n.*, *n.* [*Prob. corrupt.* of a *Dutch word.*] [*Bot.*] Clove pink.

An-jaku, あんじやく, 暗弱, *a.* [*Chin.*] Wanting in understanding; incapable; foolish; idiotic; weak.

Kimi anjaku ni shite kuni midaru, 君暗弱ニシテ国乱ル, with an incapable prince on the throne, a country is disordered.

Syn. AMMAI, ANGU.

Anji, あんじ, 案, *n.* Care; anxiety; the state of being greatly concerned about something uncertain.

Anji-dasu, あんじだす, 案出, *v.t.* To invent by study; to make out; to recollect; to think out.

Tōtō anji dashimashita, トウトウ案ジ出シマシタ, I have recollected it at last.

Syn. KANGAEDASU, OMOIDASU.

Anji-kurasu, あんじくらす, 案暮, *v.i.* To pass the time in incessant anxiety; to be in constant anxiety (as a mother about her child).

Anjiku suru, あんじくする, 諳熟, *v.t.* To know a thing thoroughly; to become very proficient.

Anji-megurasu, あんじめぐらす, 案廻, *v.t.* To cogitate; to reflect; to contemplate; to meditate; to revolve a subject in the mind.

Anjiru, あんじる, } 案, *v.t.* To care; to feel anxi-
Anzuru, あんずる, } ous; to mind; to be concerned about.

Amari anjiru to byōki ni narimasu, 餘リ案ジルト病気ニ成リマス, if one is too anxious, he will become ill.

Syn. KURŌ SURU, SHIMPAI SURU.

Anjitsu, あんじつ, } 庵室, *n.* A hut; a retired
Anshitsu, あんしつ, } cottage of a priest; a cottage.

Anji-wabiru, あんじわびる, 案侘, *v.t.* To be anxious about, in an apologetic sense; to be troubled about; to have an uneasy mind.

Anji-wazurau, あんじわづらう, 案煩, *v.t.* Almost syn. with aboye, only a little stronger. To be extremely anxious about; to feel painful.

Anjo, あんじよ, 晏如, *a.* [*Chin.*] Tranquil, quiet, serene; peaceful.

Anjū, あんぢゆう, 安住, *n.* Living in ease and contentment; free from care or trouble. With proper auxiliaries and particles *anju* may be used as a verb.

Anka, あんか, 被中炉, *n.* A small box, containing an earthen-ware vessel in which kindled charcoal is kept, used to warm the feet and hands.

Ankan, あんかん, 安閑, *n.* [*Chin.*] Leisuresome; idle having nothing to do; free from care or busi-
Syn. KIRAKU, NODOKA. ⌊ness.

Ankasshoku, あんかつしよく, 暗褐色, *n.* A dark brown colour.

Ankei, あんけい, 暗計, *n.* An intrigue; a dark purpose; a secret plot.

Anken, あんけん, 案件, *n.* A civil case; a law-suit; a matter.

Anken suru, あんけんする, 按験, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To examine; to experiment; to test.

Anken suru, あんけんする, 案倦, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To be wearied; to be tired; to be exhausted; to be fatigued.

Anki, あんき, 安危, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Safety or danger; possibility or impossibility of existence. ❷ Welfare.

Anki, あんき, 安気, *n.* Freedom from care or trouble; tranquillity of mind; comfort.

Anki suru, あんきする, 暗記, *v.t.* To commit to memory; to recite; to learn by heart.

Anki suru, あんきする, 晏起, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To rise late; to lie in bed till a late hour.

Ankō, あんかう, 安康, *n.* [*Chin.*] Health, strength, happiness, comfort; freedom from calamity.

Syn. BUJI, TASSHA.

Ankō, あんかう, 鮟鱇魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Angler, or goose-fish, *Lophius setigerus.*

Ankoku, あんこく, 暗黒, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Ankon, あんこん, 暗昏, *a.* or *n.* [*Chin.*] Darkness; evening; dark; destitute of light; gloomy.

Ankoro, あんころ, 黒兒, *n.* A kind of dumplings covered with *an* (餡).

Ankun, あんくん, 暗君, *n.* [*Chin.*] A foolish prince; an incapable sovereign.

Ankwai, あんくわい, 暗晦, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Darkness; oblivion; dark; unknown; oblivious.

Ankyo suru, あんきよする, 安居, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To live in ease; to pass the days comfortably with nothing to do.

Ankyū, あんきゆう, } 行宮, *n.* A palace where the
Angū, あんぐう, } Emperor stays during a progress; a temporary Imperial residence.

Anna, あんな, *a.* [*cont.* of *Ano* and *Yōna.*] [*coll.*] That, such.

Anna fū, アンナ風, that way; *Anna hito,* アンナ人, such a person.

Annai, あんない, 案内, *n.* ❶ Guide. ❷ Guiding or showing the way. ❸ Acquainting with; knowledge. ❹ Knocking at the door. ❺ Invitation.

Annai, with proper suffixes, is used as a verb in the various senses above mentioned.

Kono hen wa yoku go annai de gozaimashō, 此辺ハ能ク御案内デゴザイマショウ, I believe, you are well acquainted with this part of the country.

Annai-ja, あんないじや, } 案内者, *n.* A guide; a
Annai-sha, あんないしや, } person who leads in a way; one who knows well the natural and artificial objects of sight, in a country, city, etc.

Annaijō, あんないじやう, 案内状, *n.* A letter of invitation.

Annai-suzu, あんないすゞ, 案内鈴, *n.* A call-bell.

Annei, あんねい, 安寧, *n.* Peace; tranquillity; health.

Kokka no annei wo tamotsu, 国家ノ安寧ヲ保ツ, to preserve the peace of the state.

An-no-gotoku, あんのごとく, 如案, *adv.* As expected; as we thought.

Ano, あの, 彼, *a.* That.

Ano koto wa dō natta, 彼事ハドウナッタ, what has become of that affair?

Syn. KANO.

An-on, あんおん, } 安穏, *n.* Peace; tranquillity;
Annon, あんのん, } ease; comfort; freedom from any disturbance; concord.

Kokka annon, 国家安穏, the state is free from any sort of commotion.

Syn. ANNEI, BUJI.

Anonei, あのねい, *interj.* An exclamatory expletive much used in Tōkyō in familiar conversation, for calling attention.

Anraku, あんらく, 安楽, *n.* Comfort; ease; contentment; happiness.

Anrakwa, あんらくわ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cydonia;* **Quince.**

Anren suru, あんれんする, 諳練, *v.t.* To learn by heart; to commit to memory.

Anro, あんろ, 暗路, *n.* A secret path or passage.

Anryo, あんりよ, 安慮, *n.* Freedom from care; ease of mind. —**suru,** *v.t.* To be easy in mind; to be free from cares or troubles.

Anryō, あんりやう, 暗渠, *n.* [*Chin.*] A sewer; a cover
Syn. UMEMIZO. ⌊ditch.

Anryoku, あんりよく, 暗緑, *n.* [*Chin.*] A dark
Syn. KOBICHA. ⌊green colour.

Ansan, あんさん, } 暗算, *n.* [*Math.*] Mental arith-
Anzan, あんざん, } metic.

Ansatsu, あんさつ, 暗殺, *n.* Assassination. —**suru,** *v.t.* To assassinate.

Syn. YAMIUCHI.

Ansatsu, あんさつ, 按擦, *n.* Examination; trial; subjecting to judgement, decision or sentence (to be used in connection with offenders). —**suru,** *v.t.* To examine, try.

Syn. GINMI, SHIRABERU, TADASU.

Ansatsushi, あんさつし, 按察使, *n.* The title of an ancient official who went around to examine the conduct of governors and report it to the Emperor.

Ansei, あんせい, 安静, *n.* Repose; ease; rest; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness. ⌈nation.

Anshi, あんし, 暗刺, *n.* Attack by night; assassi-

Anshiki suru, あんしきする, 諳識, *v.t.* To commit to memory; to memorize; to learn by heart.

Anshin, あんしん, 安心, *n.* A tranquil mind; ease of mind; composure; contentment; freedom from anxiety or care; tranquillity; a mind calm, settled and composed. —**suru,** *v.i.* To have a tranquil mind; to be free from care or anxiety of any kind; to be composed.

Syn. ANDO, ANRYO.

Anshi suru, あんしする, 按視, *v.t.* To investigate; to examine; to see.

Anshitsu, あんしつ, 庵室, *n.* See *Anjitsu.*

Anshitsu, あんしつ, 暗室, *n.* A gloomy dwelling; darkened chamber or room; dark or secret abode (as a prison or cave).

Ansho, あんしょ, 案書, *n.* [*Chin.*] A draft; composition; copy; manuscript.
Syn. SHITAGAKI, SŌAN.

Anshō, あんしょう, 暗将, *n.* A general or an admiral wanting in understanding or capacity.

Anshō, あんしょう, 暗礁, *n.* A hidden rock; a reef.
Anshō ni noriageru, 暗礁ニ乗上ル, to run on a rock (said of a vessel).

Anshō, あんしょう, 暗誦, *n.* Recitation from memory; learning by heart. **—suru,** *v.t.* To recite from memory; to learn by heart.
Syn. CHŪDEKOMU, SORANZURU.

Anshu, あんしゅ, 暗主, *n.* A stupid sovereign; an incapable prince, master, or lord.

Anshu, あんしゅ, 庵主, *n.* The keeper or occupant of a cell, cottage, or monastery.

Ansokkō, あんそっこう, 安息香, *n.* ❶ [*Bot.*] Benzoin. ❷ A kind of incence sticks.

Ansoku, あんそく, 安息, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Rest; repose. ❷ Taking no labour. ❸ Sabbath. Takes verb forms.
Syn. IKOI, KYŪSOKU, YASUMI.

Ansoku-nichi, あんそくにち, 安息日, *n.* The sabbath day, a day of rest; the Sunday.

Antai, あんたい, 安泰, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Ankō.*

Antei, あんてい, 安定, *n.* Tranquillity, equilibrium, the state of being settled.

Antō, あんとう, 闇討, *n.* ❶ Assault by night. ❷ Assassination.
Syn. ANGEKI, YAMI-UCHI.

Antoku, あんとく, 案牘, *n.* A letter or note.

Anya, あんや, 闇夜, *n.* A dark night; a starless night.

Anyō, あんよう, 安養, *n.* ❶ Recruiting one's health in tranquillity. ❷ Supporting (as parents).

Anzai, あんざい, 按罪, *n.* Examination of offences or crimes.

Anzaisho, あんざいしょ, 行在所, *n.* The Emperor's place of sojourn while away from the capital.

Anzan, あんざん, 安産, *n.* Easy or natural parturition; delivery or labour.

Anzanju, あんざんじゅ, 含生草, *n.* [*Bot.*] The Rose of Jericho.

Anzanshi, あんざんし, 案山子, *n.* A scarecrow, usually in the shape of an archer.
Syn. KAKASHI, TORIODOSHI.

Anza suru, あんざする, 安座, *v.i.* ❶ To sit easily. ❷ To sit without observing the strict rules of politeness.

Anzen, あんせん, 安全, *n.* ❶ Safety; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; quality of giving confidence or justifying trust. ❷ Close custody.

Anzen, あんせん, 晏然, *a.* and *adv.* Safe; quiet; peaceful; peacefully; reposedly; easily.

Anzen, あんせん, 黯然, *a.* and *adv.* Dark; ignorantly; unknowingly; with no definite aim or purpose.

Anzen-hayatsukegi, あんせんはやつけぎ, 安全早点木, *n.* Safety matches.

Anzen-ki, あんせんき, 安全器, *n.* A cut-out or safety-joint (in an electric-light wire).

Anzu, あんず, 杏子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Apricot.

Ao, あを, 青, *a.* Blue; green.

Ao-abu, あをあぶ, 青虻, *n.* [*Entom.*] A green gadfly.

Ao-ai, あをあい, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Commelyna communis.*

Ao-akaza, あをあかざ, 灰藜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Goose foot. Lamb's Quarters.

Aoao, あをあを, 蒼々, *a.* ❶ Blue as the sky. ❷ Green as the sea or a pasture.

Aoara, あをあら, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Serranus aveo-ara.*

Aoashi-shigi, あをあしさぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Green shank.

Ao-azuki, あをあづき, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Aoba, あをば, 青葉, *n.* Green leaves.

Aobachi, あをばち, 青蜂, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Sphegidæ* sp.

Aobadai, あをばだい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Glaucosoma* sp.

Aobai, あをばい, 青蠅, *n.* [*Entom.*] The blue bottle fly, *Calliphora* sp.

Aobana, あをばな, 竹節菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Day Flower.

Aobana, あをばな, 青洟, *n.* Thick running at the nose, of a greenish colour.

Aobato, あをばと, 青鳩, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Siebold's green pigeon.

Aobazuku, あをばづく, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Brown hairy-footed owl.

Aobera, あをべら, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Platyglossus poecilopterus.*

Aobikari, あをびかり, 青光, *n.* Green light; phosphoric light.

Aobō-momi, あをぼうもみ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Abies homolepis.*

Aobuchi, あをぶち, 濃緑, *n.* A deep pool of a bluish green colour.

Aobukure, あをぶくれ, 青脹, *n.* Pale and sickly swelling, as seen in dropsy.

Aocha, あをちゃ, 青茶, *n.* A yellowish-green colour.

Aoda, あをだ, *n.* ❶ A kind of basket used in carrying earth. ❷ A sedan-chair for prisoners.

Aodaisbō, あをだいさやう, 黄頷蠟, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] *Elaphis virgatus.*

Aodake, あをだけ, 青竹, *n.* A green bamboo.

Aodako, あをだこ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Fraxinus.*

Aodama, あをだま, 滝弁, *n.* A green stone.

Aodosa, あをどさ, 青土佐, *n.* A sort of blue paper. See *Kondosa.*

Aoe, あをえ, 青絵, *n.* A kind of earth containing cobalt; *gosu.*

Aogaeru, あをがえる, 青蛙, *n.* [*Entom.*] Green-frog. *Rana esculenta.*

Aogai, あをがひ, 螺鈿, *n.* Mother-of-pearl lacquerwork.

Aogai-zaiku, あをがひざいく, 青貝細工, *n.* Workmanship in mother-of-pearl lacquer.

Aogami, あをがみ, 青紙, *n.* Blue or green paper.

Aogera, あをげら, 山啄木, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Japanese green woodpecker.

Aogichi, あをぎち, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Equula rivulata.*

Aogi-negawakuba, あふぎねがわくば, 仰願, *adv.* Praying most humbly and respectfully.

Aogiri, あをぎり, 梧桐, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sterculia platanifolia.*

Aogi-tateru, あふぎたてる, 扇立, *v.t.* ❶ To fan. ❷ To excite, stir up, agitate.

Aogoke, あをごけ, 地衣苔, *n.* [*Bot.*] Lichen.

Aogu, あふぐ, 扇, *v.t.* ❶ To fan. ❷ To winnow. ❸ To stir up; to instigate.

Aogu, あふぐ, 仰, *v.t.* ❶ To look upwards. ❷ To look up at. ❸ To respect. ❹ To venerate. ❺ To supplicate. ❻ To rely or depend upon (as on the supply from abroad).

Agumo, あをぐも, 青雲, *n.* ❶ A blue cloud. ❷ A sign of the weather becoming fine.

Aohada, あをはた, 筠, *n.* Same as *Aokawa.*

Aohakobe, あをはこべ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Stellaria tomentosa.*

Aohammyō, あをはんめう, 青斑猫, *n.* [*Entom.*] Blister, Spanish fly, *Cantharis.*

Aoha-mono, あをはもの, 白丁者, *n.* A *samurai's* servant.

Aohiki, あをひき, 青蛙, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A small green toad.

Aohitogusa, あをひとぐさ, 青人草, *n.* ❶ Mankind. ❷ The people at large; the populace. ❸ The common people.

Aoi, あをい, 青 *a.* Blue; green; inexperienced; young.

Aoi, あふひ, 葵, *n.* [*Bot.*] Hollyhock.

(葵)

Aoigai, あをひがひ, *n.* [*Conch.*] Argonaut, or Paper sailor.

Aoi-goke, あふひごけ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dichondra repens.*

Aoi-mame, あふひまめ, 蛾羅豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phaseolus.*

Aoi-sumire, あふひすみれ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Viola hirta.*

Aoji, あをぢ, 青地, *n.* Blue or green ground (as of cloth).

Aoji, あをじ, 青鵐, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Temminck's Japanese bunting.

Aoji-no-nishiki, あをぢのにしき, 青地錦, *n.* Brocade of green or blue ground.

Aokamikiri, あをかみきり, 天牛, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of beetle.

Ao-kashi, あをかし, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Machilus.*

Aokawa, あをかは, 皮, *n.* The green bark of a bamboo.

Aokazura, あをかづら, 青葛藤, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sabia.*

Aokazura, あをかづら, 防己, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cocculus Thunbergii.*

Aoki, あをき, 青, *a.* ❶ Green; blue. ❷ [*Ja.*] [*obs.*]

Aoki, あをき, 桃葉珊瑚, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aucuba japonica.*

Aokiba, あをきば, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aoba.*

Ao-kinako, あをきなこ, 青黄粉, *n.* Bean-flour of a greenish colour.

Aoko, あをこ, *n.* ❶ Powdered *nanori.* ❷ A green pigmenter used in colouring some foods.

Aoku, あをく, 青, *n.* The predicate adjective form of *aoi.*

Ao-kumatakeran, あをくまたけらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aolita japonica.*

Aoku-naru, あをくなる, 蒼青, *v.t.* To turn green or pale.

Aokusashi,-i,-ki, あをくさし, 青臭, *a.* ❶ Tasting like unripen fruits or uncooked vegetables. ❷ Inexperienced: youngish; wanting in skill; inexpert; unskilled.

Aoma, あをま, 白馬, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A white horse.

Aomame, あをまめ, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Aome-jima, あをめじま, 青梅島, *n.* Same as *Ōme-jima.*

Aome-ori, あをめをり, 青梅織, *n.* Same as *Ōme-ori.*

Aome-wata, あをめわた, 青梅綿, *n.* Same as *Ōme-wata.*

Aomi, あをみ, 青, *n.* ❶ A shade of blue or green. ❷ The blue or green part of a thing which is of two or more colours.

Aomi-datsu, あをみだつ, 青立, *v.i.* ❶ To begin to appear green. ❷ To become green. ❸ To put forth buds.

Aomidori, あをみどり, 水綿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Spirogyra.*

Aomi-izu, あをみいづ, 青出, *v.i.* ❶ To put forth young leaves. ❷ To present a scene of verdure.

Aomiwataru, あをみわたる, 青亘, *v.i.* To turn green all around.

Aomochi, あをもち, 青餅, *n.* Green *Mochi.*
Syn. KUSAMOCHI.

Aomeji, あをもじ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lindera citriodora.*

Aomono, あをもの, 青物, *n.* Greens; vegetables.

Aomu, あをむ, 青, *v.i.* ❶ To begin to present green colour. ❷ To bud forth. ❸ To turn pale (as the face).

Aomuke, あをむけ, 仰向, *n.* [*coll.*] Lying on the back, that is with the face upwards.

Aomuki, あをむき, 仰向, *n.* Same as above.

Aomuku, あをむく, 仰向, *v.i.* To turn the face upward; to look upwards.
Aomuite neru, 仰向テ寝ル, to lie down on the back.

Aomushi, あをむし, 蝙蛉, *n.* [*Entom.*] Caterpillar.

Aomyōban, あをみやうばん, 青明礬, *n.* Same as *Rōha.* Green vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron.

Aona, あをな, 菁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Brassica chinensis*, or *Brassica campestris.*

Aori-kazura, あをねかづら, 水龍骨, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polypodium nipponicum.*

Aoni, あをに, 青丹, *n.* A green paint.

Aonoku, あをのく, 仰, *v.i.* [*coll.*] A corruption of *Aomuku.*

Ao-no-kumatakeran, あをのくまたけらん, 柱若, [*Bot.*] *Pollia japonica.*

Ao-nori, あをのり, 青海苔, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Enteromorpha intestinalis* or *Ulva linza.*

Ao-nyorori, あをによろり, 楷梱, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aogiri.*

Aori, あをり, *n.* The gunwale of a ship.

Aori, あをり, 障泥, *n.* The flaps or housing of a saddle; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

Aori, あをり, 煽, *n.* ❶ A forcible stream of air; a blast. ❷ The beating of a flap or anything flap-like.

Aorido, あをりど, *n.* A trap-door.

Ao-ringo, あをりんご, 林檎, *n.* [*Bot.*] Apple.

Aoru, あをる, 煽, *v.t.* To flap; to strike violently and noisily; to slam; to blow.

To-ga aoru, 戸ガ煽ル, the door slams.

Aoru, あをる, 煽, *v.t.* ❶ To beat with a flap or anything like a flap. ❷ To instigate; to stir up.

Gunmin wo aoru, 群民ヲ煽ル, to stir up a mob.

Aosa, あをさ, 青, *n.* The quality or degree of being green or blue.

Aosa, あをさ, 石莼, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green Laver, *Prasiola.*

Aosagi, あをさぎ, 青莪, [*Ornith.*] Common heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

〔青莪〕

Aosagi, あをさぎ, 菜瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Melon.

Aosagisō, あをさぎさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Habenaria.*

Aosangoju, あをさんごじゅ, 青珊瑚珠, *n.* Green-coloured coral.

Aosashi, あをさし, 青幡, *n.* ❶ A string of hemp or straw on which coins are strung. ❷ A kind of confectionery.

Aosen, あをせん, 青銭, *n.* Coins made of bronze.

Aoshi,-i,-ki, あをし, 青, *a.* ❶ Blue. ❷ Green. ❸ Young or inexperienced.

Aoshireshi,-i,-ki, あをじろし, 青白, *a.* Pale; livid; sickly; wan; bloodless.

Aose, あをそ, 莎鷺, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aosa.*

Aosora, あをそら, 青空, *n.* The blue sky; the azure heavens.

Aosudare, あをすだれ, 青簾, *n.* A green blind.

Aosuge, あをすげ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Carex brevicalmis.*

Aosuji, あをすじ, 青筋, *n.* A blue vein, seen especially on the forehead, when one is angry.

Aosuji-ageha, あをすじあげは, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Papilio* sp.

Aosuji-buchi, あをすじぶち, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Crocisa* sp.

Ao-sumomo, あをすもも, 青李, *n.* [*Bot.*] Plum.

Aota, あをた, 青田, *n.* ❶ A green rice-field or paddy-field. ❷ Dead-heads.

Syn. DEMBŌ.

Aota, あをた, 蒲英, *n.* See *Anda.*

Aotade, あをたで, 青蓼, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum persicaria.*

Aoto, あをと, 青砥, *n.* A Green whetstone.

Aotokage, あをとかげ, 石龍子, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Eumeces quinquelineatus.*

Aotsubame, あをつばめ, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Thecla japonica.*

Aotsuzura, あをつづら, 防己, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aokazuya.*

Aotsuzura-fuji, あをつづらふぢ, 木防己, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cocculus.*

Aouma, あをうま, 青馬, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Same as *Aoma.*

Aouma-no-jin, あをうまのぢん, 白馬陣, *n.* The waiting-place where the grooms of the twenty-one white horses (*see below*) assembled.

Aouma-no-sechiye, あをうまのせちゑ, 白馬節會, *n.* An ancient fête in the celebration of which the Emperor inspected twenty-one white horses from his Right and Left Stables, held on the seventh day of the first month (*o. s.*) every year.

Aoume-zuke, あをめづけ, 青梅漬, *n.* Pickled plums.

Aouni, あをうみ, 滄海, *n.* The broad sea; the ocean.

Ao-uri, あをうり, 菜瓜, 醤瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aosagi.*

Aoyagi, あをやぎ, 青柳, *n.* [*Bot.*] The green willow.

Syn. YANAGI.

Aoyagisō, あをやぎさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Veratrum.*

Aoyaka, あをやか, 蒼青, *a.* Green.

Aoyama, あをやま, 青山, *n.* A green mountain or hill; a mountain covered with trees or grass.

Aozameru, あをざめる, 青醒, *v.i.* To turn pale, livid, pallid, bloodless.

Aozame, あをざめ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Lamna glauca.*

Aozamurai, あをざむらい, 青侍, *n.* ❶ [*obs.*] Green or young soldiers; inexperienced soldiers. ❷ Formerly, an order of retainers in the Imperial Palace.

Aozashi, あをざし, 青蝋, *n.* See *Aosashi.*

Aozashi-zeni, あをざしぜに, 青銀銭, *n.* The coins strung on an *aozashi.*

Aoze, あをぜ, *n.* A north-west wind.

Aozōmushi, あをざうむし, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of beetle.

Aozuke, あをづけ, 青漬, *n.* ❶ Preserving plums and other fruits or vegetables in alcohol or salt, so as to keep the original green colour. ❸ The things so preserved.

Aozumi, あをすみ, 青墨, *n.* A cake of indigo used as a paint.

Appare, あっぱれ, 天晴, *a.* [*coll.*] Admirable, praiseworthy, charming.

Ara, あら, 骨, *n.* The guts of fish or fowls.

Ara, あら, 新, *a.* New, newly made, not second-hand.

Ara de hito kumi 30 yen nara dekimasu, 新デー組三十圓ナラ出來マス, you can have a new suit made at 30 *yen.*

Ara, あら, 嗟呼, *interj.* Exclamation of fear, joy, sorrow, astonishment; Ah! Oh!

Ara, あら, 粗, *a.* Rough; coarse; unpolished; crude; unwrought; uncut; ragged; shaggy.

Ara, あら, 荒, *a.* Rude; violent; boisterous; wild.

Ara, あら, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Niphon spinosus.*

(あら)

Ara-ara, あらあら, 粗々, *adv.* Roughly; summarily; coarsely; not particularly or minutely; briefly; rudely; uncivilly.

Ara-ara uketamawari mashita, 粗々承ハリマシタ, we have heard of it, though not minutely.

Syn. HOBO, ŌYOSO, SOMATSU, ZATTO.

Araarash,-i,-ki, あらあらし, 荒々敷, *a.* Ferocious; violent; harsh; boisterous; uncivil; savage; turbulent.

Araarashiki koe, 荒々敷聲, harsh voice.

Syn. FUTOKI, HAGESHIKI, TAKESHIKI.

Araarashiku, あらあらしく, 荒々敷, *adv.* The adverbial form of *Araarashi.*

Araba, あらば, [*subj.* form of *Aru.*] If it be; if there were; were he, etc.

Arabiya-gomu, アラビヤゴム, 亞拉伯護謨, *n.* Gum arabic.

Arabiya-gomuju, あらびやごむじゅ, 金合歓, *n.* [*Bot.*] The tree producing the gum arabic, *Acacia arabica, Acacia gummifera.*

Araburu, あらぶる, 荒, *v.i.* To be rough, boisterous, uncivil, violent, or noisy.

Aradateru, あらたてる, 荒立, *v.t.* To excite; to irritate; to exasperate; to enlarge a trifle.

Syn. IKARASERU, IRADATASERU.

Aradatsu, あらたつ, 荒立, *v.i.* ❶ To be stormy, violent, noisy. ❷ To act roughly, uncivilly, violently; to be excited, enraged, irritated, exasperated.

Syn. HARADATSU, IKARU, IRADATSU.

Arade, あらで, *v.* [*neg.* form of *Aru.*] See *Aru.*

Araebisu, あらえびす, 暴夷, *n.* Barbarians, savages.

Aragane, あらがね, 鑛生, *n.* [*Min.*] Unwrought metals; ore.

Aragau, あらがふ, 逆生, *v.t.* [*obs.*] To dispute, controvert, oppose; to contend with; to engage in debate; to resist.

Syn. ARASŌ, IKARASERU.

Aragawa, あらがは, 生皮, *n.* A raw hide; undressed skin; untanned leather.

Arage, あらげ, 荒毛, *n.* A bristle.

Aragome, あらごめ, 荒米, *n.* Uncleaned rice.

Aragomo, あらごも, 新莚, *n.* A new mat of coarse quality.

Aragoto, あらごと, 荒事, *n.* Playing murderous or otherwise coarse parts (as in dramatic performances).

Aragotoshi, あらごとし, 荒事師, *n.* Actors playing *aragoto.*

Aragushi, あらぐし, 粗櫛, *n.* A coarse comb.

Aragyō, あらぎやう, 荒行, *n.* Tortures of the body which the priests in former times had to undergo as part of their religious discipline.

Araha, あらは, 新刃, *n.* Same as *Arami.*

Arai, あらい, *a.* [*Coll. cont.* of *Araki.*] See *Araki.*

Arai, あらひ, *n.* A kind of *sashimi* made from a live fish, (so called from the flesh being washed in cold water).

Arai, あらひ, 洗, *n.* Washing.

Araigami, あらひがみ, 洗髪, *n.* Having the hair of the head free from oil or pomade, (said esp. of women).

Araigusuri, あらひぐすり, 洗薬, *n.* [*Med.*] A lotion, or medicinal fluid applied to the skin by rubbing on or in.

Araihari, あらひはり, 洗張, *n.* ❶ Washing and fulling cloth. ❷ Washing and stretching old cloth on a board by pasting it with a thin solution of starch; washing and ironing.

Araihari-ya, あらひはりや, 洗張家, *n.* A washerman; a washer-woman; a laundress; a fuller.

Araiko, あらひこ, 洗粉, *n.* A washing powder made of pea-beans.

Arai-nori, あらひのり, *n.* [*Bot.*] Laver.

Arai-otosu, あらひおとす, 洗落, *v.t.* To wash away; to wash out; to cleanse.

Araishi, あらいし, 礦, *n.* [*Min.*] An ore; unwrought minerals.

Araiso, あらいそ, 荒磯, *n.* Rough coast.

Araitateru, あらひたてる, 洗立, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To make a ship's bottom clean by burning and washing.

Araito-odoshi, あらいとをどし, 洗糸縅, *n.* A manner of pointing armour.

Araiyone, あらひよね, 洗米, *n.* Washed rice offered to gods.

Araji, あらじ, *v.* [*neg.* of *Aru.*] Shall or will not be.

Arakabe, あらかべ, 粗泥, *n.* The first coat of a plaster wall or partition.

Arakajime, あらかじめ, 豫, *adv.* Beforehand; *a priori*; previously; in a general way.

Arakajime shiraseru, 豫メ知ラセル, to give notice beforehand.

Syn. KANEGANE, KANETE, MAEMOTTE.

Arakan, アラカン, 阿羅漢, *n.* [*Budd.*] An arhan.

Arakasegi, あらかせぎ, 荒稼, *n.* [*coll.*] Robbery; freebooting; piracy.

Arakashi, あらかし, 櫨, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Quercus glauca.*

Arakata, あらかた, 大方, *adv.* [*coll.*] Generally; mostly; for the greatest part; in the main; chiefly.

Syn. TAIGAI, TAIRYAKU, TAITEI.

Arakawa-odoshi, あらかはをどし, 洗革縅, *n.* A way of pointing armour in which leather is used instead of thread.

Arakenashi,-i,-ki, あらけなし, *a.* Rough; uncivil, boisterous, churlish, unyielding, noisy.
Syn. HAGESHIKI, TAKEKI.

Arakeru, あらける, 散, *v.i.* ❶ To be dispersed or scattered. ❷ To take away; to remove; to displace. 「to act noisily.

Arakeru, あらける, *v.i.* To be violent, boisterous;

Araki, あらき, 荒, *n.* A timber newly cut from woods; unvarnished wood.

Araki, あらき, 粗, *a.* Rough, coarse.

Araki, あらき, 荒, *a.* Violent, noisy, savage, quarrelsome, boisterous, wild, harsh, sharp; tempestuous, stormy, hard.
Araki hitobito, 荒キ人々, rough, uncivil, indecent, barbarous, or noisy people; *Araki mizu,* 硬キ水, hard water.
Syn. FUTOI, HAGESHI, TAKEKI.

Araki, あらき, 暴風, *n.* Violent wind, storm.

Arakida, あらきた, 荒木田, *n.* A kind of clay used in plastering.

Arako, あらこ, 魚籠, *n.* A coarse wicker basket.

Arako, あらこ, 粗粉, *n.* Coarse flour to be made into cakes, mixed with sugar or *ame.*

Araku, あらく, 荒, *adv.* Violently, savagely, wildly, hardly, roughly.
Araku monogoto wo suru, 荒ク物事ヲスル, to do things roughly. 「*mono.*

Arakure-mono, あらくれもの, 暴人, *n.* See *Abare-*

Arakureru. あらくれる, 荒, *v.i.* To be rough, strong, or noisy; to brawl; to squabble; to roar; to use scurrilous language; to quarrel indecently.

Arakuroshi,-i,-ki, あらくろし, *a.* Brawny, indecent, quarrelsome, scurrilous, boisterous, rough, squabbling, roaring, strong.

Arakuroshiku, あらくろしく, *adv.* The adverbial form of *arakuroshi.* See *Arakuroshi.*

Aramaki, あらまき, 苞苴, *n.* Straw matting for wrapping fish or fowls intented for a present; hence a present.
Syn. TSUTO.

Aramashi, あらまし, 荒増, *adv.* For the greatest part; in the main; mostly; for the most part; generally; roughly; summarily.
Syn. ARAKATA, TAITEI.

Arame, あらめ, 黒菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ecklonia bicyclis.*

Arami, あらみ, 新刀, *n.* A new sword-blade.

Aramitama, あらみたま, 荒御魂, *n.* ❶ The enraged spirit of a god. ❷ The spirit of a person newly died, or a tablet representing do.

Aramomi, あらもみ, 籾, *n.* Unhulled rice.

Aramono, あらもの, 新物, *n.* Things newly made; things not antiquated.

Aramono, あらもの, 荒物, *n.* General name for coarse-wares, such as clogs, sandals, brooms, mats, etc.
Aramono akindo, 荒物商人, a dealer in *aramono.*

Aramonoya, あらものや, 荒物屋, *n.* A store where *aramono* are for sale; the keeper of such a store.

Aramoto, あらもと, 糲, *n.* Coarsely ground rice.

Aramusha, あらむしゃ, 荒武者, *n.* ❶ Ferocious warriors, fierce *samurai.* ❷ Ferocity; violence; barbarity; cruelty. 「be; may be.

Aran, あらん, [*fut.* of *ari.*] Shall or will be; would

Aranami, あらなみ, 荒浪, *n.* Boiling billows; a rough sea. 「of straw.

Aranawa, あらなは, 荒縄, *n.* A coarse rope made

Araneba, あらねば, [*neg. subj.* of *Ari.*] If there be not; were he not here.
Kane ga koko ni araneba, 金ガ此所ニアラネバ, if money were not here.

Arano, あらの, 曠野, *n.* Same as *Areno.*
Arano ni takagari suru, 曠野ニ鷹狩スル, to hawk in a wilderness. 「*Nat.*

Aranu, あらぬ, 不有, *v.i.* [*neg.* of *Ari.*] Syn. with *Konohen ni gakkō wa aranu,* 此邊ニ學校ハアラヌ, there is no school hereabout. 「ing.

Aranui, あらぬひ, 荒縫, *n.* Rough sewing or stitch-

Aranuka, あらぬか, 粗糠, *n.* The bran.

Aranuri, あらぬり, 粗塗, *n.* The first coat of plaster or paint.

Aranzuran, あらんずらん, *v.i.* and *auxil. v.* Shall, will, would, may, or might be.

Arao, あらを, 荒男, *n.* A brave man; a strong fellow. The more common form is *Arashio.*

Arapposhi,-i,-ki, あらっぽし, 粗, *a.* [*vul.*] Same as *Araki.* 「*ara.*

Arara, あらら, *intenj.* The contracted form of *Ara-*

Arara, あらら, *a.* Not near; wide apart.

Araragaeru, あららげる, 荒, *v.t.* To make boisterous, quarrelsome, noisy; to enlarge.

Araragi, あららぎ, 蘭草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eupatorium.*

Araragi, あららぎ, 塔, *n.* A Buddhist tower.

Araragi, あららぎ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Yew-tree, *Taxus cuspidata.*

Araraka ni, あららかに, 暴, *adv.* Roughly; noisily; violently. See *Araku.*

Arare, あられ, 霰, *n.* Hail.
Arare ga furu, 霰ガ降ル, it hails.

Ararebashiri, あらればしり, 踏歌, *n.* A festival celebrated on the 16th day of the 1st month (*o.s.*), in the Imperial Palace.

Araregama, あられがま, 霰釜, *n.* An iron pot on the out-side of which there are numerous small elevations like hailstones.

Arare-garei, あられがれい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Pleuronectes asperrimus.* 「*yetoensis.*

Arare-giku, あられぎく, 荻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Amphalis*

Arare-ishi, あられいし, 霰石, *n.* [*Min.*] Aragonite.

Arare-komon, あられこもん, **Arare-gomon,** あられごもん, 霰絞, *n.* Small spots like hailstones on various kinds of cloth.

Arare-kōsen, あられかうせん, 霰香煎, *n.* Parched glutinous rice used instead of tea.

Ararenu, あられぬ, 不得有, *v.i.* [*pot. neg.* of *Ari.*] Cannot or could not be or exist.

Ararern, あられる, 得有, *v.i.* [*aff.* of *Ararenu.*]
Konna koto ga ararern hazu ga nai, コンナ事ガアラレル筈ガナイ, such a thing cannot exist, or such a thing is an impossibility.

Ararezake, あられざけ, 霰酒, *n.* An inferior description of *sake* in which the barm particles are yet undissolved and look like hailstones.

Arasa, あらさ, 粗, *n.* Coarseness; violence; roughness; unevenness; rudeness; harshness.

Arasareru, あらされる, 被荒, *v.i.* To be laid waste, desolated, ruined, destroyed, injured, spoiled. See *Arashi.*

Araseitō, あらせいとう, 紫羅蘭花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Brompton stock, Stock.

Araserareru, あらせられる, *v.i.* [*hon.*] Same as *Aru,* used only in speaking to or of respectful personages.
Gokigen yoku araserareru, 御機嫌能アラセラレル, you are (or he is) well. 「紫羅蘭花」

Araseru, あらせる, 令有, [*caus.* of *Aru.*] To cause to be or exist; to make; to create.

Arashi, あらし, 荒, *a.* See *Araki* (荒).

Arashi, あらし, 嵐, 風雨, *n.* A storm; a tempest.

Arashigoto, あらしごと, 力作, *n.* Manual labour; hard work; toil; drudgery; bodily work.

Arashi-gusa, あらしぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Saxifraga lycoctonifolia.* 「or preliminary work.

Arashiko, あらしこ, 粗絖, *n.* A jack-plane for rough

Arashimeru, あらしめる, 令有, *v.t.* [*caus.* of *Aru.*] To cause to be; to make to exist.
Kami wa banbutsu wo arashimeru, 神ハ萬物ヲ有ラシメル, God caused all things to exist.

Arashio, あらしを, *n.* The open sea.

Arashotai, あらしょたい, 新世帯, *n.* Commencing to keep a house, said of a new couple, among the lower classes.

Arasoi, あらそひ, 爭, *n.* Contest, difference, quarrel, dispute, strife, debate, contention, emulous struggle.
Syn. ISAKAI, KENKWA, KŌRON, RON.

Arasoitagaru, あらそひたがる, *v.i.* To be desirous of debating or disputing; to be quarrelsome, litigious, or contentious; to be apt to cavil or contradict.

Arasou, あらそふ, 爭, *v.i.* To contend with, to quarrel; to have a difference; to differ; to debate, to complain; to argue; to compete.
Syn. RONZURU 「to ruin.

Arasu, あらす, 荒, *v.t.* To lay waste; to desolate; *Shishi ga hatake wo arasu,* 野猪ガ畑ヲアラス, the wild hog spoils the fields.

Arasumi, あらすみ, *n.* [*Min.*] Stone coal.

Arata, あらた, 新, *a.* New; having been made but a short time; not defaced or worn out; fresh; novel; of recent origin, invention, or establishment.
Syn. ATARASHI, SHIN. 「ment.

Arata, あらた, 奇験, *a.* [*cont. of Arataka.*] Of miraculous power; remarkable for hearing prayers; wonderfully; powerful; godlike.
Ano kami wa arata na monodesu, 彼ノ神ハ奇験ナモノデス, that god is wonderfully powerful, and hears prayer well.

Arata, あらた, 生田, *n.* Paddy fields newly made.

Aratae, あらたへ, 荒栲, *n.* Coarse hemp cloth.

Arataka, あらたか, 新鷹, *n.* [*Ornith.*] An untaught falcon.

Arataka, あらたか, 灼然, *a.* Speedily rewarding one's prayers; ready to accept a prayer; miraculously; powerfully.

Aratama, あらたま, 璞, *n.* [*Min.*] Uncut and unpolished gems.

Aratamaru, あらたまる, 改, *v.i.* To be amended, renovated, corrected, regenerated, overhauled, altered, or renewed.
Kwansei ga aratamaru, 官制ガ改マル, the regulations for government organization are be amended.

Aratame, あらため, 改, *n.* Examination, amendment; alteration, investigation, reformation inspection, review, careful survey.
Syn. GIMMI, SHIRABE.

Aratameru, あらためる, 改, *v.t.* ❶ To change, alter, correct, renew, renovate, reform, improve. ❷ To examine, survey, investigate, count, inspect, oversee.
Kore wa aratamereba narimasen, 此ハ改メテハナリマセン, this must be altered; *Kane wo aratameru,* 金ヲ改ル, to count the money.
Syn. ARATANI SURU, GIMMI SURU, KAERU, SENSAKU SURU, SHIRABERU, TADASU.

Aratamete, あらためて, 改, *adv.* Once more; again; renewedly; anew; afresh.
Syn. BETSUDAN NI.

Aratamu, あらたむ, 改, *v.t.* Same as *Arataneru.*

Arata ni, あらたに, 新, *adv.* Anew; newly; afresh.
Syn. ATARASHIKU.

Arate, あらて, 新手, *n.* A fresh hand; new combatants, contestants, or matches. 「troops.
Arate wo okuru, 新手ヲ送ル, to send fresh

Arato, あらと, 礪石, *n.* Coarse whetstones.

Arau, あらふ, 洗, *v.t.* To wash; to dash against; to waste by the force of running water.
Ashi wo arau, 足ヲ洗フ, [*lit.*] to wash the feet; [*fig.*] to quit a house of ill fame.

Ara-umi, あらうみ, 荒海, *n.* A boisterous sea; an open sea; an ocean.

Arawa, あらは, 陽, *a.* Open; not private; public; without reserve; candid; frank.

Arawa ni, あらはに, 陽, 公然, *adv.* Frankly; publicly; candidly; unreservedly; openly; plainly.
Syn. AKIRAKA NI, OMOTEMUKI, ŌYAKE NI.

Arawareru, あらはれる, 顕, 現, *v.i.* To come in sight; to be seen; to become manifest or visible; to be revealed, disclosed, or detected; to become known.
Syn. HAKKAKU SURU, ROKEN SURU.

Arawaseru, あらはせる, 令洗, *v.i.* [*caus.* of *Arau.*] To cause or order to wash, or to be washed.

Arawasu, あらはす, 顕, 現, *v.t.* To exhibit; to show; to enable to perceive; to point out; to evince.
Syn. MISERU, ŌYAKE NI SURU.

Arawasu, あらはす, 著, *v.t.* To publish; to bring out; to write.
Syn. CHOJITSU SURU, CHOSAKU SURU.

Arawata, あらわた, 新綿, *n.* New cotton not ginned.

Arayasuri, あらやすり, 粗鑢, *n.* A coarse file.

Arayuru, あらゆる, 所有, *a.* All; every.
Arayuru hito ga dōtō ni tsukurarete oru, 所有ル人ガ同等ニ造クラレテ居ル, all men are created equal.

Arazaru, あらざる. [*neg. adj.* form of *Aru.*] Other than.

Arazome, あらそめ, 粗染, *n.* Rough or preliminary dyeing.

Arazu, あらず, 非. [*neg.* of *Aru.*] Is or are not.

Arazukuroi, あらづくろひ, 粗繕, *n.* Careless or rough mending or repairing.

Arazumori, あらづもり, 粗積, *n.* A rough calculation; estimation without precise details.

Arazumba, あらずんば, *conj.* Unless; if not; except.

Are, あれ, *interj.* An exclamation of calling attention or surprise. Ho! Look! La! What! Hollo!

Are, あれ, 彼, *pron.* That; he; it.
Are wa nan no tameka, 彼レハ何ノ爲メカ, what is that for?

Are, あれ, *v.i.* [*imp.* of *Ari.*] Be.
Shinsetsu de katsu shōjiki de are, 深切デ且ツ正直デアレ, be kind and honest.

Are, あれ, 荒, *n.* Storm; tempest.

Areba, あれば. [*sub.* of *Ari.*] If there is.
Moshi hima ga areba otomo itashi mashō, 若シ暇ガアレバ御伴イタシマショウ, if time permits me I will go with you.

Arechi, あれち, 荒地, *n.* Waste land.

Aredatsu, あれたつ, 荒立, *v.i.* Same as *Aradatsu.*

Aredomo, あれども, *v.t.* [*sub.* of *Ari.*] Although there is; although he has; although we are, etc.
Aredomo naki ga gotoshi, 有ドモ無ガ如シ, though we have (or there is), it is like nothing (said of unjustly got fortune or an extremely small quantity of any thing).

Aregachi, あれがち, 暴勝, *n.* Frequency of storms.

Aregashi, あれがし. [*comp.* of *Are* (*imp.* of *Ari*) and *kashi.*] I wish that; may.

Aregumo, あれぐも, 荒雲, *n.* Clouds foretelling a storm.

Arehatsu, あれはつ, 荒果, *v.t.* To be utterly ruined, laid waste, devastated, or destroyed.

Aremasu, あれます, 生坐, *v.t.* [*obs.*] To be born (used only in the case of a high personage).

Areno, あれの, 荒野, *n.* ❶ A wilderness or desert. ❷ Waste land.

Areru, あれる, 荒, 暴, *v.t.* To be rough, spoiled, destroyed, or laid waste; to be barbarous, unmanageable, ferocious, stormy, cruel, refractory, or unruly.

Areta, あれた, 荒田, *n.* Waste rice-field; a rice-field promising no good return.

Aretaru, あれたる, 荒蕪, *a.* Waste; desolate; not weeded.

Aretatsu, あれたつ, 暴立, *v.t.* See *Aradatsu.*

Arewataru, あれわたる, 暴亘, *v.i.* and *t.* To devastate all over a district, a province, etc.

Areyuku, あれゆく, 暴行, *v.t.* To go through a district or country devastating.

Ari, あり, 筍, *n.* A dove-tail joint or tenon.

Ari, あり, 蟻, *n.* [*Entom.*] An ant, *Formica* sp.

Ari, あり, / **Aru,** ある, 有, *v.i.* To be; to have; to exist.
Kare ni tada itsu no taishi ari, 彼レニ只一ノ大志アリ, he has but one ambition; *Kore ga konjō no itomagoi de aru,* 此ガ今生ノ暇乞デアル, this is the very last farewell; *Fude wa ken yori mo tsuyoku aru,* 筆ハ剣ヨリモ強クアル, the pen is mighter than the sword.
Syn. GOZARU.

Ari-ai, ありあひ, 有合, *n.* Happening to be; to have, or to be present; incidental presence or possession.

Ariake, ありあけ, 有明, *n.* The daybreak while the moon is still visible.

Ariake-andō, ありあけあんどう, / **Ariake-andon,** ありあけあんどん, 長夜燈, *n.* A lamp kept burning through the night.

Ariake-no-toboshibi, ありあけのともしび, 曉燈, *n.* Same as above.

Ariakezuki, ありあけづき, 有明月, *n.* The moon seen in the morning.

Ari-amaru, ありあまる, 有餘, *v.i.* To have more than sufficient; to possess a surplus; to have much above want.

Ari-ari to, ありありと, 在在, *adv.* Exactly as one was in life, said of ghosts; evidently; clearly; plainly.
Sono sugata ga ari-ari to miru, 其姿ガ在在ト見ヘル, he could be distinctly identified.
Syn. AKIRAKA NI, HAKKIRI TO.

Ariau, ありあふ, 有合, *v.i.* To happen to be; to have, or to be present.
Syn. MOCHIIAU.

Ari-awase, ありあはせ, 有合, *n.* Incidental possession; happening to have; what one has or can command at a given moment.
Ima ari-awase wa kore shika nai, 今有合セハコレシカナイ, this is all that I have now.

Ari-awasu, ありあはす, 有合, *v.t.* Same as *Ariau.*

Aribachi, ありばち, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Creophilus* sp.

Aribito, ありびと, 現口, *n.* Population; the whole number of inhabitants in a country or a portion of it.

Aridaka, ありたか, 有高, *n.* The sum total; quantity; amount.
Kane no aridaka, 金ノ有高, the total sum of money.

Aridake, ありたけ, 有丈, *n.* All that there is or that one has.
Chikara no aridake tsukushimashita, カノ有丈ケ盡シマシタ, I have done all that is in my power.

Arida-mikan, ありたみかん, 乳柑, *n.* [*Bot.*] Mandarin orange.

Arido, ありど, / **Aridokoro,** ありどころ, 在所, *n.* The place where anything is, or where a person has concealed himself; a refuge.
Kane no aridokoro, 金ノ在所, the place where money is, or was put away.
Syn. ARIKA, ARIDOKO, SHOZAI.

Aridōshi, ありどはし, 伏牛花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Damnacanthus.*

Aridōshirau, ありどはしらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Myrmechis gracilis.*

Arifureru, ありふれる, *v.i.* To be common, ordinary, or commonplace; to be used to; to be found everywhere.

Arifuru, ありふる, *v.i.* ❶ To be found always or everywhere; to be not uncommon or extraordinary. ❷ To be long in existence; to be old.

Arigane, ありがね, 有金, *n.* Money actually possessed.

Arigatagaru, ありがたがる, 有難, *v.i.* To feel grateful or thankful.

Arigataku, ありがたく, 有難, *adv.* Thankfully; gratefully; respectfully; willingly; acknowledging benefits or kindnesses and wishing to repay them.

Arigata-meiwaku, ありがためいわく, 有難迷惑, *n.* Useless kindness; an act or a gift of kindness indifferent or even detrimental to the receiver.

Arigata-namida, ありがたなみだ, 有難涙, *n.* Tears shed in gratitude; warm tears.

Arigatasa, ありがたさ, 有難, *n.* The degree of gratitude; acknowledgement expressive of a sense of favour or kindness received.

Arigatashi,-i,-ki, ありがたし, 有難, *a.* ❶ Improbable; almost impossible; hard to be. ❷ Acknowledging.

Arigatasō, ありがたさう, 有難相, *a.* Seeming to be thankful; appearing to acknowledge acts or gifts of kindness with thanks.

Arigatō, ありがたう, 有難, *adv.* Equiv. to '*thanks,*' meaning 'I thank you,' 'I offer you a thousand thanks,' etc.

Arigi, ありぎ, *n.* [*obs.*] A kind of silk cloth.

Arigin, ありぎん, 現存銀, *n.* Same as *Arigane.*

Arihatsuru, ありはつる, *a.* Living and dying; rising and falling.

(蟻地獄)

Arijigoku, ありぢごく, 蟻地獄, *n.* [*Entom.*] Ant-lion.

Ariku, ありか, 在處, *n.* Same as *Arido.*

Arikagiri, ありかぎり, 有限, *n.* Same as *Aridake.*

Arikiri, ありぎり, 有切, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Aridake.*

Arikitari, ありきたり, 在來, *n.* Custom; manner; habit.
Arikitari no, 在來ノ, customary, accustomed for used to.

Ariku, ありく, 歩行, *v.i.* Same as *Aruku.*

Arimai, ありまい, 現存米, *n.* The rice on hand.

Arimasu, あります, *v.i.* [*coll.*] An honorary form of *Aru.*
Syn. GOZARIMASU, GOZARU.

Arimatsu-shibori, ありまつしぼり, 有松絞, *n.* A kind of cloth dyed in the skein, made at Arimatsu, Owari.
Syn. NARUMI-SHIBORI.

Arinan, ありなん, *v.i.* To think or wish to be; to prefer; shall or will be.

Arinashi, ありなし, 有無, *n.* Having or not having; being or not being; existence or non-existence; presence or absence; whether there is or not.
Syn. UMU.

Ari-no-hiūgi, ありのひあふぎ, 桔梗, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Platycodon grandiflorum.* Same as *Arijigoku.*

Ari-no-jigoku, ありのぢごく, 砂搦子, *n.* [*Entom.*]

Ari-no-ko, ありのこ, 蟻子, *n.* [*Entom.*] Young ants.

Ari-no-kudari, ありのくだり, *n.* What has been or was said or done before.

Ari-no-mama, ありのまま, 在儘, *n.* The true, present, actual, existing, unadorned, unpretended, or unfeigned state, condition, or circumstances
Syn. AKARASAMA, ARITEI, SONOMAMA.

Arinomi, ありのみ, 蘆梨, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pyrus.
Syn. NASHI.

Ari-no-tō, ありのたふ, 塔, *n.* An ant-hill.

Ari-no-tōgusa, ありのたふぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Haloragis.*

Ari-no-towatari, ありのとわたり, 會陰, *n.* ❶ [*Anat.*] The perinæum. ❷ A narrow file of ants.

Arinuno, ありぬの, 絆布, *n.* A hempen cloth

Arisama, ありさま, 在樣, *n.* Circumstances; condition; state.
Syn. AKARŌ, SUGOYŌ, YŌDAI, YŌSU.

Arisashi, ありさし, 筍, *n.* A dove-tail joint or tenon.

Arisho, ありしよ, 在所, *n.* Same as *Arido.*

Arisō, ありさう, 有相, *a.* Appearing to be or have.
Are wa fūfu de arisō da, アレハ夫婦デ有リ相ダ, they appear to be man and wife.

Arisugata, ありすがた, *n.* Same as *Arisama.*

Arisuf, ありすひ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Wryneck.

Aritake, ありたけ, 有丈, *n.* See *Aridake*

Arita-shi,-i,-ki, ありたし, 有度, *a.* Wishing to be.
Kaku aritai mono to omō, 斯ク有度イモノト思フ, I am desirous of its being in this manner.

Aritasō, ありたさう, 土別芥, *n.* [*Bot.*] Mexican Tea, wormseed.

Aritasō, ありたさう, 但蘇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Nepeta japonica.*

Aritei, ありてい, 在体, *n.* Same as *Ari-no-mama.*

Aritoru, ありとる, *a.* Same as *Arayuru.*

Aritsukeru, ありつける, 在付, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To find a position for a person. ❷ To get a husband for a daughter.
Musume wo aritsukeru, 娘ヲ在付ケル, [*coll.*] to see a daughter married. ⌈suru.
Syn. ENZUKERU, KATAZUKERU, YOMERA

Aritsuku, ありつく, 在付, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To become settled in a way of life; to get married.
Kane ni aritsuku, 金ニ在付ク, to get money; *Shoku ni aritsuku,* 職ニ在付ク, to find an avocation. ⌈be, etc.

Ariuru, ありうる, 有得, *v.i.* May be, can be, might

Ariyake, ありやけ, 金盞花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Marigold.

Ariyn-koriya, ありやこりや, *adv.* [*coll.*] Thrown out of order; in a contrary order.
Syn. ABEKOBE, ACHIKOCHI.

Ariyō, ありよう, 有様, *n.* Same as *Arisama.*

Arizashi, ありざし, 鳩尾筍, *n.* Same as *Arisashi.*

Arizashi-no-hozo, ありざしのほぞ, 馬踏筍, *n.* A tenon; a mortise.

Arizuka, ありづか, 蟻塚, *n.* Same as *Ari-no-tō.*

Arō, あらう, *adv.* [*coll.*] [*cont.* of *Araku.*] Same as *Araku.* ⌈may or may be.

Arō. あらう, *v.i.* [*coll.*] Will, shall, would, or should,

Aru. ある, 或, 某, *a.* Some; certain.
Aru basho, 或場所, some place; *Aru hito,* 或人, a certain person; *Aru toki,* 或時, some time.

Aru. ある, 有, *v.i.* Same as *Ari.* ⌈fectionery.

Aruheitō, あるへいたう, 有平糖, *n.* A kind of con-

Aruiwa, あるひは, 或, *conj.* Or; either—or.
Nashi aruiwa ringo, 梨或ハ林檎, pears or apples. It sometimes means *some, others,* or *some others,* and then it may be construed as a pronoun; as *Aruiwa nomi, aruiwa utō,* 或ハ飲ミ或ハ歌フ, some drank and others sang.
Also used to qualify an opinion; as, *aruiwa aruka mo shiranu,* 或ハ有カモ知ラヌ, possibly there may be some.
Syn. MATAWA, MOSHIKUWA.

Aruji, あるじ, 主人, *n.* Master; lord; husband; the head of a household; owner. ⌈shu.
Syn. DANNA, KIMI, NUSHI, SHUJIN, TEI-

Arukagiri, あるかぎり, 有限, *adv.* Exhaustingly; nothing left or undone. ⌈alkali.

Arukari, アルカリ, 亜爾加里, *n.* [*Eng.*] [*Chem.*] An

Aruki, あるき, 歩, *n.* Going on foot; walking; the manner of walking. ⌈walking.

Aruki-buri, あるきぶり, 歩行振, *n.* The manner of

Aruki-kata, あるきかた, *n.* Same as above.

Aruki-mawaru, あるきまはる, 遊逸, *v.t.* To take a walk; to walk about; to go round.

Arukōru, アルコール, 亜爾加兒, *n.* [*Eng.*] [*Chem.*] Alcohol.

Aruku, あるく, 歩行, *v.i.* To go on foot, to walk.
Syn. AYUMU, HOKŌ SURU.

Arumono, あるもの, *n.* Something; something possessed, or a thing that is.

Arupa, アルパ, *n.* [*Gr.*] The name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet; Alpha.

Arutoki, あるとき, 或時, *adv.* Sometimes: at a certain time.

大 麻

Aruwa, あるは, 或, *conj.* Same as *Aruiwa.*

Asa, あさ, 大麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] Hemp.

Asa, あさ, 朝, *n.* The morning; day-break; sunrise.

Asa, あさ, 淺, *a.* Shallow; superficial; silly.

Asa-ake, あさあけ, *n.* A shade of scarlet.

Asa-asa, あさあさ, 旦旦, *n.* Every morning.

Asaasashi,-i,-ki, あさあさし, 淺淺敷, *a.* ❶ Shallow. ❷ Superficial. ❸ Mean, low, ignorant, foolish, silly, or thoughtless.

Asaasashiku, あさあさしく, 淺淺敷, *adv.* In a shallow or superficial manner.

Asa-biraki, あさびらき, 朝開, *n.* The sailing off of a junk in the morning. Used as a pillow word for rowing or sailing.

Asaborake, あさぼらけ, 朝風, *n.* Daybreak, sunrise, morning twilight, or dawn.
Syn. AKATSUKI, YOAKE.

Asada, あさだ, 天竺桂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cinnamomum.*

Asadachi, あさだち, 朝雨, *n.* A morning shower.

Asadachi, あさだち, 朝立, 早発, *n.* Setting out on a journey early in the morning.

Asadake, あさだけ, 地芽, *n.* [*Bot.*] The name of a mushroom.

Asade, あさで, 淺手, 敷傷, *n.* A slight cut or wound.
Asade wo ou, 淺手ヲ負フ, to get hurt slightly.

Asagake, あさがけ, 朝駆, *n.* Assaulting an enemy by surprise early in the morning.

Asagao, あさがほ, 牽牛, *n.* [*Bot.*] Morning Glory, *Convolvulus major.* ⌈shrubby Althæa.

Asagao, あさがほ, 木槿, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tree Hibiscus or

Asagao-hime, あさがほひめ, *n.* Same as *Shokujo.*

Asagao-no-mushi, あさがほのむし, 牽牛蟲, *n.* [*Entom.*] Larva of Hawk-moth.

Asagara, あさがら, 麻苧, *n.* The hemp-stalks stripped of the bark.
Syn. OGARA. ⌈bosa.

Asagara, あさがら, 白辛樹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Halesia corymbosa.*

Asagarei, あさがれい, 朝餉, *n.* ❶ Breakfast. ❷ The Emperor's breakfast. ❸ The hall where the Emperor takes breakfasts. ⌈ing.

Asagari, あさがり, 朝猟, *n.* Hunting in the morn-

Asa-gasumi, あさがすみ, 朝霞, *n.* The morning mist, haze, or fog.

Asage, あさげ, 朝餉, *n.* ❶ Breakfast; the morning meal. ❷ The boiling of rice for breakfast.

Asegi, あさぎ, 淺黄, *a.* Light blue; light leek-coloured. ⌈colour; light leek colour.

Asagi-iro, あさぎいろ, 淺黄色, *n.* A light blue

Asagi-kamikiri, あさぎかみきり, 天牛, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Rosalia Batesi.* ⌈or haze

Asagiri, あさぎり, 朝霧, *n.* The morning fog, mist,

Asagirisō, あさぎりさう, 白蒿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Artemisia Schmidtiana.*

Asa-giyome, あさぎよめ, 朝雨, *n.* ❶ The morning ablution. ❷ Sweeping the court-yard in the morning. ⌈of hempen cloth.

Asagoromo, あさごろも, 麻衣, *n.* Mourning made

Asagutsu, あさぐつ, 淺沓, *n.* [*obs.*] Shoes made of *kiri* wood worn on ceremonial occasions.

Asahaka, あさはか, 淺薄, *a.* [*coll.*] Shallow minded; superficial; ignorant; foolish; mean.
Syn. BAKANA, OROKANA, TSUTANAKI.

Asahan, あさはん, 朝飯, *n.* Breakfast; morning
Syn. ASAGE, ASAMESHI. ⌈meal.

Asahi, あさひ, 旭, *n.* The rising sun.

Asai, あさい, 淺, *a.* Shallow; not deep.

Asaito, あさいと, 麻絲, *n.* Threads of hemp.

Asaji, あさじ, 白茅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Imperata arundinacea.*

Asaji-hara, あさじはら, 白茅原, *n.* A plain with a thin growth of reeds.

Asaji-zake, あさじざけ, 麻地酒, *n.* White and thick *sake* made in Higo.

Asakage, あさかげ, 朝影, *n.* The long narrow shadow which an object casts in the morning; anything which resembles the *asakage* in shape.

Asakai, あさかい, 天竺桂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cinnamomum.*

Asakaranu, あさからぬ, 不淺, *a.* Not shallow; deep; profound; not superficial.
Go-on asakaranu, 御恩淺カラヌ, much indebted; deeply gratified.

Asakaranu, あさからぬ, *v.t.* or *adv.* ❶ Is or are not shallow or superficial. ❷ Deeply; greatly much. ⌈*Asaake.*

Asake, あさけ, 朝明, *n.* [*cont.* of *Asa-ake.*] See

Asakemuri, あさけむり, 朝烟, *n.* Smoke from chimneys as seen in the morning.

Asaku, あさく, 淺, *adv.* Shallowly; superficially simply; not long since; lately; lightly; leniently.

Asakura-zanshō, あさくらざんせう, 梨椒, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Zanthoxylum.*

Asakusa, あさくさ, 田麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Corchoropsis crenata.*

Asakusa-gami, あさくさがみ, 淺草紙, *n.* A kind of paper of inferior quality originally made in Asakusa, Tōkyō.
Syn. SUKIGAESHI.

Asakusa-nori, あさくさのり, 紫菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Laver.

Asamadaki, あさまだき, 朝未明, *adv.* Before sunrise; very early in the morning; at day-break. (晨)

Asama-rindō, あさまりんだう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gentiana.*

Asamashi,-i,-ki, あさまし, 淺猿, *a.* [*coll.*] Foolish; silly; wanting in understanding or judgement; mean; base; ignoble; vile; dishonourable; wanting dignity of mind.
Syn. ASAHAKA, IYASHIMUBEKI, OROKA.

Asamashiku, あさましく, 淺猿, *adv.* The adverbial form of above.

Asamasō, あさまさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cephalanthera falcata.* ⌈*us Harlandi.*

Asama-tsuge, あさまつげ, 錦熟黄楊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Buxus*

Asameshi, あさめし, 朝飯, *n.* Same as *Asahan.*
Asameshi wo kū, 朝飯ヲ喰フ, to take breakfast; *Sore wa asameshi mae no shigoto de su,* ソレハ朝飯前ノ仕事デス, it is a before breakfast job, *i.e.* an easy task.

Asami, あさみ, *n.* Same as *Asase.* ⌈colour.

Asamidori, あさみどり, 淺緑, *n.* A light green

Asamoji, あさもじ, 麻紋子, *n.* Hemp gauze.

Asamu, あさむ, 驚歎, *v.t.* ❶ To be surprised at; to admire. ❷ To depreciate as bad, poor, mean, or despicable.

Asana-asana, あさなあさな, 旦旦, *adv.* Morning after morning.

Asanagi, あさなぎ, 朝和, *n.* The calmness of the sea in the morning.

Asana-yūna, あさなゆうな, 朝夕, *n.* Morning and evening. ⌈ing.

Asane, あさね, 朝寝, *n.* Sleeping late in the morn-

Asanebō, あさねばう, 朝寝坊, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ One who sleeps late in the morning. ❷ Sleeping late in the morning.

Asa-no-ha, あさのは, 麻葉, *n.* ❶ A leaf of hemp. ❷ Figures of the leaves of hemp on dyed stuffs.

Asa-no-hana, あさのはな, 麻勃, *n.* A flower of hemp.

Asa-no-mi, あさのみ, 麻實, *n.* The seeds of hemp used as food or medicine.

Asanuno, あさぬの, 麻布, *n.* Hemp cloth.

Asao, あさを, 麻苧, *n.* Hemp.

Asaoki, あさおき, 朝起, *n.* Rising in the morning.

Asaraka, あさらか, *a.* Shallow; not deep or profound.

Asari, あさり, 蜊, *n.* [*Conch.*] A marine bivalve shell-fish, *Tapes philippinarum.*

Asari, あさり, 漁, *n.* ❶ Searching or looking for food or prey (said of birds and beasts.) ❷ Fishing.

Asaribi, あさりび, 漁火, *n.* Fire to attract fishes; fire burned in a fishing boat.

Asari-bune, あさりぶね, 漁舟, *n.* A fishing boat.

Asaru, あさる, 足探, 漁, *v.t.* The verb form of *Asari.*

Mushi wo asaru, 蟲ヲ足探ル, to scratch for insects; *Asari mawaru,* 足探リ廻ル, to go about for food or prey.

Asasa, あささ, } *n.* [*Bot.*] *Limnanthemum nym-*
Asaza, あさざ, } *phoides.*

Asasa, あささ, 淺, *n.* Shallowness; lacking profundity of feeling, thought, etc.; folly.

Asasageori-dantsū, あささげおりだんつう, 麻裂織緞子, *n.* A rug made of coarse hemp.

Asase, あさせ, 淺瀨, *n.* A shallow shoal, or shelf.

Asashi,-i,-ki, あさし, 淺, *a.* ❶ Shallow; not profound. ❷ Ignorant; mean; near-sighted. ❸ Not long ago; a few days ago. ❹ Light (in colour).

Jōkyō irai hi nao asashi, 上京以來日尚ホ淺シ, it is not long since I came to the capital; *Asai ryōken,* 淺イ量見, a shallow thought; a near sighted view; a mean purpose; *Chie no asai hito,* 智恵ノ淺イ人, shallow-witted person.

Asashio, あさしほ, 朝潮, *n.* Morning tide.

Asashimo, あさしも, 朝霜, *n.* The morning frost.

Asa-shirage, あさしらげ, 雲雀, *n.* [*Bot.*] Chickweed.

Asasuzu, あさすゞ, 朝涼, *n.* The coolness of the air in the early morning.

Asatode, あさとで, *n.* [*obs.*] Going out of doors in the morning (*Asa,* morning; *to,* doors; *de* going out).

Asatsuki, あさつき, 茖葱, *n.* [*Bot.*] Chive or cive.

Asatsuki-namasu, あさつきなます, 淺葱膾, *n.* A food prepared of chives and *asari* flesh and seasoned with vinegar.

Asatsuyu, あさつゆ, 朝露, *n.* The morning dew.

Asatte, あさって, 明後日, *adv.* The day after tomorrow.

Asaura-zōri, あさうらざうり, 麻裏草履, *n.* Straw slippers or sandals, the soles of which are strengthened with coarse hemp.

Asa-uri, あさうり, 越瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Melon.

Asayake, あさやけ, 曉霞, *n.* The beautiful redness of the sky in the east at sunrise.

Asayū, あさゆう, 朝夕, *n.* Morning and evening.
Syn. CHŌSEKI, TANSEKI.

Asazu, あさざ, 苦菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Limnanthemum nymphoides.*

Asazu, あさず, *n.* [*Budd.*] The morning service.

Asazuke, あさづけ, 淺漬, *n.* Pickling radishes with a smaller quantity of salt than that used for *tazuke.*

Ase, あせ, 汗, *n.* Sweat; perspiration.

Hiyaase wo kaku, 冷汗ヲカク, to shudder; *Nense wo kaku,* 寢汗ヲカク, to sweat while sleeping.

Asebi, あせび, 馬酔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Asebo.*

Asebo, あせぼ
Asemo, あせも, } 汗腫, 汗疹, *n.* Prickly heat.

Asebo, あせぼ,
Asebo-shiba, あせぼしば, } 馬酔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Andromeda japonica.*
Asebu, あせぶ,

Asebo-no-ki, あせぼのき, 馬酔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Andromeda japonica.*

Asefuki, あせふき, 汗拭, *n.* A handkerchief specially made for wiping off perspiration.
Syn. ASENUGUI.

Asegumu, あせぐむ, 汗含, *v.i.* To be moistened with sweat; to sweat.

Asejimi, あせじみ, 汗染, *n.* Stain on a garment caused by sweat.

Asejimiru, あせじみる, 汗染, *v.i.* To be moistened with sweat; to be dirty with sweat.

Asejimita, あせじみた, 汗染, *a.* Moist with sweat.

Asekaki, あせかき, 多汗, *n.* Perspiring abundantly; one who sweats freely.

Asemi, あせみ, 榎木, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Asebo.*

Asemizo, あせみづ, 汗落, *n.* A stream of sweat.

Asemizu, あせみず, 汗水, *n.* Free or abundant perspiration.

Asemizu nagashite hataraku, 汗水流シテ働ク, [labouring very hard.

Asenogoi, あせのごひ, } 汗巾, *n.* See *Asefuki.*
Asenugui, あせぬぐひ, }

Asen-yaku, あせんやく, 阿仙藥, *n.* [*Med.*] Catechu pills.

Aseru, あせる, 焦心, 急, *v.t.* ❶ To haste; to be in hurry; to be eager, urgent, or ardent. ❷ To strive to escape; to struggle with contortions of the body.

Aseru ni wa oyobanu, 急セルニハ及バヌ, you need not be in hurry; *Donna ni asemmo mani awanu,* 何程焦心ルモ間ニ合ハヌ, no haste will do now.
Syn. IRATSU, ISOGU, SEKU.

Aseru, あせる, 淵, *v.i.* ❶ To become shallow, ❷ To fade; to lose colour, freshness, or brightness.

Kawa ga aseru, 川ガ淵ル, a river becomes shallower; *Hana ga aseru,* 花ガ淵ル, flowers fade.
Syn. BOKERU, KARERU.

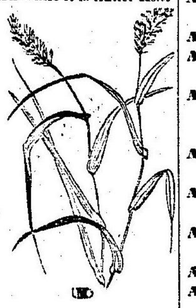
Asetenugui, あせてぬぐひ, 汗手拭, *n.* Same as *Asefuki.*

Asetori, あせとり, 汗衫, *n.* A kind of shirt worn to protect the upper garments from being moistened with sweat.

Asetoru, あせとる, 發汗, *v.t.* To perspire.

Ashi, あし, 足, *n.* ❶ The foot. ❷ [*coll.*] The leg.

Ashi moto ga kurai, 足元ガ暗イ, [*fig.*] to have a feeling of guilt in one's mind; *Ashi moto no akarui uchi ni kaerimashō,* 足元ノ明ルイ内ニ歸リマショウ, I will return while it is light; *Ashi no hayaki hito,* 足ノ早キ人, a swift walker; *Ashi zumō wo toru,* 足相撲ヲ取ル, to wrestle with the legs; *Ashi koshi no kikanu hito,* 足腰ノキカヌ人, a cripple.



Ashi, あし, 蘆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Reed.
Syn. YOSHI.

Ashi, あし, 銭貨, *n.* Money, cash.

Ashi, あし, 唖子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A dumb person; a mute.
Syn. OSHI.

Ashi, あし, 吃水, *n.* That part of a ship which is in the water; ballast.
Syn. FUNAASHI, KISSUI.

Ashi-aburi, あしあぶり, 脚熨, *n.* A kind of portable stove specially contrived for warming the feet.

Ashi-ato, あしあと, 足跡, *n.* A foot-print or foot-mark.

Ashiba, あしば, 足場, *n.* Scaffolding; footing; anything to rest the foot on.

Ie ni ashiba wo kakeru, 家ニ足場ヲカケル, to erect a scaffolding around a house for repairing it.

Ashibare, あしばれ, 重腿, *n.* Dropsy of the legs; a swelling of the leg.

Ashibaya, あしばや, 足早, *n.* Swift-paced, swift-footed, fleet.

Ashibiki, あしびき, 足引, *n.* Originally a pillow word for mountain; later, mountains.

Ashibiki, あしびき, 跛行, *n.* A lame person; a cripple.

Ashibiki no, あしびきの, 足引, *a.* A pillow word for mountains or hills.

Ashibone, あしぼね, 脛, *n.* [*Anat.*] ❶ The bones of the leg; the tibia or shin-bone. ❷ The force exerted by the legs.

Ashiboso, あしぼそ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pollinia imberbis.*

Ashibu, あしぶ, 馬酔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Andromeda japonica.*

Ashibumi, あしぶみ, 足踏, *n.* Stepping; stepping in; stepping up and down without going forward or backward.

Ashibune, あしぶね, 蘆舟, *n.* A boat made of reeds or similar materials.

Ashibyōshi, あしびやうし, 足拍子, *n.* Metrical stepping or treading; beating time with the feet.

Ashida, あした, 足駄, *n.* Wooden clogs used in rainy weather.

Ashida wo haku, 足駄ヲ穿ク, [*lit.*] to wear wooden clogs; [*fig.*] to lay a black-mail on purchases made for another individual; to practice imposition (commonly applied to the servant class).

Ashidamari, あしだまり, 足溜, *n.* ❶ A foothold. ❷ A temporary encampment.

Ashidao, あしだを, 足駄緒, *n.* The thong of a wooden clog.

Ashidarai, あしたらひ, 脾盥, *n.* A small wooden tub with legs used mostly for morning ablutions.

Ashidome, あしどめ, 足止, *n.* Bidding or requesting one not to leave a place; keeping in; confinement.
Syn. KINSOKU.

Ashidori, あしどり, 跬步, *n.* Gait; manner of stepping or walking.

Ashidoru, あしどる, 摑, *v.t.* To catch, snatch, or seize by the foot or leg.

Ashigakari, あしがかり, 足掛, *n.* A foothold; that on which to tread or rest.

Ashigama, あしがま, 足釜, *n.* A three-legged pot or kettle.

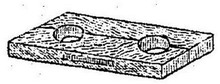
Ashigane, あしがね, 鉄, *n.* Shackles; fetters; stocks.
Syn. HODASHI.

Ashigara, あしがら, 足搦, *n.* [*coll.*] Throwing down by coiling one's leg around another's.

Ashigara wo toru, or *kakeru,* 足搦ヲトル(又ハカケル), to throw down a person by coiling one's legs around his; tripping.

Ashigaru, あしがる, 足輕, *n.* The lowest of the feudal retainers.
Syn. BUSOTSU, ZŌRYŌ.

Ashigase, あしがせ, 桎, *n.* Fetters; stocks.



Ashigase wo kakeru, 桎ヲ掛ケル, to put in the stocks; to put fetters on.

Ashigata, あしがた, 足跡, *n.* Same as *Ashi-ato.*

Ashigatame, あしがため, 足固, *n.* A ram, usually of wood, employed in hardening the ground for the foundation of a building; a pile-driver.

(足 桎)

Ashige, あしげ, 蘆毛, *n.* A white colour mixed with black; a gray colour (used in speaking of horses' colour).

Ashige, あしげ, 惡氣, *n.* Same as *Ashisama.*

Ashige, あしげ, 足蹴, *n.* Kicking.

Ashige ni suru, 足蹴ニスル, to kick, or to give a blow with the foot.

Ashiginu, あしぎぬ, 絁, *n.* Coarse silk cloth.

Ashihara-no-kuni, あしはらのくに, 葦原國, *n.* An ancient name for Nippon (*Japan*).

Ashihara-no-mizuho-no-kuni, あしはらのみづほのくに, 葦原瑞穂國, *n.* [*obs.*] Same as Above.

Ashii, あしい, 惡, *a.* [*cont.* of *Ashishi.*] Bad, evil.

Ashi-iri, あしいり, 足入, *n.* An engagement for marriage; betrothal; espousals.

Ashijiro, あしじろ, 足代, *n.* Same as *Ashiba.*

Ashika, あしか, 海驢, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A marine mammal of the family of *Otariae, Otaria stelleri.*

Syn. AJIKA.

Ashi-kabi, あしかび, 葦牙, *n.* [*Bot.*] A reed-sprout.

Ashikagadai, あしかがだい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Chaetodon modestus.*

Syn. YAKKODAI.

Ashikare, あしかれ, *v.i.* [*imp. mood.*] Be cursed; be bad.

Ashikashi, あしかし, 足枷, *n.* Same as *Ashigase.*

Ashiki, あしき, 惡, *a.* Bad; wrong; evil; wicked; heinous; unrighteous; immoral; nefarious.

Syn. WARUI, YOKUNAI.

Ashikiru, あしきる, 斬, *v.t.* ❶ To cut off the foot by way of punishment. ❷ To cut off the kneepan (a Chinese way of punishment).

Ashiko, あしこ, 彼處, *adv.* Same as *Asoko.*

Ashiku, あしく, 惡, *a.* and *adv.* The adverbial form of *Ashiki.*

Ashikubi, あしくび, 足首, *n.* The ankle.

Ashikudashi, あしくたし, 雜用騙, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rubus parvifolius.*

Ashikusa, あしくさ, 蘆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Achillea sibirica.*

Ashimairi, あしまゐり, 足參, *n.* Touching the feet of a great personage, temporal as well as spiritual, by way of worshiping.

Ashimatoi, あしまとひ, 足纏, *n.* Any thing or person that hinders one in going; an obstacle.

Ashimi, あしみ, 蘆木, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Ashibu.*

Ashimotase, あしもたせ, 脚持, *n.* A kind of stool for resting the feet and legs on; foot-stool.

Ashimoto, あしもと, 足下, *n.* At or under the feet; near; close by.

Ashimoto kara tori ga tatsu, 足下カラ鳥ガ立ツ, [*lit.*] to start a bird very near one's feet; [*fig.*] to err when one the least expects it.

Ashimoto, あしもと, 穭, *n.* The grains of rice scattered about one's feet while being cleaned.

Ashimotozuri, あしもとぎり, } 足穭, *n.* Same as
Ashimotsure, あしもつれ, } *Ashimatoi.*

Ashinabe, あしなべ, 足鍋, *n.* Legged pan.

Ashinae, あしなへ, 痿, *n.* A cripple; a lame person; a person who has lost the control of his legs and feet.

Ashinaga, あしなが, 長脚, *n.* ❶ Long-legged person. ❷ People of the Giant Commonwealth (*fiction*).

Ashinaka, あしなか, 足半, *n.* ❶ A sandal that covers only about the half of the foot's sole; a kind of slippers.

Ashinami, あしなみ, 足並, *n.* Keeping pace.

Ashinami ga warui, 足並ガ惡イ, they do not keep pace well; *Ashinami wo tadasu,* 足並ヲ正ス, to make them keep step with each other.

Ashinarashi, あしならし, 慣歩器, *n.* A go-cart; any contrivance for teaching children to walk.

Ashi-no-ke, あしのけ, 脾氣, *n.* Same as *Kakke.*

Ashi-no-kō, あしのかふ, 足甲, *n.* The instep; the back of the foot.

Ashi-no-orikagami, あしのおりかがみ, 膕, *n.* The popliteal space.

Ashi-no-ōyubi, あしのおほゆび, 足擘, *n.* The great toe.

Ashi-no-yubi, あしのゆび, 足指, *n.* The toes.

Ashio, あしを, 脚絆, *n.* The string fastened to a hawk's foot.

Ashioto, あしおと, 足音, 跫音, *n.* The sound made by the clogs, shoes, etc., in walking.

Ashioto de hito wo shiru, 足音デ人ヲ知ル, to identify persons by the sound of their steps.

Ashirai, あしらひ, 接待, *n.* ❶ Reception; welcoming; treatment; entertaining. ❷ Decorating or setting off; a foil. ❸ Amusing pleasing.

Syn. AESHIRAI, MOTENASHI.

Ashirau, あしらふ, 會釋, 待遇, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ❶ To treat, receive, entertain, or welcome. ❷ To set off to advantage; to adorn; to decorate.

Kyaku wo ashirau, 客ヲ會釋フ, to entertain or welcome a guest; *Baka wo ashirau,* 馬鹿ヲ會釋フ, to treat a fool so as not to make him angry, or sensible of his own folly.

Syn. AISHIRAU, ATSUKAU, MOTENASU, TORIATSUKAU.

Ashisa, あしさ, 惡, *n.* Wickedness; badness; unrighteousness; guilt.

Ashisama ni, あしさまに, 惡樣, *adv.* Badly; in an evil manner.

Ashisama ni iu, 惡樣ニ云フ, to speak ill of.

Ashita, あした, 明日, *adv.* [*coll.*] To-morrow; the day following; the day after.

Syn. ASA, ASU, MYŌNICHI.

Ashitaba, あしたば, 獨活, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Angelica.*

Ashitadokoro, あしたどころ, 朝所, *n.* [*obs.*] The cabinet; the secret council of government.

Ashitaka-gani, あしたかがに, 蟹, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] *Inachus* (*Macrocheira*) *Kaempferi.*

Ashitaka-gumo, あしたかぐも, *n.* [*Entom.*] A long-legged spider.

Ashitare-boshi, あしたれぼし, 昴宿, *n.* [*Astron.*] One of the twenty-eight constellations of the old astronomers.

Ashitatsu, あしたつ, 田鶴, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A crane or stork.

Syn. TSURU.

Ashitsugi, あしつぎ, 凳, *n.* A stool for reaching a high object.

Syn. ASHIDAI, FUMIDAI, FUMITSUGI.

Ashitsuki, あしつき, 足付, *n.* Same as *Ashiuchi.*

Ashitsuno, あしつの, *n.* [*obs.*] Same as *Askikabi.*

Ashiuchi, あしうち, 足打, *n.* ❶ Legged utensils. ❷ A *cont.* form of *Ashiuchi-oshiki.*

Ashiuchi-oshiki, あしうちをしき, 足打折敷, *n.* ❶ Trays having legs. ❷ High or legged dining tables.

Ashiura, あしうら, 足占, *n.* [*obs.*] Divining the future of a person by what happens to his feet.

Ashiura, あしうら, *n.* The sole of the foot.

Ashiwara, あしはら, 葦原, *n.* A plain overgrown with reeds.

Ashiya-gama, あしやがま, 葦屋釜, *n.* Tea-urns cast, in the middle ages, at Ashiya, Chikuzen, and much prized among tea-makers.

Ashiyowa, あしよわ, 足弱, *n.* ❶ Weakness in the legs; slowness in walking. ❷ A slow walker. ❸ Women, children or old persons.

Ashi-zoroe, あしぞろへ, 足揃, *n.* Keeping the feet in time; keeping pace.

Ashizuri, あしずり, 足摺, *n.* Furious stamping of the feet, especially when one is angry or sad; rubbing the feet and legs together, as children when they are denied their wishes.

Syn. JIDANDA.

Ashō, あしやう, 亞相, *n.* [*Chin.*] The vice Minister-President of State; a minister of state.

Aso, あそ, *n.* Same as *Nazo.*

Asō, あさう, *adv.* [*cont.* of *Asaku.*] Shallowly.

Asobakasu, あそばかす, *v.t.* Same as *Asobaseru.*

Asobaseru, あそばせる, 令遊. [*caus.* of *Asobu.*] To make another play; to make one idle; to let another be idle; to amuse a person.

Karada no tame ni asobaseru, 体ノ爲ニ遊ベセル, to let him be idle for the benefit of his health.

Asobasu, あそばす, 爲遊, *v.t.* [*hon.*] The honorary word for *nasu* or *nasaru* used in speaking to a nobleman, or by servants when they speak to their masters; also much employed by ladies in ordinary conversation.

Anata gojishin ni otde asobase, 貴君御自身ニ御出遊メセ, [*coll.*] I pray your lordship to go yourself.

Asobi, あそび, 遊, *n.* Play; spending time in idleness; killing time; amusement; frolic; diversion; pleasure; debauchery; excursion; sport; visiting an ill-famed house.

Asobi ni fukeru, 遊ニ耽ル, to be addicted to pleasure; *Asobi ni kurushimu,* 遊ニ苦シム, to be at a loss how to kill time.

Asobigataki, あそびがたき, *n.* A play-mate; a play-fellow.

Asobihara, あそびはら, 産痛, *n.* Pain felt, from time to time, in the womb, during pregnancy.

Asobime, あそびめ, 遊女, *n.* A harlot; a prostitute.

Asobitagaru, あそびたがる, *v.i.* To be fond of amusement, pleasure, frolic, etc.

Asobu, あそぶ, 遊, *v.i.* ❶ To play, amuse oneself, waste time; to kill time; to divert; to frolic; to visit a brothel. ❷ To go on an excursion. ❸ To stay in a strange land; to travel.

Asoko, あそこ, 彼處, *pron.* He. *adv.* There.

Ason, あそん, 朝臣, *n.* The second of the eight chief family names of ancient times.

Assakuki, あッさくき, 壓搾器, *n.* [*Mach.*] A screw-press; a press.

Assaku suru, あッさくする, 壓搾, *v.t.* To press (as seeds for extracting oil). ❷ To grind down (with taxation).

Assari, あッさり, 厚去, 淺泊, *a.* and *adv.* Plain; simple; frank; not pressingly; superficially; plainly cooked; neat.

Syn. TAMPAKU, USUKU.

Assatsu suru, あッさつする, 壓殺, *v.t.* To crush to death.

Assei, あッせい, 壓制, *n.* Tyranny; despotism; oppression.

Assei suru, あッせいする, 壓制, *v.t.* To tyrannize; to oppress; to prey upon.

Asseki, あッせき, 壓石, *n.* A paper-weight.

Asshi, あッし, } 壓, *v.t.* To peess; to press down;
Assuru, あッする, } to crush beneath; to squeeze; to bear heavily upon; to subdue.

Asshi suru, あッしする, 壓死, *v.i.* To be crushed to death.

Asu, あす, 翌日, *adv.* [*coll.*] Same as *Ashita.*

Asuka-gawa, あすかがは, 飛鳥川, *n.* [*fig.*] A poetical word for the vicissitudes of earthly life, derived from a river in Yamato noted for the frequency of changes in its depth.

Asuko, あすこ, 彼處, *adv.* Same as *Asoko.*

Asunaro, あすなろ, 羅漢柏, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Thuya dolabrata.*

Ata, あた, } 仇, 寇, *n.* ❶ One who injures another;
Ada, あだ, } an enemy. ❷ An invader. ❸ Bearing malice; hate. ❹ Revenge; avenge.

Ata wo kaesu, 仇ヲ返ス, to avenge; *Ata wo suru,* 仇ヲスル, [*coll.*] to do mischief in turn (said esp. of animals).

Syn. KATAKI, TEKI, URAMI.

Atae, あたへ, 與, *n.* ❶ Giving; bestowing on. ❷ Syn. HODOKOSHI. [A gift.

Ataeru, あたへる, 與, *v.t.* ❶ To give; to bestow upon; to impart; to grant. ❷ To praise.

Menkyo-jō wo ataeru, 免許狀ヲ與ヘル, to grant a charter; to give a certificate.

Syn. HODOKOSU, OKURU, SAZUKERU, TAMŌ, TSUKAWASU, YARU.

Atafuta, あたふた, *adv.* Abundantly; amply; plen-

tifully; copiously; freely; liberally; generously; exuberantly; profusely.

Syn. TAKUSAN NI, TANTO.

Atagataki, あたがたき, **Adagataki,** あだがたき, 仇敵, *n.* An enemy; an adversary; a hostile party; an opponent; an antagonist. 「nella.

Atago-goke, あたごごけ, 地怜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Selagi-*

Atago-goke, あたごごけ, 鹿蹄草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Winter green, shin-leaf.

Atahara, あたはら, *n.* ❶ An abdominal disease, such as colic. ❷ A rheumatic pain in the loins, such as lumbago.

Atai, あたい, 直, *n.* Price; value; reward; importance; rate; estimated worth.

Syn. KACHOKU, NE, NEDAN, NEUCHI.

Atajikenashi, あたじけなし, 吝嗇, *a.* Stingy; avaricious; niggardly; like a miser, miserly; mean; sordid; parsimonious.

Atakamo, あたかも, 恰, *adv.* Same as *Adakamo.*

Atakeru, あたける, 荒騒, *v.i.* To be excessively noisy; to be disorderly, violent, or riotous; to make too much noise while playing, as children.

Kodomo ga atakeru, 小兒ガ荒騒ル, children are very noisy.

Atama, あたま, 頭, 天窓, *n.* ❶ The head. ❷ The skull. ❸ The chief of a group of men, or the head of an institution. ❹ The brain-power; brains. ❺ [*coll.*] The beginning. ❻ [*coll.*] A kind of numeral used in numbering persons. ❼ The highest point of anything; the top.

Atama wo haru, 頭ヲハル, [*lit.*] to strike the head; [*fig.*] to squeeze a certain percentage from the wages or fares (as a coolie master or chief labourer does); *Atama wo sageru,* 頭ヲ下ゲル, (*a*) to make a bow; to bow in a respectful manner; (*b*) to surrender; to withdraw a claim.

Syn. ITADAKI, KASHIRA, KŌBE, TSUMURI.

Atamagachi, あたまがち, 頭大, *n.* A person or an animal having a disproportionately large head.

Atamakazu, あたまかず, 頭数, *n.* [*coll.*] The number of persons.

Atamakazu ga ō sugiru, 頭数ガ多過ギル, there are too many persons; *Atamakazu wa ikura ka,* 頭数ハ幾何カ, how many persons are there?

Atama-no-hachi, あたまのはち, 脳蓋, *n.* [*Anat.*] The skull, cranium, or brain-pan.

Atama-no-ke, あたまのけ, 頭髪, *n.* The hair of the head.

Atamazeni, あたまぜに, 日銭, *n.* Poll-tax.

Atamazeni wo kakeru, 口銭ヲ課ケル, to impose poll-tax.

Syn. NINTŌZEI.

Atara, あたら, 可惜, *a.* Too valuable to be thrown away; too good for a situation; regretful; precious; highly estimated.

Atara tama ni kizu wo tsukeru, 可惜玉ニ瑕ヲ付ク*ル*, to make a flaw in a precious gem; *Atara hito wo ushinau,* 可惜人ヲ失フ, to lose a person for whom one feels much regret.

Ataramono, あたらもの, 可惜物, *n.* Anything too valuable or too much valued not to be missed; persons too good for certain positions.

Atarashi,-i,-ki, あたらし, 新, *a.* New; fresh; not old or stale.

Atarashiki hayari, 新シキ流行, new fashion; *Atarashiki sakana,* 新シキ魚, fresh fish.

Atarashiki-toshi, あたらしきとし, 新年, *n.* The new year.

Atarashiku, あたらしく, **Atarashū,** あたらしう, 新, *adv.* Newly; over again; with a new form.

Atarashiku tsukuru, 新シク作ル, to make anew; *Atarashiku ronji naosu,* 新シク論ジ直ス, to discuss over again.

Syn. ARATA NI, SHINKI NI.

Atarashisa, あたらしさ, 新, *n.* The newness or freshness of anything.

Atari, あたり, 邊, *n.* and *adv.* The neighbourhood; vicinity; hereabout; those who are near by; about.

Atari kinjo, アタリ近所, the neighbourhood; *Atari hachiken,* アタリ八軒, [*coll.*] Same as above; *Atari wo harau,* 四邊ヲ攘フ, to make those around keep back; to overawe; *Issakunen atari,* 一昨年アタリ, about the year before the last; *Kono atari ni sumau,* 此邊ニ住フ, to live in this neighbourhood, or hereabout; *Oyoso kono atari,* 凡ソ此ノ邊リ, about this much.

Atariau, あたりあふ, 當合, *v.t.* To fight; to act in opposition; to fight a single combat; to duel.

Atari-hazure, あたりはづれ, 當外, *n.* Success or failure.

Atarimae, あたりまへ, 當前, *n.* and *a.* [*coll.*] ❶ Anything reasonable, proper, or natural. ❷ Ordinary, usual, commonplace, or of course.

Konna koto wa Tōkyō dewa atarimae da, コンナ事ハ東京デハ當リ前ダ, this is quite usual in Tōkyō.

Syn. TEKITŌ, TŌZEN, TSUNE. 「Tōkyō.

Ataru, あたる, 當, 中, *v.i.* and *v.t.* ❶ To hit or strike against. ❷ To touch. ❸ To conform. ❹ To be ❺ To happen; to meet with. ❻ To reach; not to err. ❼ To succeed; to come about as one thought. ❽ To inquire. ❾ To be poisoned.

Atsusa (shoki) ni ataru, 暑サ(暑氣)ニ中ル, to be affected by the excessive heat of the sun; *Bachi ga ataru,* 罰ガ當ル, to be punished by a god; to be accursed; *Ki ni ataru,* 氣ニ當ル, to be angry at; *Kono hito wa watashi no oji ni ataru,* 此人ハ私ノ叔父ニ當ル, this gentleman is my uncle; *Mamako ni tsuraku ataru,* 継子ニ辛ク當ル, to maltreat a step-child; *Nippon no tokonoma wa seiyō no* mantel-piece *ni ataru,* 日本ノ床ノ間ハ西洋ノまんてるぴーすニ當ル, the alcove in a Japanese room is what the mantel-piece is in a foreign room; *Ri ni ataru,* 理ニ當ル, it is reasonable; it conforms with the dictates of reason; *Shina wa Nihon no nishi ni ataru,* 支那ハ日本ノ西ニ當ル, China is to the west of Nippon; *Urushi no doku ni ataru,* 漆ノ毒ニ中ル, to get poisoned by lacquer; *Yama ga ataru,* 山ガ當ル, to find a profitable mine; to succeed in speculation.

Ataru, あたる, 取煖, *v.i.* To warm one's self.

Hibachi ni o atari nasai, 火鉢ニ御アタリナサイ, [*coll.*] warm yourself at the brazier; *Hi ni ataru,* 火ニ當ル, to get warmed by the fireside.

Atasu, あたす, 与, *v.i.* ❶ To invade. ❷ To oppose.

Atatakasa, あたたかさ, 暖, *n.* Warmth or the degree of warmth. 「warmth; warmth.

Atatamari, あたたまり, 暖, *n.* The sensation of

Atatakashi,-i,-ki, あたたかし, 暖, *a.* Warm, not

Syn. NUKUTOSHI, SAMUKARANU. 「cold.

Atatamaru, あたたまる, 暖, *v.i.* To get warm.

Atatameru, あたためる, 煖, *v.t.* To make warm; to warm.

Shiru wo atatameru, 汁ヲ煖メル, to warm the soup; *Tawobi de atatameru,* 文火デ煖メル, to warm over a gentle fire.

Atatamu, あたたむ, 煖, *v.t.* Same as above.

Atatan, あたたん, 飛舌草, *n.* [*Bot.*] The aloe.

Atatte, あたって, 當, [*pp.* of *Atari.*] See *Atari.*

Atatte kudakero, 當テ碎ケロ, hazard it and see.

Atau, あたふ, **Atō,** あたう, 能, *v.i.* Can; could; to be able; to have power; to be capable of.

This verb is seldom used in conversation; it is much used in the literal translation of European languages, as I can do it, *Watashi ga sore wo nashi atau,* 私ガ其ヲ為シ能フ.

Atawazu, あたはず, 不能, *v.t.* The negative form of above.

Ware kore wo yomu atawazu, 吾之ヲ讀ム能ハズ, I cannot read this. 「that place.

Atchi, あっち, *adv.* [*coll.*] Away; there; yonder;

Atchi-kotchi, あっちこっち, *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Here and there. ❷ About. ❸ Upside down.

Ate, あて, 優美, *a.* Elegant; refined; free from coarseness or vulgarity; genteel.

Ate, あて, 高貴, *n.* [*obs.*] Patrician dignity; grand

Ate-bito, 高貴人, noblemen. 「eur, nobleness

Ate, あて, 當, 宛, *n.* ❶ Attaining an object aimed at. ❷ An expectation; the target; a hope; an aim. ❸ Anything relied upon; a clew. ❹ Anything that is intended for protection against friction or blows.

Ate niwa naranu, 當テニハナラヌ, not to be relied on; *Kono ate ga areba daijōbu da,* 此當テガアレバ大丈夫ダ, this pad will protect you sufficiently well; *Kono ringo wo futatsu ate ni wakeru,* 此林檎ヲ二ツ宛ニ分ケル, to divide these apples two for each; *Watakushi no ate ga hazureta,* 私ノ當テガ外レタ, my hopes have been frustrated; *Na-ate,* 名宛, an address.

Ate, あて, 鐵砧, *n.* An anvil.

Syn. KANABHIKI.

Atedo, あてど, 當所, *n.* [*coll.*] Aim; object; clew.

Atedo nashi ni yuite wa muda desu, 當所ナシニ行イテハ無益デス, it won't do to go without a certain object.

Atedokoro, あてどころ, 當所, *n.* The address of a letter; the place where anything is to be delivered, or sent to.

Ategai, あてがひ, 宛行, *n.* Allotment; shares or portions assigned; rations; allowance; a fixed pay for services.

Ategai ga fukōhei da, 宛行ガ不公平ダ, the allotment is not fair; *Ategai ga warui,* 宛行ガ惡イ, the allowance is insufficient.

Ategai-buchi, あてがひぶち, 充行扶持, *n.* Allowance of provisions, especially rice; rations; stipend.

Ategau, あてがふ, 宛行, *v.t.* To apportion; to allot; to give rations or stipends; to grant.

Fujo wo ategau, 扶助ヲ宛行フ, to aid.

Atehaka, あてはか, 所, 美, *a.* ❶ Beautiful; elegant; charming; handsome. ❷ Noble; dignified; genteel.

Ateyaka, あてやか,

Syn. MIYABITARU, TŌTOKI, UTSUKUSHIKI.

Atehamaru, あてはまる, 適當, *v.i.* To be appropriate to; to fit for; to be applicable.

Atehamu, あてはむ, 適當, *v.t.* To apply; to appropriate; to set apart to some particular use; to allot or assign.

Ateji, あてじ, 當字, *n.* A dubious synonym; a mere phonetic equivalent; a Chinese character used in a sentence, known to the writer himself to be inappropriate, which he employs, however in the absence of a more satisfactory one, or as requiring future alteration.

Atekosuri, あてこすり, 當擦, *n.* [*coll.*] A distant allusion to one's fault or misdemeanors; seeming praise; an equivocal expression, which the person addressed would take as a rebuke; an implied censure.

Atekosuru, あてこする, **Atekkosuru,** あてっこする, 當擦, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To hint at a fault in one's character, conduct, or services, in seemingly barren or even laudatory expressions; to rebuke by implication; to give an indirect cut, slight, or rub.

Atekoto, あてごと, 當事, *n.* Anything one looks for or depends upon; a reliance; a resource looked for as a means of relief.

Atekura, あてくら, 當競, *n.* [*coll.*] A game in which those concerned compare the power of predicting future events, unknown facts, etc

Ateme, あてめ, 當目, *n.* ❶An object aimed at; an aim. ❷A blow.

Atemi, あてみ, 當身, *n.* Boxing a vital portion of the body.

Atemono, あてもの, 中物, *n.* ❶The art of predicting or guessing. ❷The object to be predicted.

Atena, あてな, 宛名, *n.* The name of the person addressed; the address of a letter or of a person.

Atenkonau, あてがこなふ, 充行, *v.t.* Same as *Ategau*.

Ateru, あてる, 中, *v.t.* To hit; to strike against.

Tama wo nakaboshi ni ateru, 丸ヲ中星ニアテル, to hit the middle mark of a target with a bullet.

Ateru, あてる, 當, *v.t.* ❶To touch. ❷To comply with; to accord with; to make anything agreeable. ❸To apply one thing to another. ❹To apportion; to give a share to. ❺To be successful in a business or speculative concern. ❻To guess well; to solve.

Monosashi wo ateru, 尺度ヲ當ル, to apply a foot-measure; *Nazo wo ateru,* 謎ヲ當ル, to solve a riddle.

Ateru, あてる, 宛, *v.t.* To address, as a letter.

Kono tegami wa tare ni ateru no ka, 此手紙ハ誰ニ宛テルノカ, to whom shall this letter be addressed? [*Atekosuru.*

Atetsukeru, あてつける, 當付, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as

Ateyaka ni, あてやかに, 婀娜, *adv.* ❶Charmingly; beautifully; fascinatingly. ❷Nobly; in a dignified manner.

Atezu, あてづ, *n.* ❶Object; aim. ❷Opportunity.

Atezu mo nai, アテヅモナイ, [coll.] has no object; *Atezu mo nai sagashi mono wo suru,* アテヅモナイ探索物ヲスル, to search without an object. Syn. ATEDO, KIKWAI.

Atezuppō ni, あてづっぽうに, *a.* [*coll.*] At random; by chance; without any fixed purpose or definite aim.

Ato, あと, 後, *n.* ❶The successor; one who sustains the part or character which another has left. ❷The family succession or line; descendants; posterity. ❸Being after or behind; following. ❹The departed spirit or soul. ❺The place where one has gone or is supposed to have gone.

Ato ato no koto wo negau, 後々ノ事ヲ願フ, to make a will requesting that.....; *Atobara ga yameru,* 後腹ガヤメル, [*vul.*] must incur some future loss or expenditure; *Ato ye mo saki ye mo hikanu,* 後ヘモ前ヘモ引カヌ, to go neither forward nor backward; *Ato no matsuri,* 後ノ祭リ, [*coll.*] behind time; *Atosaki mizu ni okonau,* 後先見ズニ行フ, to act too boldly; *Ato ni nari saki ni nari,* 後ニナリ前ニナリ, walking behind or in advance of; *Chichi no ato wo tsugu,* 父ノ後ヲ繼ク, to inherit the father's property or estate, or to take up and continue the business or profession of the deceased or retired father; *Mā oato de yoroshū gozarimasu,* マアー御後デ宜敷御座リマス, never mind, you take first; *Sō suru to ato de komaru,* ソウスルト後デ困ル, that would bring about trouble in the future.

Syn. GO, NOCHI.

Ato, あと, 跡, 痕, *n.* ❶Anything left or remaining, ——a foot-print; a track; a beaten-path; a trail; a scar; a blemish; a cicatrix; ruins; remains; a vestige; a trace; relic; the rest. ❷A custom or precedent. ❸Passing a street or highway.

Ato wo hiku, 跡ヲ引ク, to call for more and more; *Ato wo kuramasu,* 跡ヲ晦マス, to flee; *Kizu-ato,* 傷痕, a cicatrice; scar; *Yoke ato,* 燒跡, the ground where burned houses stood; *Shumotsu no ato,* 腫物ノ痕, a mark left by an ulcer; scar; *Kono kyūdō ni wa chikagoro ryojin no ato ga taemashita,* 此舊道ニハ近頃旅人ノ跡ガ絶ヘマシタ, of late no travellers take this old highway; *Kore wa mukashi no shiro no ato desu,* 此ハ昔ノ城趾デス, this is the place where the ancient castle stood.

Syn. ATOKATA.

Ato, あと, *adv.* [*coll.*] Ago; before.

Ano hito wa gonen ato ni yōkō shita, 彼人ハ五年アトニ洋行シタ, he went abroad five years

Atoashi, あとあし, 後足, *n.* The hind legs. [ago.

Atoatogetsu, あとあとげつ, 先々月, *n.* [*coll.*] The month before the last; last month but one.

Atobe, あとべ, 後方, *n.* The part opposed to the front: the part left behind; the back; the rear.

Atobisari, あとびさり, 後退, 逶迤, *n.* [*coll.*] Starting or moving backward; flinching; wincing; shrinking back in fear or astonishment.

Atobisari, あとびさり, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Pseudoscorpio* sp.

Atobō, あとばう, 後棒, *n.* [*coll.*] The backward or rear coolie.

Atodachi, あとたち, 後立, *n.* ❶Starting on a journey after another. ❷A person standing behind another.

Atogetsu, あとげつ, 去月, *n.* The last month.

Syn. ATO NO TSUKI, KYOGETSU, SENGETSU.

Atogiyome, あとぎよめ, 後祓, *n.* Purifying a house after a dead body has been carried out.

Atohakannashi, あとはかなし, *a.* With no trace; vanished; annihilated; utterly lost.

Atohara, あとはら, 後腹, 後腓痛, *n.* ❶After-pains. ❷An after-clap.

Atohiki, あとひき, 後引, *n.* Not stopping; calling or asking for more and more.

Atohiki-jōgo, 後引上戸, [*coll.*] a drunkard who wants to drink more the more he drinks.

Atokata, あとかた, 跡形, *n.* ❶Trace, mark. ❷Impression. ❸Foundation; ground.

Atokata no nai fusetsu, 跡形ノ無イ風説, a groundless rumour; *Sonna atokata wa mienai,* ソンナ跡形ハ見ヘナイ, there is not a trace discernible of it.

Atokatazuke, あとかたづけ, 後片附, *n.* Rearrangement of things after an incident, as a death, feast, storm etc.

Atomawari, あとまはり, 後廻, *n.* Not advancing parallel with some other person or thing; being left behind; getting behind-hand; following; not being favoured or served first.

Atomawashi, あとまはし, 後廻, *n.* Putting off; delaying; postponing.

Kore wa mā atomawashi ni shiyō, コレハマー後廻シニシヨウ, [*coll.*] let this be postponed.

Atome, あとめ, 後目, *a.* ❶Estate or property to be inherited. ❷The family line. ❸Taking an official position left by another.

Atome, あとめ, 後目, *n.* Same as *Atobe.*

Atomodori, あともどり, 後戻, *n.* Going backward; retrogression, return; deterioration.

Ato-no-matsuri, あとのまつり, 後祭, *n.* ❶[*lit.*] Celebrating a fête after the fixed day (rarely used in this sense). ❷[*fig.*] [*coll.*] Useless thought, design, discussion, or expedient, after a lost opportunity (often used colloquially in this sense).

Atonori, あとのり, 後乘, *n.* A mounted constable or overseer in the rear of a procession.

Ato-no-toshi, あとのとし, 前年, *n.* The last year.

Ato-osae, あとおさえ, 後押, *n.* ❶Same as *Atonori.* ❷The rear-guard of an army. ❸The last man-of-war of a squadron.

Atori, あとり, 花雞, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Brambling.

Atosaki, あとさき, 後先, *n.* ❶First and last; the beginning and the end; the antecedent and the consequent. ❷Fore and aft. ❸Order. ❹The last coming first; disorder.

Syn. HAJIME-OWARI, ZENGO.

Atoshiki, あとしき, 跡式, *n.* Same as *Atome.*

Atoshizari, あとしざり, 後退, *n.* Same as *Atobisari.*

Atoshudan, あとしゆだん, 後手段, *n.* An expedient resorted to, or a design planned, in order to prevent anything disagreeable following an incident.

Atotori, あととり, 跡取, *n.* ❶An heir; a successor. ❷The eldest son or daughter.

Syn. YOTSUGI.

Atotsugi, あとつぎ, 跡繼, *n.* ❶Same as *Atotori.* ❷Inheriting the estate or property of the father. ❸Taking an office after the death or retirement of its former incumbent.

Atotsuki, あとつき, 後月, *n.* Same as *Atogetsu.*

Ato-wo-ou, あとをおふ, 尾迫, *v.t.* To pursue; to follow; to run after.

Nigeta teki no ato wo ou, 逃ゲタ敵ノ跡ヲ追フ, to pursue a runaway enemy.

Ato-wo-tsukeru, あとをつける, 跡付, *v.t.* To trace; to seek after; to follow the foot-steps of an animal in hunting.

Atozan, あとざん, 後產, *n.* After-birth.

Syn. NOCHIZAN.

Atozonae, あとぞなへ, 後備, *n.* [*Mil.*] The rear.

Atozusari, あとずさり, 後退, *n.* Same as *Atobisari.*

Atsu, あつ, **Atsuru,** あつる, } 當, *v.t.* Same as *Ateru.*

Atsu-, あつ, 暑. An adjective prefix meaning *hot* or *warm.*

Atsu-, あつ, 厚. An adjective prefix meaning *thick.*

Atsū, あつう, *adv.* [*cont.* of *Atsuku.*] ❶Hot; warm. ❷Warmly; kindly. ❸Thickly.

Atsubai, あつばひ, 熱灰, *n.* Hot ashes.

Atsubitai, あつびたい, 厚頭, *n.* A kind of cap the front (forehead) part of which is made thicker than the other parts. [Very thick.

Atsubottashi,-i,-ki, あつぼったし, 厚太, *a.* [*coll.*]

Atsubusa, あつぶさ, 厚總, *n.* A halter richly ornamented with silken or cotton tassels.

Atsugami, あつがみ, 厚紙, *n.* Thick paper; pasteboard. [water.

Atsugan, あつがん, 熱願, *n.* *Sake* made hot in hot

Atsugi, あつぎ, 厚着, *n.* Putting on several garments, one over another; wearing thicker clothes than ordinary persons. [plank.

Atsuita, あついた, 厚板, *n.* A thick board; a

Atsuita, あついた, 綾, *n.* A kind of silk stuff having some figures or designs in it, the warp and the woof being of the gloss and the raw silk respectively.

Atsukai, あつかひ, 和融, *n.* [*coll.*] Peace-making; arbitration; negotiation; mediation; determination of differences.

Atsukai, あつかひ, 扱, *n.* ❶Treatment; reception. ❷Management; transactions; dealing with.

Atsukaigusa, あつかひぐさ, 菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum.*

Atsukaijo, あつかひじよ, 扱所, *n.* An office.

Atsukainin, あつかひんに, 扱人, *n.* An arbitrator; a manager; an officer in charge.

Syn. AISATSUNIN.

Atsukamashi,-i,-ki, あつかましし, *a.* [*coll.*] Audacious; blameless; paying little regard to the restraints of law, morality, religion, or decorum.

Atsukau, あつかふ, 扱, *v.t.* ❶To arbitrate; to negotiate; to mediate; to make peace. ❷To treat; to manage; to transact; to control.

Kokusai jiken wo atsukau, 國際事件ヲ扱フ, to arbitrate an international case of dispute.

Syn. ASHIRAU, HAKARU, TORIATSUKAI TORISABAKU.

Atsukawa, あつかは, 厚皮, *n.* Same as below.

Atsukawa-zura, あつかはづら, 厚皮面, 鐵面皮, *n.* ❶ A brazen face; an impudent fellow. ❷ Shamelessness; impudence; boldness in doing; evil; effrontery.

Atsuke, あつけ, 中暑, *n.* Same as below.

Atsuke-atari, あつけあたり, 中暑, *n.* An affection produced by the excessive hotness of the weather in summer.

Atsuku, あつく, 熱, *a.* and *adv.* The adverbial or pred. adj. form of *Atsushi.*

Tenki ga atsuku natta, 天氣ガ暑ク成ッタ, the weather has become very warm (or hot).

Atsuku, あつく, 厚, *adv.* ❶ Thickly; closely. ❷ Plentifully; kindly; liberally; generously.

Atsuku sewa wo suru, 厚ク世話ヲスル, to treat kindly; to give a liberal assistance.

Atsukurushi,-i,-ki, あつくるし, 熱苦, *a.* Sultry; unbearably hot.

Atsumari, あつまり, 集, *n.* An assembly; a meeting; a congregation; group; party; a collection.

Atsumari-zei, あつまりぜい, 集勢, 烏合勢, *n.* A body of volunteers; undisciplined troops; a mere mob.
Syn. YORIAIZEI.

Atsumaru, あつまる, 集, *v.i.* To meet or come together; to assemble; to convene; to congregate; to be collected together.
Syn. KOZORU, MURAGARU, TSUDŌ, YORU.

Atsume-jiru, あつめじる, 骨董羹, *n.* A kind of soup containing several solid ingredients, mostly vegetables; a medley soup.

Atsumeru, あつめる, 集, *v.t.* To assemble; to call together; to collect; to convene, gather, or muster.
Syn. MATOMERU, YOSERU.

Atsumitsu suru, あつみつする, 遏密, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To prohibit music for a certain number of days at the demise of a member of the Imperial family.

Atsumono, あつもの, 羹, *n.* A soup.
Syn. SHIRU, SUIMONO, TSUYU.

Atsumorisō, あつもりさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] Lady's slipper.

Atsumu, あつむ, 集, *v.t.* Same as *Atsumeru.*

Atsuni, あつに, *n.* [*Bot.*] Wych or Scotch Elm.

Atsurae, あつらへ, 誂, *n.* A purchase order; an order for having anything made.

Atsurae wo kotawaru, 誂ヲ辭ル, to decline an order; *Oatsurae no kimono,* 御誂ノ着物, the suit (or garment) you ordered.
Syn. CHŪMON.

Atsuraeru, あつらへる, 誂, *v.t.* To order; to give a commission to make purchase or supply goods.
Syn. CHŪMON SURU.

Atsuransai, あつらんさい, 遏藍菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Thlaspi arvense.*

Atsureki, あつれき, 軋轢, *n.* ❶ Grating; collision; creaking; jarring. ❷ *More commonly and figuratively,* clash of interest or opinion; dispute; contention. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To dispute; to quarrel; to differ; to act in opposition.

Atsuryoku, あつりょく, 壓力, *n.* [*Physic.*] Pressure.

Saidai atsuryoku, 最大壓力, maximum pressure, maximum tension; *Sokumen no atsuryoku,* 側面ノ壓力, lateral pressure; *Taiki no atsuryoku,* 大氣ノ壓力, the atmospheric pressure.

Atsuryokukei, あつりょくけい, 壓力計, *n.* [*Physic.*] Manometer.

Atsusa, あつさ, 暑氣, *n.* ❶ The hotness of weather. ❷ The degree of heat. ❸ Fervour, eagerness, earnestness.

Atsusa, あつさ, 厚, *n.* Thickness.

Atsushi, あつし, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Atsuni.*

Atsushi,-i,-ki, あつし, 厚, *a.* ❶ Thick. ❷ Familiar; magnanimous, kind; bountiful.

Atsuki kimono, 厚キ着物, a thick garment; *Atsuki oboshimeshi,* 厚キ思召, your kindness.

Atsushi,-i,-ki, あつし, 熱, *a.* ❶ Hot; warm. ❷ Excited; eager; furious; earnest. ❸ Lustful; violent; heated.

Atsuyami, あつやみ, 中暑, 曝, *n.* Same as *Atsuke-atari.*

Atsuyoku suru, あつよくする, 壓仰, *v.t.* To tyrannize; to oppress; to crush down upon, to treat cruelly.

Atsuyu, あつゆ, 熱湯, *n.* ❶ Hot water. ❷ Hot bath.

Atta, あった, [*pret.* of *Ai, Au.* 逢, 合, and *Aru,* 有.] See *Ai, Au,* and *Ari.*

Attakashi, あったかし, *a.* [*coll.*] Same as *Atatakashi.*

Attamaru, あったまる, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Atatamaru.*

Attameru, あっためる, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Atatameru.*

Attara, あったら, [*coll.*] Same as *Atara* (可惜).

Attara, あったら, [*coll. cont.* of *Atta naraba.*] If I have; if there should be; if he were, etc. 「*Ari.*

Atte, あって, [*p.p.* of *Ai,* 逢, 合, and *Ari,* 有.] See *Ai* and

Atte mitai, 逢テ見タイ, I wish to see him.

Attō suru, あったうする, 壓倒, *v.t.* To overwhelm; to subdue; to defeat; to throw down; to crush.

Waga gun teki wo attōsu, 我軍敵ヲ壓倒ス, our army overwhelmed the enemy.

Au, あふ, 逢, *v.t.* ❶ To meet with; to see; to encounter; to face; to find. ❷ To suffer; to undergo.

Hōyū ni au, 朋友ニ逢フ, to meet a friend; *Sainan ni au,* 災難ニ遭フ, to suffer a calamity.
Syn. DEAU, KWAI SURU.

Au, あふ, 合, *v.i.* ❶ To agree, correspond, accord; to harmonize. ❷ To fit, suit. ❸ To be joined.

Karada ni au, 体ニ合フ, to fit the body; *Fuchō ga au,* 符牒ガ合フ, the marks correspond.
Syn. FUGŌ SURU, GASSURU, KANAU, TEKI SURU, TSURIAU, ITCHI SURU.

Aushikina, あうしきな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Anemone dichotoma.*

Awa, あは, 粟, *n.* [*Bot.*] Italian Millet; Bengal Grass.

Awa, あは, 沫, 泡, *n.* Bubbles; froth; spume; foam; scum.

Awa ga tatsu, 泡ガタツ, bubbles are formed, it bubbles; *Awa fuku,* 泡吹ク, to froth at the mouth; [*fig.*] to be very much astonished or perplexed.

Awabi, あはび, 鰒, *n.* [*Conch.*] Ear-shell. *Haliotis.*

Awabi no kataomoi, 鰒ノ片思, [*coll.*] love unreturned.

Awabo, あはぼ, 粟穂, *n.* The ear of millet.

Awabo, あはぼ, 升麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bugbane.

Awabu, あはぶ, 粟生, *n.* A millet field. 「*tha.*

Awabuki, あわぶき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Meliosma myrian-*

Awabuku, あはぶく, *n.* Same as *Abuku.*

Awachijimi, あはちぢみ, 阿波縮, *n.* Corrugated cotton cloth made in the province of Awa.

Awadachisō, あわたちさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] Golden Rod.

Awadatsu, あはだつ, 泡立, *v.i.* To bubble; to effervesce; to froth. 「cold or fear.

Awadatsu, あはだつ, 粟立, *v.i.* To be chilled from

Awada-yaki, あはたやき, } 粟田燒, *n.* Earthen-
Awata-yaki, あはたやき, } ware made at Awataguchi near Kyōto. More commonly called Awada-yaki. 「antly.

Awagachi, あはがち, *a.* Frothy; bubbling abund-

Awa-gaeri, あはがへり, 香蒲娘, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phleum.*

Awagara, あはがら, 粟空, *n.* The shells of millet.

Awa-goke, あはごけ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Callitriche.*

Awai, あはひ, 間, *n.* ❶ The space between two things. ❷ Friendship; intimacy; relation.
Syn. AIDA, MA.

Awai, あはひ, 峽隘, *n.* A ravine; a narrow passage.
Syn. YAMAAI, TANIAI. 「*matus.*

Awaichigo, あはいちご, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rubus pal-*

Awaii, あはいひ, 粟飯, *n.* Boiled millet.

Awaki, あはき, *adv.* Insipid; light; tasteless; of delicate flavour.

Awaku, あはく, 淡. Adverbial form of *Awaki.*

Awameshi, あはめし, 粟飯, *n.* Same as *Awaii.*

Awamochi, あはもち, 粟餅, *n.* A kind of *mochi* made of millet.

Awamori, あわもり, 泡盛, *n.* A kind of arrack brewed from rice, containing more alcohol than *sake.* Satsuma and the Ryūkyū (Loochoo) islands are noted for its manufacture.

Awamori-shōma, あわもりさうま, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Astilbe japonica.*

Awamorisō, あわもりさう, 泡盛草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above. 「malt.

Awamoyashi, あはもやし, 粟萌, *n.* The millet

Awananda, あはなんだ, [*coll. neg. per.* of *Ai.*] Have or has not met; was not fit; did not correspond or agree.

Awa-no-mizuame, あはのみづあめ, 粟水飴, *n.* A semisolid *ame* made from millet.

Awaokoshi, あはおこし, *n.* A kind of confectionery, the chief ingredient of which is millet.

Aware, あはれ, *interj.* Exclamation of entreaty, pity, or grief. Dear me! ah! pity me!

Aware, あはれ, 哀, *n.* Pity; compassion; sympathy; susceptibility to the softer passions; tenderness of heart; commiseration.

Aware wo moyōsu, 哀ヲ催フス, to be moved to compassion.
Syn. AWAREMI, FUBIN.

Awaremi, あはれみ, 憐, *n.* Pity; compassion; sympathizing with; tender-heartedness.
Syn. FUBIN, JIHI.

Awaremu, あはれむ, 憐, *v.t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to compassionate.
Syn. FUBIN NI OMOU, ITAWASHIKU OMOU.

Awarena, あはれな, 憐, *a.* ❶ Pitiful; moving the tender passions. ❷ Miserable; mean; paltry; contemptible. 「be met; can be seen.

Awareru, あはれる, 被逢. [*pass.* or *pot.* of *Au.*] To

Ashita chichi ni awareru, 明日父ニ逢ハレル, I can see father to-morrow.

Awaresa, あはれさ, 憐, *n.* Pitiful condition; meanness; littleness.

Awase, あはせ, *n.* ❶ Comparison for determining superiority or equality. ❷ A fight; a match; competing for superiority.

Chikara awase, カアハセ, a wrestling match; *Tori awase,* 鳥アハセ, a cock-fight.

Awase, あはせ, 袷衣, *n.* A garment of double thickness; a lined garment.

Awasedo, あはせど, 合砥, *n.* A whetstone used in sharpening swords; razors, etc.

Awase-gusuri, あはせぐすり, 合藥, *n.* [*Med.*] A medicinal mixture; a medicine containing several ingredients.

Awase-jiban, あはせじばん, 袷襦, *n.* A lined shirt; undergarment of double thickness.

Awase-kagami, あはせかがみ, 合鏡, *n.* A mirror employed in conjunction with another so as to show the back of an object.

Awase-matsuru, あはせまつる, 配祀, *v.t.* To place two or more gods in the same temple.

Awaseme, あはせめ, 合目, *n.* A seam; a joint.

Awaseru, あはせる, 合, 併, *v.t.* ❶ To join; to unite; to add or annex; to glue together. ❷ To mix; to compound. ❸ To whet, hone, or sharpen. ❹ To introduce. ❺ To make suitable; to serve.

Karuta wo awaseru, 骨牌ヲ合ハセル, to compare cards; *Kono futatsu no shōsha wo awaseru to iu fusetsu ga aru,* 此ノ二ノ商社ヲ併ハセルト云フ風説ガアル, there is a rumour that these two firms will be amalgamated into one concern; *Kusuri wo awaseru,* 藥ヲ合ハセル, to make a compound medicine.
Syn. GASSURU, KUWAERU, SOKRU.

Awasetsuchi, あはせつち, 合土, *n.* Mortar for a building.
Syn. SANWADO, TATAKITSUCHI.

Awashi,-i,-ki, あはし, 淡, *a.* Insipid; tasteless; light; of a delicate flavour.

Awashio, あはしほ, 白鹽, *n.* Common salt

Awasu, あはす, 合, *v.t.* Same as *Awaseru.*

Awatadashi,-i,-ki, あはたたし, 遽, *a.* Astemched; flurried; agitated; confused; distracted

Awatadashiku, あはたたしく, 遽, *adv.* Confusedly; astonishingly; losing presence of mind.

Awatefutameku, あはてふためく, 周章, 狼狽, *v.i.* To be greatly agitated; to lose presence of mind; to be utterly confused.

Awateru, あはてる, 周章, *v.t.* To be astonished, confused, or agitated; to lose presence of mind; to be flurried.

Syn. BIKKURI SURU, ODOROKU, UROTAERU.

Awatsu, あはつ, 周章, *v.i.* [*coll.*] Same as **Awatsuru,** あはつる, *Awateru.*

Awa-wo-kū, あはをくふ, 泡食, *v.i.* [*coll.*] Same as *Awateru.*

Awaya, あはや, *interj.* An exclamation expressing alarm, surprise, or agitation at an impending peril.

Awayaka, あはやか, *a.* Same as *Awashi.*

Awayokuba, あはよくば, *conj.* [*coll.*] If it be well timed; if a good opportunity offer itself.

Awayuki, あはゆき, 淡雪, *n.* ❶ The sleet. ❷ A kind of confectionery made of rice flour.

Awayukisō, あわゆきさう, 沫雪綜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Astilbe japonica.*

Awazaru, あはざる, 不合. [*neg.* of *Au.*] Not to agree, etc.

Awazu, あはず, 不逢. [*neg.* of *Au.*] Not to meet, etc.

Awanu, あはぬ,

Aya, あや, 綾, *interj* Ah! oh!

Aya, あや, 綾, *n.* A silk stuff with raised figures, stripes, or designs.

Aya, あや, *n.* The cat's cradle, a children's game played with a string twisted on the fingers.

Aya, あや, 文, *n.* ❶ Figures, designs, etc., on the surface of anything, natural as well as artificial. ❷ Plan. ❸ Ornament, embellishment.

Aya ori, 文織, cloth having a figure or design wrought in it; *Takumi no aya,* 計畫ノ文, a plan; the intricacies of a plan or plot.

Syn. BUN, MOYŌ.

Aya, あや, 阿爺, *n.* Papa; the father.

Ayabumu, あやぶむ, 危, *v.t.* and *i.* To doubt; to be suspicious; to be timid or fearful; to distrust.

Hito wo ayabumu, 人ヲ危ム, to doubt one's ability or integrity.

Syn. ABUNAGARU, UTAGAU.

Ayadoru, あやどる, 綾, *v.t.* and *i.* ❶ To make the figures, lines, or designs on woven stuffs. ❷ To treat; to transact. ❸ Same as *Ayanasu.* ❹ To move a puppet doll.

Ayafuya, あやふや, *a.* [*coll.*] Uncertain; untrustful; equivocal.

Ayaginu, あやぎぬ, 綾絹, *n.* Same as *Aya* (綾).

Aya-giri, あやぎり, 梧桐, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sterculia platanifolia.*

Ayagorō, あやごらう, 綾呉絽, *n.* A kind of woolen stuff with raised designs, figures, etc.

Ayahigaki, あやひがき, 綾檜笠, *n.* A broad brimmed hat made of rushes.

Syn. AMIGASA.

Ayakaru, あやかる, 肖, *v.t.* To resemble; to be like.

Anata ni ayakaru wa watashi no shiyawase desu, 貴君ニ肖ルハ私ノ幸デス, it is my greatest pleasure to be like you; *Chichi ni ayakaru,* 父ニ肖ル, to resemble one's father.

Syn. NIRU, RUI SURU.

Ayakashi,-i,-ki, あやかし, *a.* Doubtful; suspicious; not easily understood; indifinite.

Ayamachi, あやまち, 過, *n.* A fault; a mistake; a failure.

Ayamachi wo aratamuru ni habakaru nakare, 過チ改ムルニ憚ル勿レ, [*Chin.*] do not hesitate to correct your faults.

Syn. MACHIGAI, OCHIDO.

Ayamari, あやまり, 誤, *n.* Acknowledgement of one's failure; an apology.

Ayamari jōmon, 誤証文, a note of apology; a written apology or excuse.

Syn. AYAMACHI, WABI.

Ayamaru, あやまる, 誤, *v.t.* and *i.* To apologize; to beg pardon.

Hito ni ayamaru, 人ニ誤ル, to apologize to a person; to beg pardon of a person.

Syn. WABIRU.

Ayamatsu, あやまつ, 過, 誤, *v.t.* and *i.* To mistake; to fail; to err; to offend one unintentionally or by mistake.

Ā karera tsui ni ayamattari, 嗚呼彼等遂ニ過ッタリ, Ah! they have at last erred; *Ayamatte hito wo korosu,* 過テ人ヲ殺ス, to kill a man unintentionally; *Yo wo ayamatsu,* 世ヲ誤ツ, to delude the nation or the world.

Syn. MACHIGAU, TAGAERU.

Ayame, あやめ, 菖蒲, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Iris sibirica.*

(菖蒲)

Ayame, あやめ, 文目, *n.* Form; figures; colour; stripes; defining lines.

Ayame-gusa, あやめぐさ, 白昌, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sweet Flag.

Ayame-mo-wakanu, あやめもわかぬ, 不別黒白, *a.* Utterly dark.

Ayame-mo-wakanu yo, 黒白モ別ヌ夜, a night so dark that one can not distinguish black from white.

Ayame-no-sekku, あやめのせっく, 菖蒲節句, *n.* The 5th day of the 5th month, *o. s.* (a festival day).

Syn. TANGO.

Ayameru, あやめる, *v.t.* To injure; to hurt; to damage; to wound.

Syn. ITAMERU.

Ayamegusa, あやめぐさ, 菖蒲, *n.* [*Bot.*] Garden or Salad Burnet.

Ayanasu, あやなす, 文, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To handle or work anything dexterously; to treat or address softly and sweetly.

Ayani, あやに, 奇, *adv.* ❶ Strangely; wonderfully; unintelligibly. ❷ Very; excessively.

Ayaniku, あやにく, 生憎, *adv.* Lucklessly; unfortunately. See *Ainiku.*

Syn. AINIKU, ORIASHIKU.

Ayashi,-i,-ki, あやし, 怪, *a.* Doubtful; distrustful; suspectful; wonderful.

Ayashii jiken da, 怪シイ事件ダ, it is a very doubtful matter; *Ayashiki yatsu,* 怪シキ奴, a suspicious character.

Syn. FUSHIGI, IBUKASHIKI, KITAINA.

Ayashibi, あやしび, 怪火, *n.* A conflagration, the cause of which cannot be ascertained; an incendiarism.

Ayashibu, あやしぶ, 怪, *v.t.* See *Ayashimu.*

Ayashimi, あやしみ, 怪, *n.* Doubt; suspicion; distrust; wonder.

Syn. GINEN, IBUKARI.

Ayashimu, あやしむ, 怪, *v.t.* To doubt; to suspect; to distrust; to wonder at.

Hito wo ayashimu, 人ヲ怪ム, to suspect a person; *Ware kore wo ayashimazaru wo ezu,* 吾レ之ヲ怪マザルヲ得ズ, I can not but wonder at it.

Syn. FUSHIGI NI OMOU, UTAGAU.

Ayasu, あやす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To make a child merry.

Ayasu, あやす, 流, *v.t.* To make liquids run; to cause to flow or to be discharged.

Ayasugi-ori, あやすぎおり, 綾杉織, *n.* A kind of serge.

Ayatsu, あやつ, 彼奴, *n.* That fellow.

Syn. AITSU.

Ayatsuri, あやつり, 操, *n.* ❶ The act of working the strings of a puppet, or the mechanism by which it can be worked. ❷ Cont. form of below.

Ayatsuri-ningyō, あやつりにんぎやう, 操人形, *n.* A doll moved by means of wires or strings; a puppet.

Ayatsuru, あやつる, 操, *v.t.* Same as *Ayadoru.*

Ayausa, あやうさ, 危, *n.* Dangerousness; perilousness.

Ayaushi,-i,-ki, あやうし, 危, *a.* Dangerous; perilous; exposed to injury or evil; tottering.

Kunshi wa ayauki ni chikayorazu, 君子ハ危キニ近ヨラズ, [*Prov.*] the wise do not purposely expose themselves to danger.

Syn. ABUNASHII, KENNON.

Ayobi, あよび, 脚絆, *n.* A kind of leggings.

Syn. KYAHAN.

Ayobu, あよぶ, 歩, Same as *Ayumu.*

Ayu, あゆ, 鮎, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Plecoglossus altivelis.*

(鮎)

Ayu, あゆ, 阿諛, *n.* [*Chin.*] Flattery; cajolery; sycophancy; adulation. — **suru,** *v.t.* To flatter, wheedle, cajole, etc.

Syn. HETSURAI, OMONEBI, TENYU.

Ayubu, あゆぶ, 歩, *v.i.* Same as *Ayumu.*

Ayumareru, あゆまれる, [*pass.* or *pot.* of *Ayumu.*] ❶ Is able to walk; to be trodden upon. ❷ Same as *Ayumu.* Used only in the second or third person (polite).

Ayumi, あゆみ, 歩, *n.* ❶ Walking; stepping; treading. ❷ A walk; a step.

Syn. HOKŌ, SAMPO.

Ayumiau, あゆみあふ, 歩合, *v.i.* To compromise; to concede to each other in mercantile transactions.

Syn. AIBIAU, YUZURIAU.

Ayumi-ishi, あゆみいし, 歩石, *n.* Stepping-stones.

Syn. TOBI-ISHI.

Ayumi-ita, あゆみいた, 歩板, *n.* The boards or planks, with or without cleats for steps, used for walking on; a gang-board.

Ayumu, あゆむ, 歩, *v.t.* To go on foot; to walk; to step.

Aza, あざ, 字, *n.* Same as *Azana.*

Aza, あざ, 痣, *n.* ❶ A macula or freckle. ❷ Discoloration of the skin caused by a blow or long continued pressure.

Azaneru, あざへる, *v.t.* To compound; to mix; to play by.

Azakeri, あざけり, 嘲, *n.* Derision; ridicule; banter; satire; scoffing; gibe; raillery.

Syn. CHŌRŌ, GURŌ.

Azakeru, あざける, 嘲, *v.t.* To deride; to laugh at in scorn; to banter; to rail; to ridicule; to scoff at, etc.

Syn. BAKA NI SURU, GURŌ SURU.

Azamashi,-i,-ki, あざまし, 傍然, *a.* Wondered at; surprised; astonished.

Syn. AKIRERU, KIMOTSUBURU.

Azami, あざみ, 小薊, *n.* [*Bot.*] Thistle.

Azami-geshi, あざみけし, *n.* [*Bot.*] Prickly Poppy.

Azami-tampopo, あざみたんぽぽ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Hawkweed.

Azamuki, あざむき, 欺, *n.* Deceit; dissimulation; craft; cheating; imposing on; outwitting; gulle.

Azamuku, あざむく, 欺, *v.t.* To deceive; to cheat; to tell a lie to; to outwit, etc.

Syn. DAMASU, TABAKARU.

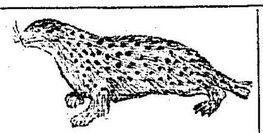
Azana, あざな, 字, *n.* The common name of a person or place; a nick-name.

Azanaeru-nawa, あざなへるなは, 糾縄, *n.* A twisted rope.

Azanau, あざなふ, 糾, *v.t.* To twist (a rope).

Syn. MATOU, NAU, YORU.

Azarashi, あざらし, 海豹, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Seal; *Phoca nummularia.*



(海豹)

Azareru, あざれる, 曇, *v.i.* ❶ To rot; to putrify; to be spoiled or tainted (especially used in speaking of animal foods). ❷ To jest. ❸ To be out of order as a drunken man's garments.
Syn. KUCHIRU, KUSARERU, MIDARERU.

Azari, アザリ, 阿闍梨, *n.* [*Budd.*] Same as *Ajari.*

Azawarau, あざわらふ, 嘲笑, *v.t.* To laugh at contemptuously; to sneer at; to ridicule.
Syn. SESERAWARAU.

Azayaka na, あざやかな, 鮮, *a.* Bright; clear; plain; faultless; spotless.
Azayaka na hana, 鮮ナ花, bright flowers; flowers fresh in colour; *Azayaka na teyiwa,* 鮮ナ手際, faultless performance; *Nan to azayaka na koto,* ナント鮮ナコト, how bright!
Syn. AKIRAKA NA, TEGIWA NA.

Azayaka ni, あざやかに, 鮮, *adv.* Brightly; clearly; distinctly; faultlessly; skilfully.

Aze, あぜ, 畔, *n.* Low, narrow dykes separating a rice-field from another.
Syn. KURO.

Aze, あぜ, 綜, *n.* ❶ A weaver's reed. ❷ Arranging the threads of the warp in proper order before weaving.

Aze-bana, あぜばな, 笑靨花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Spiraea Thunbergii.*

Azechi, あぜち, 按察使, *n.* Same as *Ansatsushi.*

Aze-daikon, あぜだいこん, 蔓菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Nasturtium.*
Aze-garashi, あぜがらし,

Aze-gaya, あぜがや, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Leptochloa.*

Aze-gayatsuri, あぜがやつり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cyperus Eragrostis.*

Aze-gikyō, あぜぎきやう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gentiana.*

Aze-ito, あぜいと, 綜絲, *n.* The strings by which the proper arrangement of the threads of the warp is preserved.

Azekiri-kama, あぜきりがま, 畔剪鎌, *n.* A sickle for cutting the water-ways through the mounds or dykes of the rice-field.

Azekura, あぜくら, 校倉, *n.* A barn, store house, or granary lightly built.

Azemichi, あぜみち, 畷, *n.* A footpath on the rice-field dyke.

Azemomen, あぜもめん, 畔綿, *n.* A parallel-ribbed or quilled cotton fabric.

Azemuro, あぜむろ, 畔室, *n.* Same as *Azekura.*

Aze-mushiro, あぜむしろ, 半邊蓮, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lobelia radicans.*

Aze-na, あぜな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vandelia.*

Azenuno, あぜぬの, 畔布, *n.* Same as *Azemomen.*

Azeori, あぜおり, 畔織, *n.* ❶ Weaving so as to form parallel ribs. ❷ Cloths so woven.

Aze-suge, あぜすげ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Carex Thunbergii.*

Aze-tōgarashi, あぜたうがらし, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Aze-na.*

Aze-tōna, あぜたうな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Crepis Keiskeana*

Azuchi, あづち, 射場, *n.* A target-mound.

Azuchimon, あづちもん, 樞門, *n.* A gate erected on a piece of reclaimed land.

Azugigawa, あづきがは, 赤豆革, *n.* A thick leather like the red pea-bean in colour.

Azukari, あづかり, 預, *n.* ❶ Holding anything in custody or in trust; anything received on deposit. ❷ A guardian; one who takes charge of. ❸ The head-officer. ❹ A consignment.

Azukari-mono, あづかりもの, 受託物, *n.* Something received in trust or on deposit.

Azukari-nin, あづかりにん, 預人, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust; a trustee; a consignee; the chief commissioner.

Azukaru, あづかる, 與, 預, *v.i.* and *t.* ❶ To take a part of; to participate; to share; to be a member of; to partake of. ❷ To be intrusted with; to have a person or thing committed to one's care. ❸ To be responsible for; to be in charge of. ❹ To be favoured with; to be admitted.
Giron ni azukaru, 議論ニ與ル, to take a part in the debate; *Kodomo wo azukaru,* 子供ヲ預ル, to have children committed to one's care or supervision; *Hyōgi ni azukaru,* 評議ニ與ル, to be admitted to be conference.
Syn. TAKU SURU, YUDANERU.

Azukeru, あづける, 寄託, 預, *v.t.* To intrust something to another; to put under the care of another, to rely on; to deposit.
Kane no kawari ni shinamono wo azukeru, 金ノ代ニ品物ヲ預ケル, to give a thing as a security for a certain sum of money due some time hence; *Kane wo azukeru,* 金ヲ預ケル, to deposit a sum of money.
Syn. I-NIN SURU, MAKASERU, NINZURU, TAKU SURU, YUDANERU.

Azuki, あづき, 赤小豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Mungo.*

Azuki-bundō, あづきぶんどう, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Azuki-meshi, あづきめし, 赤豆飯, *n.* Rice and red pea-beans mixed and boiled for food.

Azuki-mochi, あづきもち, 赤豆餅, *n.* Same as *Ammochi.*

Azuki-nashi, あづきなし, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pyrus alnifolia.*

Azuma, あづま, 吾妻, *n.* The eastern provinces of Japan.

Azumahito, あづまびと, 東人, *n.* People from the eastern provinces; rustics; strong and honest fellows.

Azuma-geta, あづまげた, 東下駄, *n.* A kind of wooden clogs originally in general use in Edo and its vicinity. See *Komageta.*

Azuma-giku, あづまぎく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Erigeron Thunbergii.*

Azuma-goto, あづまごと, 東琴, *n.* A kind of harp.

Azuma-hyakkwan, あづまひゃっくわん, 東百官, *n.* A general term for the surnames of the Kwantō *samurai,* so called from their similarity to the official titles of the Imperial court.

Azuma-ji, あづまぢ, 東路, *n.* The highways through the eastern provinces; the eastern provinces.

Azuma-namari, あづまなまり, 東訛, *n.* The eastern provincialism or dialect.

Azuma-otoko, あづまをとこ, 東男, *n.* A man from or born in one of the eastern provinces.

Azuma-warawa, あづまわらは, 東豎子, *n.* A female court official.

Azumaya, あづまや, 東屋, 亭, *n.* A summer-house; an open shed.

(東屋)

Azusa, あづさ, 梓, *n.* [*Bot.*] Indian Bean. *Catalpa.*

Azusa-miko, あづさみこ, 梓巫, *n.* [*obs.*] A sorceress who pretended to raise spirits by certain ceremonies with an *azusa* bow and an arrow.

Azusa-yumi, あづさゆみ, 梓弓, *n.* ❶ A bow made of the *azusa* wood, a word much used in connection with *samurai's* fidelity and fortitude. ❷ A pillow word used before the words *hiku, haru, moto, oto, sue,* etc.

B.

Ba, は, is the soft sound of the twenty-sixth syllable of the Japanese syllabic alphabet (*Gojūtin*); and also the third of the Japanese common alphabet (*Iro ha*). It is a conjunctive particle suffixed to verbs, and denotes time, reason, possibility, etc., like "if," "because," "though;" and sometimes it is affixed to the object of a verb, emphasizing the particle "wo."

Ba, は, 場, *n.* ❶ An arena; a room; a spot; a place; a situation; a position. ❷ A seat. ❸ Condition; state; circumstances; case.
Ba fusage, 場塞ガ, [*lit.*] anything which has no use, but takes up space, [*fig.*] anything useless; a worthless writing (as in a newspaper); *Ba ga nai,* 場ガナイ, there is no room; *Kassen ba,* 合戰場, a battle-field; *Sonoba de,* 其場デ, on the spot; in that case; then and there.
Syn. BASHO, BAAI.

Ba, は, 把, *n.* [soft sound of *ha* or *wa,* when preceded by the sound "*n.*"] A bundle; a lock; a numeral used in counting bundles.
Sen ba, 千把, a thousand bundles.

Ba, は, 羽, *n.* [soft sound of *ha* or *wa.*] A numeral used in counting birds or hares.

Ba, は, 馬, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A horse. Mostly in composition.

Ba-ai, はあひ, 場合, *n.* Occasion; condition; case; circumstance; predicament; the state of things.
Ba-ai ni yorite wa, 場合ニ依テハ, according to the circumstances; *Sono ba-ai de,* 其場合デ, on that occasion; in that case.

Baba, ばば, 馬場, *n.* A race-ground; a place for practicing horsemanship; a ground for training horses.
Syn. KEIBAJŌ, UMAKAKEBA.

Baba, ばば, 祖母, *n.* ❶ Grandmother; grandmamma, maternal grand parent. ❷ An old woman (rather in derision or condescension).
Obā san, お婆サン, grandmother (in polite address).

Baba, ばば, 糞, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ Dung, the excrement of any animal. ❷ Anything dirty (used by or to children).

Babai, ばゝい, *a.* Dirty; unclean; impure (only used by or to children).

Baba-koroshi, ばばころし, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Babanō, ばばなよ, 蕾々納, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Veronica agrestis.*

Babengyo, ばべんぎよ, 馬鞭魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Fistularia serrata* (a sea-fish).

Babensō, ばべんさう, 馬鞭草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vervain* or *Verbein.*

Babihō, ばびはう, 蝙蝠蛾, *n.* [*Entom.*] Ichneumonfly.

Babihrō, ばびんらう, 馬檳榔, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Zalacca edulis.*

(萬年草)

Babō, ばばう, 馬坊, *n.* [*Chin.*] A stable; a horse-stable.

Baboku, ばぼく, 馬僕, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Umakata.*

Babotsu, ばぼつ, 馬勃, *n.* [*Bot.*] Puff-ball.

Bachi, ばち, 撥, *n.* A plectrum; a drumstick; the flat stick used in playing the *samisen* (a kind of guiter) or *biwa.*

Bachi, ばち, 罰, *n.* Punishment (inflicted by heaven).
Bachi ga ataru, 罰ガ中ル, to be punished by

God; to be smitten of heaven; *Bachi atari*, 罰アタリ, accursed fellow! damned fellow! *Fukō no bachi*, 不孝ノ罰, punishment for disobedience to one's parents. ⌈purse.

Bachi-gusa, ばちぐさ, 綬, *n.* [*Bot.*] Shepherd's

Bachimen, ばちめん, 撥面, *n.* The place on a guitar where the plectrum is applied in playing.

Badai, ばだい, 馬代, *n.* Horse money; the money value of a horse (formerly given to high officials as a present).

Badarai, ばたらひ, 馬盥, *n.* A large trough used in washing horses; a trough in which horses are bathed.

Badōyu, ばどうゆ, 馬桐油, *n.* An oiled paper-covering for a horse used out of doors on rainy days.

Bae, ばえ, 栄. [soft sound of "hae," always following some significant prefix.] Effective; successful: looking splendid, beautiful.

Yū-bae, 夕映, the reflection of the setting sun; looking more beautiful when illuminated by the light of the sinking sun; *Mi-bae*, 見栄, looking better, prettier; *Ki-bae*, 着栄, looking better or prettier than before, when dressed; *Deki-bae*, 出来栄, being successful; being effective; a good result. ⌈of a horse.

Bafun, ばふん, 馬糞, *n.* Horse-dung; the excrement

Bagei, ばげい, 馬芸, *n.* Horsemanship; the art of riding; equestrian feats.

Bagi, ばぎ, 馬蟻, *n.* [*Entom.*] A centipede.

Baginu, ばきぬ, 馬衾, *n.* A horse-cover; a horse-blanket.

Bagu, ばぐ, 馬具, *n.* The furniture of a horse; horse equipments; harness. ⌈saddler.

Bagushi, ばぐし, 馬具師, *n.* A harness-maker; a

Baguya, ばぐや, 馬具屋, *n.* ❶ A harness-maker; a saddler. ❷ A harness-seller; a dealer in horse equipments. ⌈*salpinta septaria.*

Bagyojijō, ばぎよじでう, 馬魚見條, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cae-*

Baha, ばは, 馬耙, *n.* A harrow.

Syn. MANGWA. ⌈*darai.*

Bahan, ばはん, 馬盤, *n.* A horse-trough. See *Ba-*

Bahan suru, ばはんする, 馬販, *v.t.* To smuggle; to import or export goods without paying the custom-house duties.

Syn. MITSU-YUSHUTSUNYŪ.

Ba-hareru, ばはれる, 場晴, *v.i.* To be open; to be public; to be presented before the world.

Baharete, 場晴レテ, publicly; not secretly; without concealing; *Bahareta koto*, 場晴レタ事, anything nown; things openly exhibited.

Bahifū, ばひふう, 馬脾風, *n.* [*Med.*] The name of a disease of the larynx and bronchia; croup; inflammation of the trachea.

Bahō, ばはう, 馬蜂, *n.* [*Entom.*] Hornet.

Bai, ばい, 枚, *n.* A gag; something thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking (used in surprising an enemy). ⌈surgeon.

Ba-i, ばい, 馬醫, *n.* A horse-doctor; veterinary

Bai, ばい, 梅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Prunus Mume.*

Bai, ばい, 倍, *n.* Double; twice in number, bulk,

Bai ni suru, 倍ニスル, to double. ⌊etc.

Bai, ばい, 陪蝶, *n.* A kind of toy like a top, made from a shell.

Bai, ばい, 海螺, *n.* [*Conch.*] A species of spiral shell-fish, *Eburna japonica.*

Syn. HENTARI, TSUBU.

Bai-au, ばひあふ, 琴合, *v.t.* To seize, or snatch from each other; to strive to take off; to bereave of something; to strip or tear something; to take something from a person by force.

Bai-bai, ばいばい, 賣買, *n.* Buying and selling; trade; traffic; commerce; bargain; purchase and sale.

Bai-bai keiyaku, 賣買契約, the terms of a sale; *Bai-bai no tetsuzuki*, 賣買ノ手續, the process of selling; *Bai-bai taishu*, 賣買對手, the parties to a sale or bargain; *Jinshin bai-bai*, 人身賣買, the sale of human beings; slavery.

Syn. AKINAI, SHŌBAI, URIKAI.

Baibai-hō, ばいばいはふ, 賣買法, *n.* [*Law.*] Law of barter.

Baiben suru, ばいべんする, 買辨, *v.t.* To buy; to purchase; to supply by purchasing.

Syn. KAITOTONAU.

Baiboku, ばいぼく, 賣卜, *n.* [*Chin.*] Soothsaying; prophesying; fortune-telling; foretelling; divination.

Baiboku wo ayō to suru, 賣卜ヲ業トスル, to make divination one's occupation.

Syn. URANAI.

Baiboku-sha, ばいぼくしや, 賣卜者, *n.* A soothsayer; a fortune-teller; a kind of prophet; a diviner; an angur.

Syn. URANAI-SHI.

Baichō, ばいてう, 媒鳥, *n.* [*Chin.*] A decoy-bird.

Baidan, ばいたん, 賠談, *n.* Demand for indemnity; negotiation for ransoming, or reparation.

Baido, ばいど, 培土, *n.* The heap of dirt piled around the stem of a plant, which serves to enrich the soil; a kind of manure.

Baido, ばいど, 賣奴, *n.* [*Chin.*] A slave; a knave.

Baido-goya, ばいどごや, 賣奴小屋, *n.* A slave-hut; a house for keeping slaves in.

Baidoku, ばいどく, 黴毒, *n.* [*Med.*] Syphilis; vene-

Syn. KASA, SŌDOKU. ⌊real disease.

Baidōku-byōin, ばいどくびやうゐん, 黴毒病院, *n.* A hospital for syphilitic patients; a hospital for venereal complaints.

Baidoku-kensa, ばいどくけんさ, 黴毒檢査, *n.* Examination for syphilis; examining licensed harlots at the prostitutes' hospital.

Baifu suru, ばいふする, 黴腐, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To be corrupted; to putrify; to be mouldy; to rot; to be affected with mildew.

Baigō suru, ばいがうする, 媒合, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To make persons marry; to interfere in one's marriage; to unite a couple in marriage; to become the go-between of a marriage.

Syn. NAKADACHI, TORIMOCHI.

Baigo, ばいご, 陪語, *n.* See *Baidan.*

Baiho suru, ばいほする, 陪輔, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To aid; to assist; to help; to do services for; to share in another's trouble.

Bai-in, ばいいん, 賣淫, *n.* ❶ Prostitution; devoting one's self to lewdness; secret prostitution. ❷ [*coll.*] A woman who prostitutes herself.

Baijo, ばいぢよ, 賣女, *n.* A harlot; a prostitute; a bawd; a woman prostituting herself for hire.

Syn. ASOBIME, JORŌ, OIRAN, OYAMA, SHŌGI.

Baijō, ばいぜう, 陪乘, *n.* ❶ Accompanying in riding; riding along with; riding in the same carriage with another. ❷ One riding in the same carriage with another; one accompanying in riding.

Gobaijō, 御陪乘, riding in the same carriage or car with the Emperor or other members of the Imperial family.

Baijo suru, ばいぢよする, 媒助, *v.t.* To intermediate; to assist as a go-between; to act as an assistant or helper.

Baijū, ばいぢゆう, 陪從, *n.* An attendant; a follower; the retinue of a nobleman. —**suru,** *v.i.* To follow; to attend upon.

Baijūki, ばいぢゆうき, 倍重器, *n.* [*Physic.*] Multiplicator.

Baikai, ばいかい, 媒介, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Mediation; mediatorship; good offices; interposition. ❷ A go-between, a match maker; an agent between two parties in marriage; a middle-man.

Syn. BAISHAKU, NAKADACHI, NAKŌDO.

Baikan, ばいかん, 賣閑, *n.* [*Chin.*] Neglecting one's own duty by paying money to satisfy the person or persons concerned; to buy connivance.

Baika suru, ばいかする, 倍加, *v.i.* and *t.* To be doubled; to double, to increase twice in number. ⌈*album.*

Baikeisō, ばいけいさう, 藜蘆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Veratrum*

Baikenjō, ばいけんぜう, 賣券狀, *n.* A deed of sale; an instrument on paper in which the terms of a sale are mentioned.

Baikenjō no juju, 賣券狀ノ授受, giving and receiving a deed of sale.

Syn. KOKEN, URITEGATA.

Baiki, ばいき, 賣鬼, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The cuckoo, *Cuculus policephalus.*

Syn. HOTOTOGISU, TOKEN.

Baiki, ばいき, 黴氣, *n.* The cause of syphilis; symptoms of syphilis; being somewhat syphilitic in appearance or feelings. ⌈tha well.

Baikisei, ばいきせい, 煤気井, *n.* A burning naph-

Baikō-haguma, ばいこうはぐま, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pertya scandens.* ⌈See *Kaipara.*

Baikoku, ばいこく 貝殻, *n.* Shell (of a shell-fish).

Baikwa, ばいくわ, 梅花, *n.* Plum-blossom; the flow of the plum-tree.

Baikwa, ばいくわ, 賣貨, *n.* [*Chin.*] Things for sale; goods or chattels to be sold; articles for sale.

Syn. BAIBUTSU, SHIIROMONO, URIMONO.

Baikwa-amacha, ばいくわあまちや, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Platycrater arguta.* ⌈*anthus diphyllus.*

Baika-ikarisō, ばいくわいかりさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Acer*

Baikwajaku, ばいくわじやく, 梅花雀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A spring bird. ⌈*flaccidus.*

Baikwa-mo, ばいくわも, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ranunculus*

Baikwa-ōren, ばいくわおれん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Capsicodendron semibarbatum.*

Baikwa-tsutsuji, ばいくわつつじ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rhodo-quinquefolia.*

Baikwa-utsugi, ばいくわうつぎ, 山梅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Mock orange. ⌈sell; to dispose of.

Baikyaku suru, ばいきやくする, 賣却, *v.t.* To

Syn. URIHARAU, URISABAKU.

Baikyo suru, ばいきよする, 枚擧, *v.t.* To count;

Maikyo suru, まいきよする, ⟩ to enumerate; to reckon; to number; to mention or point out one by one.

Baikyo suru ni itoma arazu, 枚擧スルニ遑アラズ, too numerous to point out one by one; too many to enumerate.

Baikyū suru, ばいきうする, 買求, *v.t.* To buy; to purchase; to acquire by paying the price asked.

Baimashi, ばいまし, 倍増, *n.* Being doubled in number or price; doubling.

Baimashi ni suru, 倍増ニスル, to double the quantity, or increase in geometrical progression. ⌈*lata.*

Baimo, ばいも, 貝母, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Fritillaria verticil-*

Ba-in, ばいん, 馬陰, *n.* The genital organ of a horse or mare.

Bai-nin, ばいにん, 賣人, *n.* ❶ [*coll.*] Same as *Baijo* (賣女). ❷ [*coll.*] *cont.* form of *Shūbainin.*

Baion, ばいおん, 陪音, *n.* [*Med.*] Harmonics.

Bairai, ばいらい, 蓓蕾, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bud; a flower yet to open.

Syn. TSUBOMI.

Bairei, ばいれい, 陪隷, *n.* [*Chin.*] An attendant; a servant; a page.

〔貝母〕

Bairi, ばいり, 賣利, *n.* [*Chin.*] Gain from trade; the profit made on the sale of anything.

Bairitsu, ばいりつ, 倍率, *n.* [*Physics.*] Magnifying power.

Bairō, ばいらう, 狽狼, *n.* A howling wolf; a whining wolf.

Bairyō, ばいりやう, 倍量, *n.* [*Math.*] Multiple.

Bairyō, ばいれう, 梅療, *n.* The remedy of syphilis; the medical treatment of the venereal disease.

Baisei, ばいせい, 陪星, *n.* [*Astron.*] A satellite.
Syn. EISEI.

Baiseki, ばいせき, 陪席, *n.* Presence of the associate judges in court; being present, not on one's own business, but as an assistant or attendant.

Baiseki-hanji, ばいせきはんじ, 陪席判事, *n.* [*Law.*] Associate judges.

Baisen, ばいせん, 賣船, *n.* ❶ A ship for sale; the vessel to be sold. ❷ A small ship for short voyages. ❸ A merchantman.

Baisen suru, ばいせんする, 賣占, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To purchase all; to buy up; to buy a great quantity of a thing; to monopolize; to buy so much of a certain merchandise as to make one practically its sole vendor.

Baisetsu suru, ばいせつする, 陪接, *v.t.* To wait upon; to converse with; to attend on; to receive kindly (as a guest); to welcome.

Baishaku, ばいしやく, 媒妁, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Acting as a go-between; assistance in marriage; making a couple married. ❷ A middleman; a matchmaker; a go-between. **——suru,** *v.t.* To assist in marriage; to act as a go-between.
Syn. NAKADATSU, NAKŌDO SURU.

Baishaku-nin, ばいしやくにん, 媒妁人, *n.* A go-between; a middleman; one who assists in marriage; a matchmaker.
Syn. NAKŌDO.

Baishi, ばいし, 苞芝, *n.* [*Bot.*] Valerian, *Valerina officinalis.* [*Cyprœa.*

Baishi, ばいし, 貝子, *n.* [*Conch.*] A species of cowry,
Syn. TAKARAGAI, KOYASUGAI.

Baishiboku, ばいしぼく, 賣子木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ixora stricta.*
Syn. CHISABUKI

Baishin, ばいしん, 倍臣, *n.* A rear-vassal; the vassals of a vassal; a servant of a feudatory.
Syn. CHŪGEN, MATAMONO. [A jury.

Baishinkwan, ばいしんくわん, 陪審官, *n.* [*Law.*]

Baishi suru, ばいしする, 倍使, *v.i.* [*Math.*] To be increased twice or more; to be increased in a large number.

Baishō, ばいしやう, 賠償, *n.* Satisfaction for; reparation; ransoming; indemnity; compensation. **——suru,** *v.t.* To compensate; to satisfy for a loss.
Syn. AGANAU, TSUKUNAU.

Baishoku, ばいしよく, 陪食, *n.* Taking food together; eating to company with a superior; partaking of food.

Baishu, ばいしゆ, 醅酒, *n.* Impure unstrained *sake.*
Syn. MOROMIZAKE.

Baishu, ばいしゆ, 買主, *n.* [*Chin.*] A party in a sale; a buyer; a purchaser.

Baishukei, ばいしゆけい, 梅首鷸, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A kind of snipe; a moor-hen. See *Ban.*

Baisotsu, ばいそつ, 陪卒, *n.* A servant of a feudatory; a vassal's vassal.
Syn. KERAI, MATAMONO.

Baisū, ばいすう, 倍數, *n.* [*Math.*] Multiple.

Baita, ばいた, 賣女, *n.* A harlot; a street-walker; a prostitute; an unlicensed prostitute; a woman for lewd hiring.
Syn. BAIJO, JŌRO, OYAMA, SHŌGI.

Baiten, ばいてん, 梅天, *n.* [*Chin.*] The raining season; the weather of the fifth month (*o. s.*), or June.
Syn. SAMIDAREZORA, TSUYU NO SORA.

Baitō, ばいとう, 梅豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] A bean.
Syn. NATSU-MAME. [*nus tomentosa.*

Baitō, ばいとう, 梅桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] A cherry-tree; *Prunus*

Baitoku, ばいとく, 賣得, *n.* ❶ A gain in sale; a profit gained by selling.
Syn. BAIRI, MŌKE.

Baitoku, ばいとく, 買得, *n.* Purchase; buying. **——suru,** *v.t.* To acquire by buying; to purchase.

Baitokukin, ばいとくきん, 賣得金, *n.* [*Law.*] The money earned by selling; the net profit from trading.

Baitori-gachi, ばいとりがち, 賣取勝, *n.* [*coll.*] Setting any one to strive to get; allowing any one to take freely; scrambling for anything as one pleases; taking all one can get.
Syn. TORIHŌDAI, TORISHIDAI.

Baitoru, ばいとる, 賣取, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To take away from another; to bereave of another; to snatch; to strip of another; to take by force from another.

Bai-u, ばいう, 梅雨, *n.* The rains in the 5th month (*o. s.*); the rain of the rainy season.
Syn. SAMIDARE, TSUYU.

Baiyaku, ばいやく, 賣藥, *n.* A medicine sold by merchants only, but not by doctors; a patent medicine; medicine prepared for a certain kind of diseases; a nostrum; a quack medicine; a compound medicine.

Baiyaku-shō, ばいやくしやう, 賣藥商, *n.* ❶ A nostrum seller; a quack-medicine merchant. ❷ One who compounds a patent medicine; a nostrum-maker.

Baiyō suru, ばいやうする, 培養, *v.t.* To nourish (as plant); to cultivate and fertilize.

Baizoku suru, ばいぞくする, 賣嗾, *v.t.* To ask or demand by bribing; to bribe; to entrust or commit in a corrupt manner.

Baizui suru, ばいずゐする, 陪隨, *v.t.* To follow; to attend to; to serve; to wait upon.

Bajō, ばじやう, 馬上, *n.* The horse back.

Bajō-chōchin, ばじやうてうちん, 馬上提燈, *n.* A lantern used in riding; a long-handled lantern.

Bajō-zutsu, ばじやうづつ, 馬上銃, *n.* A carbine, *i.e.*, a short gun chiefly used by mounted troops.

Bajutsu, ばじゆつ, 馬術, *n.* Horsemanship; the art of horse-riding; equestrian feats.

Bajutsu-kyōkwan, ばじゆつけうくわん, 馬術教官, *n.* An instructor of horesmanship.

Baka, ばか, 馬鹿, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ A fool; a blockhead; a dunce; a silly fellow; an idiot; a simpleton. ❷ Foolishness; silliness; nonsense; idiocy; stupidity. ❸ [*exclam.*] Nonsense! stuff.
Baka wo iu, 馬鹿ヲ言フ, to talk nonsense.
Syn. AHŌ, GU, MANUKE, TAWAKE.

Bakabakashi,-i,-ki, ばかばかし, 馬鹿々々敷, *a.* [*coll.*] Foolish; silly; stupid; fool-like; vain; useless; foolish-looking; dull; having no good result.

Bakabakashiku, ばかばかしく, 馬鹿々々敷, *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Foolishly; nonsensically; in vain; stupidly. See *Bakabakashi.* ❷ Exceedingly; very much; extremely.
Bakabakashiku ōi, 馬鹿々々敷多イ, exceedingly many or much.

Bakabayashi, ばかばやし, 馬鹿囃子, *n.* A festival music, performed with cymbals, drums, fifes, flutes, etc.

Bakagai, ばかがひ, *n.* [*Conch.*] *Mactra sulcataria.*

Bakageru, ばかける, 馬鹿, *v.i.* [*coll.*] ❶ To be like a fool; to be silly; to be rather stupid; to appear nonsensical. ❷ To pretend to be foolish.

Bakageta, ばかげた, 馬鹿氣, *a.* [*coll.*] Like a fool; stupid-looking; absurd; incongruous in behavior; looking nonsensical.

Bakai, ばかい, 馬芥, *n.* [*Bot.*] Mustard.
Syn. KARASHI. [*Inumifusa.*

Bakaisō, ばかいそう, 馬蓋草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euphorbia*

Bakain, ばかいん, 馬銜, *n.* A horse bit.
Syn. KUTSUHAMI, KUTSUWA.

Bakana, ばかな, 馬鹿, *a.* [*coll.*] Stupid; silly; absurd; nonsensical; useless; vain; imprudent.

Baka-ninjin, ばかにんじん, 黃花蒿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Artemisia annua.*

Bakarashi,-i,-ki, ばからし, 馬鹿敷, *a.* [*coll.*] Stupid; foolish; nonsensical; useless; absurd; silly.

Bakarashiku, ばからしく, 馬鹿敷, *adv.* [*coll.*] Foolishly; uselessly; absurdly; in vain. See *Bakabakashiku.*

Bakari, ばかり, 計, *adv.* ❶ Only; alone; nothing but; but; exclusively; exceptionally; to the degree, extent, or measure of; as an exception. ❷ As much; more or less; nearly; about; almost; as; just as. ❸ In the time of; just as.
Ima deta bakari, 今出タ計リ, he went out just a moment ago; *Kokoro bakari no motenashi,* 心計リノ饗應, a feast only to express one's good-will; *Kore bakari wa,* 是レ計リハ, this only; *Kokoro bakari wa hayaredomo,* 心計リハハヤレドモ, although my heart burns within me; *Sennin bakari,* 千人計, about one thousand persons; *Uma no koku bakari ni,* 午ノ刻計ニ, nearly at noon.
Syn. HODO, NOMI.

Bakasareru, ばかされる, 被魅, *v.i.* [*pass.* or *potent.* of *Bakasu.*] To be bewitched, deluded, fascinated, or enchanted; to be imposed upon.
Kitsune ni bakasareru, 狐ニ魅サレル, to be enchanted by a fox.

Bakasu, ばかす, 魅, *v.t.* To bewitch; to delude; to fascinate; to enchant; to impose upon; to cheat; to befool; to charm; to deceive.
Hito wo bakasu, 人ヲ魅ス, to delude a person.
Syn. DAMASU, MADOWASU, MAYOWASU, TABURAKASU.

Bakawarai, ばかわらひ, 痴笑, *n.* A meaningless laugh; a horse-laugh; a loud, boisterous laugh; giggling.

Baka-yakko, ばかやつこ, 癡奴, *n.* [*coll.*] A blockhead; a fool; an idiot; a dunce.

Bakayarō, ばかやらう, 馬鹿野郎, *n.* [*coll.*] A foolish fellow; a blockhead; an idiot; a dunce; a silly person.

Bake, ばけ, 化, *n.* Transformation; changing the appearance; fraud; imposition; assuming another form.
Bake ga arawareru, 化ガ顯ハレル, [*coll.*] to be unmasked; *Bake no kawa wo kaburu,* 化ノ皮ヲ被ブル, to counterfeit; to hide one's reality.

Bake-mono, ばけもの, 化物, *n.* A ghost; a spectre; an apparition; a sprite; a transformed figure; a vision; the human or other figures assumed by the fox, cat, or badger.
Bakemono yashiki, 化物屋敷, a haunted house; an enchanted palace.
Syn. HENGE, KWAIBUTSU, OBAKE, YŪREI.

Bakemonobanashi, ばけものばなし, 化物話, *n.* A fairy tale; fables pertaining to ghosts; an old house-wife's story about a sprite.
Syn. KWAIDAN, OBAKE NO HANASHI.

Bakenjō, ばけんぢやう, 馬見塲, *n.* The grand stand in a horse race; the stand whence to overlook a horse race.

Bakeru, ばける, 化, *v.i.* To be changed in appearance; to be transformed; to assume another form; to be metamorphosed.
Kitsune ga hito ni bakeru, 狐ガ人ニ化ケル, a fox assumes the shape of man.
Syn. HENZURU, KAWARU.

Bakka, ばつか, 幕下, *n.* A vassal; a feudatory directly under the shōgun.

Bakkan suru, ばっかんする, 暴乾, *v.t.* To expose to sunlight; to dry by exposing; to lay open to heat and light.

Bakkin, ばっきん, 罰金, *n.* A fine; penalty in money; [*Law.*] penalty in money, larger than "*kwaryō*" in amount.

Bakkōbachi, ばっかうばち, 赤翅蜂, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Cynips* sp.

Bakkoku, ばっこく, 接骨, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Smilax china.*

Bakkoku-ran, ばっこくらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eria japonica.*

Bakko suru, ばっこする, 跋扈, *v.i.* To act arrogantly; to be presumptuous; to be boastful; to abuse one's influence in an insubordinate manner.

Syn. HOSHIIMAMA NI SURU.

Bakkun, ばっくん, 抜群, *n.* Surpassing others; **Batsugun,** ばつぐん, eminence; superiority; transcendency; an exceptional promotion. With the usual adjective particles, an *adjective.*

Bakōgyo, ばかうぎょ, 馬鮫魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Cyblium niphonium.*

Bakoroshi, ばころし, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Baku, ばく, 麦, *n.* [*Bot.*] Wheat; barley.

Bakushū no tan, 麦秀ノ嘆, [*Chin.*] sorrow over a luxuriant wheat-field, once the site of a magnificent edifice.

(貘)

Baku, ばく, 貘, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] ❶ The name of a beast; tapir (?). ❷ A fabled animal said to swallow evil dreams.

Baku kurae baku kurae, 喰喰へ喰喰へ, [*lit.*] I should like to have a tapir eat up the dream; [*fig.*] a kind of charm or curse pronounced when one has dreamed a bad dream.

Bakubaku, ばくばく, 漠々, *a.* [*Chin.*] Obscure; dark; not clear.

Bakubaku, ばくばく, 寞々, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Calm; calmly; quietly; still; noiselessly.

Bakuboku, ばくぼく, 梵木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phellodendron amurense.*

Bakuchi, ばくち, 博奕, *n.* Gambling; playing for a stake.

Bakuchi wo utsu, 博奕ヲ打ツ, to gamble.

Syn. BAKUEKI, KAKEGOTO, TOBAKU.

Bakuchi-ba, ばくちば, 博奕場, *n.* A place for gambling; a gambling house.

Syn. DOBA.

Bakuchiku, ばくちく, 爆竹, *n.* [*Chin.*] Fire-crackers.

Bakuchi-no-ki, ばくちのき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Prunus macrophylla.*

Bakuchi-uchi, ばくちうち, 博徒, *n.* A gambler; one who plays cards, chess, *go,* etc., for the stake.

Bakuchi-yado, ばくちやど, 博奕宿, *n.* A gambling house; houses where gamblers meet.

Bakudan, ばくだん, 爆弾, *n.* A bomb, a large hollow bullet filled with explosives; a bomb-shell.

Syn. HARETSUGWAN.

Bakudo, ばくど, 麦奴, *n.* [*Bot.*] A black ear of wheat or barley; the ergot.

Bakudoryūdō-ekisu, ばくどりうどうえきす, 麦麹流動越後斯, *n.* [*Med.*] Fluid extract of ergot, *Extractum ergotae liquidum.*

Bakueki, ばくえき, 博奕, *n.* Gambling. See *Bakueki wo koto to suru,* 博奕ヲ事トスル, to make gambling one's daily business.

Syn. KAKEGOTO, SHŌBUGOTO, TOBAKU.

Bakuen, ばくえん, 遠遠, *adv.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Afar; in a distant time or place; obscure; oblivious.

Bakuen, ばくえん, 遠遠, *a.* and *adv.* Afar; distant; remote.

Bakufu, ばくふ, 瀑布, *n.* [*Chin.*] A waterfall; a cataract; a fall, a cascade; a catadupe.

Syn. TAKI.

Bakufu, ばくふ, 幕府, *n.* Originally, the headquarters of the shōgun, hence the shōgun; the shōgun's government.

Bakuga, ばくが, 麦芽, *n.* The germ of wheat or barley, barley malt.

Bakugeki, ばくげき, 駁撃, *n.* Attack in discussion; criticism; confutation; disproving; refutation; oppugnancy. —**suru,** *v.t.* To attack in discussion; to criticise severely; to confute; to argue against; to controvert; to oppose by reasoning.

Bakugeki, ばくげき, 莫逆, *a.* [*Chin.*] Most **Bakugyaku,** ばくぎゃく, intimate; very familiar.

Bakugyaku no tomo, 莫逆ノ友, an intimate friend; *Bakugyaku no majiwari (yoshimi)* 莫逆ノ交(好), intimate friendship (friendly kindness).

Bakugeki-sha, ばくげきしゃ, 博戯者, *n.* A gambler.

Bakugi, ばくぎ, 博戯, *n.* Gambling; playing with dice or cards.

Bakugi, ばくぎ, 駁議, *n.* To argue on; to confute; to discuss upon; to criticise; to oppugn.

Bakugyo, ばくぎょ, 麦魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A very small river fish with projecting eyes.

Bakuhan, ばくはん, 麦飯, *n.* A food prepared by boiling a mixture of rice and barley, customarily in the proportion of six parts of the former to four of the latter.

Syn. MUGIMESHI.

Bakuhei, ばくへい, 騎兵, *n.* [*Chin.*] A mounted soldier; a horseman or cavalier.

Syn. KIBAMUSHA, KIHEI.

Bakuhin, ばくひん, 幕賓, *n.* A learned man privately employed by a great statesman in power as a councillor in important secrets.

Bakuhyō, ばくひやう, 幕標, *n.* A tent-pin.

Bakuji, ばくじ, 馬鹿児, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Melothria Regelii.*

Syn. SUZUME-URI.

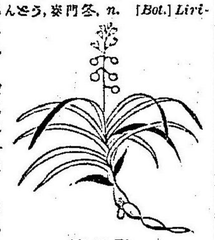
Bakukan, ばくかん, 麦稈, *n.* [*Chin.*] Wheat **Bakkan,** ばっかん, straw.

Syn. MUGIWARA.

Bakuko, ばくこ, 遠乎, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Afar; **Bakko,** ばっこ, in a remote part; far off; in a distant time or place.

Bakumon, ばくもん, 麦門, 麦文, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as **Bakumondō,** ばんもんどう, 麦門冬, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Liriope graminifolia.*

Syn. MASUKE, RYŌ NO HIGE.



(麦門冬)

Bakuretsu-dan, ばくれつだん, 爆裂弾, *n.* A bomb; a bombshell; a hollow iron ball filled with explosives.

Bakuretsu suru, ばくれつする, 爆裂, *v.i.* To explode; to burst with violence; to break the covering violently; to disrupt.

Bakuretsu-yaku, ばくれつやく, 爆裂薬, *n.* An explosive; explosive compounds or mixtures.

Bakuri, ばくり, 幕吏, *n.* The shōgun's vassals; the officials of the feudal government.

Bakurō, ばくらう, 博労, *n.* A horse merchant; one who deals in horses; a horse-jockey.

Bakuro suru, ばくろする, 曝露, *v.t.* To expose.

Yani bakuro suru, 野ニ曝露スル, to expose anything to the influences of nature in a field.

Bakuryō-sambōbu, ばくれうさんぼうぶ, 幕僚参謀部, *n.* The Staff Department.

Bakusatsu suru, ばくさつする, 縛殺, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To tie; to fasten with a band; to wrap; to bind; to knit; to make fast.

Syn. KUKURU, SHIBARU, YUWAERU.

Bakushin, ばくしん, 麦蘑, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rhizopogon rubescens.*

Bakushō, ばくせう, 麦麩, *n.* [*Chin.*] Wheat flour.

Syn. MUGI NO KO, UDONKO.

Bakushu, ばくしゅ, 麦酒, *n.* Beer; ale.

Bakusō, ばくさう, 麦葱, *n.* [*Bot.*] Chives.

Baku suru, ばくする, 駁, *v.t.* To controvert; to argue against; to oppose by reasoning; to confute; a refute; to oppugn.

Baku suru, ばくする, 縛, *v.t.* To bind with a rope or band; to fasten; to tie; to make fast.

Shūjin wo baku suru, 囚人ヲ縛スル, to tie up a prisoner with a rope.

Syn. KARAMU, KUKURU, SHIBARU.

Bakutai, ばくたい, 莫大, *a.* Too many to count; numberless; enormous; tremendous; extremely great, large, or numerous.

Syn. GYŌSAN, KŌDAI, TAKUSAN.

Bakutei, ばくてい, 幕廷, *n.* ❶ Court before a tent; an open place before a pavillion. ❷ Shōgun's government; the feudal government.

Bakuto, ばくと, 博徒, *n.* Same as *Bakuchi-uchi.*

Bakuto, ばくと, 麦斗, *n.* A dish of *mugimeshi* and *tororo,* which see.

Syn. MUGITORO.

Bakutō, ばくたう, 麦湯, *n.* Hot barley-tea; the hot water in which scorched barley has been boiled out or infused.

Syn. MUGIYU.

Baku-u, ばくう, 霧雨, *n.* [*Chin.*] A kind of mist; very fine rain.

Syn. KIRIAME, KOSAME.

Baku-u, ばくう, 麦雨, *n.* June-rains; the rains falling in the rainy season.

Syn. SAMIDARE.

Bakuya, ばくや, 莫邪, *n.* [*Chin.*] Originally the name of a good sword-maker of China; hence, a good sword.

Kanshō Bakuya, 干将莫邪, (the names of two cutlers), a good sword such as made by *Kanshō* or *Bakuya.*

Bakuzen, ばくぜん, 遠然, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Afar; far off; at a remote part; distant in time or place.

Bakuzen, ばくぜん, 漠然, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Obscurely; not clearly seen; darkly; vaguely; dimly.

Syn. BATTO, MAGIRAWASHIKU.

Bakuzen, ばくぜん, 驀然, *adv.* [*Chin.*] Furiously; with rapid, violent; steps rushing with force; vehemently; violently; impetuously.

Syn. MASSHIKURA.

Bamban, ばんえん, 萬々, *adv.* ❶ Surely; certainly. ❷ Thousands of times; very many.

Bamban medetaku, 萬々目出度, to be congratulated (ten thousand times); *Bamban ukeai,* 萬々受合, positively warranted to be; no danger at all; *Bamban shōchi,* 萬々承知, very well understood; I consent to it by all manner of means.

Bamban, ばんばん, 蛮蛮, *n.* ❶ A menstruating woman. ❷ A menstruating woman used not to be admitted in to a solemn or ceremonial company; hence, an unclean woman.

Syn. KEGARE-ONNA, MEGURIARU-ONNA.

Bamban, ばんえん, 番々, *adv.* Alternately; in turn.

Bambetsu, ばんべつ, 番鼈, *n.* [*Bot.*] Vomit-nut.

Bambi, ばんび, 番日, *n.* [*coll.*] The day on which one should guard or watch; the day on which one must be at one's office.

Syn. TŌBAMBI, TŪCHOKUBI.

Bambo, ばんぼ, 晩暮, *n.* [*Chin.*] Nightfall; late evening; evening dusk; evening twilight; sunsetting hours.

Syn. BANGATA, HIGURE, YŪGATA, YŪGURE.

Bambō, ばんばう, 萬望, *n.* [*Chin.*] Great desire; earnest wish.

Bambu-butō, ばんぶぶとう, 萬夫無當, *n.* Same as *Bampu-futō*.

Bamma, ばんま, 挽磨, *n.* [*Chin.*] A grinding stone.
Syn. HIKI-USU. 「*Hapeana.*

Bam-matsuri, ばんまつり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Brunfelsia*

Bammeshi, ばんめし, 晩飯, *n.* Supper.
Syn. BANSAN, YASHOKU, YŪGE.

Bammin, ばんみん, 萬民, *n.* All the people; all men; all nations.

Bammokubetsu, ばんもくべつ, 番木鼈, *n.* [*Med.*]
Syn. MACHIN. 「Nux-vomica.

Bam-motsu, ばんもつ, } 萬物, *n.* All things; every
Bam-butsu, ばんぶつ, } thing; all nature; all beings.

Hito wa bambutsu no rei, 人ハ萬物ノ靈, man is the spirit of all things.

Bampaku, ばんぱく, 蠻舶, *n.* [*Chin.*] Foreign barbarians; savages.
Syn. EBISU, ITEKI.

Bampaku, ばんぱく, 蕃舶, *n.* [*Chin.*] A foreign ship (in derision).
Syn. EBISUBUNE, IKOKUSEN.

Bampan, ばんぱん, 萬般, *a.* Of all kinds; several; various; every. 「things.

Bampan no jibutsu, 萬般ノ事物, all kinds of

Bampei, ばんぺい, 番兵, *n.* A sentinel; a guard; a patrol; a sentry.

Bampō, ばんぽう, 萬方, *n.* and *adv.* ❶ All quarters; all directions; every place. ❷ By all means.

Bampō, ばんぽう, 萬邦, *n.* All countries; all states; all nations; all nationalities; every country. 「ing breeze.

Bampū, ばんぷう, 晩風, *n.* Evening wind; even-

Bampū, ばんぷう, 蠻風, *n.* Foreign fashion or custom (in contempt).

Bampu-futō, ばんぷふとう, } 萬夫不當, *n.* Peerless;
Banbu-butō, ばんぶぶとう, } matchless; unparalled; the quality with which no one can compete.

Bampu-futō no yū, 萬夫不當ノ勇, matchless courage.

Bampuku, ばんぷく, 萬福, *n.* A great joy; all conditions of happiness; innumerable blessings.

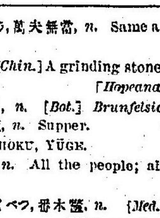
Bampuku wo inoru, 萬福ヲ祈ル, to hope one will be blessed with all good things.

Ban, ばん, 田鷸, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Moor hen.

Ban, ばん, 盤, *n.* ❶ A block; a stand; a board; a set. ❷ A checker-board; a chess-board. ❸ An abacus or counting apparatus.

Ban, ばん, 晩, *n.* ❶ Evening; eve; night; nightfall.

Ban gata, 晩方, *Banhodo,* 晩程, about nightfall; *Bam-meshi,* 晩飯, supper; *Bannen,* 晩年, after-life; old age; *Banryū,* 晩涼, the cool of the evening; *Sō-ban,* 早晩, sooner or later.


(田鷸)

Ban, ばん, 晩, *a.* Late, not early.

Ban, ばん, 萬, *n.* Ten thousands; myriad.

Ban, ばん, 萬, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ All; numberless; very many. ❷ In the least; at all; by compulsion.

Ban, ばん, 番, *n.* ❶ A guard; a watchman; a sentry. ❷ Watch; tending; protection; keeping safe; guard. ❸ A turn. ❹ [*coll.*] Fate; fortune. ❺ Number; times.

Ban ga kuru-u, 番ガ狂フ, to become unlucky; to meet with bad fortune; *Ban ni ataru,* 番ニアタル, to be on duty; to come to one's turn; *Ban wo suru,* 番ヲスル, to tend; to watch; *Ichiban,* 一番, number one; first; best; *Kawaribanni,* 交番ニ, in turn; alternately; *Momban,* 門番, a gate-keeper; a porter; *Kondo wa kimi no ban da,* 今度ハ君ノ番ダ, now it is your turn.

Ban, ばん, 蕃, *n.* A name given to foreigners in contempt, a barbarian; a savage.

Bangaku, 蕃學, the study of foreign matters or books; *Ban-go,* 蕃語, a foreign language; *Banjin,* 蕃人, a barbarian; a foreigner; *Banseki,* 蕃籍, a foreign book. 「a seal.

Ban, ばん, 判, *n.* ❶ Size; dimension. ❷ A stamp; *Ōban no kami,* 大判ノ紙, a large sheet of paper.

Banana, バナナ, 甘蕉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Banana.*

Bancha, ばんちゃ, 番茶, *n.* An inferior kind of tea.

Bancha wo niru, 番茶ヲ煎ル, to make a coarse tea, literally or depreciatingly of one's own tea.

Banchō, ばんちょう, 番長, *n.* A chief guard; the head of watchers.

Bandai, ばんだい, 番代, *n.* A turn; a substitute; an alternative.
Syn. BANGAWARI, KAWARIBAN.

Bandai, ばんだい, 萬代, *n.* Eternity; being for ever; a myriad ages; all generations.
Syn. YOROZUYO.

Bandai, ばんだい, 番臺, *n.* The watch-stand in a public bath; a high stand where a person sits to manage the business of a bath-house.

Bandai-fueki, ばんだいふえき, } 萬代不易, *a.* Re-
Bandai-fuhen, ばんだいふへん, } maining unchanged for ever; everlasting; eternal; unlimited in time; existing through all generations.

Bandai-zura, ばんだいづら, 盤臺面, *n.* [*vul.*] A fat face; a round face; a plain countenance.

Bandate, ばんたて, 番立, *n.* Putting in order; numerical order.

Bande-oke, ばんでをけ, 番手桶, *n.* Ordinary pails.

Ban-dō, ばんどう, 坂東, *n.* An ancient appellation of the provinces east of the Ōsaka guard.

Bantō-ichi, 坂東一, the foremost in the east-
Syn. KWANTŌ. 「ern provinces.

Bandō-uchi, ばんどううち, 坂東打, *n.* A kind of tape, made in Bandō.

Ban-e, ばんえ, 蠻繪, *n.* A pictured coat formerly worn by musicians.

Bane, はね, 彈機, *n.* ❶ A steel rest; a spring. ❷ The springs of all kinds of *kuruma.*

Banguchi, ばんがち, 萬兩, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Smilax china.*

Bangajutsu, ばんがじゅつ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Kaempferia longa.*

Bangaku, ばんがく, 晩學, *n.* Commencing to study anything in old age; beginning to learn late in one's life.

Bangasa, ばんがさ, 番傘, *n.* A coarse kind of umbrellas used by apprentices, servants, and the poor people.

Bangashira, ばんがしら, 番頭, *n.* ❶ The name of a military officer in service of feudal nobles in ancient Japan. ❷ A chief watcher; the captain of guards.

Bangawari, ばんがはり, 番代, *n.* ❶ A turn. ❷ An agent; a deputy; a substitute. 「the other.

Bangawari ni, 番代リニ, in turn, one after

Bangi, ばんぎ, 板木, *n.* The wooden block, used to inform hours, or to give alarm, by striking it with a wooden hammer.
Syn. HYŌSHIGI, TAKU.

Bangō, ばんごう, 番號, *n.* The number; the ordinal number to mark anything.

Bangō wo tsukeru, 番號ヲ付ル, *Bangō wo utsu,* 番號ヲ打ツ, to affix the number; to give the number.

Bangoya, ばんごや, 番小屋, *n.* A small house for a guard; a watch-box.

Bangwai, ばんぐわい, 番外, *n.* and *a.* ❶ The extra member of the Prefecture-convention to explain or support the bill proposed by the local government; an explainer in the local assembly of delegates. ❷ An extra member; an appendix. ❸ Extra; extra-ordinary; out of the number.

Bangwan, ばんぐわん, 萬卷, *n.* Ten thousand volumes; innumerable books.

Bangwan wo yomiyaburu, 萬卷ヲ讀破ル, to go through millions of books; *Mune ni bangwan wo takuwo,* 胸ニ萬卷ヲ貯フ, to be profoundly learned; to be at home with all kinds of books.

Banhan, ばんはん, } 晩飯, *n.* Supper; the even-
Bampan, ばんぱん, } ing meal.
Syn. BAMMESHI, BANSAN, YŪGE, YŪMESHI.

Ban-i, ばんい, 蠻夷, *n.* ❶ Barbarians; foreign barbarians; savages; uncivilized people. ❷ Foreigners; Western nations.

Ban-inu, ばんいぬ, 番犬, *n.* A watch-dog; the dog which tends cattles; a gate-keeping dog.

Ban-itsu, ばんいつ, } 萬一, *n.* ❶ One out of a
Man-ichi, まんいち, } myriad; an exception. ❷ A mischance; a good luck. ❸ *adv.* and *conj.* By mischance, unexpectedly; by a very small (narrow) opportunity.

Ban-itsu wo gyaku suru, 萬一ヲ僥倖スル, to expect what seems impossible; *Man-ichi sonna koto ga aru haraba,* 萬一ソンナ事ガアルナラバ, if such a thing happen; *Ban-itsu wo koinegau,* 萬一ヲ希フ, to long for a result very difficult to obtain.

Banjaku, ばんじゃく, 盤石, *n.* A large stone; a bowlder; a rock; the heavy weight of a trap.

Ugokazaru koto banjaku no gotoshi, 動カザル事盤石ノ如シ, immovable as a rock.
Syn. CHIBIKI NO IWAO.

Banjaku-nori, ばんじゃくのり, 盤石糊, *n.* A kind of paste. 「very affair.

Banji, ばんじ, 萬事, *n.* Every thing; all things,

Banji wo makasu, 萬事ヲ任ス, to entrust every thing.

Banjin, ばんじん, 蠻人, *n.* Barbarians; savages; uncivilized people.
Syn. EBISU, YABANJIN.

Banjin, ばんじん, 萬尋, 萬仞, *n.* Ten thousand fathoms; lofty height; profound depth.

Banjin no tani, 萬仞ノ谷, a deep vale.

Banjirō, ばんじろう, 番石榴, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Psidium Guayava.*

Banjō, ばんじょう, 萬狀, *n.* Various forms; different manners; many shapes; a multiform.

Sentai banjō, 千態萬狀, millions of different forms; or a multiform of anything.

Banjō, ばんじょう, 萬乘, *n.* [*lit.*] Ten thousand chariots; [*fig.*] the Emperor.

Banjō no kurai, 萬乘ノ位, the throne; a royal seat (position); *Itten banjō no kimi,* 一天萬乘ノ君, an emperor; a king.

Banjuku, ばんじゅく, 晩熟, *n.* Ripening late in season; a late fruit.
Syn. OKUTE, OSONARI.

Banka, ばんか, 番衙, *n.* [*Bot.*] Mint.

Banka, ばんか, 挽歌, *n.* An elegy; a funeral song; the hymn which expresses condolence; a dirge; a mourning song; a monody.

Banka, ばんか, 晩夏, *n.* The latter part of summer; last month of summer; the sixth month (*o. s.*). 「sixth month.

Banka no kō, 晩夏ノ候, the weather of the

Banka, ばんか, 萬家, *n.* Ten thousand houses; all the houses.

Banka, ばんか, 晩霞, *n.* Evening haze; mist or fog hung in the evening. 「ricus.

Bankai, ばんかい, 秋冬花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Petasites japo-*

Bankaji, ばんかじ, 番鍛冶, *n.* Blacksmith whose business is to make coarse iron tools.

Bankake, ばんかけ, 盤掛, *n.* A table-cloth, a table covering.
Syn. DAIKAKE, TEIBURU-KAKE.

Bankaku, ばんかく, 萬客, *n.* Ten thousand guests; innumerable visitors; numerous customers. 「*nica.*

Bankei, ばんけい, 番挂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rapūtolepis japo-*

Bankei, ばんけい, 晩景, *n.* Evening; eve; nightfall; evening twilight.

Bankei, ばんけい, 萬頃, *n.* [*Chin.*] Ten thousand acres; a vast space.

Bankei no kaimen, 萬頃ノ海面, the vast surface of the ocean.

Banki, ばんき, 萬葵, *n.* A great joy; all blessings; innumerable pleasures.

Banki, ばんき, 萬機, *n.* All state affairs; all government matters.

Banki kōron ni kessu beshi, 萬機公論ニ決スベシ, all state measures should be decided according to public opinion.

Bankin, ばんきん, 晩近, *a.* and *adv.* Lately; recently; now-a-days. 「gold coins.

Bankin, ばんきん, 判金, *n.* The name of some old

Banko, ばんこ, 萬古, *n.* and *adv.* ❶ Eternity; perpetuity. ❷ Always; perpetually; forever; everlastingly; eternally.

Syn. EIKYŪ, FUEKI.

Bankō, ばんかう, 萬考, *n.* Thinking over many times; a deep thought; deliberation; profound contemplation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To think over repeatedly.

Senshi-bankō sure domo, 千思萬考スレドモ, no matter how much I thought; although I thought of it a thousand times over.

Bankoku, ばんこく, 萬國, *n.* Many countries; all countries; all nations.

Bankoku itchi, 萬國一致, the concurrence of all the nations of the world.

Bankoku, ばんこく, 晩刻, *n.* Evening; evening twilight; sun-set.

Syn. BANKEI, HIGURE, YŪGURE.

Bankoku, ばんこく, 蕃國, *n.* A barbarous country; foreign nation.

Syn. EBISUGUNI, IKOKU.

Bankoku-kōhō, ばんこくこうはふ, 萬國公法, *n.* [*Law.*] International law. 「*Crocus.*

Ban-kōkwa, ばんこうくわ, 番紅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Fall*

Banko-yaki, ばんこやき, 萬古燒, *n.* A light kind of porcelain for which Ise is famed.

Bankū, ばんくう, 晩空, *n.* [*Chin.*] Evening; nightfall.

Syn. YŪSORA.

Bankwa, ばんくわ, 晩花, *n.* [*Chin.*] Flowers opening late in season.

Syn. OSOZAKI.

Bankwai suru, ばんくわいする, 挽回, *v.t.* To bring or take back something favourable; to replace; to repair; to recover.

Syn. HIKIKAESU, KWAIFUKU SURU.

Bankyō, ばんきやう, 萬頃, *n.* Same as *Bankei* (萬頃).

Ban-nankwa, ばんなんくわ, 番南瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pumpkin. 「one's life.

Bannen, ばんねん, 晩年, *n.* The latter part of

Syn. RŌNEN, TOSHIYORI.

Bannin, ばんにん, 番人, *n.* A guardian; keeper.

Banrai, ばんらい, 晩來, *n.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Evening; even-tide. ❷ Towards evening; in the evening. 「apple.

Banreishi, ばんれいし, 番荔枝, *n.* [*Bot.*] Custard

Banrui, ばんるゐ, 萬類, *n.* Countless varieties, multifarious sorts.

Banrui, ばんるゐ, 伴類, *n.* Same as below.

Banryo, ばんりよ, 伴侶, *n.* [*Chin.*] A companion; friend; mate.

Syn. NAKAMA, TOMO, TOMODACHI, TSURE.

Banryō, ばんりやう, 盤領, *n.* [*Chin.*] The rounded collar of various kinds of garments.

Syn. KUBIKAMI, MARUERI, TSUTSUERI.

Banryō, ばんりやう, 晩涼, *n.* The evening cool; enjoying the pleasure of walking about in the cool evening air.

Syn. SUZUMI, YŪSUZUMI. 「leaping.

Bansa, ばんさ, 蠻娑, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Dancing;

Bansa, ばんさ, 萬差, *a.* and *adv.* Very different, multiform; various; differently; multifariously.

Bansagari, ばんさがり, *n.* Going off duty.

Bansai, ばんさい, 坂西, *n.* The provinces west of

Syn. KWANSEI. 「the Ōsaka guard.

Bansan, ばんさん, 晩餐, *n.* Evening meal; supper.

Bansei, ばんせい, 萬世, *n.* All generations; all dynasties; perpetuity; eternity.

Syn. YOROZUYO.

Bansei, ばんせい, 晩晴, *n.* [*Chin.*] Clearness of the sky in the evening.

Bansei, ばんせい, 萬姓, *n.* [*Chin.*] The people in general; all the people.

Banseki, ばんせき, 礬石, *n.* [*Med.* and *Min.*] Alum.

Syn. MYŌBAN. 「*nen.*

Banseisu, ばんせつ, 晩節, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Ban-*

Banshi, ばんし, 挽詩, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Banka* (挽歌).

Banshi, ばんし, 萬死, *n.* The greatest danger to one's life; the jaws of death; at death's door.

Banshi wo manugaru, 萬死ヲ免ガル, had been at death's door.

Banshi, ばんし, 番衆, *n.* Guards; watchman

Banshu, ばんしゅ, } on duty.

Banshi, ばんし, 番士, *n.* A sentinel on duty.

Banshi, ばんし, 蕃柿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lycopersicum esculentum.*

Banshiki, ばんしき, 盤渉, *n.* [*Mus.*] One of the twelve notes. See *Jūni-ritsu.* 「(番椒).

Banshin, ばんしん, 蕃辛, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Banshō*

Banshirō, ばんしろう, 番石榴, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Psidium Guayava.* 「watch-house.

Bansho, ばんしよ, 番所, *n.* A guard-house; a

Bansho de oshirabe ni au, 番所デ御調ニ合フ, to be questioned at the guard-house.

Bansho, ばんしよ, 萬緒, *n.* All affairs or matters; every circumstance; all events.

Syn. YOROZU NO KOTO. 「*Cayenne.*

Banshō, ばんしやう, 蕃椒, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red pepper,

Syn. KOSHŌ, TŌGARASHI.

Banshō, ばんしやう, 番匠, *n.* ❶ A carpenter. ❷ In ancient times, the carpenters from Hida, Yamato, and other provinces, who paid their respects and rendered services at the Kyōto

Syn. DAIKU, TAKUMI. 「Palace.

Banshō, ばんしよう, 晩鐘, *n.* The evening bell.

Syn. IRIAI NO KANE, KUREAI NO KANE.

Banshoku, ばんしよく, 晩食, *n.* Same as *Bammeshi.* 「others.

Banshoku, ばんしよく, 伴食, *n.* Eating with

Syn. BAISHOKU, SHŌBAN.

Banshō-zuchi, ばんしやうづち, 番匠槌, *n.* A

Syn. SAIZUCHI. 「wooden mallet.

Banshu, ばんしゅ, 晩種, *n.* ❶ Sowing late. ❷ Late varieties. ❸ Sowing later than proper.

Syn. OKUTE, OSOMAKI.

Banshū, ばんしう, 晩秋, *n.* ❶ The last month of autumn; the 9th month (*o.s.*). ❷ The latter part of autumn.

Syn. AKI NO OWARI.

Banshun, ばんしゅん, 晩春, *n.* ❶ The latter part of the spring. ❷ The 3rd month (*o.s.*).

Syn. HARU NO OWARI.

Bansō, ばんそう, 伴僧, *n.* An interior priest.

Bansōkō, ばんそうこう, 絆創膏, *n.* [*Med.*] An adhesive plaster.

Bansotsu, ばんそつ, 番卒, *n.* Same as *Bampei.*

Bansui, ばんすゐ, 晩炊, *n.* Preparing boiled rice or *meshi* in the evening.

Bantai, ばんたい, 萬態, *n.* All manners, conditions, or forms. 「farious.

Senjō bantai, 千狀萬態, very various; multi-

Syn. IROIRO NO ARISAMA.

Bantan, ばんたん, 萬端, *n.* Every case or particular; everything; anything; all.

Bantan omakase mōsu, 萬端御任セ申ス, everything is left to your judgement.

Syn. MOROMORO, YOROZU NO HAJIME.

Bantarō, ばんたらう, 番太郎, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ The lowest street-watchman who was generally an *eta* or pariah. ❷ A pariah.

Bante, ばんて, 番隊, *n.* Guardsmen or watchmen.

Banteki, ばんてき, 蠻狄, *n.* Same as *Ban-jin.*

Bantō, ばんとう, 晩冬, *n.* ❶ The latter part of winter. ❷ The last month of winter; the 12th

Syn. FUYU NO OWARI. 「month (*o.s.*).

Bantō, ばんとう, 番頭, *n.* The head clerk of a commercial establishment; an agent; a factor.

Bantō, ばんたう, 伴當, *n.* Companions; followers.

Syn. NAKAMA. 「*langa.*

Ban-ukon, ばんうこん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Kaempferia ga-*

Ban-un, ばんうん, 晩運, *n.* Not being so lucky or fortunate as others.

Banya, ばんや, 番屋, *n.* A street watchhouse.

Banyū, ばんいう, 萬有, *n.* Nature; the universe; all things in existence.

Syn. ARAYURU MONO, BAMBUTSU.

Banyū-shinkyō, ばんいうしんけふ, 萬有神教, *n.* Pantheism or the doctrine that identifies the universe with God.

Banzai, ばんざい, 萬歲, *n.* ❶ Ten thousand years. ❷ A cry of salutation meaning, 'Long live!' or 'Live forever.'

Banzai wo tonō, 萬歲ヲ唱フ, to cry "Long live!" or "Live forever," to salute (in general); *Heika banzai,* 陛下萬歲, long live His Majesty the Emperor! *Teikoku banzai,* 帝國萬歲, a cry expressing the wish that the Empire may exist forever.

Banzai-no-hata, ばんざいのはた, 萬歲旗, *n.* The flags set up on the anniversary of coronation of the Emperor.

Banzei, ばんせい, 番勢, *n.* Same as *Bansotsu.*

Banzen, ばんせん, 萬全, *n.* Perfectness; perfect safety.

Banzuke, ばんづけ, 番付, *n.* A list; a programme; a hand-bill.

Sumō no banzuke, 相撲ノ番付, a list of wrestlers in the order of their strength; *Yakusha no banzuke,* 役者ノ番付, a play-bill; a list of the names of actors or actresses in the order of their skill or reputation.

Bappai, ばっぱい, 罰盃, *n.* [*lit.*] A punishment cup; a cup agreed upon, at the commencement of a game, to be drunk by the losing party.

Bappō, ばっぽう, 罰俸, *n.* The withdrawing of a salary or a part of it, by way of punishing blunders or misdemeanour.

Bara, ばら, 薔薇, *n.* [*Bot.*] A rose bush.

Bara, ばら, 雜錢, *n.* [*coll.*] Small cash or coins.

Syn. BARA-SEN, BITASEN, KOSEN.

Bara, ばら, 輩, *n.* A plural suffix, as in *kodomobara,* children, and *onna-bara,* women.

Syn. DOMO, RA, TACHI.

Bara-bara, ばらばら, 散々, *adv.* ❶ Producing that peculiar sound heard when anything falls patteringly or is scattered or dispersed. ❷ In pieces; in bits. ❸ In a scattered or dispersed manner or way. ❹ Slightly.

Arare ga bara-bara to furu, 霰ガ散々ト降ル, the hail patters down; *Hito ga bara-bara saru,* 人ガバラバラ去ル, the people disperse in different directions; *Ifuku wo bara-bara yaburu,* 衣服ヲバラバラ破ル, to tear a garment into

pieces; *Mame wo bara-bara maku*, 豆ヲバラバラ蒔ク, to scatter a shower of peas.
Syn. CHIRI-JIRI, KIRE-GIRE.

Barafu, ばらふ, 散斑, *n.* A tortoise-shell with black spots.

Baragaki, ばらがき, *n.* [*coll.*] The act of scratching very much.

Bara-ichigo, ばらいちご, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rubus rosifolius.*

Baraizu, ばらいぞ, 伏牛花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Berberry.

Baramaki, ばらまき, *n.* [*coll.*] Broadcast sowing.

Baramon, バラモン, 婆羅門, *n.* [*Eccl.*] A Brahman.

Baramonjin, ばらもんじん, *n.* [*Bot.*] Salsify oyster plant.

Baramonkyō, バラモンけふ, 婆羅門教, *n.* [*Eccl.*] Brahmanism.

Baramonsō, ばらもんさう, 曼陀羅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Thorn apple.

Baran, ばらん, 馬鞶, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aster trinervius.*

Baran, ばらん, 蜘蛛抱蚤, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aspidistra lurida.*

〔馬簾〕

Barari to, ばらりと, 破落離, *adv.* [*coll.*] Same as *Barabara.*
Barari to narabe-ru, バラリト並ベル, to arrange persons or things in thin rows or ranks.

Barasen, ばらせん, 雑銭, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Bara* (small coin).

Barasu, ばらす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To disperse. ❷ To make a plot abortive. ❸ To tear or break to pieces. ❹ To vent (as anger or hatred).
Hei wo barasu, 兵ヲバラス, to disperse an army; to put an army to flight.

Barasu, ばらす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To curse; to utter an imprecation.

Barazaki, ばらざき, *n.* [*coll.*] Tearing into pieces or bits.

Barei, ばれい, 馬丁, *n.* [*Chin.*] A groom.
Syn. BETTŌ, MAGO, UMAKATA.

Bareru, ばれる, *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*coll.*] ❶ The passive form of *Barasu.* ❷ To fail; to prove nothing.
Ore no honeori mo bareru yōda, [*vul.*] オレノ骨折モバレル様ダ, it seems that my efforts will prove fruitless.

Barekijin, ばれきじん, 馬槨神, *n.* [*Myth.*] The god of horses and grooms.

Baren, ばれん, 芭連, *n.* A large fringed banner used by firemen.

Baren, ばれん, 刷牙, *n.* A printer's tool, used for rubbing on paper applied upon inked blocks, to secure a good impression.

Baren, ばれん, 馬間, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Iris ensata.*

Barenkwa, ばれんくわ, 馬蓮花, 馬銭花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above.

Baren-shiba, ばれんしば, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Arundinella anomala.*

Barensō, ばれんさう, 馬蓮草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Baren* (馬勃).

Bari, ばり, 尿, *n.* The urine.
Syn. IBARI, SHŌBEN.

Bari, ばり, 罵詈, *n.* [*Chin.*] Slander; reviling; abuse; rude reproach; calumny. —**suru,** *v.t.* To abuse; to slander; to reproach; to revile.
Syn. AKKŌ SURU, HINŌ SURU, NONOSHIRU.

Bari-bari-no-ki, ばりばりのき, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Quercus glauca.*

Bariken, バリケン, 洋鴨, *n.* [*Ornith.*] *Cairina moschata.*

Bariki, ばりき, 馬力, *n.* [*Physics.*] Horse-power (mechanical).

Bariku, ばりく, 馬陸, *n.* [*Entom.*] A millipede, gally-worm.

Barin-no-mi, ばりんのみ, 蔴實, *n.* [*Bot.*] The fruit of the Iris.

Baryō, ばれう, 馬蓼, *a.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum lapathifolium.*

Basa, ばさ, 婆娑, *a.* or *adv.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Moving lightly as in dancing. ❷ Out of order; confused.

Basa-basa, ばさばさ, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Dry; dried up and flexible; uttering a sound like that of a fan.

Basakeru, ばさける, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To loiter; to saunter; to stroll about idly; to be idle or to loaf.

Basakeru, ばさける, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To scatter; to derange; to disorder; to dishevel; to suffer to hang loose.

Basara, ばさら, *adv.* Rustling in the wind; shaken by the wind.

Basarafū, ばさらふう, 拔折羅風, *n.* [*obs.*] The state or condition of being in disorder.
Syn. MIDARINARUSAMA.

Basatsuku, ばさつく, *v.i.* To feel dry; to lack moisture, softness, or pliability.

Baseikwa, ばせいくわ, 馬政課, *n.* The Remount Bureau of the War Department.

Baseki, ばせき, 場席, *n.* Seat; room or space; unoccupied place.
Syn. BASHO, IBA, TOKORO.

Basen, ばせん, 馬韉, *n.* [*Chin.*] A saddle-cloth.
Syn. KURASHIKI, SHITAGURA.

〔馬鞍〕

Basen, ばせん, 馬癬, *n.* [*Med.*] Vitiligo.
Syn. HAKUHAN, SHIRAHADA, SHIRONAMAZU.

Basenkō, ばせんこう, 馬先蒿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pedicularis.*

Basha, ばしや, 馬車, *n.* A carriage, wagon, or cart; any vehicle, drawn by one or more horses.

Basha chin, 馬車賃, carriage fare or hire; *Basha gwaisha,* 馬車會社, a livery company; a drayage company; *Basha no bettō,* 馬車ノ馬丁, a footman, or groom; *Rokutō dachi no basha,* 六頭立ノ馬車, a carriage drawn by six horses; a coach and six; a six horse carriage.

Bashaku, ばしやく, 馬借, *n.* A livery stable; hiring horses.
Syn. SHAKUBA, UMAKASHI.

Basha-uma, ばしやうま, 馬車馬, *n.* Horses for carriages, wagons, coaches, carts, etc.

Bashi, はし, 馬齒, *n.* [*Agri.*] A kind of harrow.
Syn. UMAGUWA.

Bashi, はし. An expletive used merely for the sake of euphony.
Hito bashi toyameru na, 人バシ咎メルナ, don't find fault with others.

Bashiken, はしけん, 馬齒莧, *n.* [*Bot.*] Purslane.
Syn. SUBERIHIYU.

Basho, ばしよ, 場所, *n.* Place; position; site; seat; situation.
Syn. BA, BASEKI, TOKORO.

Bashō, ばせを, 芭蕉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Musa Basioo.*

〔芭蕉〕

Bashōfu, ばせをふ, 芭蕉布, *n.* Mandala; a cloth made of abaca.

Bashōha, ばせをは, 芭蕉, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bashō.*

Basō, ばさう, 馬槽, *n.* A manger.

Basō, ばさう, 馬藻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Potamogeton oxyphyllus.*

Basobu, ばそぶ, 羊乳, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Glossocomia lanceolata.*

Bassai suru, ばつさいする, 伐採, *v.t.* To cut down (trees); to chop.
Sanrin wo bassai suru, 山林ヲ伐採スル, to cut down the forest-trees.

Bassareru, ばつされる, 被罰, *v.i.* [*pass.* or *poten.* of *Bassuru.*] To be punished; to be fined.
Hadaka ni naru to bassareru, 裸体ニナルト罰サレル, one is fined if he strips himself.

Bassari to, ばつさりと, *adv.* [*coll.*] A word expressing the manner in which anything falls softly, or the sound produced in that case.
Ami wo bassari to kabuseru, 網ヲバッサリト被セル, to put a net over softly.

Bassatsu, ばつさつ, 罰札, *n.* A sentence or accusation in which the crimes of a person to be executed are mentioned.
Syn. ZAIJŌ-GAKI.

Basseki, ばっせき, 末席, *n.* The lowest seat or rank.
Basseki ni tsuranaru, 末席ニ連ル, to take the lowest seat (humbly); to be present.

Bassha suru, ばっしやする, 拔捨, *v.t.* To pull up; to take out; to thin.

Basshi, ばっし, 末子, *n.* The youngest child.
Syn. OTOGO, SUEGO.

Basshō suru, ばっせふする, 跋渉, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To travel about; to go about or over.
Sansen wo basshō suru, 山川ヲ跋渉スル, to go over rivers and mountains, *i. e.* to travel about; to travel a great deal both by land and water.
Syn. ARUKIMAWARU, HEMEGURU.

Basshu, ばっしゅ, 罰酒, *n.* Same as *Bappai.*

Bassluttsu suru, ばつしゅつする, 拔出, *v.i.* and *t.* To excel; to take or draw out; to pull up.

Bassoku, ばっそく, 罰則, *n.* Penal regulation.

Basson, ばっそん, 末孫, *n.* A descendant; posterity.
Syn. BATSUYŌ, SHISON.

Bassui, ばっすい, 拔萃, *n.* An extract made from a book or any other writing; a selection; an abstract. —**suru,** *v.t.* To take out or select a part from, as a passage from a book; to abstract.
Syn. NUKI ATSUMERU.

Bassuru, ばっする, 罰, *v.t.* To punish; to chastice; to chasten.
Syn. KEIRATSU SURU, TSUMI SURU.

Basue, ばすゑ, 場末, *n.* The less crowded or prosperous part of a city or town.

Basui, ばすい, 馬蟻, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of beetle of the genus, *Carabus.*

Basuiboku, ばすゐぼく, 馬酔木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Andromeda japonica.*

Bata, ばた, *n.* [*Eng.*] Butter.

Batabata, ばたばた, *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ An adverb used to express the sound of flapping the wings, or any other similar sound. ❷ In rapid succession.
Batabata hito ga kakeru, バタバタ人ガ駆ル, people are running clatteringly; *To wo batabata shimeru,* 戸ヲバタバタ閉ル, to shut doors with a clatter.

Batei, ばてい, 馬蹄, *n.* The hoof of a horse.
Syn. HIZUME.

Batei, ばてい, 馬丁, *n.* A groom; a servant who takes charge of horses; a footman.
Syn. BETTŌ.

Batei, ばてい, 馬亭, *n.* A horse-stable.
Syn. UMAGOYA, UMAYA.

Bateisō, ばていさう, 馬蹄槽, *n.* Dovetail cavity.

Batō, ばとう, 馬鐙, *n.* A stirrup.
Syn. ABUMI.

Batōjō, ばとうぢやう, 馬頭蟲, *n.* [*Entom.*] Silk-worm.

Batōrei, ばとうれい, 馬兜鈴, 馬兜鈴, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aristolochia debilis.*

〔馬兜鈴〕

Batōsō, ばとうさう, 馬刀瘡, *n.* [*Med.*] A kind of scrofula.

Batsu, ばつ, 跋, *n.* A writing at the end of a book, by a friend or admirer of the author—correlative *jo* (序).

Batsu, ばつ, 罰, *n.* Punishment.

Batsu wo ukeru, 罰チ受ケル, to have something disagreeable, inflicted on one; to be punished.

Batsu, ばつ, 末, *a.* and *n.* An affix signifying lowest, last, etc. See *Nembatsu, Sekibatsu,* etc.

Batsuboku suru, ばつぼくする, 伐木, *v.t.* To cut down trees.

Batsubun, ばつぶん, 跋文, *n.* Same as *Batsu* (an appended writing).

Batsubyō, ばつびやう, 蹩病, *n.* Illness symptomatic of a second pregnancy.

Batsubyō suru, ばつべうする, 抜錨, *v.i.* To weigh anchor; to commence to sail; to set sail.

Gozen rokuji ni batsubyō suru, 午前六時ニ抜錨スル, to set sail at 6 o'clock in the forenoon.

Batsu-etsu, ばつえつ, 閥閲, *n.* Good family; noble blood; respectable birth.

Syn. IEGARA, MOMBATSU.

Batsugei, ばつげい, 末技, *n.* The more humble arts or professions.

Batsugun, ばつぐん, 抜群, *n.* Same as *Bakkun.*

Batsuin, ばついん, 末風, *n.* Same as *Basson.*

Batsujō suru, ばつじやうする, 駆逐, *v.t.* To expel an evil spirit or ghost from a house, barn, etc.

Batsukin, ばつきん, **Bakkin,** ばっきん, } 罰金, *n.* A fine; money imposed by way of penalty for an offence; forfeit money.

Syn. KWARYŌ.

Batsukyokudai, ばつきよくたい, 伐曲大, [*Bot.*] *Siphonostegia chinensis.*

Batsunan, ばつなん, 末男, *n.* The youngest son; the younger sons.

Batsuro, ばつろ, 末路, *n.* The latter part of one's life.

Batsurui, ばつるゐ, 末類, *n.* Same as *Basson.*

Batsuryū, ばつりう, 末流, *n.* Same as *Basson.*

Seiwagenji no batsuryū, 清和源氏ノ末流, descendants of the Seiwa Genji.

Batsuyō, ばつえう, 末葉, *n.* Same as *Basson.*

Batsuyō, ばつえう, 抜要, *n.* An abstract; extracts.

Batsuza, ばつざ, 末座, *n.* Same as *Bassekí.*

Batsuzai, ばつざい, 罰罪, *n.* Punishing an offender or a criminal.

Batsuzan suru, ばつざんする, 伐斬, *v.t.* Same as *Bassai.*

Batta, ばった, 蝗蚱, *n.* [*Entom.*] A grasshopper.

Battari to, ばったりと, *adv.* [*coll.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly; becoming prostrate.

Battari to yūjin ni dekkuwashita, メッタリト友人ニ出クハシタ, met a friend quite unexpectedly; *To ga battari to taoreta,* 戸ガメッタリト倒レタ, the door fell suddenly.

Battei, ばってい, 末弟, *n.* The youngest brother.

Batteki suru, ばってきする, 抜擢, *v.t.* To choose or select one from among a number; to promote.

Heishi wo batteki suru, 兵士チ抜擢スル, to promote a soldier by selection.

Batto, ばっと, *adv.* [*coll.*] An adverb expressing the manner of anything opening or bursting suddenly.

Hasu no hana ga batto hiraita, 蓮ノ花ガメット開ヒタ, the lotus flower has burst into bloom.

Batto, ばっと, 溌然, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Disorderedly; deranged; dishevelled; out of order.

Battō suru, ばっとうする, 抜刀, *v.i.* To draw a sword

Battōtai, ばっとうたい, 抜刀隊, *n.* A body of soldiers armed with drawn swords.

Bau, ばふ, 葬合, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Ubau.*

Bayn, ばや. An affix conveying a desire or intention.

Yukabaya to omō, 往カバヤト思フ, I have a desire to go; *Asu tatabaya to omoishi ga,* 明日立タバヤト思ヒシガ, I intended to start to-morrow, but.....

Bayni, ばやい, 場合, *n.* Corrupt. form of *Baai* (場合).

Bayu, ばゆ, 暴風, *n.* [*Myth.*] The god of wind.

Syn. KAZE NO KAMI.

Bazenshi, ばぜんし, 馬前子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Vomit nut.

Bazu, ばず, 馬爪, *n.* Artificial tortoise-shell things made from horse-hoof.

Bazu no kushi, 馬爪ノ櫛, a comb made from the horny substance of a horse's hoof.

Bebe, べべ, 衣服, *n.* [*coll.*] Clothes; a garment (used by or to children).

Bebe wo yogoshite wa ikenai, べべチ汚シテハイケナイ, don't soil your clothes.

Bebe-bana, べべばな, 鴨跖草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Commelina communis.*

Becha-kucha, べちやくちや, *adv.* [*coll.*] In a garrulous, talkative, or loquacious manner.

Ano hito wa bechakucha shaberu, アノ人ハベチヤクチヤシヤベル, he prattles garrulously.

Bechi-bechi-bana, べちべちばな, 鴨跖草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bebe-bana.*

Bechinō, べちなふ, 別納, *n.* [*obs.*] An out-house; a barn; a servants' hall.

Bei, べい, *v.i.* [*loc.*] Same as *Beki.*

Bei, べい, 米, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rice.

Syn. KOME, MAI, YONE.

Beifun, べいふん, 米粉, *n.* [*Chin.*] The rice flour.

Syn. KOME NO KO.

Beihō, べいはう, 米包, *n.* [*Chin.*] A rice-bag usually made of straw.

Syn. KOMEDAWARA.

Beiin, べいいん, 米飲, *n.* [*Chin.*] A thin rice gruel.

Syn. OMOYU.

Beiju, べいじゆ, 米壽, *n.* The age of eighty-eight.

Beiju no iwai, 米壽ノ祝, to celebrate the eighty-eighth birthday of a person.

Beika, べいか, 米価, *n.* The market price of rice.

Beika tōki, 米価騰貴, rise in the market price of rice.

Beika, べいか, 米蝦, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A small kind of crustaceous animal, prawn.

Syn. EBIZAKO.

Beikan, べいかん, 米泔, *n.* [*Chin.*] Water whitened by washing rice in it.

Syn. KOME NO SHIRU, SHIROMIZU.

Beikin, べいきん, 親雲上, *n.* The title of a high office in the old Rūkyū (Lew Choo) government.

Beiko, べいこ, 米糊, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rice paste.

Syn. KOMENORI.

Beikoku, べいこく, 米穀, *n.* Rice (as distinguished from other grains).

Beikoku wo yushutsu suru, 米穀ヲ輸出スル, to export rice; *Beikoku gwaisha,* 米穀會社, a rice-trade company.

Beikwa, べいくわ, 米果, *n.* Confectionery made of parched glutinous rice sweetened with sugar.

Syn. KOMEOKOSHI, OKOSHI.

Beikwa, べいくわ, 米菓, *n.* [*Chin.*] A grain of rice.

Syn. KOMETSUBU.

Beinō, べいなふ, 米納, *n.* The practice of paying taxes in rice.

Beirin, べいりん, 米廩, *n.* [*Chin.*] A granary.

Syn. BEISŌ, KOMEGURA.

Beiryū, べいりよ, 米粒, *n.* A grain of rice.

Beisetsu, べいせつ, 米屑, *n.* [*Chin.*] Cracked or broken rice.

Syn. KOGOME.

Beishō, べいしやう, 米商, *n.* A rice-merchant.

Beishō gwaisho, 米商會所, the rice exchange; *Beishō nakagai,* 米商仲買, a rice broker.

Beizoku, べいぞく, 米粟, *n.* [*Chin.*] A general term for grains.

Bekaranzu, べからず, 不可, *v.i.* [*neg. potent. mood.*] May not; shall or should not; must not; cannot.

Midari ni iru bekarazu, 猥ニ不可入, must not enter indiscriminately.

Bekkakko, べっかっこ, **Bekkako,** べかこ, } *n.* [*coll.*] Pulling down the lower eye-lid by way of expressing refusal or slight derision.

Syn. AKAMBEKKAKKO, AKAMBEI.

Bekkaku, べっかく, 別格, *n.* and *a.* An exception; making anything special; out of the ordinary rule or track; an extraordinary thing or treatment; special; out of order; extraordinary; particular.

Kore wa bekkaku no shōshin desu, コレハ別格ノ昇進デス, this is a promotion out of the ordinary rule; *Toshiyori kodomo wa bekkaku sa,* 年寄小供ハ別格サ, the old and the young are held as exceptions.

Syn. KAKUBETSU, KAKUDAN.

Bekke, べっけ, 別家, *n.* and *v.* A branch family or house. This word takes both the passive and the active form of the verb.

Otōto wo bekke sasuru, 弟チ別家サスル, to establish a younger brother as the founder of an independent family.

Syn. BUNKE.

Bekken suru, べっけんする, 瞥見, *v.t.* To glance at; to look with a quick momentary cast of the eye.

Bekkō, べっかふ, 鼈甲, *n.* Tortoise-shell.

Bekkō, べっこう, 別項, *n.* Another item, article, or line.

Bekkō ni nosu, 別項ニ載ス, to allude to in another place; to put down (write) as a separate article.

Bekko, べっと, 別戸, *n.* Seceding from a family.

Bekkōgarei, べっかうがれい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Pleuronectes Variegatus.* Same as *Hoshigarei.*

Bekkōkagerō, べっかうかげらう, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Megaloprepus* sp.

Bekkōkamikiri, べっかうかみきり, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of beetle.

Bekkon, べっこん, 別懇, *a.* Specially dear or intimate; very friendly.

Bekkon no tomo, 別懇ノ友, a bosom friend; a dear friend.

Bekkōsō, べっかふさう, 鼈蹄草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Winter-green, shin-leaf.

Bekkwa, べっくわ, 別火, *n.* A sacred fire; [*lit.*] a different or separate fire, meaning a fire specially struck out for sacred use.

Bekkyo suru, べっきよする, 別居, *v.t.* To live in a separate house.

Bekonoshita, べこのした, 海芋, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lysichiton kamtschatense.*

Beku, べく, 可, *aux. v.* A modified form of *Beshi.*

Beku-urushi, べくうるし, 可漆, *n.* Excellent lacquer originally brought from a district in Siam.

Bemben, べんべん, 便々, *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Idly; for no purpose; procrastinating; vacantly; slowly; without consideration. ❷ [*Chin.*] Very big (as the abdomen); well stuffed with food; distended.

Bemben to chūza suru, ベンベント長坐スル, to remain long in another's house without consideration; *Fuku bemben,* 腹便々, to have a big or distended belly.

Bemben, べんべん, 勉々, *adv.* Diligently; actively; industriously; steadily; attentively; assiduously.

Bemben, べんべん, 淜々, *a.* [*Chin.*] Flowing; gliding along smoothly

Bembetsu suru, べんべつする, 辨別, *v.t.* ❶ To distinguish; to discriminate. ❷ To discern.
Syn. SATORU, WAKERU, WAKIMAERU.

Bembu suru, べんぶする, 扑舞, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To dance clapping the hands, when one is excessively happy.

Bemmaku, べんまく, 辨膜, *n.* [*Anat.*] The valves of the heart.

Bemmei-sho, べんめいしょ, 辨明書, *n.* An explanation (sometimes apology) in writing.

Bemmei suru, べんめいする, 辨明, *v.t.* To explain; to excuse; to apologize; to refute; to answer.

Bemmen, べんめん, 便面, *n.* [*Chin.*] A fan.

Bem-mō, べんもう, 便蒙, *n.* First step, rudiments; primer.

Bemmon, べんもん, 便門, *n.* A side-gate, or back-gate.
Syn. KATTEMON, URAMON.

Bempai suru, べんぱいする, 扑拜, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To clap the hands thrice and to make a worshipful bow; to worship.

Bempaku suru, べんぱくする, 辨駁, *v.t.* and *i.* [*Chin.*] To refute; to controvert, etc. See *Arasoi*.

Bempa suru, べんぱする, 辨破, *v.t.* Same as above.

Bempatsu, べんぱつ, 辮髮, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Chinese cue; a pig-tail.

Bempei, べんぺい, 便閉, *n.* Constipation; costiveness; retention of urine.

Bempei, べんぺい, 便嬖, *n.* [*Chin.*] A favourite; ⌈a protégé.

Bempeki, べんぺき, 便辟, *n.* [*Chin.*] A flatterer; an adulator; a sycophant; an obsequious parasite.
Syn. HETSURŌ-HITO, OMONERU-MONO.

Bempi, べんぴ, 便秘, *n.* [*Med.*] Constipation.

Ben, べん, 辨, 瓣, *n.* ❶ A valve. ❷ A petal.

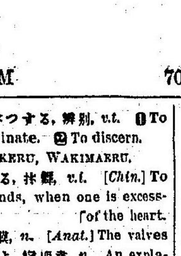
Ben, べん, 辯, *n.* Speech; eloquence.
Ano hito no ben ga hoshii, 彼ノ人ノ辯ガ欲シイ, his eloquence is enviable; I wish I were as

Ben, べん, 鞭, *n.* [*Chin.*] A whip. ⌊eloquent as he.
Syn. MUCHI.

Ben, べん, 便. *n.* ❶ Convenience; the first opportunity. ❷ The infestinal discharges; excrement; dung.

Ben, べん, 冕, *n.* [*Chin.*] A crown, coronet, or diadem.

Bencharа, べんちゃら, *n.* [*coll.*] Loquacity; garrulousness.
Ano hito wa benchara bakari iu, 彼人ハベンチャラ計リ云フ, he is a mere chatterer; he talks much for nothing.



Benchi, べんち, 便地, *n.* [*Chin.*] A convenient place.

Benchi suru, べんちする ..... (冕)

る, 鞭笞, *v.t.* To punish with a whip; to strike with a lash or sweeping cord; to whip.

Bendon, べんでん, 便殿, *n.* A palace or room where a member of the Imperial family takes ⌊rest.

Bendoku, べんどく, 便毒, *n.* [*Med.*] A bubo.
Syn. YOKONE.

Ben-etsu suru, べんえつする, 扑悦, *v.t.* To be in transports of joy; to rejoice in a high degree.

Bengaku, べんがく, 勉學, *n.* Hard study; striving to learn; diligent application to study.
Wakai uchi ni bengaku shitamae, 若イ中ニ勉學シ給ヘ, study hard while you are young.
—**suru,** *v.i.* To study; to learn.

Bengi, べんぎ, 便宜, *n. adv.* and *a.* Convenience; opportunity; as it suits you; consulting your convenience; convenient; suitable.

Bengoshi, べんごし, **Bengonin,** べんごにん, 辯護士, *n.* [*Law.*] An advocate; a barrister.

Bengo suru, べんごする, 辯護, *v.t.* ❶ [*Law.*] To act as an advocate for; to appear for in court. ❷ To vindicate; to plead in favour of. ⌈*rata.*

Bengyo, べんぎょ, 便魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Fistularia ser-*

Beni, べに, 紅, *n.* Rouge; a colouring material from the saffron plant.

Ben-i, べんい, 便衣, *n.* Clothes or garments worn at home or for every day use.
Syn. FUDAN-GI.

Beni-bana, べにばな, 紅藍花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Safflower, bastard saffron. ⌈*bus spectabilis.*

Beni-bana-ichige, べにばないちご, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ru-*

Beni-bana-ingen-mame, べにばないんげんまめ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Scarlet-runner. ⌈*cernua.*

Beni-dōdan, べにどうだん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Andromeda*

Beni-gaki, べにがく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hydrangea Hortensia.* ⌈iron; red ochre.

Beni-gara, べにがら, 辨紅, *n.* The sesquioxide of

Benthericamiki-ri, べにへりかみきり, 天牛, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of beetle. ⌈pole.

Beni-hiwa, べにひわ, 紅鶸, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Mealy red-

Beni-kanoko, べにかのこ, 紅兒子, *n.* ❶ Red fawn. ❷ Red crape with spots like those of a fawn.

Beni-kawa, べにかわ, 紅革, *n.* Red leather.

Beni-kawa, べにかわ, 鷸嘴, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rhynchosia volubilis.*

Benikazura, べにかづら, 茜草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rubia cordifolia.* ⌈red.

Beniko, べにこ, 紅粉, *n.* ❶ Carmine. ❷ Aniline

Beni-koko, べにここ, 杰, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pyrus.*

Benikurige, べにくりげ, 紅栗毛, *n.* The dark chestnut colour of a horse.

Beni-kwanzō, べにくわんざう, 紅萱, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hemerocallis minor.* ⌈*cercidifolia.*

Beni-mansaku, べにまんさく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bisanthus*

Beni-mashiko, べにまねこ, 紫腹雀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Syn. MASHIKO. ⌊Longtailed rose-finch.

Beni-no-hana, べにのはな, 紅藍花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Safflower; bastard saffron.

(紅藍花)

Beni-ringo, べにりんご, 李, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Benikoko.*

Beni-sashi-yubi, べにさしゆび, 無名指, *n.* The ring-finger; the third finger (with which women apply rouge).
Syn. KUSURI-YUBI.

Beni-shibori, べにしぼり, 紅絞, *n.* ❶ Dyeing red in the skein. ❷ A cloth so dyed.

Beni-shida, べにした, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aspidium erythrosorum.* ⌈*matus phlœas.*

Benishijimi, べにしじみ, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Polyom-*

Benishitaha, べにしたは, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Catocala elecla.* ⌈*minor.*

Beni-suge, べにすげ, 紅莎, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hemerocallis*

Beni-suishō, べにすいしょう, 紅水晶, *n.* [*Min.*] Carbuncle; red garnet. ⌈finch.

Benisuzume, べにすずめ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A species of

Benitake, べにたけ, 紅茸, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of mushroom.

Beni-tsuke-yubi, べにつけゆび, 紅付指, *n.* Same as *Benisashi-yubi.*

Benlya, べにや, 紅屋, *n.* A person who sells rouge; a store where rouge is sold.

Beni-zara, べにざら, 紅皿, *n.* A saucer for keeping rouge in. ⌈cloth so dyed.

Beni-zome, べにぞめ, 紅染, *n.* Dyeing red or
Beni-zome ni suru, 紅染ニスル, to dye red.

Benji, べんじ, 辨事, *n.* ❶ Management of affairs. ❷ Manager; warden; agent; clerk.

Benjiru, べんじる, **Benzuru,** べんずる, 辨, *v.t.* ❶ To explain; to unravel; to discriminate; to make clear. ❷ To do or transact. ❸ To defray; to answer the purpose.
Korede benjimasu, コレデ辨ジマス, this answers my purpose; *Koto wo benzuru,* 事ヲ辨ズル, to make a thing clear or all right; to conduct a matter of business satisfactorily.
Syn. AZUKAU, TOKU, WAKATSU.

Benjo, べんじょ, 便所, *n.* A water-closet; a privy.

Benkai suru, べんかいする, 辨開, *v.t.* To explain; to excuse, plead.

Benkei, べんけい, 辨慶, *n.* A household utensil, usually made of bamboo.

Benkei-imo, べんけいいも, 上芋, *n.* [*Bot.*] Yam.

Benkei-jima, べんけいじま, 辨慶縞, *n.* A checkered cloth. ⌈*floreum.*

Benkeisō, べんけいさう, 景天, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sedum al-*

Benketsu, べんけつ, 便血, *n.* Bloody discharge from the urinary or intestinal canal.

Benki, べんき, 便器, *n.* A wooden or earthenware utensil for receiving the urethral and intestinal discharges of infants or persons confined to bed.
Syn. OKAWA, OMARU, SHIBIN.

Benki-bako, べんきばこ, 便器箱, *n.* A box used for putting away a *benki.*

Benkō, べんこう, 辯口, *n.* Eloquence in a bad sense; loquacity; talkativeness; fluency of speech; power of elocution; voluble tongue.
Anohito no benkō de wa, 彼ノ人ノ辯口デハ, with his talkativeness; with his power of elocution. ⌈officer.

Benkwan, べんくわん, 辨官, *n.* [*obs.*] Title of an

Benkwan, べんくわん, 扑歡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Transports of joy; a great rejoicing. —**suru,** *v.i.* To be glad in a very high degree; to rejoice excessively.

Benkyō, べんきょう, 勉強, *n.* ❶ Diligence; industry; assiduity. ❷ Study; learning —**suru,** *v.t.* ❶ To work hard; to study diligently. ❷ [*coll.*] To sell things cheap; to push hard.

Benkyoku, べんきょく, 便局, *n.* [*Chin.*] Striving; labouring hard. —**suru,** *v.i.* To strive; to labour hard.

Benkyō-nin, べんきょうにん, 勉強人, **Benkyō-sha,** べんきょうしゃ, 勉強者, *n.* An industrious, diligent, or studious person.

Benran, べんらん, 便覽, *n.* [*Chin.*] A kind of pa- ⌊lanquin.
Syn. YOTSUDEKAGO.

Benrei, べんれい, 勉勵, *n.* Industry; diligence; hard study; assiduity. —**suru,** *v.i.* To work hard; to be diligent; to study.

Benri, べんり, 便利, *n.* Convenience; suitableness; fitness; commodiousness.
Anata wa go-jibun no benri bakari hakaru, 貴君ハ御自分ノ便利ヲカリ謀カル, you consult your ⌊convenience alone.
Syn. TSUGŌ.

Benri, べんり, 辨理, *n.* Management; conduct; administration; transacting; dealing; acting; to have affairs under one's control.

Benrikōshi, べんりこうし, 辨理公使, *n.* A Minister Resident.

Benro, べんろ, 便路, *n.* A shorter road; the nearest way; the shortest path.

Benron, べんろん, 辨論, *n.* A discussion; dispute; argument; debate; contention; a process of reasoning. —**suru,** *v.t.* To discuss; to debate; to argue.
Kono mondai ni tsuite benron suru, 此問題ニ就テ辨論スル, to argue on this topic.
Syn. GIRON SURU.

Benryoku suru, べんりょくする, 勉力, *v.i.* To strive after; to labour hard; to do all in one's power. Its noun-form is *Benryoku.*

Benryū, べんりう, 弁旒, *n.* [*Chin.*] A crown.

Bensai, べんさい, 辯才, *n.* Eloquence; wit; power of elocution.

Bensai, べんさい, 辨濟, *n.* [*Law.*] Repayment.

Bensai no teikyō oyobi kyōdaku, 辨濟ノ提供及ヒ供託, [*Law.*] tender and deposit; *Bensai no jūtō,* 辨濟ノ充當, [*Law.*] appropriation of payments.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To repay; to pay back with interest; to redeem a pledge.

Bensai-kigen, べんさいきげん, 辨濟期限, *n.* The day on which a debt is due; the term of a debt.

Bensetsu suru, べんせつする, 辨折, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To refute; to silence; to defeat in an argument.

Bensetsu suru, べんせつする, 辨說, *v.t.* To explain or expound; to excuse; to apologize.

Benshа, べんしゃ, 辨者, *n.* An eloquent person; a talkative or loquacious person.

Benshi, べんし, 辨士, *n.* A speaker; an orator; any one who gives an address or a lecture before an audience.

Benshi, べんし, 娩子, *n.* Same as *Bempatsu.*

Benshitsu, べんしつ, 便室, *n.* ❶ A privy. ❷ A resting place.

Benshō suru, べんしやうする, 辨償, *v.t.* To return; to repay; to remunerate.

Fusai wo benshō suru, 負債ヲ辨償スル, to pay a debt.

Benshu, べんしゆ, 扑手, *n.* [*Chin.*] Clapping the hands in consequence of excessive joy.

Bentai, べんたい, 兎帯, *n.* The string for fastening a hat or crown.

Bentatsu, べんたつ, 鞭撻, *n.* ❶ Whipping (an offender). ❷ Chastising. ❸ Encouraging. —— **suru,** *v.t.* To whip; to encourage or urge to study.

Bentō, べんたう, 辨當, 行厨, *n.* Luncheon; labourer's noon repast; the noon-meal taken at one's office.

Bentō-bako, べんたうばこ, 辨當箱, *n.* A luncheon-box.

Bentō-mochi, べんたうもち, 辨當持, *n.* One who carries luncheon for others.

Benyaku suru, べんやくする, 扑滅, *v.t.* Same as *Benkwan suru* (扑滅).

Benyo, べんよ, 便輿, *n.* A palanquin.

Syn. AJIROGOSHI, ANDA, KAGO.

Benzaiten, べんざいてん, 辨財天, *n.* [*Myth.*] The goddess of riches (colloquially written *Benten*).

Benzetsu, べんせつ, 辯舌, *n.* ❶ Eloquence. ❷ Speaking.

Benzetsu-sha, べんせつしや, 辯舌者, *n.* An eloquent orator; a person with a tongue considered rather too voluble.

Benzuru, べんずる, 辨, *v.t.* ❶ To speak for; to advocate; to expound; to explain; to transact. ❷ To distinguish right from wrong; to discriminate.

Beppa, べっぱ, 別派, *n.* A different sect, party, denomination, or school.

Beppai, べっぱい, 別杯, *n.* ❶ A farewell cup. ❷ A farewell entertainment.

Beppai wo suru, 別杯スル, to give a farewell dinner.

Beppin, べっぴん, 別品, *n.* ❶ [*coll.*] [*lit.*] Another thing. ❷ [*fig.*] A beautiful woman; a beauty.

Beppū, べっぷう, 別封, *n.* A letter or enclosure in an accompanying envelope.

Beppuku, べっぷく, 別腹, *n.* Having the same father but different mother; born of a stepmother or a concubine.

Berabō, べらぼう, *n.* [*vul.*] ❶ A fool; a rascal. ❷ Nonsense.

Berensu, ベレンス, 洋青, *n.* [*corrupt.* from *Berlin blue.*] Prussian blue.

Berobero-no-kami, べろべろのかみ, *n.* A children's game which consists in guessing who did a certain thing.

Beshi, べし, 可, *aux. v.* May, shall, should, etc. Also used in the imperative.

Kimi mo yuku beshi, 君モ行クベシ, you must go too; accompany us please; *Shōchi subeshi,* 承知スベシ, you should consent; please consent or acknowledge; *Tsubomi no uchi ni toru beshi,* 蕾ノ中ニ取ルベシ, should be plucked in the bud.

Beso, べそ, *n.* [*coll.*] A sob; convulsive sighs uttered when one is about to cry.

Beso kaku, ベソカク, to sob (only said of a baby).

Besokuchi, べそくち, 饗口, *n.* Same as *Heshikuchi.*

Bessatsu, べっさつ, 別冊, *n.* Another book or copy.

Besseki, べっせき, 別席, *n.* Another room. —— **suru,** *v.i.* To withdraw into another room for private talk.

Besshi, べっし, 別紙, *n.* Another paper or document; an accompanying or enclosed note.

Besshi ni kisai suru, 別紙ニ記載スル, to mention in another paper.

Besshin, べっしん, 別心, *n.* Reserve; coldness; not being free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; shyness; an inclination to suspect, a stranger's mind.

Besshin naku, 別心ナク, without reserve.

Besshi suru, べっしする, 蔑視, *v.t.* To slight; to look down; to make light of; to neglect; to disregard.

Besshite, べっして, 別而, *adv.* Especially; particularly; above all.

Besshite oswa wo negaimasu, 別シテ御世話ヲ願ヒマス, I particularly wish you to assist me.

Syn. KAKUBETSU, KOTONI, WAKETE.

Bessho, べっしょ, 別所, *n.* Another or different place.

Besshu, べっしゅ, 別種, *n.* A different kind, sort, or species; another description.

Bessō, べっそう, 別荘, *n.* A country-seat; a villa.

Natsuyū bessō ni oru tsumori desu, 夏中別荘ニ居ル積リデス, [*coll.*] I intend to pass the summer at the villa.

Beta-beta, べたべた, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Sticky; adhesive; glutinous; too much; all over. ❷ Coquettishly; too amorous.

Anoko wa oshiroi wo beta-beta tsuketa, アノ子ハ白粉ヲベタベタ付ケタ, that girl covered her face all over with powder.

Beta-ichimen, べたいちめん, *n.* [*coll.*] All over the surface; completely; thoroughly.

Beta-ichimen no chi desu, ベタイチメンノ血デス, covered all over with blood.

Betakin, べたきん, 総金, *a.* [*coll.*] Covered all over with gold; golden.

Betakin no kwannon, ベタキンノ観音, a golden idol representing Kwan-on.

Betatsuku, べたつく, *v.i.* [*coll.*] ❶ To be sticky or viscid. ❷ To act like a coquette or harlot.

Beto-beto, べとべと, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Sticky; putrid; putrescent; rotten; carious.

Sakana ga kusatte beto-beto ni natta, 魚ガ腐テベトベトニナッタ, the fish has become a putrid mass.

Betsu, べつ, 別, *n.* Distinction; difference; separation; discrimination; eminence.

Futari no aida ni betsu wa nai, 二人ノ間ニ別ハ無イ, there is no difference between the two persons

Syn. TA, WAKARE, YO.

Betsu, べつ, 鼈, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A snapping turtle.

Betsubara, べつばら, 別腹, *n.* Same as *Beppuku.*

Betsu-betsu ni, べつべつに, 別別, *adv.* Separately; to pieces; apart; asunder; in a state of distinction.

Betsuchi, べつち, 鼈雉, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The golden pheasant.

Betsudan ni, べつだんに, 別段, *adv.* Particularly; especially; distinctly; notably.

Betsudan ni umai koto mo nai, 別段ニ甘イ事モナイ, there is nothing very profitable, advantageous, or sweet.

Syn. KAKUBETSU NI, TOKUBETSU NI.

Betsudō, べつたう, 別道, *n.* Another or different way.

Betsuen, べつえん, 別宴, *n.* Same as *Beppai.*

Betsugi, べつぎ, 別義, *n.* Another or different matter or opinion; objection, taking exception. As an adjective: special; different; otherwise; besides; uncommon; unusual.

Betsugi ni wa gozarimasen ga, 別義ニハ御座リマセンガ, is not other than; is not by way of objection.

Betsugo, べつご, 別後, *adv.* After or since we parted.

Betsugyō, べつげふ, 別業, *n.* ❶ A villa; a country-seat. ❷ Another occupation, avocation, or profession.

Betsui, べつい, 別意, *n.* Different idea, opinion, intention, or purpose; objection; a rebellious view; bad ambition.

Betsui wo idakazu, 別意ヲ抱カズ, I have no different opinion; I bear no malice.

Betsuji, べつじ, 別事, *n.* Something different; another matter.

Betsujin, べつじん, 別人, *n.* A different person; another man or woman.

Betsujō, べつでう, 別條, *n.* ❶ Another or different matter; another clause or item; anything unusual. ❷ Danger; fear of change.

Betsujō wa arimasumai, 別條ハアリマスマイ, there will be nothing different, dangerous, or fearful.

Betsujoken, べつじょけん, 別除權, *n.* [*Law.*] The right of exclusion.

Betsujo suru, べつじょする, 蔑如, *v.t.* Same as *Besshi suru.*

Hisen nari tote hito wo betsujo suru na, 卑賤ナリトテ人ヲ蔑如スルナ, do not despise a person because he is poor and humble.

Syn. KARONZURU, KEIBETSU SURU, NAIGASHIRO NI SURU.

Betsumono, べつもの, 別物, *n.* ❶ Another or different matter. ❷ Anything unusual. ❸ A person held exceptional, as regards ability, friendship, etc.

Betsumyō, べつみやう, 別名, *n.* Another name or appellation; pseudonym; a *nom de plume,* or *nom de guerre.*

Betsuri, べつり, 別離, *n.* Parting; seceding; separation. See *Ribetsu.*

Betsuro, べつろ, 別路, *n.* Other way or road; an alternative.

Bettaku, べったく, 別宅, *n.* ❶ A separate or different house; a villa or country-house. ❷ Same as *Bekkо* (別戸).

Bettari to, べったりと, *adv.* [*coll.*] Closely together; sticking fast.

Ame ga bettari to hittsuita, 雨ガベッタリトヒッツイタ, the jelly has stuck fast to.

Bette, べって, 別手, *n.* Another army.

Syn. BETTAI.

Bettei, べってい, 別邸, *n.* Another house or palace; a villa; a country seat.

Bettō, べったう, 別當, *n.* ❶ The High Steward. ❷ In its old sense, a chief commissioner. ❸ A groom or hostler.

Bi, び, 美, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Beauty; elegance; ex-

cellence; nice; delicious; fine; handsome; good; refined; polished; graceful; luxurious.

Bi-gyoku, 美玉, fine gems; *Bijin*, 美人, a beautiful woman; a beauty; *Bijutsu*, 美術, the fine arts; *Bikei*, 美景, fine or beautiful scenery; *Bikwan*, 美観, a beautiful view or sight; *Bimi*, 美味, nice in taste; delicious food; *Bi na kurashi*, 美ナル暮ラシ, a luxurious life; *Binanshi*, 美男子, a handsome man or boy; *Bishoku*, 美色, beautiful face; a beauty; *Bishu*, 美酒, sweet or nice *sake*; *Bisō*, 美装, rich garments; *Bizoku*, 美俗, refined customs and manners.

Syn. URUWASHII, UTSUKUSHI.

Bi, び, 薇, *n.* [*Bot.*] Royal fern.

Bi, び, 微, *a.* and *n.* [*Chin.*] Slight; small; little; trifling; trivial; of little importance or value; worthless; paltry; nicety; delicacy.

Bijaku, 微弱, weak; delicate in the bodily constitution; of little power or influence; *Bikwan*, 微官, a low official appointment; *Biryoku*, 微力, little influence, strength in power; *Bishō*, 微笑, a smile; *Byō*, 微恙, slight illness.

Syn. CHIISASHI, KASUKA, WAZUKA.

Bi, び, 尾, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ The tail; the end. ❷ A numeral in counting fishes. ❸ [*Astron.*] One of the 28 constellations.

Funa ichi bi, 鮒一尾, one carp; *Ki-bi ni fusu*, 騏尾ニ附ス, to follow (a classical expression).

Syn. BIKI, HIKI.

Bi, び, 眉, *n.* [*Chin.*] The eyebrows.

Syn. MAYU.

Bi, び, 鼻, *n.* [*Chin.*] The nose.

Syn. HANA.

Biaku, びあく, 美悪, *n.* [*Chin.*] Whether anything is good or bad; beautiful or ugly.

Bibi, びび, 微微, *a.* [*Chin.*] Slight; little; small.

Bibi taru seiryoku, 微々タル勢力, little influence.

Syn. KASUKA, WAZUKA.

Bibishi,-i,-ki, びびし, 美々, *a.* Gorgeous; splendid; beautiful; well-trimmed; well provided.

Bibishiki idetachi nite shutsujin suru, 美々敷キ出立ニテ出陣スル, to go to battle in splendid uniform.

Syn. URUWASHI, UTSUKUSHI.

Bibishiku, びびしく, 美々敷, *adv.* The adv. form of *Bibishi*.

Bibishiku yosoō, 美々敷ク装フ, to dress well or with fine ornaments.

Syn. URUWASHIKU, UTSUKUSHIKU.

Bibō, Mibō, びぼう, みぼう, 未萌, *adv.* Before appearing or arising.

Ran wo bibō ni fusegu, 乱ヲ未萌ニ防ぐ, to suppress a rebellion before it ripens or gathers head.

Bibō, びぼう, 備忘, *n.* Writing down anything to aid the memory.

Bibōroku, びぼうろく, 備忘録, *n.* A memorandum.

Bibun, びぶん, 微分, *n.* [*Math.*] Differential calculus.

Bibun-hōteishiki, びぶんほうていしき, 微分方程式, *n.* [*Math.*] Differential equation.

Bichi-bichi, びちびち, 跋々, *adv.* Actively; jerkingly; moving like a live fish when out of the water.

Bichū, びちゅう, 微衷, *n.* A humble desire or opinion; one's true heart.

Hito ni bichū wo kataru, 人ニ微衷ヲ語ル, to tell a person one's true heart.

Bidan, びだん, 美談, *n.* A narrative about one's merits or virtues; a fine story.

Bien, びえん, 鼻烟, *n.* [*Chin.*] Snuff; pulverized tobacco inhaled by the nose.

Syn. KAGITABAKO.

Bifu, びふ, 美婦, *n.* A beautiful woman.

Bifū, びふう, 微風, *n.* A gentle wind; a breeze.

Bifuku, びふく, 微行, *n.* Disguise.

Ōji bifuku shite tekijin wo ukagau, 皇子微行シテ敵陣ヲ何フ, the prince reconnoitered the enemy's camp in disguise.

Syn. KAKURE SUGATA, SHINOBI IDETACHI.

Bifuku, びふく, 美服, *n.* Fine clothes; beautiful or splendid garments.

Bigeki, びげき, 尾撃, *n.* Pursuit; chasing after.

Teki no bigeki ni au, 敵ノ尾撃ニ遭フ, was pursued by the enemy.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To pursue or chase an enemy.

Ōini zampei wo bigeki suru, 大ニ殘兵ヲ尾撃スル, to send a large number of soldiers in pursuit of the remnants of an enemy's force.

Bihō suru, びほうする, 弥縫, *v.t.* To cover up a fault; to apply a temporary remedy; to manage to cut short bad consequences. Its noun-form is *Bihō*.

Bii, びい, 微意, *n.* A humble desire, wish, or compliment.

Syn. SUNSHI, WAZUKA NO KOKOROZASHI.

Bidoro, ビイドロ, 硝子, *n.* [*Port.*] Glass.

Bidoro no chawan, 硝子ノ茶碗, a glass teacup.

Syn. GARASU.

Bidoro-kagami, びいどろかがみ, 玻璃鏡, *n.* A looking-glass.

Biru, ビール, 麦酒, *n.* [*Eng.*] Beer.

Bijaku, びじゃく, 微弱, *a.* See under *Bi* (微).

Bijaku naru kimi, 微弱ナル君, an effeminate prince.

Biji, びじ, 鼻痔, *n.* [*Med.*] Polypus of the nose.

Biji, びじ, 美事, *n.* Praiseworthy act, practice, or thing; merits; virtues.

Biji wo damzu, 美事ヲ談ズ, to speak of the merits or virtues of others.

Syn. HOMUBEKI-KOTO, YOKI-KOTO.

Bijin, びじん, 美人, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bijinshō, びじんそう, 紅蕉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Musa coccinea*.

Bijinsō, びじんさう, 虞美人草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Corn-poppy.

(虞美人草)

Bijo, びぢょ, 美女, *n.* Same as *Bijin*.

Bijō-gane, びじょうがね, 東帯金, *n.* A buckle.

Bijo-kazura, びぢょかづら, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Verbena phlogiflora*.

Biju, びじゅ, 眉寿, *n.* [*Chin.*] Great age; longevity.

Syn. CHŌMEI, NAGAIKI.

Bijuku, びじゅく, 糜粥, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rice boiled with a greater amount of water than usual so as to make it very soft, rice gruel.

Bijutsu, びじゅつ, 美術, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bijutsu tenran kwai, 美術展覧会, a fine art exhibition.

Bijutsu-kwan, びじゅつくわん, 美術館, *n.* A fine art museum.

Bijutsu-gakkō, びじゅつがっかう, 美術学校, *n.* A school of fine arts.

Bika, びか, 微瑕, *n.* [*Chin.*] A slight flaw; a little fault; an insignificant defect.

Bikei, びけい, 美景, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Nippon wa bikei ni tomu, 日本ハ美景ニ富ム, Japan has many beautiful landscapes.

Bikko, びっこ, 跛, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chimba*.

Bikkuri, びっくり, 吃驚, *adv.* and *a.* [*coll.*] ❶ Astonishingly; astonished; alarmed; surprised. ❷ Astonished; alarmed; surprised; shocked; startled; stricken with horror. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To be surprised or astonished.

Hijō ni bikkuri shite nasu tokoro wo shirazu, 非常ニ吃驚シテ為ス所ヲ知ラズ, he was quite astonished and at his wit's end.

Syn. ODOROITE, TAMAGETE.

Bikō, びかう, 美好, *a.* Good; fine; nice; beautiful; splendid; handsome; unique.

Bikō, びかう, 美餚, *n.* A nice food; a delicious dish; fish unique in taste; anything good to eat while drinking *sake*.

Syn. UMAKI KUIMONO, UMAKI SAKANA.

Bikō, びかう, 備考, *n.* Note; remark; observation in writing.

Syn. HIKIAWASE, KOKOROE.

Bikō, びこう, 猿猴, *n.* [*Zool.*] **An ape.**

Bikō, びこう, 微功, *n.* Little merit; slight desert.

Bikō ni hokoru nakare, 微功ニ誇ル勿レ, do not boast of your small deserts.

Syn. SUKOSHI NO TEGARA, SUNKŌ.

Bikō, びこう, 鼻孔, *n.* The nostrils.

Bikō, びこう, 備荒, *n.* Providing against famine.

Bikō chochiku, 備荒貯蓄, storing grains or saving money by way of providing against a general failure of crops or famine. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To provide against famine.

Bikō suru, びかうする, 彌縫, *v.t.* To lie; to rango; to extend; to influence.

Syn. WATARU, YUKIWATARU.

Bikō suru, びかうする, 尾行, *v.t.* To go after; to follow. Its noun-form is *Bikō*.

Bikō suru, びかうする, 微行, *v.i.* To go in disguise; to travel under a pseudonym, said of high officials, nobles, etc.

Biku, びく, 比丘, *n.* [*Sans.*] A Buddhist priest (the masculine of *Bikuni*).

Biku, びく, 筥, 魚籃, 笭筲, *n.* A little basket made of twigs or bamboo.

Biku, びく, 微軀, *n.* An inferior, little, or humble person or body (chiefly referring to one's self).

Tenka hiroshi to iedomo biku wo iruru chi nashi, 天下廣シト雖モ微軀ヲ容ルル地ナシ, the wide world has no room for this little body.

Biku-biku, びくびく, 惴々, *a.* and *adv.* Fearfully; awfully; timidly; in fear; dreadfully; afraid; awful.

Biku-biku kowa garu, ビクビクコワガル, to be in trepidation, to be afraid, etc.

Bikun, びくん, 微勲, *n.* Same as *Bikō* (微功).

Bikuni, びくに, 比丘尼, *n.* [*Sans.*] A Buddhist nun.

Syn. AMA.

Bikutsuku, びくつく, *v.i.* To be astonished, surprised, or alarmed.

Bikwan, びくわん, 美観, *n.* [*Chin.*] See under *Bi* (美).

A kore wa bikwan da, アヽコレハ美観ダ, Ah! this is a beautiful sight.

Bikwan, びくわん, 微官, *n.* See under *Bi* (微).

Bikwatsu, びくわつ, 鸛鶴, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A crane.

Syn. MANAZURU.

Bikyū, びきう, 弥久, *adv.* Permanently; for a long time.

Syn. YAYA-HISASHI.

Bikyū-no-shi, びきうのし, 鼻孔之士, *n.* Brave veterans.

Biman suru, びまんする, 彌漫, *v.i.* To extend all around; to spread about.

Bimben, びんべん, 亜勉, *n.* [*Chin.*] Industry; diligence.

Syn. BENKYŌ, BENBEI, HAGEMI.

Bimbō, びんぼう, 貧乏, *a.* and *n.* Poor; poverty-stricken; needy; poverty; indigence; want.

Bimbō-dokkuri, 貧乏徳利, [*coll.*] a kind of *sake*-jug probably so called from its causing *bimbō* or poverty; *Bimbō hima nashi*, 貧乏暇ナシ, the poor have always to work; *Bimbō hima nashi kasegu ni oi tsukazu*, [*coll. Pron.*] 貧乏暇ナシ稼ニ追付カズ, poverty cannot overtake ceaseless industry; *Bimbō-kuji*, 貧乏籤, [*coll.*] a losing lot; *Bimbō ni naru*, 貧乏ニナル, to become poor.

——**suru,** *v.i.* To become poor or indigent.

Bimbōgaki, びんぼうがき, 貧乏子, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Diospyros.*

Bimbō-gami, びんぼうがみ, 貧乏神, *n.* The goddess of poverty.

Bimbō-gami ga maikomu, 貧乏神ガ舞込ム, to be visited by the goddess of poverty.

Bimbō-kazura, びんぼうかづら, 烏蔹莓, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cissus japonica.*

Bimbō-nin, びんぼうにん, 貧乏人, *n.* A poor person.

Bimbō-zuru, びんぼうづる, 五爪龍, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bimbōkazura.*

Bimei, びめい, 美名, *n.* A fine or good name.

Syn. KAMEI, KASEI, YOKINA.

Bimei, びめい, **Mimei,** みめい, } 未明, *n.* Same as *Mimei.*

Bimi, びみ, 美味, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bimoku, びもく, 眉目, *n.* [*Chin.*] The eyebrows and eyes; the face.

Bimyō, びめう, 微妙, *a.* and *n.* ❶ Nicety; obscurity; delicacy. ❷ Nice; profound; obscure.

Bimyō, びめう, 美妙, *a.* Very delicate or beautiful; extremely fine or nice. Also used as noun.

Bin, びん, 鬢, *n.* The temples; the hair on the sides of the head.

Bin, びん, 瓶, *n.* ❶ A phial; a bottle. ❷ [*coll.*] Any narrow-necked glass vessel used for holding liquors, medicines, seeds, cakes, tea, etc.

Bin, びん, 便, *n.* Opportunity; convenience; a person, vehicle, or vessel bound to a place where one wishes to send anything.

Asoko ni yoi bin ga aru, 彼所ニ好イ便ガアル, a coach is just leaving for that place; or there is a good opportunity for sending thither.

Syn. ORI, TAYORI, TSUGŌ, TSUIDE.

Binan, びなん, 美男, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Binan-kasura, びなんかづら, **Binan-sō,** びなんさう, } 南五味子, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Kadsura japonica.*

Syn. SAKA-KAZURA, SANE-KAZURA.

Binansō, びなんさう, 黄蜀葵, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hibiscus Manihot.*

Bin-darai, びんだらひ, 鬢盥, *n.* A small tub for water used in washing the hair.

Bindome, びんとめ, 鬢留, *n.* A forked-pin for keeping the hair on the back of the head in place.

Bingachō, びんがてう, 頻伽鳥, *n.* A fabulous bird of the Buddhists, having a human form covered with feathers, supposed to live in Paradise.

Bingi, びんぎ, **Bengi,** べんぎ, } 便宜, *n.* Propriety; circumstances; convenience; opportunity.

Anata no bingi ni yotte, 君ノ便宜ニ依テ, consulting your convenience; *Bingi yokuba,* 便宜宜クバ, if circumstances permit.

Syn. BENRI, TAYORI, TSUIDE, YOKITAYORI.

Bingo-omote, びんごおもて, 備後表, *n.* A mat from the province of Bingo.

Bin-gushi, びんぐし, 鬢櫛, *n.* A long, fine-toothed wooden comb.

Binkaku, びんかく, **Binkakuzu,** びんかくず, } 柁木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ilex crenata.*

Bin-mizu, びんみづ, 髪水, *n.* Water used in washing or combing the hair.

Binnashi,-i,-ki, びんなし, *a.* [*coll.*] Pitiable; poor; miserable; friendless.

Syn. AWARENA, FUBINNA.

Binren suru, びんれんする, 憫憐, *v.t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to compassionate; to help the needy.

Binro, びんろ, **Benro,** べんろ, } 便路, *n.* A short or convenient way, passage, or road.

Binrō, びんらう, 檳榔, *n.* [*Bot.*] Betel-nut palm.

Binrōji, びんらうじ, 檳榔子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Betel-nut.

Binrōkō, びんらうかう, 檳榔膏, *n.* Gambier; the Terra japonica of tanners.

Binryō suru, びんりやうする, 憫諒, *v.t.* Almost syn. with *Binren suru.*

Binsashi, びんさし, 髪差, *n.* A hair-pin.

Binsatsu suru, びんさつする, 憫察, *v.t.* Same as *Binren suru.*

Binseki suru, びんせきする, 憫惜, *v.t.* Same as *Binren suru.*

Binsen, びんせん, 便船, *n.* A ship or junk just leaving bound to the place which one intends to visit.

Binsen ni notte, 便船ニ乗テ, taking a junk just sailing for.

Binshi, びんし, 敏指, *n.* [*Chin.*] The thumb.

Syn. OYAYUBI.

Binshō, びんせう, 敏捷, *a.* Sharp; shrewd; quick; smart; clever; witty; sagacious; of discriminative intelligence; adroitness.

Syn. HASHIKKOI, SATOKI, SUBAYAKI.

Binsogi, びんそぎ, 髪剋, *n.* See *Kami-oki.*

Binsoku, びんそく, 敏速, *adv.* Swiftly; quickly.

Bintatsu, びんたつ, 敏達, *a.* Sagacious; accomplished; capable of discrimination and apprehension.

Binten, びんてん, 旻天, *n.* [*Chin.*] The sky; the heavens; heaven.

Binten ni gōkyūsu, 旻天ニ号泣ス, [*Chin.*] to cry to heaven for mercy.

Bintsuke, びんつけ, 髪油, *n.* Pomatum; any perfumed unguent for the hair.

Binzasara, びんざさら, 拍板, *n.* [*Mus.*] An old musical instrument consisting of many boards of small dimensions placed one over another, and strung together at one end.

曼陀羅花

Binzen, びんぜん, 憫然, *a.* Pitiable; miserable; poor.

Syn. AWARENA.

Binzui, びんずゐ, 水雀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Tree-pipit, *Anthus maculatus.*

Binzuru, びんずる, 賓, *n.* See *Agemaki.*

Binzuru, びんずる, 賓頭盧, *n.* [*Budd.*] ❶ One of the Rakans, (drhats) with white head and long eye brows. ❷ A red idol placed in a conspicuous part of a temple.

Bion, びおん, 美音, *n.* A fine or good voice.

Syn. BISEI, YOKIKOE, YOKINE, YOKIOTO.

Bion, びをん, 微温, *a.* Lukewarm; tepid.

Syn. NAMAATTAKAI, NURUI, NURUMAKKOI.

Biontō, びをんたう, 微温湯, *n.* Lukewarm or tepid water.

Bira, びら, 貨牌, *n.* Paper money.

Bira, びら, 浮帖, *n.* ❶ A hand-bill or placard. ❷ A loose sheet or curtain with some congratulatory remarks or pictures on it.

Kaiten ni bira wo okuru, 開店ニ浮帖ヲ贈ル, to present with an ornamental curtain (mostly of paper) to congraturate the opening of a new shop.

Syn. HARIFUDA.

Bira-bira, びらびら, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Fluttering; waving. ❷ Assumes the various verb-forms.

Biran, びらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Prunus macrophylla.*

Biran, びらん, 毘嵐, *n.* A storm or tempest; a violent gale.

Syn. BŌFŪ, ŌARASHI, ŌARE.

Biranji, びらんじ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Silene repens.*

Biran suru, びらんする, 糜爛, *v.i.* To be inflamed; to present febrile symptoms; to become red and tender.

Syn. TADARERU.

Birari-sharari, びらりとやらり, 碌説, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Wavering; vibrating; constantly moving. ❷ Being in doubt; with nothing special to be done.

Syn. BURABURA, BURATSUITE.

Birari to, びらりと, *adv.* Same as *Bira-bira.*

Biratsuku, びらつく, *v.i.* To wave; to flutter

Kokki ga biratsuku, 国旗ガヒラツク, the national flag is waving.

Birei, びれい, 美麗, *a.* and *n.* ❶ Beautiful; splendid; graceful; fine; ornamented; showy; magnificent; brilliant. ❷ Splendour; beauty; magnificence.

Syn. KIRABIYAKA, MIGOTO, URUWASHIKI, UTSUKUSHIKI.

Biri-biri, びりびり, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Producing the sound peculiar to cracking or tearing. ❷ Smartly; painful; griping. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To smart; to prick or gripe.

Yakedo wo shite biribiri suru, 火傷ヲシテビリビリスル, the burn smarts.

Biriki, びりき, 散力, *n.* Same as *Biryoku.*

Biritsuku, びりつく, *a.* Same as ❸ under *Biribiri.*

Birō, びらう, 毘嵐, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Biran.*

Birō, びらう, 尾籠, *a.* ❶ Impolite; indecent; vulgar; indelicate. ❷ [*coll.*] Unsightly; ugly. ❸ Not to be openly declared, most frequently used in asking pardon.

Birō desuga gomen wo kōmuru, 尾籠デスガ御免ヲ蒙ル, pardon the indelicacy for my vulgarity.

Syn. MIGURUSHIKI, SHITSUREI.

Birō, びらう, 蒲葵, *n.* [*Bot.*] Palmetto; *Livistonia Chinensis.*

Birōdo, びらうど, 天鵞絨, *n.* Velvet.

Birōdo-goke, びらうどごけ, 地衣草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Moss.

Birōdo-iro, びらうどいろ, 油揚色, *n.* Velvet colour.

Birōdo-mushi, びらうどむし, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of beetle.

Birōdo-ran, びらうどらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Goodyera velutina.*

Birōdo-shida, びらうどしだ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polypodium linearifolium.*

Birōdo-sugi, びらうどすぎ, 玉柏, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lycopodium japonicum.*

Birōdo-zekishō, びらうどせきしやう, 雀舌, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Acorus.*

Biroku, びろく, 散祿, *n.* Small salary; a ration or stipend of little value. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To be ruined or impoverished by the loss of an official appointment.

Fuchi ni hanarete biroku suru, 扶持ニ離レテ散祿スル, to be impoverished by the loss of a ration, or of a lucrative office.

Birushanabutsu, びるしやなぶつ, 毘盧遮那佛, *n.* [*Budd.*] The name of a Buddhist deity.

Biryō, びりやう, 鼻梁, *n.* [*Chin.*] The bridge of the nose.

Syn. HANAMINE.

Biryoku, びりよく, 散力, *n.* See under *Bi* (散).

Biryū, びりう, 彌留, *a.* [*Med.*] Dangerous; critical; very bad; fatal; hopeless.

Bisai, びさい, 微細, *a.* and *adv.* Small; nice; delicate; minute; in detail; particularly.

Syn. KOMAKAI, KUWASHIKU.

Bisei, びせい, 美晴, *n.* [*Chin.*] Beautiful or fine weather.

Syn. KAISEI, YOKIHARE.

Bisei, びせい, 美聲, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Bion.*

Biseinensha, びせいねんしや, **Miseinensha,** みせいねんしや, } 未成年者, *n.* [*Law.*] Persons under the legal age.

Bisen, びせん, 微賤, *a.* Humble; low; base, mean.

Bisen yori okotte saishō to naru, 微賤ヨリ起テ宰相ト為ル, to rise from a humble position to that of prime minister.

Syn. IYASHIKI.

Bishamonten, びしやもんてん, 毘沙門天, *n.* One of the four Buddhist *Tennō,* or Deva kings, *Tamonten.*

Bishi, びし, 散志, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Bichū* and *Bi.*

Bishin, びしん, 散身, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Biku* (散軀).

Bishin, びしん, 微臣, *n.* A humble subject or servant.

Syn. IYASHIKIKERAI.

Bishō, びしょう,美稱, *n.* A eulogistic name, title, or appellation.

Bishō, びせう, 微少, *a.* Little; small.
Syn. CHIISAI, SUKOSHI, SUKUNAI, WAZUKA.

Bishō, びしやう, 微傷, *n.* A slight wound or cut.
Bishō wo uku, 微傷ヲ受ク, to be slightly wounded.
Syn. ASADE, TEKIZU.

Bishō, びせう, 微笑, *n.* See under *Bi* (微). —**suru,** *v.i.* To smile; to express joy, love, or pleasure by a slow contraction of the features of the face.
Syn. HOHOEMU, NIKONIKO WARAU.

Bisho-bisho, びしよびしよ, *a.* ❶ Thoroughly drenched; wet to the skin (*Eng.*) or to the bone (*Spanish*); completely wet. ❷ Raining slightly.
Ame ga bisho-bisho furu, 雨ガビショビショ降ル, a drenching rain falls.

Bishoku, びしよく, 美食, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bishoku, びしよく, 美色, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bishonure, びしよぬれ, *a.* [*coll.*] Drenched with rain or water.

Bishu, びしゆ, 美酒, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Biso, びそ, 鼻祖, *n.* The originator; the founder; the inventor.
Syn. GWANSO.

Bisō, びさう, 美相, *n.* Fine or good physiognomy.

Bisō, びさう, 美装, *n.* See under *Bi* (美).

Bisoku, びそく, 鼻息, *n.* [*Chin.*] The pleasure of one's superiors.
Hito no bisoku wo ukagau, 人ノ鼻息ヲ伺フ, to consult the pleasure of another; to flatter; to play the courtier.
Syn. HANAIKI.

Bisshori, びっしより, *a.* Same as *Bisho-bisho.*
Oame de bisshori to natta, 大雨デビッショリトナッタ, to be drenched with rain.

Bisui, びすい, 微醉, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Slight intoxication, drunkenness, or inebriety. ❷ Half drunk; not excessively inebriated.
Hana wa hankai sake wa bisui, 花ハ半開酒ハ微醉, stop *sake* when half drunk, see the flower when half open: they will be at their best.

Bisui suru, びすいする, 微睡, *v.i.* To have a short sleep; to doze; to nap.
Syn. MADOROMU, TOROTORO SURU.

Bita, びた, 鐚, *n.* An iron coin of very little value.
Bita ichimon mo motanu, 鐚一文モ持タヌ, I have not a cent.
Syn. NABESEN.

Bita-bita suru, びたびたする, *v.i.* To stick as *zōri* when walking on the wet ground.

Bitchiri, びっちり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Corydalis decumbens.*

Biteichū, びていちゆう, 鼻涕虫, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A slug.
Syn. NAMEKUJIRI.

Biteikotsu, びていこつ, 尾骶骨, *n.* [*Med.*] The coccyx; the coccygeal vertebræ.
Syn. KAMENOO.

Bitō, びとう, 鼻頭, *n.* The tip of the nose.

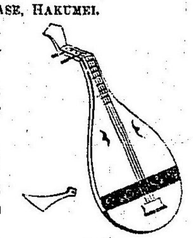
Bitō, びとう, 扁豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dolichos Lablab.*
Syn. INGENMAME.

Bitoku, びとく, 美徳, *n.* A virtue; a good trait of character

Biu, びう, 微雨, *n.* A slight rainfall.
Syn. KOSAME.

Biun, びうん, 微運, *n.* ❶ Same as *Ban-un.* ❷ Misfortune; ill-luck.
Syn. FUSHIAWASE, HAKUMEI.

Biwa, びは, 琵琶, *n.* [*Mus.*] A four-stringed lute.


(琵琶)

Biwa, びは, 枇杷, *n.* [*Bot.*] The loquat, or Japanese medlar.

Biwabon, びはぼん, }
Biwagoto, びはごと, } 口琴, *n.* [*Mus.*] A syrinx; pandean pipes.

Biwahōshi, びはほふし, 琵琶法師, *n.* A strolling lutist, usually blind.

Biwaito, びはいと, 琵琶絲, *n.* String for a lute.

Biwauchi, びはうち, 琵琶打, *n.* A lutist; one who performs on the lute.

Biwayōtō, びはえうたう, 枇杷葉湯, *n.* [*Med.*] A decoction of loquat leaves, said to be a good drink in summer.

Biya, びや, 枇杷, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Biwa.*

Biyaku, びやく, 媚藥, *n.* A philter.
Syn. HOREGUSURI,

Biyō, びやう, 歡恙, *n.* See under *Bi* (歡).

Bizen-yaki, びぜんやき, 備前燒, *n.* Bizen earthenware.

Bizui suru, びせいする, 尾隨, *v.t.* To follow; to go after; to accompany; to imitate.
Syn. ATO NI SHITAGAU, ATO NI TSUKU.

Bō, ばう, 芒, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Miscanthus sinesis.*

Bō, ばう, 棒, *n.* ❶ A stick, pole, or bludgeon. ❷ A line. ❸ Blows with a stick, club, etc.
Bō wo hiku, 棒ヲ引ク, to draw a line; to cancel or make an account square; *Bō-oshi wo suru,* 棒推ヲスル, to play polepushing, the exact opposite of rope-pulling; *Rokushaku-bō,* 六尺棒, a sixfoot pole used as a defensive weapon.

Bō, ばう, 帽, *n.* [*Chin.*] A hat; cap; hood; bonnet.

Bō, ばう, 鵬, *n.* A fabulous bird, monstrous both in size and power of flight.

Bō, ばう, 望, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Used in compound words means hope, prospect, or popularity. ❷ The fullness of the moon; the 15th day of the month (*o. s.*).
Syn. MOCHI.

Bō, ばう, 房, *n.* [*Chin.*] A room or chamber; store or shop.

Bō, ばう, 某, *pron.* [*Chin.*] ❶ He; so and so. ❷ In compounds, it is a pronominal adjective meaning some or certain.

Bō, ばう, 昴, *n.* [*Astron.*] One of the 28 constellations, the Pleiades.

Bō, ばう, 房, *n.* [*Astron.*] One of the 28 constellations, the four stars in Scorpio.

Bō, ばう, 坊, *n.* [*Chin.*] A temple, especially a small one; a cottage or cell where a retired priest lives; an out-house belonging to a Buddhist temple.

Bō, ばう, *n.* [*coll.*] A boy,—a loving word.
Bō ya, メウヤ, [*coll.*] my dear boy! *Bōsan rippa na bebe desu nei,* メウサン立派ナ着物デス子ー, what a splendid coat you have on, my child!

Bō, ばう, 亡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Used in compounds, deceased; late; dead.
Bō-fu, 亡父, my dead father; *Bō nanigashi uji,* 亡某氏, late Mr. so and so.

Bo, ぼ, 墓, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Chinese character for *haka.*

Bō, ばう, 牟, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle;

Bō-aku, ばうあく, 暴惡, *n.* Cruelty; tyranny; savageness; wickedness.

Bōatsu suru, ばうあつする, 防遏, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To stop; to prevent; to cut short; to block up; to hinder; to obstruct.

Bōbana, ばうばな, 棒鼻, *n.* [*coll.*] That point in a highway where it enters or leaves a town, city, or village.

Bōbi, ばうび, 防備, *n.* [*Chin.*] Providing against an enemy; defence; protection; defensive preparation.

Bōbiya, ばうびや, 棒火矢, *n.* An iron case containing a charge for a gun.

Bōbō, ばうばう, 惘々, *adv.* and *a.* Foolish; silly; unintelligent; dull; stupid.
Syn. NIBUKU.

Bōbō, ばうばう, 茫茫, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Growing thick and rank over an extensive tract of ground. ❷ Extensive; boundless.
Kusa bōbō to shite shūzu, 草茫々トシテ生ズ, the grass is growing thick and rank.

Bōbuna, ばうぶな, }
Bōbura, ばうぶら, } 南瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pumpkin.

Bōbutsusen-undō, ばうぶつせんうんどう, 抛物線運動, *n.* [*Physic.*] Parabolic motion.

Bochi, ぼち, 墓地, *n.* Cemetery; graveyard; burial ground.
Syn. HAKABA, HAKACHI, MAISŌCHI.

Bōchigiri, ばうちぎり, *n.* [*coll.*] A long stick or cane.
Kenkwa sugite no bōchigiri, 喧嘩過ギテノボウチギリ, to bring a cane after a quarrel; [*fig.*] to be behind time.

Bōchō, ばうちやう, 膨脹, *n.* [*Physics.*] Swelling; expansion; distension.
Men-bōchō, 面膨脹, superficial expansion; *Sen-bōchō,* 線膨脹, linear expansion; *Tai-bōchō,* 体膨脹, cubical expansion; *Zettai-bōchō,* 絶對膨脹, absolute expansion.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To swell; to expand.
Syn. FUKURERU.

Bōchō, ばうちやう, 傍聽, *n.* ❶ Attending as an auditor. ❷ Audience.
Bōchō muryō, 傍聽無料, admittance free; *Bōchō wo kinzu,* 傍聽ヲ禁ズ, to forbid audience; to meet with closed doors.
—**suru,** *v.i.* and *t.* To hear; to attend as a hearer.

Bōchō-kippu, ばうちやうきっぷ, 傍聽切符, *n.* A ticket for admittance to a place of assembly.

Bōchō-nikō-shiki, ばうちやうにこうしき, 膨脹二項式, *n.* [*Physics.*] Expansion factor.

Bōchō-nin, ばうちやうにん, 傍聽人, *n.* Audience; hearers.

Bōchō-no-keisū, ばうちやうのけいすう, 膨脹係數, *n.* [*Physics.*] Coefficient of expansion.

Bōchōsei, ばうちやうせい, 膨脹性, *n.* [*Physics.*] Expansibility.

Bōchō-seki, ばうちやうせき, 傍聽席, *n.* Audience chamber, room, or court.

Bōdai, ばうたい, 傍題, *n.* [*Chin.*] Referring to anything outside of the principal theme in composing a Japanese poem.

Bodai, ボダイ, 菩提, *n.* [*Budd.*] Perfect devotion; the way of salvation; salvation; redemption from worldly troubles or cares; full knowledge of the Buddhist doctrines.
Senzo no bodai wo tomurō, 先祖ノ菩提ヲ弔フ, to have a priest read from the sacred books over the graves of one's ancestors.
Syn. HOTOKE NO MICHI.

Bodaiju, ぼだいじゆ, 菩提樹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ficus religiosa.*

Bodaiju, ぼだいじゆ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tilia Mequeliana.*

Bodaishin, ぼだいしん, 菩提心, *n.* A religious aptitude; a devotional disposition of the mind; carelessness as to worldly affairs.

Bodaisho, ぼだいしよ, 菩提所, *n.* [*Budd.*] A temple where the deceased members of a family have had the religious rites performed over their departing sours; a family cemetery.
Syn. DANNADERA.

Bōdan, ばうだん, 妄談, *n.* [*Chin.*] Idle tattle; groundless talk; gossip; false report; lie; falsehood.
Hito no bōdan wo shinzu, 人ノ妄談ヲ信ズ, to believe an invented story.

Bōdara, ばうたら, 棒鱈, *n.* A dried cod.

Bōdo, ばうど, 暴怒, *n.* Violent anger, ire, wrath, or indignation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To be angry or irritated.

Bodō, ぼたう, 母堂, *n.* [*Chin.*] A mother (respectfully).
Syn. BOKŌ, HAHAGIMI, HOKUDŌ.

Hōdō, ぼうとう, 暴動, *n.* A riotous or mobbish movement; disturbance; riot; rebellion. —**suru,** *v.i.* To riot; to revolt; to cause a tumult or disturbance; to act traitorously; to renounce the law and government.
Fuhei no tami bōdō wo okosu, 不平ノ民暴動ヲ起ス, the malcontents form themselves into a mob; the discontented take up arms against the government.
Syn. RAN, SAWAGI, SŌDŌ.

Bōeki, ぼうえき, 貿易, *n.* Trade; commerce; exchange; traffic; business. —**suru,** *v.t.* To exchange. —*v.i.* To trade; to carry on commerce; to traffic.
Gwaikoku to bōeki suru, 外国ト貿易スル, to engage in foreign trade.
Syn. KŌEKI SURU.

Bōekifū, ぼうえきふう, 貿易風, *n.* The trade wind.
Hantai bōekifū, 反対貿易風, anti-trade wind.

Bōekigin, ぼうえきぎん, 貿易銀, *n.* The silver coins used in dealing with foreign merchants; the Mexican silver.

Bōeki-jimukwan, ぼうえきじむくわん, 貿易事務官, *n.* A commercial agent.

Bōekijō, ぼうえきぢやう, 貿易場, *n.* A trading post, place, or port; a foreign market.

Bōekishō, ぼうえきしやう, 貿易商, *n.* One who is engaged in foreign trade; a trader; a merchant.

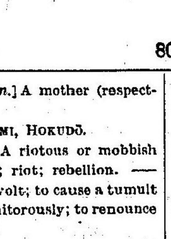
Bōeki-shōkwai, ぼうえきしやうくわい, 貿易商会, *n.* A trade company or firm.

Bōenkyō, ぼうゑんきやう, 望遠鏡, *n.* [*Physics.*] A telescope.
Hansha bōenkyō, 反射望遠鏡, reflecting telescope; *Kussetsu-bōenkyō,* 屈折望遠鏡, refracting telescope.
Syn. TŌMEGANE.

Bōen suru, ぼうえんする, 蔓延, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To extend; to reach far or continuously; to stretch out; to be continuous in areal dimensions.

Bōfū, ぼうふう, 防風, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Siler divaricatum.*

Bōfū, ぼうふう, 暴風, *n.* A violent wind or gale; storm; tempest.
Syn. ARASHI, HAYATE.


(防風)

Bōfu, ぼうふ, 亡父, *n.* [*Chin.*] A deceased father.
Bōfu no katami, 亡父ノ記念, the memory of a dead father; *Bōfu no yuigon,* 亡父ノ遺言, a dead father's will.

Bōfuri, ぼうふり, 南瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bōbura.*

Bōfuri-mushi, ぼうふりむし, 子子, *n.* [*Entom.*] The larva of the musquito.

Bōfuyaku, ぼうふやく, 防腐藥, *n.* [*Med.*] An antiseptic; anything that counteracts putrefaction or putrescent tendencies.

Bōgai, ぼうがい, 妨害, *n.* Violation; infringement; injury; harm; prevention; disturbance; an obstacle.
Ammin bōgai, 安眠妨害, disturbing one's sleep; *Chian bōgai,* 治安妨害, disturbing the public peace.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To disturb, injure, harm, or obstruct.

Bōgai-butsu, ぼうがいぶつ, 妨害物, *n.* An obstacle; hindrance.

Bōgashira, ぼうがしら, 棒頭, *n.* The chief or head of chairbearers.

Bōge, ぼうげ, 妨碍, *n.* Prevention; obstruction; presenting an obstacle; standing in the way of.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To prevent, etc.

Bōgen, ぼうげん, 暴言, *n.* Violent or angry words; impossibility; the language of a crazy person.
suru, *v.i.* To use violent language.

Bōgen, ぼうげん, 妄言, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Bōdan.* assumes the usual verb-forms.

Bōgetsu, ぼうげつ, 望月, *n.* [*Chin.*] The full moon; the moon on the 15th night of the month (*o. s.*).

Bōgi, ぼうぎ, 謀議, *n.* Counsel, consultation, deliberation; careful discussion; plotting or intrigue (in a bad sense).
Bōgi ni azukaru, 謀議ニ與ル, to partake in the consultation.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To consult; to counsel; to plot, intrigue.
Kokuji wo bōgi suru, 国事ヲ謀議スル, to deliberate on state affairs.
Syn. HAKARU, KEIRYAKU SURU.

Bogi, ぼぎ, 母儀, *n.* Same as *Bodō.*

Bōgo, ぼうご, 妄語, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Bōdan.* Takes the usual verb-forms.

Bōgo, ぼうご, 防護, *n.* Defence; opposition; protection; resistance; fighting for defensive purposes. —**suru,** *v.t.* To defend; to protect, etc.

Bōgui, ぼうぐひ, 界杭, *n.* Posts for marking the boundary-line; a mile-post.
Bōgui wo tatsu, 界杭ヲ立ツ, to set posts for marking the boundary.

Bōgumi, ぼうぐみ, 棒組, *n.* [*coll.*] Fellow chairbearers; fellow coolies; an associate; a mate.

Bōgwai, ぼうぐわい, 望外, *a.* and *adv.* Unexpected, unhoped; not looked or hoped for; unlooked-for.
Bōgwai no seikō, 望外ノ成効, an unlooked-for or unhoped success.

Bōgyaku, ぼうぎやく, 暴逆, *a.* and *n.* ❶ Violent, tyrannical; brutal; not bound by morality or law. ❷ Violence; tyranny; cruelty, etc.

Bōgyaku, ぼうぎやく, 暴虐, *n.* Cruelty; violence; oppression; despotism; tyranny; injustice. —**suru,** *v.t.* To act cruelly; to tyrannize.

Bōgyo, ぼうぎよ, 防禦, *n.* Defence; resistance against an invading army; protection.
Kaigan bōgyo, 海岸防禦, defence of the coast.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To defend; to protect.
Syn. FUSEGI, FUSEGU.

Bohan, ぼはん, 模範, *n.* [*Chin.*] Example; model; pattern; standard.
Yoki bohan, 善キ模範, good model.
Syn. HYŌJUN, IGATA, TEHON.

Bōhan, ぼうはん, 謀判, *n.* Forging or counterfeiting a seal or stamp. —**suru,** *v.t.* To counterfeit.
Syn. GIHAN, NISEHAN.

Bōhan, ぼうはん, 謀叛, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rebellion; conspiracy; revolt; treason. —**suru,** *v.i.* To rebel; to revolt; to renounce the authority of the law and government.
Syn. FUKI, FUTEI, SOMUKU.

Bōhan, ぼうはん, 冒犯, *n.* Violation.

Bōhan-nin, ぼうはんにん, 謀判人, *n.* One who forges a seal.

Bōhan-nin, Muhon-nin, ぼうはんにん, むはんにん, 謀叛人, *n.* A rebel; traitor; conspirator.
Bōhan-nin wo baku suru, 謀叛人ヲ縛スル, to catch and bind a traitor.

Bohei, ぼへい, 募兵, *n.* [*Chin.*] A recruit; newly enlisted troops. —**suru,** *v.t.* To raise an army; to recruit.
Bohei hajimete tatakau, 募兵始メテ戰フ, the recruits have taken the field for the first time.

Bohi, ぼひ, 墓碑, *n.* [*Chin.*] A tombstone; monument; cenotaph.
Syn. HAKA, SEKITŌ, TSUKA.

Bohō, ぼはう, 墓封, *n.* [*Chin.*] A grave mound; a sepulchral elevation or hill; a raised ground for tombs.
Syn. TSUKA, TSUKAYAMA.

Bohyō, ぼへう, 墓標, *n.* [*Chin.*] A post with the name of the deceased written upon it, temporarily set over a grave.
Syn. HAKAJIRUSHI.

Bohyō, ぼへう, 墓表, *n.* [*Chin.*] An inscription on a tombstone; epitaph.
Syn. HIMEI.

Bōyhō, ぼうひやう, 妄評, *n.* An irrational criticism; speaking of anything critically without fully knowing it; inerudite judgement of literary or theatrical performances. —**suru,** *v.t.* To criticize, etc.
Shibun wo bōhyō suru, 詩文ヲ妄評スル, to criticize literary compositions; to pass a critical judgement upon prose and poetry (*Bō,* or inerudite, humbly prefixed by literary judges, to the word *hyō,* which in itself has the full signification of the English verb to criticize).

Bōi, ぼうい, 防己, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cocculus Thunbergii.*

Bōi, ぼうい, 暴威, *n.* Abuse of power; tyranny; overwhelming authority; irrational rigour.
Bōi wo furutte hanjin wo appuku suru, 暴威ヲ振テ蛮人ヲ圧服スル, to keep down the savages by dint of rigorous discipline or by means of threats.

Boi, ぼい, 母衣, *n.* ❶ Mounted soldier's hood. ❷ Awning.
Syn. HORO.

Boin, ぼいん, 母音, *n.* [*Gram.*] A vowel; a vowel sound.

Boin, ぼいん, 捺印, *n.* Sealing with the top of the thumb (in cases when a proper seal is not at hand).
Syn. TSUMEIN.

Bōin, ぼういん, 暴飲, *n.* Drinking too much; drinking spirituous liquids to excess. —**suru,** *v.t.* To drink excessively, etc.
Bōin suru to kenkō wo gaisu, 暴飲スルト健康ヲ害ス, excessive drinking of *sake* is detrimental to one's health.

Bōitsu, ぼういつ, 亡逸, *n.* [*Chin.*] Escaping, running away.

Bōitsu, ぼういつ, 暴溢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Overflowing of a river, lake, etc. —**suru,** *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate.
Taika bōitsu suru, 大河暴溢スル, the great river overflowed its banks.

Bōjaku-bujin, ぼうじやくぶじん, 傍若無人, *a.* and *adv.* Not caring a bit for bystanders; as if nobody were near; shameless; regardless; unrestrained; audacious in a high degree.
Bōjaku-bujin no okonai, 傍若無人ノ行ヒ, very audacious conduct; to act shamelessly as if one were the master of the world.

Bōjaku suru, Bōtoku suru, ぼうじやくする, ぼうとくする, 亡匿, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To flee; to run away.

Bōji, ぼうじ, 房事, *n.* Sexual intercourse.

Bōji, ぼうじ, 炊夫, *n.* A cook whose business it is to boil rice; a cook of a low grade.

Boji, ぼじ, 母字, *n.* [*Gram.*] A vowel.

Bōjin, ぼうじん, 亡人, *n.* The dead, deceased, or departed.

Bōjin, Mōjin, ぼうじん, もうじん, 盲人, *n.* A blind man.

Bōjin, ぼうじん, 傍人, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bystander.

Bōjin, ぼうじん, 暴人, *n.* A rough person; bully; one who behaves violently or unreasonably.

Bōjin suru, ぼうじんする, 耗盡, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To lessen; to be destroyed or defaced; to be exhausted.

Bōjitsu, ぼうじつ, 望日, *n.* [*Chin.*] The 15th day of the month (*o. s.*).

Bōjō, ぼうじやう, 亡状, *n.* [*Chin.*] The state of being violent, audacious, unruly, or irrational.

Bōjun, ぼうじゅん, 矛盾, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Mujun.*

Bokai, ぼかい, 模倣, *n.* Same as *Bokei* (模型).

Bokai, ぼかい, **Bokaishi,** ぼかいし, 榲桲, *n.* [*Bot.*] Quince.

Bōkaku, ぼうかく, 暴客, *n.* A bully; a quarrelsome or insolent person.

Bōkwan suru, ぼうかんする, 傍観, *v.t.* To look up to; to look down upon; to survey; to take a wide view.

Bokashi, ぼかし, 暈, *n.* Gradations of tone from the deeper to the lighter; leaving uncoloured or unpainted; shading.

Bokasu, ぼかす, 暈, *v.t.* To make lighter, as shades of a colour.

Iro wo bokasu, 色ヲ暈ス, to lighten a colour.

Syn. KUMADORU.

Boke, ぼけ, 木瓜, 榲桲, *n.* [*Bot.*] Japanese quince.

Boke, ぼけ, 甘藷, *n.* [*Bot.*] Spanish potato, or sweet potato.

Boke-boke to, ぼけぼけと, 呆惚, *adv.* Stupidly; distractedly; charmed; bewitched; foolish; bereaved of reason.

Bokei, ぼけい, 牡荊, *n.* [*Bot.*] Hemp-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex Negundo.*

Bōkei, ぼうけい, 謀計, *n.* Policy; plot; intrigue; expedient; plan; stratagem; artifice trick. —**suru,** *v.t.* To resort to a stratagem or policy; to plot or intrigue.

Syn. HAKARU, KEIRYAKU.

Bokei, ぼけい, 謀計, *n.* [*Chin.*] A scheme; design; plan; project; continued attention to a subject.

Bokei, ぼけい, 模形, *n.* [*Chin.*] Model; plan; pattern.

Bōkei, ぼうけい, 傍系, *n.* [*Law.*] A branch line, a collateral line.

Bokei, ぼけい, 暮景, *n.* The evening; the evening twilight.

Bōken, ぼうけん, 冒険, *n.* A bold enterprise; jeopardy; adventure. —**suru,** *v.t.* To adventure; to risk; to hazard; to try the chance.

Bōken-ryō, ぼうけんれう, 冒険料, *n.* [*Law.*] A premium for risk.

Bōken-sha, ぼうけんしゃ, 冒険者, *n.* An adventurer.

Bōken-taishaku, ぼうけんたいしゃく, 冒険使借, *n.* [*Law.*] A loan with risk.

Bōken-teitō, ぼうけんていたう, 冒険抵當, *n.* [*Law.*] A mortgage with risk.

Bokeru, ぼるける, 耄, *v.i.* To become weaker in mental power in consequence of age; to turn childish.

Toshi wo toru to bokeru, 年ヲ取ルト耄ル, age is second childhood.

Syn. OIBORERU.

Boketsu, ぼけつ, 蓋瓶, *n.* Same as *Boki.*

Bōki, ぼうき, 防禁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Peucedanum japonicum.*

Boki, ぼき, 簿記, *n.* Book-keeping.

Ginkō-boki, 銀行簿記, bank book-keeping; *Kakei-boki,* 家計簿記, domestic book-keeping; *Kwaisha-boki,* 會社簿記, corporation book-keeping; *Kwanyō-boki,* 官用簿記, government book-keeping; *Shōgyō-boki,* 商業簿記, commercial book-keeping.

Boki-boki to, ぼきぼきと, *adv.* [*coll.*] A word representing the sound or manner of cracking the fingers, or breaking a brittle substance.

Boki-gakkō, ぼきがっかう, 簿記學校, *n.* A school where the art of book-keeping is taught.

Bokigaku, ぼきがく, 簿記學, *n.* The science or art of book-keeping.

Boki-gakusha, ぼきがくしゃ, 簿記學者, *n.* A book-keeper; one versed in the science of book-keeping.

Bokihō, ぼきはふ, 簿記法, *n.* The rules of book-keeping.

Bokikata, ぼきかた, 簿記方, *n.* A clerk; book-keeper.

Bōkikwa, ぼうきくわ, 忘憂花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hemerocallis fava.*

Bōkin suru, ぼうきんする, 防禁, *v.t.* To porhibit; to prevent.

Bokkaku, ぼっかく, 墨客, *n.* [*Chin.*] One skilled in the use of the brush-pen; a calligrapher; a penman.

Bunjin bokkaku, 文人墨客, [*Chin.*] poets and calligraphers; painters and calligraphers of a literary turn.

Bokken, ぼっけん, 木劍, *n.* A wooden sword.

Syn. KIDACHI.

Bokki suru, ぼっきする, 勃起, *v.i.* To stand elect; to swell up; to erect; to rise firm and upright.

Bokkon, ぼっこん, 木棍, *n.* A wooden club; stick.

Bokkō suru, ぼっこうする, 勃興, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To become suddenly influential or powerful; to rise of a sudden.

Bokkwan, ぼっくわん, 沒官, *n.* Dismissal from office; deposition; depriving or withdrawing one's official appointment.

Bokkyaku suru, ぼっきゃくする, 扱却, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To demolish; to pull down; to destroy.

Bokkyo, ぼっきょ, 卜居, *n.* [*Chin.*] Fixing a place of residence; choice of a house to live in. Takes verb-forms.

Bokō, ぼこう, 母公, *n.* [*Chin.*] [*hono.*] Mother.

Bōkō, ぼうかう, 茅香, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hierochloa borealis.*

Bokō, ぼこう, 牡蒿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Artemisia japonica.*

Bōkō, ぼうかう, 暴行, *n.* Violent or irrational act, or conduct; imprudence; villainy; atrocity. —**suru,** *v.t.* To act violently, etc.

Bōkō, ぼうかう, 妄行, *n.* [*Chin.*] Inconsiderate act; imprudent conduct; acting or behaving rashly, injudiciously, or incautiously.

Bōkon, ぼうこん, 乏困, *n.* [*Chin.*] Poverty; neediness; want; indigence.

Bokon, ぼこん, 昏暮, *n.* [*Chin.*] The evening; the sunset.

Syn. HIGURE, TASOGARE.

Bōkon, ぼうこん, 亡魂, *n.* A ghost or sprite; an apparition.

Syn. YŪREI.

Bōkōsai, ぼうこうさい, 茅膏菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Drosera lunata.*

Boku, ぼく, 僕, *n.* ❶ A servant; a domestic. ❷ *pron.* I, your servant.

Syn. KERAI, KOZUKAI, YATSUGARE.

Boku, ぼく, 木, *n.* [*Chin.*] Wood.

Boku, ぼく, 墨, *n.* ❶ Ink; Indian ink. ❷ Writing.

Syn. SUMI.

Bokuba, ぼくば, 牧馬, *n.* The breeding of horses.

Bokuba, ぼくば, 木馬, *n.* A wooden horse.

Bokuban, ぼくばん, 木盤, *n.* A wooden bowl or basin.

Bokuboku, ぼくぼく, 穆穆, *a.* [*Chin.*] Grand; stately; highly dignified; majestic.

Bokuchi, ぼくち, 墨池, *n.* [*Chin.*] A kind of ink-stone.

Syn. SUZURI.

Bokuchiku, ぼくちく, 牧蓄, *n.* Stock farming; breeding and rearing of animals.

Bokuchiku-jō, ぼくちくじやう, 牧蓄場, *n.* A pasture; a stock farm.

Bokuchoku, ぼくちょく, 樸直, *a.* [*Chin.*] Simple; straight-forward; artless; undesigning; frank; open; candid; honest.

Syn. JITTEI, SHITSUBOKU, SHŌJIKI.

Bokudai, ぼくたい, 墨臺, *n.* Anything on which an ink cake is made to rest.

Bokudō, ぼくどう, 牧童, *n.* A boy tending horses, cows, or other domestic animals; a cowherd; herdsman.

Bokudō fue wo fuku, 牧童笛ヲ吹ク, the herd-boy is playing on a flute.

Bokudo, ぼくど, 牧奴, *n.* Labourers on a stock-farm; herdsmen.

Bokueki, ぼくえき, 木液, *n.* Wood sap.

Bokufu, ぼくふ, 僕夫, *n.* A servant; menial.

Bokufuyō, ぼくふよう, 木芙蓉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hibiscus mutabilis.*

Syn. KIBACHISU.

Bokugū, ぼくぐう, 木偶, *n.* A wooden statue; an idol.

Syn. DEKUNOBŌ, MOKUZŌ.

Bokugūjin, ぼくぐうじん, 木偶人, *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; man of very sendentary habits; a puppet.

Bokugwa, ぼくぐわ, 墨畫, *n.* Ink-pictures, *i.e.* sketches, pictures, or figures drawn with Japanese or Chinese ink.

Bokugwa no kakemono, 墨畫ノ掛物, Indian ink hanging pictures.

Syn. SUMIE.

Bokugwan, ぼくぐわん, 木丸, *n.* [*Chin.*] A gag.

Syn. SARUGUTSUWA.

Bokugyū, ぼくぎう, 牧牛, *n.* Breeding of neat cattle. —**suru,** *v.i.* To breed neat cattle; to raise cows and oxen.

Bokugyū-jō, ぼくぎうぢやう, 牧牛場, *n.* A pasture for neat cattle.

Bokuha, ぼくは, 木把, *n.* A wooden rake.

Bokuhaku, ぼくはく, 牧伯, *n.* [*Chin.*] A governor of a province; prefect; the head of a local government; feudal lord.

Syn. KASHIRA, OSA, TSUKASA.

Bokuhan, ぼくはん, 木版, *n.* The art of printing from wooden blocks; a wood-cut. More commonly written *Mokuban.*

Bokuhan no e, 木版ノ畫, a wood-cut; *Bokuhan zuri,* 木版摺, taking impressions from wood-cuts.

Bokuhi, ぼくひ, 僕婢, *n.* Servants; male and female domestics.

Bokuhon, ぼくほん, 墨本, *n.* Prints or impressions taken from monuments or other engraved stones.

Bokujin, ぼくじん, 卜人, *n.* A fortune-teller; diviner.

Bokujin, ぼくじん, 牧人, *n.* A breeder.

Bokujō, ぼくじょう, 墨繩, *n.* [*Chin.*] The carpenter's inked line.

Bokujō, ぼくでふ, 墨帖, *n.* [*Chin.*] A copy-book; a lithograph.

Bokujō wo narau, 墨帖ヲ習フ, to learn to write by imitating the written or printed characters in a copy-book; *Kowatari no bokujō,* 古渡ノ墨帖, lithographs brought from China a long time ago.

Syn. BOKUHON, HŌJŌ.

Bokujō, ぼくぢやう, 牧場, *n.* A pasture.

Bokujū, ぼくじふ, 墨汁, *n.* Ink.

Bokujū, ぼくじう, 僕從, *n.* A servant.

Bokukaku, ぼくかく, 墨客, *n.* See *Bokkaku.*

Bokukei, ぼくけい, 墨刑, *n.* [*Chin.*] Branding a criminal by way of punishment; a mark made with a brand-iron.

Syn. IREZUMI.

Bokuki, ぼくき, 卜龜, *n.* Same as *Bokuzei.*

Bokumetsu suru, ぼくめつする, 撲滅, *v.t.* To destroy; to eradicate; to cause to cease; to subdue; to beat or put down; to suppress. More proper form is *Bakumetsu.*

Korera wo bokumetsu suru, 虎烈剌ヲ撲滅スル, to suppress cholera; *Yamakwaji wo bokumetsu suru,* 山火事ヲ撲滅スル, to put out a forest fire in the mountains.

Bokumin, ぼくみん, 牧民, *n.* [*Chin.*] Governing a province; prefectship.

Bōkun, ぼうくん, 暴君, *n.* [*Chin.*] A tyrant; autocrat despot.

Bōkun, ぼうくん, 亡君, *n.* [*Chin.*] The deceased master or lord.

Bokun, ぼくん, 撲訓, *n.* [*Chin.*] Instruction; teachings; advice; mandate.

Seiken no bokun, 聖賢ノ模訓, the instructions
Syn. IMASHIME, OSHIE. ⌊of the sages.

Bokurei, ぼくれい, 僕隷, *n.* [*Chin.*] A servant or domestic, especially of a nobleman.
Syn. JŪSHA, KERAI.

Bokuri, ぼくり, 木履, *n.* Wooden clogs.
Syn. GETA, KOMAGETA, POKKURI.

Bokuri, ぼくり, 木李, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pyrus japonica.*
Syn. KARABOKE.

Bokuri, ぼくり, 木理, *n.* [*Chin.*] The grain of
Syn. KI NO ME, MOKUME. ⌊wood.

Boku-riro, ぼくりろ, 木鼠蠹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Leucothoe Grayana.*

Bokuryū, ぼくりう, 木瘤, *n.* [*Chin.*] Knots or protuberances on a tree or in wood.
Syn. FUSHIKOBU. ⌈of wood.

Bokusatsu, ぼくさつ, 木札, *n.* Labels or tickets

Bokuseki, ぼくせき, 墨跡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Hand-writing; penmanship.
Kojin no bokuseki, 古人ノ墨跡, the handwritings of the ancients.

Bokuseki, ぼくせき, 木石, *n.* [*lit.*] Wood and stone; [*fig.*] inanimate things; being without passion.

Bokusha, ぼくしゃ, 卜者, *n.* [*Chin.*] A conjurer; Syn. URANAISHA. ⌊fortune-teller.

Bokusha, ぼくしゃ, 牧者, *n.* Same as *Bokujin.*

Bokushi, ぼくし, 牧師, *n.* A preacher or clergyman; pastor; missionary; evangelist.

Bokushitsu, ぼくしつ, 樸質, *n.* Simplicity; frankness; openness.
Nōfu no bokushitsu, 農夫ノ樸質, the simplicity of a peasant.

Bokushō, ぼくしゃう, 木匠, *n.* A carpenter.
Syn. DAIKU, TAKUMI.

Bokushō, ぼくしゃう, 撲傷, *n.* A bruised or contused wound; a wound caused by a blow.

Bokushu suru, ぼくしゅする, 墨守, *v.t.* To preserve as sacred; to cling or adhere to closely.
Jasetsu wo bokushu suru, 邪説ヲ墨守スル, to cling to a prejudicial or biased opinion or idea.
Syn. KŌDEI SURU.

Bokusō, ぼくさう, 牧草, *n.* Grasses.

Bokutaku, ぼくたく, 木鐸, *n.* ❶A bell with a wooden tongue, formerly used in giving alarm. ❷Alarm; proclaimer; one who arouses, alarms, warns, or incites.

Bokutan, ぼくたん, 木炭, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of persimmon that ripes on the tree, a sweet persimmon. ⌈SHIGAKI.
Syn. KIZAGAKI, KIZARASHIGAKI, KIZAWA-

Bokutan, ぼくたん, 木炭, *n.* Charcoal.

Bokuteki, ぼくてき, 牧笛, *n.* [*Chin.*] A herdboy's flute.

Bokutō, ぼくたう, 木刀, *n.* A wooden sword or
Syn. BOKKEN, KIDACHI. ⌊dagger.

Bokuto, ぼくと, 墨斗, *n.* [*Chin.*] A small portable case for inked cotton or hair, and brushes for writing; a kind of inkhorn.
Syn. SUMITSUBO, YATATE.

Bokuto, ぼくと, 木兎, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A horned owl.
Syn. KIZU, MIMIZUKU, ZUKU.

Bokutō, ぼくとう, 木頭, *n.* A block, log, stick, or
Syn. KIGIRE. ⌊club.

Bokutō, ぼくたう, 木桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pyrus japonica.*

Bokutotsu, ぼくとつ, 木訥, *a.* [*Chin.*] Simple; honest; pure; guileless; artless; not eloquent.
Bokutotsu na oyaji, 木訥ノ爺, an honest old fellow; artless peasant; simple rustic.
Syn. BUKOTSU, KAZARINAKI.

Bokuyō suru, ぼくやうする, 牧養, *v.t.* To breed; to feed; to rear or raise.
Kachiku wo bokuyō suru, 家畜ヲ牧養スル, to raise domestic animals; to breed cattle.

Bokuzei, ぼくぜい, 卜筮, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ fortune-telling; divining. ❷Slender rods of bamboo used by the fortune-teller.

Bōkwan-sha, ばうくわんしゃ, 傍観者, *n.* A looker-on.

Bōkwan suru, ばうくわんする, 傍観, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To look on a thing without taking any interest in it, or as a mere bystander; to disregard. Sometimes used as noun.

Bōkwō, ばうくわう, 膀胱, *n.* [*Anat.*] The bladder.

Bōkyaku, ばうきゃく, 忘却, *n.* Forgetting. —**suru,** *v.t.* To forget.
Syn. SHITSUNEN SURU, WASURERU.

Bōkyo, ばうきょ, 暴挙, *n.* A violent or irrational act, or conduct; a disorder; riot; tumult; rebellion.

Bōman, ばうまん, 暴慢, *a.* Insolent; violent and saucy; acting very contemptuously toward others. May be used in the noun and verb forms.

Bombai, ぼんばい, 梵唄, *n.* [*Budd.*] Reciting from the Buddhist sacred books.

Bomhori, ぼんぼり, 雪洞, 行燈, *n.* A portable or hand lamp.

Bombu, ぼんぶ, 凡夫, *n.* An ordinary man; a

Bompu, ぼんぷ, man who is mediocre in genius and acquirements; a slave of passions.

Bōmei, ばうめい, 亡命, *n.* Running or fleeing away. —**suru,** *v.i.* To flee or run away.
Syn. KAKEOCHI.

Bommatsuri, ぼんまつり, 盆祭, *n.* The feast in memory of the dead, celebrated for 3 days from the 13th to the 15th inclusive of the 7th month (*o.s.*).

Bommin, ぼんみん, 凡民, *n.* [*Chin.*] The common people; the mass of the people.

Bommon, ぼんもん, 梵文, *n.* The Sanskrit tongue; the Sanskrit writings.

Bōmori, ばうもり, 坊守, *n.* ❶ The keeper of a Buddhist temple. ❷ The wife of a *Monto* priest.

Bon, ぼん, 盆, *n.* A tray, waiter, or salver.
Makie no bon, 蒔絵ノ盆, a tray painted with gold lacquer; *Nuri-bon*, 塗盆, a lacquered tray.

Bon, ぼん, 凡, *a.* Used in compounds; ordinary; mediocre; not highly gifted; slavish to passion.
Syn. NAMI, YONOTSUNE.

Bon, ぼん, 鬼神, *n.* Same as *Bommatsuri.*

Bō na, ばうな, 暴, *a.* Violent; boisterous; riotous; tumultuous; irrational; cruel; fierce; wild; passionate.
Būna yatsu da, 暴ナ奴ダ, he is an irrational fellow; *Būna koto wo suru*, 暴ナ事ヲスル, to act violently, fiercely, or unreasonably.

Bonchi, ぼんち, 凡智, *n.* Common wisdom or wit; ordinary intelligence; common sense; human knowledge or wisdom.

Bonden, ぼんでん, 梵天, *n.* ❶Brahma. ❷A paper charm for preventing the evil spirits from entering one's house. ⌈*ata.*

Bondenkwa, ぼんでんくわ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Urena sinu-*

Bondenkwa, ぼんでんくわ, 木綿, *n.* [*Pot.*] Tree Hibiscus, *Shrubby Althæa.*

Bō-ne, ばうね, 棒根, *n.* The tap-root.

Bon-e, ぼんえ, 盆絵, *n.* Making landscapes on a tray with fine sand and pebbles.

Bongan, ぼんがん, 凡眼, *n.* [*Chin.*] The eyes of a commonplace person; ordinary intelligence; mere man of sense.
Bongan ni wa wakaranu, 凡眼ニハ分ラヌ, not intelligible to an ordinary person.

Bonge, ぼんげ, 凡下, *a.* Mean; ordinary; mediocre; common; low; humble.
Syn. IYASHIKI, NAMINAMI NARU.

Bongo, ぼんご, 梵語, *n.* The Sanskrit; an old Hindoo tongue or letters.

Bongui, ぼんぐひ, } *n.* [*coll.*] A post, especially one

Bōgui, ばうぐひ, } set to direct travellers.

Bonhi, ぼんひ, } 凡卑, *n.* [*Chin.*] A vulgar fellow;

Bompi, ぼんぴ, } a rascal.

Bonji, ぼんじ, 梵字, *n.* The Sanskrit characters or letters.

Bonjō, ぼんじゃう, 凡常, *a.* See *Bonyō.*

Bonkurn, ぼんくら, *a.* [*coll.*] Same as *Bonyō.*

Bonkwa-nin, ぼんくわにん, 犯科人, *n.* An offender; criminal.

Bonkyū, ぼんきう, 梵宮, *n.* [*Chin.*] A pious appellation for a Buddhist temple.

Bonnin, ぼんにん, 凡人, *n.* [*Chin.*] An ordinary person; a person of mediocre genius; a man apt to be enslaved by the lusts of passion.
Bonnin mo manabe ba kenjin to naru, 凡人モ学ベハ賢人トナル, even a common-place person may become clever by study.

Bonnō, ぼんなう, 煩悩, *n.* [*Budd.*] The worldly passions, hopes, desires, cares, troubles.
Bonnō no inu, 煩悩ノ犬, the burning or ever-returning passions; the word *inu* or dog is used to emphasize the difficulty of the carnal passions being discarded.
Syn. NAYAMI, WAZURAI.

Bon-no-kubo, ぼんのくぼ, 頸窩, *n.* [*coll.*] The hollow on the back of the neck; the back of the neck.

Bon-odori, ぼんおどり, 盆踊, *n.* A kind of dancing practised during the *bon* festival.

Bon-on, ぼんおん, 梵音, *n.* [*Budd.*] The voice or words of a Buddha; the sounds of Sanskrit characters or letters.

Bonrin, ぼんりん, 梵輪, *n.* A mirror placed in front of a Buddhist idol.

Bonryo, ぼんりょ, 凡慮, *n.* A commonplace idea or thought; conception or judgement by an ordinary person; mediocre intellect.

Bonsai, ぼんさい, 盆栽, *n.* A plant in a pot; plants or flowers preserved in pots.

Bonsan, ぼんさん, 梵讃, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Wasan.*

Bonseki, ぼんせき, 盆石, *n.* Pebbles used in making the *bon-e.*

Bonsetsu, ぼんせつ, 梵刹, *n.* [*Chin.*] A Buddhist temple.
Syn. BONKYŪ, TERA.

Bonshin, ぼんしん, 凡心, *n.* Ordinary mind; human understanding or intellect.

Bonsho, ぼんしょ, 梵書, *n.* The Sanskrit books.

Bonshō, ぼんしょう, 梵鐘, *n.* [*Chin.*] A temple bell.

Bonsō, ぼんそう, 凡僧, *n.* [*Chin.*] An inferior or ordinary priest.

Bonsō, ぼんそう, 梵嫂, *n.* [*Chin.*] The wife or concubine of a priest.
Syn. BONSAI, DAIKOKU.

Bontenwō, ぼんてんわう, 梵天王, *n.* Brahma, *i.e.* the deity viewed as the Creator in the Hindoo theology.

Bontoku-tade, ぼんどくたで, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

Bon-u, ぼんう, 盆雨, *n.* Heavy rainfall or shower.
Syn. ŌAME, ŌBURI, YŪDACHI.

Bonwōkyū, ぼんわうきう, 梵王宮, *n.* [*Chin.*] The heavenly palace of Buddha.

Bonyari, ぼんやり, 漠然, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ (*coll.*) Dim; vague; not well known or discriminated; obscure. ❷ (*coll.*) Silly; dull; foolish; distracted or perplexed.
Inaka-mono wa bonyari shite imasu, 田舎者ハボンヤリシテ居マス, country people are dull.
Syn. POTTO, UTTORI.

Bonyō, ぼんよう, 凡庸, *a.* Common; ordinary; commonplace; mediocre; middling.

Bonzai, ぼんざい, 犯罪, *n.* [*Law.*] See *Hanzai.*

Bonzoku, ぼんぞく, 凡俗, *n.* and *a.* ❶ [*Chin.*] The common people, as distinguished from priests or wise men; persons not free from the chains of human passions. ❷ Ordinary; common; commonplace.
Syn. BOMBU.

Bō-oku, ぼうをく, 茅屋, *n.* A thatched house or cottage; my house (in humiliation).

Bo-oku, ぼをく, 母屋, *n.* The principal or main building.
Syn. MOYA, OMOYA.

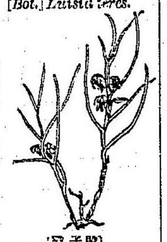
Bora, ぼら, 鯔, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A marine fish, *Mugil cephalotus.*

Bōran, ぼうらん, 蚊子股, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Luisia teres.*

Bōrei, ぼうれい, 亡霊, *n.* Same as *Bōkon.*

Borei, ぼれい, 牡蠣, *n.* ❶ [*Conch.*] Oyster. ❷ [*Med.*] Medicinal lime made from oyster-shells.

Borei, ぼれい, 暮齢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Old age; the latter part of one's life.
Syn. BANNEN, TOSHIYORI.



Bōrei, ぼうれい, 暴戻, *n.* (蚊子股) Violent; fierce; unreasonable; not according to the dictates of reason or principle.

Borera, ぼれる, 惚, *v.i.* To become decrepit or childish from age; to be worn out with age; to dote; to show the weakness of age, mentally or bodily.

Boriburi to, ぼりぼりと, *adv.* [*coll.*] Producing a sound like that heard when any hard substance is crushed by the teeth; easily; with ease.
Boriburi to hone wo kajiru, ボリボリト骨ヲカジル, to gnaw a bone with ease.

Boro, ぼろ, 襤褸, *n.* ❶ Rags; tatters; wornout clothes. ❷ A rent.
Boro yori kami wo seisu, 襤褸ヨリ紙ヲ製ス, to make paper from rags.
Syn. TSUZURE.

Boro, ぼろ, 梵論, 暮露, *n.* A performer on the flageolet who formerly went about the country concealing his face and head in a basket-hat.
Syn. BOROBORO, BORONJI, KOMUSŌ.

Bōrō, ぼうろう, 崩漏, *n.* [*Med.*] The whites leucorrhea; *Fluor Albus.*

Boroboro, ぼろぼろ, *n.* Same as *Boro* (梵論).

Boroboro to, ぼろぼろと, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Ragged; shabby; threadbare. ❷ In a crumbling manner; breaking into small pieces.
Boroboro to shita nari de iru, ボロボロトシタ装束デ居ル, is shabbily clothed or clothed in rags; *Furukabe ga boroboro to ochiru,* 古壁ガボロボロト落ル, the old wall crumbles down.

Borogiku, ぼろぎく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Senecio nikoensis.*

Boro-gire, ぼろぎれ, 襤褸, *n.* Rags; threadbare clothes; a cast off garment.

Borokeru, ぼろける, *v.i.* ❶ Same as *Boreru.* ❷ To become threadbare, ragged, or worn out.

Boroku, ぼろく, 牡鹿, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A stag.
Syn. OJIKA.

Bōron, ぼうろん, 妄論, *n.* Groundless or unfounded argument; a fiction; an unacceptable opinion.

Boronji, ぼろんじ, 梵論字, *n.* Same as *Boro* (梵論).

Borotsuchi, ぼろつち, *n.* Dry porous earth; loose earth; dust.

Bōryaku, ぼうりゃく, 謀略, *n.* Stratagem; plan; design; policy; any trick to outwit an opponent.
Teki no bōryaku wo yaburu, 敵ノ謀略ヲ破ル, to outdo or defeat the stratagem of the enemy.
Syn. BŌREI, HAKARIGOTO.

Bōryo, ぼうりょ, 謀慮, *n.* Contemplation; planning or designing (in good sense); a profound deliberation, consideration, or thought on matters of grave importance. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To consider; to weigh in the mind; to think over; to design.

Bōsai, ぼうさい, 亡妻, *n.* The deceased wife.

Bōsaki, ぼうさき, 棒先, *n.* [*coll.*] A sum of money which a merchant gives a corruptible servant in order to get the custom of the latter's master; a percentage which a bad servant deducts for his own purse, from a sum of money entrusted him for making purchases.
Syn. HOMACHI, KASURI.

Bōsaku, ぼうさく, 謀策, *n.* Same as *Bōryaku.*

Bosan, ぼさん, 墓参, *n.* Visiting a tomb to pay respects to the memory of the deceased. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To visit a tomb, etc.

Bosatsu, ぼさつ, 簿冊, *n.* Books used in bookkeeping, as day-book, ledger, invoice-book, etc.; account-books.
Syn. CHŌBO, CHŌMEN.

Bosatsu, ボサツ, 菩薩, *n.* [*Sans.*] A being worshipped by the Buddhists as next to none but a Buddha.

Bosatsu-ibara, ぼさついばら, 十姉妹, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rose.

Bosatsu-ishi, ぼさついし, 肉色石, 菩薩石, *n.* [*Min.*] Feldspar.

Bōsatsu-nin, ぼうさつにん, 謀殺人, *n.* [*Law.*] A murderer.

Bōsatsu suru, ぼうさつする, 謀殺, *v.t.* [*Law.*] To murder.

Bōsei, ぼうせい, 冒姓, *n.* Taking a new family name.

Bōsei suru, ぼうせいする, 防制, *v.t.* To prohibit; to defend; to put a stop to.

Boseki, ぼせき, 墓石, *n.* Same as *Hakaishi.*

Boseki, ぼせき, 簿籍, *n.* Same as *Chōbo.*

Bosen, ぼせん, 母線, *n.* [*Math.*] Generating curve, generating line.

Bōsen, ぼうせん, 防戦, *n.* A defensive battle; fighting on the defensive; fighting against the invaders. ——**suru,** *v.i.* and *t.* To fight against the invaders, etc.

Bōsetsuen, ぼうせつえん, 傍接圓, *n.* [*Math.*] Escribed circle.

Bōsha, ぼうしゃ, 茅舎, *n.* Same as *Bō-oku.*

Bōsha, ぼうしゃ, 坊舎, *n.* An out-house belonging to a Buddhist temple where the priests reside.

Bōsha, ぼうしゃ, 硼砂, *n.* [*Min.*] Tinker; borax.

Bōsha, ぼうしゃ, 暴瀉, *n.* [*Med.*] ❶ Violent bowel-movement. ❷ A non-epidemic disease resembling cholera in symptoms, but not so fatal.
Syn. KAKURAN.

Bōsha suru, ぼうしゃする, 防遮, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To stop; to prevent from entering; to cut short.

Bosha suru, ぼしゃする, 模写, *v.t.* To copy; to trace, *i.e.* to copy by following the lines of a drawing or written characters, and marking them on a thin sheet placed over it.

Bōshatai, ぼうしゃたい, 抛射體, *n.* [*Physics.*] Projectile.

Bōshi, ぼうし, 瞳子, *n.* The pupil of the eye.
Syn. HITOMI.

Bōshi, ぼうし, 帽子, *n.* A covering for the head; a hat; cap; bonnet; hood or cowl.

Bōshi, ぼうし, 謀士, *n.* ❶ A tactician. ❷ A plotter or designer, rather in a bad sense. ❸ A counseller or adviser.
Syn. GUNSHI, SAKUSHI.

Bōshi, ぼうし, 謀師, *n.* A master designer, plotter.

Boshi, ぼし, 墓誌, *n.* Same as *Himei.*

Bōshi-hana, ぼうしはな, 鼈甲草 *n.* [*Bot.*] *Commelina communis.*

Bōshin, ぼうしん, 傍心, *n.* [*Math.*] Escribed centre.

Bōshin, ぼうしん, 亡親, *n.* The deceased parent.
Syn. NAKIOYA.

Bōshi suru, ぼうしする, 防止, *v.t.* Same as *Bōsha suru.*

Bōshitsu suru, ぼうしつする, 忘失, *v.t.* To forget; to lose memory of.
(鼈甲草)

Bōshō, ぼうしょう, 妄証, *n.* [*Law.*] A false testimony; perjury.

Bōshō, ぼうしょう, 芒硝, *n.* [*Min.*] Glauber's salt; mirabilite.

Bōsho, ぼうしょ, 謀者, *n.* A forged document or letter; any unlawful writing.
Bōsho bōhan, 謀書謀判, forging a document and the seal attached to it.
Syn. GISHO, NISEBUMI.

Bōshō, ぼうしょう, 妨障, *n.* Prevention; checking; putting a stop to.

Bōsho, ぼうしょ, 某所, *n.* A certain place; some place.

Bōshō, ぼうしょう, 帽章, *n.* A badge on a hat or cap.
Syn. KABURI NO SHIRUSHI.

Bosho, ぼしょ, 簿書, *n.* The papers or records kept in a government or other institution; archives.

Bōshoku, ぼうしょく, 暴食, *n.* Gluttony; gormandizing; voracious eating. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To gormandize; to eat like a glutton; to eat to excess.
Bōshoku suru to kenkō wo gaisu, 暴食スルト健康ヲ害ス, gluttony is detrimental to health.
Syn. MUYAMIGUI.

Bōshōkwa, ぼうしょうくわ, 傍生花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Tecoma grandiflora.*

Bōsho-nin, ぼうしょにん, 謀書人, *n.* One who forges a letter or any other writing.

Bōshō suru, ぼうしょうする, 妄賞, *v.t.* To give praise or a prize to one who does not deserve it.

Boshū, ぼしゅう, 暮秋, *n.* The latter part of autumn.
Syn. AKI NO SUE.

Bōshu, ぼうしゅ, 謀主, *n.* The chief plotter or schemer; the ringleader.

Boshun, ぼしゅん, 暮春, *n.* The end of the spring.
Syn. HARU NO SUE.

Bōshun, ぼうしゅん, 鼈慢, *n.* Clever or smart boys.

Boshū suru, ぼしゅうする, 募集, *v.t.* To collect; to invite.
Gienkin wo boshū suru, 義捐金ヲ募集スル, to collect subscriptions for charity; *Yoyaku-sha wo boshū suru,* 豫約者ヲ募集スル, to collect the subscribers.

Bōshu suru, ぼうしゅする, 防守, *v.t.* and *t.* To defend; to be defensive; to prevent from; to protect.

Bōso-no-kōben, ぼうそのこうべん, 防訴之抗辯, *n.* [*Law.*] Plea in abatement.

Bōsō suru, ぼうそうする, 防捜, *v.t.* To make a close search; to scrutinize.

Bosshi, ぼっし, 沒歿, *n.* Death. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To die; to perish.
Syn. SHIBŌ, SHIKYO, SHINURU.

Bosshū-butsu, ぼっしゅうぶつ, 沒收物, *n.* [*Law.*] A thing confiscated.

Bosshū suru, ぼっしゅうする, 沒收, *v.t.* [*Law.*] To confiscate.
Zōbutsu wo bosshū suru, 贓物ヲ沒收スル, to confiscate things that have been stolen.
Syn. TORIAGERU.

Bossu, ぼっす, 沒, *v.i.* ❶ To sink. ❷ To die or perish. ❸ To set.
Ano hito wa kyonen bosshi mashita, アノ人ハ去年沒シマシタ, he died last year; *Hi seizan ni bossu,* 日西山ニ沒ス, the sun sets in the west.

Botamochi, ぼたもち, 牡丹餅, *n.* ❶ A ball of boiled glutinous rice covered with *an* (餡). ❷ [*coll.*] Anything sweet to the taste or to the feeling.

Aita kuchi ni botamochi, 開ケ口ニ牡丹餅, *[lit.]* a *botamochi* falling into the open mouth; *[coll. fig.]* an unexpected gain; realization of a wild hope.

Botan, ぼたん, 牡丹, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tree Pæony.

Botan, ボタン, 鈕子, *n.* [*Eng.*] A button.

Bōtan, ぼうたん, 妄誕, *n.* An invention; a fiction; a fabulous narrative; a groundless rumour.

(牡丹)

Botan-bōfū, ぼたんぼうふう, 防風, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Peucedanum japonicum.*

Botanhi, ぼたんひ, 牡丹皮, *n.* [*Med.*] The pæony bark.

Botan-ibara, ぼたんいばら, 實相花, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rose.

Botankyō, ぼたんきやう, 巴旦杏, *n.* [*Bot.*] Almond.

Botanna, ぼたんな, *n.* [*Bot.*] Cabbage; cauliflower.

Botan-ninjin, ぼたんにんじん, 防風. *n.* [*Bot.*] *Peucedanum japonicum.* [*des.*

Botansō, ぼたんさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Leontice thalictroi-*

Botan-zuru, ぼたんづる, 女婁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Clematis apiifolia.*

Botefuri, ぼてふり, 賣茶傭, 棒手振, *n.* One who sells by outcry; a hawker; a peddler.

Botegui, ぼてぐい, 菝葜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Smilax china.*

Boteukwa, ぼてんくわ, 木槿, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tree Hibiscus, or shrubby Althæa.

Bōto, ばうと, 暴徒, *n.* Disorderly rascals; a mob; rebels; revolters, a brigand.

Bōtō, ばうとう, 冒頭, *n.* [*Chin.*] The beginning of a composition; the head-paragraph; the commencement of any writing.

Bōtō, ばうたう, 精匿, *a.* [*Chin.*] Disorderly in the functions of the mind; distempered; distracted.

Bōtō, ばうとう, 眸兜, *n.* [*Chin.*] A mucous discharge from the eye.

Syn. MEYANI.

Bōton suru, ばうとんする, 蜂屯, *v.i.* To assemble like a swarm of bees; to swarm; to be in crowds; to throng.

Botoshigi, ぼとしぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A kind of woodcock.

Syn. URASHIGI.

Botsu-botsu, ぼつぼつ, 勃々, *adv.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Lively, sprightly; excitant; spirited; energetic; animated.

Yūki botsu-botsu, 勇気勃々, very courageous; spirited; animated.

Botsu-botsu, ぼつぼつ, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] By and by; little by little.

Botsubotsu hajimemashō, ボツボツ始メマショウ, let us begin gradually.

Botsudeki suru, ぼつできする, 没溺, *v.i.* To be drowned; to be submerged in water.

Botsuden, ぼつでん, 沒田, *n.* [*Law.*] Land confiscated by the Government under the feudal *regime.*

Botsugo, ぼつご, 沒後, *adv.* After one's death.

Syn. SHIGO, SHINITARU NOCHI.

Botsugyaku, ぼつぎやく, 悖逆, *n.* and *a.* Wrong; stubbornness; perverseness; obstinacy in the wrong; untractableness; stubborn; cross; petu-

Syn. YOKOSHIMA. [lant.

Botsujo, ぼつじよ, 勃如, *a.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Botsu-botsu* (勃々).

Bō-tsukai, ばうつかひ, 棒手, 棒遣, *n.* One who is skilful in the use of a club.

Botsumetsu, ぼつめつ, 沒滅, *n.* Destruction; ruin.—**suru,** *v.t.* Same as *Botsuraku suru.*

Botsunyū suru, ぼつにふする, 沒入, *v.t.* To fall into; to be submerged or plunged; to sink. Often used as noun.

Syn. OCHIRU, SHIZUMU.

Botsuraku, ぼつらく, 沒落, *n.* Broken fortune; bankruptcy; failure; ruin; destruction. —**suru,** *v.i.* To fall; to be ruined or destroyed.

Syn. OCHIBURERU.

Botsuzen, ぼつぜん, 勃然, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ [*Chin.*] Same as *Botsubotsu.* ❷ In an angry manner.

Bottari, ぼったり, } *a.* Same as *Bottori.*
Bottara, ぼったら, }

Botteri, ぼってり, 豊艶, *a.* [*coll.*] Plump; fleshy; fat; round; sleek; fleshy without being ugly.

Syn. FUTORITE, KOETE.

Botto, ぼっと, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ [*coll.*] Dim; dull; imperceptible to the senses. ❷ [*coll.*] Foolish; distracted; insensible; silly; stupid; like a foolish rustic.

Bottori, ぼっとり, *adv.* and *a.* [*coll.*] Quietly; still; calm; softly; silently; smooth. Much used in describing snowfall or rainfall.

Bō-u, ばうう, 暴雨, *n.* A copious rainfall, especially of short duration.

Bo-u, ぼう, 暮雨, *n.* Rainfall in the evening, or before sunset.

Bōya, ばうや, *n.* A child or baby (in endearment).

Boya, ぼや, *n.* A fire put out before it spreads; an incipient conflagration.

Asoko de boya wo dashita, 彼所デボヤヲ出シタ, an incipient conflagration broken out there.

Boya, ぼや, 母屋, *n.* The main building.

Syn. OMOYA.

Boynknsu, ぼやかす, *v.t.* ❶ To entangle; to knit together. ❷ To confuse; to make obscure.

Boyakeru, ぼやける, *v.i.* To be softened by being immersed in water; to liquefy; to become entangled.

Boyaku, ぼやく, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To murmur, grumble, growl, or complain; to be discontented.

Syn. TSUBUYAKU.

Bōyō, ばうやう, 汪洋, *a.* [*Chin.*] Like a broad ocean; boundless; unlimited; infinite.

Bōyō, ばうやう, 望洋, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Looking at the ocean; a distant view; very distant.

Bōyomi, ばうよみ, 棒讀, *n.* Reading; reading a Chinese book without translating it, which the Japanese usually do when merely giving the sounds of the ideographs.

Bōyū, ばういう, 貿獻, *n.* [*Chin.*] A memorial, advice, or counsel addressed to a sovereign or government.

Bōzatō, ばうざたう, 棒砂糖, *n.* Loaf sugar.

Bōzen, ばうぜん, 忙然, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] At a loss what to do or where to go; astounded; horror-striken; terrified; stupified; aghast.

Syn. AKIRE, BONYARI TO.

Bōzetsu suru, ばうぜつする, 乏絕, *v.i.* To be utterly destitute; to be deprived of everything.

Bōzetsu suru, ばうぜつする, 亡絕, *v.i.* To disappear entirely; to die without a survivor; not to leave any remnant.

Bōzu, ばうず, 坊主, *n.* ❶ A priest. ❷ A sort of table servant in the employ of a *daimyō* in former times. ❸ Any person whose head is shaven. ❹ [*coll.*] A roundhead.

Bōzu-gusa, ばうずぐさ, 天嘛, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gastrodia elata.* [*officinalis.*

Bōzu-gusa, ばうずぐさ, 地楡, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sanguisorba*

Bōzu-gusa, ばうずぐさ, 蕺菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Houttuynia cordata.*

Bu, ぶ, 歩, *n.* ❶ Same as *Tsubo.* ❷ Interest.

Hibu, 日歩, daily interest; *Uchibu*, 打歩, discount.

Syn. WARI, WARIMAE, WARITSUKE.

Bū, ぶう, *n.* [*coll.*] Hot water or bath (only used by children).

Bu, ぶ, 武, *a.* and *n.* Military power or glory; military; pertaining to military affairs.

Bu wo arasō, 武ヲ爭フ, to compete in military affairs or accomplishments; *Bu wo kagayakasu*, 武ヲ耀ス, to raise the military glory; *Bu wo kōzu*, 武ヲ講ズ, to learn the military arts.

Bu, ぶ, 分, *n.* ❶ The tenth of a *sun.* ❷ An old denomination of money-value, the quarter of a *ryō* or *yen.* ❸ Part or fraction.

Kusungobu no tantō, 九寸五分ノ短刀, a short dagger; [*lit.*] a dagger 9 *sun* and a half in length; *Ichibu nishu*, 一分二朱, 1 *bu* 2 *shu*, a sum of money equal to 37½ *sen.*

Bu, ぶ, 部, *n.* ❶ Department; bureau; sectional office. ❷ Class; group; genus; order; section; subdivition; set. ❸ A copy of a book.

Jūgaku bu, 獣醫學部, the veterinary department; *Kore wo dai-ichibu tosu*, 之ヲ第一部トス, this is the first section or set; *Nibu no hon*, 貳部ノ本, two copies of a book.

Syn. KUCHI, KUCHIWAKE, KYOKU, TAGUI, TOKORO. [compound words.

Bu, ぶ, 無, 不. A negative particle used in forming

Burei, 無禮, not polite; indecent.

Bu, ぶ, 舞, *n.* [*Chin.*] Dancing; making postures; mostly in compounds.

Bu-ai, ぶあひ, 歩合, *n.* ❶ [*Math.*] Rate per cent. ❷ A percentage; a discount.

Bu-ai wo toru, 歩合ヲ取ル, to discount.

Bu-aisatsu, ぶあいさつ, 不挨拶, *n.* and *a.* [*coll.*] Not greeting a person; not giving information; uncourteous; impolite.

Bu-aisō, ぶあいさう, 不愛相, *n.* and *a.* [*coll.*] Not treating well; not hospitable; long-faced; not favourable to a stranger.

Bu aisō na hito, 不愛相ナ人, an inhospitable person; a person who is not friendly to a stranger; a long-faced man.

Bun suru, ぶんする, 撫安, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To pacify; to make quiet and contented; to ease, tranquilize, or assuage.

Bunshirai, ぶんしらひ, 不會釋, *n.* [*coll.*] Not treating or entertaining well; not favourable or kindly to a guest; rustic towards guests; coarse; rude.

Bura, ぶら, 鈴馬, *n.* [*Chin.*] Fire; conflagration.

Burabaru, ぶらばる, 武張, *v.i.* To boast; to be proud or arrogant; to strut; to affect dignity; to be over-bearing or affectedly pompous.

Syn. IBARU.

Buben, ぶべん, 武辨, *n.* Warriors; soldiers; military retainers; feudal subjects in general.

Syn. BUKE, BUSHI, IKUSABITO, SAMURAI.

Bubi, ぶび, 嫵媚, *a.* [*Chin.*] Fascinating; beautiful; charming; handsome.

Syn. UTSUKUSHIKI.

Bubi, ぶび, 武備, *n.* Military or warlike preparations; the army and navy of a country; the military force.

Bubi wo gen ni suru, 武備ヲ嚴ニスル, to provide a strong military force.

Bubiki, ぶびき, 分引, *n.* Cheapening; deducting a certain percentage from the price asked or fixed. —**suru,** *v.t.* To cheapen; to discount; to take less

Syn. NEBIKI, WARIBIKI.

Bubu, ぶぶ, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Bū*.

Bubun, ぶぶん, 部分, *n.* Part; portion; section; fraction.

Ichi bubun, 一部分, a part or portion.

Syn. BU, TOKORO.

Bubun-bibun-keisū, ぶぶんびぶんけいすう, 部分微分係數, *n.* [*Math.*] Partial differential coefficient.

Buchi, ぶち, 斑, *a.* With patches of different colours; dapple; diversified in colour; piebald.

Buchi neko, 斑猫, a piebald cat.

Syn. MADARA.

Buchi, ぶち, 捶, 搥, *n.* [*loc.*] Drum sticks.

Syn. BACHI.

Buchi, ぶち, 鞭, *n.* A corruption of *Muchi* (whip).

Buchi-akeru, ぶちあける, 打開, *v.t.* ❶ To open; to beat open; to empty. ❷ To confess; to disclose; to declare openly.

Hako wo buchi-akeru, 箱ヲ打開ケル, to empty a box violently; *Himitsu wo buchi-akeru,* 秘密ヲ打チ明ケル, to disclose a secret.

Syn. UCHIAKERU.

Buchi-ateru, ぶちあてる, 打當, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To strike against; to menace; to challenge; to hit at an aimed object.

Buchi-dasu, ぶちだす, 打出, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To knock out; to make persons go out by beating a drum; as at a show or theatre.

Buchi-hanasu, ぶちはなす, 打放, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To shoot; to let fly or discharge. ❷ [*coll.*] To abandon; to be dismissed.

Taihō wo buchi-hanasu, 大砲ヲ打放ス, to discharge cannon.

Syn. BUPPANASU, UCHIHANASU.

Buchi-kakaru, ぶちかかる, 打掛, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To challenge; to attack; to make an assault upon a person. ❷ [*coll.*] To betake or apply one's self. ❸ To begin to.

Hito ni buchi-kakaru, 人ニ打掛ル, to make an assault upon another; to begin to strike a person.

Buchi-katsu, ぶちかつ, 打勝, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To win; to gain victory.

Buchi-komu, ぶちこむ, 打込, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To drive piles into; to load a gun; to hammer into. ❷ [*coll.*] To make a verbal assault. ❸ [*coll.*] To addict or devote one's self. ❹ [*coll.*] To invest capital.

Kui wo buchi-komu, 杭ヲ打込ム, to drive piles; *Ayashii shōbō ni kane wo buchi-komu,* 怪シイ商法ニ金ヲ打チ込ム, to invest money in speculative business.

Syn. BUKKOMU, HAMARI-KOMU, UCHI-IRERU.

Buchi-korosu, ぶちころす, 打殺, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To kill or slay. ❷ [*lit.*] To knock or beat to death.

Yama-inu wo buchi-korosu, 狂犬ヲ打殺ス, to beat a mad dog dead; to kill a rabid dog.

Buchi-kowasu, ぶちこはす, 打壞, *v.t.* [*coll.*] [*lit.*] To break by beating; to break; to put to pieces.

Syn. UCHIKOWASU, BUCHIYABURU.

Buchi-kudaku, ぶちくだく, 打碎, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To break into pieces by beating. ❷ To disclose the weak points of an argument.

Buchi-makeru, ぶちまける, 打負, *v.t.* [Tōkyō *coll.*] Corrupt. to *Buchi-akeru.*

Buchi-makeru, ぶちまける, 打負, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be defeated or beaten; to lose.

Bakuchi ni buchi-makeru, 博奕ニ打負ル, to lose in a game of chance.

Buchi-nomesu, ぶちのめす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To beat one almost to death.

Buchi-nuku, ぶちぬく, 打抜, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To beat, drive, hammer, or tread through.

Buchi-taosu, ぶちたふす, 打倒, *v.t.* To knock down anything standing.

Buchi-tataku, ぶちたたく, 打拷, *v.t.* [*coll.*] ❶ To beat. ❷ To cudgel; to whip. ❸ To torture; to chasten or punish by whipping.

Buchi-tomeru, ぶちとめる, 打止, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To stop; to shoot at a flying bird or running animal and kill it; to make a person give up or stop by persuation.

Buchi-tōsu, ぶちとほす, 打通, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To make anything one's habit, or to drive or beat through.

Syn. BUTTŌSU, UCHITŌSU.

Buchi-tsukeru, ぶちつける, 打付, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To hit at; to compel a person to do anything.

Kugi wo buchi-tsukeru, 釘ヲ打付ル, to drive a nail in.

Buchi-uma, ぶちうま, 斑馬, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A piebald horse.

Buchi-ushi, ぶちうし, 斑牛, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A brindled ox.

Buchi-yaburu, ぶちやぶる, 打破, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To break by beating; to beat an opponent; to tear.

Buchō, ぶちやう, 部長, *n.* A chief of a division either in the local government or in the metropolitan.

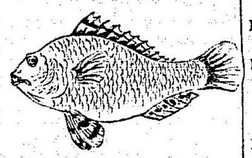
Buchōhō, ぶてうはふ, 不調法, *a.* [*coll.*] Awkward; coarse; impolite; not polished; rude; inexperienced; not versed; not accustomed to; not accordant with the rules of etiquette. Often used as noun.

Buchōhō-mono, 不調法者, an awkward person; *Tonda buchōhō wo itashimashita,* トンダ不調法ヲ致シマシタ, I have been very impolite (apologetic); *Watashi wa tabako wa buchōhō desu,* 私ハ煙草ハ不調法デス, I am not accustomed to the use of tobacco; excuse me, I do not smoke.

Syn. FUNARE, FUTSUZUKA, SHITSUREI, SOSŌ.

Buda, ブダ, 佛陀, *n.* Buddha.

Budai, ぶたい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Callyodon japonicus*



(ぶたい)

Budan, ぶたん, 武斷, *n.* Military law or discipline.

Budan seiji, 武斷政治, a government which disciplines and rules the people like soldiers.

Budan, ぶたん, 武談, *n.* Narratives relating to war or battle.

Budō, ぶたう, 無道, *n.* and *a.* Without reason or principle; corrupted; irreligious; bad; arbitrary; addicted to vice.

Budō no kimi, 無道ノ君, a vicious sovereign; an arbitrary king.

Syn. ASHIKI, MICHINAKI, YOKOSHIMA.

Budō, ぶだう, 葡萄, *n.* [*Bot.*] Grapes.

Budō, ぶだう, 武道, *n.* The military arts; tactics.

Budō, ぶだう, 舞蹈, *n.* Dancing boys.

Syn. MAIWARABE.

Budō, ぶだう, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram.

Budō-nezumi, ぶだうねづみ, 葡萄鼠, *n.* A reddish gray colour.

Budō-seki, ぶだうせき, 葡萄石, *n.* [*Min.*] Prehnite.

Budō-sensaki, ぶだうせんせき, 葡萄閃石, *n.* [*Min.*] Omphacite.

Budōshu, ぶだうしゆ, 葡萄酒, *n.* Wine, especially red wine; claret.

Budōzuru, ぶだうづる, 葡萄蔓, *n.* [*Bot.*] Grape-vine.

Bueki, ぶえき, 無益, *n.* ❶ [*Mus.*] One of the twelve key notes. ❷ The ninth month of the lunar calendar.

Buen, ぶえん, 無緣, *a.* Having no relation, connection, or affinity; not cognate or kindred.

Syn. ENISHI-NAKI.

Buen, ぶえん, 無鹽, *n.* Fresh; not salted.

Buenryo, ぶえんりよ, 無遠慮, *n.* and *adv.* Not bashful, reserved, timid, or diffident; audacious; bold; forward; talkative; pert; intrusive; officious; pushing. Often used as noun.

Syn. ENRYONAKI.

Bufu, ぶふ, 武夫, *n.* A military man; soldier; warrior.

Syn. HEISHI, MONONOFU, TAKEO.

Bufūryū, ぶふうりう, 無風流, *a.* Having no musical or poetical idea; not refined or genteel; not fashionable; rustic; coarse; having no idea of taste.

Syn. SAPPŪKEI.

Bugaku, ぶがく, 舞樂, *n.* Dancing to music; a musical entertainment connected with dumb show.

Syn. MAIHAYASHI.

Bugaku, ぶがく, 武學, *n.* Military science and arts; tactics.

Syn. HEIGAKU, HEIHŌ.

Bugei, ぶげい, 武藝, *n.* Military arts or accomplishments.

Syn. BUJUTSU.

Bugen, ぶげん, 毎言, *n.* [*Chin.*] Biting or taunting speech; sarcasm; insulting or offending words; libelous or defamatory language.

Syn. ANADORI, BARI.

Bugen, ぶげん, 分限, *n.* ❶ Same as *Bungen.* ❷ The state of being rich, wealthy, or well-to-do.

Syn. KANEMOCHI, MI NO HODO, UTOKU.

Bugensha, ぶげんしや, 分限者, *n.* A rich, wealthy, or well-to-do person; the rich or wealthy.

Kono hito wa mura no bugensha desu, 此人ハ村ノ分限者デス, this gentleman is the richest in the village.

Syn. FUJIN, GŌKA, ŌGANEMOCHI.

Bugi, ぶき, 舞妓, *n.* A dancing girl.

Syn. MAIHIME, MAIKO.

Bugin, ぶぎん, 歩銀, *n.* Profit made in mercantile transactions.

Syn. BUAIGANE.

Bugu, ぶぐ, 武具, *n.* Military equipments; warlike apparatus; arms; weapons.

Syn. MONO NO GU.

Bugu-gura, ぶぐぐら, 武具庫, *n.* An arsenal.

Bugyō, ぶぎやう, 奉行, *n.* Officials of various degrees and duties under the feudal government. They were a sort of commissioners, such as the commissioners of Temples and Shrines (*Jisha Bugyō,* 寺社奉行), the commissioners of Finance (*Kanjō Bugyō,* 勘定奉行), etc. The (*Machi Bugyō,* 町奉行), of which there were two in the city of *Yedo,* correspond to the present Governor with this difference that the former possessed not only administrative but military and judicial functions.

Syn. SŌKWAN, TSUKASA.

Bugyōsho, ぶぎやうしよ, 奉行所, *n.* The Office of *Bugyō.*

Bugyo suru, ぶぎよする, 無御, *v.t.* To govern, manage, or train mildly.

Buhen, ぶへん, 武邊, *n.* and *a.* [*Mil.*] Military affairs; warlike matters.

Buhen wo konomu, 武邊ヲ好ム, to be fond of warlike affairs.

Syn. BUDŌ, BUJI, IKUSAGOTO.

Bui, ぶい, 武威, *n.* [*Mil.*] Military prowess, force, or glory.

Bui wo tenka ni kagayakasu, 武威ヲ天下ニ耀ス, to fill the world with a nation's military glory.

Syn. BURYOKU, HEIRYOKU.

Bui, Mui, ぶい, むい, 無異, *a.* and *adv.* Not unusual; as; ever healthy; happy; safe; free from accident.

Bui sokusai, 無異息災, healthy and happy.

Syn. BUJI.

Bui, ぶる, Mui, ぶる, 無爲, *n.* [*Chin.*] Doing nothing.

Bui ni shite tenka osamaru, 無爲而天下治, [*Chin.*] nothing done, but well governed,—*i.e.*, no particular administrative measures are taken by the Emperor, but the people live peacefully and contentedly under his government.

Buiki, ぶいき, 不粋気, *n.* [*coll.*] Not fashionable, polished, or genteel; vulgar; not according to the fashion of the time; unrefined; rustic; clownish.

Buiki na fū, 不粋気ナ風, vulgar fashion; unpolished manners; *Buiki na otoko,* 不粋気ナ男, an unfashionable or rustic person.

Buiku suru, ぶいくする, 撫育, *v.t.* To bring up, rear, or educate; to govern leniently or mildly.

Kodomo wo buiku suru, 子供ヲ撫育スル, to bring up children; *Tami wo buiku suru,* 民ヲ撫育スル, to govern the people mildly.

Syn. HAGOKUMU, YŌIKU SURU.

Buin, ぶいん, 無音, *n.* [*coll.*] Not writing a letter to a relative, friend, or acquaintance; sending no word or communication.

Gobuin ni uchisugi soro, 御無音ニ打過候, I have not written to you for a long time.

Syn. BUSATA, OTOZURENAKI, TAYORINAKI.

Bui suru, ぶいする, 慰, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To solace or soothe.

Buji, ぶじ, 無事, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *Bui* (無爲).

Buji ni kurasu, 無事ニ暮ス, to get along without any accident; to be healthy and happy; *Buji ni tōchaku suru,* 無事ニ到着スル, to arrive in safety.

Syn. KAWARINAKI, KOTONAKI, SOKUSAI, TSUTSUGANAKI.

Buji, ぶじ, 武事, *n.* Same as *Buhen.*

Buji, ぶじ, 無似, *a.* [*Chin.*] Foolish; ignorant; not well-informed or erudite.

Syn. BUSHŌ, ŌROKA.

Bujin, ぶじん, 武人, *n.* A soldier; warrior; the military; soldiery.

Syn. GUNJIN.

Bujin, ぶじん, 武神, *n.* The god of war.

Bujin, ぶじん, 舞人, *n.* Dancers.

Syn. MAIBITO, REIJIN.

Bujō, ぶじょう, Mujō, むじょう, 無状, *n.* Not sympathizing with; not pitying or relieving; coldness; indifference.

Hito no bujō wo ikaru, 人ノ無状ヲ怒ル, to be enraged at one's indifference.

Bujō, ぶじょう, 武杖, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum cuspidatum.*

Syn. ITADORI.

Bujoku, ぶじょく, 侮辱, *n.* Libel; contempt; ridicule. Takes the usual verb-forms.

Bujoku no tsumi ni towaru, 侮辱ノ罪ニ問ハル, [*Law.*] to be tried for the crime of bringing into contempt; *Kwanri bujoku,* 官吏侮辱, [*Law.*] insult to a public official.

Bujun suru, ぶじゅんする, 無循, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To subdue or to make tractable by soft means.

Bujutsu, ぶじゅつ, Fujutsu, ふじゅつ, 巫術, *n.* Sorcery; the art of invoking a god or spirit; magic; witchcraft.

Syn. MAJUTSU, URANAI.

Bujutsu, ぶじゅつ, 武術, *n.* Same as *Bugei.*

Bujutsu-shugyōja, ぶじゅつしゅぎょうじゃ, 武術修行者, *n.* One who travelled about different places for acquiring skill in fencing and other military art in former times.

Bujutsu suru, ぶじゅつする, 撫恤, *v.t.* To give relief to the wretched; to relieve; to aid; to mitigate the rigour of poverty or misery.

Buka, ぶか, 部下, *n.* A subordinate; under-officer; attaché; suite; retinue; dependant; followers.

Syn. TESHITA.

Buke, ぶけ, 武家, *n.* The military retainers; warriors; gentry; the military caste.

Buke chōnin, 武家町人, gentry and merchant; *Buke yashiki,* 武家屋敷, the part of a city or town where the military class reside.

Syn. SAMURAI, SHIZOKU.

Bukei, ぶけい, 無稽, *a.* Unfounded; groundless; fictitious; inerudite; false.

Bukei no fūsetsu, 無稽ノ風説, groundless rumour.

Syn. ITSUWARI, MAKOTONARANU, USO.

Buki, ぶき, 武器, *n.* Arms; warlike implements; military apparatus.

Syn. BUGU, HEIKI.

Buki, ぶき, 武威, *n.* [*Chin.*] The state of having a mighty military force.

Bukigura, ぶきぐら, 武器庫, *n.* Same as *Buguka.*

Bukiryō, ぶきりょう, 無容色, *a.* [*coll.*] Homely; ugly; of plain features; not beautiful or handsome.

Bukiryō na musume, 無容色ナ娘, homely girl.

Bukiryō, ぶきりょう, 不器量, *a.* Not skilful or clever; slow.

Bukiyō, ぶきよう, 不器用, *a.* [*coll.*] Not bright or clever; unable to accomplish results quickly; not quick; slow; lacking natural ability or intellect.

Bukka, ぶっか, 仏家, *n.* Same as *Bukke.*

Bukka, ぶっか, 物価, *n.* Price; exchange value.

Bukka ga gerʼeku shita, 物価ガ下落シタ, prices have fallen.

Bukkahyō, ぶっかひょう, 物価表, *n.* A list of prices.

Bukkaku, ぶっかく, 仏閣, *n.* A Buddhist temple.

Jinja bukkaku, 神社仏閣, the *Shintō* and Buddhist temples.

Syn. DŌ, GARAN, TERA.

Bukke, ぶっけ, 仏家, *n.* The Buddhists.

Bukken, ぶっけん, 物件, *n.* [*Law.*] A commodity.

Bukken-keiyaku, ぶっけんけいやく, 物件契約, *n.* [*Law.*] A real contract.

Bukki, ぶっき, 仏器, *n.* Utensils used in Buddhist rites.

Bukki, ぶっき, 服忌, *n.* A certain period of time after the death of a person's parent or relative, during which he confines himself to his house, dressed in mourning (*kī*), and does not appear before the gods (*fuku* or *buku*), as defiled by the death.

Bukkirabō, ぶっきらぼう, *a.* [*coll.*] Plain; short; simple; not affected; unreserved; using no decorative or roundabout language.

Bukkiri, ぶっきり, 舞錐, *n.* A bow-drill.

Bukkiri-ame, ぶっきりあめ, 打切飴, *n.* Short rods of the harder sort of *ame*; a favorite confectionery of the younger members of the middle and lower classes.

Bukko, ぶっこ, 物故, *n.* [*Chin.*] Death. —**suru,** *a.* To die; to expire.

Bukkō, ぶっこう, 仏工, *n.* A maker of Buddhist statues and some other things used in the Buddhist rites.

Syn. BUSSHI.

Bukkomu, ぶっこむ, *v.t.* [*coll.*] See *Buchi-komu.*

Bukkorosu, ぶっころす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] See *Buchi-korosu.*

Bukkōsō, ぶっこうそう, 仏甲草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sedum lenecare.*

Syn. IWARENGE, NENASHIGUSA.

Bukkowasu, ぶっこわす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] See *Buchi-kowasu.*

Bukku, ぶっく, 仏供, *n.* Offerings to the Buddhist objects or worship.

Bukkudaku, ぶっくだく, *v.t.* [*coll.*] See *Buchi-kudaku.*

Bukkwa, ぶっくわ, 仏果, *n.* Release from human existence; the perfection of the Buddhist happiness; *Buddhaphalam.*

Bukkwa, ぶっくわ, 物貨, *n.* Goods; things; articles; baggage; merchandise; wares; commodities.

Syn. SHINAMONO, SHIROMONO, KWABUTSU.

Bukkyō, ぶっきょう, 仏経, *n.* The sacred books of Buddhism; the holy volumes of the Buddhists.

Bukkyō, ぶっきょう, 仏教, *n.* Buddhism; the religion of Buddha.

Bukkyō ni kie suru, 仏教ニ帰依スル, to become a believer in Buddhism; to be converted to the Budd. religion; *Bukkyō wo hiromu,* 仏教ヲ弘ム, to propagate the Budd. religion.

Buko, ぶこ, 武庫, *n.* See *Muko.*

Buko, ぶこ, Muko, むこ, 無垢, *a.* and *n.* [*Chin.*] Guiltless; innocent; not having done wrong; free from harm or guilt; pure.

Buko no tami, 無垢ノ民, the guiltless or innocent people.

Bukō, ぶこう, 武功, *n.* Military exploits; a military deed of renown.

Bukoku, ぶこく, Fukoku, ふこく, 誣告, *n.* False accusation or charge; the misrepresentation of a crime; caricature. —**suru,** *v.t.* To misrepresent; to accuse falsely.

Syn. SHIIRU.

Bukoshi, ぶこし, 武庫司, *n.* The superintendent of an arsenal, or his office.

Bukō suru, ぶこうする, 侮弄, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To make light of a great personage or a superior, and become too familiar with him.

Bukotsu, ぶこつ, 無骨, *a.* [*coll.*] Same as *Bukkirabō.*

Bukotsu na otoko, 無骨ナ男, an unpolished, unaffected or clumsy man; a slow man.

Bukotsu-mono, ぶこつもの, 無骨者, *n.* A coarse, rude, unaffected, or unskilful person.

Syn. BUKKIRABŌ.

Buku, ぶく, 服, *n.* The period during which a person does not present himself at a god's temple, or a government office, if he is an official after a relative's death; mourning.

Syn. IMI.

Buku-ake, ぶくあけ, 服明, *n.* The expiration of above.

Bukuryō, ぶくりょう, 茯苓, *n.* ❶ [*Med.*] A medicinal fungus. ❷ [*Bot.*] *Pachyma.*

Syn. MATSUHODO.

Bukuryōsai, ぶくりょうさい, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dicrocephala latifolia.*

Bukuryōsō, ぶくりょうそう, 翻白草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Potentilla discolor.*

Bukuyo, ぶくよ, 服忌, *n.* A period of time during which a person is considered to be defiled because of the death of a relative.

Syn. IMIBUKU NO KEGARE.

Bukwa, ぶくわ, 武火, *n.* A strong heat or fire.

Bukwakin, ぶくわきん, 賦課金, *n.* [*Law.*] Rates; charges.

Bukwan, ぶくわん, 武官, *n.* Military or naval officers; officers.

Bukyō, ぶきょう, 武強, *n.* [*Chin.*] Military strength; having a mighty military force.

Bukyō no kuni, 武強ノ国, a strong nation.

Bukyō, ぶきょう, 無窮, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Infinity; eternity; of eternity; of permanent duration.

Banju bukyō, 萬寿無窮, [*Chin.*] enjoying an eternal life.

Bukyoku, ぶきょく, 舞曲, *n.* Dancing and music; pantomime.

Bukyokusei, ぶきょくせい, 武曲星, *n.* [*Astron.*] A star in the Great Bear.

Bukyū, ぶきう, 無窮, *a.* and *n.* Having no limit; infinite; permanent; eternal; eternity.

Buna, ぶな, 無闇, *a.* [*coll.*] Not punctual; dull; awkward; unsuitable; out of place; mistaken; nonsensical.

Buna na koto wo shita; 無闇ナ事ヲシタ, I made a mistake or blunder; what I have done is quite out of place.

Syn. KINOKIKANU, NOROMA.

Bumai, ぶまい, 夫米, *n.* Rice for daily use or family consumption.

Syn. KUIGOME.

Baman, ぶまん, 侮慢, *n.* Insult; contempt; caricature, sarcasm. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To insult, ridicule, treat with contempt, or sneer at.

Buna suru, ぶなする, 撫摩, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To rub or stroke softly; to pat.

Bumbai, ぶんばい, 文貝, *n.* [*Conch.*] A kind of cowry.

Syn. KOYASUGAI.

Bumban, ぶんばん, 分娩, *n.* [*Med.*] Labour; parturition. May be used as verb.

Syn. SHUSSAN, UMIOTOSU.

Bumbei, ぶんぺい, 分袂, *n.* [*Chin.*] Parting with a person; bidding good bye or adieu. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To part; to bid farewell.

Syn. BETSURI, WAKARE.

Bumbetsu, ぶんべつ, 分別, *n.* Discrimination; separation; distinction; assorting; classification. ——**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To separate; to discriminate.

Bumbo, ぶんぼ, 分母, *n.* [*Math.*] Denominator.

Bumbō, ぶんばう, 聞望, *n.* Good reputation; fame; renown; distinction.

Syn. HOMARE, REIBUN, YOKIKIKOE.

Bumbō, ぶんばう, 文房, *n.* [*Chin.*] A study; an apartment for literary devotion.

Bumbōgu, 文房具, stationery; things necessary for writing; *Bumbō-shiyū,* 文房四友, [*lit.*] the four friends in a study, *i.e.* the brush (pen), ink-cake, ink-stone, and paper.

Syn. SHŌSAI, SHOSHITSU.

Bumboju, ぶんぼじゅ, 蚊母樹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Distylium racemosum.*

Syn. HYON NO KI, ISU.

Bumboku, ぶんぼく, 文墨, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Materials for writing. ❷ Penmanship. ❸ Literary pursuits in general.

Bumboku wo motesasobu, 文墨ヲ弄ブ, to be engaged in literary pursuits; to divert one's self with writing Chinese characters.

Bumbosō, ぶんぼさう, 蚊母草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Veronica peregrina.*

Syn. MUSHIGUSA.

Bumbu, ぶんぶ, 文武, *n.* [*Chin.*] Literature and tactics; literary and military arts or accomplishments.

Bumbu kembi no shi, 文武兼備ノ士, an accomplished soldier with a good stock of literary knowledge; *Bumbu ni tomu,* 文武ニ富ム, to be rich in military as well as literary knowledge.

Bumbutsu, ぶんぶつ, 文物, *n.* [*Chin.*] Science, in its broader sense; learning literature.

Bumbutsu gijutsu, 文物技術, the arts and sciences.

Bumei, ぶめい, 武名, *n.* [*Chin.*] Military fame or glory.

Bumei wo tenka ni kagayakasu, 武名ヲ天下ニ耀ス, to fill the country with one's military glory.

Bumin, ぶみん, 部民, *n.* The people under the jurisdiction of a local government.

Bummakeru, ぶんまける, *v.t.* [*coll.*] See *Buchimakeru.*

Bummatsu, ぶんまつ, 文末, *n.* The end or conclusion of a writing, especially of a letter.

Banmawashi, ぶんまはし, 筆規, *n.* Old styled compasses made of bamboo; compasses.

Bummei, Bummyō, ぶんめい, ぶんみゃう, 分明, *n.* [*Chin.*] Clear; well-defined; plain; evident.

Bummei ni suru, 分明ニスル, to make clear or evident.

Bummei, ぶんめい, 文明, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Civilization; refinement; social progress; enlightenment. ❷ Refined, civilized, or enlightened.

Bummei kaikwa, 文明開化, civilization; *Bummei koku,* 文明國, a civilized or enlightened country; *Bummeishi,* 文明史, the history of civilization.

Bummei, ぶんめい, 聞命, *n.* [*Chin.*] Listening to an order or command. May be used as a verb.

Bummen, ぶんめん, 文面, *n.* The contents of a letter; a letter; a note; a dispatch.

Gobummen no omomuki, 御文面ノ趣, the purport of your letter.

Bummochi, ぶんもち, 分持, *n.* Dividing a load into two parts, and carrying them on the ends of a pole.

Bummoku, ぶんもく, 文目, *n.* ❶ Colour; hue. ❷ Figures; forms; lines that define a figure; outlines of an object.

Syn. AYAME, IRO.

Bummon suru, ぶんもんする, 聞問, *v.t.* To ask; to interrogate; to inquire into.

Bumon, ぶもん, 武門, *n.* The military class or caste.

Bumon wo narau, 武門ヲ習フ, to imitate the manners and customs of the military class.

Bumpa, ぶんぱ, 分派, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A tributary; a branch stream. ❷ A religious sect or denomination; party.

Sōdō-shū wa zenshū no bumpa de aru, 曹洞宗ハ禪宗ノ分派デアル, the *Sōdō-shū* is a branch sect of the *Zen* denomination.

Syn. EDAWAKARE, WAKARE.

Bumpai, ぶんぱい, 分配, *n.* Distribution; allotment; assignment. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To distribute, allot, or assign; to divide,

Syn. KUBARU, WARITSUKERU.

Bumpei, ぶんぺい, 聞斃, *n.* [*Chin.*] A smelling bottle.

Syn. KAGIBIN.

Bumpei suru, ぶんぺいする, 分兵, *v.t.* To divide an army or regiment into several companies or detachments.

Kakusho ni bumpei suru, 各所ニ分兵スル, to send detachments everywhere, or to various places.

Bumpi, ぶんぴ, 文被, *n.* [*Chin.*] A cover or case for a work consisting of two or more volumes.

Syn. CHITSU, FUMAKI, HON-ZUTSUMI.

Bumpitsu, ぶんぴつ, 文筆, *n.* [*Chin.*] Literary art; letters; literary pursuit.

Bumpitsu ni tassuru, 文筆ニ達スル, to be proficient or eminent in literary pursuit; *Bumpitsu no sai,* 文筆ノ才, literary genius.

Bumpitsu, ぶんぴつ, 分泌, *n.* [*Med.*] Secretion.

Bumpi, ぶんぴ, ——**suru,** *v.i.* To secrete.

Bumpō, ぶんぱふ, 文法, *n.* Rules of composition or grammar.

Bumpō wo manabu, 文法ヲ學ブ, to learn grammar or composition.

Bumpō, ぶんぱう, 文鋒, *n.* [*Chin.*] A writing brush; a pen.

Syn. FUDE.

Bumpō-gakushi, ぶんぱふがくし, 文法學者, *n.* One versed in grammar; a grammarian.

Bumpōka, ぶんぱふか, 文法家, *n.* Same as above.

Bumpōsho, ぶんぱふしょ, 文法書, *n.* A treatise on the principles of language; grammar.

Bumpō suru, ぶんぱうする, 分崩, *v.i.* To break or part into pieces or fragments; to crumble; to be broken into small fragments; to be destroyed.

Syn. KUZURERU, TSUBURERU.

Bumpu suru, ぶんぷする, 分賦, *v.t.* To apportion; to allot; to impose, as a tax.

Chiso wo bumpu suru, 地租ヲ分賦スル, to impose the land tax.

Syn. KUBARU, WARITSUKERU.

Bumpu suru, ぶんぷする, 吩咐, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To command, order, charge, bid, enjoin, or direct; to lay an injunction upon.

Syn. MEIREI SURU, YUITSUKERU.

Bun, ぶん, 文, *n.* A literary composition; sentence; style; prose; letter.

Bunshō, 文章, composition; sentence; *Bunshū,* 文集, selections from famous authors or standard works; *Gosai no bun wo nasu,* 五彩ノ文ヲ成ス, to write a composition full of splendid figures; *Shibun,* 詩文, prose and poetry.

Bun, ぶん, 分, *n.* [*Math.*] Segment (of a finite straight line).

Bun, ぶん, 分, *n.* Portion; share; rate; circumstances; one's social position; one's ability or standing; status.

Bun ni ōjite, 分ニ應ジテ, according to one's standing, ability, or circumstances; *Bun sō-ō ni,* 分相應ニ, agreeably to one's circumstances, or standing; *Hito no bun,* 人ノ分, one's or another's portion, or share; *Itsuka bun,* 五日分, anything to be accomplished or consumed in five days; *Kobun,* 子分, one who is treated like a son; protege; apprentice; *Kono bun,* 此分, this state, condition, or circumstance; *Mibun,* 身分, one's circumstances or position; *Mi no bun wo shirazu,* 身ノ分ヲ知ラズ, not to know one's self; to be too forward; *Rokunin bun,* 六人分, appropriation for six persons; enough for six persons; *Sambun no ni,* 三分ノ二, two-thirds; *Shoku bun;* 職分, duty, function; *Sono bun,* 其分, that part or share; that state or circumstance.

Syn. ARISAMA, WAKACHI, WAKEMAE.

Buna, ぶな, 山毛欅, *n.* [*Bot.*] Beech.

Bunai, ぶない, 部内, *n.* One's authority, control, or province; sphere of one's duty; persons under a chief functionery.

Bunakigoke, ぶなきごけ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Usnea Florida.*

Bun-an, ぶんあん, 文案, *n.* [*Chin.*] The draught of any writing; a rough sketch in writing.

Bunan, ぶなん, 無難, *a.* and *adv.* Safe; secure; free from danger, trouble, or accident; unalarmed; undisturbed; well guarded or supported.

Bunan ni, ぶなんに, 無難, *adv.* Safely; securely; unalarmedly; undisturbedly; in a well guarded manner.

Bunchi, ぶんち, 分地, *n.* Dividing an estate into parts for conferring upon one's children.

Bunchin, ぶんちん, 文鎮, *n.* A paper-weight.

Syn. KAMIOSAE, KESAN.

Bunchi suru, ぶんちする, 聞知, *v.t.* [*lit.*] To hear and know; to be informed, apprised, or instructed; to learn.

Bunchō, ぶんてう, 瑞紅鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Rice-bird, *Spermestes oryzivora.*

Bunchoku, ぶんちよく, 分直, *n.* A brush for writing.

Bunchū, ぶんちう, 蚊帳, *n.* [*Chin.*] A mosquito net.

Syn. KACHŌ, KAYA.

Bundai, ぶんだい, 文臺, *n.* ❶ A stand, support, or rest for holding reading or reference books; a book-stand; a book-rack. ❷ A small desk upon which written verses are placed, at a *utayomikwai* (a club which meets for composing Japanese poems).

Syn. FUZUKUE.

Bundan, ぶんだん, 分段, *n.* Divisions; steps; gradations; terms in a series.

Bundan, ぶんだん, 文段, *n.* A paragraph; article; clause; phrase; sentence.

Syn. BUNGEN, MONKU.

Bundan suru, ぶんだんする, 斷分, *v.t.* To divide; to cleave; to cut; to analyse; to cut up.

Bundō, ぶんどう, 緑豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Green gram, *Phaseolus radiatus.*
Syn. YAENARI.

Bundō, ぶんとう, 豌豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pea.
Syn. ENDŌ.

Bundō, ぶんたう, 文道, *n.* Literature; literary pursuits; learning; the accomplishments of a scholar.

Bundori, ぶんどり, 分捕, *n.* Spoil; plundering by force; plundering by violence.
Bundori kōmyō, 分捕高名, seizing valuable spoil and getting fame.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To despoil, to seize by violence or force; to plunder a hostile army.
Syn. KASUMETORU, UBAITORU.

Bundori-mono, ぶんどりもの, 劫奪物, *n.* Spoil; the plunder taken from an enemy.

Bun-ei, ぶんえい, 分營, *n.* [*Mil.*] A detached garrison.
Dai ichi ryodan bun-ei, 第一旅團分營, a detached garrison of the First Army Corps.

Bunen, ぶねん, 無念, *a.* and *n.* Careless, thoughtless; heedlessness, neglect, omission.
Watakushi no bunen de arimashita, 私ノ無念デアリマシタ, [*coll.*] it has been through my carelessness.
Syn. FUCHŪ-I, FUKIZUKI, OKOTARI.

Bunga, ぶんが, 文雅, *a.* [*Chin.*] Pertaining to belles-lettres; of a poetical or literary turn; elegant; tasteful.
Bunga fūryū, 文雅風流, pertaining to light literature and the refined arts.

Bungaku, ぶんがく, 文學, *n.* Literature; literary, philosophical, or political studies; belles-lettres.
Bungaku ni kokorozasu, 文學ニ志ス, to intend to study literature; *Bungaku wo sakan ni suru*, 文學ヲ盛ニスル, to rouse the public to the importance of literary studies.

Bungaku-hakase, ぶんがくはかせ, **Bungaku-hakushi,** ぶんがくはくし, 文學博士, *n.* Doctor of Literature.

Bungakushi, ぶんがくし, 文學士, *n.* The honorary title of a graduate of the Literature Dep't of the Imperial University; bachelor of arts; men of letters.
Bungakushi kyōkwai, 文學士協會, a club of men of letters.

Bungei, ぶんげい, 文藝, *n.* The literary arts or accomplishments.

Bungen, ぶんげん, 分限, *n.* ❶ Limit; extent. ❷ One's social position; circumstances or standing; position.
Syn. BUNZAI, KAGIRI, MIBUN, MINOHODO.

Bungensha, ぶんげんしゃ, 分限者, *n.* Same as *Bugensha.*

Bungi, ぶんぎ, 文義, *n.* The literal meaning of a letter or other writing.
Syn. BUN-I, FUMI NO IMI.

Bungiri, ぶんぎり, 雁管, *n.* A percussion cup.

Bungō, ぶんがう, 分毫, *n.* [*Chin.*] A small particle or fraction; almost nothing; anything as small or trivial as a divided hair.
Bungō mo shiranai, 分毫モ知ラナイ, I know nothing of it; *Bungō mo tagawanu*, 分毫モ違ハヌ, not different at all; perfectly similar or
Syn. MIJIN, SUKOSHI. [equal.

Bungodake, ぶんごたけ, 豊後竹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phyllostachys kumazasa.*

Bungo-ume, ぶんごうめ, 豊後梅, *n.* [*Bot.*] A large kind of plum. [*dake.*

Bungozasa, ぶんござさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bungo-*

Bungwai, ぶんくわい, 分外, *a.* Out of one's province; not within one's sphere of duty, excessive; too much; unusual.

Bungyō, ぶんげふ, 分業, *n.* [*Chin.*] Division of labour. Takes the usual verb forms.

Bun-i, ぶんい, 文意, *n.* [*Chin.*] The meaning of a passage; the literal significance of any writing.

Bun-iki, ぶんゐき, 分域, *n.* [*Chin.*] Boundary; limit; demarcation; division.

Bun-in, ぶんいん, 分陰, *n.* [*Chin.*] A moment; very little time.
Bun-in wo oshimu, 分陰ヲ惜ム, not to lose even a moment; to value time very much.

Bunin, ぶにん, 無人, *n.* and *a.* Scarcity or want of persons or hands; solitary; left alone.
Kono setsu wa bunin de soto e deraremai, 此節ハ無人デ外ヘ出ラレマイ, I cannot go out at present, being short-handed at home.

Bunjaku, ぶんじゃく, 文弱, *n.* [*Chin.*] Weakness of body and want of spirit accruing from exclusive devotion to literary pursuits; effeminacy, imbecility; docility; weakness.

Bunji, ぶんじ, 文事, *n.* Literary matters or pursuits; literature.

Bunji, ぶんじ, 分時, *n.* A moment; a little while.

Bunjin, ぶんじん, 文人, *n.* [*Chin.*] A literary man; poet; scholar.
Bunjin bokkaku, 文人墨客, See under *Bokkaku.*

Bunjō-ran, ぶんじやうらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Clematis tubulosa.*

Bunju suru, ぶんじゅする, 分受, *v.t.* To receive or take a portion of anything; to partake of; to share.

Bunkai, ぶんかい, 分界, *n.* The line of demarcation; limit; boundary; frontier.

Bunkai, ぶんかい, 分解, *n.* ❶ [*Physics.*] Resolution. ❷ Analysis; breaking up. ❸ Explanation; excuse; apology.

Denki bunkai, 電氣分解, electrolysis; *Netsu bunkai*, 熱分解, thermolysis.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To analyse; to explain; to apologize.
Syn. MŌSHIHIRAKU, TOKIWAKATSU.

Bunkaisen, ぶんかいせん, 分界線, *n.* Line of demarcation, the boundary-line.

Bunkaku suru, ぶんかくする, 分隔, *v.t.* To distance; to make separate, distinct, or distant.

Bunkatsu suru, ぶんかつする, 分割, *v.t.* ❶ [*Law.*] To alienate. ❷ To divide; to cut up; to break open; to cut.
Syn. SAKIWAKERU.

Bunke, ぶんけ, 分家, *n.* A branch of a family.
——**suru,** *v.i.* To separate from a family in order to establish an independent household.

Bunken, ぶんけん, 聞見, *n.* Auditory and ocular evidence. ——**suru,** *v.t.* [*lit.*] To hear and to see; to observe.
Syn. MIKIKI.

Bunken, ぶんけん, 分見, 分間, *n.* Surveying; examination.
Bunken-dōgu, 分見道具, surveying instruments; *Bunken-ezu*, 分見繪圖, the map or chart of a survey.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To survey or measure, as land.
Syn. SOKURYŌ.

Bunken, ぶんけん, 分權, *n.* The division of power, as opposed to the centralization of power.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To divide authority.

Bunken-hōheitai, ぶんけんはうへいたい, 分遣砲兵隊, *n.* [*Mil.*] A detached company of artillery.

Bunketsu, ぶんけつ, 分訣, *n.* Same as *Bumbei.*

Bunki, ぶんき, 分岐, *n.* [*Chin.*] A forked branch.
——**suru,** *v.i.* To branch out; to be divided like a fork.

Bunki, ぶんき, 分木, *n.* [*coll.*] A boundary post; a sign-post; a limiting mark.
Syn. BŌSHIGUI.

Bunko, ぶんこ, 文庫, *n.* A library; book-case.
Bunkogura, 文庫藏, [*coll.*] the go-down or warehouse where books are kept.

Bunkō, ぶんかう, 紊亂, *n.* Disturbance; disorder; disorganization; confusion; derangement; irregular mixture. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To disturb; to be confused or deranged.

Bunkō, ぶんかう, 文匣, *n.* A box in which letters are carried; a letter-box.
Syn. FUBAKO, FUMIBAKO, JŌBAKO.

Bunko-gōri, ぶんこごうり, 文庫行李, *n.* A box made of osier.

Bunkoku, ぶんこく, 分國, *n.* A section of an empire or kingdom which is ruled over by an almost independent prince.

Bunko-shukwan, ぶんこしゅくわん, 文庫主管, *n.* The superintendant of a library.

Bunku, ぶんく, 文句, *n.* [*Gram.*] ❶ A sentence; a clause or phrase. ❷ The contents of a letter.
Syn. BUNGEN, KOTOBA, MONGON, MONKU.

Bunkun, ぶんくん, 文勳, *n.* [*Chin.*] Literary merit; the merit of civil officials.

Bunkwa, ぶんくわ, 文火, *n.* [*Chin.*] A gentle heat or fire.
Syn. TOROBI.

Bunkwa, ぶんくわ, 文華, *n.* [*Chin.*] The flower of literature; learning or education; refinement.

Bunkwa, ぶんくわ, 文化, *n.* [*Chin.*] Civilization; refinement; leaving no trace of barbarity or savageness. [of a bureau.

Bunkwa, ぶんくわ, 分課, *n.* A branch or section
Syn. KAKARIWAKE.

Bunkwa-daigaku, ぶんくわだいがく, 文科大學, *n.* The College of Literature.

Bunkwan, ぶんくわん, 文官, *n.* A civil official.

Bunkwan, ぶんくわん, 文卷, *n.* Books; volumes.
Syn. HON, SHOMOTSU.

Bunkwan-futsūshiken, ぶんくわんふつうしけん, 文官普通試驗, *n.* The ordinary civil examination.

Bunkwan-futsūshiken-iin, ぶんくわんふつうしけんいゐん, 文官普通試驗委員, *n.* The Committee of the Ordinary Civil Examination.

Bunkwan-futsūshiken-iinchō, ぶんくわんふつうしけんいゐんちやう, 文官普通試驗委員長, *n.* The Chairman of the Committee of the Ordinary Civil Examination.

Bunkwan-kōtōshiken, ぶんくわんかうとうしけん, 文官高等試驗, *n.* The higher civil examination.

Bunkwan-kōtōshiken-shoki, ぶんくわんかうとうしけんしよき, 文官高等試驗書記, *n.* A Clerk of the Board of the Higher Civil Examination.

Bunkwojutsu, ぶんくわうじゆつ, 分光術, *n.* [*Physics.*] Spectroscopy.

Bunkwōki, ぶんくわうき, 分光器, *n.* [*Physics.*] Spectroscope.

Bun-yō, ぶんやう, 文教, *n.* Education; literary and moral teaching.

Bunkyo, ぶんきよ, 文舉, *n.* Same as *Bunko.*

Bunkyoku, ぶんきよく, 分局, *n.* Subdivision of an official bureau; a branch office.

Bunkyoku, ぶんきよく, 分西, *n.* [*Physics.*] Polarisation.

Bunkyū-sen, ぶんきうせん, 文久錢, *n.* A cash worth 1/10 *sen*, first cast in the Bunkyū period.

Bunnin suru, ぶんにんする, 分任, *v.t.* To divide a work into several parts and assign each part to a person.

Bunretsu suru, ぶんれつする, 分裂, *v.i.* and *t.* To be rent asunder, or dissolved; to crack; to break or split open; to disjoin or disunite.
Chi bunretsu su, 地分裂ス, the ground cracks;

Kuni bunretsu su, 国分裂ス, the state is dismembered.

Bunri, ぶんり, 文理, *n.* [*Chin.*] Syntax, or the laws of composition; style of composition.

Bunri, ぶんり, 分厘, *n.* The smallest particle; the breadth of a hair; mite; a bit.

Bunri, ぶんり, 分離, *n.* Separation; disunion; dissolution; rending. —**suru,** *v.i.* and *t.* To separate; to put asunder; to disorganize; to be disintegrated or dissolved; to set apart.

Syn. BETSU NI NARU, SHINAWAKE, WAKARERU.

Bunrihō, ぶんりはふ, 分離法, *n.* [*Chem.*] Method of chemical separation. [furnace.

Bunri-ro, ぶんりろ, 分離炉, *n.* [*Chem.*] Separating

Bunrui, ぶんるゐ, 分類, *n.* Classification; systematic arrangement; assorting. Takes the ordinary verb forms.

Bunryō, ぶんりやう, 分量, *n.* Quantity; bulk; amount; weight; extent; degree.

Kusuri no bunryō, 薬ノ分量, quantity of a medicine; *Songai no bunryō*, 損害ノ分量, the extent of damages.

Syn. HAKARI, KASA, MEKATA.

Bunryō suru, ぶんれうする, 分領, *v.t.* To exercise sovereignty over a portion of a country; to have a share of anything.

Syn. WAKE-OSAMURU, BUN-YŪ SURU.

Bunryū, ぶんりう, 分流, *n.* A tributary or branch stream.

Syn. EDANAGARE, SHIRYŪ.

Bunsai, ぶんさい, 文彩, *n.* [*Chin.*] Decorative figures or stripes; ornament; florid style; splendour.

Bunsai fūryū, 文彩風流, [*Chin.*] elaborateness and tastefulness of style.

Syn. IRODORI, MOYŌ. [or ability.

Bunsai, ぶんさい, 文才, *n.* [*Chin.*] Literary talent

Bunsan, ぶんさん, 分散, *n.* ❶ Bankruptcy; a great failure in trade. ❷ [*Physics.*] Dispersion. —**suru,** *v.i.* and *t.* To scatter; to break up; to be made insolvent; to be declared a bankrupt.

Syn. HASAN, SHINDAI-KAGIRI.

Bunsan-en, ぶんさんゑん, 分散圏, *n.* [*Physics.*] Circle of confusion.

Bunsan-nō, ぶんさんのう, 分散能, *n.* [*Physics.*] Dispersive power.

Bunsan-sha, ぶんさんしゃ, **Bunsan-nin,** ぶんさんにん, 分散者, *n.* A bankrupt; an insolvent.

Bunsei, ぶんせい, 分性, *n.* [*Physics.*] Divisibility.

Bunseki, ぶんせき, 分析, *n.* ❶ [*Chem.*] Analysis; assaying. ❷ Analysis; examination; scrutiny. Takes the usual verb forms.

Tsuchi wo bunseki suru, 土壌ヲ分析スル, to analyse a soil; *Teiryō bunseki*, 定量分析, quantitative analysis; *Teishitsu bunseki*, 定質分析, qualitative analysis; *Shitsu bunseki*, 湿分析, humid analysis.

Bunseki-jutsu, ぶんせきじゆつ, 分析術, *n.* [*Chem.*] Analysis; the separation of a compound substance into its constituents.

Bunsen, ぶんせん, 文銭, *n.* A fine sort of the *Kwanei-sen*, with the Chinese character 文 (*bun*) on its back, first cast in the Kwambun period.

Bunshi, ぶんし, 分子, *n.* [*Math.*] Numerater; [*Chem.*] A molecule; an atom.

Bunshi, ぶんし, 分詞, *n.* [*Gram.*] Participle.

Genzai-bunshi, 現在分詞, the present participle; *Kwako-bunshi*, 過去分詞, the past or imperfect participle.

Bunshiboku, ぶんしぼく, 蚊子木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Distylium racemosum.*

Syn. HYON NO KI, ISU.

Bunshijū, ぶんしじゆう, 分子重, *n.* [*Physics.*] Molecular weight.

Bunshin, ぶんしん, 分身, *n.* ❶ The incarnation of a Hindoo god (*avatara*). ❷ Delivery of a child; parturition.

Bunshin, ぶんしん, 文身, *n.* [*Chin.*] Tattooing.

Syn. HORIMONO, IREZUMI.

Bunshi-ryoku, ぶんしりよく, 分子力, *n.* [*Physics.*] Molecular force. [al index.

Bunshisū, ぶんしすう, 分指数, *n.* [*Math.*] Fraction-

Bunshi suru, ぶんしする, 分賦, *v.t.* To give a portion of anything (said of superiors).

Syn. WAKACHITAMAU, WAKEATŌRU.

Bunshitsu, ぶんしつ, 文質, *n.* [*Chin.*] The state of being elaborate or simple, artificial or natural, cultivated or rude, etc.

Bunsho, ぶんしよ, 分署, *n.* A branch office. This term is usually applied to the police and forestry offices.

Bunshō, ぶんしやう, 文章, *n.* Prose; composition; sentence; letter.

Syn. FUMI, KAKIMONO.

Bunsho, ぶんしよ, 文書, *n.* Record; letter; anything written; archive; book.

Bunsho-bako, 文書箱, a letter-box; *Bunsho-bukuro*, 文書袋, a letter-bag.

Syn. FUMI, KAKIMONO.

Bunshoku, ぶんしよく, 文色, *n.* [*Chin.*] Figures; stripes.

Syn. AYAME, MOYŌ.

Bunshoku, ぶんしよく, 分蝕, *n.* A partial eclipse of the sun or the moon.

Bunshoku, ぶんしよく, 文飾, *n.* [*Chin.*] Ornament; figures; embellishment; splendour.

Bunshokwa, ぶんしよくわ, 文書課, *n.* The Section of Correspondence.

Bunshu, ぶんしゆ, 分手, *n.* Same as *Bumbei.*

Bunshū, ぶんしう, 文繍, *n.* [*Chin.*] Embroidery; variegated needle-work.

Syn. NUIMOYŌ, NUITORI.

Bunsō, ぶんさう, 文草, *n.* Same as *Bun-an.*

Bunso suru, ぶんそする, 分弁, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To explain; to excuse; to plead one's innocence.

Syn. IIHIRAKU, MŌSHIWAKE SURU.

Bunsū, ぶんすう, 分数, *n.* [*Math.*] Fraction.

Bunsū-tan-i, ぶんすうたんゐ, 分数単位, *n.* [*Math.*] Fractional unit. [composition.

Buntai, ぶんたい, 文体, *n.* The style, or tenour of

Buntaichō, ぶんたいちやう, 分隊長, *n.* An officer in command of a sub-company.

Buntan suru, ぶんたんする, 分担, *v.t.* To bear a partial responsibility; to take a portion of a work, duty, or obligation.

Buntatsu, ぶんたつ, 聞達, *n.* Fame; renown; celebrity; good reputation.

Buntei, ぶんてい, 文体, *n.* Same as *Buntai.*

Bunten, ぶんてん, 文典, *n.* Grammar; rules of composition.

Bunten, ぶんてん, 文恬, *n.* [*Chin.*] Tranquility in literary or civil matters.

Bunten buki, 文恬武嬉, [*Chin.*] civil and military peace; the public peace.

Buntsū, ぶんつう, 文通, *n.* An epistolary correspondence; letter; epistle.

Bun-un, ぶんうん, 文運, *n.* [*Chin.*] Social refinement; advancement of civilization.

Bunya, ぶんや, 文室, *n.* A library; an apartment in which books and charts are kept.

Syn. BUNKO, BUNSHITSU.

Bunya, ぶんや, 文野, *n.* Being civilized or barbarous, educated or illiterate, or refined or rustic.

Bunya-bushi, ぶんやぶし, 文弥節, *n.* A popular musical air, originated by Okamoto Bunya in the Genroku period.

Bunyaku, ぶんやく, 文約, *n.* A written contract.

Bunyen, ぶんゑん, 文苑, *n.* ❶ [*Chin.*] A collection of masterpieces of literary work; library. ❷ [*Lit.*] The garden of letters.

Bunzai, ぶんざい, 分際, *n.* One's social standing (used chiefly when speaking of a humble person); condition; circumstances.

Syn. BUGEN, MIBUN.

Bunzei, ぶんせい, 蚊蚋, *n.* [*Entom.*] Mosquitoes and gnats.

Buppin, ぶつぴん, 物品, *n.* Same as *Bukkwa.*

Buppō, ぶつぽふ, 仏法, *n.* Buddhism; the religion of Buddha.

Buppō ni kie suru, 仏法ニ帰依スル, to become a believer in Buddhism.

Buppōsō, ぶつぽうさう, *n.* [*Ornith.*] *Eurystomus orientalis.*

Burn-bura, ぶらぶら, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Slow; idly; hanging loosely; in a vibrating or swinging manner.

Chōchin ga bura-bura sagatte iru, 提燈ガブラブラ下ゲテヰル, the lanterns are swinging suspended.

Syn. BURASAGATTE.

Burabura-yamai, ぶらぶらやまひ, 慢病, *n.* A chronic disease.

Syn. DARADARA-YAMAI, MANSEIBYŌ.

Burai, ぶらい, 無頼, *a.* [*Chin.*] Worthless; mischievous; good for nothing; dissolute; irregular; scampish; villainous; roguish.

Syn. HOSHIJIMAMA NARU, TANOMI NI NARANU, WAGAMAMA NARU.

Burai-kan, ぶらいかん, 無頼漢, **Burai-mono,** ぶらいもの, 無頼者, *n.* A fellow good for nothing; an abandoned fellow; worthless rascal; rogue; mean villain; scamp.

Syn. NARAZU-MONO, WARU-MONO.

Buraku, ぶらく, 部落, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sections of a barbarous or savage country (or tribe).

Buranketto, ブランケット, *n.* [*Eng.*] A blanket.

Buranko, ぶらんこ, 鞦韆, *n.* [*coll.*] A swing.

Burari, ぶらり, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Hanging loosely; dangling; with a swinging motion; vibrating. ❷ Idle; of loose habits; with nothing to do; loafing.

Burashi, ブラシ, 刷子, *n.* [*Eng.*] A brush.

Syn. HAKE, KEHARAI.

Buratsuku ぶらつく, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To walk idly; to loiter, loaf, or lounge; to spend time in idleness.

Kōen ni buratsuku, 公園ニブラツク, to lounge in a public garden.

Burei, ぶれい, 無礼, *n.* Impoliteness; insult; rustic manners; want of good breeding; rude conduct. Takes the *a.* and *adv.* forms.

Burei na ashirai, 無礼ナ待遇, impolite treatment, *Burei wo iu*, 無礼ヲ言フ, to use insulting language; *Burei na hito*, 無礼ナ人, person of no good breeding; impolite person.

Syn. BUSAHŌ, REINAKI, SHITSUREI.

Buretsu, ぶれつ, 武烈, *n.* and *a.* Energetic; resolute; vigorous; dashing; spirited; vehement; brilliant; bright; animated.

Buri, ぶり, 鰤, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Seriola quinqueradiata*

Buri, ぶり, *adv.* [*coll.*] During; for; since; after.

Hisashi buri de ome ni kakari masu, 久シブリデ御目ニ懸リマス, I have not seen you for a long time.

Buri-buri, ぶりぶり, *n.* and *adv.* ❶ A kind of toy. ❷ In a flaying or peeling manner.

Buriburi-gitcho, ぶりぶりぎっちよ, 振々柾杖, *n.* A new-year toy for boys, said to drive out evil spirits from a house.

Burikaeshi, ぶりかへし, *n.* [*coll.*] Being taken sick again. Takes the usual verb-forms.

Otōto no byōki ga burikaeshite komarimashita, 弟ノ病気ガブリカヘシテ困リマシタ, I am sorry to say that my brother has been taken sick again.

Burikki, ぶりっき, 鐵葉, *n.* Tin-plate.

Burikki-kwan-seizōkikai, ぶりっきくわんせいざうきかい, 鐵葉罐製造器械, *n.* [*Mach.*] A machine for making tin cans.

Burikki-kwanzume-sake, ぶりっきくわんづめさけ, 鐵葉罐詰鮭, *n.* Canned salmon; salmon in tincans.

Burikki-ya, ぶりっきや, 鐵葉匠, *n.* The maker of tinplate things.

Burō suru, ぶらうする, 侮弄, *v.t.* To asperse; to laugh at scornfully; to ridicule; to make light of; to slight.

Syn. ANADORU, NABURU.

Buru, ぶる, 如, *v.t.* or *t.* [*coll.*] To affect; to make show of; to be like; to put an air of.

Gakusha buru, 學者ブル, to put on the air of a learned man; *Inaka buru,* 田舎ブル, to act or talk like a person from the country; *Otona buru,* 大人ブル, to be precocious; *Taka buru,* 高ブル, to be self-important or boastful; *Yūdai buru,* 容體ブル, to make a vain display of one's importance or dignity.

Buru-buru, ぶるぶる, 戰戰, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Trembling; shaking; in a shuddering manner.

Buru-buru furueru, ブルブルフルヘル, to shake shudderingly; *Samukutte buru-buru suru,* 寒クッテ戰ヲスル, to tremble with cold.

Syn. WANA-WANA.

Burui, ぶるゐ, 部類, *n.* Class; system; genus; species; kind; order.

Burui wo wakatsu, 部類ヲ分ツ, to divide into classes; to classify.

Syn. BUWAKE, TAGUI.

Buryaku, ぶりやく, 武畧, *n.* [*Chin.*] Stratagem; military plan or design.

Buryō, ぶれう, 無聊, *a.* and *adv.* Lonely; having no good means to kill time; cheerless; unpleasant.

Syn. TANOSHIKARANU, TANOSHIMINAKI.

Busahō, ぶさはふ, 無作法, *a.* Rude; rustic; wanting good manners; impolite; insulting.

Syn. BUREI, BUSHITSUKE, SHITSUREI.

Busaiku, ぶさいく, 不細工, *a.* and *n.* [*coll.*] Not skilful; of bad workmanship; awkward.

Syn. FUTEGIWA.

Busata, ぶさた, 無沙汰, *n.* [*coll.*] Not writing to a person or not visiting him.

Busata wo suru, 無沙汰スル, not to write to a person; not to inquire after one's health; not to visit a person.

Syn. TŌDOSHIKI, UTOUTOSHIKI.

Busei, ぶせい, 不精, *n.* and *a.* Idle; lazy; slovenly; loafing; not to be industrious; negligent; careless.

Syn. BUSHŌ, MONOGUSAKI, OKOTARU, TADA.

Busei, ぶせい, 蕪菁, *n.* [*Bot.*] A turnip.

Syn. KABURA.

Busei, ぶせい, 無勢, *n.* The few; few persons; not having a large army.

Tasei ni busei, 多勢ニ無勢, the few can be no match for the many.

Busen, ぶせん, 歩錢, *n.* Percentage of profit; interest.

Syn. BUAIZENI.

Busha, ぶしや, 歩射, *n.* Same as *Kachiyumi.*

Bushi, ぶし, 武士, *n.* A warrior; a member of the military class; a soldier.

(武士)

Syn. BUFU, MONONOFU, MUSHA, TSUWAMONO.

Bushi, ぶし, 附子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Aconite.

Bushinjin, ぶしんじん, 無信心, *a.* and *n.* [*coll.*] Irreligious; not devout; infidelity.

Bushinjinsha, ぶしんじんしや, 無信心者, *n.* An infidel; unbeliever.

Bushitsuke, ぶしつけ, 不躾, *n.* [*coll.*] Want of good breeding; impolite; not courteous.

Bushitsuke-gamashiku, 不躾ガマシク, [*coll.*] in an audacious or overbearing manner.

Syn. BUREI, SHITSUREI.

Bushō, ぶしやう, 武將, *n.* A commander; a general; the chief officer; an officer.

Syn. IKUSADAISHŌ, IKUSAGIMI.

Bushō, ぶしやう, 不精, *adv.* and *a.* [*coll.*] Slovenly; in a perfunctory fashion; dirty; not clean; idle; careless.

Bushō ni suru to kitanai, 不精ニスルトキタナイ, carelessness leaves things dirty; *Fushō bushō ni shōchi suru,* 不肖不精ニ承知スル, to consent with reluctance.

Bushō, ぶしやう, 撫掌, *n.* Clapping the hands.

Syn. HAKUSHU.

Bushō, ぶしやう, 部將, *n.* The commander of a subdivision of an army.

Busho, ぶしよ, 部署, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A branch of a government office. ❷ Dividing a work for having it accomplished by several persons.

Bushōgoma, ぶしやうごま, 陀螺, *n.* A kind of top.

Syn. BAI.

Bushōmono ぶしやうもの, 不精者, *n.* [*coll.*] An idle, careless, or negligent person.

Bushū, ぶしう, 部衆, *n.* Same as *Bumin.*

Bushu, ぶしゆ, 部手, *n.* Subordinates; inferiors; persons under one's authority.

Syn. KUMIKO, TESHITA.

Bushubi, ぶしゆび, 不首尾, *a.* [*coll.*] Disapproval; failure; disapprobation; to be in disfavour; unsuccessful.

Nani wo shite mo bushubi deshita, 何ヲシテモ不首尾デシタ, I failed in all undertakings.

Bushukan, ぶしゆかん, 佛手柑, *n.* [*Bot.*] Horned orange.

(佛手柑)

Bushū, ぶしう, 無雙, *a.* [*Chin.*] Unparalleled; unsurpassed; unequalled; incomparable; matchless.

Tenka bushō no shi, 天下無雙ノ士, a gentleman whose equal is found nowhere in the world.

Syn. NARABINAKI.

Busotsu, ぶそつ, 部卒, *a.* [*Chin.*] Soldiers under the same commander.

Bussaki-baori, ぶっさきばおり, 打裂羽織, *n.* A Japanese coat similar to the swallow-tailed coat in shape; a *haori,* having a part of the middle line of its back left unsewn together.

Bussan, ぶっさん, 佛參, *n.* Visiting a temple or grave for paying respects to the deceased, or for worship.

Syn. HOTOKEMŌDE, TERAMAIRI.

Bussan, ぶっさん, 物產, *n.* Produce; products; productions; manufactures.

Bussan-gwaisha, ぶっさんぐわいしや, 物產會社, *n.* A merchantile corporation established for disposing of the products of a country, or province.

Bussanka, ぶっさんか, 物產家, *n.* Producers; manufacturers.

Bussetsu, ぶっせつ, 佛說, *n.* The teachings of Shaka.

Bussetsu wo kiku, 佛說ヲ聽ク, to listen to Shaka's teachings recited.

Bussetsu, ぶっせつ, 佛刹, *n.* A Buddhist temple.

Syn. GARAN, TERA.

Bussha, ぶっしや, 佛者, *n.* A Buddhist.

Busshi, ぶっし, 佛師, *n.* One who makes Buddhist idols.

Busshinshū, ぶっしんしゆう, 佛心宗, *n.* The *Zen* sect of the Buddhists.

Busshitsu, ぶっしつ, 物質, *n.* The chemical or physical nature of a thing; substance; matter.

Busshō, ぶっしやう, 佛餉, *n.* Rice offered to a Buddhist idol or given to a Buddhist priest.

Busshō, ぶっしやう, 佛性, *n.* The Buddhist or divine nature.

Bussho, ぶっしよ, 佛書, *n.* Holy books of the Buddhists.

Syn. BUSSETSU, BUTTEN, KYŌKWAN.

Busshō-e, ぶっしやうゑ, 佛生會, *n.* [*Budd.*] The 8th of the 4th month (o.s.); Shaka's birthday.

Busshoku, ぶっしよく, 物色, *n.* [*Chin.*] The external appearance of a person. —**suru,** *v.t.* To search for a person by his external appearance, or by his picture.

Syn. SAGASU, SAGURU.

Busshōsho, ぶっしやうしよ, 佛掌薯, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dioscorea.*

Syn. TSUKUIMO, TSUKUNEIMO.

Bussō, ぶっさう, 物騷, *a.* Perturbed; disturbed; not peaceful; dangerous; infested with robbers, or thieves; excited.

Chikagoro seken ga hanahada bussō da, 近頃世間ガ甚ダ物騷ダ, the public is now excited to a high pitch; robbers and thieves have become very numerous of late.

Busso, ぶっそ, 佛祖, *n.* The founder of the Buddhist religion.

Bussōge, ぶっさうげ, **Fusō,** ふさう, 扶桑, *n.* [*Bot.*] China hibiscus, or Rose of China.

Busu, ぶす, 附子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Bushi.*

Busū, ぶすう, 歩數, *n.* [*Math.*] See *Tsubosū.*

Busu, ぶす, 毒, *n.* Poison.

Syn. DOKU.

Busui, ぶすい, 無粋, *a.* Not fashionable; not pleasant; deficient knowledge of men and things.

Busui na hito, 無粋ナ人, an unfashionable person; a person whose moral notions are rather too strict.

Syn. HIRAKENU, SABAKENU.

Bu suru, ぶする, 撫, *v.t.* ❶ To stroke; to pat. ❷ To tranquilize or pacify.

Ken wo bu suru, 劍ヲ撫スル, to handle a sword fondly; *Se wo bu suru,* 背ヲ撫スル, to stroke the back.

Buta, ぶた, 豚, 豕, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] Pig; swine.

Syn. INOKO.

Butabuta, ぶたぶた, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Very fat; corpulently.

Butagoya, ぶたごや, 豚小屋, *n.* A pen for swine.

Butai, ぶたい, 舞臺, *n.* The stage of a theatre.

Butai wo fumu, 舞臺ヲ踏ム, to perform on the stage; to be experienced; *Hinoki butai,* 檜舞臺, [*lit.*] a stage of fir wood; [*fig.*] the stage, in all the greater Japanese theatres is made of this material; *Nō butai,* 能舞臺, a stage for operatic performances.

Syn. MAIDONO.

Butaichō, ぶたいてう, 無對鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Bird of paradise.

Butan, ぶたん, 無端, *adv.* Precipitately, rashly; headlong.

Syn. HASHINAKU, SOZORO NI

Buta-no-abura, ぶたのあぶら, 豚脂, *n.* Lard.

Buta-no-manjū, ぶたのまんぢう, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sow-bread.

Buta-no-niku, ぶたのにく, 豚肉, *n.* Pork.

Butareru, ぶたれる, 被打, *v.t.* [*coll.*] The passive or potential form of *Butsu.*

Butaseru, ぶたせる, 令打, *v.t.* [*coll.*] The causative form of *Butsu.*

Butchigai, ぶッちがひ, 打違, 交叉, *n.* [*coll.*] To put

Butchigai ni kokki wo tatsu, 交叉ニ国旗ヲ立ツ, to raise national flags on crossed poles.

Butchimeru, ぶッちめる, *v.t.* [*coll.*] The contraction of *Buchi-shimeru.*

Butchōzura, ぶッちやうづら, 仏頂面, *n.* Sulky, morose, or angry countenance; frowning.

Butō, ぶたう, 舞踏, *n.* Dancing; dance.

Butō-kwai, 舞踏会, a ball; a dancing club; *Kasō-butō-kwai,* 仮装舞踏会, a fancy ball.

Syn. MAI, ODORI.

Buto, ぶと, 蟆子, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of dipterous insect with great stinging power.

Butsu, ざつ, 仏, *n.* Buddha or Shaka.

Butsu, ぶつ, 芝, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Butsu, ぶつ, 打, *v.t.* ❶ [*coll.*] To strike, knock, beat, or drub. ❷ To whip. ❸ To aim at. ❹ To play a game. A corrupted form of *Utsu.*

Syn. CHŌCHAKU, TATAKU, UTSU.

Butsu, ぶつ, 物, *n.* A thing.

Syn. MONO, SHINA.

Butsu-bachi, ぶつばち, 仏罰, *n.* Punishment inflicted by Buddha.

Syn. HOTOKE NO TOGAME.

Butsu-butsu, ぶつぶつ, 沸々, *adv.* An adverb used to represent the peculiar noise of water boiling; bubbling; grumbling.

Yu ga butsu-butsu to niyuru, 湯ガ沸々ト煮ユル, the water boils; *Butsu-butsu iu,* 沸々云フ, to grumble.

Butsuda, ぶつだ, 仏陀, *n.* Buddha.

Syn. BUTSU, HOTOKE.

Butsudan, ぶつだん, 仏檀, *n.* The Buddhist shrine in a private house.

Butsuden, ぶつでん, 仏殿, *n.* Same as *Bukkuku.*

Butsudō, ぶつたう, 仏道, *n.* Buddhism.

Butsudō, ぶつたう, 仏堂, *n.* Buddhism temple.

Butsu-e, ぶつゑ, 仏会, *n.* A public service of Buddhist priests.

Butsuga, ぶつが, 物我, *n.* External things and one's self.

Butsugaku, ぶつがく, 仏学, *n.* The study of Buddhism.

Butsugai, ぶつがい, 仏蓋, *n.* A canopy over an idol, or a coffin.

Syn. TENGAI.

Butsugi, ぶつぎ, 物議, *n.* Public opinion or discussion; controversial argument; provocation; exasperation.

Butsugi gōzen, 物議囂然, the public was greatly exasperated.

Syn. TORISATA, UWASA.

Butsugo, ぶつご, 仏語, *n.* Buddhist language.

Butsugu, ぶつぐ, 仏具, *n.* Things used in Buddhist worship.

Syn. HOTOKE NO UTSUWA, OBUKI.

Butsugu, ぶつぐ, 仏供, *n.* Offerings to a Buddhist idol.

Butsuji, ぶつじ, 仏耳, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cerastium vulgatum.*

Syn. HAKAGOGUSA.

Butsuji, ぶつじ, 仏寺, *n.* A Buddhist temple.

Butsuji, ぶつじ, 仏事, *n.* The Buddhist mass.

Butsujō, ぶつじやう, 物情, *n.* The state of affairs.

Butsukusa, ぶつくさ, *adv.* In a grumbling way.

Butsukusa iu, ブツクサ云フ, to grumble; to complain.

Butsukusa, ぶつくさ, 菾菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Beta vulgaris.*

Butsuma, ぶつま, 仏間, *n.* An apartment in a private house, especially furnished for religious services; a chapel.

Butsumei, ぶつめい, 物名, *n.* The name of a thing.

Butsumei, ぶつめい, **Butsumyō,** ぶつみやう, 仏名, *n.* The name of a deceased person, given him by a Buddhist priest.

Butsumyō wo tonaeru, 仏名ヲ唱ル, to recite the Buddhist name of a deceased (as in a prayer).

Syn. HŌMYŌ.

Butsumon, ぶつもん, 仏門, *n.* The gate of Buddha; Buddhism; priesthood.

Butsumon ni kie suru, 仏門ニ帰依スル, to enter priesthood; to become a follower of Buddha.

Butsu-on, ぶつおん, 仏恩, *n.* The grace of Buddha.

Butsuri, ぶつり, 物理, *n.* The laws of nature; the physical causes of a natural phenomenon.

Butsuri wo kiwamu, 物理ヲ究ム, to ascertain the laws of nature.

Butsurigaku, ぶつりがく, 物理学, *n.* Physics; natural philosophy or science.

Butsuri-gakusha, ぶつりがくしや, 物理学者, *n.* A physicist; natural philosopher.

Butsuriki, ぶつりき, 仏力, *n.* The powers or miracles of Buddha.

Butsuron, ぶつろん, 物論, *n.* Same as *Butsugi.*

Butsurui, ぶつるゐ, 物類, *n.* Kinds; species; sort.

Syn. BURUI, TAGUI.

Butsu-u, ぶつう, 仏宇, *n.* Same as *Bukkaku.*

Butsuza, ぶつざ, 仏座, *n.* The seat of a Buddhist idol.

Syn. DAIZA, RENGEZA.

Butsu-zai-se, ぶつざいせ, 仏在世, *n.* The time when Shaka was still on the earth.

Butsuzen, ぶつぜん, 仏前, *adv.* Before, in front of, a Buddhist idol or the mortuary shrine of a deceased person.

Butsuzō, ぶつざう, 仏像, *n.* A Buddhist idol or image.

Shaka no butsuzō, 釈迦ノ仏像, an image of Shaka.

Buttai, ぶッたい, 物体, *n.* Object; matter; substance.

Buttaosu, ぶッたふす, 打倒, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Buchi-taosu.*

Buttataku, ぶッたたく, 打撻, *v.t.* Same as *Buchi-tataku.*

Butten, ぶッてん, 仏典, *n.* The sacred books of Buddhists.

Buttsukaru, ぶッつかる, 衝突, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To strike or dash against; to collide with.

Buttsuke, ぶッつけ, *adv.* Directly; frankly; immediately.

Buttsuke ni iu, ブッツケニ云フ, to speak to a person directly.

Buttsukeru, ぶッつける, *v.t.* Same as *Buchi tsukeru.*

Bu-un, ぶうん, 武運, *n.* Military fortune.

Bu-un chōkyū, 武運長久, the permanence of one's good fortune in military matters.

Syn. IKUSA NO SACHI.

Buwake, ぶわけ, 部分, *n.* ❶ Classes; classification; sorts. ❷ Percentage.

Buwari, ぶわり, 歩割, *n.* [*coll.*] Percentage.

Syn. BU-AI.

Buwō, ぶわう, 誣枉, *n.* [*Chin.*] False accusation or charge; calumny; slander.

Syn. ITSUWARI-SHIYURU.

Buya, ぶや, 武野, *n.* The plain of *Bushū* or *Musashi.*

Syn. MUSASHINO.

Buyaku, ぶやく, 賦役, *n.* Labour exacted from the lower people by a clan government.

Buyaku wo ateru, 賦役ヲ課ル, to assign forced labour.

Syn. YAKU.

Buyaku suru, ぶやくする, 舞踏, *v.i.* To dance; to leap or move with measured steps.

Syn. MAI-ODORU.

Buyei, ぶえい, 武衛, *n.* The Imperial guards; guards of the Imperial Palace.

Buyōjin, ぶようじん, 無用心, *a.* [*coll.*] Imprudent, careless; heedless; negligent for; improvident for a future exigency.

Syn. ABUNAI, MUYŌJIN, YŌJIN SENU.

Buyō suru, ぶやうする, 撫養, *v.t.* Same as *Bukyō suru.*

Buyū, ぶいう, 武勇, *n.* and *a.* Courage; bravery; military valour; warlike.

Buyu, ぶゆ, 蚋, *n.* [*Entom.*] A species of dipterous insect. Same as *Buto.*

Buzatsu, ぶざつ, 蕪雑, *n.* [*Chin.*] Disordered; deranged; dishevelled; out of order.

Byakko, びやっこ, 白虎, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] White tiger.

Byakko, びやっこ, 白狐, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] White fox.

Byakubi, びやくび, 白薇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vincetoxicum atratum.*

Byakudan, びやくたん, 檀香, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sandal-wood.

Byakudan-no-ki, びやくたんのき, 左経柏, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of Juniper.

Byaku-e, びやくえ, 白衣, *n.* ❶ A white garment. ❷ The Emperor's undress. ❸ A winding-sheet or shroud.

Byakugō, びやくがう, 白毫, *n.* A prominence on a Buddhist idol's forehead, said to be the organ which emits a light illuminating the whole universe.

Byakujutsu, びやくじゆつ, 白朮, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Atractylis ovata.*

Byakurai, びやくらい, 白癩, *n.* White leprosy.

Syn. SHIRAHATA-KE.

Byakuren, びやくれん, 白斂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vitis serjaniaefolia.*

Byakuri, びやくり, 白痢, *n.* [*Med.*] White mucous stools.

Byakuro, びやくろ, 白鑞, *n.* Pewter.

(白朮)

Byakusan, びやくさん, 白散, *n.* [*Med.*] A medicine put into *sake,* to be drunk on New-Year's day.

Syn. TOSO.

Byakushi, びやくし, 白芷, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Angelica.*

Byakushin, びやくしん, 柏槙, *n.* [*Bot.*] Juniper.

Byakuzen, びやくせん, 白前, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vincetoxicum.*

Byakuzō, びやくざう, 白象, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] White elephant.

Byō, びやう, 鋲, *n.* A sharp pointed nail with a broad head; a tack.

Byō, べう, 秒, *n.* A second.

Byō, べう, 廟, *n.* Ancestral shrine or temple.

Syn. TAMAYA.

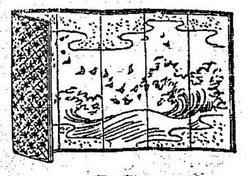
Byō, びやう, 病, *n.* Sickness, illness; malady. Very often used in compounds, as *Byōki, Rai-byō,* etc.

Syn. WAZURAI, YAMAI.

Byōbaku, びやうばく, 渺漠, *a.* and *adv.* Far reaching; vast; extending; boundless, spacious.

Byōbō, びやうばう, 渺茫, *a.* and *adv.* Same as above.

Byōbu, びやうぶ, 屏風, *n.* A folding-screen.



(屏風)

Issō no kim-byōbu, 一双ノ金屏風, a pair of folding-screens of gold paper.

Byōbyō, びやうびやう, 渺々, *a.* and *adv.* Spacious; far-reaching; extending far and wide; vast; distant and not well discernible; boundless.

Byōbyō, びやうびやう, 森森, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *Byōbyō* and *Byōbō.*

Byōchū, びやうちゆう, 病中, *n.* and *adv.* Being sick or ill; while one is sick or ill.

Byōdan, べうたん 廟壇, *n.* A shrine or alter for keeping ancestral tablets in.

Byōdō, びやうどう, 平等, *a.* and *adv.* Equal; uniform; just; even; impartially.

Byōdō, べうたう, 廟堂, *n.* The government; ministry; cabinet; the cabinet chamber or board.

Byō-ei, べうえい, 苗裔, *n.* A descendant.

Byōfu, びやうふ, 病婦, *n.* A sick woman.

Byōfu, びやうふ, 病夫, *n.* [*Chin.*] A sick man.

Byōgan, びやうがん, 病眼, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sore eyes; diseased eyes.

Byōganseki, べうがんせき, 猫眼石, *n.* [*Min.*] Cat's eye, a variety of quartz or chalcedony.
Syn. TOMBODAMA.

Byōgi, べうぎ, 廟議, *n.* [*Chin.*] Deliberations of a ministry.
Byōgi hajimete kessu, 廟議初テ決ス, the ministers of state have at last concluded to .....

Byōgo, びやうご, 病後, *n.* and *adv.* After sickness; period of convalescence.
Byōgo no hirō, or *Byōgo no tsukare,* 病後ノ疲労, debility or weakness after sickness.

Byōin, びやうゐん, 病院, *n.* A hospital; an infirmary.
Baidoku byōin, 梅毒病院, a hospital for syphilitic patients; *Fūten byōin,* 風癲病院, a mad hospital; *Jikei byōin,* 慈恵病院, a charity hospital.

Byōjō, びやうじやう, 病状, *n.* Conditions or symptoms of a disease.

Byōka, べうか, 苗蝦, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A kind of small shrimp, prawn.

Byōka, びやうか, 病家, *n.* A patient's house; a sick family.
Byōka wo mimau, 病家ヲ見舞フ, to visit a patient's house.

Byōkaku, びやうかく, 病客, *n.* [*Chin.*] A patient received at a doctor's house, or a hospital.

Byōkan, Heikan, びやうかん, へいかん, 病間, *n.* The period during which a sick person feels well.

Byōki, びやうき, 病気, *n.* Sickness; illness; malady; indisposition.
Byōki zenkwai, 病気全快, complete restration to health.

Byōko, びやうこ, 病故, *n.* Same as *Byōshi.*

Byōkon, びやうこん, 病根, *n.* Origin or cause of a disease.

Byōku, びやうく, 病軀, *n.* [*Chin.*] A diseased body.

Byōku, びやうく, 病苦, *n.* Suffering or pain caused by a disease.

Byōkutsu, べうくつ, 廟窟, *n.* A cave-temple.

Byōkwan, びやうくわん, 病患, *n.* Same as *Byōki.*

Byōma, びやうま, 病間, *n.* A sick-room.

Byōman, びやうまん, 病漫, *a.* Same as *Byōbyō.*

Byōnan, びやうなん, 病難, *n.* A calamitous disease; calamity caused by sickness.

Byōnin, びやうにん, 病人, *n.* A sick person; a patient.

Byōnō, びやうなう, 病悩, *n.* Same as *Byōku.*

Byōrō, びやうらう, 病労, *n.* Weakness or weariness felt after a disease.

Byōron, べうろん, 廟論, *n.* Same as *Byōgi.*

Byōryaku, べうりやく, 廟略, *n.* The policy of a cabinet, government, or ministry; administrative views.

Byōsa, べうさ, 鉚鎖, *n.* The chain attached to an anchor
Syn. IKARIZUNA.

Byōsan, べうさん, 廟算, *n.* Same as *Byōryaku.*

Byōseiseki, べうせいせき, 猫睛石, *n.* [*Min.*] Same as *Byōganseki.*

Byōsha, びやうしや, 病者, *n.* A sick person; patient.

Byōsha, べうしや, 廟社, *n.* A *Shintō* shrine.
Syn. YASHIRO.

Byōsha suru, べうしやする, 描寫, *v.t.* To trace, to copy; to draw or write after a pattern.
Syn. MOSHA SURU.

Byōshi, びやうし, 病死, *n.* Death from sickness, ——**suru,** *v.i.* To die of a disease.

Byōshin, びやうしん, 病身, *a.* and *n.* Easily attacked by diseases; a sickly or weak body.

Byōshō, びやうしやう, 病症, *n.* Simptoms of a disease.

Byōshō, びやうしやう, 病床, *n.* A sick-bed.

Byōshō, びやうせう, 妙少, *a.* [*Chin.*] Small; not important or considerable; insignificant; humble; of no consequence; lowly.
Syn. CHIISAKI, WAZUKA.

Byōsho, べうしよ, 苗緒, *n.* Family line; pedigree; genealogy.
Syn. IESUJI, YUISHO.

Byōsho, べうしよ, 廟所, *n.* A grave-yard; a cemetery.
Syn. BOSHO, HAKABA.

Byōtei, Byōtai, びやうてい, びやうたい, 病体, *a.* A sick body.

Byōtōchō, べうとうてう, 猫頭鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A horned owl.

Byōtōyō, べうとうよう, 猫頭鷹, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A horned owl.

Byō-u, べうう, 廟宇, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Ancestral shrine. ❷ A *Shintō* shrine or temple.
Syn. TAMAYA, YASHIRO.

Byōyanagi, びやうやなぎ, 丝金桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hypericum chiensen.*

Byōzen, べうせん, 廟前, *n.* and *adv.* In front of a *Shintō* shrine, or an ancestral altar; the entrance to such edifices.

Byōzen, びやうせん, 渺然, *adv.* Same as *Byōbyō.*

Byūden, びゆうでん, 謬傳, *n.* [*Chin.*] A false rumour or report; misleading statement.

Byūgi, びゆうぎ, 謬義, *n.* A lie; falsehood; violation of truth; untruth.

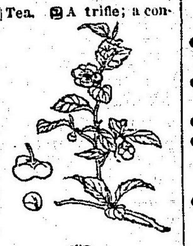
Byūgo, びゆうご, 謬誤, *n.* An error; a mistake; blunder; misconception; incongruity.

Byūkei, びゆうけい, 謬計, *n.* A mistaken policy or plan.

Byūsetsu, びゆうせつ, 謬説, *n.* [*Chin.*] An opinion based upon misconception; mistaken rumour; false report.

C.

Cha, ちや, 茶, *n.* ❶ [*Bot.*] Tea. ❷ A trifle; a contemptible person or thing.



(茶)

Cha no sōshō, 茶ノ宗匠, a professional tea-maker; *Cha wo iveru,* 茶ヲ入レル, to make tea; *Cha wo tateru,* 茶ヲ点テル, to make tea of powdered tea-leaves; *Cha wo hiku,* 茶ヲ碾ク, [*lit.*] to powder tea; [*fig.*] to be without employment, said of ill-famed women; *Hito wo cha ni suru,* 人ヲ茶ニスル, to slight a person; *Oheso de cha wo wakasu,* お臍デ茶ヲ沸カス, [*coll.*] [*lit.*] to boil tea on the navel; [*fig.*] it is ridiculous, or impossible; to fish for a whale in a tub.

Chā, ちやあ, [*vul. coll.*] Corruption of *te wa;* same as *Sō itchā ikan,* ソウ言ッチヤイカン, it is not well to say so.

Chabai, ちやばい, 茶媒, *n.* Same as *Sembai.*

Chabakari, ちやばかり, 茶量, *n.* A tea-scoop.

Chabako, ちやばこ, 茶箱, *n.* A tea-chest or box.

Chaban, ちやばん, 茶番, *n.* ❶ The contracted form of *Chaban-kyōgen.* ❷ Ridiculous parade. ❸ A waiter in an eating house; a servant of a public institution.

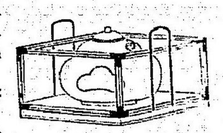
Chabanashi, ちやばなし, 茶話, *n.* Talking over tea; a familiar tea-party.

Chaban-kyōgen, ちやばんきやうげん, 茶番狂言, *n.* A farce; a theatrical performance, the sole object of which is to excite laughter.

Chabashira, ちやばしら, 茶柱, *n.* Tea-leaf stems, often found in coarse teas, standing erect in a tea-cup, which is considered among illiterate classes to be the sign of something good to come; a tea-pillar.
Chabashira ga tatta kara dare ka kurudarou, 茶柱ガ立ッタカラ誰カ来ルダラウ, somebody may visit us, for I see a stem standing erect in my tea-cup.

Chabatake, ちやばたけ, 茶畑, *n.* A field where the tea-plant is grown; tea-plantation.

Chabentō, ちやべんたう, 茶辨當, *n.* A portable chest in which one carries all the necessaries for tea-making, when on an excursion.



(茶辨當)

Chabin, ちやびん, 茶瓶, *n.* A tea-pot.

Chabin-shiki, ちやびんしき, 茶瓶坐, *n.* A stand for a tea-pot.

Chabishaki, ちやびしやき, 常山, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Orixa japonica.*

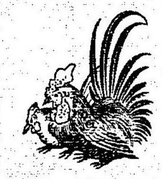
Chabishaku, ちやびしやく, 茶匕杓, *n.* A ladle used in tea-making.

Chabitsu, ちやびつ, 茶櫃, *n.* A tea-cup canister.

Chabo, ちやぼ, 茶褐, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A small kind of domestic fowl, a bantam fowl.

Chabohiba, ちやぼひば, 茶榧, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chamaecyparis breviramia.*

Chabokeito, ちやぼけいとう, 茶鶏頭, 雞星鶏冠, *n.* [*Bot.*] Cocks-comb.



(茶筅)

Chabōki, ちやぼうき, 茶帚, *n.* A feather-brush used while grinding tea.

Chabokuri, ちやぼくり, 茶栗樹, *n.* [*Bot.*] A small kind of chestnut.

Chabon, ちやぼん, 茶盆, *n.* A tea-tray.

Chabo-no-hōzuki, ちやぼのほほづき, 茶半泉, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Solanum lyratum.*

Chabo-ōbako, ちやぼおばこ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Plantago kamtschatteum.*

Chabo-tachibana, ちやぼたちばな, 百両金, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ardisia crispa.*

(ちやぼたちばな)

Chabōzu, ちやぼうず, 茶坊主, *n.* A domestic in a nobleman's household whose chief business is to make tea.

Chabukuro, ちやぶくろ, 茶袋, *n.* ❶ A bag in

which tea is sometimes boiled. ❷ A bag for storing away tea-leaves.

Chabune, ちゃぶね, 茶船, *n.* A kind of junk used in river transportation.

Chaburui, ちゃぶるひ, 茶篩, *n.* A sieve used in the manufacture of tea.

Chabushi, ちゃぶし, 茶附子, *n.* A kind of gall-nut.

Chacha, ちゃちゃ, *n.* [*coll.*] Contempt; ridicule; obstacle; objection; prevention; confusion; disorder.

Chacha muchaku, チャチャムチャク, confusion; disorder; *Chacha wo ireru,* チャチャヲ入レル, to object, to prevent.

Chadai, ちゃたい, 茶台, *n.* A piece of metal on which a tea-cup is set, when it is served; a saucer.

Chadai, ちゃだい, 茶代, *n.* A present of money given to proprietors of hotels, saloons, etc., under the name of "tea-price."

Chadana, ちゃだな, 茶棚, *n.* A shelf for placing tea-vessels and utensils on.

Chadansu, ちゃだんす, 茶箪笥, *n.* A cup-board for tea-things.

Chadashi, ちゃたし, 茶注, *n.* A tea-pot.

Chadō, ちゃだう, 茶道, *n.* The art of tea-making, said of powdered tea only.

Chadōgu, ちゃだうぐ, 茶道具, *n.* Vessels and utensils for tea-making; tea-things.

Chafuran, ちゃふらん, 番紅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Saffron.

Chagama, ちゃがま, 茶釜, *n.* A pot for boiling water.

Bumbuku chagama, 文福茶釜, a fabulous tea-pot said to confer great treasures upon its owner.

Chagama-no-ki, ちゃがまのき, 杜衡, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Asarum Blumei.*

Chagara, ちゃがら, 茶滓, *n.* Tea-refuse or grounds.

Chagara-dome, ちゃがらどめ, 茶滓留, *n.* A tea-grounds stopper.

Chagwashi, ちゃぐわし, 茶菓子, *n.* Any edible served with tea.

Syn. CHAUKE, CHANOKO.

Chahiki, ちゃひき, 雀蜂, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Arena fatua.*

Chahikigusa, ちゃひきぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above.

Chahōji, ちゃほうじ, 茶焙, *n.* A tea-firer, a usensil used for heating tea-leaves.

Cha-ire, ちゃいれ, 茶入, *n.* A tea caddy.

Suzu no cha-ire, 鈴ノ茶入, a tea-caddy of tin.

Cha-iri, ちゃいり 茶煎, *n.* An iron pan for firing tea.

Chairo, ちゃいろ, 茶色, *n.* and *a.* Tea-colour; of tea-colour.

Chajawan, ちゃぢゃわん, 茶々碗, *n.* A tea-cup.

Chajima, ちゃぢま, 茶縞, *n.* Tea-coloured stripes, or ribbing, on stuffs.

Chajin, ちゃじん, 茶人, *n.* ❶ A person skillful in the art of tea-making. ❷ An antiquarian; an eccentric person.

Syn. KIJIN.

Chajinai, ちゃじんない, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Pale thrush.

Chakago, ちゃかご, 茶籠, *n.* A tea-basket.

Chakasshoku, ちゃかっしょく, 茶褐色, *n.* A light brown colour.

Chakasu, ちゃかす, 揶揄, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To laugh at; to scorn; to hoax; to play a trick; to rail at humourously; to impose on, banter, or humbug.

Hito wo chakasu, 人ヲチャカス, [*coll.*] to play a trick upon another in sport.

Syn. AZAKERU, GURŌ SURU.

Chakasu, ちゃかす, 茶滓, *n.* Same as *Chagara.*

Chakazura, ちゃかづら, 女菟, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Clematis apiifolia.*

Chaki, ちゃき, 茶器, *n.* Same as *Chadōgu.*

Chakibako, ちゃきばこ, 茶器箱, *n.* A box for keeping tea-things in.

Chakiki, ちゃきき, 試茶器, *n.* Tea-testing cup.

Chakin, ちゃきん, 茶巾, *n.* A napkin used in tea-making.

Chakin-zutsumi, ちゃきんづつみ, 茶巾包, *n.* A corruption of *Shakin-zutsumi.* A packet of gold-dust, used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.

Chakka, ちゃか, 嫡家, *n.* The main family.

Chakoshi, ちゃこし, 茶漉, *n.* A tea-strainer.

Chakubo, ちゃくぼ, 嫡母, *n.* The principal wife in a family; the mistress of a house.

Chakuchaku, ちゃくちゃく, 着々, *adv.* Steadily progressively; step by step; by and by.

Chakuchaku ho wo susumu, 着々歩ヲ進ム, to make steady progress.

Chakufu, ちゃくふ, 着府, *n.* Arriving at the Capital.

Chakufuku, ちゃくふく, 着服, *n.* Putting on clothes, wearing a garment. —**suru,** *v.t.* ❶ To put on a garment; to dress; to clothe. ❷ To embezzle.

Chakugan, ちゃくがん, 着岸, *n.* Reaching the coast; arriving in port.

Chakugan, ちゃくがん, 着眼, *n.* Fixing one's eyes upon; aiming. —**suru,** *v.t.* To observe attentively; to aim; to pay attention.

Syn. CHAKUMOKU, ME WO TSUKERU.

Chakugu, ちゃくぐ, 鸕鷀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A kind of pelican.

Chakugyo, ちゃくぎょ, 着御, *n.* Arrival; wearing (spoken of only the members of the Imperial family).

Chakui, ちゃくい, 着衣, *n.* Putting on garments or clothes; dressing.

Chakui, ちゃくい, 着意, *n.* Paying attention fixing one's mind on an object.

Chakujin, ちゃくじん, 着陣, *n.* Arriving at a camp; arrival.

Chakujitsu, ちゃくじつ, 着実, *n.* Calm; collected; slow but steady and honest; prudent; sober-minded; staid; serious.

Chakujo, ちゃくぢょ, 嫡女, *n.* The eldest daughter.

Chakukō-hajime, ちゃくかうはじめ, **Chakkō-hajime,** ちゃくっかうはじめ, 着甲始, *n.* Wearing armour for the first time.

Chakunan, ちゃくなん, 嫡男, *n.* The eldest son; the son who is to succeed the father in the possession of family estates.

Chakuryū, ちゃくりう, **Tekiryū,** てきりう, 嫡流, *n.* Progeny of the eldest son; the line of descent through the eldest son.

Chakusai, ちゃくさい, 嫡妻, *n.* Wife; the lawful consort of a man.

Syn. HONSAI, SEISAI.

Chakusen, ちゃくせん, 着船, *n.* Arrival of a ship or boat. —**suru,** *v.i.* To arrive at a harbour.

Kaijō anzen ni chakusen suru, 海上安全ニ着船スル, to arrive at a port in safety.

Chakushi, ちゃくし, 嫡子, *n.* The eldest son; the heir.

Syn. CHŌNAN, CHŌSHI, SŌRYŌ, TEKISHI.

Chakushin, ちゃくしん, 嫡親, *n.* Legitimate or lawful parents; real parents.

Chakusho, ちゃくしょ **Tekisho,** てきしょ, 嫡庶, *n.* Same as *Chakushoshi.*

Chakushoku, ちゃくしょく, 着色, *n.* Colouring; painting. —**suru,** *v.t.* To colour; to paint.

Chakushoku suru, ちゃくしょくする, 着飾, *v.t.* To dress beautifully; to wear fine garments.

Chakushoshi, ちゃくしょし, **Tekishoshi,** てきしょし, 嫡庶子, *n.* The eldest child of a concubine.

Chakushu suru, ちゃくしゅする, 着手, *v.t.* To begin; to commence; to set about. Also used as noun.

Daijigyō ni chakushu suru, 大事業ニ着手スル, to commence a great work.

Chakuson, ちゃくそん, 嫡孫, *n.* A descendant through the eldest son of a family.

Chaku suru, ちゃくする, 着, *v.t.* To put on; to wear; to have on.

Bifuku wo chaku suru, 美服ヲ着スル, to put on a beautiful garment; *Gumpuku wo chaku suru,* 軍服ヲ着スル, to put on the military uniform; *Reifuku wo chaku suru,* 礼服ヲ着スル, to have dress clothes on.

Syn. CHAKUYŌ SURU, KIRU, YOSOŌ.

Chaku suru, ちゃくする, 着, *v.t.* To arrive; to come.

Kokyō ni chaku suru, 古郷ニ着スル, to arrive at the birthplace; *Minato ni chaku suru,* 港ニ着スル, to arrive at a port.

Syn. ITARITSUKU, TŌCHAKU SURU, TSUKU.

Chakutai, ちゃくたい, 着帯, *n.* The ceremony of wearing the *yuwata-obi,* in the 5th month of pregnancy.

Chakutō, ちゃくたう, 着到, *n.* Arrival; coming.

Chakutō todoke wo suru, 着到届ヲスル, to report one's arrival to office.

Syn. TŌCHAKU.

Chakuyō, ちゃくよう, 着用, *n.* Putting on; wearing. —**suru,** *v.t.* To put on; to wear.

Chakwai, ちゃくわい, 茶会, *n.* A tea-party.

Syn. CHANOE, CHANOYU.

Chamadara-maromushi, ちゃまだらまろむし, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Phyllopertha diversa.*

Chamagu, ちゃまぐ, *n.* Same as *Chagama,* (Tōkyō dialect).

Chamame, ちゃまめ, *n.* Beans coated with sugar; a kind of confectionery.

Chamaru, ちゃまる, 茶丸, *n.* A kind of silk stuff.

Chambukuro, ちゃんぶくろ, *n.* A corrupted form of *Chabukuro.*

Chameshi, ちゃめし, 茶飯, *n.* Rice boiled in weak tea.

Chameshi ankake dōfu, 茶飯餡掛豆腐, a favorite dinner of the Japanese Buddhist priests.

Chamise, ちゃみせ, 茶店, *n.* A tea-shop; a tea-house.

Champa, ちゃんば, 沈香, *n.* [*Bot.*] Aloes-wood.

Champagome, ちゃんばごめ, 火米, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rice.

Champagiku, ちゃんばぎく, 博落廻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bocconia cordata.*

Chan, ちゃん, *n.* [*vul. coll.*] Papa; father.

Chan, ちゃん, 油煙, *n.* Pitch; tar; resin.

Chanchanbōzu, ちゃんちゃんばうず, *n.* [*vul. coll.*] A Chinese or Chinaman (chiefly used in contempt.)

Chanchanmo, ちゃんちゃんも, 水鼈, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hydrocharis asiatica.*

Chanchan, ちゃんちゃん, *n.* ❶ [*coll.*] A Chinaman. ❷ [*coll.*] A Chinaman's cue. ❸ A wandering vender of *ame.* ❹ Children's upper garment with no sleeves.

Chanchin, ちゃんちん, 椿樗, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cedrela Chinensis.*

Changiri, ちゃんぎり, *n.* A musical bell, so called from the sound it produces.

Chano-e, ちゃのえ, 茶会, *n.* A tea-party; a feast in which powdered tea is ceremoniously served.

Cha-no-fu, ちゃのふ, 茶譜, *n.* The price-current of teas.

Cha-no-ki, ちゃのき, 茶樹, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tea plant.

Cha-no-ko, ちゃのこ, 茶子, *n.* ❶ Same as *Chagwashi.* ❷ [*coll.*] Anything which can be very easily accomplished.

Sonna koto wa ochanoko da, ソンナ事ハお茶ノ子ダ, it is an easy task.

Chanoma, ちゃのま, 茶間, *n.* The dining-room; sitting-room; tea-apartment. 「A tea-cup.

Chanomi-jawan, ちゃのみぢゃわん, 茶呑茶碗, *n.*

Chanomi-tomodachi, ちゃのみともだち, 茶呑友達, *n.* [*lit.*] Tea-friends; acquaintances; [*fig.*] friends who cannot be much depended upon.

Chanoyu, ちゃのゆ, 茶湯, *n.* Tea-making. This word is used only when the powdered tea is served.

Chanto, ちゃんと, 確乎, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Perfectly; certainly; without fail; surely; right; correct; in good order.

Syn. OGOSOKA, SHIKATO, TADASHIKU.

Chappo, ちゃっぽ, 女褌, *n.* [*coll.*] A cloth worn around the loins by women.

Syn. YUMOJI.

Chara, ちゃら, 茶籃, *n.* [*Chin.*] Tea-basket.

Charan, ちゃらん, 金蓮闕, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chloranthus inconspicuus.*

Chari, ちゃり, 茶利, *n.* ❶ Playing upon words; speaking with the sole intention of exciting laughter; joke; pun; humour; buffoonery. ❷ A buffoon; a fool.

〔金蓮闕〕

Chari wo iveru, チャリヲ入レル, to play upon words while talking with another or making a speech.

Syn. ODOKEGUCHI, SHARE.

Chari-bannashi, ちゃりばなし, *n.* Farce; pun; humorous narrative. 「comedy.

Chari-shibai, ちゃりしばい, *n.* Farce; farcical

Charo, ちゃろ, 茶炉, *n.* A tea-furnace.

Charumera, チャルメラ, 喞筒, *n.* A trumpet; a bugle; a horn.

Charumerusō, ちゃるめるさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Mitella japonica.*

Charyō, ちゃれう, 茶寮, *n.* A small building specially erected for the use of tea-parties; a tea-cottage.

Syn. KAKOI, SUKIYA.

Chaseiro, ちゃせいろ, 茶蒸籠, *n.* A basket for steaming tea leaves.

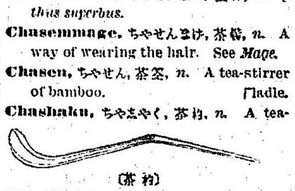
Chaseki, ちゃせき, 茶席, *n.* A tea-room; a place where a tea-party meets.

Chasembana, ちゃせんばな, 曼寒, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dianthus superbus.*

Chasenmage, ちゃせんまげ, 茶筅髷, *n.* A way of wearing the hair. See *Mage.*

Chasen, ちゃせん, 茶筅, *n.* A tea-stirrer of bamboo. 「ladle.

Chashaku, ちゃしゃく, 茶杓, *n.* A tea-



〔茶杓〕 〔茶筅〕

Chashi, ちゃし, 茶師, *n.* A manufacturer of tea.

Chashibu, ちゃしぶ, 茶渋, *n.* A deposit from tea, seen inside of an old tea-pot.

Chashitsu, ちゃしつ, 茶室, *n.* A tea-room, or apartment.

Syn. KAKOI, SUKIYA.

Chasoba, ちゃそば, 茶蕎麦, *n.* A sort of vermicelli made of buckwheat flour wetted with tea.

Chataku, ちゃたく, 茶托, *n.* A stand for tea-cups.

Chatei, ちゃてい, 茶亭, *n.* [*Chin.*] A small building separate from one's main residence, specially erected for tea-parties.

Chaten, ちゃてん, 茶店, *n.* Same as *Chamise.*

Chatō, ちゃたう, 茶湯, *n.* Tea offered to Buddhist idols.

Chato, ちゃと, } *adv.* [*coll.*] Not spending much
Chatto, ちゃっと, } time; quickly; in a moment.

Chatsu, ちゃつ, 蝶子, *n.* A small tray used one for each person in a tea-party.

Syn. MEIMEIBON.

Chatsubo, ちゃつぼ, 茶壺, *n.* A jar in which tea is kept.

Chatsumi, ちゃつみ, 茶摘, *n.* ❶ Gathering of tea-leaves; tea-harvest. ❷ One who gathers the same.

Chatsumikago ちゃつみかご, 茶摘籠, *n.* A bamboo basket used in gathering tea-leaves from the tree.

Cha-u, チャウ, 茶宇, *n.* A fine silk stuff from India.

Cha-u-jima, ちゃうじま, 茶宇縞, *n.* Striped *cha-u.*

Cha-usu, ちゃうす, 茶臼, *n.* A mortar for pulverizing tea.

Chawa, ちゃわ, 茶話, *n.* Same as *Chabanashi.*

Chawa-kwai, 茶話会, a meeting for friendly talks.

Cha-wakashi, ちゃわかし, 茶釜, *n.* A vessel, usually of copper, in which tea is boiled.

Chawan, ちゃわん, 茶碗, *n.* ❶ A tea-cup. ❷ A cup in which rice is served.

Chawan-gusuri, ちゃわんぐすり, 茶碗薬, *n.* Glazing materials.

Chawan-kago, ちゃわんかご, 茶碗籠, *n.* A basket used in washing cups and other dining utensils.

Chawan-mori, ちゃわんもり, 茶碗盛, *n.* A kind of soup served in a vessel similar to a tea-cup in shape, but larger.

Chawan-mushi, ちゃわんむし, 茶碗蒸, *n.* A kind of food prepared by steaming a mixture of eggs, fish, and vegetables, in a vessel similar to a tea-cup in shape, but larger.

Chayn, ちゃや, 茶屋, *n.* ❶ A tea-store. ❷ An eating-house; saloon.

Chayn-onna, ちゃやをんな, 茶屋女, *n.* Girls employed in an eating-house.

Chayen, ちゃえん, 茶園, *n.* A tea-garden; a tea-plantation.

Chazashiki, ちゃざしき, 茶坐敷, *n.* An apartment, specially built and furnished for tea-making.

Chazome, ちゃそめ, 茶染, *n.* Dyeing in tea, or brown colour. 「tea.

Chazuke, ちゃづけ, 茶漬, *n.* Eating boiled rice in *Tempura charuke*, 天麩羅茶漬, fried fish with boiled rice and tea, a favourite meal of the Japanese. 「kind of rice-cup.

Chazukewan, ちゃづけわん, 茶似碗, *n.* A coarse

Chazutsu, ちゃづつ, 茶筒, *n.* A cylinder of tin-plate or other materials, for keeping tea.

Chi, ち, 血, *n.* ❶ Blood. ❷ Consanguinity.

Chi de chi wo arau, 血デ血ヲ洗フ, [*coll. lit.*] to wash blood with blood; [*fig.*] to have a quarrel among blood-relatives; *Chi ga sawagu*, 血ガ騒グ, the menses are out of order; *Chi no ame wo furasu*, 血ノ雨ヲ降ラス, to rain blood; *Chi no namida*, 血ノ涙, tears of blood; painful tears; *Chi wo haku*, 血ヲ吐ク, to vomit blood; *Chi wo tomeru*, 血ヲ止ル, to stop hemorrhage.

Syn. CHISHIO, KETSU.

Chi, ち, 乳, *n.* Milk; the breasts.

Syn. CHICHI, CHISHIRU.

Chi, ち, 徴, *n.* [*Chin.*][*Mus.*] One of the five natural sounds of the human voice. These five are the *Kyū*, *Shō*, *Kaku*, *Chi* and *U*.

Chi, ち, 乳, 襷, *n.* A loop.

Hata no chi, 旗ノ襷, a loop of a flag.

Syn. CHIGATA, MIMI, TŌSHIWA.

Chi, ち, 茅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Imperata arundinacea.*

Syn. CHIGAYA, KAYA.

Chi, ち, 地, *n.* The ground; earth; place; locality; the earth; land.

Chi ni otsu, 地ニ落ツ, to fall to the ground; to be lost; *Kono chi no hito*, 此ノ地ノ人, persons of this place; *Heikyū chi ni otsu*, 名数落地, [*Chin.*] morality is at a very low ebb; *Tōchi*, 當地, this place.

Syn. CHIKYŪ, JI, KUGA, TOKORO, TSUCHI.

Chi, ち, 千, *n.* A thousand.

Chitabi momotabi, 千度百度, [*lit.*] a thousand and hundred times; [*fig.*] repeatedly; again and again.

Syn. SEN.

Chi, ち, 智, *n.* Wisdom; intellect; knowledge; powers of the mind; instinct; intelligence.

Syn. CHIE, SAI, SATOKIKOTO.

Chi, ち, 治, *n.* Peace; tranquillity; good government.

Chi ni ite ran wo wasurezu, 治ニ居テ乱ヲ忘レズ, not to forget war in peace.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To govern; to cure.

Syn. TAIHEI, OSAMARU.

Chi, ち, 笞, *n.* [*Chin.*] A stick, rod, or whip formerly used in flogging a criminal.

Syn. SHIMOTO.

Chi, ち, 痴, *n.* Foolishness; folly; want of intelligence.

Syn. AHŌ, GU, OROKA.

Chi, ち, 箇, *n.* A numeral in counting things. Same as *Tsu.*

Hatachi, 二十箇, twenty (things); *Momochi*, 百箇, one hundred.

Chi, ち, 蟄, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A serpent.

Syn. MIZUCHI.

Chi, ち, 致, *n.* [*Chin.*] Taste; air; manner. Used only in compounds. 「ful; taste.

Fūchi, 風致, taste; elegance; *Gachi*, 雅致, tastSyn. ISHŌ, KOKOROGUMI, OMOMUKI.

Chiae-no-matsuri, ちあへのまつり, 道饗祭, *n.* A feast or festival formerly celebrated for keeping the evil spirits away from the capital city.

Syn. MICHIAE NO MATSURI.

Chiai, ちあひ, 血合, 紫血肉, *n.* Flesh or meat of bloody colour, as seen in a part of the bonito or whale's carcass.

Chiaki-zasa, ちあきざさ, 箬, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bambusa nana.* 「peace.

Chian, ちあん, 治安, *n.* [*Law.*] Peace; the public

Chian bōgai, 治安妨害. See under *Bōgai.*

Chian-saibansho, ちあんさいばんしょ, 治安裁判所, *n.* [*Law.*] A court of peace.

Chiare, ちあれ, 血荒, *n.* Abortion; premature; parturition; miscarriage.

Chibakusō, ちばくさう, 地楡草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Kochia scoparia.*

Chiban, ちばん, 地盤, *n.* A piece of ground laid out so as to suit one's purpose.

Syn. JIDORI. 「*Imperata.*

Chibana, ちばな, 茅針, *n.* [*Bot.*] The flower of the

Chibanare, ちばなれ, 乳離, 断乳, *n.* Weaning.

Kono ko wa chibanare ga yokatta, 此子ハ乳離ガ好カッタ, this child was easily weaned.

Chibare-mono, ちばれもの, 乳癌, *n.* [*Med.*] A cancerous swelling of the breast.

Syn. NYŪGAN.

Chibashiru, ちばしる, 血走, *v.i.* To become red from determination of blood; to become bloody.

Manako ga chibashiru, 眼ガ血走ル, the eyes are blood-shot.

Chiben suru, ちべんする, 笞鞭, *v.t.* To whip; to flog; to strike with a whip or rod.

Chibi, ちび, 雉尾, *n.* Feathers of a peacock.

Chibichibi, ちびちび, 散散, *adv.* [*coll.*] Little by little; in small quantities.

Chibichibi kurau, 散々食フ, [*coll.*] to eat little by little; *Zeni wo chibichibi tsukau,* 銭ヲ散々遣フ, [*coll.*] to spend money a little at a time but frequently.

Syn. SUKOSHIZUTSU.

Chibifude, ちびふで, 禿筆, *n.* A worn out brush-pen.

Chibiki, ちびき, 千引, *a.* Requiring a thousand men to pull or push.

Chibiki no iwao, 千人所引磐石, a very heavy rock; *Chibiki no tsuna,* 千引ノ綱, a very stout rope.

Syn. SENNIMBIKI.

Chibiki-ori, ちびきおり, 千引織, *n.* Door-mat made of the fibers of fan-palm.

Chibiru, ちびる, 耗, *v.i.* To wear out; to become less by degrees; to waste away.

Fude no ke ga chibiru, 筆ノ毛ガ禿ル, the hair of the brush-pen waste away.

Syn. HERU, KIRERU.

Chibō, ちぼう, 智謀, *n.* [*Chin.*] A clever design or plan; wise counsel; intelligent scheme; artful expedient; shrewdness.

Chibō ni tomu, 智謀ニ富ム, very shrewd; prolific of designs; equal to every crisis; *Chibō sakuryaku,* 智謀策略, shrewd design and policy.

Syn. CHIRYAKU.

Chiho, ちほ, *n.* [*loc. coll.*] ❶ A pick-pocket (in Ōsaka). ❷ A male infant (in Chikuzen).

Syn. KINCHAKKIRI, SURI.

Chihogasa, ちほがさ, 茅蒲笠, *n.* A large hat worn by women.

Chihokori, ちほこり, 馬勃, *n.* [*Bot.*] Puff-ball.

Chibukura, ちぶくら, 乳底, *n.* The enlarged part of the upper portion of the shaft of a *samisen.*

Syn. CHIBUKURO.

Chibukuro, ちぶくろ, 乳袋, *n.* [*Anat.*] The mamma; udder.

Chiburu, ちぶる, 禿, *v.i.* Same as *Chibiru.*

Chiburui, ちぶるひ, 血振, *n.* Shivering during a fit of milk fever; dizziness felt by lying-in mothers; vertigo.

Chibusa, ちぶさ, 乳房, *n.* [*Anat.*] The breast-pap; a teat; nipple.

Syn. CHIKUBI.

Chichi, ちち, 父, *n.* Father; papa.

Hito no chichi taru mono, 人ノ父タル者, the father; one who is a father; *Kimi wa tami no chichi nari,* 君ハ民ノ父ナリ, the Emperor is the father of the people.

Syn. OTOTOSAN, TETE, TETEOYA, TOTO.

Chichi, ちち, 乳, *n.* ❶ Milk. ❷ The breasts. ❸ A nurse.

Chichi wo hanasu, 乳ヲ離ス, to wean; *Chichi wo nomasu,* 乳ヲ呑マス, to give milk; to allow to milk; *Mada chichi kusai,* 未ダ乳臭イ, yet smelling of milk; very young; helpless; like a baby; green.

Chichi, ちち, 稚々, *a.* Very young; green; immature; youthful.

Syn. MIZUMIZUSHIKI, WAKAKI.

Chichi, ちち, 遅遅, *a.* and *adv.* Slowy; dull; not advancing or improving rapidly; tardy; inactive; sluggish.

Chichi to shite yuku, 遅々トシテ行ク, to go slowly.

Syn. HIMADORITE, GUZUGUZUSHITE, SOROSORO, YURUYURU.

Chichibu, ちちぶ, 天仙果, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ficus erecta.*

Chichibu-ginu, ちちぶぎぬ, 秩父絹, *n.* A silk stuff from Chichibu in Musashi.

Chichibu-jima, ちちぶおほ, 秩父縞, *n.* A cotton stuff with striped figures, from Chichibu in Musashi.

Chichi-dameshi, ちちためし, 乳験, *n.* [*Physics.*] Lactometer.

Chichideyo, ちちでよ, 木蓮, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ficus pumila.*

Chichigo, ちちご, 父御, *n.* [*hon.*] The father.

Syn. SONTAIJIN, TETEGO.

Chichigo-gusa, ちちごぐさ, 鼠麹草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Gnaphalium multiceps.*

Chichi-gusa, ちちぐさ, 蘞蒜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Metaplexis stauntoni.*

Chichi-gusa, ちちぐさ, 地錦, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euphorbia humifusa.*

Chichi-kata, ちちかた, 父方, *n.* Relatives on the father's side.

Chichikata no itoko, 父方ノ従弟, cousin on the father's side; *Chichikata no oji,* 父方ノ叔父, uncle on the same.

Syn. NAISEKI, TETEKATA.

Chichiko, ちちこ, } 白頭翁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Anemone*
Chichinko, ちちんこ, } *cernua.*

Chichiko-gusa, ちちこぐさ, 蘿蔔, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dianthus superbus.*

Chichiku suru, ちちくする, 馳逐, *v.t.* To pursue on horseback; to pursue; to run after.

Uma wo chichiku suru, 馬ヲ馳逐スル, to ride after a (wild or runaway) horse.

Syn. HASHIRIKAKERU, OIKAKERU.

Chichi-no-hagusa, ちちのはぐさ, 紫参, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum tenuicaule.*

Chichi-oya, ちちおや, 乳親, *n.* A nurse.

Syn. MENOTO, UBA.

Chichisage, ちちさげ, 牛乳提, *n.* A milk-can.

Chichisui, ちちすひ, 喫乳器, *n.* A sucking-bottle.

Chichi-ue, ちちうへ, 父上, *n.* [*hon.*] Honourable father; my father.

Chichiyo-futage, ちちよふたげ, 紅菌, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of mushroom.

Chichiyo-gusa, ちちよぐさ, 草蹄花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euphorbia adenochlora.*

Chichiyōsō, ちちえようさう, 金盞小草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ajuga genevensis, var sinuata.*

Chichū, ちちう, 蚤虫, *n.* [*Entom.*] A creeping insect.

Chichu, ちちゅ, 蜘蛛, *n.* [*Entom.*] A spider.

Syn. KUMO.

Chichūkai, ちちゅうかい, 地中海, *n.* The Mediterranean sea.

Chichū suru, ちちうする, 踟躕, *v.i.* To hesitate; to be in suspense; to delay; to stammer; to stop; to pause.

Monzen ni chichū suru, 門前ニ踟躕スル, to pause outside of the gate.

Syn. CHŪCHO SURU, TACHIDOMARU, TAMERAU, TAYURAU.

Chidai, ちだい, } 地代, *n.* Land rent.
Jidai, じだい, }

Chidarake, ちたらけ, 血汚, *a.* [*coll.*] Covered, smeared, or stained with blood.

Chidarake ni natte tatakau, 血汚ニナッテ戦フ, to fight smeared with blood.

Syn. CHIMAMIRE.

Chidō, ちたう, 馳道, *n.* The streets passed by a *Shōgun.* Syn. ONARIMICHI.

Chidome, ちとめ, 血止薬, *n.* [*Med.*] A styptic; a medicine for stopping hemorrhage.

Chidome, ちとめ, 馬勃, *n.* [*Bot.*] Puff ball.

Chidome-gusa, ちとめぐさ, 石胡荽, 碁不食草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hydrotyle rotundifolia.*

Chidome-ishi, ちとめいし, 血止石, *n.* A ferruginous earth having styptic qualities.

Chidon, ちどん, 遅鈍, *a.* [*Chin.*] Slow in deciding, or understanding; sluggish; foolish; stupid; dull; scarcely improving. Also used as noun.

Syn. GUDON, NIBUKI, NOROMA, OROKA.

Chidori, ちどり, 水喜鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Sanderling.

Chidori-ashi, ちどりあし, 千鳥足, *n.* Tottering while walking, as a drunkard; reeling; shaking.

Syn. HYOROHYORO ARUKU, MANSAN.

Chidorisō, ちどりさう, 淫羊藿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Epimedium macranthum.*

Chidorisō, ちどりさう, 通泉草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Mazus rugosus.*

Chie, ちへ, 千重, *a.* and *adv.* A thousand fold.

Chiē, チエー, 七, *n.* Seven (a word used in the game of *ken*).

Syn. NANATSU, SHICHI.

Chiedagusa, ちへだぐさ, } 松, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pine.
Chiegusa, ちへぐさ, }

Chien, チエーン, *n.* [*Eng.*] Chain attached to a watch. Syn. KUSARI.

Chien, ちえん, 遅延, *n.* Coming later than expected or promised; tardiness. —**suru,** *v.i.* To come later than appointed or agreed upon; to delay.

Ōi ni chien itashimashita, 大ニ遅延致シマシタ, it has been delayed very much; *Chien suru to ikenai,* 遅延スルトイケナイ, no delay is permitted; do not delay.

Chien-risoku, ちえんりそく, 遅延利息, *n.* Interest in arrears.

Chifusu, チフス, 窒扶斯, *n.* [*Med.*] Typhus.

Chō chifusu, 腸窒扶斯, abdominal typhus; *Hatchin chifusu,* 発疹窒扶斯, eruptive typhus; exanthematic typhus, or fever.

Chigaeru, ちがへる, *v.t.* ❶ To make different; to vary. ❷ To put out of joint; to displace or dislocate.

Chigae-yarido, ちがへやりど, 違遣戸, *n.* Doors that can be moved parallel to one another.

Chigai, ちがひ, 違, *n.* ❶ Difference; distinction; characteristic; disagreement. ❷ Change; error; mistake; blunder.

Syn. MACHIGAI, TAGAU KOTO.

Chigai-dana, ちがひだな, 違棚, *n.* Two opposite shelves of which one is a little lower than the other.

Chigaku, ちがく, 地学, *n.* Study of the earth; geography; geology.

Syn. CHIRIGAKU, CHISHITSUGAKU.

Chigatana, ちがたな, 血刀, *n.* A bloody sword or dagger.

Chigatana wo furutte kiritsukeru, 血刀ヲ振テ切リ附ル, to assault a person with a bloody sword.

Chigau, ちがふ, 違, *v.t.* To fail; not to produce the looked-for effect; to miss; to err or mistake.

Ate ga chigau, 当ガ違フ, failed to obtain the desired end; *Michi ga chigau,* 道ガ違フ, have not hit the right path; *Mokuteki ga chigau,* 目的ガ違フ, to fail to attain the object aimed at.

Syn. MACHIGAU, SŌI SURU, TAGAU.

Chigau, ちがふ, 違, *v.i.* To be different, or various; to differ; to be dissimilar.

Hakusekijin to ōshokujin to wa metro ga chigau, 白皙人ト黄色人トハ眼色ガ違フ, the white and the yellow race differ in the colour of their eyes.

Syn. KAWARU, KOTONARU, TAGAU.

Chigau, ちがふ, 交, *v.i.* To cross; to come across; not to meet; to pass by.

Surechigau, 擦レ交フ, to pass by; to rub across; *Yuki-chigau,* 行キ交フ, to pass by without meeting.

Chigau, ちがふ, 交, *v.t.* To put things crosswise; to intersect.

Hone wo chigau, 骨ヲ交フ, to dislocate a bone; *Kyōdai sashichigaete shisu,* 兄弟刺シ交エテ死ス, the brothers died by stabbing each other.

Chigawaseru, ちがわせる, *v.t.* Same as *Chigaeru.*

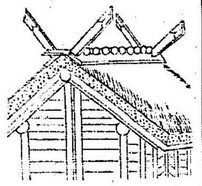
Chigaya, ちがや, 白茅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Imperata arundinacea.*

Chigi, ちぎ, 地祇, *n.* [*Myth.*] Gods and goddesses on the earth.

Tenshin chigi, 天神地祇, the heavenly and earthly gods (and goddesses).

Syn. KUNITSUKAMI.

Chigi, ちぎ, 千木, *n.* Cross-beams on the roof of a *Shintō* temple.



(千木)

Chigi, ちぎ, 乳木, *n.* [*Budd.*] Burning wood, and praying Buddha to destroy evils. [KU.

Syn. NYŪHO-

Chigi, ちぎ, 杠秤, *n.* A lever balance; a steelyard.

Syn. HAKARI-ZAO.

Chigi, ちぎ, 遅疑, *n.* Hesitation; indecision. —**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To hesitate; to pause in doubt; to be slow in deciding.

Syn. KOGI, TAMERAU, TAYUTAU.

Chigire-chigire, ちぎれちぎれ, 寸々, *a.* In pieces; piece meal; to pieces; broken or torn to pieces.

Syn. KIREGIRE.

Chigireru, ちぎれる, 裂断, *v.i.* To be cut, broken, torn, or rent.

Syn. KIRERU, YABURERU.

Chigiri, ちぎり, 契, *n.* Friendly association; union; agreement; alliance; engagement; pledge.

Fūfu no chigiri wo musubu, 夫婦ノ契ヲ結ブ, to be married; to betrothe; to become man and wife; *Hōyū no chigiri,* 朋友ノ契, friendship.

Syn. KEIYAKU, YAKUSOKU.

Chigiri-bakari, ちぎりばかり, 千木秤, *n.* A lever balance; a balancing beam.

Chigirigi, ちぎりぎ, 乳切木, *n.* See *Bōchigiri.*

Chigirigusa, ちぎりぐさ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum.*

Chigiru, ちぎる, 裂断, *v.t.* To cut, break, or rend; to disunite; to tear; to pluck off; to pick.

Kinome wo chigiru, 木ノ芽ヲ裂断ル, to pluck off the buds of a tree; *Sode wo hiki chigiru,* 袖ヲ引キ裂断ル, to pull and tear a sleeve.

Syn. MOGITORU, MOGU, MUSHIRU.

Chigiru, ちぎる, 契, *v.t.* and *i.* To ally; to unite by contract, marriage, friendship, or any other tie; to marry; to pledge; to promise; to confederate. [SOKU SURU.

Syn. KEIGAKU SURU, MAJIWARU, YAKU-

Chigo, ちご, 乳兒, 稚兒, *n.* ❶ A baby; an infant; a sucking child. ❷ A page of a high personage.

Syn. AKAMBO, MIYAZUKAI, WARAMBE.

Chigobami, ちごばみ, 乳兒噛, *n.* A wound on a mother's nipple inflicted by a sucking child.

Chigobana, ちごばな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Anemone cernua.*

Chigogao, ちごがほ, 幼顔, *n.* The countenance of an infant; a babyish face.

Chigogao no airashisa, 幼顔ノ可愛サ, loveliness of an infant's countenance.

Syn. OSANAGAO. [Hobby.

Chigohayabusa, ちごはやぶさ, *n.* [*Ornith.*]

Chigomozu, ちごもず, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Siberian fly-catcher.

Chigo-oi, ちごおい, 兒生, *n.* Growing of a child.

Chigu, ちぐ, 痴愚, *a.* Foolish; stupid; dull; slow in learning or understanding; wanting intelligence.

Syn. GUDON, NOROMA, OROKA. [gence.

Chigū, ちぐう, 値遇, *n.* Meeting; meeting by accident. —**suru,** *v.i.* To meet; to meet accidentally, or unexpectedly.

Hōyū ni chigū suru, 朋友ニ値遇スル, to happen to meet a friend; to meet a friend by accident.

Syn. AU, DEAU. [dent.

Chigu, ちぐ, 治具, *n.* The organs or means of administration; [*lit.*] the government apparatus.

Chigu-hagu, ちぐはぐ, *n.* Disagreement; contradiction; not fitting together well.

Chigwai, ちぐわい, 治外, *a.* and *n.* Extra-territorial; extra-territoriality.

Chigwai-hōken, ちぐわいはふけん, 治外法権, *n.* [*Law.*] Extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Chigwai-hōken wo tekkyo su, 治外法権ヲ撤去ス, to remove the extra-territoriality.

Chigwan, ちぐわん 癡頑, *a.* [*Chin.*] Obstinate; foolish and obstinate; blindly fanatic; narrow-minded; untractable; refractory without reason. [Gучні, Oroka.

Syn. Gучні, Oroka. [son.

Chigyō, ちぎやう, 知行, *n.* A *daimyō* or *samurai's* estate.

Chigyō wo ateokonau, 知行ヲ充行フ, to bestow a *chigyō* upon any person.

Syn. RYŌRUN, SHORYŌ.

Chigyōsho, ちぎやうしよ, 知行所, *n.* The territory held by a *daimyō* or *samurai,* as his estate.

Chihai suru, ちはいする, 弛廃, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To be loose or slack; to be ceased or suspended; to slacken; to become obsolete. [*ta.*

Chihari, ちはり, 玉葉草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Paris tetraphyl-*

Chihatsu, ちはつ, 薙髪, *n.* Shaving the head; becoming a priest, this corresponds to the tonsuring of Roman Catholic priests.

Chihatsu shite nyūdō to shōsu, 薙髪シテ入道ト称ス, he had his head shaved and called himself a *nyūdō.*

Syn. KAMIOROSHI, TEIHATSU.

Chihaya, ちはや, 襷衣, *n.* ❶ A white hempen garment worn by a *Shintō* nun. ❷ A narrow band or cord with which the sleeves are girded up.

Syn. OIZURU, HAFURIME NO KOROMO.

Chihayaburu, ちはやぶる, 千劍破, *a.* A pillow word for *Kami* or gods, said to mean mighty or influential.

Chiwayaburu, ちはやぶる, word for *Kami* or gods, said to mean mighty or influential.

Chihei, ちへい, 治平, *n.* [*Chin.*] Peace; tranquillity.

Chihei no miyo, 治平ノ御世, peaceful reign or [age.

Syn. ODAYAKA, TAIHEI.

Chihei, ちへい, 地平, *n.* The horizon.

Chiheikeigi, ちへいけいき, 地平経儀, *n.* [*Physics.*] An azimuth compass.

Chiheisen, ちへいせん, 地平線, *n.* A horizontal line. [pond.

Chihen, ちへん, 池邊, *n.* [*Chin.*] The side of a

Chihen ni tsuriisu, 池邊ニ釣ス, to angle for fish in a pond.

Syn. IKEBE, IKE NO HOTORI.

Chihiro, ちひろ, 千尋, *n.* A thousand fathoms.

Fukasa chihiro, 深サ千尋, a thousand fathoms deep; very deep; *Chihiro no tani,* 千尋ノ谷, a very deep valley. [boo.

Chihirogusa, ちひろぐさ, 千尋草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bam-

Chihō, ちはう, 地方, *n.* Locality; province; rural district; the country.

Syn. INAKA, JIKATA, TOKORO.

Chihō-gikwai, ちはうぎくわい, 地方議會, *n.* Local assemblies.

Chihōhi-kwa, ちはうひくわ, 地方費課, *n.* The Section of Local Charges

Chihōkwan, ちはうくわん, 地方官, *n.* [*Law.*] Local or provincial officials.

Chihōkwan kwaigi, 地方官会議, a meeting or prefects and governors.

Chihō-saibansho, ちはうさいばんしよ, 地方裁判所, *n.* A local court.

Chihō-saibansho-chō, ちはうさいばんしよちやう, 地方裁所長, *n.* The President of a local court.

Chihō-seido, ちはうせいど, 地方制度, *n.* Local government system.

Chihō-seido wo shiku, 地方制度ヲ布ク, to promulgate or practise a system of local government.

Chihōzaimu-kwa, ちはうざいむくわ, 地方財務課, *n.* The Section of Local Taxes.

Chihōzei, ちはうぜい, 地方税, *n.* Local tax.

Chihōzei wo chōshū suru, 地方税ヲ徴集スル, to collect local taxes.

Chihōzei-kwa, ちはうぜいくわ, 地方税課, *n.* The Section of Local Taxes.

Chi-i, ちゐ, 地位, *n.* Position; situation; status; site; place; grade; point; degree.

Syn. ICHI.

Chichiligusa, ちゝりぐさ, 景天, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sedum alboroseum.*

Chi-imi, ちいみ, 血忌, *n.* Unlucky days in the year, upon which it is held good not to marry, not to practise acupuncture, etc.

Chiimi-nichi, ちいみにち, 血忌日, *n.* Same as above.

Chiin, ちいん, 知音, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ An acquaintance; a friend. ❷ Acquaintance; knowing personally; information.

Syn. SHIRIAI, SHIRIBITO, SHIRUBE.

Chiin, ちいん, 遅引, *n.* Delay; postponement; procrastination; negligence. —**suru,** *v.t.* To become late; to delay; to postpone; to procrastinate; to neglect; to be slow.

Syn. OSONAWARU.

Chiisa-gatana, ちいさがたな, 小刀, *n.* A dagger.

Chiisaku, ちいさく, 小, *adv.* On a small scale; in a curtailed manner; humbly; not luxuriously; not proudly.

Chiisashi,-i,-ki, ちいさし, 小, *a.* Small; dwarfish; little; petty; humble; low; trifling; of little importance; of small value; childish.

Syn. HIKUKI, ITOKENASHI, ISASAKA, KASUKANA, OSANASHI, WAZUKA.

Chiisō, ちいさう, 地衣草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Moss or lichen.

Chiisō, ちいさふ, *adv.* [*coll.*] Likely to be small, little, humble, or low; small or little in appearance.

Chiji, ちじ, 知事, *n.* A governor.

Chiji, ちじ, 置辞, *n.* Expressing an idea or a thought by means of words, choosing suitable words; arrangement of words in sentences; grammatical construction.

Chiji, ちぢ, 千々, *a.* and *adv.* [*lit.*] A thousand thousand; [*fig.*] different; very many; diversified; abundant; much; numerously; immensely; variously.

Chiji ni kanashiki, 千々ニ悲シキ, very sad; heart-rending; *Chiji ni mono omou,* 千々ニ物思フ, to be extremely anxious; *Chiji ni somuru,* 千々ニ染ムル, to dye in many colours; *Chiji no iro,* 千々ノ色, diversified or different colours; many colours; *Chiji no kogane,* 千々ノ黄金, much gold; a great quantity of money; abundance of cash.

Syn. AMATA, KUSAGUSA, SAMAZAMA.

Chijikamaru, ちぢかまる, 縮, *v.i.* To shorten; to contract; to be reduced in size; to be lessened; to become narrower; to be abridged or drawn into less compass; to become less audacious.

Syn. CHIJIKOMARU, CHIJIMU.

Chijimaru, ちぢまる,
Chijikomaru, ちぢこまる,
Chijikamu, ちぢかむ, } 縮, *v.t.* The active forms of above.

Chijikeru, ちぢける, 縮, *v.i.* To be curled; to
Chijikura, ちぢくる, become frizzled or undulated; to shrink into ringlets.

Kami no ke ga chijikeru, 髪ノ毛ガチヂケル, the hair of the head curls.

Chijiku, ちぢく, 地軸, *n.* The axis of the earth.

Chijimi, ちぢみ, 縮布, *n.* Corrugated cloths, usually of cotton.

Kinu chijimi, 絹縮, a corrugated cloth of silk; *Momen chijimi,* 木綿縮, corrugated cloth of cotton.

Chijimi-ashi, ちぢみあし, 蹙脚, *n.* Crooked legs; parenthetical legs.

Chijimi-gami, ちぢみがみ, 縮髪, *n.* The hair formed into ringlets.

Chijimi-hetaori, ちぢみへたおり, 縮保多織, *n.* A coarse corrugated gauze.

Chijimi-katabira, ちぢみかたびら, 縮帷子, *n.* A very thin corrugated cloth for summer use; a garment of do.; a kind of hemp cloth.

Chijimi-ori, ちぢみおり, 縮織, *n.* ❶ Weaving so as to be corrugated. ❷ Corrugated cloths.

Chijimu, ちぢむ, 縮, *v.t.* and *i.* To shorten; to contract; to make less or humbler; to shrink; to shrivel.

Samukute mi ga chijimu, 寒クテ身ガ縮ム, to shrink from the cold.

Syn. CHIJIKAMARU, CHIJIMARU.

Chijin, ちぢん, 地神, *n.* Same as *Chigi.*

Chijin, ちぢん, 知人, *n.* An acquaintance; persons whom one knows; familiar people.

Syn. CHIKAZUKI, CHIKI, SHIRUBE.

Chijin, ちぢん, 痴人, *n.* A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a dunce; a nonsencical rogue; a person wanting reason or understanding.

Chijin yume wo toku, 痴人夢ヲ解ク, [*Chin.*] a simpleton may sometimes explain the import of a vision.

Syn. BAKAMONO, OROKAMONO, UKKEMONO.

Chijin-godai, ちぢんごだい, 地神五代, *n.* The five generations of the Sovereign gods of the earth.

Chijinyū, ちぢんゆう, 智仁勇, *n.* Wisdom, benevolence, and courage.

Chijingu kembi no ryōshō, 智仁勇兼備ノ良将, an accomplished general who is wise, benevolent, and courageous.

Chijire-ge, ちぢれは, **Chijire-ke,** ちぢれけ, **Chijirekke,** ちぢれッけ, 縮毛, *n.* Curly, frizzled, or woolly hair.

Chijire-ge no onna, 縮毛ノ女, a woman whose hair is curled.

Chijireru, ちぢれる, 縮, *v.i.* To be curled, frizzled, or undulated; to curl; to be formed into ringlets or undulations.

Chijiri, ちぢり, 松毬, *n.* [*Bot.*] The cone of a pine or fir-tree.

Chijiru, ちぢる, 縮, *v.i.* Same as *Chijikuru.*

Chijitsu, ちぢつ, 遅日, *n.* Long days.

Syn. EJITSU, NAGAKIHI.

Chijō, ちぢやう, 痴情, *n.* A blind passion; irrational amorousness; too fervent affection; foolish love; love; uncontrollable attachment.

Syn. AIJŌ.

Chijō, ちぢやう, 笞杖, *n.* [*Law.*] Lashing and flogging.

Chijōken, ちぢやうけん, 地上権, *n.* The superficies.

Chijōkensha, ちぢやうけんしや, 地上権者, *n.* The superficiary.

Chijoku, ちぢよく, 恥辱, *n.* Shame; disgrace; dishonour; opprobrium; infamy.

Chijoku wo ukeru, 恥辱ヲ受ル, to be disgraced or dishonoured.

Syn. HAJI, HAZUKASHIME.

Chijutsu, ちぢゆつ, 治術, *n.* ❶ Surgical operations; a remedial process or art. ❷ Administrative principles; the doctrine of the state.

Syn. NAOSHIKATA, OSAMEKATA.

Chika, ちか, 近, *n.* ❶ The neighbourhood; vicinity. ❷ Very frequently used in compounds meaning near, akin, cognate, close by, or kindred.

Chika, ちか, 地価, *n.* The price of land; land in price.

Chika tōki, 地価騰貴, the rise of land values.

Chika-donari, ちかどなり, 近隣, *n.* The neighbourhood or vicinity; a place close by.

Chika-gatsue, ちかがつえ, 近飢, *n.* Hunger.

Chikagoro, ちかごろ, 近頃, *adv.* Of late; lately; now-a-days; in these days; recently.

Syn. KINRAI, KONOAIDA, KONOGORO.

Chikagoto, ちかごと, 誓言, *n.* Pledge; oath; solemn promise.

Chika-hotori, ちかほとり, 近邊, *n.* Same as *Chika-donari.*

Chikai, ちかひ, 誓, *n.* An oath or pledge.

Chikai ni somuku, 誓ニ背ク, to break an oath; *Chikai wo tateru,* 誓ヲ立テル, to make an oath; to pledge; to promise.

Syn. SEIGON.

Chikai, ちかひ, 盛氷, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Ahō.*

Chikaisō, ちかいさう, 稚海藻, *n.* [*Bot.*] A sea-weed.

Syn. WAKAME.

Chika-jika ni, ちかぢかに, 近々, *adv.* Within a few days; in the near future; soon; at no distant day; in a short time.

Syn. KINJITSU, TŌKARAZU.

Chikaki-miyori, ちかきみより, 近親, *n.* Near relations; kinsmen; blood relations.

Syn. ENJA, SHINRUI, SHINSEKI.

Chikakiyo, ちかきよ, 近世, *n.* Modern times; these days.

Chikaku, ちかく, 近, *adv.* Near; close by; in no distant place.

Chikaku, ちかく, 知覚, *n.* Sensation; sense; consciousness; feeling; knowing; sensibility.

Chikaku sakuran, 知覚錯乱, the senses are deranged; *Chikaku seishin,* 知覚精神, feeling and thought.

Chika-masari, ちかまさり, 近優, *n.* Looking better from closer proximity.

Chikame, ちかめ, 近眼, *n.* ❶ Short-sightedness; myopia. ❷ One who is near-sighted.

Syn. KINGAN, KINSHIGAN.

Chikame-no-megane, ちかめのめがね, 近眼鏡, *n.* Spectacles for near-sighted or myopic persons.

Syn. KINGANKYŌ.

Chikamichi, ちかみち, 近路, *n.* ❶ A shorter or nearer road or way. ❷ More convenient way or method.

Syn. HAYAMICHI.

Chikan, ちかん, 痴漢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Ahō.*

Chikara, ちから, 力, *n.* ❶ Force; power; ability; capacity; strength; prowess. ❷ Help; aid; assistance; dependance; reliance.

Chikara nashi, カナシ, is powerless or helpless; *Chikara ni naru,* カニナル, to lend strength; to help or assist; *Chikara ni suru,* カニスル, to depend or rely upon; *Chikara to tanomu,* カト頼ム, to depend upon a person or thing; *Chikara wo awasu,* カヲ協ス, to cooperate; to help each other; *Chikara wo otosu,* カヲ落ス, to be disappointed; *Chikara wo tsukeru,* カヲ付ケル, to encourage or embolden; to help or aid; *Gakumon no chikara,* 学問ノ力, learning; the profundity of one's learning; *Kami no chikara,* 神ノ力, the power of God; *Kaze no chikara,* 風ノ力, the force or power of the wind.

Syn. IKIOI, KIKIME, KIRYOKU, NŌRYOKU, SHIRUSHI, TANOMI.

Chikara, ちから, 主税, *n.* ❶ Formerly a government official whose duty it was to control tax-affairs. ❷ Tax; custom.

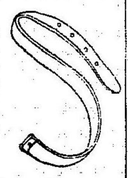
Chikara-dake, ちからだけ, 力竹, *n.* A big cane of bamboo used by a coolie in carrying burden on his back.

Syn. IKIZUE.

Chikara-gane, ちからがね, 力金, *n.* A buckle.

Chikara-gawa, ちからがは, 逆輪, *n.* Stirrup leather.

Chikarage, ちからげ, 力毛, *n.* Long hairs on the breast, arms, and legs, popularly considered indicative of muscular strength.



逆輪

Chikaragi, ちからぎ, 力木, *n.* A weaver's beam.

Syn. CHIGIRI.

Chikaragusa, ちからぐさ, 錦綉草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Fleurya indica.*

Chikaragusa, ちからぐさ, 知風草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eragrostis ferruginea.*

Chikara-kobu, ちからこぶ, 力瘤, *n.* The prominence made by the biceps-flexor muscle.

Chikara-kurabe, ちからくらべ, 角力, *n.* Wrestling; comparison of strength.

Chikara kurabe wo suru, 角力スル, to compare strength; to wrestle.

Syn. SUMŌ.

Chikara-make, ちからまけ, 力負, *n.* Falling by the misdirected exertion of one's own strength (said of a wrestler).

Chikara-mizu, ちからみづ, 力水, *n.* Water in pails placed on opposite sides of a wrestling arena.

Syn. KESHŌMIZU.

Chikara-mochi, ちからもち, 力持, *n.* ❶ Lifting heavy things. ❷ An athlete; a person having extraordinary strength.

Chikaranashi,-i,-ki, ちからなし, 力無, *a.* and *adv.* Without strength or power; helpless; weak.

Chikaranashi ni tachi saru, 力無シニ立去ル, to leave or go away, sadly disappointed.

Chikara-okoshi, ちからおこし, 扶食, *n.* Favour; patronage; custom.

Syn. HIIKI.

Chikara-otoshi, ちからおとし, 力落, *n.* Disappointment; frustration of a hope; losing spirit; lamentation; sorrow.

Sazo ochikara otoshi deshō, 嘸ゝカ落シデシヨウ, [*coll.*] I fear you have been greatly disappointed; or, that you are greatly cast down.

Syn. GAKKARI, RAKUTAN, SHITSUBŌ.

Chikararyō, ちかられう, 主税寮, *n.* The Taxation Bureau (in former times).

Chikarashiba, ちからしば, 狼尾草, 戻草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pennisetum japonicum.*

Chikarashiba, ちからしば, 竹柏, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Nageia.*

Chikara-waza, ちからわざ, 力業, *n.* A work or feat requiring strength; athletic feat.

Chikara-zuku, ちからづく, 力盡, *n.* Strength; virtue of strength; dint of bodily or mental strength; intrinsic strength or power.

Syn. UDEZUKU.

Chikarazuku, ちからづく, 力付, *v.i.* To regain health or strength after sickness; to recover.

Syn. GENKIZUKU.

Chikashi,-i,-ki, ちかし, 近, *a.* Near; close by; neighbouring; short; akin; cognate; having blood relations; intimate.

Hyakunen ni chikashi, 百年ニ近シ, nearly a hundred years; *Ketsuen chikashi,* 血縁近シ, closely related in blood; *Me chikashi,* 目近シ, near-sighted; *Michi chikashi,* 道近シ, shorter, (said of a road).

Syn. HODONAKI, MUTSUNASHI, SHITASHI.

Chikashiku, ちかしく, *adv.* Intimately; friendly; familiarly.

Chikau, ちかふ,誓, *v.t.* To make an oath; to affirm or declare solemnly.

Chi wo susutte chikau, 血ヲ啜テ誓フ, to make an oath by sucking up blood.

Syn. SEIYAKU SURU.

Chikawari, ちかはり, 地個割, *n.* Assessment of land for purposes of taxation.

Chikawaseru, ちかはせる, 令誓, *v.t.* The causative form of *Chikau.*

Chikayoraseru, ちかよらせる, 令近寄, *v.t.* To let one come near; to allow one to take more liberties.

Chikayoru, ちかよる, 近寄, *v.i.* To come or go near; to approach; to draw near.

Chikayoseru, ちかよせる, 令近寄, *v.t.* The causative form of above.

Chikazukeru, ちかづける, 密, *v.t.* To cause to become intimate or friendly; to make to come nearer; to bring near.

Chikazuki, ちかづき, 面識, *n.* An acquaintance; a friend not yet very intimate.

Syn. CHIKI, HŌYŪ, TOMODACHI, SHIRIAI.

Chikazuku, ちかづく, 昵近, *v.i.* To become intimate or familiar; to draw or come near.

Syn. CHIKAYORU.

Chikazukuru, ちかづくる, 近付, *v.t.* The causative form of *Chikazuku.*

Chikei, ちけい, 笞刑, *n.* Punishing by the use of *Zainin ni chikei wo kuwau,* 罪人ニ笞刑ヲ加フ, to punish a criminal by lashing.

Chikei, ちけい, 智慧, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chie.*

Chikei, ちけい, 智計, *n.* A clever plan; wise counsel; artful scheme; skilful design.

Syn. RYŌBŌ, RYŌCHŪ, RYŌSAKU.

Chikei, ちけい, 地形, *n.* The shape or contour of a country; the topographical features of a country or region.

Chikei wo hakaru, 地形ヲ測ル, to make a topographical survey of a district; *Chikei wo miru,* 地形ヲ視ル, to observe the features of a

Syn. CHISEI. [country.

Chikeikwa, ちけいくわ, 地形科, *n.* The Division of Topography (in a Bureau).

Chikeiran, ちけいらん, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Liparis viridula.*

Chikei suru, ちけいする, 絞殺, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To draw a tight cord around a person's neck for the purpose of destroying his life; to strangle.

Syn. KUBIRIKOROSU.

Chikemuri, ちけむり, 血煙, *n.* Vapour arising from blood shed in fighting.

Chikemuri tatte taoreru, 血煙立テ仆レル, he fell in a vapour of blood.

〔ちけいらん〕

Chiken, ちけん,智見, *n.* Knowledge; cognition; information.

Syn. KENSHIKI, SATORI.

Chiken, ちけん,地券, *n.* A title-deed.

Syn. KOKEN, KENJŌ.

Chikenjō, ちけんじやう,地券状, *n.* Same as above.

Chiki, ちき,地気, *n.* Vapour arising from the ground.

Syn. TSUCHI NO IKI.

Chiki, ちき,知己, *n.* [*Chin.*] A friend; an acquaintance; a bosom friend.

Chiki wo motomuru, 知己ヲ求ムル, to try to get friends; *Chiki wo uru,* 知己ヲ得ル, to get a friend.

Chiki, ちき,暗翳, *n.* [*Chin.*] The rays of the sun.

Chikin, ちきん,地錦, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Vitis inconstans,*

Syn. TSUTA. [*Miq.*

Chikin, ちきん, 地茸, *n.* [*Bot.*] The name of a mushroom; fungi.

Syn. ASADAKE.

Chikinsō, ちきんさう, 地錦草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euphorbia humifusa.*

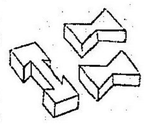
Syn. NISHIKISŌ.

Chikiri, ちきり, }
Chigiri, ちぎり, } 秤, *n.* A weaver's beam.

Chikiri, ちきり, 杠秤, *n.* A steelyard; a level balance; a weighing beam.

Syn. ŌBAKARI.

Chikiri-jime, ちきりじめ, 縦締, 活, *n.* A wooden clamp; a piece of wood used to hold boards together.



〔縦締〕

Chikiri-natsume, ちきりなつめ, 龍眼棗, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of Jujube.

Chikiri-kammuri, ちきりかんむり, 縠, *n.* A white funeral bonnet worn by women.

Chiki suru, ちきする, 恥辱, *v.i.* To be ashamed; to be affected with shame; to be abashed or confused by the consciousness of some wrong ac-

Syn. HAZURU. [tion.

Chikkan, ちっかん, 竹簡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chikuhaku.*

Chikken, ちっけん, 逐件, *n.* Same as *Chikujō.*

Chikketsu suru, ちっけつする, 顛蹶, *v.i.* To stumble; to trip upon the legs.

Syn. TSUMAZUKU.

Chikkin, ちっきん, 刺金, *n.* A carving chisel.

Chikkō, ちっこう, 剔紅, *n.* Red lacquer carved.

Chikkō, ちっかう, 築港, *n.* The construction of a harbour. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To construct a harbour.

Chikkuri, ちっくり, *adv.* [*coll.*] A little; a bit.

Chikkyo, ちっきよ, 蟄居, *n.* ❶ Confinement in one's own house, formerly a mode of punishing *samurai*; home-confinement. ❷ Confining; not going out.

Chikkyo mōshi tsukeraru, 蟄居申付ラル, to be sentenced to home-confinement.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To confine one's self to his residence; not to go out of the gate of one's own

Syn. HEIMON, OSHIKOME. [house.

Chikō, ちこう, 地紅, *n.* [*Bot.*] Munjeet.

Chiko, ちこ, 侏儒, *n.* A dwarf; a very short person; a person of extraordinarily low stature.

Chikō, ちかう, *adv.* A modified form of *Chikaku.*

Chikō osusumi nasai, チコウ御進ミナサイ, [*coll.*] come nearer; *Chikō wa nai,* 近ウハ無イ, it is not near.

Chiko, ちこ, *n.* A priest in a Buddhist temple who receives the visitors.

Syn. SHIKA.

Chiko, ちこ, 知故, *n.* Old acquaintances or friends; one who is familiar.

Chikō, ちこう, 叡巧, *a.* and *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Nice; delicate; fine. ❷ Delicate or nice workmanship.

Chikō, ちこう, 智巧, *a.* and *n.* Wise and skilful; sagacity.

Chikobu, ちこぶ, 血瘤, *n.* [*Med.*] Aneurism; a soft bloody tumour.

Chikōjaku, ちかうじやく, 知更雀, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The robin.

Chikoku, ちこく, 遅刻, *n.* Coming late; not coming at the exact time; not being punctual. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To come late; not to be punctual.

Ōki ni chikoku itashimashita, 大ニ遅刻イタシマシタ, [*coll.*] I am very much behind time; I fear that I am much too late.

Chikoku, ちこく, 知告, *n.* Announcement; notice; information; notification; public declaration. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To announce; to inform; to notify.

Chikoku, ちこく, 治国, *n.* [*Chin.*] Governing a country; a country well governed.

Chikoku hei tenka, 治国平天下, governing the country and tranquilizing the world.

Chikotsu, ちこつ, 地骨, *n.* A stone.

Chiku, ちく, 竹, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bamboo (chiefly used in compounds).

Chikuba, ちくば, 竹馬, *n.* A bamboo-horse; stilts.

Chikuba no tomo, 竹馬ノ友, old friends; playmates.

Syn. TAKEUMA.

Chikubakugyo, ちくばくぎよ, 竹麦魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Trigla kumu.*

Syn. HŌBŌ.

Chikubi, ちくび, 乳頭, *n.* [*Anat.*] The nipple.

Syn. CHIBUSA.

Chikuboku, ちくぼく, 蓄牧, *n.* Same as *Bokuchiku.*

Chikuboku-jō, ちくぼくぢやう, 蓄牧場, *n.* Same as *Bokuchiku-jō.*

Chikubusshi, ちくぶッし, 竹仏子, *n.* [*Entom.*] Cockroach.

Chiku-chiku, ちくちく, *adv.* [*coll.*] An adverb modifying a pain caused by the penetration of a prick or sting.

Chiku-chiku itai, チクチク痛イ, acutely or sharply painful; *Chiku-chiku nomi ni sasareta,* チクチク蚤ニ刺レタ, to be badly bitten by fleas; *Chiku-chiku sasu,* チクチク刺ス, to prick or sting painfully.

Chi-kudari, ちくだり, 下血, *n.* Discharging blood; bloody flux.

Syn. GEKETSU, SEKIRI

Chikudeki suru, ちくできする, 痛搐, *v.t.* To convulse; to agitate or shake violently; to affect by irregular spasms.

Syn. HIKITSURU.

Chikuden-tsubo, ちくでんつぼ, 蓄電壺, *n.* [*Elec.*] A Leyden jar.

Chikudo, ちくど, 竹凳, *n.* [*Chin.*] Bamboo rest.

Chikudon, ちくどん, 筑登子, *n.* A low official in the old Riūkyū government.

Chikufujin, ちくふじん, 竹夫人, *n.* [*Chin.*] [*lit.*] A bamboo wife; [*fig.*] a bamboo basket with which a person sleeps, in summer nights, in order to secure coolness or to avoid fleas.

Syn. DAKIKAGO.

Chikuga, ちくが, 竹芽, *n.* [*Bot.*] A bamboo shoot.

Syn. TAKENOKO.

Chikugan, ちくがん, 蓄含, *n.* Same as *Ganchiku.*

Chikuha, ちくは, 竹耙, *n* [*Chin.*] A bamboo rake.

Chikuhaku, ちくはく, 竹帛, *n.* [*Chin.*] Historical record; chronicle; history.

Meisei wo chikuhaku ni taru, 名聲ヲ竹帛ニ垂ル, to leave one's name in historical records.

Syn. KOKUSHI, SEISHI, SHIJŌ.

Chikuhaku, ちくはく, 竹柏, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Nageia.*

Chikuhatsu, ちくはつ, 蓄髪, *n.* [*Chin.*] Not shaving the head; suffering the hair to grow becoming a layman. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To let the hair grow; to become a layman.

Chikuhatsu shite zoku ni kaeru, 蓄髪シテ俗ニ還ル, to leave the hair growing and become a layman again.

Syn. KAMI WO HAYASU.

Chikuho suru, ちくほする, 逐捕, *v.t.* To overtake; to pursue and catch or apprehend.

Chikuichi, ちくいち, 逐一, *adv.* Thoroughly; entirely; particularly; in detail; minutely; part by part; closely; critically; scrupulously; without omission.

Chikuichi hakujō suru, 逐一白状スル, to confess thoroughly; *Chikuichi kikitadasu,* 逐一聞糺ス, to examine closely; to scrutinize;

Chikuichi yomiageru, 逐一讀上ル, to read or announce in detail.
Syn. ICHIICHI, KUWASHIKU, TSUBUSA NI.

Chikuji, ちくじ, 逐次, *adv.* Successively; by and by; by degrees; in order; step by step.
Chikuji hairetsu suru, 逐次排列スル, to arrange in order.
Syn. JUNJUN NI.

Chikujitsu, ちくじつ, 竹實, *n.* [*Chin.*] The fruit or seed of the bamboo.
Syn. TAKE NO MI.

Chikujō, ちくでう, 逐條, *adv.* Article by article; in detail; minutely; point by point.
Chikujō mōshi-hiraki suru, 逐條申開キスル, to plead minutely; *Chikujō shingi*, 逐條審議, minute investigation; deliberating article by article, as a parliamentary bill.

Chikujō, ちくぢやう, 竹杖, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo cane or stick.
Syn. TAKEZUE.

Chikujo, ちくじよ, 竹苒, *n.* The tender epidermis or scurf skin of the bamboo, also, bamboo soakum.
Syn. TAKE MAIHADA.

Chikukaku, ちくかく, 逐客, *n.* [*Chin.*] An outlaw; a wanderer; a vagabond; an exile.
Syn. RŌNIN, TAIKYOSHA.

Chikukan, ちくかん, 竹竿, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo pole, or rod.
Tekiteki taru chikukan motte kawa ni tsuru, 點々タル竹竿以テ河ニ釣ル, to angle for fish in a river with a bamboo rod.
Syn. TAKEZAO.

Chikukan suru, ちくかんする, 逐逮, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To pursue; to run to catch; to go after.
Syn. OIKAKURU, OU.

Chikuken, ちくけん, 逐件, *n.* Same as *Chikujō*.

Chikuki, ちくき, 竹姬, 竹几, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chikufujin*.

Chikukō, ちくかう, 逐項, *n.* Same as *Chikujō*.

Chikukwan, ちくくわん, 竹管, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo pipe.
Syn. TAKEKUDA.

Chikukyōgyo, ちくきやうぎよ, 竹夾魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] The scad; horse mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus*.
Syn. AJI.

Chikuma, ちくま, 竹麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cimicifuga biternata*.
Syn. INUSHŌMA.

Chikun, ちくん, 蛭螾, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Akagire*.

Chikunen, ちくねん, 蓄念, *n.* A cherished idea or thought; settled purpose.

Chikunen, ちくねん, 逐年, *adv.* Year after year; yearly; every year; annually.

Chikuoku, ちくをく, 築屋, *n.* A house; a building or edifice.
Syn. TATEYA.

Chikuran, ちくらん, 石斛, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dendrobium moniliforme*.

Chikuransō, ちくらんさう, 杜若, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pollia japonica*.

Chikureki, ちくれき, 竹靂, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tabachir or Tabacheer.

Chikuren, ちくれん, 竹簾, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo blind-fold.
Syn. TAKESUDARE.

Chikuri, ちくり, 竹狸, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Aiyone*.

Chikurin, ちくりん, 竹林, *n.* A bamboo grove.
Chikurin no shichi-kenjin, 竹林ノ七賢人, [*Chin.*] [*lit.*] seven wise men of the bamboo grove; [*fig.*] the seven discontented statesmen who lived in the *Shin* (晉) period of Chinese history and secluded themselves from the world and the court in a bamboo grove.
Syn. SASAYABU.

Chikurinchō, ちくりんてう, 竹林鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Japanese blue flycatcher, *Niltava cyanomelaena*.
Syn. RURI.

Chikurō, ちくらう, 竹籠, *n.* A basket made of split bamboo.
Syn. TSUZURA.

Chikuroku, ちくろく, 逐鹿, *n.* [*Chin.*] [*lit.*] Running after a deer; [*fig.*] striving to attain an object or end.

Chikurui, ちくるゐ, 畜類, *n.* Beasts; animals; domestic animals.
Syn. KEDAMONO, JŪRUI.

Chikusa, ちくさ, 千種, *n.* A great variety; multiformity.
Chikusa ni mono wo omou, 千種ニ物ヲ思フ, to form a thousand reflections.
Syn. KUSAGUSA, SAMAZAMA.

Chikusai, ちくさい, 竹菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chamaele tenerva*.
Syn. ORENDAMASHI, SENTOSŌ.

Chikusairo, ちくさいろ, 千種色, *n.* A light green colour.
Syn. MOYEGIIRO.

Chikusaku, ちくさく, 竹索, *n.* [*Chin.*] bamboo rope.

Chikusashi,-i,-ki, ちくさし, 乳臭, *a.* Smelling of milk; young; babyish; infantile.
Syn. MIJUKUNA, ITOKENASHI.

Chikusashi,-i,-ki, ちくさし, 血臭, 屍, *a.* Smelling of blood; having the disagreeable smell of raw animal flesh.
Chikusaki kaze ga fuku, 血臭キ風ガ吹ク, a wind blows that smells of blood.
Syn. CHINAMAGUSASHI.

Chikusa-zuna, ちくさづな, 千草綱, *n.* A rope made of the imperata.

Chikusei, ちくせい, 竹罠, *n.* [*Chin.*] A fox trap.
Syn. KITSUNE-WANA.

Chikuseki, ちくせき, 竹席, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo mat.
Syn. TAKAMUSHIRO.

Chikuseki suru, ちくせきする, 逐斥, *v.t.* To drive out or away; to remove to banish; to expel.
Syn. OINOKERU.

Chikuseki suru, ちくせきする, 蓄積, *v.t.* and *i.* To accumulate; to collect or bring together; to lay by; to store; to stock or furnish against the future.

Chikusen, ちくせん, 竹剪, *n.* Pruning scissors.
Syn. KIBASAMI.

Chukusen, ちくせん, 竹尖, *n.* A bamboo pole, one end of which is cut obliquely so as to make a point; a bamboo spear.
Syn. KISSAKI, SOGIDAKE.

Chikusetsu-ninjin, ちくせつにんじん, 竹節人參, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Panax repens*.

Chikusetsusai, ちくせつさい, 竹節菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Commelyna communis*.

Chikusetsusō, ちくせつさう, 竹節草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Syn. KAMATSUKA. Aster.

Chikushi, ちくし, 竹枝, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A branch of the bamboo. ❷ Light literature.
Chikushi no uta, 竹枝ノ歌, songs or poems upon light topics.
Syn. TAKE-NO-EDA, DŌKEBON, KOKKEIUTA.

Chikushi, ちくし, 竹紙, *n.* A very thin kind of paper very much like thin membrane found in the hollow of the bamboo.
Syn. GAMPISHI.

Chikushi, ちくし, 畜志, *n.* Same as *Shukumen*.

Chikushi-chira, ちくしぢら, 筑紫篇, *n.* A kind of quiver.
Syn. YATSUBO.

Chikushin, ちくしん, 竹篋, *n.* [*Chin.*] A kind of brush made of split bamboo.
Syn. SASARA.

Chikushō, ちくしやう, 築塲, *n.* An inclosing structure of earth; an earth wall.
Syn. TSUKIGAKI.

Chikushō, ちくしやう, 畜生, *n.* ❶ An animal; a brute; a beast. ❷ Contemptible persons, such as beggars, liars, thieves, usurers, misers, etc.
Chikushō ōjō, 畜生往生, [*coll.*] [*lit.*] dying like an animal or beast; [*fig.*] to die in obscurity; *Chikushō dōyō na yatsu*, 畜生同樣ナ奴, [*coll.*] a brutal person; a beast-like fellow; *Kono chikushō me!* コノ畜生メ, [*vul.*] a form of curse.

Chikushō-haraml, ちくしやうはらみ, 畜生孕, *n.* Bearing more than three fatuses in the womb.

Chikushō-dō, ちくしやうだう, 畜生道, *n.* [*Budd.*] A place of punishment or torment for the wicked after death.
Chikushō-dō ni daraku suru, 畜生道ニ墮落スル, to fall into the tormenting purgatory; *Chikushō-dō ni umare kawaru*, 畜生道ニ生レ變ハル, to be born again into the *Chikushō-dō*.

Chikushū suru, ちくしうする, 蓄聚, *v.t.* To collect or bring together; to gather; to fetch together for preservation; to amass; to accumulate.

Chikushutsu suru, ちくしゆつする, 逐出, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To remove; to displace; to expel; to drive away or out.
Syn. OIDASU.

Chikusō, ちくさう, 竹叢, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo grove.
Syn. TAKAMURA, TAKAYABU.

Chikusō, ちくさう, 竹槍, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo spear. See *Takeyari*.

Chikuso, ちくそ, 血疽, *n.* [*Med.*] Bloody flux.
Syn. SEKIRI.

Chikusui-jitsu, ちくすゐじつ, 竹醉日, *n.* [*Chin.*] The day on which the Chinese drink *sake* in which bamboo leaves have been steeped; the 13th day of the 5th month (*o.s.*); a good day for transplanting the bamboo; [*lit.*] bamboo intoxication day.

Chiku suru, ちくする, 驅逐, *v.t.* and *t.* To run fast on horseback; to drive fast; to move rapidly; to gallop; to run a horse.
Syn. HASHIRASU, KAKEHASHIRU.

Chikutai, ちくたい, 竹胎, *n.* [*Bot.*] A bamboo shoot.
Syn. TAKENOKO.

Chikutei, ちくてい, 竹蜓, *n.* [*Conch.*] The name of a razor fish; *Solen*.
Syn. MATE.

Chikutei suru, ちくていする, 築堤, *v.t.* To build an embankment.

Chikuten, ちくてん, 逐電, *n.* Absconding; hiding one's self; concealing one's self to avoid legal consequences. —**suru,** *v.t.* To abscond; to run away; to hide one's self to avoid legal consequences.
Ano-hito wa yūbe doko-ka e chikuten shimashita, アノ人ハ昨夕何處カヘ逐電シマシタ, he absconded yesterday to some place or other.
Syn. KAKEOCHI, SHUPPON.

Chikutō, ちくとう, 竹刀, *n.* A bamboo sword, used in fencing.
Syn. SHINAI.

Chikutōsō, ちくとうさう, 竹筒草, 發精草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Eriocaulon sexangulare*.

Chiku-ume, ちくうめ, 榠子, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cydonia Maulei*.

Chikuwa, ちくわ, 竹輪, *n.* See *Kamaboko*.

Chikuya, ちくや, 逐夜, *adv.* Every night; nightly; night after night.
Syn. MAIBAN, MAIYA, MAIYO.

Chikuyen, ちくゑん, 竹園, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A bamboo grove. ❷ Members of the Imperial Family.
Syn. TAKEZONO.

Chikuyō, ちくえう, 竹葉, *n.* ❶ Bamboo leaves. ❷ *Sake*; alcoholic beverages.
Syn. SASA, TAKE NO HA.

Chikuyo, ちくよ, 竹輿, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bamboo sedan-chair.
Syn. KAGO, TAKEKAGO, YAMA-KAGO.

Chikuyōran, ちくえうらん, 竹葉蘭, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dianella odorata*.

Chikuyōshi, ちくえうし, 竹葉紙, *n.* Same as *Chikushi* (竹紙).

Chikuyoshō, ちくえうせう, 竹葉椒, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Zanthoxylum.*

Chikuyō suru, ちくやうする, 畜養, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To feed; to keep; to nourish.

Chikuzai, ちくざい, 蓄財, *n.* Accumulated wealth or riches; money saved, stored, laid by, or hoarded. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To lay by, save, store, or accumulate money or wealth.

Sekken shite chikuzai suru, 倹約シテ蓄財スル, to save money by managing one's concerns frugally; *Chikuzai shite man-ichi no yō ni ateru,* 蓄財シテ万一ノ用ニ宛テル, to store money against contingencies.

Syn. CHOCHIKU.

Chikuzaika, ちくざいか, 蓄財家, *n.* One who saves; one who hoards money; a miser; a niggard.

Syn. KANETAME, SEKKENKA.

Chikuzan, ちくざん, 築山, *n.* [*Chin.*] An artificial hill, often an important feature in Japanese gardens.

Syn. TSUKIYAMA.

Chikuzō, ちくざう, 築造, *n.* Constructing; building; erecting. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To construct; to build; to erect; to raise.

Chikuzoku, ちくぞく, 蓄粟, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rice, millet, or other grain laid up against contingencies.

Chikuzō suru, ちくざうする, 蓄蔵, *v.t.* To store up; to accumulate; to keep things in a go-down.

Chikwai suru, ちくわいする, 逐廻, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To ride, run, or drive about.

Syn. HASEMAWARU, KAKEMAWARU.

Chikwai suru, ちくわいする, 遅廻, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To delay; to come or go by a roundabout way; to proceed circuitously.

Syn. TEMADORU, UKWAI SURU.

Chikwaji, ちくわじ, 地瓜児, *n.* [*Bot.*] Waterhore-hound. [*Lycopus europæus.*

Chikwajibyō, ちくわじべう, 地瓜児苗, *n.* [*Bot.*] Syn. INUSHIRONE, SHIRONE.

Chikwan, ちくわん, 遅緩, *n.* and *a.* Slowness; delay; procrastination; dullness; negligence; tardiness; not advancing rapidly; slow; tardy; dull; inactive sluggish; dilatory; delaying.

Syn. NOROKI, YURUYAKA.

Chikyō, ちけう, 地峡, *n.* An isthmus; a narrow slip of land separating two bodies of water.

Chikyō, ちきやう, 地境, *n.* [*Chin.*] Boundary; frontier.

Chikyō, ちけう, 知暁, *n.* Perceiving; understanding; comprehension; recognition; cognizance.

Chikyōdai, ちきやうたい, 乳兄弟, *n.* Persons brought up by the same wet nurse.

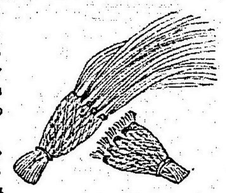
Chikyū, ちきう, 地球, *n.* The earth; the globe; the world.

Chikyū wa gyōsei no itsu nari, 地球ハ行星ノ一ナリ, the earth is one of the planets; *Chikyū wo shūkō suru,* 地球ヲ遍行スル, to circumnavigate the globe; to go round the world.

Chikyū-dama, ちきうだま, 地球玉, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chikyūgi.*

Chikyūgi, ちきうぎ, 地球儀, *n.* A terrestrial globe; a sphere representing the earth.

Chimaki, ちまき, 粽, *n.* Glutinous rice or rice-flour wrapped in bamboo leaves, and boiled,—a food which every family prepares on the *Tango* holidy.



(粽)

Chimaki-gusa, ちまきぐさ, 菰, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Zizania aquatica.*

Chimaki-zasa, ちまきざさ, 篠, *n.* A kind of bamboo used for making *chimaki.*

Chimame, ちまめ, *n.* An extravasated corn or blister.

Chimamire, ちまみれ, 血塗, *a.* Smeared or covered with blood.

Chimamire sawagi, 血塗レ騒ギ, blood shedding; murder; *Chimamire zata,* 血塗レ沙汰, a blood-shedding affair.

Syn. CHIDARAKE, CHIMIDORO.

Chimamireru, ちまみれる, 血塗, *v.i.* To be smeared or covered with blood.

Chiman, ちまん, 遅慢, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Slowness; idleness; laziness; sluggishness negligence; slow; lazy; idle; dilatory; negligent; sluggish. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To delay; to put off; to linger; to be slow.

Syn. NORI, TENURUI.

Chimanako, ちまなこ, 血眼, 瞳, *n.* Blood-shot eyes; bloody eyes.

Chimanako ni natte aremawaru, 血眼ニナッテ荒レ廻ル, to run about watchfully with bloodshot eyes.

Chimata, ちまた, 岐, 衢, *n.* A street; a highway; a walk; a lane; an alley; the town.

Kassen no chimata, 合戦ノ岐, a battle field; *Shura no chimata,* 修羅ノ衢, a scene of bloodshedding; a scene of fighting so bloody as to remind one of the *Shuraō* of the Budd. hell.

Syn. TOKORO, TSUJI.

Chimata-no-kami, ちまたのかみ, 衢神, *n.* [*Myth.*] ❶ A guardian god of the street. ❷ A god named *Sarudahiko.*

Chimatsuri, ちまつり, 血祭, 鬐, *n.* Offering one's own blood or that of his enemy to the *gunjin,* for invoking the god's help in battle.

Shutsujin no chimatsuri, 出陣ノ血祭リ, invoking the war-god, before a *samurai* leaves for a battle field, by shedding some of his own blood.

Chimayoi, ちまよひ, 血迷, *n.* Derangement of mental functions caused by determination of blood to the brain; an insane person.

Chimayou, ちまよふ, 血迷, *v.i.* To become insane; to run mad.

Chimba, ちんば, 跛, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ Lameness. ❷ A lame person; a cripple.

Syn. ASHINAE, BIKKO.

Chimbiki, ちんびき, 賃挽: 賃挽, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ Spinning cotton by the job. ❷ Drawing a *jinrikisha,* by the job.

Chimbo, ちんぼ, **Chimboko,** ちんぼこ, 陰莖, *n.* [*coll.*] The male organ of generation in the vocabulary of children.

Chimbotsu, ちんぼつ, 沈没, *n.* Sinking; foundering; being submerged; failure; falling to the bottom. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To sink; to be submerged or lost; to founder; to be ruined.

Tekkan Kishū oki nite chimbotsu su, 鐵艦紀州沖ニテ沈没ス, an ironclad has sunk off the coast of Kishū.

Chimbu, ちんぷ, 賃夫, *n.* A labourer; one who serves merely for wages, a jobber.

Chimbu wo yatou, 賃夫ヲ雇フ, to hire labourers.

Chimbu, ちんぶ, 鎮撫, *n.* Restoring peace and tranquillity; pacification; suppressing a rebellion; subduing a mob. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To tranquillize; to quiet; to suppress; to pacify; to restore peace and order; to quell; to settle.

Chimbun, ちんぶん, 珍聞, *n.* News; curious stories; rare facts.

Chimbun wo konomu, 珍聞ヲ好ム, to be fond of news; *Chimbun wo saguru,* 珍聞ヲ探ル, to go after curious stories, to act as a reporter; *Sore wa chikagoro no chimbun desu ne,* ソレハ近頃ノ珍聞デス子, [*coll.*] O! that is indeed news.

Chimbutsu, ちんぶつ, 珍物, *n.* A dainty; rare or precious things.

Chime, ちめ, 血目, *n.* An inflamed eye; eyes suffering from conjunctivitis or other inflammatory diseases.

Chimegusa, ちめぐさ, 蔵薇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Patrinia scabiosæfolia.*

Chimei, ちめい, 地名, *n.* The name of a place.

Chimei, さめい, 致命, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sacrificing one's life to a cause; exposing one's self to personal danger.

Chimei-no-toshi, ちめいのとし, 知命年, *n.* [*Chin.*] Fifty years of age.

Chimeisho, ちめいしょ, 致命処, *n.* Vital portions of the living system.

Syn. KYŪSHO.

Chimen, ちめん, **Jimen,** ぢめん, 地面, *n.* A piece of land; the surface of the ground; ground; land.

Chimi, ちみ, 魑魅, *n.* [*Chin.*] Evil spirits haunting mountains and forests; an elf; a fairy; a goblin; a nymph; an imaginary supernatural being.

Chimi mōryō, 魑魅魍魎, land and water spirits.

Syn. KODAMA, MADAMA, SUDAMA.

Chimi, ちみ, 地味, *n.* The fertility or barrenness of the soil.

Syn. CHISHITSU.

Chimidoro, ちみどろ, **Chimidori,** ちみどり, 泥流血, *n.* Same as *Chimabure.*

Chimidoro chingai ni natte taorete iru, チミドロニナッテ倒レテ居ル, to lie prostrate covered with blood.

Chimitsu, ちみつ, 緻密, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Fineness; closeness; delicacy; intricacy; fine; delicate; elaborate; compact; close.

Syn. KOMAYAKA, KUWASHIKI, MEISAI, SEIMITSU.

Chimmai, ちんまい, 陳米, *n.* [*Chin.*] Stale or old rice.

Syn. FURUGOME, HINEGOME, KOMAI.

Chimmari, ちんまり, 約, *adv.* and *a.* [*coll.*] Contracted, abridged, short; snug; compact; compressed; epitomized.

Chimmari to shita kozashiki, 約マリトシタ小座敷, a small but well furnished apartment; a snug room.

Syn. KOCHIMMARI, TSUZUMAYAKA NA.

Chimmen suru, ちんめんする, 沈湎, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To be given to; to be addicted to; to indulge in.

Sake ni chimmen suru, 酒ニ沈湎スル, to be addicted to drinking.

Syn. SAKE NI FUKERU, YOISHIZUMU.

Chimmetsu suru, ちんめつする, 鎮滅, *v.t.* To subdue; to destroy; to conquer; to defeat completely.

Chimmi, ちんみ, 珍味, *n.* A dainty; a rare dish; delicate flavour or taste.

Chimmin, ちんみん, 沈眠, *n.* Sound sleep; profound slumber. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To sleep well; to be profoundly asleep; to take a sound sleep.

Syn. UMAI SURU, YOKUNEMURU.

Chimmochi, ちんもち, 賃持, *n.* [*coll.*] Carrying any thing to a distance by the job.

Chimmochi, ちんもち, 賃餅, *n.* Making *mochi* by the job.

Chimmoku, ちんもく, 沈黙, *n.* [*Chin.*] Silence; taciturnity; reserve; secrecy. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To be silent or taciturn.

Syn. MOKUNEN.

Chimō, ちもう, 痴盲, *n.* [*Chin.*] One who is mentally blind; a foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.

Chimo, ちも, 知母, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Anemarrhena asphodeloides.*

Syn. HANASUGE. [land.

Chimoku, ちもく, 地目, *n.* The classification of

Chimoto, ちもと, 山蒜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Allium chinense.*

Chimpan, ちんぱん, 鎮藩, *n.* A feudal lord; a *daimyō.*

Syn. DAIMYŌ, SHOKŌ.

Chimpen, ちんぺん, 陳編, *n.* An antiquated book or volume; an old scroll, memorial, or any other writing.

Chimpen, ちんぺん, 枕邊, *adv.* [*Chin.*] Near a pillow; close by the head of a person in bed.

Syn. MAKURABE, MAKURAMOTO.

Chimpi, ちんぴ, 陳皮, *n.* Dried orange peel, much used in the preparation of condiments and quack medicines.

Chimpin, ちんぴん, 珍品, *n.* Curious or rare things; a curio.

Chimpirari, ちんぴらり, 獼猴桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Actinidia arguta.*

Chimpō, ちんぽう, 珍寶, *n.* A rare treasure; anything uncommon and valuable.

Chimpu, ちんぷ, 沈腑, *n.* [*Chin.*] The father; papa.

Syn. CHICHI, TETEOYA, KAZO.

Chimpu, ちんぷ, 陳腐, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Old; antiquated; hackneyed; universally known; trite; common; out of date; unacceptable.

Chimpu no setsu, 陳腐ノ說, an old theory; a trite idea; a common place opinion.

Syn. FURUKUSAKI, KOFŪ.

Chimpu, ちんぷ, 沈浮, *n.* Sinking and floating; rising and falling; fluctuation; undulation; ascending and descending.

Chimpuku, ちんぷく, 鎭服, *n.* Subjugation; tranquillizing; pacification, putting down. —**suru,** *v.t* To tranquillize; to pacify, to suppress; to subdue; to put down; to quiet; to

Syn. SHIZUMERU. [quell.

Chimyaku, ちみゃく, 地脈, *n.* A vein (in Geology and Mineralogy).

Chin, ちん, 朕, *pron.* We (only used by the Em-

Syn. MARO. [peror).

Chin, ちん, 亭, *n.* [*Chin.*] A summer-house; an arbour; a small pleasure-house in a garden or

Syn. AZUMAYA. [park.

Chin, ちん, 賃, *n.* ❶ Recompense for personal service; wages; hire; reward for the temporary use of anything. ❷ A bribe.

Da chin, 駄賃, a fare paid for having things carried on horseback; *Fune chin,* 船賃, a sum of money for hiring a boat; passage; freight; *Kisha chin,* 汽車賃, railway fares; *Mochikomi chin,* 持込賃, extra freight for having letters, bags, trunks, etc., carried to one's residence; *Tana chin,* 店賃, rent; a sum of money paid for the temporary use of a tenament; *Tema chin,* 手間賃, wages; cost of labour; *Tsukai chin,* 使賃, a sum of money given to one who carries a message; *Un chin,* 運賃, fare; freight.

Syn. CHINSEN.

Chin, ちん, 鴆, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A poisonous bird like the secretary-bird.

(鴆)

Chin wo nomashite korosu, 鴆ヲ飲マシテ殺ス, to kill by poisoning with the *chin* venom.

Chin, ちん, 珍, *n.* Anything rare, curious, strange, new, or valuable; a curio; a rarity. Also used as prefix.

Kisei no chin to su, 希世ノ珍トス, is regarded as a curio or rarity.

Syn. MEZURASHIKI-MONO, TAKARA.

Chin, ちん, 狆, 佛林狗, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A variety of pet

China, ちな, 支那, *n.* China. [dog.

Chin-a, ちんあ, 沈痾, *n.* [*Med.*] A chronic disease.

Syn. KOJIREYAMAI, SHUKYA.

Chinae, ちなえ, 齋墩果, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Styrax japonicum.*

Chinae, ちなえ, 狹木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lyonia japonica.*

Chinai, ちない, 齋墩果, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Chinae.*

Chinai-no-ki, ちないのき,

Chinami, ちなみ, 縁, *n.* ❶ Tie; connection; affinity; relation; consanguinity; union; alliance. ❷ Reference; origin; reason; cause.

Chinami wo musubu, 縁ヲ結ブ, to form a connection; to marry; *Chinami wo tatsu,* 縁ヲ絶ツ, to disunite; to sever connections.

Syn. EN, YUKARI.

Chinami ni, ちなみに, 因ニ, *adv.* By the way; by the bye; in connection with.

Chinami ni iu, 因ニ云フ, to say in connection with....

Syn. TSUIDE NI.

Chinashi, ちなし, 梔子, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cydonia Maulei.*

Chin-atsu, ちんあつ, 鎭壓, *n.* Suppression; conquest; subjugation; quelling; destruction; restraint; subduing; putting down; repression; tranquillizing. —**suru,** *v.t.* To suppress; to pacify, conquer, defeat, quell, destroy, or put down.

Chin-atsu-ki, ちんあつき, 鎭壓器, *n.* Anything that weighs upon another; a weight.

Chinchaku, ちんちゃく, 沈着, *a.* Composed; with presence of mind; cool; calm; reserved; firm; undaunted; self-contained. Also used as noun.

Chinchi, ちんち, 賃地, *n.* A piece of land to let.

Syn. KASHICHI. [cernua.

Chinchiko, ちんちこ, 白頭翁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Anemone*

Chinchin, ちんちん, 陳蔓, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chimbo.*

Chinchiu, ちんちん, *n.* [*vul.* and *coll.*] Jealousy;

suspectful love; mutual love; enviable intimacy; the state of being amorous.

Mata chinchin wo okosu, 又チンチンヲ起ス, [*coll.*] to be jealous again; *Chinchin kamokamo de tanoshinde iru,* チンチンカモカモデ樂シンデ居ル, [*coll.*] to take pleasure in eating from the same kettle (said of a married or amorous couple).

Chinchin, ちんちん, 沈々, *a.* and *adv.* Calm; serene; not noisily; quietly; softly; not boisterously.

Syn. SHIMEYAKA, SHIZUKA.

Chinchinkazura, ちんちんかづら, 木防己, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cocculus thunbergii.*

Chinchirobana, ちんちろばな, 鴨跖草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Day-flower. [joyous.

Chinchō, ちんちょう, 珍重, *a.* Glad; happy; blissful; *Chinchō no itari,* 珍重ノ至, most happy; *Chinchō ni zonzu,* 珍重ニ存ズ, to feel very happy; to be excessively glad.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To value highly; to be excessively glad; to prize.

Syn. MEDETAI, KEKKŌ.

Chindai, ちんたい, 鎭臺, *n.* A garrison.

Chindan, ちんたん, 珍談, *n.* Curious or interesting narratives; an exciting story; wsne.

Chindan wo kiku, 珍談ヲ聞ク, to hear curious news.

Chindeki suru, ちんできする, 沈溺, *v.t.* To be drowned, submerged, given, or addicted.

Shushoku ni chindekishite kasan wo yaburu, 酒色ニ沈溺シテ家産ヲ破ル, to become an insolvent (or to break one's fortune) through de- [bauchery.

Syn. FUKERU, OBORURU.

Chinden, ちんでん, 沈澱, *n.* ❶ [*Chem.*] Precipitation. ❷ Leaving sediment or deposit.

Syn. ODOMUKOTO.

Chinden-butsu, ちんでんぶつ, 沈澱物, *n.* ❶ [*Chem.*] A precipitate. ❷ Sediment; deposit.

Syn. ODOMIMONO, ORI.

Chindoku, ちんどく, 鴆毒, *n.* ❶ The *chin* venom or poison. ❷ A poison.

Chin-eki, ちんえき, 賃役, *n.* Working for hire; labouring for wages. —**suru,** *v.t.* To work for hire, etc.

Chingashi, ちんがし, 賃貸, *n.* Letting for hire, fare, or rent.

Chingen, ちんげん, 陳言, *n.* ❶ Statement; declaration; manifesto communication. ❷ An old saying or story (very rarely used in this sense). —**suru,** *v.t.* To say; to communicate; to write; to state; to manifest.

Chingin, ちんぎん, 賃銀, *n.* Wages; cost of labour.

Chingin wo tatekaeru, 賃銀ヲ立替ル, to pay wages in advance; *Chingin wo watasu,* 賃銀ヲ渡ス, to pay wages.

Syn. CHIN, CHINSEN.

Chingin suru, ちんぎんする, 沈吟, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To consider, ponder, meditate, contemplate, or think; to be anxious.

Shishi tessō no moto ni chingin suru, 壯士鐵窓ノ底ニ沈吟スル, the *shishi* are anxiously pondering within iron-windows (prisons).

Chingo, ちんご, 鎭護, *n.* Protection; watching over; preservation from injury; insuring security; guarding.

Ōjō no chingo, 王城ノ鎭護, gunrding the Imperial Palace.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To protect; to preserve from injury; to watch over; to secure the safety of a place.

Chingwan, ちんぐわん, 珍玩, *n.* ❶ Taking or finding pleasure in. ❷ A plaything; a toy.

Syn. MOTEASOBUKOTO, OMOCHA.

Chingwan-butsu, ちんぐわんぶつ, 珍玩物, *n.* A toy; a bauble; a childish gewgaw; anything prized for mere pleasure.

Chingyo suru, ちんぎょする, 鎭禦, *v.t.* To guard against; to resist; to withstand; to ward off; to baffle.

Chinkio, ちんきょ, 賃舉, *n.* [*Chin.*] A shop or store to be had for hire.

Syn. KASHIMISE.

Chin-i, ちんい, 珍異, *n.* and *a.* Rarity; wonder; curiosity; strange; unfamiliar; rare; curious; marvellous; to be wondered at.

Chinji, ちんじ, 珍事, *n.* A curious or rare thing; an accident; a remarkable fact; an anomaly; a notable event; an occurrence worthy of attention or notice; rarity.

Sorewa chikagoro no chinji desune, ソレハ近頃ノ珍事デス子, [*coll.*] that is a remarkable occurrence; *Tonda chinji ga dekimashita,* トンダ珍事ガ出來マシタ, [*coll.*] a wonderful anomaly has come about.

Chinjō, ちんじょう, 陳情, *n.* Expressing one's sentiments; stating one's views or opinion; declaring one's intention; opening one's heart to another. —**suru,** *v.i.* To express one's sentiment, etc.

Chinjōhyō, ちんじょうひょう, 陳情表, *n.* A sentimental memorial; a petition.

Chinjōhyō wo tatematsuru, 陳情表ヲ奉ル, to present a memorial or petition.

Chinjō suru, ちんじょうする, 陳上, *v.t.* To say, state, relate, tell, express, or communicate to a

Syn. MŌSHIAGERU. [superior.

Chinjo suru, ちんじょする, 陳叙, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chinjutsu.*

Chinju, ちんじゅ, 鎭守, *n.* ❶ The guardian god of a place. ❷ Guardianship of a god; guarding; watching over.

Chinjufu, ちんじゅふ, 鎮守府, *n.* ❶ A naval station. ❷ Formerly, a local government.

Chinjufu-shōgun, ちんじゅふしょうぐん, 鎮守府將軍, *n.* An ancient title given to the head officer of a *Chinjufu*.

Chinjusai, ちんじゅさい, 鎮守祭, *n.* A festival celebrated in honour of the guardian god of a place.
Syn. UJIGAMIMATSURI.

Chinjutsu, ちんじゅつ, 陳述, *n.* Statement; relating; communication; declaration; proclamation; assertion; affirmation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To state, declare, etc.

Chinjutsusho, ちんじゅつしょ, 陳述書, *n.* A writing in which one's views are stated; a memorial; a written statement.

Chinka suru, ちんかする, 沈下, *v.i.* To sink to the bottom; to decay; to fall; to deteriorate; to degenerate; to become worse.

Chinkeizai, ちんけいざい, 鎮痙劑, *n.* [*Med.*] An antispasmodic.

Chinki, ちんき, 珍器, *n.* A curio; articles rare and valuable. ❦love curios.
Chinki wo aiwan suru, 珍器ヲ愛玩スル, to

Chinki, チンキ, 丁幾, *n.* [*Med.*] A tincture.
Tetsu chinki, 鐵丁幾, an iron tincture; *Yōfūmu chinki,* 沃顛丁幾, tincture of iodine.

Chinki, ちんき, 珍貴, *a.* Valuable; rare; precious; highly prized; much esteemed.

Chinki, ちんき, 珍奇, *n.* Same as *Chin-i.*

Chinkimbori, ちんきんぼり, 沈金彫, *n.* Chased gilt work.
Chinkimbori no makie, 沈金彫ノ蒔絵, chased gold lacquer-work.

Chinkin, ちんきん, 賃金, *n.* Wages; hire; a sum of money paid to any one working by the job.
Syn. CHINSEN.

Chinkin, ちんきん, 沈澱, *n.* Same as *Chinden.*

Chinkin, ちんきん, 沈金, *n.* Carving figures in hair lines in lacquered articles, and gilting them. ⌈ture.

Chinkizai, ちんきざい, 丁幾劑, *n.* [*Med.*] A tinc-

Chinkō, ちんこう, 珍肴, *n.* Delicious fish; any dainty good to be taken with *sake.*

Chinko, ちんこ, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chimbo.*

Chinkō, ちんこう, 賃耕, *n.* Labouring on the farm for wages.

Chinkō, ちんかう, **Jinkō,** じんかう, 沈香, *n.* Aloes-wood; an incense.
Syn. JIN, JINKŌ.

Chinkokiri, ちんこきり, 賃粉切, *n.* Cutting tobacco by the job.
Chinkokiri wo naishoku ni suru, 賃粉切ヲ內職ニスル, cutting tobacco for hire as a private employment.

Chinkoku, ちんこく, 陳告, *n.* Same as *Chinjō.*

Chinkon, ちんこん, 陳根, *n.* [*Chin.*] An old root.
Syn. FURUNE.

Chinkon, ちんこん, 鎭魂, *n.* Pacifying the souls of the deceased; commemorating the dead; holding a festival in honour of the deceased.

Chinkonsai, ちんこんさい, 鎭魂祭, *n.* A fête in honour of the deceased.

Chinkwa, ちんくわ, 鎭火, *n.* Suppression of a conflagration; extinguishing a fire. —**suru,** *v.t.* To die away; to go out; to be extinguished or quenched (used only of fires).
Mohaya chinkwa shimashita, 最早鎭火シマシタ, the fire has already died away; the flames have already been subdued.

Chinkwai-seki, ちんくわいせき, 鎭懷石, *n.* A celebrated stone in the district of Ito, in Chikuzen, associated with the memory of the Empress Jingō.

Chinkwasai, ちんくわさい, 鎭火祭, *n.* A festival celebrated in honour of the god of fire.

Chinkyaku, ちんきゃく, 珍客, *n.* A welcome guest; a rare visitor.
Chinkyaku wo kyō-ō suru, 珍客ヲ饗應スル, to entertain a rare guest.

Chinkyū, ちんきう, 陳久, *a.* [*Chin.*] Old; hackneyed; longpractised; ancient; decayed by time; obsolete; out of date.

Chinnyū, ちんにう, 闖入, *n.* [*Chin.*] Rushing or forcing in; plunging into. —**suru,** *v.i.* To plunge into; to rush in; to force in.
Syn. KAKEKOMU.

Chin-oku, ちんをく, 賃屋, *n.* A house to let; or a rented house.
Syn. KARI-IE, KASHI-IE.

Chi-no-michi, ちのみち, 血道, *n.* ❶ Veins and arteries; blood-vessels. ❷ Determination of blood to the head; dizziness (only used of women).
Chi-no-michi ga okotte memai ga suru, 血道ガ起テ眩暈ガスル, to feel dizzy from the blood rushing to the brain; *Jitsubosan wa chi-no-michi no ryūyaku desu, Jitsubo-san* is good for women's dizziness.

Chinomigo, ちのみご, 乳子, *n.* A baby; a sucking child; an infant. ⌈Imperata.

Chi-no-ne, ちのね, 茅根, *n.* [*Bot.*] The root of the

Chi-no-ri, ちのり, 地利, *n.* The geographical advantage; a natural stronghold. See *Chiri.*
Ten no toki wa chi-no-ri ni shikazu, chi-no-ri wa hito-no-kwa ni shikazu, 天ノ時ハ地ノ利ニ如カズ, 地ノ利ハ人ノ和ニ如カズ, [*Chin.*] the season is less important than the geographical advantage; the geographical advantage than the union of men.
Syn. YŪGAI.

Chi-no-wa, ちのわ, 智環, *n.* Same as *Chie-no-wa.*

Chi-no-wa, ちのわ, *n.* A *chi*-grass ring supposed to have the mysterious power of keeping away evil spirits.

Chiretsu, ちんれつ, 陳列, *n.* Arrangement; putting in order; setting out in proper order. —**suru,** *v.t.* To arrange, put in order, etc.
Syn. NARABERU.

Chinretsu-hin, ちんれつひん, 陳列品, *n.* Articles arranged in order (chiefly said of an exhibition).

Chinretsu-jō, ちんれつじょう, 陳列場, *n.* Any place where articles are to be set out in order.
Buppin chinretsu-jō, 物品陳列場, an industrial show; an exhibition.

Chinrimbei, ちんりんべい, 陳腐米, *n.* Stale rice in a granary.
Syn. FURUGURAGOME.

Chinrin suru, ちんりんする, 沈淪, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To sink into obscurity; to fall into hell; to be ruined or destroyed; to become infamous or obscure; to be compelled to hide one's head.
Syn. OCHI-IRU, SHIZUMU.

Chinsa, ちんさ, 沈渣, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sediment; lees; dregs; the matter subsiding to the bottom of a ⌈liquor.
Syn. ORI, SHIZUMIKASU.

Chinsatsu, ちんさつ, 鴆殺, *n.* Same as *Dokusatsu.*

Chinsei, ちんせい, 鎭星, *n.* [*Astron.*] One of the moons of the planet Saturn.

Chinsei, ちんせい, 陳請, *n.* Requesting; presenting a petition; desiring; asking. —**suru,** *v.t.*
Syn. NEGAU. ⌈To request, etc.

Chinsei suru, ちんせいする, 鎭靜, *v.t.* and *i.* To make anything calm; to pacify; to quiet; to silence; to subside; to become tranquillized. Its noun-form is also in use.
Syn. SHIZUMARU, SHIZUMERU.

Chinseki, ちんせき, 鎭石, *n.* A stone weight.
Syn. OMOSHI, OSHI.

Chinseki, ちんせき, 陳迹, *n.* [*Chin.*] The impression left by anything gone away.
Syn. FURUKI ATO.

Chinseki suru, ちんせきする, 陳惜, *v.t.* To miss in a high degree; to lament.
Syn. MEDEOSHIMU.

Chinsen, ちんせん, 賃錢, *n.* Same as *Chingin.*

Chinsetsu, ちんせつ, 珍說, *n.* An uncommon opinion; a doubtful rumour; news; strange news.

Chinshaku suru, ちんしゃくする, 賃借, *n.* To hire; to hold on lease. Often used in its noun-form.

Chinshaku-fudōsan, ちんしゃくふどうさん, 賃借不動產, *n.* [*Law.*] Immovable property under lease.

Chinshakuken, ちんしゃくけん, 賃借權, *n.* [*Law.*] The right of lease.

Chinshakuken-no-settei, ちんしゃくけんのせってい, 賃借權之設定, *n.* [*Law.*] Creation of the right of lease.

Chinshakuken-no-shōmetsu, ちんしゃくけんのせうめつ, 賃借權之消滅, *n.* [*Law.*] Termination of a lease.

Chinshaku-nin, ちんしゃくにん, 賃借人, *n.* [*Law.*] The lessee.

Chinshakunin-no-gimu, ちんしゃくにんのぎむ, 賃借人之義務, *n.* [*Law.*] Obligations of the lessee.

Chinshakunin-no-kenri, ちんしゃくにんのけんり, 賃借人之權利, *n.* [*Law.*] Rights of the lessee.

Chinshi suru, ちんしする, 陳謝, *v.t.* To plead; to vindicate; to speak in one's defence; to explain; to apologize. Often used in its noun ⌈form.
Syn. AYAMARU, WABI WO IŪ.

Chinshi, ちんし, 鎭子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A paper weight.

Chinshigoto, ちんしごと, 賃仕事, *n.* ❶ Jobbery; the practice of jobbing; working by the job. ❷ Washing or sewing clothes for money.
Ano yamome wa chinshigoto wo shite kurashi wo tateru, 彼ノ未亡人ハ賃仕事ヲシテ生活ヲ立テル, the widow gets her living by job work.

Chinshi suru, ちんしする, 沈思, *v.t.* To consider carefully; to reflect; to ponder; to think profoundly; to use philosophy.

Chinshi suru, ちんしする, 鴆殺, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To kill by poisoning with the *chin* venom; to poison.
Ankun wo chinshi suru, 暗君ヲ鴆殺スル, to poison an unwise master or sovereign.
Syn. DOKUGAI SURU.

Chinshitsu, ちんしつ, 疹疾, *n.* [*Med.*] A fever.
Syn. HI NO YAMAI, NETSUBYŌ.

Chinsho, ちんしょ, 珍書, *n.* Rare books; a Caxton; a curious book; a "Vinegar Bible."
Kisei no chinsho, 希世ノ珍書, a very rare book; a Caxton; *Yūeki no chinsho,* 有益ノ珍書, a rare and useful book. ⌈beetle.

Chinshō, ちんしょう, 椿象, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of

Chinshū, ちんしう, 珍饈, *n.* [*Chin.*] A delicacy; a dainty; any edible nice in taste or good to be taken with *sake.*
Syn. BISHOKU, CHINZEN.

Chinshu, ちんしゅ, 陳酒, *n.* Old or stale *sake*; old alcoholic beverage.
Syn. FURUZAKE, HINEZAKE.

Chinshu, ちんしゅ, 鴆酒, *n.* Poisoned *sake.*

Chinshukwa, ちんしゅくわ, 珍珠花, *n.* [*Bot.*] ⌈*Spiraea.*
Syn. KUROHAZE.

Chinso, ちんそ, 陳訴, *n.* [*Chin.*] Vindication; pleading one's innocence; explanation; apology. —**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To make excuse; to plead; to apologize, etc. ⌈*Chinrimbei.*

Chinsōmai, ちんさうまい, 陳倉米, *n.* Same as

Chinshimai wo motte himmin wo nigiwasu, 賃倉米ヲ以テ貧民ヲ賑ハス, to relieve the poor with the stale rice in the granaries.
Syn. FURUGURA-GOME, HINEGOME.

Chinsuikō, ちんすゐかう, 沈水香, *n.* Same as *Chinkō*.

Chinsui suru, ちんすいする, 沈酔, *v.t.* To be drunk; to be intoxicated; to lose one's self in the excessive love of anything.

Chintai, ちんたい, 鎮衆, *n.* Same as *Chindai*.

Chintai, ちんたい, 賃貸, *n.* [*Law.*] Lease.

Chintai-butsu, ちんたいぶつ, 賃貸物, *n.* [*Law.*] A thing under lease.

Chintai-keiyaku, ちんたいけいやく, 賃貸契約, *n.* [*Law.*] A contract of lease. [lessor.

Chintai-nin, ちんたいにん, 賃貸人, *n.* [*Law.* The

Chintai suru, ちんたいする, 沈滞, *v.i.* To stay; to remain; to be dull or stagnant; to be obstructed; not to move forward; to be stationary. —**suru,** *v.i.* To stay, remain, etc.

Chintei, ちんてい, 陳呈, *n.* Same as *Shinpō*.

Chintei, ちんてい, 鎮定, *n.* Same as *Chinsei*.
Senran hajimete chintei su, 戦乱始メテ鎮定ス, the rebellion has at last subsided.

Chintoku suru, ちんとくする, 沈匿, *v.i.* Same as *Chinmen suru*.

Chintsū, ちんつう, 陣痛, *n.* [*Med.*] Pain preceding parturition, labour, or delivery; *partus labores*.
Syn. SAN NO KE.

Chintsū, ちんつう, 鎮痛, *n.* [*Med.*] Alleviating or assuaging pain.

Chintsūeki, ちんつうえき, 鎮痛液, *n.* [*Med.*] A fluid anodyne. [the job.

Chintsuki, ちんつき, 賃搗, *n.* Cleaning rice by

Chintsūzai, ちんつうざい, 鎮痛剤, *n.* [*Med.*] An anodyne.

Chinuru, ちぬる, 塗, *v.t.* To smear with blood; to make sacred by smearing with blood taken from a sacrificed animal.
Kane ni chinuru, 鐘ニ塗ル, to smear a tower-bell with the blood of a sacrifice by way of consecrating it.

Chinushi, ちぬし, 乳主, *n.* A nurse; a wetnurse.
Syn. MENOTO, UBA.

Chin-yū, ちんゆう, 沈勇, *n.* Cool courage; presence of mind; being composed in the face of danger. [magnanimous.
Chin-yū taido, 沈勇大度, courageous and

Chinza, ちんざ, 鎮座, *n.* Residing; dwelling; taking abode (said of gods only).

Chinza-matsuri, ちんざまつり, 鎮座祭, *n.* A festival commemorating a god for his settling in a *Shintō* shrine.

Chinzei, ちんせい, 鎮西, *n.* The western provinces; Kyūshū.

Chinzeifu, ちんせいふ, 鎮西府, *n.* ❶ In ancient times, the martial administrative office in Kyūshū. ❷ Later, an appellation of the *Dazaifu*.

Chinzeiha, ちんせいは, 鎮西派, *n.* A sect of the *Jōdo* denomination of Buddhists.

Chinzen, ちんせん, 莞然, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Laughing; smiling; an adverb expressing surprise or joy.

Chinzen, ちんせん, 珍饌, *n.* Nice or delicious dishes; food-articles of nice taste.
Syn. UMAKIMONO.

Chinzō, ちんざう, 珍蔵, *n.* Something very much valued; a treasure; a curio; anything very rare and valuable.
Kono emaki-mono wa Hike no chinzō desu, 此絵巻物ハ某家ノ珍蔵デス, this picture roll is a treasure of Mr.——.

Chinzuki, ちんづき, 賃搗, *n.* Same as *Chintsuki*.

Chinzuru, ちんずる, 陳, *v.i.* ❶ To state; to plead; to assert; to excuse; to vindicate. ❷ [*coll.*] To misrepresent; to speak falsehood; to try to cheat. [RU.

Syn. IIHARU, ITSUWARU, NOBERU, TSUGU-

Chippoke, ちっぽけ, *a.* [*coll.*] Small, little; pertaining to a pigmy; dwarfish; insignificant; lowly.
Ano hito wa chippoke na koto no hoka dekinai, アノ人ハチッポケナ事ノ外出来ナイ, he is unable to accomplish any great deed; *Chippoke na yatsu*, チッポケ奴, a dwarfish fellow; a lowly person; *Sonna chippoke na koto ni okamai nasaru na*, ソンナチッポケナ事ニお構ヒナサルナ, don't mind such a trifle; *Taisō chippoke na inu desu*, ダイソウチッポケナ犬デス, what a small dog!

Chippuku suru, ちっぷくする, 蟄伏, *v.i.* To hide or conceal oneself; to hibernate; to be hid in the state of torpor; to winter in a hole.
Higuma wa fuyuyū ana no uchi ni chippuku suru, 羆ハ冬中穴ノ中ニ蟄伏スル, the brown bear winters in a hole.
Syn. FUSHIKAKURU, KOMORU.

Chirabaru, ちらばる, 散乱, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be scattered or thrown about; to be dishevelled; to be in confusion.
Kami ga kaze de chirabaru, 紙ガ風デチラバル, the papers are scattered by the wind.

Chira-chira, ちらちら, 屑々, *a.* and *adv.* In a flickering, fluttering, or waving manner; blazing fitfully.
Yuki ga chira-chira futte kita, 雪ガ屑々降テ来タ, the snow has commenced to fall in thin flakes; *Hana ga chira-chira to tobu*, 花ガチラチラト飛ブ, the flowers fall fluttering in the air.
Syn. CHIRIBŌ.

Chirahora, ちらほら, 點々, *adv* and *a.* [*coll.*] In a scattered manner; here and there; dispersed; few.
Hito ga chira hora kaeru, 人ガチラホラ歸ル, scattered groups of people are going home; *Hana ga chirahora sakidashita*, 花ガチラホラ咲出シタ, a few flowers have peeped out.
Syn. ACHIKOCHI NI.

Chirameku, ちらめく, *v.i.* To flicker; to move by starts; to flap without flying; to flutter; to fluctuate; to quiver.

Chiran, ちらん, 治乱, *n.* [*Chin.*] Peace and war; whether peaceful or disturbed; tranquillity or disorder; peace or commotion.
Chiran kōhai, 治乱興廃, [*Chin.*] the political history; whether peaceful or disturbed, and whether rising or falling.

Chirari to, ちらりと, 瞥見, *adv.* Cursorily; hastily; at a glance; superficially; a little; in a hinting manner.
Chirari to hanasu, チラリト話ス, to hint at; to tell only a part; *Chirari to kiku*, チラリト聞ク, to hear by accident; to overhear; *Chirari to miru*, チラリト見ル, to get a glimpse of; to glance at.

Chirashi, ちらし, 散, *n.* ❶ The act of scattering, dispersing, or dishevelling. ❷ A hand-bill; a loose sheet with a commercial announcement.

Chirashi-gaki, ちらしがき, 散書, *n.* ❶ Writing irregularly or scatteringly, as a Japanese poem or love-letter. ❷ Writing on alternate lines.

Chirashi-gami, ちらしがみ, 散髪, *n.* The dishevelled hair; untied hair (as of a woman).
Syn. MIDAREGAMI, RAMPATSU.

Chirasu, ちらす, 散, *v.t.* To scatter; to disperse; to cause to spread; to separate; to put to flight.
Fuki chirasu, 吹キ散ラス, to scatter by blowing; *Fure chirasu*, 触レ散ラス, to cause to pass from person to person (usually said of bad news); *Ii chirasu*, 言散ラス, to circulate, as a secret; *Maki chirasu*, 蒔散ラス, to sow broadcast; to scatter about. [MIDASU.

Syn. BARABARA NI SURU, MAKICHIRASU,

Chira to, ちらと, *adv.* [*cont.* of *Chirari to.*] See *Chirari to*.

Chiratsuku, ちらつく, 閃, *v.i.* ❶ To twinkle; to glitter; to be brilliant or showy; to sparkle; to flicker; to flash intermittently; to quiver. ❷ To be dazzled.
Kumo ga chiratsuku, 雲ガ閃ク, the cloud shows flashes of light; *Me ga chiratsuku*, 眼ガ閃ク, the eye is dazzled; the eye glistens; *Rampu ga chiratsuku*, 洋燈ガ閃ク, the flame (of a lamp) flickers.
Syn. CHIRACHIRA SURU, HIRAMEKU.

Chiri, ちり, 地理, *n.* ❶ The geographical facts or features. ❷ Geography.
Temmon chiri, 天文地理, astronomy and geography; the physiography of the heavens and the earth.

Chiri, ちり, 塵, *n.* ❶ Dust. ❷ Rubbish; dirt; waste matter; refuse. ❸ [*Budd.*] The world; the attractions, enjoyments, and cares of the present life.
Chiri-hodo mo nai, 塵程モナイ, there is not a particle; to leave little or nothing; *Chiri ni majiru*, 塵ニ交ル, to go along with the world; *Chiri no hoka*, 塵ノ外, out of the world; free from worldly cares; *Chiri no mi*, 塵ノ身, a man of the world; a layman; *Chiri wo nogareru*, 塵ヲ脱レル, to seclude one's self from the world.
Syn. AKUTA, GOMI, HOKORI.

Chiri, ちり, 散, *n.* Scattering; dispersion.
Chiri no wakare, 散ノ別, dispersing in various directions.

Chiri, ちり, 地利, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Advantage of situation or position. Same as *Chinori*. ❷ The produce of the earth, agricultural or mineral.
Tenji chiri jinkwa, 天時地利人和, [*Chin.*] good opportunity, advantageous position and, faithful union, the three requisites for victory in Chinese tactics; *Chiri wo tankyū suru*, 地利ヲ探究スル, to look for an advantageous position.

Chiri-akuta, ちりあくた, 塵芥, *n.* Dirt; rubbish; litter; waste or refuse materials.
Kono takuwo chiri-akuta wo suteru bekarazu, 此処塵芥ヲ捨ル可ラズ, it is forbidden to deposit rubbish in this place.

Chiribakari mo, ちりばかりも, *adv.* Not a bit; by no means; never; not the least; not by a hair's breadth.
Chiri bakari mo shūchi wa dekinu, チリバカリモ承知ハ出来ヌ, not to be consented to by any means.

Chiribameru, ちりばめる, 鏤, *v.t.* To engrave; to carve; to inlay; to ornament by inlaying; to emboss.
Kin-gin wo chiribameru, 金銀ヲ鏤ル, to inlay with gold and silver.
Syn. HORITSUKERU, HORU, ERU.

Chiribamu, ちりばむ, 塵汚, *v.i.* To become dusty; to be covered with dust. [ru.

Chiribamu, ちりばむ, 鏤, *v.t.* Same as *Chiri-bame-*

Chiri-bokori, ちりぼこり, 塵埃, *n.* Dust; particles of earth raised and wafted by the wind.
Kaze de chiri-bokori ga tatsu, 風デ塵埃ガ立ツ, the wind raises the dust; *Uma ga chiri-bokori wo tatete kakeru*, 馬ガ塵埃ヲ立テヽ駆ケル, horses gallop raising a cloud of dust.

Chiriboshi, ちりぼし, 井宿, *n.* [*Astron.*] One of the 28 constellations of ancient astronomers.

Chirichiri-gusa, ちりちりぐさ,漆姑草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sagina Linnaei.*

Chiri-chiri to, ちりちりと, *adv.* In a contracting or curling manner; so as to make wrinkles, or a corrugated surface.

Chiri-chiri to chijimu, チリチリト縮ム, to be formed into ringlets; to be wrinkled.

Chirigaku, ちりがく, 地理學, *n.* Geography.

Chirigaku no sho, 地理學ノ書, a book on geography. 「geographer.

Chirigakusha, ちりがくしゃ, 地理學者, *n.* A

Chirigami, ちりがみ, 塵紙 *n.* A kind of coarse paper made from paper rubbish.

Chiriharai, ちりはらひ, 塵掃, *n.* A dust-brush made of feather, hair, or paper; a duster.

Syn. HATAKI, SAIHAI. 「rubbish; dirt.

Chirihiji, ちりひぢ, 塵泥, *n.* Dust and mud; dust;

Syn. DORO, CHIRI-AKUTA.

Chiriji, ちりぢ, 塵地, *n.* Pear-coloured ground thickly spotted with fine particles of gold,—a word in lacquer-work. Same as *Nashiji.*

Chirijiri, ちりぢり, 散々, *adv.* and *a.* Scattered; dispersed; dissipated; ruined.

Chirijiri barabara ni natte nige useta, チリヂリバラバラニナッテ逃ゲ失セタ, took to flight in utter confusion.

Syn. BARABARA, CHIRABARITE, SANZAN.

Chirikau, ちりかふ, 散交, *v.i.* To be scattered or to fly in every direction. 「nape of the neck.

Chirike, ちりけ, 身柱, *n.* [*Anat.*] The back or

Syn. BON NO KUBO. 「of Geography.

Chirikyoku, ちりきよく, 地理局, *n.* The Bureau

Chirimen, ちりめん, 縮緬, *n.* The Japanese crape.

Chirimen-gami, ちりめんがみ, 縮緬紙, *n.* A kind of paper made to look like crape.

Chirimen-goro, ちりめんごろ, 縮緬虫羅, *n.* Muslin de laine; *mousseline de laine.*

Chirimen-hiba, ちりめんひば, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Thuyopsis dolabrata.*

Chirimen-jiso, ちりめんじそ, 花紫蘇,回々蘇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Perilla arguta.*

Chirimen-kazura, ちりめんかづら, 石蚕, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rhynchospermum* sp.

Chiri-no-yo, ちりのよ, 塵世, *n.* The corrupted world; the dusty world.

Chiri no yo wo nogarete yama ni iru, 塵ノ世ヲ脱レテ山ニ入ル, to hide one's self in the mountains, leaving the world behind.

Syn. DAKUSEI, UKIYO.

Chiri-otoshi, ちりおとし, 塵落, *n.* A brush for cleaning furniture by removing dust.

Syn. CHIRIHARAI.

Chirirenge, ちりれんげ, 散蓮花, *n.* An earthenware spoon shaped somewhat like a petal of the

Syn. RENGE. 「lotus-flower.

Chirisho, ちりしよ, 地理書, *n.* A book or treatise on geography.

Chiritari, ちりたり, *interj.* An exclamatory word expressing one's favourable recognition of a particular tune played on a flute

Chiritori, ちりとり, 塵取, *n.* A dust-pan.

Syn. GOMITORI. 「kind of *Camellia.*

Chiritsubaki, ちりつばき, 晩山茶, *n.* [*Bot.*] A

Chiritsu suru, ちりつする, 置立, *v.t.* To establish; to make; to raise; to erect; to found.

Chiri-uke, ちりうけ, 塵受, *n.* Same as *Chiritori.*

Chiri-ya-tarari, ちりやたらり, *intesi.* See *Chiritari.* 「place for refuse.

Chirizuka, ちりづか, 塵塚, *n.* A dust-heap; a

Syn. GOMITAME, HAKIDAME.

Chiro, ちろ, 血漏, *n.* [*Med.*] Excessive menstrual discharges; menorrhagia.

Syn. NAGAJI.

Chiro, ちろ, 地炉, *n.* An open fire-place, square or rectangular in form, built in a convenient part

Syn. IRORI. 「of the first floor.

Chiro-chiro, ちろちろ, *adv.* In a flickering or fluttering manner; with an intermittent motion.

Chiroku, ちろく, 池鼓, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Nikuchi.*

Chirori, ちろり, 銚釐, *n.* A pot of copper or brass for warming or holding *sake.*

Chiru, ちる, 散, *v.i.* ❶ To scatter; to disperse; to wither and fall; to be dissipated; to spread. ❷ To fade; to lose beauty, lustre, or freshness.

Hana ga chiru, 花ガ散ル, the flowers wither and fall; to lose beauty (said of a woman); *Hito ga chiru,* 人ガ散ル, people disperse; *Sumi ga chiru,* 墨ガ散ル, ink spreads.

Chiryaku, ちりやく, 智略, *n.* Same as *Chiryo.*

Chiryo, ちりょ, 螭呂, *n.* A dragon.

Syn. AMARYO.

Chiryo, ちりょ, 智慮, *n.* Prudence; wisdom; profound thought. 「prudent person.

Chiryo fukaki hito, 智慮深キ人, a wise and

Chiryo, ちれう, 地料, *n.* The land rent.

Chiryo, ちれう, 治療, *n.* Medical treatment or operation.

Chiryo ga todoite zenkwai shita, 治療ガ届ヒテ全快シタ, the medical treatment restored him to health.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To treat medically; to use remedial means; to treat with medicines.

Chiryohi, ちれうひ, 治療費, *n.* Expenses of medical treatment.

Chiryoku, ちりよく, 智力, *n.* Intellectual power; intelligence; mental capacity; sagacity.

Syn. CHIE, SAIRYOKU, SATORI.

Chiryoshi, ちりょうし, 地龍子, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] An earthworm.

Chiryo suru, ちれうする, 知了, *v.t.* To know completely; to be well informed; to be aware of.

Chiryu suru, ちりうする, 遅留, *v.t.* To delay; to stop; not to go on.

Chisa, ちさ, 苣萵, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Chisha.*

Chisago, ちさご, *n.* A dwarf; an extraordinarily small person.

Chisai, ちさい, 斎齋, *n.* Abstaining from unclean things immediately before a solemn occasion, said of a *Shinto* priest or believer.

Syn. MA-IMI.

Chisan, ちさん, 遅参, *n.* Being late in coming or going; not being punctual. —**suru,** *v.i.* To come or go late; not to arrive in time; not to be punctual.

Chisantodoke, ちさんとどけ, 遅参届, *n.* An information to an office stating or excusing one's late arrival or attendance. 「*Chisha-no-ki.*

Chisa-no-ki, ちさのき, 松扇, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as

Chisashi,-i,-ki, ちさし, *a.* Same as *Chitsashi.*

Chisei, ちせい, 地勢, *n.* ❶ Position of a country; the general features and environment of a country, province, etc. ❷ [*Mil.*] Geographical advantages and disadvantages.

Chisei, ちせい 治世, *n.* The period of time during which a sovereign reigns; reign. 「years.

Chisei gojunen, 治世五十年, reigned for fifty

Chiseki, ちせき, 治績, *n.* Same as *Chitai.*

Chiseki, ちせき, 地籍, *n.* A record of the survey of land and fields; a 'doomsday book.'

Syn. CHIKEMBO.

Chiseki suru, ちせきする, 古責, *v.t.* To punish or reprove with a whip.

Chisen, ちせん, 地錢, *n.* Tax on land; land tax.

Syn. NENGU.

Chisen, ちせん, 地錢, *n.* [*Bot.*] Liverworts.

Syn. ZENIGOKE.

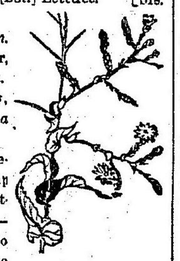
Chisha, ちしゃ, 智者, *n.* A wise, sagacious, talented, or ingenious person; a sage; the wise.

Chisha nimo senryo no isshitsu ari, 智者ニモ千慮ノ一失アリ, the wise are not always infallible.

Chisha, ちしゃ, 苣萵, *n.* [*Bot.*] Lettuce. 「ble.

Chisa, ちさ, }

Chisha, ちしゃ, 治者, *n.* The governor or ruler, the opposite of *Hichisha.*



(苣萵)

Chisha-no-ki, ちしゃのき, 松扇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ehretia acuminata*

Chishi, ちし, 致仕, *n.* Resignation; giving up one's official appointment; abdication. —**suru,** *v.i.* To resign; to send in resignation; to abdicate; to be released from an official appointment at one's own request. Syn. JISHOKU SURU. 「quest.

Chishi, ちし, 地子, *n.* Land rent paid in kind.

Chishi, ちし, 稚子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A baby; an infant; Syn. OSANAGO. 「a suckling; a child.

Chishi, ちし, 地誌, *n.* Geographical sketches of a Syn. CHIRISHO. 「place.

Chishigo, ちしご, 知死期, *n.* Divining the time of a man's death by cogitating upon the circumstances of his birthday.

Chishiki, ちしき, 知識, *n.* ❶ Knowledge; discernment; learning; erudition; cognition. ❷ A learned priest.

Chishiki aru hito, 知識アル人, learned men; *Chishiki wo hiromu,* 知識ヲ博ム, to make learned; to teach; *Chishiki wo motomu,* 知識ヲ求ム, to seek, enlarge, or improve one's knowledge; *Meisō chishiki,* 明僧知識, erudite or learned priests.

Chishin, ちしん, 致身, *n.* Same as *Chimei.*

Chishio, ちしほ, 血汐, *n.* Blood.

Chishio ni somaru, 血汐ニ染マル, to be stained Syn. CHISHIRU. 「with blood.

Chishio, ちしほ, 千入, *n.* Dyeing cloth repeatedly, so as to deepen the colour.

Chishio no iro, 千入ノ色, a very deep colour obtained by dyeing repeatedly.

Chishiru, ちしる, 乳汁, *n.* The milk.

Chishisen, ちしせん, 地子錢, *n.* Land tax.

Chishitsu, ちしつ, 地質, *n.* Geological or agricultural qualities of a locality.

Syn. CHIMI, DOSHITSU.

Chishitsu-chosajo, ちしつてうさじょ, 地質調査所, *n.* The Office of Geological Investigations.

Chishitsu-gaku, ちしつがく, 地質學, *n.* Geology; the science which treats of the constitution and structure of the earth's crust.

Chishitsu-gakusha, ちしつがくしゃ, 地質學者, }
Chishitsu-gakushi, ちしつがくし, 地質學士, } *n.* A geologist.

Chishitsu suru, ちしつする, 知悉, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To know in full; to be aware of completely; to be apprised of thoroughly.

Chisho, ちしやう, 地性, *n.* The quality of the soil.

Chisho, ちせう, 地訟, *n.* An action raised concerning land; a land-suit.

Chisho, ちしやう, 智將, *n.* An ingenious, or gifted general; a wise commander.

Chisho, ちしよ, 地所, *n.* A piece of ground.

Chishu, ちしゅ, 地主, *n.* A land-lord; a land-
Jishu, ちしゅ, owner.

Chishu suru, ちしゅする, 置酒, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To prepare *sake* (or a dinner) for the reception of guests.

Chishu shite betsu wo tsugu, 置酒シテ別ヲ告グ, to give a farewell entertainment.

Chiso, ちそ, 地租, *n.* Land tax.

Chiso kaisei, 地租改正, the revision of land tax regulations; *Chiso teigen,* 地租低減, diminution of land tax

Syn. CHIZEI, NENGU.

Chisō, ちそう, 馳走, *n.* ❶ A feast, entertainment, tea, or banquet. ❷ Running on horseback (rarely used).

Oi ni gochisō ni nari mashita, 大ニ御馳走ニナリマシタ, I have taken hearty pleasure in your entertainment (said by way of thanks when taking leave). [to give a dinner.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To entertain; to make a feast;

Syn. FURUMAI, KYŌ-Ō, MOTENASU.

Chisō, ちそう, 地層, *n.* The strata of the earth's crust.

Chisō, ちそう, 雌草, *n.* Young grasses. [*lata.*

Chisoku, ちそく, 遅速, *n.* Velocity; rate of motion; whether slow or fast.

Chisoku, ちそく, 知足, *n.* [*Chin.*] Knowing how to be satisfied; contentment; satisfaction. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To be satisfied or contented.

Chisso, ちっそ, 窒素, *n.* [*Chem.*] Nitrogen.

Chissoku, ちっそく, 窒塞, *n.* Being stopped up; being completely obstructed or impeded. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To stop up; to impede; to obstruct.

Syn. FUSAGARU.

Chisuru, ちっする, 蟄, *v.t.* ❶ To winter; to lie underground in the state of torpor. ❷ To be confined in one's house.

Syn. CHIKKYO, SUGOMORU.

Chisuikwa, ちすゐくわ, 治水課, *n.* The Section of Hydrological Engineering.

Chisuji, ちすぢ, 血統, *n.* Lineage; family connection or line; consanguinity; blood-relation; pedigree. [YAKARA.

Syn. KETSUEN, KETTŌ, MICHI, UKARA,

Chisuji, ちすぢ, 血筋, *n.* Blood-vessels; a vein or an artery.

Syn. KEKKWAN, KETSUMYAKU.

Chitabi, ちたび, 千度, *adv.* A thousand times; very frequently.

Hito momotabi sureba onore chitabisu, 人百度スレハ己千度ス, to make a thousand efforts oneself for every hundred made by others.

Syn. AMATATABI.

Chitai, ちたい, 遅滞, *n.* Delay. Same as *Entai.*

Chitai, ちたい, 治体, *n.* The results of administration; how governed?

Chitai, ちたい, 地碓, *n.* A mortar for cleaning rice, in which the pestle is moved by treading upon it.

Syn. FUMI-USU, KARA-USU.

Chitchoku, ちっちよく, 黜陟, *n.* Promotion and dismissal (or degrading). Chiefly used of government officials.

Hōhen chitchoku, 褒貶黜陟, [*Chin.*] praising and blaming, promoting and degrading.

——**suru,** *v.t.* To promote and degrade (or dismiss).

Chitō, ちとう, 薙刀, *n.* A kind of halberd anciently used by soldiers of higher grades, but later by priests and women.

Syn. NAGINATA.

Chitō, ちとう, 遅稲, *n.* [*Bot.*] Late rice.

Syn. OKUTE.

Chito, ちと, 些, *a. n.* and *adv.* A small quantity, amount, or sum; a little; a few; a short period of time; slightly; little; inconsiderable; trifling;

Syn. CHITTO, ISASAKA, SUKOSHI. [a bit.

Chitogusa, ちとぐさ, 蓍, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Achillea sibirica.*

Chitoku, ちとく, 智徳, *n.* [*Chin.*] Wisdom and virtue; learning and morality.

Chitoku wo kanesonau, 智徳ヲ兼備フ, to be wise and virtuous. [*rum.*

Chitome, ちとめ, 景天草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Sedum alborose-*

Chitome, ちとめ, 蓊草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Metaplexis stauntoni.* [ring instruments.

Chitori-dōgu, ちとりたうぐ, 血取道具, *n.* Bleed-

Syn. SUIFUKUBE.

Chitose, ちとせ, 千歳, *n.* ❶ A thousand years; the millennium; an immense number of years. ❷ The name of one of the *dramatis personæ* concerned in the *sambasō* performances.

Tsuru wa chitose no yowai wo tamotsu, 鶴ハ千歳ノ齢ヲ保ツ, the crane lives a thousand years; the crane is proverbially long-lived.

Chitotsu suru, ちとつする, 馳突, *v.t.* To assault on horseback; to attack violently; to invade suddenly. [of book or volumes.

Chitsu, ちつ, 帙, *n.* [*Chin.*] A cover for a series

Itchitsu no sho, 一帙ノ書, a series of books.

Syn. FUMAKI.

Chitsu, ちつ, 膣, *n.* [*Med.*] The vagina.

Chitsujo, ちつじよ, 秩序, *n.* Order; proper arrangement.

Chitsujo sakuran, 秩序錯乱, out of order; disordered; *Chitsujo wo midasu koto nakare,* 秩序ヲ乱スコト勿レ, do not disturb the proper order; *Chitsujo wo tadase,* 秩序ヲ正セ, restore order.

Chitsuke, ちつけ, 乳附, *n.* A wet nurse.

Syn. UBA.

Chitsuki, ちつき, 乳附, *a.* Looped; provided or fastened with loops.

Chitsuroku, ちつろく, 秩禄, *n.* The capitalized pension or allowance given to the *daimyō* of *samurai.*

Chitsuroku kōsai-shōsho, 秩禄公債証書, capitalized pension bonds.

Chitto, ちっと, 些少, *a.* and *adv.* [*colt.*] A little; a bit; a few.

Itatte chitto desu ga, 至テ些少デスガ, although very little (used in an apologetic, or depreciatory sense); *Mochitto kudasai,* モチット下サイ, give me a little more; *Mo chitto saki desu,* モチット先デス, (it) is a little ahead.

Syn. ISASAKA, SUKOSHI, WAZUKA.

Chittō, ちったう, 蟄蟲, *n.* [*Entom.*] A kind of earth-spider, trap-door spider.

Syn. TSUCHIGUMO. [*Chippuku suru.*

Chittoku suru, ちっとくする, 黜陟, *v.t.* Same as

Chiwa, ちわ, 痴話, *n.* Foolish or nonsensical conversation between lovers; lovers' throwing bantering or sarcastic words at each other in a sportive manner; a sportive love quarrel.

Chiwa genkwa, 痴話喧嘩, a love-quarrel; a word-fight between a married couple.

Chiwabumi, ちわぶみ, 艶書, *n.* A love-letter; a letter of courtship.

Syn. IROBUMI.

Chiwagurui, ちわぐるひ, 痴戯, *n.* Taking excessive liberties (said of persons in love); playing extraordinary love-tricks.

Chiwaru, ちわる, *v.t.* [*colt.*] To banter out of foolish love; to flirt; to make a love quarrel.

Chiye, ちえ, 智慧, *n.* Wisdom; intelligence; ingenuity; genius; cleverness; talent; understanding.

Chiye no hayaki kodomo, 智恵ノ早キ子供, a precocious child; a clever boy or girl; *Hito no chiye wo kariru,* 人ノ智恵ヲ借リル, to borrow others' wisdom; *Isshō no chiye wo furū,* 一生ノ智恵ヲ振フ, to try or do one's best; to do all in

Syn. RIKŌ, SAICHI. [one's power.

Chiyebukuro, ちえぶくろ, 智恵嚢, *n.* ❶ [*lit.*] The bag of wisdom; [*fig.*] the brain. ❷ A valuable or secret memorandum. ❸ A very important book for reference.

Chiye-no-hako, ちえのはこ, 智恵箱, *n.* A box used in a game of puzzle.

Chiye-no-hi, ちえのひ, 智恵火, *n.* [*Budd.*] [*lit.*] Fire of wisdom; [*fig.*] wisdom, the purifying effect of which is as strong as fire.

Chiye-no-ita, ちえのいた, 智恵板, *n.* A puzzle consisting in making certain structures of a series of boards.

Chiye-no-ki, ちえのき, 智恵木, *n.* A kind of building blocks (for children's amusement).

Chiye-no-wa, ちえのわ, 智恵環, *n.* A ring-puzzle.

Chiye-zuku, ちえづく, 智恵附, *v.i.* To commence to understand or recognise things or persons; to become wiser, or more intelligent (said of infants).

Chiyo, ちよ, 千代, *n.* A thousand generations; a long life; the venerable age.

Chiyo kakete fūfu no chigiri wo musubu, 千代掛ケテ夫婦ノ契ヲ結ブ, to swear to be man and wife for a thousand generations; *Ciyo yachiyo,* 千代八千代, forever; never-ending.

Chiyo, ちよ, 千夜, *n.* A thousand night; a countless number of nights.

Chiyo, ちよ, 千節, *n.* A thousand knots (of trees or bamboos); grown very tall (said especially of trees).

Chiyō, ちえう, 地妖, *n.* A calamity or disaster originating in the earth through natural agencies.

Tensai chiyō, 天災地妖, [*lit.*] the heavenly and terrestial catastrophe; [*fig.*] a disaster caused by the power of nature.

Chiyogami, ちよがみ, 千代紙, *n.* A kind of the *nishinouchi* paper with coloured figures upon it.

Chiyogi, ちよぎ, 千代木, *n.* The pine tree; [*lit.*] a thousand generation tree.

Chiyomase, ちよまセ, [*cont.* of *Chiyo* and *Imase.*] "Long live the Emperor"; may you live for a thousand generations.

Chiyū, ちゆう, 智勇, *n.* Wisdom and courage; learning and bravery.

Chiyū kenbi no ryōshō, 智勇兼備ノ良将, a good general, wise and courageous; an able commander, brave and accomplished.

Chiyu, ちゆ, 地癒, *n.* [*Bot.*] Burnet.

Chiyū, ちゆう, 置駅, *n.* [*Chin.*] Establishing postal stations; sending by mail; a post stage. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To establish a postal station or office.

Chiyu, ちゆ, 治癒, *n.* Healing; recovery; restoration.

Syn. HEIYU, ZENKWAI. [tion.

Chizai, ちざい, 笞罪, *n.* [*Law.*] ❶ An offence which is punished with lashes. ❷ A form of punishment which consists in belabouring the offender with lashes.

Chizaigashi, ちざいがし, 櫟, *n.* [*Bot.*] Acorn.

Chizaihō, ちざいはふ, 治罪法, *n.* [*Law.*] Code of criminal procedure.

Chizei, ちせい, 地税, *n.* Land tax.

Chizu, ちづ, 地図, *n.* A map; a chart; an atlas.

Chizushi, ちづし, 地図師, *n.* One who draws a map or chart.

Chō, てう, 朝, *n.* The morning; the dawn.

Kon-chō, 今朝, this morning; *Myō-chō,* 明朝, to-morrow morning; *Saku-chō,* 昨朝, yesterday

Syn. ASA, ASHITA. [morning.

Chō, てう, 朝, *n.* ❶ The Imperial Court. ❷ One's own country. ❸ A dynasty; a reign. ❹ The government.

Hon-chō, 本朝, this Empire; *Hoku-chō,* 北朝, the northern court; *Nan-chō,* 南朝, southern court; *Shin-chō,* 清朝, the Shin dynasty; *Chō ni*

tate matsurigoto wo kiku, 朝ニ立デ政ヲ聴ク, to take charge of the government.
Syn. KŌSHITSU, MIYO, SEIFU.

Chō, ちやう, 長, *n.* ❶ Length. ❷ The elder. ❸ The head; the chief; the best.
Chō to naku yō to naku, 長トナク幼トナク, both the young and the old; whether youthful or aged; *Chō wo tori tan wo oginau*, 長ヲ取リ短ヲ補フ, to utilize the merits of others to make up one's defect; *Hyakufu no chō*, 百夫ノ長, the head of a hundred men; *Sake wa hyakuyaku no chō*, 酒ハ百薬ノ長, *sake* is the best of all medicines; *Shishi wa hyakujū no chō*, 獅子ハ百獣ノ長, the lion is the king of beasts.
Syn. OSA, KASHIRA.

Chō, ちやう, 庁, *n.* A government office; a court; *Fu-chō*, 府庁, a city office; *Ken chō*, 県庁, a prefectural office; a prefect's office.
Syn. TSUKASA, YAKUSHO.

Chō, ちやう, 町, *n.* ❶ A town; a street. An urban district, or ward. ❷ A long measure=60 *ken* or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a *ri*. ❸ A land measure=10 *tan* or 3,000 *tsubo*.
Hō chō, 某町, a certain town or street; *Nani-chō namban-chi*, 何町何番地, what number in what street; one's address.
Syn. ICHI, MACHI.

Chō, てふ, 貼, *n.* A dose of medicine wrapped in a piece of paper.
Konusuri san chō, 散薬三貼, three doses of powdered medicine; *Tompuku itchō*, 頓服一貼, a dose of medicine administered for a special purpose.

Chō, ちやう, 張, *n.* ❶ [*Astron.*] One of the 28 constellations. ❷ A numeral for harps, bows, lanterns, etc.

Chō, ちやう, 帳, *n.* ❶ An account-book; a ledger; a day-book. ❷ A record; a register; a note-book. ❸ A tent; a curtain.
Chō jiri ga awanu, 帳尻ガ合ハヌ, [*coll.*] the two accounts are found unequal; *Chō wo haru*, 帳ヲ張ル, to draw a curtain.
Syn. CHŌMEN, MAKU, TOBARI.

Chō, ちやう, 挺, *n.* A numeral for guns, spades, chisels, knives, etc.
Nomi itcho, 鑿一挺, one chisel; *Teppō itchō*, 鉄砲一挺, one gun, a piece of cannon.

Chō, ちやう, 腸, *n.* The intestines; the bowels.
Dai-chō, 大腸, [*Anat.*] the large intestines; *Shō-chō*, 小腸, [*Anat.*] the small intestines.
Syn. HARAWATA, HYAKUHIRO.

Chō, てふ, 蝶, *n.* [*Entom.*] A butterfly.
Chō yo hana yo to sodateru, 蝶ヨ花ヨト育テル, to bring up a daughter with the best of care love can afford.

Chō, ちやう, 丁, *n.* ❶ A measure of length=60 *ken* or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a *ri*. ❷ A leaf of a book. ❸ A land measure=3,600 *tsubo*.

Chō, ちやう, 偶, *n.* An even number
Chō hi han hi, 偶日奇日, the even and odd days; *Chō han*, 奇偶, (*a*) the odd and the even number; (*b*) [*coll.*] gambling; speculation; *Chō sū*, 偶数, an even number.
Syn. GŪ.

Chō, ちやう, 聴, *n.* [*Chin.*] Hearing; listening to.

Chō, ちやう, 疔, *n.* [*Med.*] A carbuncle; a painful, highly inflamed, and often fatal tumour.
Syn. HAREMONO.

Chō, てう, 調, *n.* ❶ A kind of tribute in cloth and other things customarily paid to the government. ❷ [*Gram.*] Inflection of voice. ❸ [*Mus.*] A note.

Chō, てう, 兆, *n.* ❶ A billion. ❷ A sign or indication.
Yuki wa hōnen no chō nari, 雪ハ豊年ノ兆ナリ, snow is the sign of an abundant harvest.
Syn. KIZASHI, SHIRUSHI, ZEMPYŌ.

Chō, てう, 弔, *n.* Mourning; offering condolence.
Kei chō ai ōraisu, 慶弔相往来ス, to exchange visits in happy or mournful cases.

Chō, てう, *n.* [*coll.*] The prostitute quarter.
Chō e hiyakashi ni dekakeru, テウエヒヤカシニ出掛ケル, [*coll.*] to visit the prostitute quarter for the purpose of mere sight-seeing.

Cho, ちよ, 椹, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tree of the gods, *Ailato*.

Cho, ちよ, 楮, *n.* [*Bot.*] Paper mulberry.

Chō-ai, ちやうあい, 帳合, *n.* [*Com.*] Balancing or auditing accounts; book-keeping.
Chō-ai kanjō, 帳合勘定, balancing accounts; *Chō-ai wo suru*, 帳合ヲスル, to audit accounts; to keep account-books.

Chōai, ちようあひ, 寵愛, *n.* Peculiar or particular favour; kind regard; treating with partiality; love; affection; fondling; petting. —**suru,** *v.t.* To love; to treat with constant gentle attention; to fondle or indulge; to make a favourite or pet.
Syn. AIBU SURU, AI SURU, KAWAIGARU.

Chōai, てうあい, 朝靄, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Asagasumi*.

Chōaku, ちようあく, 懲悪, *n.* Reproving evil; punishing wickedness; warning against wrong-doing.
Kwanzen chōaku, 勧善懲悪, right encouraged, wrong chastised.

Chōan, ちやうあん, 長安, *n.* [*Chin.*] A poetical word for the Capital.

Chōashi, てようあし, 蝶足, *n.* The legs of a butterfly.

Chōashi-zen, てようあしぜん, 蝶足膳, *n.* A dining table whose legs are like those of a butterfly.

Chōba, ちやうば, 町場, *n.* ❶ The field of work; the sphere of labour (used almost exclusively in reference to labourers). ❷ A stage (on a journey); the distance between resting-places.

Chōba, ちやうば, 帳場, *n.* ❶ The place in a shop or store where all cash and book accounts are made. ❷ The book-keeper's table at a mercantile establishment; a counter.

Chōba, てうば, 調馬, *n.* Training horses; breaking horses.

Chōbagōshi, ちやうばがうし, 帳場格子, *n.* A screen of lattice-work placed between the *chōba* and the other parts of the shop.

Chōbai, てうばい, 糶売, *n.* ❶ Selling rice. ❷ Selling by auction. Takes verb-forms.
Syn. SERIURI SURU.

Chōbako, ちやうばこ, 帳箱, *n.* A box for account-books.

Chōbashi, てうばし, 調馬師, *n.* ❶ A Horse Trainer in service of the Imperial court. ❷ Any one who breaks and trains a horse.
Syn. BAJUTSUSHI.

Chōbashu, てうばしゆ, 調馬手, *n.* An Assistant Horse Trainer.

Chōbashu-chō, てうばしゆちやう, 調馬手長, *n.* A chief assistant horse trainer.

Chōba suru, てうばする, 嘲罵, *v.t.* To revile; to reproach; to abuse.

Chōba-tansu, ちやうばたんす, 帳場箪笥, *n.* A bureau in the book-keeper's office; a chest of drawers in the *chōba*.

Chōbatsu, ちようばつ, 懲罰, *n.* Discipline. —**suru,** *v.t.* To punish one for misconduct.

Chōbatsu-iin, ちようばつゐいん, 懲罰委員, *n.* The Committee of Discipline in the Diet.

Chōbatsu suru, てうばつする, 超抜, *v.t.* To select for special promotion.

Chōbetsu suru, ちやうべつする, 長別, *v.t.* To be separated from a relative or friend for a long time.

Chōbi, ちやうび, 丁日, *n.* An even day.
Chōbi hambi, 丁日半日, even or odd days.
Syn. GŪJITSU, SŌJITSU.

Chōbisei, ちやうびせい, 長尾星, *n.* [*Astron.*] A comet.

Chōbitsu, ちやうびつ, 帳櫃, *n.* A chest in which account-books are kept.

Chōbo, てうぼ, 朝暮, *adv.* Morning and evening.
Syn. ASABAN, CHŌSEKI.

Chōbō, てうばう, 眺望, *n.* A distant view; a landscape; taking a view of things within the range of the eye.
Chōbō zekkei no chi, 眺望絶景ノ地, the finest landscape; a place having picturesque scenery. —**suru,** *v.t.* To take a view; to look at a wide expanse of land or water; to survey with the eye.
Syn. MIHARASHI, MIWATASU, NAGAMERU.

Chobo, ちよぼ, 点, *n.* ❶ [*coll.*] A point; a spot. ❷ [*coll.*] A speck.
Chobo wo utsu, 点ヲ打ツ, to make a dot.
Syn. HOSHI, TEN.

Chobo, ちよぼ, *n.* Same as *Choboichi*.

Chōbo, ちやうぼ, 帳簿, 帖簿, *n.* Same as *Chōmen*.

Chobo, ちよぼ, *n.* [*coll.*] A band of musicians singing in a theatre.

Chobo-chobo, ちよぼちよぼ, 点々, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Dotted; spotted; falling in drops; scatteringly.
Chobo-chobo to amadare ga ochiru, 点々トシテ雨垂ガ落ル, the rain-drops fall from the caves.
Syn. POCHIPOCHI, TARATARA.

Chobogaki, ちよぼがき, 火珠, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of persimmon.

Choboichi, ちよぼいち, 賽蒲, *n.* [*coll.*] Gambling with dice.

Chobokure, ちよぼくれ, *n.* [*coll.*] A vulgar song sung by a street musician who goes about beating a wooden bell.

Chōbokwan, ちようぼくわん, 徴募官, *n.* A Recruiting Officer.

Chōbon, てうぼん, 超凡, *a.* and *n.* Excelling ordinary people; superior; paramount; preëminent; distinguished.

Chōbon, ちやうぼん, 張本, *n.* ❶ A ringleader; a demagogue; a chief or head. ❷ The cause, origin, or occasion.
Tōzoku no chōbon, 盗賊ノ張本, the leader of outlaws; the chief of brigands or banditti.
Syn. HOTTŌNIN, KASHIRA, KYOKWAI, SHUBŌ.

Chōbon-nin, ちやうぼんにん, 張本人, *n.* Same as ❶ under *Chōbon*.

Chōbo suru, ちようぼする, 徴募, *v.t.* To enlist, raise, or recruit; to call out for service. Takes the noun-form.
Chōbo ni ōzu, 徴募ニ応ズ, to be enlisted; to present one's self as a recruit.
Syn. MESHIATSUMERU, YOBIATSUMERU.

Chobō suru, ちよぼうする, 佇望, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To look at standing.

Chobu, ちよぶ, 猪武, *a.* [*Chin.*] Rash; too bold; wild; headstrong.

Chōbu, ちやうぶ, 町歩, *n.* A land measure of 3,000 *tsubo*.

Chōbuku, てうふく, 調伏, *n.* ❶ [*Budd.*] Invoking the all-powerful Buddha to injure an enemy or quell an evil spirit. ❷ Cursing or using incantations (in general). Takes the verb-forms.
Syn. INORU, NOROU, SHUSO.

Chōbun, てうぶん, 彫文, *n.* Carved characters, figures, or letters.
Syn. ERIBUMI, HORIMONO.

Chōbun, てうぶん, 弔文, *n.* A prose composition expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a funeral or mourning address.

Chōbun wo yūdoku suru, 弔文ヲ朗讀スル, to read a mourning essay. 「long letter or essay.

Chōbun, ちやうぶん, 長文, *n.* A lengthy writing; a

Chōbu suru, てうぶする, 跳舞, *v.i.* To dance.
Syn. MAI, ODORU.

Chōbutsu, ちやうぶつ, 長物, *n.* Anything useless or superfluous; rubbish; refuse; an object grown to an immense length, but of no use.
Muyō no chōbutsu, 無用ノ長物, anything unnecessary; a useless prodigy.
Syn. MUDAMONO, ZEIBUTSU.

Chōbyaku, ちやうびやく, 丁百, *n.* The exact 100 *mon* in contradistinction to the nominal 100 *mon* (or 96 *mon* in reality) of the *temmōsen.*

Chōbyō, ちやうびやう, 長病, *n.* A chronic disease.
Syn. NAGAYAMAI, SHUKUA.

Chōchaku suru, ちようちやくする, 打擲, *v.t.* To strike, beat, whip, or lash.
Syn. BUTSU, UCHITATAKU.

Chōchi, ちやうち, 張弛, *n.* The state of being tight or loose; hence, prosperity or decline; whether the laws are rigorously administered or not; the state of things. Takes the verb forms.

Chōchi-chōchi, てうちてうち, *n.* Clapping the hands together (spoken only to babies).

Chōchikan, てうちかん, 懲治監, *n.* A correctionary establishment; a house of correction.

Chochiku, ちよちく, 貯蓄, *n.* Storing up; hoarding; saving against the future. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To lay by; to store up; to treasure up, etc.

Chochiku-ginkō, ちよちくぎんかう, 貯蓄銀行, *n.* A savings-bank.

Chōchin, てうちん, 提燈, 燭燈, *n.* A lantern.
Basō chōchin, 馬上提燈, a lantern for use on horseback; *Bon chōchin,* 盆提燈, the l. used in the *bon* festival; *Bura chōchin,* ブラ提燈, a l. a part of whose handle is made of very elastic material; *Hako chōchin,* 箱提燈, a l. somewhat like a box in shape; *Hōzuki chōchin,* ホホヅキ提燈, a small l. of red paper; *Odawara chōchin,* 小田原提燈, a cylindrical l. which can be folded when not in use; *Takahari chōchin,* 高張提燈, a big l. hung on a long pole; *Yumihari chōchin,* 弓張提燈, a l. in whose making the mechanical principle of a bow is utilized; *Chōchin ni tsurigane,* 提燈ニ鐘, a l. and a tower-bell; a figure often used to designate wide disparity between two things or persons; *Chōchin mochi ga hori e hamaru,* 提燈持ガ堀ヘハマル, [*lit.*] the bearer of the l. falls into a pond; [*fig.*] the guide himself loses the way; *Chōchin mochi wo suru,* 提燈持チヲスル, [*lit.*] to carry a l. for others; [*fig.*] to be servile, or base.

Chōchingusa, てうちんぐさ, 石胡 *n.* [*Bot.*] *Hydrocotyle rotundifolia.*

Chōchinkago, てうちんかご, 提燈籠, *n.* A lantern-case. 「feast of lantern.; *bon* festival.

Chōchinmatsuri, てうちんまつり, 提燈祭, *n.* The

Chōchin-no-e, てうちんのえ, 提燈柄, *n.* The handle of a lantern. 「hanging lamp.

Chōchin-tōro, てうちんとうろう, 提燈々籠, *n.* A

Chōchō, ちやうちやう, 丁丁, 打打, *adv.* An adverb

Chōto, ちよど, representing the manner of striking or chopping, and the sound produced thereby. 「beat repeatedly.
Chōchō hasshi to utsu, 打ヲハッシト打ツ, to

Chōchō, てふてふ, 喋々, *a.* Garrulous; talkative; loquacious; emphatic; noisy.
Imasara chōchō sezutomo, 今更喋々セズトモ, without further discussion.
Syn. KUCHIYAKAMASHII.

Chōchō, てふてふ, 蝶, *n.* [*Entom.*] A butterfly.

Chochobi, ちよちよび, 通草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Akebia quinata.*

Chōchoku, てうちよく, 調直, *n.* Readjustment; re-estimation; revision. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To revise; to re-arrange; to make right.

Chōchōshi, -i, -ki, てふてふし, *a.* The less learned form of *Chōchō.*
Chōchōshii mono no yuiyō, 喋々シイ物ノ言ヒヤフ, a garrulous way of speaking; *Chōchōshiku iu,* テフテフシク云フ, to speak garrulously; to be talkative; to prate. 「noisily; etc.

Chōchō to, てふてふと, 喋々, *adv.* Loquaciously;
Chōchō to ben zuru, 喋々ト辯ズル, to plead emphatically; to be talkative.

Chōdai, ちやうたい, 頂戴, *n.* Receiving or accepting from a superior or an elder. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To receive from a superior; to be bestowed upon; to be given. 「ceive gratefully.
Arigataku chōdai suru, 難有頂戴スル, to re-
Syn. HAIRYŌ, ITADAKU, MORAU.

Chōdai, ちやうたい, 帳臺, *n.* ❶ A raised seat for a distinguished person. ❷ A curtained bedstead.

Chōdai, ちやうたい, 町代, *n.* A town official next below the *Nanushi.*

Chōdai-mono, ちやうたいもの, 頂戴物, *n.* A gift or present from a superior.

Chōdaku, ちやうたく, 澄濁, *n.* Clear or turpid;
Syn. SUMI-NIGORI. 「pure or impure.

Chōdan, ちやうたん, 長談, *n.* A long talk.
Chōdan wo itou, 長談ヲ厭フ, to dislike a long talk. 「time; to have a long talk.
——**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To converse for a long

Chōdansu, ちやうたんす, 帳箪, *n.* A bureau or chest for keeping account-books.

Chōdatsu, てうたつ, 調達, *n.* Supplying anything

Chōtatsu, てうたつ, wanted; collecting a sum of money.
Iroi-chōdatsu, 衣裳調達, having the garments

required newly made; to borrow the same; *Kinsu-chōdatsu,* 金子調達, making up a sum of money. 「to have anything ready for use.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To supply; to collect together;
Syn. SAIKAKU SURU, TOTONOERU.

Chōdatsu-kwaisha, てうたつくわいしや, 調達會社, *n.* A supply agency.

Chōdatsu suru, てうたつする, 跳脱, *v.t.* and *i.* ❶ To go or leap over. ❷ To distinguish one's self; to excel. ❸ To break (as a prison); to escape. ❹ To abandon.

Chōden, てうでん, 潮田, *n.* A fields to which the tide has access. 「or hall.

Chōdō, ちやうたう, 廳堂, *n.* A government edifice

Chōdo, ちやうど, 丁度, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] Just; right; suitable; proper; exactly; precisely.
Chōdo ima deyō to omōte orimashita, 丁度今出ヨウト思フテ居リマシタ, I was just thinking of going out; *Sore de chōdo desu,* ソレデ丁度デス, that makes the account square; *Chōdo yoi toki deshita,* 丁度好イ時デシタ, it was just at the right moment.
Syn. ADAKAMO, HODOYOKU, MASASHIKU, ORIYOKU, SANAGARA.

Chōdō, てうたう, 鳥道, *n.* A narrow path; a lane.
Syn. HOSOMICHI. 「canal.

Chōdō, ちやうたう, 腟道, *n.* [*Anat.*] The auditory

Chōdō, ちやうたう, 長道, *n.* A long road; a great distance.

Chōdo, てうど, 調度, *n.* ❶ Things required. ❷ Utensils; articles. ❸ Weapons of war, especially the bow and arrow. ❹ Supply.
Ifuku no chōdo, 衣服ノ調度, the supply of clothes; the wardrobe; *Tabi no chōdo,* 旅ノ調度, things one requires to have during a journey; *Yomeiri no chōdo,* 嫁入ノ調度, things which custom demands of a bride before she goes to the house of her husband.

Chōdo-kake, てうどかけ, 調度懸, *n.* A rack for bows and arrows.

Chōdo-kyoku, てうどきよく, 調度局, *n.* The Bureau of Supplies.

Chōei, ちようえい, 寵榮, *n.* [*Chin.*] Special favour and promotion; prosperity due to the kindness of a superior.
Chōei wo kōmuru, 寵榮ヲ蒙ル, to be specially favoured.

Chōei, ちようえい, 冢塋, *n.* [*Chin.*] A grave mound; a tomb.
Syn. HAKA, TSUKA.

Chōeki, ちようえき, 懲役, *n.* [*Law.*] Convict imprisonment with hard labour.
Chōeki wo yui watasaru, 懲役ヲ言ヒ渡サル, to be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. 「establishment.

Chōekijō, ちようえきぢやう, 懲役場, *n.* A convict

Chōeki-nin, ちようえきにん, 懲役人, *n.* A convict; a criminal under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour.

Chōen, ちやうえん, 腸炎, *n.* [*Med.*] Inflammation of the intestines; interitis.

Chōen, ちやうゑん, 長遠, *a.* Very far; afar off; very widely separated. 「*sect.*

Chōen, ちやうえん, 重愆, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chō-*

Chōetsu, てうえつ, 朝謁, *n.* Audience with the Emperor. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To have an audience with the Emperor.

Chōetsu, てうえつ, 超越, *n.* [*Chin.*] Leaping over; being superior or more. ——**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To surpass or excel; to transcend; to cross; to leap over; to be more, to exceed.

Chōetsu-gaku, てうえつがく, 超越額, *n.* A sum over the first estimate; a surplus. 「tribute.

Chōfu, てうふ, 調布, *n.* Cloth offered as a tax or

Chōfu, ちやうふ, 冢婦, *n.* [*Chin.*] The wife of an
Syn. ANIYOME. 「elder brother.

Chofu, ちよふ, 許布, *n.* Hemp cloth.

Chōfu, ちようふ, 重負, *n.* ❶ A heavy burden. ❷ A grave responsibility.

Chōfuku, てうふく, 朝服, *n.* [*Chin.*] An official dress; a court robe.

Chōfuku, ちようふく, 重複, *n.* Needless repetition; repetition; reiteration; duplication.
Chōfuku wo itowazu, 重複ヲ厭ハズ, though this is a mere repetition.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To repeat; to do over again.

Chōfuku, てふふく, 貼服, *n.* [*Chin.*] Composure; tranquillity of mind. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To be calm, composed, or settled in mind.

Chōfuku, てうふく, 調伏, *n.* Same as *Chōbuku.*

Chōfuku-hoken, ちようふくほけん, 重複保險, *n.* Double insurance.

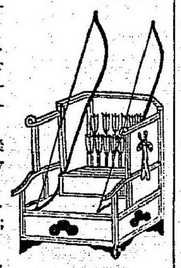
Chofūshi, ちよふうし, 猪夫子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A poetical name for paper; [*lit.*] a paper-mulberry-learned-man. 「to affix or attach.

Chōfu suru, てふする, 貼付, *v.t.* To paste on;
Kami wo kabe ni chōfu suru, 紙ヲ壁ニ貼付スル, to paste paper on the wall.

Chōgan, てうが, 朝賀, *n.* Offering congraturations to the Emperor. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To appear at the Court to offer congraturations.

Chōgaku, ちやうがく, 聽學, *n.* ❶ Study of the stethoscopic examination; stethoscopy. ❷ Learning by hearsay.

Chōgetsu, ちやうげつ, 嘲月, *n.* A poetical term for the 11th month (o.s.).



(調度懸)

Chōgetsu, ちやうげつ, 長月, *n.* A name of the 9th month (*o.s.*).

Chōgi, てうぎ, 朝議, *n.* The cabinet deliberations; the ministerial decision.

Chōgi ikketsu su, 朝議一決ス, the ministers have agreed to.

Syn. Byōgi.

Chōgin, ちやうぎん, 丁銀, 挺銀, *n.* A silver coin made in the *Keichō* period in the form of a rod or board.

Chōgi suru, てうぎする, 嘲戯, *v.t.* Same as *Chōrō*

Chōgo. ちやうご, 誤誤, *n.* Misunderstanding; misconception. —**suru,** *v.t.* To misunderstand; to mistake.

Syn. Kikiyamaru.

Chōgōba, てうがふば, 調合場, *n.* The place where medicines are prepared according to prescriptions.

Chōgōgami, てうがふがみ, 調合紙, *n.* ❶ Paper used for wrapping medicines. ❷ A recipe; a prescription.

Chōgō suru, てふがふする, 諜合, *v.t.* To signal; to inform each other; to announce by some signs.

Syn. Aizu suru, Shimeshi-au.

Chōgō suru, てうがふする 調合, *v.t.* To compound, mix, or prepare (as medicines). Takes the noun-form.

Chōgū, ちようぐう, 寵遇, *n.* Special favour; kindness; grace; being treated with kindness by a superior.

Hijō no chōgū wo kōmuru, 非常ノ寵遇ヲ蒙ムル, to be extraordinarily favoured.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To treat with special kindness.

Chōgun, てうぐん, 超群, *a.* and *n.* Preëminence; superiority; excellence; transcendency. —**suru,** *v.i.* To excel; to surpass; to rise above others; to be preëminent.

Chōgusa, ちようぐさ, 松, *n.* [*Bot.*] Pine.

Chogusa, ちよぐさ, 菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum.*

Chōgwai, やちうぐわい, 帳外, *a.* Not in the account book; not written in the register; out of the ordinary run.

Chōgwai-mono, ちやうぐわいもの, 帳外者, *n.* A vagabond; a friendless rascal; an outcast.

Chogyoki, ちよぎよき, 貯魚器, *n.* A refrigerator.

Chōhai, てうはい, 朝拝, *n.* Congratulating the Emperor on His august presence at the beginning of the new year.

Chōhai, ちようはい, 盃杯, *n.* A basin in which one washes a wine-cup before he passes it to another.

Syn. Haisen.

Chōhan, ちやうはん, 丁半, *n.* Gambling; [*lit.*] odd and even numbers. —**suru,** *v.i.* To gamble; to play for money.

Chōhanagata, てふはながた, 蝶花形, *n.* A paper figure in the form of a butterfly often used to adorn the mouth of a wine-pot.

Chōhan-zukin, ちやうはんづきん, 張帆頭巾, *n.* A deep hood (or veil) which covers the face.

Chōhatsu, ちやうはつ, 長髪, *n.* Long hair.

Chōhatsu, ちようはつ, 徴発, *n.* Appropriating for military use; levying for the public service. —**suru,** *v.t.* To levy for the state's sake; to appropriate for military use.

Syn. Idasa suru, Mesu.

Chōhatsu-rei, ちようはつれい, 徴発令, *n.* [*Law.*] The Law of Military Appropriation.

Chohei, ちよへい, 楮幣, *n.* Paper currency.

Syn. Satsu, Shihei.

Chōhei, てうへい, 朝聘, *n.* Summons to the Imperial Palace; the Imperial invitation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To be summoned to the Imperial Palace.

Conscription.

Chōhei, ちようへい, 徴兵, *n.* ❶ A conscript. ❷ *Chōhei kensa,* 徴兵検査, examination of conscripts; *Chōhei yūyo,* 徴兵猶予, temporary exemption from enlistment; temporary exemption from actual service as a recruit; *Chōhei wo tyagaru ukkemono,* 徴兵ヲ嫉ム n. 虚気者, [*coll.*] a fool who dislikes to serve as a conscript.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To recruit; to levy conscripts; to raise soldiers.

Chōhei, てふへい, 諜兵, *n.* A military spy; a reconnoitering soldier.

Chohei, ちよへい, 貯幣, *n.* Money stored up; hoarded cash.

Syn. Takuwaegane.

Chōhei, てうへい, 弱斃, *n.* Enervation; decline; exhaustion; decay; showing signs of weakness. —**suru,** *v.i.* To decay; to decline, etc.

Chōhei-rei, ちようへいれい, 徴兵令, *n.* The conscription laws or regulations.

Syn. Meshiburi.

Chōhei suru, ちようへいする, 徴聘, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To call upon one to take an office; to summon.

Syn. Meshiidasu.

Chōheki, ちようへき, 癥癖, *n.* [*Med.*] Hardness of the abdomen; biliary culculus.

Syn. Harahariyamai, Kamebara.

Chōheki, ちようへき, 徴辟, *n.* [*Chin.*] Summons from the Emperor or from a minister of state.

Chōhi, ちやうひ, 町費, *n.* Town expenditures; municipal rates.

Chōhi, ちようひ, 徴税, *n.* Same as *Chōkai.*

Chohi, ちよひ, 楮皮, *n.* The bark of the paper mulberry.

Syn. Kōzu no kawa.

Chōhō, てうはふ, 調法, *a.* Serviceable; convenient; useful; suitable; valuable.

Chōhō itashimasu, 調法致シマス, is of great use; *Chōhō na mono,* 調法ナ物, a convenient things (sometimes in a bad sense).

—**suru,** *v.t.* To value; to find a thing to be of great use.

Chōhōkei, ちやうはうけい, 長方形, *n.* [*Geom.*] A rectangle.

Chōhon, ちやうほん, 張本, *n.* Same as *Chōbon.*

Chōhon-nin, ちやうほんにん, 張本人, *n.* Same as *Chōbon-nin.*

Chōhō suru, てうはうする, 諜報, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To play the spy; to communicate the enemy's movements.

Chōho suru, てふほする, 貼補, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To make good by patchwork; to supply a deficiency.

Chōhyō, ちようひやう, 徴憑, *n.* Sign; evidence; proof; reason.

Syn. Akashi, Shirushi.

Chōi, ちよい, 苧衣, *n.* A garment made of hemp cloth.

Syn. Asaginu, Katabira.

Chōi, てうゐ, 朝威, *n.* The Imperial authority or dignity.

Chōi, てうい, 朝衣, *n.* The official or court robe or dress.

Chōi, てうい, 弔慰, *n.* Mourning; consolation; condolence.

Chōiku suru, ちやういくする, 長育, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To rear; to bring up; to train; to educate..

Chōin, てういん, 調印, *n.* Attaching a signature or seal; signing. —**suru,** *v.t.* To affix a seal; to sign.

Renbanjō ni chōin suru, 連判状ニ調印スル, to sign a confidential document; *Shōmon ni chōin suru,* 証文ニ調印スル, to affix a seal to a bond.

Chōi suru, ちよういする, 寵異, *v.t.* To love in a specially high degree; to favour exceedingly.

Syn. Kotoni-itsukushimu.

Choito, ちよいと, 一寸, *adv.* For a short time; for a moment or an instant; instantaneously.

Choito oide na, 一寸お出ナ, [*coll.*] just come here.

Chōitsu suru, ちやういつする, 長揖, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To make a respectful bow (in the manner of a Chinese).

Chōitsu suru, てういつする, 超逸, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To surpass; to go above others; to excel; to be distinguished.

Chōitsu suru, ちやういつする, 漲溢, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To overflow (as the banks of a river); to deluge; to inundate.

Chōja, ちやうじや, 長者, *n.* The rich; the wealthy.

Chōja giin, 長者議員, a member of the House of Peers elected from among the highest payers of direct national taxes.

Syn. Kanemochi, Monomochi.

Chōjaku, ちやうじやく, 鵲, *n.* [*Bot.*] Shepherd's purse.

Chōja-no-kama, ちやうじやのかま, 科徳, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Asarum Blumei.*

Chōja-no-ki, ちやうじやのき, 槭, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Catalpa Kæmpferi.*

Chōjū-no-kwashi, ちやうじやのくわし, 聖仝牛, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ardisia japonica.*

Chōji, ちよと, 儲貳, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Prince Imperial; the heir-apparent to the Throne; the crown prince.

Chōji wo tatsuru, 儲貳ヲ立ル, to declare as the Prince Imperial.

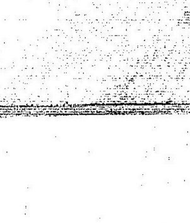
Syn. Chokun, Taishi.

Chōji, ちやうじ, 停止, *n.* Forbidding for a time; suspension; stopping. Takes the verb forms.

Narimono chōji, 鳴物停止, forbidding all sorts of musical amusements, as after the demise of a member of the Imperial Family.

Syn. Kinzuru, Tomeru.

Chōji, ちやうじ, 丁子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Clove-tree.



丁子

Chōji-abura, ちやうじあぶら, 丁子油, *n.* The clove-oil.

Chōji-asagao, ちやうじあさがほ, 丁香茄苗, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Calonyction speciosum.*

Chōji-awaseru, てうじあはせる, 諜合, *v.t.* To consult with; to agree upon a plan; to confer.

Hito to chōji-awaseru, 人ト諜合セル, to agree with another.

Syn. Uchiawaseru, Sōdan suru.

Chōji-bukuro, ちやうじぶくろ, 丁子袋, *n.* A clove-bag.

for burning cloves.

Chōji-buro, ちやうじぶろ, 丁子風炉, *n.* A censer

Chōji-gashira, ちやうじがしら, 丁子頭, 燈花, *n.* A burnt wick of an *andō,* in the form of a clove.

Chōji-gashira ni kikkyō wo uranau, 燈花ニ吉凶ヲ占フ, to tell one's fortune by *chōji-gashira.*

Chōji-gusa, ちやうじぐさ, 丁子草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Amsonia elliptica.*

colour.

Chōji-iro, ちやうじいろ, 丁子色, *n.* The clove-

Chōji-kobu, ちやうじこぶ, 王瓜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Trichosanthes cucumeroides.*

Chōjiku, ちやうぢく, 長軸, *n.* [*Math.*] Major axis.

Chōji-nasubi, ちやうじなすび, 丁香茄苗, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Ipomaea muricata.*

Chōji-no-ki, ちやうじのき, 梔, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rottlera japonica.*

elliptica.

Choji-sō, ちよじさう, 水甘草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Amsonia*

Chōji suru, ちようぢする, 懲治, *v.t.* To censure, reprove, or torture with a view to correct.

Chōjitsu, ちやうじつ, 長日, *n.* Long days; long days of the summer.

Chōjitsu, てうじつ, 朝日, *n.* The morning sun; the rising sun.

Syn. Asahi

Chōjiyu, ちやうじゆ, 丁香油, *n.* A clove-bath.

Chōji-zakura, ちやうじざくら, 沈花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Daphne Genkwa.*

Chōjō, ちやうでう, 重畳, *a.* and *adv.* ❶ Over again; repeatedly. ❷ Very good.
Sore wa chōjō na koto deshita, ソレハ重畳ナ事デシタ, that was excellent.

Chōjō, ちやうじやう, 長上, *n.* One's superior.

Chōjō, ちやうじやう, 頂上, *n.* The top; the summit; the head.
Chōjō ni tassu, 頂上ニ達ス, to reach the top;
Yama no chōjō, 山ノ頂上, the summit of a mountain or hill.
Syn. ITADAKI, SAIJŌ, TEPPEN, ZETCHŌ.

Chōjo, ちやうぢよ, 長女, *n.* The eldest daughter.

Chōjoku, ちようじよく, 朝旭, *n.* [*Chin.*] Whether approved, or not; whether favoured or blamed; [*lit.*] favour-disgrace.

Chōjō suru, てうじやうする, 超乗, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To go or leap over; to ride over.
Syn. KOYURU, NORIKOYURU.

Chōju, ちやうじゆ, 長寿, *n.* Long life; a great age; longevity.
Chōju mampuku, 長寿萬福, enjoying age and plenty.
Syn. CHŌMEI, NAGAIKI.

Chōjū, ちやうじゆう, **Chōshū,** ちやうしう, 聴衆, *n.* [*Budd.*] Audience; hearers.
Syn. KIKUHITO.

Chōjū, てうじう, 鳥銃, *n.* A fowling-piece.

Chōjū, てうじう, 鳥獣, *n.* Birds and beasts.
Chōjū ni mo otoru kokoro, 鳥獣ニモ劣ル心, a mind inferior to that of a beast or bird.

Chōjuku suru, ちやうじゆくする, 聴熟, *v.i.* To be accustomed to hear; to hear repeatedly.
Syn. KIKINARERU.

Chojutsu, ちよじゆつ, 著述, *n.* ❶ Authorship. ❷ Writing books. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To write a book.
Syn. CHOSAKU.

Chojutsuka, ちよじゆつか, **Chojutsusha,** ちよじゆつしや, 著述家, *n.* An author.

Chōka, てうか, 朝家, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Imperial Family.

Chōka, ちやうか, 町家, *n.* See *Machiya.*

Chōka, ちやうか, 重荷, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Omoni.*

Chōka, てうか, 腫疾, *n.* A female disease, the characteristic symptom of which is the induration of the abdomen.
(a) Syn. KAMEBARA, KATABARA.

Chōka, ちやうか, 長歌, *n.* A long song. See *Naga uta.*

Chōka, てうか, 朝霞, *n.* Same as *Asagasumi.*

Chōkai, ちようかい, 懲戒, *n.* Reproof; punishment; censure; reprimand.
Chōkai-hō, ちようかいはふ, 懲戒法, *n.* [*Law.*] The Regulations for Disciplinary Punishment.

Chōkai-rei, ちようかいれい, 懲戒令, *n.* [*Law.*] The Regulations for Disciplinary Punishment.

Chōkai suru, ちやうかいする, 溢開, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To overflow; to flow out; to inundate.

Chōkai suru, てうかいする, 調諧, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To restore to friendship; to bring to acquiescence; to reconcile; to harmonize.

Chōkai suru, ちようかいする, 徴戒, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To reprove; to blame; to censure; to blame one's self.

Chōkaku, ちやうかく, 頂角, *n.* [*Math.*] Vertical angle.

Chōkaku, てうかく, 釣客, *n.* [*Chin.*] An angler.
Syn. TSURIBITO, UOTSURI.

Chōkaku, てうかく, 徴革, *n.* A rein.
Syn. TAZUNA.

Chōka suru, てうかする, 吊下, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To suspend; to let down; to lower.

Chokei, ちよけい, 猪頸, *n.* [*Chin.*] A very short neck.
Syn. IKUBI.

Chōkei, ちやうけい, 長計, *n.* [*Chin.*] A wise scheme; a forseeing plan; a prudent and profound policy.

Chōkei, ちやうけい, 長兄, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ The eldest brother. ❷ A priest's superior.

Chōkembō, ちようけんぼう, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Japan kestrel.
Syn. MAGUSODAKA.

Chōken, ちやうけん, 重譴, *n.* Grave censure; severe blame or reproof.

Chōken, てうけん, 朝憲, *n.* The constitution; the laws.
Chōken wo binran su, 朝憲ヲ紊乱ス, to act in opposition to the constitution.

Chōken, てうけん, 朝譴, *n.* The Imperial censure.
——**seraru,** *v.t.* [*pass.* form.] To be censured, reproved, or blamed by the Emperor.

Chōken, てうけん, 朝權, *n.* [*Chin.*] Sovereignty; the Imperial authority; the power of the Government.

Chōkei, ちやうけい, 町間, 町見, *n.* Surveying to ascertain the distance between two places, or the extent of a piece of land.

Chōken, ちようけん, 罷管, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chō-yū.*

Chōken, ちやうけん, 長絹, *n.* ❶ The name of silk used for making *suikan, shitatare,* and *kariginu.* ❷ A long-sleeved upper garment worn by *kuge* (is the contraction of *chōken no suikan*).

Chōken, てうけん, 朝見, *n.* Audience with the Emperor. Takes verb-forms.

Chōkeshi, ちやうけし, 帳消, *n.* Canceling, erasing, squaring, or crossing an account; leaving no balance.

Chōketsu, ちようけつ, 澄潔, *a.* Clear; free from what darkens or obscures; pure.

Chōki, てうき, 朝暉, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Asahi.*

Chōki, ちようき, 寵姫, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A favourite mistress. ❷ A highly beloved daughter.

Chokibune, ちよきぶね, 猪牙船, *n.* A kind of light and swift boat.

Chokin, ちよきん, 貯金, *n.* Money stored up; savings.
Chokin wo azukeru, 貯金ヲ預ル, to deposit one's saving;
Chokin wo harai modosu, 貯金ヲ拂戻ス, to return a deposit.

Chokin-azukarijo, ちよきんあづかりじよ, 貯金預所, *n.* A savings bank, or place for depositing savings.

Chokin-azuke-nin, ちよきんあづけにん, 貯金預人, *n.* One who deposits his savings at a bank.

Chokin-ginkō, ちよきんぎんかう, 貯金銀行, *n.* A savings-bank.

Chokin-kayoi-chō, ちよきんかよひちやう, 貯金通帳, *n.* A book in which all the accounts concerning one's deposit are entered.

Chōkin suru, てうきんする, 朝覲, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To pay a visit to the Imperial Palace; to go to Court; to pay homage or tribute (as one country to another).

Chōki suru, てうきする, 嘲譏, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To abuse; to reproach; to revile; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

Chokka, ちよくか, 直下, *n.* The place directly under. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To fall perpendicularly.
Sekidō chokka, 赤道直下, directly under the equator.

Chokkai, ちよくかい, *n.* [*coll.*] Words tending to frustrate a purpose; an ill-natured humour; a jest; a malicious pun.
Chokkai wo dasu, チヨッカイヲ出ス, to make a malicious pun.

Chokkaku, ちよくかく, 直角, *n.* [*Geom.*] Right angle.
Chokkaku jūō jiku, 直角縦横軸, rectangular axis;
Chokkaku sairen, 直角截面, normal section.

Chokkaku-sankakukei, ちよくかくさんかくけい, 直角三角形, *n.* [*Geom.*] Right-angled triangle.

Chokkaku-sui, ちよくかくすい, 直角錐, *n* [*Geom.*] Right pyramid.

Chokkaku-tō, ちよくかくとう, 直角塔, *n.* [*Geom.*] Right prism.

Chokkan, ちよくかん, 勅勘, *n.* [*obs.*] Being degraded by the Emperor.

Chokkan, ちよくかん, 直諫, *n.* [*Chin.*] Advising or reproving one's master in his presence. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To advise or reprove one's master, etc.

Chokkei, ちよくけい, 直系, *n.* The direct line.

Chokkei, ちよくけい, 直径, *n.* [*Geom.*] The diameter.
Syn. SASHIWATASHI.

Chokki, ちよくき, *n.* [*Eng.*] A waist-coat; a vest.

Chokkura, ちよくら, *adv.* For a moment; for a short time; just; in a hasty manner; merely.
Syn. CHOITO, CHOTTO.

Chokkura-mochi, ちよくらもち, *n.* [*coll.*] A thief; a pick-pocket; a pilferer.
Sakki chokkura-mochi ni aimashita, 先刻チヨックラモチニ遭ヒマシタ, I had my pocket picked a short time ago.

Chokkuri-kaesu, ちよくりかへす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] Same as *Maze-kaesu.*
Hito wo chokkuri-kaesu, 人ヲチヨックリカヘス, to confound a person.

Chokkwan, ちよくわん, 直管, *n.* ❶ A straight tube. ❷ Same as *Chokkwatsu.*

Chokkwatsu, ちよくわつ, 直轄, *n.* Direct supervision or control. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To control directly.

Chokkyo, ちよくきよ, 勅許, *n.* The Imperial sanction or permission.

Chōkō, てうこう, 朝貢, *n.* Tribute to the Emperor.
——**suru,** *v.t.* To pay tribute to the Emperor; to pay homage.

Chōkō, ちようこう, 徴候, *n.* [*Med.*] A symptom.
Syn. KIZASHI, SHIRUSHI.

Chōko, てうこ, 凋枯, *n.* Withering; decaying; fading; dying (said of plants only). ——**suru,** *v.i.* To whither, etc.
Syn. KARERU, SHIBOMU.

Chōkō, てうこう, 朝講, *n.* Same as *Chōken* (朝憲).

Chōkō, てうこう, 兆候, *n.* A sign; an omen.
Syn. KIZASHI, SHIRUSHI.

Chōkō, ちようかう, 寵幸, *n.* Special favour shown to a woman by noble persons.

Chōkō, ちやうかう, 長庚, *n.* [*Astron.*] Venus; the Evening star.
Syn. YOI NO MYŌJŌ.

Chōkō, ちやうかう, 丁香, *n.* [*Bot.*] Clove.

Choko, ちよこ, **Choku,** ちよく, 猪口, 鉢, *n.* A small cup for drinking *sake*; a wine-glass.
Syn. SAKAZUKI.

Chōkō, てうこう, 彫巧, *a.* [*Chin.*] Skilful in obsequious arts; artful to please others.

Chōkō, てうこう, 彫工, *n.* One who carves; an engraver; a sculptor.
Syn. HORIMONOSHI.

Chōkō, てうこう, 潮候, *n.* The time when the tide flows.
Syn. SHIODOKI.

Chōkō, てうこう, 彫紅, *n.* Carved or embossed lacquer of vermillion colour.
Syn. TSUISHU.

Chōkō, てうこう, 釣鉤, *n.* A fishing hook.
Syn. TSURIBARI, UOTSURIBARI.

Choko-choko, ちよこちよこ, *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Often; frequently. ❷ With haste; in a hurry; quickly. ❸ Like a dwarf.
Chokochoko ayumu, チヨコチヨコ歩ム, to walk in haste; to walk with a humble gait.
Syn. SHIBASHIBA, TABITABI.

Chōkō-gaki, ちやうかうがき, 丁香柿, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Diospyrus Lotus.*

Chōkoku, てうこく, 彫刻, *n.* Sculpture; engraving; carving; embossing. ——**suru,** *v.t.* and *i.* To engrave, carve, etc.
Syn. HORIKIZAMU, ERIKIZAMU.

Chōkoku-shi, てうこくし, 彫刻師, *n.* An engraver; a sculptor.

Chōkai, ちやうこん, 長恨. *n.* [*Chin.*] Regretting for a long time. ——**suru**, *v.t.* To regret for a long time.

Chōkōshu, ちやうこうしゆ, 長公主, *n.* [*Chin.*] An elder sister of a sovereign.

Chōkotsu, てうこつ, 吊骨, *n.* [*Chin.*] Suspenders for holding up trousers.
Syn. ZUBON-TSURI.

Chokozai, ちよこざい, *n.* [*coll.*] Pedantry; being wise in small things; smattering of learning.
Aitsu wa chokozai na koto wo iu, 彼奴ハチヨコザイナ事ヲ云フ, he uses big words for his age; *Chokozai na yatsu*, チヨコザイナ奴, a pedantic fellow; a precocious rascal.
Syn. KOSHAKU, NAMAIKI.

Choku, ちよく, *n.* A small deep porcelain cup for serving dressed vegetables in.

Choku, ちよく, 錠, *n.* Same as *Sakazuki*.

Choku, ちよく, 直, *n.* and *a.* Uprightness; justice; honesty; integrity; rectitude; right; just; honest; impartial; direct; immediate. Often used in composition.
Choku na hito, 直チ人, an honest or impartial man.
Syn. NAOKI KOTO, SHŌJIKI, TADASHIKI.

Choku, ちよく, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ Simple; unceremonious; plain; unadorned; unaffected. ❷ Light-hearted. ❸ Cheap; inexpensive.
Syn. KAN-I, KIGARU, TEGARU.

Chōku, ちやうく, 長駆, *n.* [*Chin.*] Going far on horseback; pursuing an enemy a great distance, either mounted or on foot.
Chōku shite tegō ni semeiru 長駆シテ都城ニ攻入ル, rode up a great way to the city and invaded it.
——**suru**, *v.i.* To ride a long distance.

Choku, ちよく, 勅, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Imperial order or command. ❷ Imperial (often used in composition).
Syn. MIKOTONORI.

Chokubana, ちよくばな, 旋花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Bindweed.

Chokuchō, ちよくちやう, 直腸, *n.* [*Med.*] The rectum.
Chokujō, ちよくじやう,

Chokudō, ちよくたう, 直道, *n.* Same as *Chokuro*.

Chokuen-sui, ちよくゑんすい, 直圓錐, *n.* [*Math.*] Right cone.

Chokuen-tō, ちよくゑんとう, 直圓塔, *n.* [*Math.*] Right cylinder.

Chokufū, ちよくふう, 敕封, *n.* The seal or stamp on an Imperial letter.

Chokugaku, ちよくがく, 勅額, *n.* A tablet with an Emperor's inscription on it, sometimes seen in a great *Shintō* shrine, or renowned Buddhist temple; briefly, an Imperial tablet.
Chokugaku no mon, 勅額ノ門, a gate with an Imperial tablet.

Chokugen, ちよくげん, 直言, *n.* Unreserved statement; speaking bare facts to a superior straightforwardly.
Chokugen wa mimi ni sakō, 直言ハ耳ニ逆フ, truth is disagreeable to the ear.
——**suru**, *v.t.* To state unreservedly; to speak of a thing just as it is.

Chokugo, ちよくご, 勅語, *n.* ❶ Emperor's words; the Imperial speech. ❷ An Imperial edict on education, promulgated on the 30th day of the 10th month of the 23d year of Meiji.
Syn. MIKOTONORI.

Chokugo, ちよくご, 直語, *n.* Same as *Chokugen*.

Chokugwan, ちよくぐわん, 勅願, *n.* An Emperor's prayer to Buddha for blessing.

Chokugwanji, ちよくぐわんじ, 勅願寺, *n.* Buddhist temple built by an Emperor's order.

Chokuhitsu, ちよくひつ, 勅筆, *n.* An Emperor's hand-writing; the Imperial chirography.
Syn. SHIMPITSU.

Chokuhō, ちよくはう, 勅褒, *n.* The Imperial praise, approval, commendation, or applause; an Emperor's eulogy, encomium, or panegyric.

Chokui, ちよくい, 勅意, *n.* The Emperor's volition, choice, or pleasure.

Chokui, ちよくい, 直衣, *n.* A long robe worn by *kannushi*; formerly, a court-dress worn by *kuge* and other nobles; anciently, garments worn by common people.
Syn. NAOE, NAOSHI.

Chokuin, ちよくいん, 勅允, *n.* Same as *Chokkyo*.

Choku-jitsu, ちよくじつ, 直日, *n.* The day upon which it is one's turn to be on duty.
Syn. BAMBI.

Chokujō, ちよくじやう, 勅定, *n.* [More commonly read *Chokutei*.] The Imperial decision or regulation.

Chokujō, ちよくじやう, 敕状, *n.* Same as *Chokusho*.

Chokujō, ちよくじやう, 勅奏, *n.* Same as *Chokuga*.

Chokuju, ちよくじゆ, 勅授, *n.* The Imperial grant; an Emperor's giving or conferring on. ——**suru**, *v.t.* To confer, grant, or bestow (only of the Emperor).

Choku-kirikuchi, ちよくきりくち, 直截口, *n.* ❶ [*Geom.*] Right section. ❷ The blunt mouth (as of a tea-pot, pitcher, etc.).

Chokumei, ちよくめい, 勅命, *n.* The Imperial order, or command.

Chokumen, ちよくめん, 勅免, *n.* Same as *Chokkyo*.

Chokumon, ちよくもん, 勅問, *n.* The Emperor's enquiry or question.

Chokun, ちよくん, 儲君, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Prince Imperial; the heir-apparent to a crown; the crown prince.

Chōkun, ちようくん, 冢君, *n.* [*Chin.*] A prince directly descended from the eldest son, and who is consequently the legitimate heir to the throne.

Chokunin, ちよくにん, 勅任, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Imperial appointment; the second of the four official ranks. ❷ Appointed by the Emperor.

Chokunin-gin, ちよくにんぎん, 勅任議員, *n.* Same as *Chokusen-gin*.

Chokunin-hanji, ちよくにんはんじ, 勅任判事, *n.* A judge of *chokunin* rank.

Chokunin-kenji, ちよくにんけんじ, 勅任検事, *n.* A public procurator of *chokunin* rank.

Chokunin-kwan, ちよくにんくわん, 勅任官, *n.* Officials of *chokunin* rank.

Chokurei, ちよくれい, 勅令, *n.* [*Law.*] An Imperial ordinance.

Chokuri, ちよくり, 鉤藻, *n.* [*Bot.*] A species of Fresh-water algæ.
Syn. AONORI, KAWAAONORI.

Chokuritsu, ちよくりつ, 直立, *a.* Perpendicular;
Chokuryū, ちよくりう, standing upright; vertical.
Chokuritsu heimen, 直立平面, [*Math.*] vertical plane; *Chokuritsu-sen*, 直立線, [*Math.*] vertical line.
——**suru**, *v.i.* and *t.* To stand vertical.
Syn. ENCHOKU.

Chokuro, ちよくろ, 直路, *n.* A straight path or road.

Chokuritsu-kō, ちよくりつかう, 直立坑, *n.* [*Min.*] A perpendicular shaft.

Chokuro, ちよくろ, 直盧, *n.* [*obs.*] ❶ The room in the Imperial Palace occupied by officials on night-watch. ❷ An anteroom in the Imperial Court for the ministers of state.

Choku-rokumentai, ちよくろくめんたい, 直六面體, *n.* [*Math.*] Rectangular parallelopiped.

Chokusai, さよくさい, 勅裁, *n.* The Imperial decision; the Emperor's judgment.
Chokusai wo awogu, 勅裁ヲ仰グ, to ask for the Imperial decision; to submit to the Emperor for his decision.

Chokusai, ちよくさい, 勅祭, *n.* The Emperor's attendance at a religious ceremony.

Chokusen, ちよくせん, 勅選, *n.* Imperial nomination.

Chokusen, ちよくせん, 勅宣, *n.* Same as *Chokumei*.

Chokusen, ちよくせん, 直線, *n.* [*Math.*] Straight line.

Chokusen-gin, ちよくせんぎん, 勅選議員, *n.* [*Law.*] A member of the House of Peers nominated by the Emperor.

Chokusen-heimenkei, ちよくせんへいめんけい, 直線平面形, *n.* [*Math.*] Plane rectilineal figure.

Chokusen-kei, ちよくせんけい, 直線形, *n.* [*Math.*] Rectilineal figure.

Chokuseppō, ちよくせつぱふ, **Chokusetsu-hō**, ちよくせつはふ, 直説法, *n.* ❶ [*Math.*] Direct demonstration. ❷ [*Gram.*] The indicative mood.

Chokusetsu, ちよくせつ, 直接, *a.* Direct; immediate; with nothing intervening.
Chokusetsu no kwankei 直接ノ關係, direct relation.

Chokusetsu-kokusei, ちよくせつこくせい, 直接國稅, *n.* A direct national tax.

Chokusetsu-rikō, ちよくせつりかう, 直接履行, *n.* [*Law.*] Specific performance.

Chokusetsu-soken, ちよくせつそけん, 直接訴權, *n.* [*Law.*] The right of direct action.

Chokusha, ちよくしや, 直者, *n.* [*Chin.*] An upright or just man.

Chokushi, ちよくし, 勅旨, *n.* Same as *Chokumei*.

Chokushi, ちよくし, 勅使, *n.* An Imperial ambassador or messenger.

Chokushi suru, ちよくしする, 直視, *v.t.* To look straightforward.

Chokushin, ちよくしん, 直臣, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ An honest subject or retainer. ❷ A direct vassal of the Shōgun or a *Daimyō*. ❸ An Imperial subject.

Chokusho, ちよくしよ, 勅書, *n.* The Imperial letter; any written statement direct form the Emperor.

Chokushō, ちよくせう, 勅詔, *n.* Same as *Chokumei*.

Chokusō suru, ちよくそうする, 直奏, *v.t.* To represent one's own impressions directly to the Emperor. More proper form is *Jikisō*.

Chokutai suru, ちよくたいする, **Jikitai suru**, じきたいする, 直對, *v.t.* To reply to a superior without the intervention of a third party.

Chokutō, ちよくたう, 勅答, *n.* The Imperial reply.

Chokuwa, ちよくわ, 直話, *n.* Speaking directly to a person.
Syn. JIKIWA.

Chokuya, ちよくや, 直夜, *n.* [*Chin.*] The night in which an official has to be on night-watch, or to perform night-duty. ——**suru**, *v.i.* To be on night-watch; to be in one's turn of night-duty.

Chokuyaku, ちよくやく, 直譯, *n.* Translating word by word; literal translation. ——**suru**, *v.t.* To translate literally.

Chokuyu, ちよくゆ, 直諭, *n.* The Imperial instruction or direction.

Choku-yunyū, ちよくゆにう, 直輸入, *n.* Importing directly from a foreign country.

Choku-yushutsu, ちよくゆしゆつ, 直輸出, *n.* Exporting directly to a foreign country.

Chokuzakiyomena, ちょくざきよめな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Calimeris.*

Chokuzei, ちょくぜい, 直税, *n.* A direct tax.

Chōkwa, ちょうくわ, 重科, *n.* A grave offense punishable, either capitally or by imprisonment with or without hard labour; a heinous crime; a severe punishment.
Syn. JŪKWA.

(ちょくざきよめな)

Chōkwa suru, てうくわする, 超過, *v.t.* and *i.* To exceed; to be more than; to pass over.
Yosangaku ni chōka suru, 予算額ニ超過スル, to exceed the estimated amount.
Syn. KOERU. [*superbus.*

Chōkwa, ちょうくわ, 蝶蛾, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Dianthus*

Chokwa, ちょくわ, 楮貨, *n.* Paper currency.
Syn. SATSU, SHIHEI.

Chōkwa, てうくわ, 調和, *n.* Being in peace and friendship; harmonizing; adjusting so as to fit or suit well. [and the people in harmony.
Kwammin chōkwa, 官民調和, the government

Chōkwa, Chōwa, てうくわ, てうわ, 調和, *n.* [*Math.*] Harmonic.
Chōkwa hiritsu, 調和比例, harmonical proportion; *Chōkwa kyūsū,* 調和級數, harmonical progression; *Chōkwa ni wakatsu,* 調和ニ分ツ, to divide harmonically; *Chōkwa-ten,* 調和点, harmonical points.

Chōkwan, ちやうくわん, 長官, *n.* The chief official; the official presiding over a government office.

Chōkwō, ちようくわう, 寵光, *n.* Favour or grace shown by a superior. [spheroid.

Chōkyū, ちやうきう, 長球, *n.* [*Math.*] Prolate

Chōkyū, ちやうきう, 長久, *a.* Permanent; eternal; long; everlasting; perpetual; long-enduring. Also used as noun.

Chōkyū suru, ちようきうする, 徴求, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To call for; to demand; to make requisition of. Often used as noun.

Chōma, てうま, *n.* [*Entom.*] Same as *Chō.*

Choma, ちよま, 苧麻, *n.* [*Bot.*] China grass.
Syn. KARAMUSHI.

Chōma, ちやうま, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Eastern fieldfare or Syn. ZUGUMI. [dusky ouzel.

Chōman, ちやうまん, 腹満, *n.* [*Med.*] A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen; dropsy of the peritoneum; ascites.

Chomberi, ちよんぼり, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] A little; in the least quantity; as inconsiderable as a speck.

Chome, Chomen, ちよめ, ちよめん, 猪乗果, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Styrax japonicum.*

Chomei, ちよめい, 著明, *a.* [*Chin.*] Considerable; significant; plain; distinct; explicit; evident; clear.
Syn. ARAWA, MEIHAKU.

Chōmei, てうめい, 朝命, *n.* The Emperor's order; an order of the government.

Chōmei, ちやうめい, 長命, *n.* Long life; longevity. —**suru,** *v.i.* To be long-lived.
Syn. NAGAIKI, CHŌJU. [order.

Chōmei, ちようめい, 寵命, *n.* A superior's gracious

Chōmei, ちようめい, 澄明, *a.* [*Chin.*] Clear; limpid; pure; transparent.
Syn. SUMIWATARU.

Chōmeigwan, ちやうめいがん, 長命丸, *n.* A quack medicine said to have aphrodisiac virtues.
Syn. IROGUSURI.

Chōmen, ちやうめん, 帳面, *n.* An account-book; a ledger; a register; a day-book; a note-book.
Syn. CHŌ, CHŌBO.

Chōmi, てうみ, 調味, *n.* Cooking; dressing or seasoning food-articles; preparation of food. —**suru,** *v.t.* To dress or season food so as to make it palatable.

Chomigusa, ちよみぐさ, 菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chrysanthemum.*

Chōmin, てうみん, 兆民, *n.* [*Chin.*] The people. Same as *Banmin,* but less frequently used.

Chōmoku, てうもく, 鳥目, *n.* [*lit.*] Bird's-eye; [*fig.*] cash of small value.
Syn. OWASHI, ZENI. [the head.

Chōmon, ちやうもん, 頂門, *n.* [*Chin.*] The top of
Chōmon no isshin, 頂門ノ一針, [*Chin.*] [*lit.*] a needle thrust into the head; [*fig.*] severe censure; piercing reproach.

Chōmon suru, てうもんする, 弔問, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To pay a visit to express one's grief; to send a letter of condolence.

Chōmon suru, ちやうもんする, 聴聞, *v.t.* To listen to; to hear one speak.
Syn. KIKU.

Chōmo suru, ちやうもする, 暢茂, *v.t.* To grow luxuriantly; to make a rank growth.

Chōmu, てうむ, 朝霧, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Asagiri.*

Chōna, てうな, 斧, *n.* An adz.
Syn. TEONO.

Chōnai, ちやうない, 町内, *n.* A town or ward.
Chōnai anzen, 町内安全, the peace and safety of a ward; *Chōnai no kaoyaku,* 町内ノ顔役, the magnates or notables of a town.

Chōnan, ちやうなん, 長男, *n.* The eldest son.
Syn. CHAKUSHI, CHŌSHI, SŌRYŌ, TEKISHI.

Chōnen, てうねん, 朝年, *n.* [*Chin.*] The beginning of the new year; the new year.

Chōnetsu, てうねつ, 潮熱, *n.* [*Med.*] A periodical

increase or fever in the course of a disease; a fit of an intermittent fever.

Chōnin, ちようにん, 町人, *n.* A merchant; a trader.
Chōnin hyakushō, 町人百姓, merchants and peasants.
Syn. AKYUDO, SHIMIN. [clear.

Chōnin, ちようにん, 重任, *n.* ❶ An important office; grave responsibility. ❷ Re-appointment; renewed designation to a service or office. —**suru,** *v.t.* To be invested with an important office; to bear grave responsibility; to be re-appointed.

Chōno, てうの, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chōna.*

Chōon, てうおん, 朝恩, *n.* The Imperial grace, or kindness.
Chōon ni kankyū suru, 朝恩ニ感泣スル, to be moved to tears by the kindness of the Emperor.

Choppori, Chomborī, ちよッぽり, ちよんぼり, *adv.* [*coll.*] A little; a bit.

Chōraku, てうらく, 凋落, *n.* ❶ Same as *Chōko.* ❷ Ruin; being broken in fortune. —**suru,** *v.i.* ❶ To decay; to wither and fall. ❷ To be ruined.

Choran, ちよらん, 猪欄, *n.* [*Chin.*] A lattice-work for keeping off dogs.

Chōrandama, てうらんだま, 喚鸞毬, *n.* A hanging-ball made of silk embroidery.

Chōrei, てうれう, 凋零, *n.* and *v.i.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chōraku.*

Chōrei, てうれい, 朝令, *n.* An ordinance or edict promulgated in the morning (used only in the phrase like below).
Chōrei bokai, 朝令暮改, to change in the evening an edict issued in the morning; extreme inconstancy of ministerial policy.

Chorei, ちよれい, 猪苓, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pachyma cocos.*

Chōrenba, てうれんば, 調錬場, *n.* The place where soldiers are drilled; a parade ground.
Syn. REMPEIBA.

Chōren, てうれん, 調錬, *n.* Military drill or exercises; [*coll.*] parade; review; military display. —**suru,** *v.t.* To drill soldiers; to move about in military array; [*coll.*] to parade.
Syn. JINDATE, SŌREN.

Chōren, ちやうれん, 長鎌 *n.* [*Chin.*] A scythe.

Chōren, てうれん, 調斂, *n.* A tribute; a tax; an imposition. —**suru,** *v.t.* To impose a tax; to make to pay a tribute.

Chōren suru, ちようれんする, 徴斂, *v.t.* To levy or Syn. TORITATSURU. [collect (as a tax).

Chōri, てうり, 調理, *n.* ❶ Arrangment; putting in order. ❷ Cooking.
Chōri wo totonau, 調理ヲ整フ, to make a perfect arrangement; to adjust well; to cook in expectation of. [order; to cook.
—**suru,** *v.t.* To arrange; to adjust; to put in
Syn. RYŌRI SURU, TOTONOERU.

Chōri, ちようり, 重利, *n.* Double interest; high interest.

Chōri, ちやうり, 長吏, *n.* [*Chin.*] The head-manager of secular affairs of certain Bud. temples.

Chōri, ちやうり, 長吏, 張里, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A pariah. See *Feta.* ❷ A horse doctor.
Syn. YETA, YETORI. [pound interest.

Chōri-hō, ちようりはふ, 重利法, *n.* [*Math.*] Com-

Chōrin, てうりん, 超倫, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Chōgun.*

Chōrin suru, てうりんする, 眺臨, *v.t.* To take a distant view; to look at a thing from a eminence; to command; to lord it.
Syn. MIOROSU.

Choritsu suru, Choryū suru, ちよりつする, ちよりうする, 佇立, *v.i.* To be on tiptoe; to stand still.
Syn. TSUMADATSU.

Chōrō, ちやうらう, 長老, *n.* ❶ A priest who ranks next to the *Jūshoku* in a temple of the *Zen* denomination. ❷ An elder.
Chōrō niwa tenkara narenai, 長老ニハテンカラナレナイ, [*coll.*] can by no means become a *Chōrō.*

Chōro, ちやうろ, 長路, *n.* A long distance to go; a long road or lane.

Chōrō suru, てうらうする, 嘲弄, *v.t.* To laugh at; to sneer or jeer at; to ridicule; to expose to contempt or derision; to mock; to make ridiculous. Often used in the noun form.
Syn. AZAKERU, GURŌ SURU, NABURU.

Chōrogi, ちやうろぎ, 蔵翁子, 甘露子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Chinese artichoke.

Chorokichi, Chōroku, ちよろきち, ちようろく, 草石蚕, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above.

(蔵翁子)

Chorokasu, ちよろかす, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To deceive; to play at fast and loose; to play false.

Chōrō-kyōkwai, ちやうろうけふくわい, 長老教会, *n* The Presbyterian church.

Chōrosō, てうろさう, 朝顔草, 野西瓜苗, *n.* [*Bot.*] Flower of an hour, *Bladder ketmia.* [creatures.

Chōrui, てうるゐ, 鳥類, *n.* Birds; the feathered
Chōrui sae ko wo omou, 鳥類サヘ子ヲ思フ, even birds have paternal affection.

Chōryō, ちようりやう, 量重, *n.* Weight.

Chōryoku, ちようりよく, 重力, *n.* Gravity.

Chocyōso, ちやうりやうさう, 蔓江南, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Senecio japonicus.*

Chōryō suru, てうりやうする, 跳梁, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To gambol; to leap or skip about in frolic; to frisk; to dance in sport.

Chōryū, てうりう, 潮流, *n.* ❶ The tidal flow. ❷ Fashion; an overpowering impulse.

Chōryū, ちょうりゅう, 嘲隆, *n.* and *v.i.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chōi.*

Chōsa, てうさ, 調査, *n.* Examination; investigation.

Chōsai, てうさい, 勅裁, *n.* A decision given by the Emperor or by the government.

Chōsai, てうさい, 超歳, *n.* Bidding farewell to the old year.
Syn. OTSUNEN.

Chōsai, ちょうさい, 調宰, *n.* See *Karō.*

Chōsai, てうさい, 弔祭, *n.* Religious services in commemoration of one's death. —**suru,** *v.t.* To perform religious services in commemoration of the death of a person.

Chōsai, てうさい, 超菜, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Cooking vegetables. ❷ Preparation of the edibles to be taken with rice.

Chōsai, ちやうさい, 廳裁, *n.* The court decision.

Chōsaibō, てうさいばう, 嘲哂坊, *n.* [*coll.*] A fool; a simpleton; a stupid fellow.
Hito wo chōsaibō ni suru, 人ヲ嘲哂坊ニスル, *coll.* to make a fool of a person; to laugh at a person.
Syn. NABURIMONO.

Chōsai suru, ちやうさいする, 打擲, *v.t.* See *Uchikudaku.*

Chosaku, ちよさく, 著作, *n.* A literary work. —**suru,** *v.t.* To write a book.

Choshakusha, ちよさくしや, 著作者, } *n.* An au-
Chosakuka, ちよさくか, 著作家, } thor; an editor.

Chōsakwa, てうさくわ, 調査課, *n.* The Section of Investigation.

Chōsanboshi, てうさんぼし, 朝三暮四, *n.* [*Chin.*] [*lit.*] Morning three, evening four; [*fig.*] not remarkably different; six of one and half a dozen of the other; Tweedledum and Tweedledee; hence, apt to deceive or mislead.
Chōsanboshi no itonami, 朝三暮四ノ營ミ, livelihood.

Chōsan, ちようさん, 重三, *n.* [*Chin.*] The holiday on the 3rd day of the 3rd month (*o.s.*).

Chōsan, てうさん, 朝参, *v.t.* To pay one's respect to the Emperor.

Chōsei, てうせい, 朝政, *n.* The Imperial government.

Chōsei, ちやうせい, 長生, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *Chōmi.*

Chōsei, ちようせい, 澄晴, *a.* [*Chin.*] Clear; calm; serene.

Chōsei, ちようせい, 澄清, *a.* [*Chin.*] Calm; pure; limpid.

Chōsei, ちようせい, 澄靜, *a.* [*Chin.*] Calm and serene.

Chōsei, ちようせい, 長成, *n.* Growth. See *Seichō.* —**suru,** *v.i.* To grow.

Chōsei, ちやうせい, 雕寄, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Horimono.*

Chōsei suru, てうせいする, 調整, *v.t.* To arrange; to adjust; to put in order.

Chōsei suru, てうせいする, 調製, *v.t.* To make; to manufacture; to draw up; to prepare (as a report).

Chōsei suru, ちやうせいする, 長逝, *v.i.* To depart never to return; to die.
Syn. SEIKYO, SHIBŌ.

Chōsei suru, ちようせいする, 徵省, *v.t.* See *Koriru.*

Choseki, ちよせき, 貯積, *n.* Storing or hoarding up. —**suru,** *v.t.* To store or hoard.

Chōseki, てうせき, 朝夕, *n.* Morning and evening.
Chōseki wa reiki ni nari mashi ta, 朝夕ハ冷氣ニナリマシタ, [*coll.*] it has commenced to be cool in the morning and evening.

Chōsen-matsu, てうせんまつ, 海松, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pinus koraiensis.*

Chōsen-matsu-no-mi, てうせんまつのみ, 海松子, *n.* [*Bot.*] The seed of *Pinus koraiensis.*

Chōsen-modama, てうせんもたま, 羅望子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Tamarind.

Chōsen-mugi, てうせんむぎ, 薏苡仁, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Coix lacryma.*

Chōsen-mukudori, てうせんむくどり, *n.* [*Ornith.*] White headed starling.

Chōsen, てうせん, 超擢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chōsen.*

Chōsen, てうせん, 挑戰, *n.* Inviting to fight; calling to any kind of contest. —**suru,** *v.t.* To challenge; to summon to answer for a wrong by personal combat.

Chōsen, てうせん, 團扇, *n.* [*Chin.*] A folding fan.
Syn. TATAMIŌGI.

Chōsen, てふせん, 貼錢, *n.* The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; the change.
Syn. TSURI, TSURISEN.

Chōsen-asagao, てうせんあさがほ, 曼陀羅花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Datura alba.*

Chōsen-azami, てうせんあざみ, 朝鮮薊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Artichoke Cynara scolymus.*

曼陀羅花

Chōsen-bekkō, てうせんべっかう, 朝鮮鼈甲, *n.* Artificial tortoise-shell.

Chōsen-dogusa, てうせんどくさ, 牯々草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Equisetum ramosissimum.*

Chōsen-garatsu, てうせんがらつ, 朝鮮唐津, *n.* The name of a species of faience.

Chōsen-giboshi, てうせんぎぼし, 玉簪, *n.* [*Bot.*, *Hostea sieboldiana.*

Chōsengiku, てうせんぎく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bolonia indica.*

Chōsen-gomishi, てうせんごみし, 北五味子, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Schizandra chinensis.*

[てうせんぎく]

Chōsen-gurumi, てうせんぐるみ, 胡桃, *n.* [*Bot.*] Walnut.

Chōsen-hōzuki, てうせんほほづき, 若蕗, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Physalis angulata.*

Chōsen-ibara, てうせんいばら, 金櫻子, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rose. [*rilla angulata.*

Chōsen-jiso, てうせんぢそ, 回々蘇, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pe-*

Chōsen-na, てうせんな, 菾菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] Beet.

Chōsen-negi, てうせんねぎ, 夏葱, *n.* [*Bot.*] Allium.

Chosen-shiba, てうせんしば, 朝鮮芝, *n.* The name of a fine kind of lawn grass.

Chōsen-sumire, てうせんすみれ, 胡菫菜, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Viola pinnata.* [*Bot.*] *Daturа alba.*

Chōsen-tabako, てうせんたばこ, 曼陀羅花, *n.*

Chōsen-tabako, てうせんたばこ, 紅草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum orientale.*

Chōsen-tsutsuji, てうせんつつじ, 羊躑躅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Rhododendron sinense.*

Chōsen-yaki, てうせんやき, 朝鮮燒, *n.* The name of Korean faience manufactured during the past two centuries.

Chōsen-yanagi, てうせんやなぎ, 猿臂子, *n.* [*Bot.*] Caper spurge. [Pomegranate.

Chōsen-zakuro, てうせんざくろ, 火石榴, *n.* [*Bot.*]

Chosha, ちよしや, 著者, *n.* An author; a writer.
Syn. CHOJUTSUKA.

Chōsha, ちやうしや, 長者, *n.* A superior; an elder.
Syn. MEUE NO HITO.

Chōsha, てふしや, 諜者, *n.* A spy; a secret emissary or agent.
Syn. KANJA, SHINOBI.

Chōshi, ちやうし, 長子, *n.* The eldest child.
Syn. CHAKUSHI, CHŌNAN, SORYŌ.

Chōshi, てうし, 銚子, *n.* ❶ A metal vessel from which *sake* is poured into drinking-cups. ❷ Any such vessel.

(銚子)

Chōshi sakazuki, 銚子盃, *chōshi* and *sakazuki*; drinking utensils.

Chōshi, てうし, 調子, *n.* ❶ Tune; tone or pitch of voice; melody. ❷ Temper; humour; disposition. ❸ Manner; condition. ❹ Opportunity.
Chōshi ga kurū, 調子ガ狂フ, to have one's head turned; out of order or tune; *Chōshi wo awasu,* 調子ヲ合ス, to adjust the strings so as to produce a melodious tone; to assist one in playing a trick; *Chōshi wo hazusu,* 調子ヲ外ス, to be out of tune; to lose an opportunity; *Chōshi zuku,* 調子付ク, to take to a thing too much in earnest; to be excessively self-important; to give one's self airs.

Chōshi, てうし, 碟子, *n.* [*Chin.*] A dish; a plate; a saucer; a shallow vessel for serving up food at the table.
Syn. SARA.

Chōshi, ちやうし, 長指, *n.* The middle finger.
Syn. NAKAYUBI.

Chōshi, ちようし, 徵士, *n.* [*Chin.*] A *samurai* under a *daimyō*, called upon by the Imperial or the Shōgunate government, to perform certain duties.

Chōshi-bue, てうしぶえ, 調子笛, *n.* A flute consisting of twelve tubes used in tuning other instruments.

Chōshi-chijimi, てうしちぢみ, 銚子縮, *n.* A kind of cotton fabric sent to various parts of the Empire from Chōshi in Shimōsa.

Chōshi-hazure, てうしはづれ, 調子外, *adv.* and *a.* ❶ Out of tune. ❷ Unusual; perverted; crazy; eccentric.
Chōshi-hazure de uta ni awanai, 調子外レデ歌ニ合ハナイ, (his) voice is out of tune and does not go with the music; *Chōshihazure no koe,* 調子外ノ聲, harsh or discordant voice.

Chōshin, てうしん, 朝臣, *n.* The Chinese reading of *Ason.*

Chōshin, ちようしん, 寵臣, *n.* [*Chin.*] A favourite subject, or retainer.
Syn. KINJIRI NO KERAI.

Chōshin, ちやうしん, 長身, *a.* Tall; high in stature.

Chōshin, てうしん, 調進, *n.* Preparing; manufacturing; serving a customer. —**suru,** *v.t.* To prepare and offer for sale; to serve a customer.

Chō-shinkei, ちやうしんけい, 聽神經, *n.* [*Anat.*] The auditory nerve.

Chōshippazure, てうしっぱづれ, 調子外, *n.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chōshihazure.*

Chōshin suru, てうしんする, 超進, *v.t.* To rise over the heads of others in governmental or other services.

Chōshi, てうし, 弔詞, *n.* A monody; a letter of condolence; a verbal expression of one's grief at the death of a person.

Chōshi suru, てふしする, 諜伺, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To reconnoitre; to survey in secret; to spy.

Chōshi suru, てうしする, 弔死, *v.t.* To lament one's death; to wail or cry for the deceased; to mourn.

Chōshitsu, てうしつ, 潮濕, *n.* Wetness caused by the flowing in of tides; being marshy. Sometimes used as adjective.

Chosho, ちよしよ, 著書, *n.* The works of an author; books.

Choshō, ちよせう, 楮幣, *n.* Paper-money; "greenbacks"; bank-notes.

Chōshō, てうせう, 嘲笑, *n.* Same as *Chōrō* (嘲弄).

Chōshō, ちようしょう, 徵證, *n.* [*Chin.*] Proof; demonstration; evidence; testimony; attestation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To prove; to demonstrate; to attest, to give evidence.
Syn. AKASHI, SHIRUSHI, SHŌKO.

Chōshō, ちょうせよ, 寵妾, *n.* A favourite mistress, Syn. AISHŌ. [or concubine.

Chōshō, てうさやう, 朝餉, *n.* The morning meal; Syn. ASAGAREI, ASAMESHI. [breakfast.

Chōshū, てうさやう, 彫匠, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Horimonoshi*.

Chōshō, ちょうさやう, 重賞, *n.* High praise; an enviable reward, or commendation; valuable prize. —**suru,** *v.t.* To praise highly; to give a valuable prize.

Chōsho, ちやうさよ, 長所, *n.* The forte; a strong point, a strength; Samson's hair; anything in which one excels.

Onore no chōsho wo toku nakare, 己ノ長所ヲ說ク勿レ, don't refer to (or boast of) your strength; *Sono koto wa ano hito no chōsho desu,* ソノ事ハ彼人ノ長所デス, that is his forte.

Chōshō, ちやうさやう, 打傷, *n.* [*Med.*] A contused wound; a wound caused by a blow.

Syn. UCHIKIZU. [book-binder.

Chōshokō, ちやうさよこう, 釘書工, *n.* [*Chin.*] A Syn. SEIHONSHI, SEIHONYA.

Chōshoku, ちようさよく, 重職, *n.* [*corrupt.* of *Jūshoku.*] See *Jūshoku.* [*Mesu.*

Chōshō suru, ちようせうする, 徵召, *v.t.* Same as

Chōshō suru, てようせうする, 附耳, *v.t.* To whisper; to speak under the breath; to speak with a low, Syn. SASAYAKU. [sibilant voice.

Chōshō suru, ちやうせうする, 長嘯, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To whistle; to be singing in an idle manner.

Chōshū, ちやうさゆう, 聽衆, *n.* The audience; hearers; persons attending a lecture-meeting.

Syn. CHŌMON-NIN.

Chōshū, てうさう, 朝秀, *n.* [*Entom.*] *Ephemera.*

Syn. KAGERŌ. [month.

Chōshū, てうさう, 暮秋, *n.* The first autumnal Syn. HATSUAKI.

Chōshū, ちやうさゆう, 長袖, *n.* Long sleeves.

Chōshū-sha, ちやうさゆうさや, 長袖者, *n.* Courtiers; the civil officials immediately under the Emperor in feudal times (a cant term).

Chōshū-sha nanzo hei wo shiran ya, 長袖者何ゾ兵ヲ知ランヤ, what do courtiers understand about military affairs?

Chōshū, ちよさゆう, 貯收, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chochiku.* [a tumour.

Chōshu, ちやうさは, 腫脹, *n.* A swelling; a boil;

Chōshū, ちやうさゆうい, 長袖衣, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Chinese reading of *Furisode.*

Chōshū-kwa, ちようさゆうくわ, 徵收課, *n.* [*Law.*] The Section of Revenue.

Chōshun, ちやうさゆん, 長春, *n.* Having flowers in all the four seasons, eternal spring.

Chōshun, ちやうさゆん, 長春, *n.* [*Bot.*] India or China Rose, Perpetual Rose.

Chōshun-na, ちやうさゆんな, 菜菓, *n.* [*Bot.*] Beet.

Chōshū suru, ちようさうする, 徵收, *v.t.* To collect; to levy.

Chōshū suru, ちようさうする, 徵集, *v.t.* To raise or muster; to recruit.

Hei wo chōshū suru, 兵ヲ徵集スル, to raise or levy soldiers; to recruit.

Syn. MESHIATSUMERU.

Chōshutsu suru, てうさゆつする, 跳出, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To leap, jump, or run out.

Syn. ODORIDASU, TOBIDASU.

Chōso, ちようそ, 重祚, *n.* A second accession to the throne. [*Jūsō.*

Chōsō, ちようさう, 重朝, *n.* [*corrupt.* of *Jūsō.*] See

Chōso, てうそ, 猶鼠, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A weasel.

Syn. TOPPI.

Chōso, てうそ, 刁組, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Manaita.*

Chōsō, てうさう, 釣叟, *n.* An aged angler.

Syn. TSURIBITO.

Chōso, ちやうそ, 長蛹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Corambola.*

Chōsoku, ちやうそく, 長息, *n.* [*Chin.*] A sigh; ex- Syn. NAGAIKI, TAMEIKI. [cessive grief.

Chōsoku-ryū, ちやうそくりう, 長束流, *n.* A school of horsmanship, named after its originator.

Chōson, ちやうそん, 町村, *n.* Towns and villages.

Chōson-chō, ちやうそんちやう, 町村長, *n.* A contraction of two phrases, *chōchō* (Chief of town) and *sonchō* (Headman).

Chōsonhi, ちやうそんひ, 町村費, *n.* Town or village rates.

Chōson-kwai, ちやうそんくわい, 町村會, *n.* [*Law.*] The *chō* (town) and *son* (village) assembles.

Chōsū, ちやうすう, 丁數, *n.* ❶ The number of *chō* (1 *chō*=町 of a *ri*). ❷ The number of pages or leaves.

Chōsui suru, てうすいする, 凋衰, *v.i.* To be emaciated; to lose flesh; to become weak and lean.

Syn. YASEOTOROERU.

Chō suru, ちようする, 徵, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] ❶ To levy; to impose; to charge. ❷ To refer to for evidence; to see; to corroborate.

Kore wo kosho ni chōsu beshi, 之ヲ古書ニ徵スベシ, it can be seen in ancient books.

Chō suru, てうする, 朝, *v.t.* ❶ To visit the Imperial Palace. ❷ To face upward. ❸ To empty.

Kawa kai ni chōsu, 河流海ニ朝ス, rivers empty into the sea.

Chō suru, てうする, 弔, *v.t.* To mourn; to lament one's death; to wail.

Mo wo chō suru, 喪ヲ弔スル, to wail for the Syn. TOMURAU. [deceased.

Chōtaisoku, ちやうたいそく, 長大息, *n.* [*Chin.*] A deep or long sigh. —**suru,** *v.i.* To draw a long sigh.

Chōtai suru, てうたいする, 跳退, *v.t.* To leap, jump, or spring aside; to withdraw one's self in haste. [*tan.*

Chōtan, ちようたん, 重誕, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Jū-*

Chōtan, ちやうたん, 長短, *a.* and *n.* Long and short; length; lineal measure.

Chōtan wo hakaru, 長短ヲ測ル, to determine the length of anything.

Chōtan suru, ちやうたんする, 長歎, *v.t.* Same as *Tansoku suru.*

Chōtatsu suru, てうたつする, 調達, *v.t.* Same as *Chōdatsu suru.*

Chōtei, てうてい, 朝廷, *n.* The Imperial court; the Imperial government.

Chōtei, てうてい, 調停, *n.* [*Chin.*] Arbitration; settling of a dispute; intervention. —**suru,** *v.t.* To intervene; to arbitrate.

Chōtei, ちようてい, 重訂, *n.* A second revision.

Chōteki, てうてき, 朝敵, *n.* An enemy of the Emperor; a traitor or rebel; one who sells his country.

Chōteki seibatsu, 朝敵征伐, sending an army to subjugate a rebel. [NIN.

Syn. HANZOKU, KOKUJIHANSHA, MUHON-

Chōteki, てうてき, 搯剔, *n.* [*Chin.*] Gouging, scooping, etc. —**suru,** *v.t.* To gouge; to scoop; to dig out; to force out; to excavate.

Syn. EGURU, KUJIRU.

Chōten, てうてん, 朝典, *n.* Same as *Chōkō.*

Chōto, ちやうと, 長途, *n.* A long journey.

Chōto no tsukare, 長途ノ疲レ, weariness or exhaustion after a long journey.

Chōto, てうと, 釣徒, *n.* [*Chin.*] An angler.

Chōto, ちやうと, 丁, 打, *adv.* Same as *Chō chō to.*

Chōtsugai, てふつがひ, 鉸番, *n.* A hinge.

Chotto, ちよっと, 一寸, *adv.* [*coll.*] Same as *Chotto.*

Chotto goran nasai, 一寸御覽ナサイ, just look at; *Chotto mōshiage soro,* 一寸申上候, I write a short letter to you.

Chō-uchi, ちやううち, 町打, *n.* Shooting at an object placed at a certain distance.

Chōya, ちやうや, 長夜, *n.* A long night; long nights of the winter.

Chōya no en, 長夜ノ宴, feasting till a late hour in the night.

Chōya, てうや, 朝野, *n.* [*Chin.*] The government and the people; the public; the people at large; the nation.

Chōyaku, ちやうやく, 町役, *n.* See *Machiyaku.*

Chōyakuba, ちやうやくば, 町役場, *n.* [*Law.*] Office of a chief of town.

Chōyaku-nin, ちやうやくにん, 町役人, *n.* Same as *Machiyaku-nin.*

Chōyaku suru, てうやくする, 調藥, *v.t.* To prepare medicines.

Chōyō, ちやうよう, 長幼, *n.* [*Chin.*] The young and the old.

Chōyō jo ari, 長幼有序, [*Chin.*] the aged must be revered by the young; the elder shall preside.

Syn. RŌJAKU, RŌ-NYAKU.

Chōyō, ちようやう, 重陽, *n.* The 9th day of the 9th month (*o.s.*); a festival day; of the chrysanthemum.

Chōyō kikkwa no en, 重陽菊花ノ宴, a feast given to one's relatives and friends at the chrysanthemum festival.

Chōyō, てうやう, 朝陽, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Asahi.*

Chōyō, ちやうやう, 長養, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chiku.*

Chōyō, ちようえう, 重要, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Jūyō.*

Chōyō suru, てようする, 貼用, *v.t.* To attach; to affix; to paste on. [a stamp to a paper.

Inshi wo chōyō suru, 印紙ヲ貼用スル, to affix

Chozai, ちよざい, 貯財, *n.* Same as *Chikuzai.*

Chōzai, てうざい, 調劑, *n.* Preparation of medicines. —**suru,** *v.t.* To prepare medicines.

Chōzame, てうざめ, 鱘魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] A species of sturgeon.

Chōzan,

てうざん, 凋殘, *n.* [*Chin.*]

(鱘魚)

Same as *Chōraku.*

Hana ga chōzan suru, 花ガ凋殘スル, the flower withers and dies.

Chōza suru, ちやうざする, 長座, *v.i.* To remain or stay long; to be sitting in another's room or house for a long time.

Syn. NAGAI SURU.

Chōzei, ちようせい, 重稅, *n.* A heavy tax.

Chōzeihi-kwa, ちようせいひくわ, 徵稅費課, *n.* The Section of Expenses for the Collection of Taxes.

Chōzen, ちやうせん, 愴然, *a.* and *adv.* Sad; sorrowful; grievous from the depth of the heart.

Chōzen to shite nageku, 愴然トシテ歎ク, to lament from the depth of the heart; to cry sadly.

Chōzen, てうせん, 超然, *adv.* Standing aloof; out of the sphere or pale; eminently; considerably; incomparably.

Chōzen to shite nukinzuru, 超然トシテ抽出スル, to soar above all others; to surpass everybody. [body.

Syn. TACHIKOETE.

Chōzetsu suru, てうせつする, 超絕, *v.t.* To surpass all others; to transcend.

Syn. MASARU, TACHIKOERU.

Chōzō, てうざう, 彫像, *n.* A carved statue.

Chozoku suru, ちよぞくする, 貯粟, *v.t.* To store rice or millet; to keep corn (as against the general failure of crops).

Chōsō-shi, てうざうし, 彫像師, *n.* One who carves a statue; an idol-maker.

Chozō suru, ちよざうする, 貯蔵, *v.t.* Same as *Chochiku suru.*

Chōzu, てうづ, 手水, *n.* ❶ Water used to wash the face and hands. ❷ Going to a privy; urination. In this latter sense, mostly used by ladies.

Ugai-chōzu, 嗽盥, gargling; *Chōzu ni yuku,* テウヅニ行ク, [*coll.*] to go to a water-closet; *Chōzu wo tsukau,* 手水ヲ使フ, to wash the face, mouth, and hands in the morning; *Chōzu wo suru,* テウヅヲスル, [*coll.*] to urinate; to make water. ⌈water-closet.

Chōzuba, てうづば, 手水場, *n.* [*coll.*] A privy; a

Chōzu-bachi, てうづばち, 手水鉢, *n.* The water-basin placed near a privy.

Chōzu-darai, Chōzu-tarai, てうづたらひ, 手水盤, 盥, *n.* A small tub for washing the face and hands in.

Chōzume, ちやうづめ, 腸詰, *n.* Sausage; an animal's gut prepared and stuffed with minced meat.

Chōzu-mizu, てうづみづ, 洗手水, *n.* Water for washing the hands and face.

Chōzuru, ちやうずる, 長, *v.i.* ❶ To grow. ❷ To be excellent or versed; to be an adept or expert.

Asobi ni chōzuru, 遊ニ長ズル, to be an adept in idle sports; *Gigei ni chōzuru,* 技藝ニ長ズル, to be versed in the arts; *Kusa ga ame goto ni chōzuru,* 草ガ雨毎ニ長ズル, the grass grows taller every time it rains.

Syn. NOBIRU, ŌKIKU NARU, SUGURURU.

Chū, ちゆう, 中, *n.* ❶ The middle or centre. ❷ Enclosure. ❸*post. posit.* In; within; during; throughout.

Chū ika, 中以下, the middle and lower classes; *Dōchū,* 道中, while on a journey; travelling; *Jōchū,* 城中, in the castle; the inmates of a castle; *Jō-chū-ge,* 上中下, the first, second, and third; upper, middle, and lower; *Kokuchū,* 国中, throughout the country.

Syn. MANNAKA, NAKA, UCHI.

Chū, ちゆう, 空中, 宙, *n.* The atmosphere or air; unbounded space.

U-chū, 宇宙, the universe; *Chū ni burasagaru,* 宙ニブラサガル, [*coll.*] to be suspended in the air; *Chū wo tobu,* 宙ヲ飛ブ, to fly in the air; *Chū-nori suru,* 宙乗スル, to perform in the air, said of a juggler. ⌈ness.

Chū, ちゆう, 忠, *n.* Loyalty; patriotism; faithful-

Chū wo tsukushite kuni ni hōzu, 忠ヲ盡シテ國ニ報ズ, to be loyal and patriotic; *Kimi ni chū oya ni kō,* 君ニ忠親ニ孝, loyalty to the Emperor (sovereign or lord), obedience to parents.

Syn. MAMEYAKA.

Chū, ちゆう, 註, *n.* A comment; a note; a remark in explanation.

Chū wo kaku, 註ヲ書ク, to annotate; to write commentary notes; *Chū wo tsukeru,* 註ヲ附ケル, to annotate; to illustrate.

Syn. TOKIAKASHI, WAKIGAKI.

Chū, ちう, 晝, *n.* [*Chin.*] Day.

Chū ya, 晝夜, day and night.

Chū-ai, ちゆうあい, 忠愛, *n.* Loyalty and love; faith and affection.

Chū-bai, ちゆうばい, 中媒, *n.* Arbitration; mediation; going between two parties.

Syn. NAKADACHI.

Chūbatsu, ちゆうばつ, 誅罰, *n.* Punishing with death; dispatching an army against a hostile country, or a band of rebels. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To punish with death (a rebels, offender, or insur-

Syn. TSUMI SURU. ⌈gent).

Chūbatsu suru, ちゆうばつする, 誅伐, *v.t.* To attack an enemy; to punish rebels with military force. ⌈A rice weevil.

Chū bei-chu, ちゆうべいちゆう, 蚰米蟲, *n.* [*Entom.*]

Syn. KOMEMUSHI.

Chūben, ちゆうべん, 中弁, *n.* [*obs.*] An official at the Imperial court in former times.

Chūbu, ちゆうぶ, 中部, *n.* The middle or central portion. ⌈phlegia.

Chūbū, ちゆうぶう, 中風, *n.* [*Med.*] Palsy; hemi-

Chūbyū, ちうびう, 綢繆, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Revolution; being wrapped round or entangled. ❷ Deliberation; concentration of ideas. Assumes

Syn. MATOITSUKU. ⌊verb-forms.

Chūchō, ちうちやう, 悒悵. Grief; sorrow; lamentation; sadness; offliction; grievance.

——**suru,** *v.i.* To grieve, sorrow, mourn, etc.

Chūchoku, ちゆうちよく, 忠直, *n.* [*Chin.*] Loyalty and integrity; faithfulness and honesty.

Chūcho suru, ちうちよする, 躊躇, *v.t.* To hesitate; to waver; to be puzzled what course to take; to be irresolute. ⌈SURU.

Syn. GUZUGUZU SURU, TAMERAU, YŪYO,

Chūchū, ちゆうちゆう, 忡忡, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] Grieved; sad; sorrowfully. ⌈penter beetle.

Chūchū, ちゆうちゆう, 蛀蟲, *n.* [*Entom.*] The car-

Chūdan, ちゆうたん, 中断, *n.* ❶ Cleaving; dividing at the middle. ❷ Stopping, ceasing, or interrupting. Assumes verb-forms.

Chūdan, ちゆうたん, 中段, *n.* The middle stage; Syn. NAKADAN. ⌊the middle or midst.

Chūden, ちうでん, 騶田, *n.* [*Chin.*] Fields under cultivation; a garden; a farm.

Syn. TAHATA.

Chūdō, ちゆうたう, 中道, *n.* Midway, in the course of a journey, or in the performance of any work.

Chūdō ni shite haisu, 中道ニシテ廢ス, to give up when half completed.

Chūdoku, ちゆうどく, 中毒, *n.* Poisoning.

Chūdoku nite shisu, 中毒ニテ死ス, to die poisoned.

——**suru,** *v.i.* To be poisoned.

Syn. DOKU-ATARI.

Chūdōri, ちゆうどをり, 中通, *a.* Same as *Chūgurai.*

Chūfu, ちゆうふ, 仲父, *n.* [*Chin.*] Father's younger brother; an uncle younger than one's father.

Chūfu, ちゆうふ, 厨婦, *n.* [*Chin.*] A cooking woman; a housekeeper.

Chūfū, ちゆうふう, 中風, *n.* [*Med.*] Same as *Chūbū.*

Chūfun, ちゆうふん, 忠憤, *n.* Being highly spirited in defence of a sovereign's cause.

Chūga, ちゆうが, 蚰牙, *n.* Same as *Mushiba.*

Chūgakkō, ちゆうがっかう, 中學校, *n.* A middle school; a higher school. See *Kōtō-Chūgakkō* and *Jinjō-Chūgakkō.*

Chūgaku, ちゆうがく, 中學, *n.* The abbrebiated form of above.

Chūgata, ちゆうがた, 中形, *n.* Middle size.

Chūgata no moyō, 中形ノ摸様, a pattern of ordinary size. ⌈ful words.

Chūgen, ちゆうげん, 忠言, *n.* Loyal advice; faith-

Chūgen, ちゆうげん, 中元, *n.* The last day of the *bon* festival; the 15th of the 7th month (o.s.).

Chūgen, ちゆうげん, 中原, *n.* The central plain; the whole country; nation at large.

Chūgen, ちゆうけん, 仲間, *n.* A *samurai's* attend-

Syn. ORISUKE. ⌊ant.

Chūgi, ちゆうぎ, 忠義, *n.* Loyalty; allegiance; patriotism; fidelity; faithfulness.

Chūgi no samurai, 忠義ノ士, a loyal or faithful warrior or gentleman; *Chūgi wo tsukusu,* 忠義ヲ盡ス, to be loyal.

Chūgoku, ちゆうごく, 中國, *n.* ❶ The eight provinces in the San-in-dō and Sanyō-dō. ❷ [*Chin.*] The Chinese empire; the middle kingdom.

Chūgoshi, ちゆうごし, 中腰, *a.* [*coll.*] Half-sitting; bowing humbly.

Chūgoshi de aisatsu suru, 中腰デ挨拶スル, to make a humble bow.

Chū-goshō, ちゆうごせう, 中小性, *n.* A *daimyō's* page. ⌈queen.

Chūgū, ちゆうぐう, 中宮, *n.* The Empress; a

Chūgun, ちゆうぐん, 中軍, *n.* [*Chin.*] The headquaters of an army or a fleet.

Chūgurai, ちゆうぐらゐ, 中位, *a.* [*coll.*] Ordinary; commonplace; average; mediocre; middling.

Chūgwai, ちゆうぐわい, 中外, *n.* and *a.* Internal and external; this and other countries; our country and foreign states.

Chūhakurō, ちゆうはくらふ, 蟲白蠟, *n.* A vegetable wax yielded by the *Ligustrum ibota.*

Syn. IROTARŌ.

Chūhan, ちうはん, 晝飯, *n.* Same as *Chūjiki.*

Chūhan, ちゆうはん, 中半, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Mid-way; half way; the middle. ❷ Unsuitable; being too large or too small to be useful.

Chūhi, ちゆうひ, 厨婢, *n.* A maid-servant; a cooking woman; a housekeeper.

Syn. MIZUSHIME. ⌈*cyaneus.*

Chūhi, ちう ひ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Hen-Harrier, *Circus*

Chūho, ちゆうはう, 中保, *n.* A middle-man; a go-between; a mediator.

Syn. CHŪNIN, NAKŌDO. ⌈*ruhi.*

Chūho, ちうは, 晝餉, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Hirume-*

Chūhon, ちゆうはん, 中本, *n.* Books of middle size; books of love-stories.

Chūi, ちゆうゐ, 中尉, *n.* [*Mil.*] Lieutenant.

Chūi, ちうい, 注意, *n.* Observation; attention; notice; care; heed. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To take care; to pay attention; to observe; to notice.

Syn. KITSUKERU.

Chūin, ちゆういん, 中陰, *n.* A period of mourning lasting 7 weeks or 49 days.

Chūin, ちゆういん, 胄嗣, *n.* [*Chin.*] Posterity; a descendant.

Chūjaku, ちゆうじやく, 鍮石, *n.* Brass.

Chūjakushigi, ちゆうじやくしぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Whimbler, *Numenius phaeopus variegatus.*

Chūjiki, ちうじき, 晝食, *n.* The noon-meal; dinner. ⌈middle class.

Chūjin, ちゆうじん, 中人, *n.* A person of the

Chūjin, ちゆうぢん, 中陣, *n.* Same as *Chūgun.*

Chūjin, ちゆうじん, 厨人, *n.* [*Chin.*] A cook.

Chūjitsu, ちゆうじつ, 忠實, *a.* Sincere; honest; upright; faithful. ⌈*ioku.*

Chūjitsu naru shimobe, 忠實ナル僕, See *Chū-*

Chūjitsu, ちうじつ, 晝日, *n.* The daytime.

Chūjō, ちゆうじやう, 中將 *n.* A lieutenant-general.

Chūjō, ちゆうじやう, 中情, *n.* The heart; sentiment; feeling.

Chūjō wo toro suru, 中情ヲ吐露スル, to disclose what is in one's heart.

Chūjō, ちゆうじやう, 衷情, *n.* [*Chin.*] One's inmost feelings or true heart.

Chūjo, ちゆうじよ, 忠恕, *n.* [*Chin.*] Loyalty and benevolence; faithfulness and kindness.

Fūshi no michi wa chūjo nomi, 夫子之道忠恕而已矣, [*Chin.*] the teachings of Confucius centre in faithfulness and benevolence.

Chūjun, ちゆうじゆん, 中旬, *n.* The second decade of the month.

Chūka, ちゆうか, 中夏, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle of summer; the 5th month (o.s.).

Chūkai, ちゆうかい, 註解, *n.* A commentary; a note in explanation; annotation. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To explain with notes; to annotate; to

illustrate; to comment on; to give explanatory
Syn. TOKIAKASU. [remarks.

Chūkai, ちゅうかい, 挺械, *n.* Fetters.
Syn. HOTA, KASE.

Chūkan, ちゅうかん, 中澣, *n.* Same as *Chūjun.*

Chūkan, ちゅうかん, 忠諫, *n.* [*Chin.*] Faithful advice; strong representation of reasons in opposition to one's master; remonstrance; expostulation. —**suru,** *v.t.* To advise faithfully or loyally; to remonstrate; to expostulate.

Chūkan, ちゅうかん, 忠肝, *n.* [*Chin.*] Faithfulness; loyalty; fidelity; [*lit.*] faithful liver.

Chūkan, ちゅうかん, 昼間, *n.* [*Chin.*] The day-time.
Syn. HIRUMA.

Chūkan, ちゅうかん, 中間, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle;
Syn. AIDA, NAKA. [the centre.

Chūkankō, ちゅうかんこう, 中間項, *n.* [*Math.*] Intermediate term.

Chūkan ni, ちゅうかんに, 中間, *adv.* Between; interposed.
Chūkan ni tatsu, 中間ニ立ツ, to stand between; to interpose; to intervene; to arbitrate.

Chūkei, ちゅうけい, 中啓, 折扇, *n.* A folding fan with the two outer stays recurved, used by court nobles in former times.

Chūkei, ちゅうけい, 中兄, *n.* [*Chin.*] The second of three brothers.

Chūken, ちゅうけん, 中軍, *n.* [*Chin.*] The main division of an army; the head-quarters.

Chūki, ちゅうき, 中気, *n.* [*Med.*] Palsy.
Syn. CHŪFŪ, YOIYOI.

Chūkin, ちゅうきん, 忠勤 *n.* [*Chin.*] Loyal service; faithful discharge of duty; zealous application. —**suru,** *v.i.* To serve loyally or faithfully.

Chūko, ちゅうこ, 中古, *n.* The middle ages.
Syn. NAKAMUKASHI.

Chūkō, ちゅうこう, 中興, *n.* [*Chin.*] Reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration; revival; rehabilitation.
Chūkō no genkun, 中興ノ元勲, the chief actors on the stage of the Restoration.

Chūkō, ちゅうこう, 中閨, *n.* [*Chin.*] A bed-chamber; a bed room.
Syn. NEMA, NEYA.

Chūkō, ちゅうかう, 忠孝, *n.* [*Chin.*] Loyalty to the Emperor and obedience to parents.
Chūkō futatsu nagara matta karazu, 忠孝両ナガラ全カラズ, not perfect either in loyalty to the Emperor or obedience to parents.

Chūkō, ちゅうかう, 鎧甲, *n.* [*Chin.*] A shirt of mail. [TA.
Syn. KIGOMI, KUSARI-KATABIRA, YOROISHI-

Chūko, ちゅうこ, 蔓尻, 天名精, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Carpesium abrotanoides.*

Chūkoku, ちゅうこく, 忠告, *n.* [*Chin.*] Advice; warning; remonstrance. —**suru,** *v.t.* To advise; to warn; to give counsel; to remonstrate.
Syn. IKEN, ISAME, KOKOROZOE. [strate.

Chūkon, ちゅうこん, 忠魂, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūgi;* [*lit.*] loyal soul; faithful spirit.

Chūkoshi, ちゅうこし, 中古史, *n.* Mediæval history.

Chūkwa, ちゅうくわ, 中華, *n.* [*Chin.*] The Chinese empire; the middle kingdom.

Chūkwai, ちゅうくわい, 中会, *n.* A presbytery.

Chūkwa-setsu, ちゅうくわせつ, 中和節, *n.* The 1st day of the 2nd month (*o.s.*); the festival observed on that day.

Chūkwa suru, ちゅうくわする, 中和, *v.t.* ❶ To neutralize. ❷ To pacify; to appease; to tranquillize.

Chūkyōsei, ちゅうけふせい, 中教正, *n.* An order among the Buddhist and *Shintō* priests.

Chūmetsu suru, ちゅうめつする, 誅滅, *v.t.* To extirpate; to destroy utterly; to exterminate.
Gyakuzoku wo chūmetsu suru, 逆賊ヲ誅滅スル, to destroy the insurgents.

Chūmitsu, ちうみつ, 稠密, *a.* [*Chin.*] Collected together; dense; numerous; crowded (said of houses or people). [together.
Jinka chūmitsu, 人家稠密, houses stand close
Syn. KOMIAI.

Chūmoku suru, ちゅうもくする, 注目, *v.t.* To observe; to attend or watch; to look at carefully; to regard attentively.

Chūmon, ちゅうもん, 中門, *n.* [*Chin.*] The inner gate or door.

Chūmon, ちゅうもん, 註文, *n.* A commission to supply goods; an order. —**suru,** *v.t.* To order; to give an order.
Irui wo chūmon suru, 衣類ヲ註文スル, to order garments, or a suit of clothes.
Syn. ATSURAE.

Chūnagon, ちゅうなごん, 中納言, *n.* A functionary of state under the old monarchical *regime,* whose principal duty was to give advice to the Emperor on important affairs.

Chūnen, ちゅうねん, 中年, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A youth: a person between 20 and 30 years of age; young persons collectively. ❷ The middle stage of life.

Chūnetsu, ちゅうねつ, 中熱, *n.* [*Med.*] Sunstroke; insolation.

Chūnichi, ちゅうにち, 中日, *n.* The middle day, specially said of the *Higan* period.
Higan no chūnichi, 彼岸ノ中日, the 4th day of *Higan;* the vernal and the autumnal equinox; the spring festival (the 21st of March), the autumnal festival (the 23rd of September).

Chūnin, ちゅうにん, 仲人, *n.* A mediator; an arbitrator; a go-between; a middle-man.
Syn. AISATSUNIN, ATSUKAININ, BAISHAKUNIN, KUCHIKIKI, NAKŌDO.

Chūnori, ちうのり, 宙乗, *n.* See under *Chū* (宙).

Chūnyū suru, ちゅうにうする, 注入, *v.t.* To pour into; to conduct (a liquid).

Chūō, ちゅうわう, 中央, *n.* and *a.* ❶ The centre; the middle. ❷ Central; middle.
Syn. MANAKA, MANNAKA.

Chūō-bunko, ちゅうわうぶんこ, 中央文庫, *n.* The Central Library.

Chūō-eisei-kwaigi, ちゅうわうえいせいくわいぎ, 中央衛生会議, *n.* The Central Board of Health.

Chūō-gumba-ikuseijo, ちゅうわうぐんばいくせいぢょ, 中央軍馬育成所, *n.* The Central Training Establishment for Military Horses.

Chūō-kishōdai, ちゅうわうきしやうだい, 中央気象台, *n.* The Central Meteorological Observatory.

Chūō-kwaikei-kantokubu, ちゅうわうくわいけいかんとくぶ, 中央会計監督部, *n.* The Central Board of Inspection of Accounts.

Chūō-seifu, ちゅうわうせいふ, 中央政府, *n.* The central government.

Chūō-shikeibu, ちゅうわうしけいぶ, 中央司契部, *n.* The Central Board of Contracts.

Chūō-shūken, ちゅうわうしうけん, 中央集権, *n.* The concentration of power in the central government.

Chūren, ちゅうれん, 注連, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Shime.*

Chūren, ちゅうれん, 柱聯, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Hashira-kakushi.* [*Chūbatsu suru.*

Chūriku suru, ちゅうりくする, 誅戮, *v.t.* Same as

Chūritsu, ちゅうりつ, 中立, *n.* and *a.* Neutrality;

Chūryū, ちゅうりふ, neutral; not engaged on either side; unbiassed; indifferent.
Chūritsu fuhen, 中立不偏, neutral and impartial; *Kyokugwai chūritsu,* 局外中立, complete neutrality.

Chūritsukoku, ちゅうりつこく, 中立国, *n.* A neutral power or country.

Chūrō, ちゅうらう, 中老, *n.* [*obs.*] A minister in the *Tokugawa* government.

Chūrō, ちゅうらふ, 中臈, *n.* [*obs.*] A lady in waiting; a maid of honour.

Chūro, ちゅうろ, 中呂, *n.* ❶ [*Mus.*] One of the 12 notes. ❷ Another name for the 4th month.

Chūryaku, ちうりやく, 誅略, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Hakarigoto.*

Chūryaku, ちゅうりやく, 中略, *n.* Ellipsis used like the typographical signs * * *, . . ., or ——.

Chūryū, ちゅうりう, 中流, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle of a river, or stream. [Colonel.

Chūsa, ちゅうさ, 中佐, *n.* [*Mil.*] Lieutenant

Chūsagi, ちゅうさぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Plumed Egret.

Chūsai, ちゅうさい, 仲裁, *n.* Arbitration; reconciling; settlement of a difference. —**suru,** *v.t.* To arbitrate; to settle a dispute; to reconcile.

Chūsai-keiyaku, ちゅうさいけいやく, 仲裁契約, *n.* [*Law.*] Contract of arbitration.

Chūsai-handan, ちゅうさいはんたん, 仲裁判断, *n.* [*Law.*] Adjudication by arbitration.

Chūsai-nin, ちゅうさいにん, 仲裁人, *n.* An arbitrator; an umpire.

Chūsai-tetsuzuki, ちゅうさいてつづき, 仲裁手続, *n.* [*Law.*] The process of arbitration.

Chūsaku, ちうさく, 籌策, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Hakarigoto.*

Chūsan, ちゅうさん, 籌算, *n.* [*Chin.*] Calculation; estimation; reckoning; counting; numbering. —**suru,** *v.t.* To calculate, estimate, number, or count; to reckon.

Chūsatsu, ちゅうさつ, 駐剳, *n.* [*Chin.*] Residing in a foreign country, exclusively used of an ambassador. —**suru,** *v.t.* To reside in foreign country.

Chūsatsu suru, ちゅうさつする, 誅殺, *v.t.* To put to death (as an enemy).

Chūsei, ちゅうせい, 中正, *a.* [*Chin.*] Fair; impartial; equitable; unprejudiced.

Chūsei, ちゅうせい, 中世, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle
Syn. NAKAMUKASHI. [ages.

Chūsei-shūsan-kari, ちゅうせいしうさんかり, 中性蓚酸加里, *n.* [*Med.*] Potassium oxalate, *Oxalas kalicus neuter.*

Chūseiteki, ちゅうせいてき, 中性的, *a.* Neutral.

Chūseki, ちゅうせき, 柱石, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Pillars and the stones upon which they rest. ❷ The foundation.
Chūseki no shin, 柱石ノ臣, the ablest and most trustworthy subject, or retainer; *Kokka no chūseki,* 国家ノ柱石, [*lit.*] the pillars of the state; [*fig.*] the ablest statesman.
Syn. DODAI, ISHIZUE.

Chūseki, ちうせき, 隔昔, *n.* [*Chin.*] Yesterday.
Syn. KINŌ, SAKUJITSU.

Chūseki, ちうせき, 隔夕, *n.* [*Chin.*] Last evening; yesternight.
Syn. SAKUYA, YAZEN, YOMBE.

Chūsen, ちゅうせん, 中線, *n.* [*Math.*] Median line or median.

Chūsen, ちうせん, 抽籤, *n.* [*Chin.*] The drawing of lots. —**suru,** *v.t.* To draw lots.
Syn. KUJIBIKI, KUJIDORI. [*Chūgi.*

Chūsetsu, ちゅうせつ, 忠節, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as

Chūsha, ちゅうしや, 注射, *n.* [*Chin.*] Injection.
Hika chūsha, 皮下注射, [*Med.*] subcutaneous or hypodermic injection.

—**suru**, *v.t.* To inject.
Syn. SOSOGIKOMU.

Chūsha-hō, ちゅうしゃほう, 中斜法, *n.* [*Physics.*] Method of parallelogram.

Chūshaki, ちゅうしゃき, 注射器, *n.* A syringe.

Chūshaku, ちゅうしゃく, 注釋, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūkai.*

Chūshi, ちゅうし, 忠死, *n.* [*Chin.*] Dying for one's sovereign; a loyal death; martyrdom. —**suru**, *v.i.* To die as a loyal subject; to die the death of a martyr; to die honorably.

Chūshi, ちゅうし, 注視, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūmoku.*

Chūshi, ちうし, 胄子, *n.* [*Chin.*] An heir; a successor.
Genke no chūshi, 源家ノ胄子, the heir to the estate of the Gen family.

Chūshi, ちゅうし, 中指, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Nakayubi.*

Chūshi, ちゅうし, 中止, *n.* Interruption; suspension; cutting short; stopping.
Chūshi kaisan, 中止解散, interrupting a speaker, and ordering the audience to be dispersed.
—**suru**, *v.t.* To stop a work in the midst of its execution; to suspend; to interrupt, as a speaker.
Enzetsu wo chūshi suru, 演說ヲ中止スル, to interrupt a speaker; to order a speaker to resume his seat.

Chūshin, ちゅうしん, 中心, *n.* ❶ [*Math.*] Centre. ❷ The centre; the middle; the heart; the focus.
Chūshin ni oite no kaku, 中心ニ於テノ角, [*Geom.*] angle at the centre.

Chūshin, ちゅうしん, 注進, *n.* Information; warning; alarming; communication; report; apprisal. —**suru**, *v.t.* To inform; to warn; to communicate, etc.
Syn. SHIRASERU, TODOKERU.

Chūshin, ちゅうしん, 忠臣, *n.* [*Chin.*] A faithful or loyal subject (or servant).
Chūshin nikun ni tsukaezu, 忠臣ニ君ニ仕ヘズ, a faithful servant does not serve two masters.

Chūshin, ちうしん, 重疹, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Hirune.*

Chūshin-jiku, ちゅうしんじく, 中心軸, *n.* [*Math.*] Central axis.

Chūshin-ryoku, ちゅうしんりょく, 中心力, *n.* [*Physics.*] Central force.

Chūshitsu, ちゅうしつ, 中濕, *n.* [*Chin.*] A morbid affection caused by an excess of moisture.

Chūshin-undō, ちゅうしんうんどう, 中心運動, *n.* [*Physics.*] Central motion.

Chūshō, ちゅうしょう, 中將, *n.* [*Mil.*] Lieutenant General. More commonly the latter form is used.
Chūjō, ちゅうじょう,

Chūshō, ちゅうしょう, 中症, *n.* [*Med.*] Palsy.

Chūsho, ちゅうしょ, 中書, *n.* [*Chin.*] A secretary.

Chūsho, ちゅうしょ, 中暑, *n.* [*Chin.*] A morbid affection of the nervous or digestive system, caused by intense sun-heat.
Syn. SHOKIATARI.

Chūshō, ちゅうせう, 中宵, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Yahan.*

Chūshō, ちうしゃう, 重傷, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūshō.*

Chūshō, ちゅうせう, 中霄, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūten.*

Chūshoku, ちゅうしょく, 注嘱, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *Chūshū.*

Chūshū, ちゅうしう, 仲秋, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle of autumn; the 8th month (*o.s.*).

Chūshu, ちゅうしゅ, 中酒, *n.* Drinking *saké* while eating rice.

Chūshun, ちゅうしゅん, 仲春, *n.* The middle of spring; the 2nd month (*o.s.*).

Chūshu suru, ちゅうしゅする, 株守, *v.t.* To adhere or cling to; to conserve; to preserve.

Chūshutsu suru, ちうしゅつする, 抽出, *v.t.* To draw or pull out; to select.
Syn. NUKIDASU.

Chūso, ちゅうそ, 柱礎, *n.* [*Chin.*] Foundation; basis.
Syn. DODAI, ISHIZUE, MOTOI.

Chūso, ちゅうそ, 誅殂, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Chūshaku.*

Chū suru, ちゅうする, 誅, *v.t.* To punish with death; to subjugate by military force.

Chūtai, ちゅうたい, 中隊, *n.* [*Mil.*] A company.

Chūtaichō, ちゅうたいちゃう, 中隊長, *n.* [*Mil.*] An officer in command of a company.

Chūtaku suru, ちうたくする, 抽擢, *v.t.* To select; to choose; to promote over the heads of others.

Chūtan, ちゅうたん, 中單, *n.* [*Chin.*] A shirt worn next to the skin.

Chūtan, ちうたん, 弁緞, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Kinuorimono.*

Chūtei, ちゅうてい, 忠貞, *a.* and *n.* [*Chin.*] Fidelity and chastity; faithful and chaste.

Chūtei, ちゅうてい, 中庭, *n.* [*Chin.*] See *Nakaniwa.*

Chūten, ちゅうてん, 中天, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle sky; the heaven over one's head.
Syn. KŪCHŪ, NAKAZORA.

Chūtō, ちゅうとう, 中等, *n.* and *a.* ❶ The middle or second class. ❷ Second; middle; mediocre; indifferent.
Chūtō shitsu, 中等室, a second class apartment.

Chūtō, ちゅうとう, 仲冬, *n.* [*Chin.*] The middle of winter; the 11th month (*o.s.*).

Chūto, ちゅうと, 中途, *adv.* Same as *Chūdō.*

Chūtō, ちうとう, 偸盜, *n.* [*Chin.*] A thief.
Syn. NUSUBITO, NUSUMI.

Chūto, ちうと, 抽斗, *n.* A drawer (as of a bureau or desk).
Syn. HIKIDASHI.

Chūtō suru, ちうたうする, 惆悵, *v.i.* To be dispirited; to be descouraged or desponding.

Chū-tsuihō, ちゅうついほう, 中追放, *n.* A crime punishable by transportation.

Chū-u, ちゅうう, 中有, *n.* [*Budd.*] The dark space between this world and the world underground or Hades.
Chū-u ni mayou, 中有ニ迷フ, to be wandering (said of a soul).

Chūyu, ちゅうや, 中夜, *n.* [*Chin.*] Midnight.
Syn. YONAKA.

Chūya, ちうや, 晝夜, *n.* Day and night.
Chūya nezu ni hataraku, 晝夜寢ズニ働ク, to work day and night without sleeping; *Chūyaheibun*, 晝夜平分, the equal day and night; the autumnal or vernel equinox.

Chūyō, ちゅうえう, 中夭, *n.* [*Chin.*] Premature or early death. —**suru**, *v.t.* To die, when a child.
Syn. WAKAJINI.

Chūyō, ちゅうよう, 中庸, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ The mean; just proportion; impartiality; not inclining to either side; moderation. ❷ One of the 4 books of Confucius in which the doctrines of the mean are propounded.
Chūyō wo mamoru, 中庸ヲ守ル, to be moderate; not to run to extremes; *Chūyō wo toru*, 中庸ヲ執ル, [*Chin.*] to act moderately; to be impartial; not to act violently.

Chūyō, ちゅうえう, 中葉, *n.* and *a.* ❶ [*Chin.*] The middle ages. ❷ Middle.

Chūyū, ちゅうゆう, 忠勇, *n.* [*Chin.*] Loyalty and bravery; fidelity and courage.
Chūyū muhi, 忠勇無比, unparalleled in loyalty and courage.

Chūzai, ちゅうざい, 駐在, *n.* Residing; stationing. —**suru**, *v.i.* To reside; to station.

Chūzankoku, ちゅうざんこく, 中山國, *n.* [*Geog.*] Another name for the Loochoo islands.

Chūzen, ちうせん, 惆然, *a.* and *adv.* Sorry; sad; sorrowful; melancholily; sadly.

Chūzetsu, ちゅうせつ, 中絕, *n.* [*Chin.*] Interruption; cutting short; giving up before fully accomplished. —**suru**, *v.t.* To interrupt, break off, cut short, or give up.

Chūzō-kōjō, ちうざうこうじょう, 鑄造工場, *n.* A foundlery.

Chūzō suru, ちうざうする, 鑄造, *v.t.* ❶ To cast. ❷ To strike; to mint.
Taihō wo chūzō suru, 大砲ヲ鑄造スル, to cast a cannon.

D.

Da, た. ❶ [*coll. cont.* of *De aru.*] Is; are; art ❷ The soft sound of *ta.*
Atsui hi da, 暑イ日ダ, it is hot, to-day; *Da gane*, ダガ子, although it is so; however; *Ha no itai nomo kurushii mono da*, 齒ノ痛イノモ苦シイモノダ, tooth-ache is very painful; *Iya da kara yoshi da*, イヤダカラヨシダ, I will stop, for I dislike to go on; *Sunda koto nara yame da*, スンダコトナラヤメダ, let us stop, if it is already done.

Da, た, 駄, *a.* Low; mean; coarse; inferior; mediocre; commonplace; cheap.
Dagwashi, 駄菓子, coarse kinds of confectioneries; *Dajare*, 駄洒落, low jokes; puns or humours not at all witty; *Damono*, 駄物, things coarse or inferior.
Syn. SOMATSU, YASU.

Da, た, 駄, *n.* A horse-load; a numeral for horse-loads=about 300 pounds.
Maki jū da, 薪十駄, ten horse-loads of firewood; *Ni ichi da*, 荷一駄, one horse-load of luggage.

Da, た, 懶, *a.* Weak; indolent; lazy; effeminate; timid; fearful.
Syn. YOWAKI.

Daba, だば, 駄場, *n.* [*Chin.*] A pack-horse.
Syn. NI-UMA.

Daba, だば, 蛇婆, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A kind of snake, *Hydrophis sp.*

Dabi, だび, 枉尾, *n.* The immersed part of a rudder.

Dabi, だび, 茶毘, *n.* Cremation; disposal of the dead by burning instead of burial.
Dabi ippen no kemuri to nasu, 茶毘一片ノ烟トナス, [*fig.*] to dispose of a dead body by burning; [*lit.*] to reduce to a wreath of smoke.
—**suru**, *v.t.* To practise cremation; to burn the dead.
Syn. KWASŌ.

Dabisho, だびしょ, 茶毘所, *n.* The place where the dead are burned.
Syn. ADASHINO.

Daboh'ze, だぼはぜ, 鯊虎魚, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Gobius brunneus.*

Daboku, だぼく, 打撲, *n.* [*Chin.*] Striking; blow; bruising; flogging. —**suru**, *v.t.* To strike; to deal a blow.
Syn. UCHIMI, UCHITATAKU.

Dachin, だちん, 駄賃, *n.* Transportation fare (said of a horse or coolie).

Dachin suru, だちんする, 枉航, *v.i.* [*Chin.*] To voyage; to travel by sea.

Dachō, たちやう, 腸閉, *n.* [*Med.*] Hernia.

Dachō, だてう, 駝鳥, *n.* [*Ornith.*] The ostrich.

Dada, だだ, *n.* [*coll.*] Crossness; peevishness; fretfulness; petulance; absurd request.

Dada wo koneru, ダダヲコネル, to make an absurd request; to fret and cry after an impossibility (said of cross boys).

Dada, だだ, 蕊々, *a.* and *adv.* [*Chin.*] ❶ Rank; luxuriant; in full bloom. ❷ In layers (said of clouds).

Dadakeru, だだける, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be cross or petulant; to fret; to be peevish or ill-tempered.

Syn. JIRERU, SUNERU.

Dadakko, だだっこ, 駄兒, *n.* [*coll.*] A fretful or cross child.

Dadaru, だだる, *v.i.* [*coll.*] Same as *Dadakeru.*

Daen, だえん, 楕圓, *a.* [*Physics.*] Elliptic.

Daen-undō, だえんうんどう, 楕圓運動, *n.* [*Physics.*] Elliptic motion.

Dafu, だふ, 懦夫, *n.* A timid or effeminate person; an indolent man; a coward.

Syn. IKUJINASHI, OKUBYŌ MONO.

Dagimpo, だぎんぽ, 兌銀舗, *n.* [*Chin.*] An exchange shop.

Syn. RYŌGAEYA.

Dagoku, だごく, 堕獄, *n.* [*Budd.*] Falling into hell; going to the region of evil spirits or Hades. —**suru,** *v.i.* To fall into hell, etc.

Dagu, だぐ, 懦愚, *a.* and *n.* [*Chin.*] Timid and foolish; weak in intellect.

Syn. OROKA.

Dai, たい, 臺, *n.* ❶ Basis; pedestal; stand; leg; stock. ❷ A terrace. ❸ A tower.

Fumidai, 踏臺, a foot-stool; *Shokudai,* 燭臺, a candle-stick; candelabrum.

Dai, たい, 大, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Magnitude; immensity; greatness; majesty. ❷ Large; great; immense; majestic; big.

Dai no tsuki 大ノ月, a month of 31 days; a long month; *Dai-shō hashira goyomi,* 大小柱暦, a rough almanac (showing the long and short months) to be hung against a pillar.

Syn. FUTOKI, ŌI NARU, ŌKII.

Dai, たい, 代, *n.* Generation; age; dynasty; reign; lifetime.

Dai gawari, 代替リ, transition from one generation to another; giving one's property to one's son; *Ko no dai,* 子ノ代, children's generation; *Mandai,* 萬代, always; forever; permanent; [*lit.* ten thousand generations; *Nadai,* 名代, [*coll.*] famed; of repute; *Oya no dai,* 親ノ代, father's generation or time; *Sendai,* 先代, an ancestor; *Shindai,* 身代, fortune; estate;

Syn. YO. [property.

Dai, たい, 代, *n.* Price; value; renumeration; what one takes for something he gives; substitute.

Daikin, 代金, price; *Dai wo harau,* 代ヲ拂フ, to pay the price.

Syn. ATAI, SHIRO.

Dai, たい, 題, *n.* Subject; title; theme; heading; topic; question; proem; preface.

Dai ni dasu, 題ニ出ス, to give as a subject or theme; to propose; *Hyōdai,* 標題, a title (as of a book); *Nandai,* 難題, a hard question; a dilemma; a difficult affair; *Shi dai,* 詩題, the subject of a poem.

—**suru,** *v.t.* To write a preface or an introduction; to write a short remark.

Syn. KAKITSUKERU, TSUKURU.

Dai, たい, 第, *n.* A residence of a nobleman.

Syn. TAKU, TEITAKU, YASHIKI.

Dai, たい, 第, *a.* Number.

Dai ichi, 第一, No. 1,; first; *Dai ni,* 第二, No. 2; second.

Dai, たい, 弟鷹, *n.* [*Ornith.*] A female falcon.

Dai, たい, 闍維, *n.* [*Budd.*] Same as *Dabi.*

Daiba, だいば, 臺場, *n.* A battery; a fort; a fortification.

Daiba wo kizuku, 臺場ヲ築ク, to construct or

Syn. HŌDAI. [build a battery.

Daiban, だいばん, 臺盤, *n.* A dining table.

Syn. HANDAI, ZEN.

Daiban-dokoro, だいばんどころ, 臺盤所, *n.* ❶ A room for keeping dining tables and food utensils; a kitchen. ❷ The wife of a minister of state or of a general (*respectfully*). ❸ A harem; an apartment apart for a concubine.

Daibanshō, だいばんせう, 大蕃椒, *n.* [*Bot.*] Red

Syn. TŌGARASHI. [pepper.

Daiben, だいべん, 大便, *n.* Intestinal discharges; feces; human excrement. [bowels.

Daiben wo suru, 大便ヲスル, to evacuate the

Syn. DAIYŌ, KUSO, UNKŌ.

Daiben, だいべん, 大辨, *n.* Name of an official in feudal times; a secretary.

Daiben-kōshi, だいべんこうし, 代辨公使, *n.* Same as *Dairikōshi.*

Daiben-sha, だいべんしや, 代辨者, *n.* An attorney; one who serves or pays for another; an

Syn. DAIRININ. [agent.

Daiben suru, だいべんする, 代辨, *v.t.* To serve, pay, or act for another; to represent; to do anything in behalf of another; to act as an agent.

Daibenten, だいべんてん, 代辨店, *n.* An agency.

Daibu, だいぶ, 大分, *adv.* For the most part; pretty; very much; to a great extent.

Kesa wa daibu samui, 今朝ハ大分寒イ, it is pretty cold, this morning; *Daibu benkyō suru ko,* 大分勉強スル子, a very studious (or diligent)

Syn. ŌKATA, YOHODO. [boy.

Daibun, だいぶん, 大分, *adv.* Same as above.

Daibutsu, だいぶつ, 大佛, *n.* A large statue of Buddha.

Daichō, だいちやう, 大腸, *n.* [*Med.*] The large intestines.

Daichō, だいちやう, 臺帳, *n.* A ledger.

Daidai, だいだい, 代々, *adv.* From generation to generation; for ages.

Syn. YOYO.

Daidai, だいだい, 臭橙, 回青橙, *n.* [*Bot.*] Sevelle, Bitter orange, Bigarade.

Daidaikagura, だいだいかぐら, 太太神樂, *n.* A dancing performance played on an open stage in front of a *Shintō* shrine.

Daidai-mitsuzuke, だいだいみつづけ, 橙密漬, *n.* Orange perserved in honey. [palace.

Daidairi, だいだいり, 大内裏, *n.* The Imperial

Daidaizu, だいだいず, 橙酢, *n.* Orange venegar.

Daiden, だいでん, 大殿, *n.* A palace or castle.

Syn. ŌDONO.

Daidō, だいたう, 大道, *n.* ❶ [*Chin.*] A main-road or highway. ❷ Great ethical or moral principles.

Daidō, だいどう, 大同, *n.* and *a.* [*Chin.*] Great similarities; much like; practically the same; almost identical.

Daidō shō-i, 大同小異, similar in essentials and different in details; nearly alike or identical; little different.

Daidoko, だいどこ, *n.* Same as *Daidokoro.*

Daidoko-onna, だいどこをんな, 廚婦, *n.* Same as *Mizushime.*

Daidoko-otoko, だいどこをとこ, 廚丁, *n.* A cook.

Daidokoro, だいどころ, 臺所, *n.* A kitchen.

Syn. KATTE, KURIYA.

Daifuku, だいふく, 大福, *n.* and *a.* Great happiness; lucky; fortunate.

Daifuku chōja, 大福長者, a very fortunate and wealthy person. [book.

Daifukuchō, だいふくちやう, 大福帳, *n.* A day-

Daifukumochi, だいふくもち, 大福餅, *n.* A cake of *mochi* stuffed with *an* (餡).

Daiga, だいが, 大河, *n.* A great river.

Daigakkō, だいがくかう, 大學校, *n.* A college; a university.

Daigaku, だいがく, 大學, *n.* ❶ A university. ❷ The name of a Chinese classical treatise on politics and ethics.

Daigaku-in, だいがくゐん, 大學院, *n.* An Imperial University in ancient times.

Daigaku-no-kami, だいがくのかみ, 大學頭, *n.* An official title under the Tokugawa Government, corresponding to the present minister-

ship of Education. It was hereditary in the family of Hayashi.

Daigakusha, だいがくしや, 大學者, *n.* A learned scholar; a person distinguished for erudition.

Daigaku-shokubutsuen, だいがくしよくぶつゑん, 大學植物園, *n.* The University Botanical Garden.

Daigaku-zushokwan, だいがくづしよくわん, 大學圖書館, *n.* The University Library.

Daigasa, だいがさ, 蓋傘, *n.* A big umbrella formerly carried before a magnate.

Daigen, だいげん, 代言, *n.* Pleading for another; the business of a lawyer. —**suru,** *v.i.* To appear in court for another; to advocate.

Daigen-nin, だいげんにん, 代言人, *n.* A barrister; an advocate; an attorney; a lawyer.

Daigensui, だいげんすゐ, 大元帥, *n.* ❶ The name of an Indian god. ❷ The generalissimo; the supreme commander of the Army and Navy.

Daigi, だいぎ, 臺木, 樹砧, *n.* The stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; a stock.

Daigi, だいぎ, 代議, *n.* The function of a popular representative. —**suru,** *v.t.* To act as a popular representative, delegate, or deputy; to represent; to partake in the making and administering of laws.

Daigi-seitai, だいぎせいたい, 代議政体, *n.* The representative system of government; a parliamentary government.

Daigi-shi, だいぎし, **Daigi-nin,** だいぎにん, 代議士, *n.* A member of parliament; a popular representative. [milk.

Daigo, だいご, 醍醐, *n.* A beverage prepared from

Daigokuden, だいごくでん, 大極殿, *n.* A council-hall in the Imperial Palace.

Daigūji, だいぐうじ, 大宮司, *n.* A grand keeper of a Shrine.

Daigwan, だいぐわん, 蜜子瘤, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aleurites cordata.*

Daigwan, だいぐわん, 大願, *n.* An earnest prayer or request; a petition, supplication, or wish; a great desire.

Daigwan jōju, 大願成就, things or events turning out as prayed or wished for; *Daigwan wo kakeru,* 大願ヲ掛ケル, to offer up prayer to a god; *Daigwan wo suru,* 大願スル, to petition; to pray.

Daigyaku, だいぎやく, 大逆, *n.* Rebellion; revolt; treason; insurrection.

Daigyaku mudō, 大逆無道, taking up arms against one's sovereign.

Daihachi, だいはち, 斑杖, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Arisaema japonicum.*

Daihachi-guruma, だいはちぐるま, 大八車, *n.* A dray drawn by oxen or coolies.

Daihanji, たいはんじ, 大判事, *n.* Senior judge, a title long since disused.

Daihannya, たいはんにゃ, 大般若, *n.* [*Budd.*] A sacred book of Buddhists consisting of 600 volumes.

Daihannya wo yomu, 大般若ヲ讀ム, to chant the 600 holy volumes through; in practice, to read them only here and there by a large number of priests. [*Budd.*] See above.

Daihannya-kyō, たいはんにゃきょう, 大般若經, *n.*

Daihitsu, たいひつ, 大弼, *n.* The name of an officer under the feudal government; a Vice-minister.

Daihitsu, たいひつ, 代筆, *n.* Writing for another; amanuensis. —**suru,** *v.t.* To write for another.

Daihyō, たいひょう, 大兵, *n.* A person of extraordinary bulk and stature; a giant.

Daihyō himan no hito, 大兵肥滿ノ人, a big, plump person.

Daihyō suru, たいへうする, 代表, *v.t.* To represent; to personate.

Shakwai wo daihyō suru, 社會ヲ代表スル, to represent society.

Daiichi, たいいち, 第一, *n.* See under *Dai* (第).

Daiichi-hōmen-honsho, たいいちはうめんほんしょ, 第一方面本署, *n.* The Central Office of the First District (for the purpose of the Imperial Engineers).

Daiichi-shishin-saibansho, たいいちしょんさいばんしょ, 第一始審裁判所, *n.* A court of first instance.

Dai-no-bensai, たいのべんさい, 代位辨濟, *n.* Payment with subrogation. [gated.

Dainin, たいのしや, 代位者, *n.* A person subro-

Daija, たいじゃ, 大蛇, *n.* [*Zoöl.*] A big snake or Syn. OROCHI, UWABAMI. [serpent.

Daiji, たいと, 題辭, *n.* A short preface.
Syn. JOBUN, HASHIGAKI.

Daiji, たいじ, 大事, *n.* A matter of importance; a perilous or dangerous affair; a thing of consequence.

Daiji nashi, 大事無シ, safe; no danger; *Daiji ni omou,* 大事ニ思フ, to estimate highly; to value; not to underrate; *Daiji ni suru,* 大事ニスル, to value; to love; to respect; not to neglect; *Daiji no mae no shōji,* 大事ノ前ノ小事, trifling matters preceding a great affair.
Syn. TAISETSU.

Daijidaihi, たいじたいひ, 大慈大悲, *a.* The most merciful (used esp. as a reverential epithet for the goddess, *Kwannon*).

Daijin, たいじん, 大臣, *n.* A minister of state.

Daijin, たいじん, 大盡, 富客, *n.* A very rich person; a millionaire.

Daijingū, たいじんぐう, 大神宮, *n.* A temple dedicated to the sun-goddess.

Daijinke, たいじんけ, 大臣家, *n.* A family from which ministers of state and other high officials were chosen.

Daijiri, たいじり, 盡尻, *n.* The breech or butt of a rifle or gun.

Daijizaiten, たいじざいてん, 大自在天, *n.* The Indian name for the god of generation; Siva.

Daijo, たいじょ, 大序, *n.* The beginning of a theatrical performance.

Daijō, たいじょう, 大乘, *n.* [*Budd.*] A system of Buddhism more profound than *Shōjō*; *mahayana.*

Daijōbu, たいじゃうぶ, 大丈夫, *a.* [*coll.*] ❶ All right; not to be feared; requiring no anxiety. ❷ Safe; secure. ❸ Strong; healthy; robust. ❹ Suitable; answering one's purpose; in time.
Syn. SHIKKARI, TASHIKA.

Daijōchin, たいでうちん, 盡提燈, *n.* A lantern raised on a pole inserted in a pedestal.

Daijōdaijin, たいじゃうだいじん, 大政大臣, *n.* Same as *Dajōdaijin.*

Daijōe, たいじゃうゑ, 大嘗會, *n.* See *Daijōsai.*

Daijōfu, たいじゃうふ, 大丈夫, *n.* Same as *Masurao.*

Daijōkwan, たいじゃうくわん, 大政官, *n.* Same as *Dajōkwan.*

Daijōsai, たいじゃうさい, 大嘗祭, *n.* The coronation ceremony; a ceremony of offering rice to the spirits of the Imperial ancestors by a an Emperor at His ascension to the throne.
Syn. ŌNAMEMATSURI.

Daijūno, たいじふの, 蓄火斗, *n.* A shovel provided with a stand, used to carry kindled charcoal in.

Daika, たいか, 代價, *n.* Same as *Daikin.*

Daikagura, たいかぐら, 太神樂, *n.* A kind of dancing performed in the streets, by boys wearing wooden lion-heads; hence, its colloqual name, *shishimai.*
Syn. SHISHIMAI.

Daikagura-tsubaki, たいかぐらつばき, *n.* [*Bot.*] Common camellia, *Camellia japonica* var.

Daikai, たいかい, 大海, *n.* The ocean; the sea.

Daikai wa chiri wo eramazu, 大海ハ塵ヲ擇マズ, [*fig.*] trifles are not things to be concerned about; [*lit.*] the ocean does not care for dust.

Daikan, たいかん, 大寒, *n.* The period of great cold, one of the 24 terms of the year, beginning in the last decade of January and ending in the first decade of February. [*hyō.*

Daikan, たいかん, 大漢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Dai-*

Daikatsu, たいかつ, 大喝, *n.* [*Chin.*] A loud cry uttered in detestation.

Daikatsu issei, 大喝一聲, one loud cry.

Daikeishi, たいけいし, 大警視, *n.* An official title

long since disused corresponding to the present post of Chief of Metropolitain Police.

Daikichi-nichi, たいきちにち, 大吉日, *n.* A very blissful day; a very good day.

Daikikwanshi, たいきくわんし, 大機關士, *n.* First Engineer.

Daikin, たいきん, 代金, *n.* Price; value.
Syn. ATAI, NEDAN.

Daikō, たいこう, 乃公, *pron.* I (used by the writers of light literature in dialogues between a nobleman and his servant, or between a father and his child).
Syn. ORESAMA.

Daiko, たいこ, 大根, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as *Daikon.*

Daikōgi, たいかうぎ, 大講義, *n.* An order among the Buddhist and *Shintō* priests.

Daikoku, たいこく, 大黒, 焚燒, *n.* ❶ See *Daikoku-ten.* ❷ A concubine or mistress of a Buddhist priest.

Daikokubashira, たいこくばしら, 大極柱, *n.* ❶ The large pillar in the centre of a building. ❷ [*coll.*] The head of a family.

Daikokumushi, たいこくむし, 石蠶, *n.* [*Entom.*] A beetle belonging to the family Scarabidæ.

Daikoku-sembei, たいこくせんべい, 大黒煎餅, *n.* A bon-bon in which a small toy is inclosed.
Syn. GARAGARASEMPEI.

Daikokuten, たいこくてん, 大黒天, *n.* [*coll. Daikoku.*] The god of riches or wealth.

Daikon, たいこん, 蘿蔔, 大根, 蘿蔔, *n.* [*Bot.*]

Daikona, たいこな, Garden radish.

Daikonhori, たいこんほり, 蘿蔔堀, *n.* A turnip-digger.

Daikonsō, たいこんさう, 水楊梅, *n.* [*Bot.*] Avens or herb bennet.

Daikontsuki, たいこんつき, 蘿蔔突, *n.* A turnip slicer.

Daiko-oroshi, たいこおろし, *n.* A utensil for grating radishes; a grater.

Daiku, たいく, 大工, *n.* A carpenter; an architect.

Funa-daiku, 舩大工, a shipwright; a shipbuilder; a ship-carpenter.

Daikun-i, たいくんゐ, 大勳位, *n.* Order of the Grand Cordon.

Daikwai, たいくわい, 大會, *n.* ❶ A general assembly, or meeting. ❷ A synod or council. —**suru,** *v.t.* To hold a general meeting or synod.

Daikwan, たいくわん, 代官, *n.* Governors of small domains under the direct control of the House of Tokugawa.

Daikyō, たいきょう, 大饗, *n.* A great feast given by the Emperor on a special occasion.

Daikyō, たいきょう, 大凶, *n.* Great evil; a bad omen.

Daikyōji, たいきゃうじ, 大經師, *n.* A maker of hanging pictures and screens.

Daikyōsei, たいけうせい, 大教正, *n.* An ecclesiastic of high rank; a chief preacher.

Daikyū, たいきう, 大弓, *n.* A large bow; an ordinary bow as distinguished from *yōkyū* and *hankyū.*

Daikyū wo hiku, 大弓ヲ引ク, to shoot with a bow. [pronoun.

Daimeishi, たいめいし, 代名詞, *n.* [*Gram.*] A *Jin-daimeishi,* 人代名詞, a personal pronoun; *Kwankei-daimeishi,* 關係代名詞, a relative pronoun.

Daimojisō, たいもじさう, 虎耳草, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Saxifraga cortusaefolia.*

Daimoku, たいもく, 題目, *n.* ❶ The title of a book. ❷ The title of the prayer of the *Nichiren* denomination, —*Namu myō hō ren ge kyō.* ❸ The name of a play.

Daimoku wo tonau, 題目ヲ唱フ, to say or repeat the *namu myō,* etc.
Syn. GEDAI, HYŌDAI.

Daimokukō, たいもくこう, 題目講, *n.* A fraternity of the followers of *Nichi-ren-Shōnin.*

Daimon, たいもん, 大紋, *n.* A long robe with a number of large crests formerly worn by nobles.

Daimonjisō, たいもんじさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Saxifraga cortusaefolia.*

Daimotsu, たいもつ, 代物, *n.* Price; value; an article received in exchange.
Syn. DAIRYŌ.

Daimu-nin, たいむにん, 代務委任, *n.* [*Law.*] The grant of a procuration.

Daimu-nin, たいむにん, 代務人, *n.* A procurator. (たいもんじさう)

Daimyaku, たいみゃく, 代脈, *n.* Diagnosing or visiting a patient instead of the doctor in charge. —**suru,** *v.t.* To diagnose instead of the doctor in charge.

Daimyō, たいみゃう, 大名, *n.* The head of a clan; a feudal chief having an estate worth more than 10,000 *koku* of rice.

Daimyō-nichi, たいみゃうにち, 大明日, *n.* A A lucky or fortunate day.

Daimyō-batta, たいみゃうばった 蟲蚱, *n.* [*Entom.*] A grasshopper, *Pachytylus cinerascens.*
Syn. TONOSAMABATTA.

Daimyō-chiku, たいみゃうちく, 蕊箭竹, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of bamboo.

Daimyō-jima, たいみゃうじま, 大名縞, *n.* Any woven stuff with irregular stripes.

Dainagon, だいなごん, 大納言, *n.* The name of an official at the Emperor's court in former times; may be translated as First Adviser of State.

Dainagon-azuki, だいなごんあづき, 猿肝赤, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phaseolus radiatus.*

Dainaiki, だいないき, 大内記, *n.* Chief Secretary, (a title no longer used).

Dainangimpo, だいなんぎんぽ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Blenny, *Dictyosoma temminckii.*

Dainan, だいなん, 大難, *n.* Great adversity, difficulty, calamity, or disaster; great danger or Syn. ŌNAYAMI. [affliction.

Dainan-umihebi, だいなんうみへび, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Ophisurus sp.*

Dainashi, だいなし, *adv.* and *a.* ❶ Spoiled; soiled; stained; torn; dirty. ❷ Of no use or effect.

Dainashi ni shita, ダイナシニシタ, has entirely spoiled, destroyed, soiled, or failed.

Syn. MUCHAKUCHA.

Dainenbutsu, だいねんぶつ, 大念佛, *n.* Same as *Nembutsushū.*

Dainichi, だいにち, 大日, *n.* [*Budd.*] One of the *Nyorai,*—the sun.

Dainichi-nyorai, だいにちにょらい, 大日如來, *n.* [*Budd.*] Same as above.

Dainin, だいにん, 代人, *n.* A substitute; a deputy; a representative; a proxy; an agent.

Syn. DAIRININ, MYŌDAI.

Dainin, だいにん, 代任, *n.* Discharging official functions in the capacity of another.

Daini-yōdokō, だいにようそこう, 第二沃度汞, *n.* [*Chem.*] Subiodide of mercury.

Daioku, だいをく, 第屋, *n.* A mansion; a residence of a nobleman.

Syn. IE, YASHIKI. [*datum.*

Daion, だいおん, 虎杖, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum cuspi-*

Daion, だいおん, 大音, *n.* A loud voice.

Syn. TAIIN.

Daionjō, だいおんじやう, 大音聲, *n.* Same as above, only a little more emphatic.

Daionkyōshu, だいおんけうしゅ, 大恩教主, *n.* The founder of Buddhism. [The Emperor.

Dairi, だいり, 内裏, *n.* ❶ The Imperial Palace. ❷ Syn. KINRI, KINTEI, KŌKYO.

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Rinji dairikōshi, 臨時代理公使, a *Chargé d'Affairs ad interim.*

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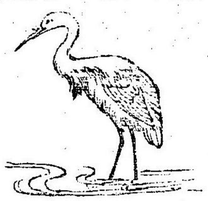
Dairiten, だいりてん, 代理店, *n.* A mercantile agency; the office of a commercial agent.

Dairyō, だいれう, 代料, *n.* Same as *Atai.*

Daisagi, だいさぎ, 白鷺子, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Great white egret.

Syn. ŌSAGI.



〔白鷺子〕

Daisagi, だいさぎ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Habenaria Sieboldiana.*

Daisagisō, だいさぎさう, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above.

Daisai-nichi, だいさいにち, 大祭日, *n.* A national holidy; a great festival day.

Daisaiko, だいさいこ, 南柴胡, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Bupleurum Sachalinense.*

Daisaku, だいさく, 題策, *n.* Composition upon a given subject or theme.

Daisaku, だいさく, 代作, *n.* Composing in behalf of another. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To compose for another.

Daisan, だいさん, 代參, *n.* Visiting a temple by proxy. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To visit a temple as a substitute for another.

Daisen-sekai, だいせんせかい, 大千世界, *n.* [*Budd.*] The world.

Daishi, だいし, 大士, *n.* The equivalent for "man" in the phraseology of the mortuary tablet of a person of high degree.

Daishi, だいし, 大姉, *n.* The equivalent for "woman" in the phraseology of the mortuary tablet of a person of high degree.

Daishi, だいし, 大師, *n.* The highest honorary title of a Buddhist priest. [chestnut.

Daishi-guri, だいしぐり, 大師栗, *n.* [*Bot.*] Horse-

Daishikō, だいしかう, 大師講, *n.* A fraternity assembled to commemorate the death of *Kōbō-daishi.*

Daishin-in, だいしんゐん,
Taishin-in, たいしんゐん, 大審院, *n.* The Court of Cassation.

Daishinin-chō, だいしんゐんちやう,
Taishinin-chō, たいしんゐんちやう, 大審院長, *n.* The President of the Court of Cassation.

Daishō, だいしやう, 代償, *n.* Indemnification; compensation for loss or injury sustained; paying a ransom. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To indemnify; to compensate; to redeem; to ransom.

Daishō, だいせう, 大小, *a.* and *n.* ❶ Large and small; great and little; grave and trifling. ❷ The long and short swords worn at the waist. ❸ Size, magnitude

Daishō chōtan, 大小長短, size and length; dimensions; *Daishō wo hakaru,* 大小ヲ量ル, to determine the size; *Daishō wo sasu,* 大小ヲ差ス, to wear the long and short sword.

Daisho, だいしよ, 代書, *n.* Writing for another, especially in judicial courts or other government offices. ——**suru,** *v.t.* To write for another.

Daisho-nin, だいしよにん, 代書人, *n.* One who writes any document for another; a scribe; a notary; formerly, an inferior advocate or lawyer.

Daishū, だいしゅう, 大衆, *n.* A great number of people; an immense crowd.

Syn. ŌKU NO HITO, ŌZEI.

Daisō, だいそう, 代僧, *n.* A Buddhist priest performing some religious functions for another.

Daisōjō, だいそうじやう, 大僧正, *n.* The highest Buddhist priest; an archbishop.

Daisoreta, だいそれた, *a.* [*coll.*] Inordinate; extraordinary; improper; insolent; contrary to settled rules; immoderate; bad; wicked; not knowing one's self.

Daisoreta koto wo suru, ダイソレタ事ヲスル, [*coll.*] to act improperly; *Daisoreta yatsu,* ダイソレタ奴, one who does not know himself; an impudent fellow.

Daisu, だいす, 臺子, *n.* ❶ A furnace on a stand used in the making of powdered tea. ❷ [*coll.*] A large wooden brazier.

Daisū, だいすう, 代數, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebra.

Syn. TENZAN.

Daisū-hōteishiki, だいすうほうていしき, 代數方程式, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical equation.

Daisū-kansū, だいすうかんすう, 代數函數, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical function.

Daisū-kigō, だいすうきがう, 代數記號, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical symbol.

Daisū-kikagaku, だいすうきかがく, 代數幾何學, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical geometry.

Daisū-kyokusen, だいすうきよくせん, 代數曲線, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical curve.

Daisū-shiki, だいすうしき, 代數式, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical expression.

Daitai, だいたい, 大體, *n.* General principles; general features; elements; essential points.

Rinri no daitai wo shiru, 倫理ノ大體ヲ知ル, to understand the elementary principles of ethics.

Daitai, だいたい, 大隊, *n.* [*Mil.*] A battalion.

Daitai-butsu, だいたいぶつ, 代替物, *n.* [*Law.*] A thing which is fungible.

Daitai-chō, だいたいちやう, 大隊長, *n.* [*Mil.*] An officer in command of a battalion.

Daitai-fukukwan, だいたいふくくわん, 大隊副官, *n.* [*Mil.*] *Aide de Camp* attached to a battalion.

Daitai-kafukukwan, だいたいかふくくわん, 大隊下副官, *n.* [*Mil.*] Assistant *Aide de Camp* attached to a battalion.

Daitaiku, だいたいく, 大隊區, *n.* [*Mil.*] A district under the jurisdiction of a battalion.

Daitan, だいたん, 大膽, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Audacity; impudence; boldness; great personal courage. ❷ Audacious; bold; courageous; heedless of personal danger.

Daitan futeki, 大膽不敵, very bold; extraordinarily audacious or imprudent.

Daiten-i, だいてんい, 大典醫, *n.* Chief court physician in the days of the Shōgunate.

Daitō, だいとう, 大統, *n.* The Imperial Throne.

Daitō wo tsugu, 大統ヲ繼ク, to succeed to the Syn. MIKURAI. [Throne.

Daitōgome, だいとうごめ, 籼米, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rice.

Daitoku, だいとく, 大德, *n.* [*lit.*] ❶ Great virtue.

Daitoko, だいとこ, ❷ [*fig.*] A learned and virtuous priest. [ent of a republic.

Daitōryō, だいとうりやう, 大統領, *n.* The presid-

Daiu, だいう, 登宇, *n.* A tower. [anise.

Daiuikyō, だいういきやう, 大茴香, *n.* [*Bot.*] Star-

Daiwakoku, だいわこく, 大和國, *n.* [*Chin.*] Another name for Japan; [*lit.*] very harmonious country.

Daiwō, だいわう, 大黄, *n.* [*Bot.*] Rhubarb.

Daiwō-ekisu, だいわうえきす, 大黄越幾斯, *n.* [*Med.*] The tincture of medicinal rhubarb.

Daiwō-sairoppu, だいわうさいろつぷ, 大黄含利剤, *n.* [*Med.*] Rhubarb syrup. [ferma.

Daiyagawa-nori, だいやがはのり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phyl-*

Daiyamondo, ダイヤモンド, *n.* [*Eng.*] A diamond.

Syn. KONGŌSEKI.

Daiyen, だいえん, 大圓, *n.* [*Budd.*] Religious contributions. ❷ The sun. ❸ [*Physics.*] Great Syn. HŌGA, TAIYŌ. [circle.

Daiyoku, だいよく, 大慾, *n.* Inordinate covetousness; greed; avarice.

Daiyoku wa muyoku ni chikashi, 大慾ハ無慾ニ近シ, avarice is like disinterestedness; greed is blind.

Daiza, だいざ, 臺座, *n.* The base or pedestal of an idol; do. of a tomb-stone.

Daizai, だいざい, 大罪, *n.* A great crime; a grave Syn. JŪZAI. [offence; treason.

Daizai-nin, だいざいにん, 大罪人, *n.* A felon; a

Dainagon, だいなごん, 大納言, *n.* The name of an official at the Emperor's court in former times; may be translated as First Adviser of State.

Dainagon-azuki, だいなごんあづき, 猫眼赤, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phaseolus radiatus.*

Dainaiki, だいないき, 大内記, *n.* Chief Secretary, (a title no longer used).

Dainangimpo, だいなんぎんぽ, *n.* [*Ichth.*] Blenny, *Diclyosoma temminckii.*

Dainan, だいなん, 大難, *n.* Great adversity, difficulty, calamity, or disaster; great danger or affliction.
Syn. ŌNAYAMI.

Dainan-umihebi, だいなんうみへび, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Ophisurus sp.*

Dainashi, だいなし, *adv.* and *a.* ❶ Spoiled; soiled; stained; torn; dirty. ❷ Of no use or effect.
Dainashi ni shita, ダイナシニシタ, has entirely spoiled, destroyed, soiled, or failed.
Syn. MUCHAKUCHA.

Dainenbutsu, だいねんぶつ, 大念仏, *n.* Same as *Nembutsushū.*

Dainichi, だいにち, 大日, *n.* [*Budd.*] One of the *Nyorai,*—the sun.

Dainichi-nyorai, だいにちにょらい, 大日如来, *n.* [*Budd.*] Same as above.

Dainin, だいにん, 代人, *n.* A substitute; a deputy; a representative; a proxy; an agent.
Syn. DAIRININ, MYŌDAI.

Dainin, だいにん, 代任, *n.* Discharging official functions in the capacity of another.

Daini-yōdokō, だいにようどこう, 第二沃度汞, *n.* [*Chem.*] Subiodide of mercury.

Daioku, だいをく, 第屋, *n.* A mansion; a residence of a nobleman.
Syn. IE, YASHIKI.

Daion, だいおん, 虎杖, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Polygonum cuspidatum.*

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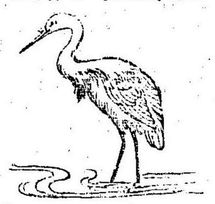
(白鷺子)

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Daisū-kigō, だいすうきがう, 代数記号, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical symbol.

Daisū-kikagaku, だいすうきかがく, 代数幾何学, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical geometry.

Daisū-kyokusen, だいすうきよくせん, 代数曲線, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical curve.

Daisū-shiki, だいすうしき, 代数式, *n.* [*Math.*] Algebraical expression.

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Daitai-fukukwan, だいたいふくくわん, 大隊副官, *n.* [*Mil.*] *Aide de Camp* attached to a battalion.

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Daitaiku, だいたいく, 大隊区, *n.* [*Mil.*] A district under the jurisdiction of a battalion.

Daitan, だいたん, 大胆, *n.* and *a.* ❶ Audacity; impudence; boldness; great personal courage. ❷ Audacious; bold; courageous; heedless of personal danger.
Daitan futeki, 大胆不敵, very bold; extraordinarily audacious or impudent.

Daiten-i, だいてんい, 大典医, *n.* Chief court physician in the days of the Shōgunate.

Daitō, だいとう, 大統, *n.* The Imperial Throne.
Daitō wo tsugu, 大統ヲ継グ, to succeed to the Throne.
Syn. MIKURAI.

Daitōgome, だいとうごめ, 籼米, *n.* [*Bot.*] A kind of rice.

Daitoku, だいとく, 大徳, *n.* [*lit.*] ❶ Great virtue. ❷ [*fig.*] A learned and virtuous priest.

Daitōryō, だいとうりやう, 大統領, *n.* The president of a republic.

Daiu, だいう, 臺宇, *n.* A tower.

Daiukyō, だいうきやう, 大越西, *n.* [*Bot.*] Star-anise.

Daiwakoku, だいわこく, 大和国, *n.* [*Chin.*] Another name for Japan; [*lit.*] very harmonious country.

Daiwō, だいわう, 大黄, *n.* [*Bot.*] Rhubarb.

Daiwō-ekisu, だいわうえきす, 大黄越幾斯, *n.* [*Med.*] The tincture of medicinal rhubarb.

Daiwō-sairoppu, だいわうさいろつぷ, 大黄舎利別, *n.* [*Med.*] Rhubarb syrup.

Daiyagawa-nori, だいやがはのり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Phyllederma.*

Daiyamondo, ダイヤモンド, *n.* [*Eng.*] A diamond.
Syn. KONGŌSEKI.

Daiyen, だいえん, 大圓, *n.* [*Budd.*] Religious contributions. ❷ The sun. ❸ [*Physics.*] Great circle.
Syn. HŌGA, TAIYŌ.

Daiyoku, だいよく, 大慾, *n.* Inordinate covetousness; greed; avarice.
Daiyoku wa muyoku ni chikashi, 大慾ハ無慾ニ近シ, avarice is like disinterestedness; greed is blind.

Daiza, だいざ, 臺座, *n.* The base or pedestal of an idol; do. of a tomb-stone.

Daizai, だいざい, 大罪, *n.* A great crime; a grave offence; treason.
Syn. JŪZAI.

Daizai-nin, だいざいにん, 大罪人, *n.* A felon; a

great offender; one who has committed a grave crime; a traitor.

Daizenshigi, たいせんじぎ, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Grey plover.

Daizenshoku, たいせんしょく, 大膳職, *n.* Officials of the Culinary Section in the Imperial Household.

Daizō, たいざう, 大象, *n.* Same as *Daijō.*

Daizu, たいづ, 大豆, *n.* [*Bot.*] Soja bean.

Daizuguml, たいづぐみ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Elæagnus.*

Dajaku, だじゃく, 惰弱, *n.* and *a.* Effeminacy; weakness; imbecility; indolence; imbecile, indolent; idle.

Dajaku naru hito, 惰弱ナル人, an indolent or effeminate person.

Syn. IKUJINASHI, JŪJAKU.

Dajō, だじゃう, 橇床, *n.* A sledge; a sleigh.

Syn. SORI.

Dajōdaijin, だじゃうだいじん, 太政大臣, *n.* Prime Minister of State; this title was abolished in December 1885. The Cabinet was reconstructed with Count *Itō* as its chief with the new title of *Naikaku-sōri-daijin* (内閣総理大臣) or Minister President of State.

Dajōkwan, だじゃうくわん, 太政官, *n.* Council of State abolished in 1885.

Dajōkwō, だじゃうくわう, 太上皇, *n.* The title of a retired Emperor.

Dajōtennō, だじゃうてんわう, 太上天皇, *n.* Same as above.

Dakan, だかん, 来翰, *n.* A letter (respectfully).

Dakan haidoku, 来翰拝読, [*Epist.*] I have had the pleasure of perusing your letter.

Syn. TAMAZUSA.

Dakaseru, だかせる, } *v.t.* [*coll.*] The causative
Dakasu, だかす, } forms of *Daku.*

Dake, だけ, 岳, *n.* A high or isolated mountain; peak; mount.

Dake, だけ, 丈, *n.* As much or as many as; as far as; this much; thus far; nothing else.

Kore dake dekireba yoi, コレダケ出来レバヨイ, it will do if this much be accomplished; *Sore dake no koto da,* ソレダケノ事ダ, no more than that; that is all.

Dakebuki, だけぶき, 雲江南, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Senecio Japonicus.*

Dakegarasu, だけがらす, *n.* [*Ornith.*] Nutcracker.

Dakemomi, だけもみ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Abies homolepis.*

Daken, だけん, 打拳, *n.* Same as *Yawara.*

Daketsu, だけつ, 喀血, *n.* [*Chin.*] Spitting blood.

Dakezeri, だけせり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Pimpinella calycina.*

Daki, だき, 抱擁, *n.* Same as *Oniyarai.*

Dakiau, だきあふ, 抱合, *v.i.* ❶ To embrace each other. ❷ To play parts favourable to furthering a common interest.

Syn. IDAKIAU.

Dakigashiwa, だきがしわ, 抱柏, *n.* A crest,—two oak-leaves depicted opposite to each other.

Dakikago, だきかご, 抱籠, *n.* See *Chikufujin.*

Dakikakaeru, だきかかえる, 懐抱, *v.t.* To embrace; to hold in the arms.

Dakikomu, だきこむ, 抱込, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To gain over to one's cause or interest; to purchase the assistance of; to subsidize.

Syn. KAKAERERU.

Dakimori, だきもり, 傅抱守, *n.* A dry nurse.

Syn. DAKIUBA, KARACHICHI.

Dakimyōga, だきめやうが, 抱き苞, *n.* A crest-figure consisting of two *myōga*-flowers depicted opposite to each other.

Dakiokosu, だきおこす, 抱起, *v.t.* To lift a person lying down in one's arms.

Syn. IDAKIOKOSU.

Dakishimeru, だきしめる, 抱緊, *v.t.* To embrace closely; to hug tightly.

Syn. KATAKUIDAKU.

Dakitomeru, だきとめる, 抱留, *v.t.* To stop a person by embracing him closely.

Dakitsuku, だきつく, 抱着, *v.i.* To run and embrace; to cling to with one's arms; to hug up to; to embrace affectionately.

Syn. IDAKITSUKU, TORITSUKU.

Dakiuba, だきうば, 保姆, *n.* Same as *Dakimori.*

Dakkan, だっかん, 脱監, *n.* Breaking jail, escaping from prison.

Syn. RŌYABURI.

Dakkau, だっかふ, 脱簡, *n.* [*Chin.*] Lost pages; pages taken out from a book or document on purpose; an abbreviation.

Syn. NUKETARUKAMI.

Dakken suru, だっけんする, 奪権, *v.t.* [*Law.*] To deprive a person of his rights.

Dakken suru, だっけんする, 脱剣, *v.i.* To take away the long sword, as was formerly done by a *samurai* before entering another's house in peace.

Dakkō, だっこう, 脱肛, *n.* [*Med.*] *Prolapsus ani.*

Dakkoku suru, だっこくする, 脱国, *v.i.* To abscond from one's country or province.

Dakkō suru, だっかうする, 脱稿, *v.i.* To finish a literary composition; to complete a draft; to finish up a sketch.

Dakkwai, だっくわい, 濁穢, *n.* [*Chin.*] Turpidity and uncleanliness; corruptness.

Dakkwan, だっくわん, 奪官, *n.* [*Law.*] Deprivation of official rank.

Dakkyaku suru, だっきゃくする, 脱却, *v.i.* To cast off; to break through; to wash away.

Dakkyū, だっきう, 脱臼, *n.* [*Anat.* and *Med.*] Dislocation of a bone.

Syn. HONEKIGAI.

Dako, だこ, 唾壺, *n.* A spittoon; a spit-box; a small bamboo cylinder, usually with a wooden cover; for receiving tobacco ashes.

Syn. HAIPUKI.

Daku, だく, 跑, *n.* Cantering; trotting.

Daku wo kakeru, 跑ヲカケル, to canter; *Daku wo noru,* 跑ヲ乗ル, to trot.

Daku, だく, 抱, *v.t.* To embrace; to hug; to hold in one's arms.

Syn. IDAKU, KAKAERU.

Dakuboku, だくぼく, 凸凹, *a.* Convex and concave; rising and falling; undulating; uneven.

Dakuboku no michi, 凸凹ノ道, an undulating road.

Syn. ŌTOTSU, TAKABIKU.

Dakudaku, だくだく, 諾々, *n.* and *adv.* Yes, yes; all right; assent; agreement.

Ii dakudaku, 唯々諾々, all right; yes, yes; consenting implicitly; no refutation whatever.

Dakuon, だくおん, 濁音, *n.* The impure or soft sound of some of the Japanese syllables, as *ba, de, ji, go, zu,* etc.

Dakurō, だくらう, 濁醪, *n.* [*Chin.*] Unrefined or inferior *sake.*

Syn. NIGORIZAKE.

Dakusei, だくせい, 濁世, *n.* [*Chin.*] A corrupt age; a world full of evils; this world; here below.

Dakusei, だくせい, 濁声, *n.* The coarse or hoarse voice of a clown or rustic.

Syn. DAMIGOE, DORAGOE, NIGORIGOE.

Dakushi, だくし, 濁滓, *n.* [*Chin.*] The dregs settling at the bottom of liquors; lees; sediment; deposit.

Syn. ORI.

Dakushu, だくしゅ, 濁酒, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Dakurō.*

Daku suru, だくする, 諾, *v.t.* To assent, consent, agree, or promise; to nod; to respond to a call.

Syn. UBENAU, UKEGAU, UKEHIKU.

Dakwan, だくわん, } *a.* Convertible, exchangeable.
Dakkwan, だっくわん, }

Syn. HIKIKAE.

Dakwan-ginken, だくわんぎんけん, } *n.* Paper money convertible into silver.
Dakkwan-ginken, だっくわんぎんけん, }

Dakyū, だきう, 打毬, *n.* A game of ball played on horseback, formerly much in vogue among *daimyō* and *samurai.*

Dakyū-saji, だきうさじ, 打毬叉手, *n.* A net fixed to a pole, used to catch the ball in the above game.

Dama, だま, 木瓜, 海桂, 桂花, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Smanthus fragrans.*

Damakasu, だまかす, 騙, *v.t.* [*coll.*] To deceive, cheat, or mislead; to impose upon.

Damakurakasu, だまくらかす, 騙, *v.t.* [*vul. coll.*] Same as above.

Syn. *Damaru.*

Damaraseru, だまらせる, *v.t.* The caus. form of

Damari, だまり, 默, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speech or noise; habitual taciturnity.

Damarikiru, だまりきる, 緘默, *v.i.* To be entirely silent; to silence; to say nothing to the last.

Damaru, だまる, 默, *v.i.* To be silent or taciturn; to shut one's mouth; to be still; to say nothing.

Syn. MODASU, MOKUNEN SURU.

Damasareru, だまされる, 欺, *v.t.* The pass. or potent. form of *Damasu.*

Syn. *Damakasu.*

Damashi-kōgu, だましこうぐ, 欺巧, *n.* Same as

Damashi-uchi, だましうち, 騙討, *n.* Attacking or killing in the dark; an assault by surprise.

Syn. YAMIUCHI.

Damasu, だます, 欺, *v.t.* Same as *Damakasu.*

Damasu, だます, 默, *v.t.* [*rare.*] To silence.

Kodomo no naki wo damasu, 小兒ノ泣ヲ默ス, to make a child stop crying.

Dambashigo, だんばしご, 段階子, *n.* [*coll.*] Stairs; a flight of steps.

Syn. KIZAHASHI.

Dambira, だんびら, 段平, 関剣, *n.* [*coll.*] A broadsword.

Dambira wo hikinuki te hito wo odosu, 段平ヲ引キ抜テ人ヲ威ス, to threaten a person by drawing a broadsword.

Dambukuro, だんぶくろ, 段袋, *n.* ❶ A large cotton bag. ❷ Pants; trousers.

Dame, だめ, *a.* [*coll.*] Useless; vain; ineffective; unable; not paying.

Sore wa dame no koto da, ソレハダメノ事ダ, that is vain; it is useless to do so; it does not pay.

Syn. MUDA.

Dame, だめ, 駄, *n.* [*coll.*] ❶ Anything useless; transactions that do not yield any profit. ❷ Pieces of no use in the game of *go.*

Dame wo umeru, 駄ヲ埋ム, to put the unnecessary pieces in their places before seeing which party has won (in a game of *go*).

Damengoromo, だめんごろも, 打服衣, *n.* Clothes worn at home on ordinary days.

Syn. FUDANGI.

Damie, だみえ, 彩畫, *n.* A picture of various colours.

Damigoe, だみごえ, 胴聲, *n.* Same as *Doragoe.*

Damitaru, だみたる, 胴, *a.* ❶ Soft; impure. ❷ Coarse; hoarse; rustic; or clownish (said of voice only).

Syn. NAMARERU, NIGORERU.

Damma, だんま, 駄馬, *n.* A pack-horse.

Dammari, だんまり, *n.* ❶ Pantomime; representation in dumb show. ❷ Silence; keeping still or silent.

Dammari no maku, ダンマリノ幕, theatrical representation in mute action.

Dammatsuma, だんまつま, 断末魔, *n.* [*Budd.*] The last breath; the hour of death.

Syn. IMAWA, MATSUGO, RINSHŪ, SHINIGIWA.

Dammetsu, だんめつ, 断滅, *n.* Destruction; ruin; extinction; extermination. ——**suru,** *v.i.* To become extinct; to be destroyed or rooted out; to go to ruin.

Syn. HOROBURU.

Dammono, だんもの, 段物, *n.* A theatrical play consisting of two or more scenes or acts.

Damo, だも, *adv.* Merely; only; even.

Syn. DEMO, SAE.

Damo, だも, 天竺桂 *n.* [*Bot.*] *Cinnamomum pedunculatum.*

Syn. YABUNIKKEI.

Dampan, たんぱん, 談判, *n.* Conference; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to decide; consultation. **—suru,** *v.t.* To confer; to consult with; to deliberate; to negotiate.
Syn. DANGŌ, KAKKAI, SŌDAN.

Dampatsu, たんぱつ, 断髪, *n.* ❶ Cutting the hair. ❷ The hair cut in the fashion of a European.

Dampei, たんぺい, 談柄, *n.* A subject of conversation or gossip; a topic of familiar discourse;
Syn. HANASHIDANE. [talk.

Dampen, たんぺん, 断篇, *n.* [*Chin.*] An imperfect volume; a broken set of books.

Dampen, たんぺん, 断片, *n.* A piece, scrap, or fragment of anything.
Syn. KIRETPASHI.

Dampō, たんぽう, 檀方, *n.* Those under the spiritual care of a certain Buddhist temple; the financial supporters of a Budd. temple.
Syn. DANKE, DANNA. [voices).

Damu, たむ, 咄, *v.i.* To be coarse or hoarse (as

Damu, たむ, 彩, *v.t.* To dye in various colours; to variegate. [*olides.*

Damugi, たむぎ, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euscaphis staphyleoides.*

Dan, たん, 段, *n.* ❶ A step. ❷ A platform. ❸ Grade; rank. ❹ An act in a drama. ❺ A chapter or section of a book. ❻ Matter; affair; topic; subject. Often used as a p[illegible]fix.
Danchigai, 段違ヒ, different in [illegible]bility, skill, or capacity; *Dan ga noboru,* 段ガ[illegible]ル, to take a higher grade, or become proficient, in the game of *go* and *shōgi*; *Dan wo kizuku,* 段ヲ築ク, to make a platform (of earth or stones); *Ichidan takaku,* 一段高ク, one step higher; farther; *Kono dan,* 此ノ段, this matter; *Migi no dan,* 右ノ段, what precedes; what is said above; *Shodan gurai nara sasō,* 初段位ナラサソウ, I will try, if he is only a master of the lowest grade (language of games of skill as *go* or chess).
Syn. KIDA, KIDAHASHI.

Dan, たん, 男, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A man; the male sex. ❷ A son. ❸ A baron.
Syn. OTOKO, MUSUKO, SEGARE.

Dan, たん, 壇, *n.* A platform; a table; a niche. Mostly used in composition, as *Butsudan, Gomadan, Saidan,* etc. [colour.

Dan, たん, 綫, *n.* Any woven stuff variegated in

Dan-an, たんあん, 断案, *n.* [*Chin.*] Decision; opinion; view; conclusion. [*bifaria.*

Danchiku, たんちく, 筇竹, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Arundo*

Danchō, たんちやう, 断腸, *n.* [*Chin.*] Excessive grief or sorrow; lamentation. [thought.
Danchō no omoi, 断腸ノ思ヒ, a heart-rending
—suru, *v.i.* To be sad, melancholy, or grievous; to lament over.

Danchō, たんちやう, 帳幄, *n.* A curtain.
Syn. TARENUNO. [rake.

Danchō-kake, たんちやうかけ, 帳幄掛, *n.* Curtain

Danchū, たんちゆう, 檀中, *n.* Same as *Dampō.*

Dandan, たんたん, 段々, *adv.* ❶ Gradually; by degrees; step by step. ❷ In rows or ranks.
Dandan noboru, 段々上ル, to rise gradually; to improve step by step; *Dandan osewa ni azukaru,* 段々御世話ニ預ル, to be favoured in various ways; to be treated with great kindness; *Dandan yo no naka ga susumu,* 段々世ノ中ガ進ム, society gradually improves; civilization advances by degrees.
Syn. OIOI, SHIDAI NI, YŌYŌ.

Dandan, たんたん, 団々, *a.* Round; spherical.

Dandan, たんたん, 断々, *adv.* In pieces; piecemeal.

Dandara, たんたら, *n.* and *a.* [*coll.*] ❶ Cross stripes; lines or stripes of different colours. ❷ Irregular; checkered; varigated.
Dandara ni someru, ダンダラニ染メル, to dye with cross stripes; *Dandara no maku,* ダンダラノ幕, a checkered curtain.

Dandoku, たんどく, 弾丸, *n.* [*Bot.*] Common Indian shot.

Dandokusō, たんどくさう, 檀特草, *n.* [*Bot.*] Same as above.

Dandori, たんどり, 段取, *n.* A design; plotting; contrivance.
Syn. KOKOROGAMAE, KUFŪ.

Dangai, たんがい, 断崖, *n.* [*Chin.*] Same as *Dangan.* [岩壁.

Dangai suru, たんがいする, 弾劾, *v.t.* [*Chin.*] To impeach; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour, especially in administration.

Dangan, たんがん, 断岸, *n.* [*Chin.*] A precipice; a steep descent or bank.
Dangan seppeki, 断岸絶壁, a rock nearly perpendicular.
Syn. GAKE, KIRIKISHI.

Dangen suru, たんげんする, 断言, *v.t.* and *i.* To state positively or conclusively; to assert decidedly.
Syn. IIKIRU.

Dangi, たんぎ, 談義, *n.* ❶ Preaching; religious discourse; sermon. ❷ A dry speech.
Dangi wo kiku, 談義ヲ聞ク, to listen to a sermon; *Heta no nagadangi,* 下手ノ長談義, a dry long speech by a mediocre lecturer; a novice's lengthy sermon.
Syn. HŌDAN, KŌSHAKU, SEKKYŌ, SEPPŌ.

Dangiku, たんぎく, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Caryopteris incana.*

Dangiri, たんぎり, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euscaphis staphyleoides.*

Dango, たんご, 団子, *n.* A dumpling.
Hana yori dango, 花ヨリ団子, [*coll. Prov.*]

dumplings are better than flowers; reality rather than show. [conference.

Dangō, たんがう, 談合, *n.* [*coll.*] Consultation;
Hiza tomo dangō, 膝トモ談合, [*Prov.*] to confer even with the knees; an expression stating the importance of consultation.
Syn. HANASHIAI, KATARAI.

Dangobana, たんごばな, **Dangoltadaki,** たんごいたたき, 地楡, *n.* [*Bot.*] Burnet.

Dangoishi, たんごいし, 卵石質, *n.* [*Min.*] A nodule; a rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

Dangoku, たんごく, 断獄, *n.* Investigation of a criminal case; hearing an offender. [shot.

Dangwan, たんぐわん, 弾丸, *n.* A bullet, ball, or
Dangwan kokushi no chi, 弾丸黒子ノ地, [*Chin.*] a small piece of land; a little country.

Dani, たに, *post-posit.* Even; as much as; only; in the least; as far as.
Oto ni dani sezuba, 音ニダニセズバ, if it produces no sound; *Yume ni dani mizu,* 夢ニダニ見ズ, not even dreamed of.
Syn. DEMO, SAE, SURA.

Dani, たに, 牛蝨, *n.* [*Entom.*] A mite.

Dani, たに, 駄荷, *n.* A load carried by a packhorse.
Syn. TSUKE-NIMOTSU.

Danji, たんじ, 男児, *n.* [*Chin.*] ❶ A boy; a man. ❷ A hero; a brave person.
Syn. MASURAO, NANSHI, OTOKO.

Danji, たんじ, 談次, *n.* and *adv.* While conversing; in the course of a dialogue; conversation; talk.

Danjiki, たんじき, 断食, *n.* Fasting; not eating for a certain period of time.
Danjiki wo suru, 断食ヲスル, to fast.

Danjiri, たんじり, 車楽, 山車, *n.* Same as *Dashi.*

Danjiru, たんじる, **Danzuru,** たんずる, 談, *v.t.* To make one consent by dint of eloquence; to speak with a view to pursuade; to reason with; to speak to. [*Danjiru.*

Danji-tsukeru, たんじつける, 談付, *v.t.* Same as

Danjo, たんじょ, 男女, *n.* Both sexes.

Danjō, たんじやう, 弾正, *n.* [*obs.*] A Judge.

Danjōtai, たんじやうたい, 弾正台, *n.* The Board of Police in the early period of the ancient Imperial *regime*: its place was subsequently taken by an office *Kebiishi-chō* (検非違使廳). The *Danjōtai* was revived in 1869 but was abolished in 1871. [Syn. METSUKE.

Danka, たんか, **Danke,** たんけ, 檀家, 檀下, *n.* Same as *Dampō.*

Dankai, たんかい, 段階, *n.* Step; gradation.
Syn. DANDAN, KIZAHASHI.

Danketsu, たんけつ, 断決, *n.* Decision; a settled view. **—suru,** *v.t.* To decide.

Danketsu suru, たんけつする, 團結, *v.t.* and *i.* To combine; to be formed into an association; to
Syn. KETSUGŌ SURU. [unite.

Danki, たんき, 暖気, *n.* Warmth of the weather.
Syn. ATATAKASA.

Danki, たんき, 弾機, *n.* A spring; any mechanism for utilizing elasticity.
Syn. BANE, HAJIKI.

Danki, たんき, 弾棋, *n.* A sling.
Syn. ISHIHAJIKI.

Dankiki, たんきき, 弾碁機, *n.* Same as above.

Dankin, たんきん, 断金, *n.* [*Chin.*] Intimacy; warm sympathy; true friendship. [warm friendship.
Dankin no majiwari, 断金ノ交, a bosom friend;

Dankin, たんきん, 弾琴, *n.* Playing on a harp.
—suru, *v.i.* To play on a harp. [*leoides.*

Dankina, たんきな, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Euscaphis staphy-*

Danko, たんこ, 断乎, *adv.* Decidedly; certainly; positively; decisively.
Danko to shite ugokazu, 断乎トシテ動カズ, to stand still; not to be influenced or moved by any means.

Dankō, たんかう, 談合, *n.* Same as *Dangō.*

Dankō, たんかう, 断交, *n.* Ceasing to be friends; breaking with; "to be wroth with one we love."

Dankōbai, たんかうばい, 檀香梅, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Chimonanthus fragrans.* [*stoloa.*

Dankōbai, たんかうばい, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Lindera obtu-*

Dankoku, たんこく, 暖国, *n.* A warm country or province.

Dankō suru, たんこう, 断行, *v.t.* To carry out in spite of obstacles or objections.

Dankotsu, たんこつ, 断骨, *n.* ❶ [*Anat.*] A tooth ❷ [*Med.*] Fracture of a bone.

Danna, たんな, 檀那, 旦那, *n.* ❶ [*Budd.*] Same as *Danka.* ❷ A master.
Syn. ARUJI, DAN OCHI, SHUJIN, TEISHU.

Dannadera, たんなでら, 檀那寺, *n.* Same as *Bodaishi.*

Dannen suru, たんねんする, 断念, *v.t.* To cease to think of; to give up a desire.
Syn. OMOIKIRU, ZETSUNEN SURU.

Dano, たの, *conj.* And; or (used to convey a multiple idea).
Iyadano ōdano, イヤダノオウダノ, *nolens volens*; *Kodomo wa ādano kōdono to urusaku iu,* 小供ハアーダノコーダノト煩クイフ, children trouble us by their constant request for this or that; *Yama dano kawa dano takusan koete,* 山ダノ川ダノ澤山越ヘテ, going over many mountains and rivers.

Dan-ochi, たんをち, 檀越, *n.* [*Budd.*] Same as

Dan-otsu, たんをつ, *Danka.*

Danraku, たんらく, 段落, *n.* ❶ A section; a paragraph; a chapter. ❷ A step taken in the execution of some work.

Danran, たんらん, 団欒, *n.* [*Chin.*] Making a group; sitting around a table; taking seats in a circle.

Danran kyū wo wasu, 団欒旧ヲ話ス, to sit in a circle and to speak of times gone by.

Danrin, たんりん, 檀林, *n.* A Buddhist church.

Danro, たんろ, 煖炉, *n.* A stove; a furnace; a hearth.

Danron, たんろん, 談論, *n.* A discourse, lecture, or speech; an argument. —**suru,** *v.t.* To make a discourse; to speak; to argue.

Syn. DANWA SURU.

Danryoku, たんりょく, 弾力, *n.* [*Physics.*] Elasticity.

Danryōkwa, たんりょうくわ, 男良花, *n.* [*Bot.*] Syn. OTOKOHESHI. ⌊*Patrinia villosa.*

Dansei, たんせい, 弾性, *n.* [*Physics.*] Elasticity.

Asshiku dansei, 圧縮弾性, elasticity of compression; *Dansei no jiku,* 弾性ノ軸, axis of elasticity.

Dansei, たんせい, 男性, *n.* ❶ The male sex; man. ❷ [*Gram.*] The masculine gender.

Danseki, たんせき, 暖席, *n* A seat just left by a person; a warm seat.

Dansen, たんせん, 団扇, *n.* A round fan which cannot be folded.

Syn. UCHIWA. ⌈as an arrow.

Dansha suru, たんしゃする, 弾射, *v.t.* To shoot,

Danshi, たんし, 男子, *n.* ❶ A man; a male; a son; a boy. ❷ Same as *Hasuraō.*

Syn. DANJI, NANSHI, OTOKO-NO-KO.

Danshi, たんし, 檀紙, *n* Thick white paper made of paper mulberry, and having very fine wrinkles on one face.

Danshi suru, たんしする, 弾指, *v.t.* To flillip; to strike with the nail of a finger, forced suddenly from the thumb.

Danshitsu, たんしつ, 暖室, *n.* A green house; a hot-house; a conservatory.

Danshō, たんしゃう, 男娼, *n.* Same as *Kagema.*

Dantei suru, たんていする, 断定, *v.t.* To decide; to conclude; to fix.

Syn. KIMERU, TORISABAKU.

Dantetsu, たんてつ, 鍛鉄, *n.* Wrought iron.

Dantetsu-jō, たんてつぢやう, 鍛鉄場, *n.* A foundary; smithy; a black-smith's work-shop.

Dantōdai, たんとうたい, 断頭台, *n.* A scaffold raised for the execution of a criminal.

Syn. KUBIKIRIDAI.

Dantō suru, たんとうする, 斷頭, *v.t.* To sever the head from the body by way of punishment.

Dantsū, ダンツウ, 段子, 段通, *n.* A carpet usually made of cotton.

Danwa, たんわ, 暖和, *a.* Warm and agreeable (used only when speaking of the weather).

Danwa no kō, 暖和ノ候, the warm season.

Danwa, たんわ, 談話, *n.* Conversation; dialogue; speaking; verbal communication.

Danyaku, たんやく, 弾薬, *n.* The powder, ball, shell, shot, etc., discharged from fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; ammunition.

Danyen, たんえん, 団圓, *a.* Round; globular; spherical.

Danyetsu, たんえつ, 檀越, *n.* Same as *Dampō.*

Danza, たんざ, 団坐, *n.* A round seat of paper or leather stuffed with cotton or other soft material.

Danzen, たんせん, 斷然, *adv.* Positively; decisively; assuredly: certainly; finally.

Danzetsu suru, たんぜつする, 斷絶, *v.t.* and *t.* To become extinct; to cease to exist; to cut off; to destroy; to annihilate.

Kamei danzetsu suru, 家名斷絶スル, the family name is dead (or extinct).

Syn. HOROBURU, MESSURU, TAYURU.

Danzuru, たんずる, 談, *v.t.* To speak; to argue; to discuss.

Dara, たら, 陀螺, *n.* A kind of top.

Syn. BAIGOMA.

Dara, ダラ, 弗, *n.* [*Am.*] A dollar.

Dara, たら, 楤木, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aralia sinensis.*

Dara-dara, たらたら, *a.* and *adv.* [*coll.*] ❶ Slowly; in a sluggish manner: slovenly. ❷ Flowing slowly; drop by drop.

Chi ga dara-dara nagareru, 血ガダラダラ流レル, blood flows out in drops.

Daradara-ori, たらたらおり, 平坂, *n.* A gentle descent; a slightly sloping mountain path.

Syn. HIRASAKA, YURUKISAKA.

Darake, たらけ, *v.i.* [*coll.*] [*Tenioha.*] Covered or smeared with.

Doro darake, 泥ダラケ, muddy; smeared with mud; *Hai darake,* 灰ダラケ, covered with ashes; *Sumi darake,* 墨ダラケ blackened with ink (as the face of a school-boy)

Syn. MABURE.

Darakeru, たらける, 弛慢, 倦乏, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To be idle, negligent, or slovenly; to be made inactive or dull.

Atsukutte karada ga darakeru, 暑クテ體ガダラケル, heat makes one's body inactive; *Daraketa nari wo shite iru,* ダラケタナリヲシテ居ル, (he) is dressed in a slovenly manner.

Syn. TAYUKUNARU.

Daraku, たらく, 墮落, *n.* ❶ Falling into the region of evil spirits. ❷ Apostasy. —**suru,** *v.i.* To fall away; to become an apostate.

Jigoku ni daraku suru, 地獄ニ墮落スル, to fall into hell; to go to Hades.

Syn. GENZOKU, OCHIBURU.

Darakuma, ダラクマ, *n.* [*Eng.*] A drachm.

Daraku-mono, たらくもの, 墮落者, *n.* An apostate.

Darakusō, たらくそう, 墮落僧, *n.* An immoral or unjust Buddhist priest; an apostate monk.

Daramu, ダラム, *n.* [*Eng.*] A dram.

Darani, ダラニ, 陀羅尼, } *n.*[*Sansk.*]

Darani-kyō, ダラニキヤウ, 陀羅尼經, } A collection of words considered to have some magic power.

Daraniisuke, たらにすけ, 陀羅尼助, *n.* [*Med.*] A kind of bitter medicine said to have been originally used by Buddhist priests while chanting *darani* to prevent sleep.

Darappyōshina, たらっぴょうしな, *a.* [*vul. coll.*] Same as below.

Darashinai, たらしない, *a.* [*coll.*] Slovenly; disorderly; untidy; careless; inelegant; negligent of neatness.

Darashinai minari wo shite iru, ダラシナイ身形ヲシテ居ル, he is negligent of dress.

Darari to, たらりと, *adv.* [*coll.*] Hung loosely; in a dangling manner.

Darari to tareru, ダラリト垂ル, to be hung loosely; *Obi ga darari to sagaru,* 帯ガダラリト下ル, the belt is hung loosely in the manner of

Dare, たれ, 誰, *pron.* [*coll.*] Who; none. ⌊a tail.

Dare ga suru, 誰ガスル, who does? *Dare mo dekinai,* 誰モ出來ナイ, no one is able to....; who can do it? *Dare mo inai,* 誰モ居ナイ, no one is present; no one is there; *Dare mo konai;* 誰モ來ナイ, no one comes; *Dare nitemo, (demo) yoroshii,* 誰ニテモ(デモ)宜シイ, anybody will do.

Dareru, たれる, 低, *v.i.* [*coll.*] ❶ To become putrid; to putrify; to rot. ❷ To fall in price; to become cheaper.

Gyūniku ga dareta, 牛肉ガダレタ, the beef is bad; *Shōba ga dareta,* 相場ガダレタ, prices have

Syn. KUSARU, SAGARU. ⌊fallen.

Darō, たらふ. [*cont.* of *De arō.*] Will or shall be or do; .....is, are, etc., I think.

Byōki ga naoru darō, 病氣ガ癒ルダラフ, the disease will probably be cured; *Kanega mōkaru darō,* 金ガ儲カルダラフ, you make much money or profit of it, I think; *Sore wa uso darō,* ソレハ嘘ダラフ, that is a lie, I think; *Yo ga osamaru darō,* 世ガ治マルダラフ, the world will be in peace.

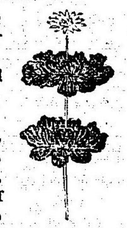
Darui, たるい, *a.* Languid; slow; weak; sickly; indisposed; flabby; inactive; lifeless; heavy; spiritless.

Daruku, たるく, *a.* Same as *Darui.*

Karada ga taisō daruku natta, 身體ガ大層ダルクナッタ, the body has become exceedingly languid.

Daruma, ダルマ, 達磨, *n.* The celebrated prince and priest of South India who first taught the *Zen* doctrines in China; *Dharma.*

Daruma-dai, たるまだい, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Priacanthus niphonius.*



(仏頭菊)

Daruma-giku, たるまぎく, 仏頭菊, *n.* [*Bot.*] *Aster spathulifolius.*

Daruma-kasago, たるまかさご, *n.* [*Ichth.*] *Synanceia crosa.*

Darumaki, ダルマキ, 達磨忌, *n.* A festival in honour of Dharma, celebrated on the anniversary of his death, the 5th day of the 10th month (*o s*).

Darumasō, たるまさう, 地蒻金蓮, *n.* [*Bot.*] Skunk cabbage.

Darumu, たるむ, 弛, *v.i.* [*coll.*] To slacken; to become loose.

Darushi,-i.-ki, たるし, 怠, *a.* Same as *Darui.*

Ashi ga darushi, 足ガダルシ, the legs are heavy; *Madarui koto da,* 間ダルイ事ダ, that is too slow.

Syn. TSUKAKE TARU, YOWARI TARU. ⌈*Dasu.*

Dasareru, だされる, 出, *v.t.* The passive form of

Daseki, だせん, 唾液, *n.* [*Med.*] The salivary glands.

Daseru, だせる, *v.i.* The potential form of *Dasu.*

Goju yen daseru, 五十圓出セル, I can contribute 50 *yen.*

Dashi, だし, 出, *n.* A sauce for improving the relish of soups.

Syn. NIDASHI. ⌈relish of soups.

Dashi, だし, 山車, *n.* An ornamented car drawn on a festival-day, usually fitted with a stage on which theatrical or other performances are shown.

Dashi, だし, 託, *n.* [*coll.*] Excuse; pretext.

Hito wo dashi ni tsukau, 人ヲ託ニ使フ, pretending that it is for another's sake.

Syn. KAKOTSUKE, IIMAE.

Dashi, } だし, 出, *v.t.* ❶ To put out. ❷ To payout;

Dasu, } to defray. ❸ To send, as a letter or messenger. ❹ To show; to exhibit. ❺ To take out; to bring out. ❻ To drive out; to divorce.

Chinji wo kiki dashi ta, 珍事ヲ聞出シタ, heard of an strange incident; wormed out a secret; *Kane wo dashi te kau,* 金ヲ出シテ買フ, to give money in exchange for; *Ki wo momi dasu,* 氣ヲ揉出ス, to commence to be anxious; *Kuchidashi wo suru,* 口出ヲスル; to talk; *Kyaku ni cha wo dasu,* 客ニ茶ヲ出ス, to make tea for a guest; *Mise wo dasu,* 店ヲ出ス, to open a shop; *Sora ga kumori dashita,* 空ガ曇リ出シタ, the sky has become cloudy; *Tedashi wo suru,* 手出ヲスル, to commence; to begin; to put hands