

A
DICTIONARY
OF
CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS

BY
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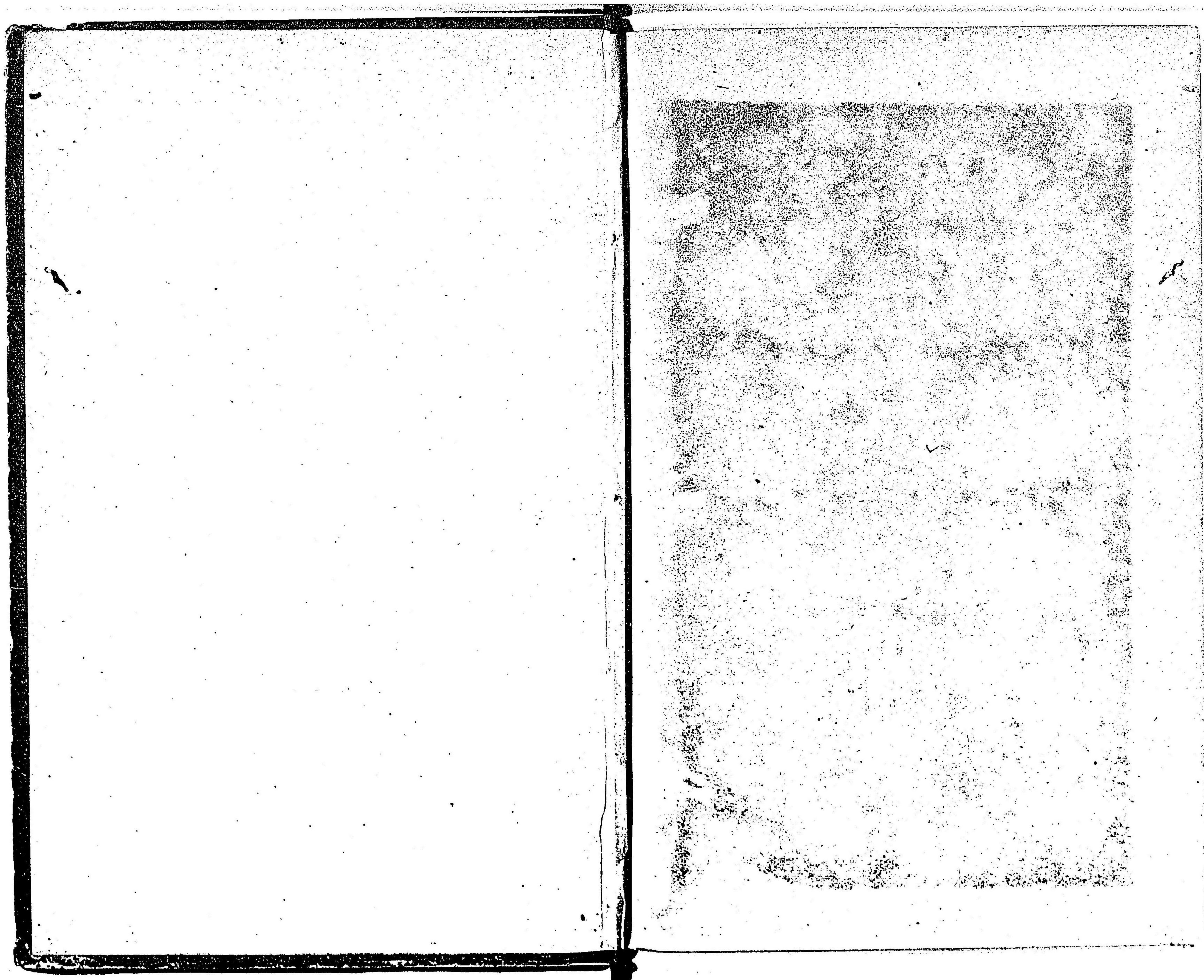
PART II.

英漢
譯語
辭

典

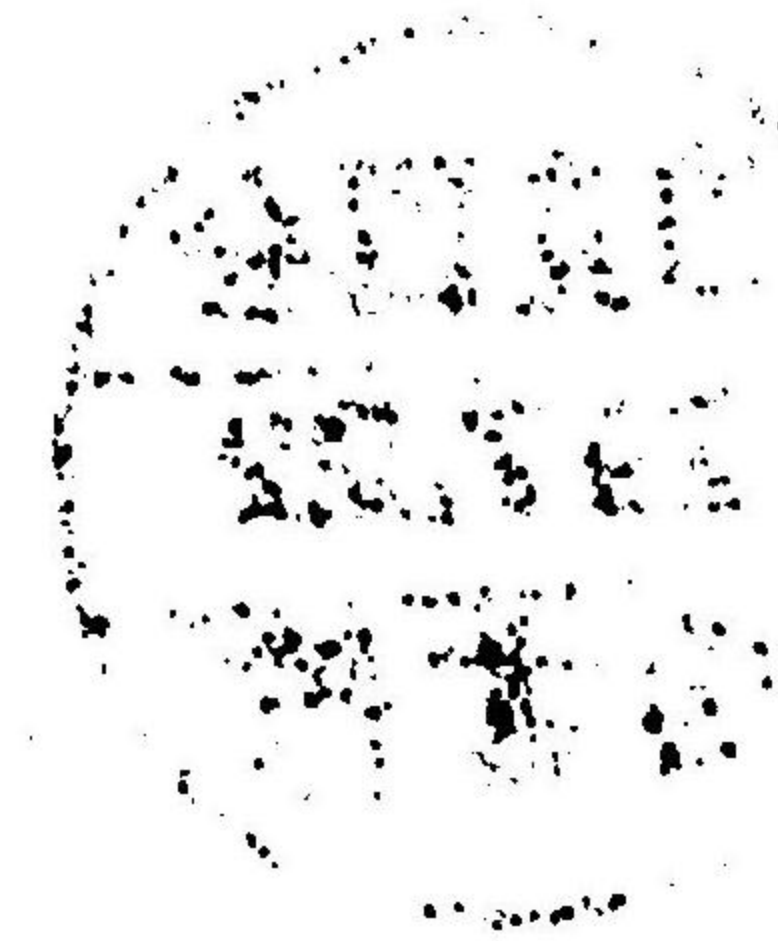
第二冊

全三冊

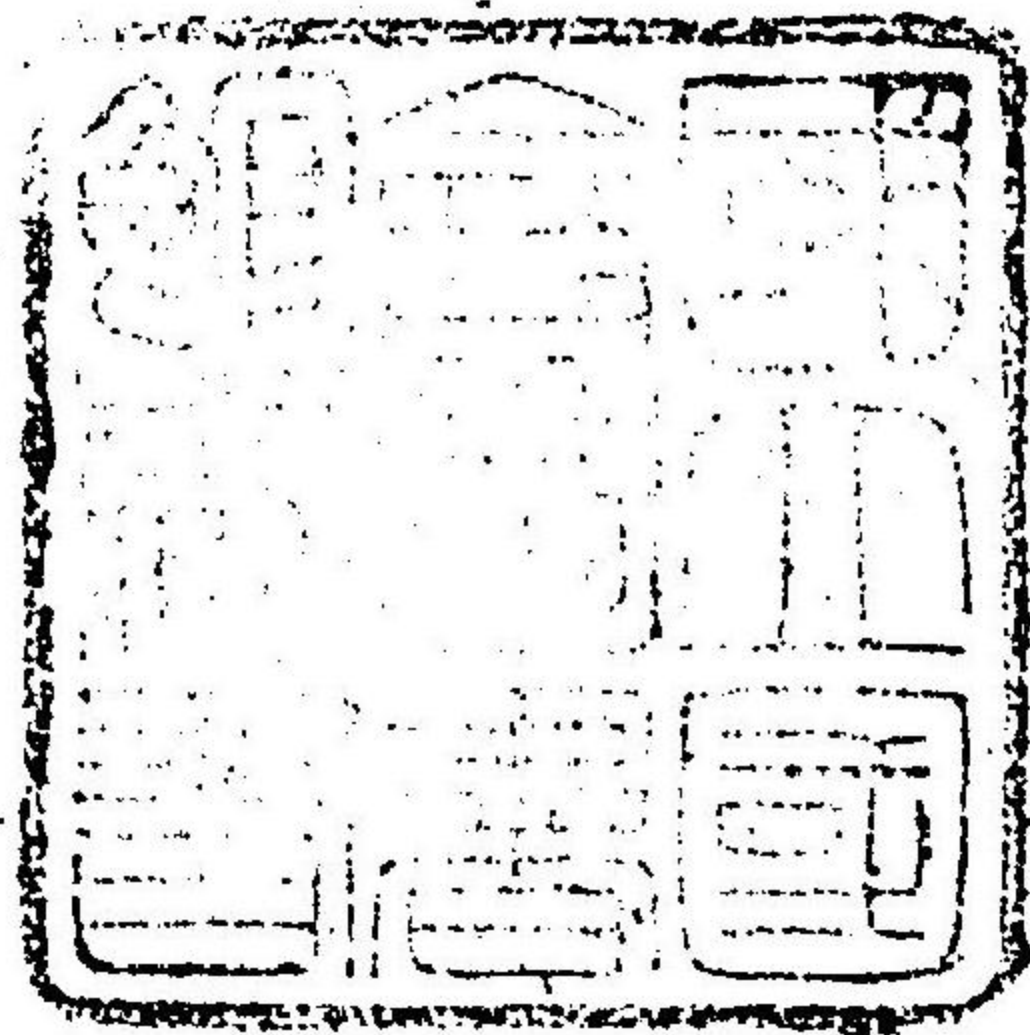


PART II.

K TO R.



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ERRATA.

- Page 349, right side, line 12 from top, before the word *and* insert the word *one*.
- " 367, " " " 2 " " for *same* read *some*.
- " 371, left " " " " bottom, after the word *Japanese* insert the word *writing*.
- " 391, " " " 14 " " for *kiō-fu* read *kiō-ku*.
- " 411, " " last line, for *kek-kwatsu* read *kek-katsu*.
- " 516, " " lines 19 and 20 from bottom, for *koku-gan* read *koku-gen*.
- " 565, right " line 14 from top, for *kwan-kan* read *kwan-kwa*.
- " 605, left " " 7 " " for *Nei-jin* | 人 read *Nei-kan* | 奸; and transpose order of words.
- " 608, right " " 17 " " and elsewhere, for *two-storeyed* read *two-storied*.
- " 663, " " " 12 " " for *a* read *an*.

K

KA

[327]

KA

Ka 下 (also read *Ge*); Below; beneath; inferior; to descend; fall; droop.

Ka-boku | 僕, a servant; (applied to men-servants only).

Ka-bun | 問, asking the opinions of those who are inferior to one's self in position; *suru*, to seek for information from one's inferiors or official subordinates.

Ka-butsu | 物, a general term applied to any food taken with *sake*.

Ka-fu | 付, (*wo suru*, (of the government) to give; bestow; grant; issue; the term is also used in a self-depreciatory sense by a person who has received anything when speaking of the act of the donor.

Ka-fū | 風, literally 'leeward'; used only in the expression *hito no ka-fū ni tatsu*, to occupy a position inferior to that of another person.

Ka-gu | 愚, stupidity; a great dunce.

Ka-hi | 婢, a female servant.

Ka-in | 院, the lower house as opposed to the upper house of parliament.

Ka-jō | 情, the feelings of the lower classes; the sentiments of the people; *ka-jō ni tsūdzuru*, to understand the feelings of the people.

Ka-kō | 工, an unskilful workman; clumsy; inexpert.

Ka-mei | 名, the undersigned; (used only in official documents).

Ka-min | 民, the nation; the lower classes.

Ka-riū | 流, the lower waters of a river; the lower classes (of the people).

Ka-shi | 視, (*wo suru*, to look down upon; despise.

Ka-shi | 賜, (*wo suru*, to bestow; grant (as a superior to an inferior); also used in a self-depreciatory sense when it is preceded by the honorific *go*, e.g. *shiu-jiu no mono go ka-shi kudasare soro dan katajikenaku zōji soro*, I beg to thank you for the numerous things which you have given to me.

Ka-sui | 垂, *suru*, to droop down; hang down, (as flowers or the branches of a tree).

Ka-tei | 底, the bottom (of a vessel etc).

Ka-tō | 等, (of persons) the lowest rank, or class; (of things) the worst quality; (in classification and in the case of tickets for travelling by railway etc.) 3rd class; also used as an adjective in the sense of *inferior*, *worst etc.*, when it is applied both to persons and things.

Ka 加 To increase; add; accumulate; raise; be piled up.

Ka-ban | 番, *suru*, to increase a guard or watch; the term *ka-ban* was also applied during the administration of the Tokugawa Shōguns to officials holding certain subordinate posts.

Ka-chitsu | 秩, (a feudal term) an increase in the revenue of a *daimio* or in the allowance of a *samurai*.

Ka-gen | 減, (a term used almost exclusively in colloquial); increase and decrease; arrangement; adjustment; proper mixture (of ingredients); (of things) condition; proportion; amount; (of persons) health; (*wo*) *suru*, to alter by adding to or taking away from; arrange; adjust; observe a right proportion in regard to; regulate (as the tem-

perature of a bath); alter and make suitable (as medicine or clothes); prepare; modify; readjust; *shite*, in just proportion; in the right degree; with moderation; properly; quietly; *ka-gen shite koto wo suru*, to observe the golden mean; *chōdo ii ka-gen da*, it is just right, or (when speaking of a bath), it is just the right temperature; *shokuji wo ka-gen suru*, to regulate one's diet; *kono meshi wa midzu ka-gen ga warui*, the proportion of water in this rice is bad.

Ka-go | 護, protection vouchsafed by the gods; (*wo*) *suru*, (of gods) to protect; guard. This term is common to both the Shintō and Buddhist religions.

Ka-han | 判, an additional seal attached by an attesting witness, or a surety, to a document to which the principal in the transaction has already affixed his seal; *suru*, to affix one's seal to a document as a witness or surety; the term is also applied to cases where the additional seal is also that of a principal in the transaction.

Ka-hitsu | 訂, corrections in the shape of additions; *suru*, to make corrections; (applied only to the correction of omissions made in a written document).

Ka-in | 印, see **Ka-han** | 判.

Ka-ji | 持, (a Buddhist term) prayers offered by a Buddhist priest for the curing of sickness; *suru*, (of priests) to pray for the sick.

Ka-kō | 功, aid; assistance; (*wo*) *suru*, to help.

Ka-mei | 盟, *suru*, to join a covenant or agreement; (*ni*) *suru*, to join; become a member of; (applied both to countries and individuals).

Ka-niū | 入, adhesion; addition; (*ni*) *suru*, to join; give one's adhesion to; become a member of; (applied both to countries and individuals); (*wo*) *suru*, to add; put into.

Ka-roku | 祿, see **Ka-chitsu** | 秩.

Ka-sei | 勢, auxiliary troops; reinforcements; *suru*, to unite forces; act in combination; (*ni*) *suru*, to assist; aid.

Ka-tan | 擔, see **Ka-tan** 荷擔.

Ka-zō | 增, an increase in the revenue of a *daimio*; *sareru* (of *daimios*) to receive an increase in revenue; (*wo*) *suru*, to increase; augment.

Ka 可 A sign of the future tense or of the potential mood; to permit; good.

Ka-hi | 否, good or bad; right and wrong; advantage and disadvantage; merits (of a case);

kono koto wa Nihon yori mireba sono ka-hi wo shiri-gatashi, it is hard to say whether this event is good or bad for Japan.

Ka-ketsu | 決, (*ni*) or (*to*) *suru*, to decide in favour of; adopt (as one out of several resolutions).

Ka-rin | 隣, pitiful; sad; distressing; lamentable; (of children) sweet; loveable.

Ka 河 A river.

Ka-bō | 防, the embankment of a river.

Ka-dō | 童, a fabled monster known by the name of *kappa*, which is popularly supposed to haunt rivers and lakes.

Ka-dō | 道, a path or road which skirts a river.

Ka-gan | 岸, the shores of a river; banks of a stream.

Ka-kan | 漢, the milky way.

Ka-riū | 流, the current of a river; the course of a river; the water of a stream.

Ka-sui | 水, river water (as opposed to other kinds of water); the water of a river; the current of a stream.

Ka 佳 (also read *Ga*); good; pretty; elegant.

Ka-bi | 美, fine; splendid; tasteful; (of flavour) delicate; delicious; savoury; (of women) beautiful; (of food) fine or delicate flavour.

Ka-boku | 墨, good writing-ink; also used in the sense of **Ho-sho** 芳書.
Ka-hai | 配, (of married persons) a well-assorted couple.
Ka-hin | 品, a valuable thing; a *recherché* article.
Ka-hitsu | 筆, elegant penmanship.
Ka-in | 音, good news; glad tidings.
Ka-ji | 事, a good deed; fine action; exploit; feat.
Ka-jin | 人, a beautiful woman.
Ka-jitsu | 日, see **Ka-shin** | 辰.
Ka-kaku | 客, a distinguished visitor; an agreeable guest.
Ka-kei | 景, a fine prospect; charming view.
Ka-ki | 期, a favourable time; auspicious occasion.
Ka-kiō | 興, amusing; entertaining.
Ka-kiō | 境, a fine place; a pleasant spot; an amusing passage in a book.
Ka-kō | 肴, delicious fish; *ka-kō ari to iyedomo kurawazareba sono umaki wo shiradzu*, it is all very well for you to say that the fish is delicious but one cannot be certain of this unless one eats it.
Ka-kwai | 會, see **Ka-kwai** 嘉會.
Ka-mei | 名, a good reputation; fame.

Ka-mei | 茗, fine tea; tea of superior quality.
Ka-mi | 味, (of food) fine or delicate flavour; savoury; delicious; (of writing) amusing style; charm.
Ka-rei | 麗, fine; splendid; tasteful; (of women) beautiful.
Ka-saku | 作, elegant composition; (said of poetry or any literary work).
Ka-sei | 聲, a charming sound (as of music); a pleasant voice; also used in the sense of **Ka-mei** | 名.
Ka-setsu | 節, a festival; a public anniversary (such as a jubilee or national holiday); also used in the sense of **Ka-ki** | 期.
Ka-shin | 辰, a lucky or auspicious day; an occasion of rejoicing (as a wedding-day public holiday or anniversary of any kind).
Ka-shin | 趣, taste; elegance; grace; elegant; graceful.
Ka-shoku | 色, a good colour; a fine or delicate tint; also used in the expression *ka-shoku aru onna*, a pretty woman.

Ka 呵 To scold; expel the breath; take to task; laugh.
Ka-do | 怒, angry censure; (*wo suru*, to reprove in anger; rebuke angrily.

Ka-ka | 々, an onomatopœic expression signifying laughter which corresponds to our Ha! ha!; *Ka-ka to warai*, (he) burst out laughing.
Ka-ketsu | 欠, *suru*, to yawn.
Ka-sei | 成, only used in the phrase *ik-ki ka-sei*, easy, flowing, (as applied to literary style).
Ka-seki | 責, censure; reproof; (*wo suru*, to censure; rebuke; reprimand; take to task; find fault with).
Ka-shitsu | 叱, (*wo suru*, to reprove; reprimand.

Ka 架 (also read *Ga*); To erect; a shelf; the framework of a house; to bridge over; prop up.
Ka-jō | 上, a shelf.
Ka-kiō | 橋, a bridge.
Ka-kū | 空, (of an argument or speech) pointless; idle.
Ka-setsu | 設, (*wo suru*, to erect (as a bridge); establish (as a line of telegraph).

Ka 苛 Harsh; severe; to be angry; to govern harshly; hot-tempered; vexatious; fatal.
Ka-batsu | 罰, excessive punishment; (*wo suru*, to punish with undue severity).
Ka-ginku | 虐, see **Ka-koku** | 酷.
Ka-hō | 法, cruel or harsh laws.

Ka-kiū | 求, (*ni suru*, to importune; (*wo suru*, to demand with importunity).
Ka-koku | 刻, see **Ka-koku** | 酷.
Ka-koku | 酷, cruelty; harsh treatment; cruel; harsh; unduly severe; *ni*, with severity.
Ka-rei | 令, a harsh decree.
Ka-satsu | 察, (*wo suru*, to investigate minutely; *suru*, to institute a strict enquiry).
Ka-sei | 政, tyranny; a harsh or despotic government.
Ka-zei | 稅, excessive taxation; severe taxes.

Ka 夏 Summer.

Ka-ji | 時, summer; during summer.
Ka-jitsu | 日, a summer day; summer.
Ka-ki | 期, summer.
Ka-ten | 天, summer weather.
Ka-u | 雨, summer rain.
Ka-uu | 雲, summer clouds.

Ka 家 A house; family; home.

Ka-bo | 母, (my) mother; used only in the written language.
Ka-boku | 僕, a servant; retainer; (used chiefly by a master when speaking of his servants).
Ka-chiku | 畜, a general term for all domesticated animals.
Ka-chō | 長, the master of a house; landlord (of a hotel).

Ka-cho | 猪, a pig.
Ka-den | 傳, handed down in a family, as a prescription, or secret method in any trade, profession or art, or an heirloom; *ka-den no hō*, a family recipe; also, though rarely, used in the sense of *family traditions*; *family records*.
Ka-dō | 篋, a page.
Ka-fu | 父, (my) father; used only in the written language.
Ka-fu | 扶, a retainer or upper servant in the service of a noble ranking next to the **Ka-rei** | 令.
Ka-fū | 風, see **Ka-hō** | 法.
Ka-fu | 譜, family records.
Ka-giō | 業, business; calling; occupation; work; profession.
Ka-gō | 號, the business appellation of any establishment such as a firm, shop, hotel, or manufactory.
Ka-gu | 具, household furniture and utensils.
Ka-hō | 法, the routine or rules of a household.
Ka-i | 醫, a family-physician (used only of a doctor employed by a private family or one in the service of a *daimiō*).
Ka-ji | 事, the affairs of a house; household matters.
Ka-jiku | 塾, a private school.
Ka-jin | 人, a retainer or upper servant.
Ka-jiū | 什, see **Ka-gu** | 具.

Ka-jiū | 從, a retainer or upper servant in the service of a noble ranking next to the **Ka-fu** | 扶.
Ka-jō | 乘, see **Ka-fu** | 譜.
Ka-kei | 兄, (my) elder brother.
Ka-kei | 系, family descent; genealogy.
Ka-kei | 計, a person's means of subsistence or pecuniary resources.
Ka-ken | 眷, see **Ka-zoku** | 族.
Ka-keo | 居, *suru*, to be in one's house; stay at home.
Ka-kun | 君, see **Ka-fu** | 父.
Ka-kun | 訓, home teaching, the instruction received by children from their parents, which embraces education in etiquette and morality as well as in learning.
Ka-mei | 名, family name or reputation; *ka-mei wo otosu*, to bring discredit upon the family name; *ka-mei wo agu*, to increase the reputation of the family.
Ka-mon | 門, a family (in the wider sense of the word); the members of a family; *waga kamon ni idzuru*, he belongs to the same family as myself.
Ka-nai | 内, the interior of a house; a wife (used only of one's own wife or of the wife of a person of inferior rank).
Ka-ō | 鴨, (also written | 鶩); a tame duck.

Ka-oku | 屋, houses; *ka-oku-zei*, the house-tax.
Ka-rei | 令, the head-retainer or major-domo in the house of a noble.
Ka-rei | 例, see **Ka-hō** | 法.
Ka-rō | 老, a term applied to the chief retainers in the service of a *daimiō*.
This term originated during the administration of the Tokugawa Shōguns when it replaced the previous appellation of Rō-shin (老臣). As the feudal system developed under the Tokugawa rule the position of the Karō increased in importance until they became the chief officers or ministers of a clan in which capacity the entire control of clan matters was in their hands. This position they occupied in '66 and the events which led up to the Restoration were due to their initiative rather than to that of the feudal nobles.
Ka-rui | 累, see **Ka-zoku** | 族.
Ka-saku | 作, a house; *suru*, to build a house; erect a building.
Ka-san | 産, property; estate; (the term includes both realty and personalty).
Ka-sei | 政, the management of the affairs of a household.
Ka-sei | 聲, family reputation or honour.
Ka-shi | 資, see **Ka-san** | 産.
Ka-shin | 臣, a retainer; vassal; (a term applied during the feudal system both to retainers of *daimiōs* and to *daimiōs* who were vassals of larger *daimiōs*).
Ka-shin | 信, a letter from one's house; message from home.

Ka-shitsu | 室, a room; chamber; also used in the expression *go ka-shitsu*, your honorable wife.
Ka-shū | 主, the master or owner of a house.
Ka-sho | 書, a letter from home or from one's house.
Ka-sō | 相, the form of construction or aspect of a house, whether lucky or unlucky as judged by the rules of divination governing this subject; *ka-sō wo miru*, to examine the position of a house with a view to determining whether it be lucky or unlucky; *ka-sō-mi*, a diviner who decides questions regarding the form of construction or the aspect of a building.
Ka-so | 祖, family ancestors.
Ka-tei | 丁, see **Ka-boku** | 僕.
Ka-tei | 庭, literally 'the garden of a house'; used only in connection with teaching received at home, e. g. *ka-tei no kiō-iku*, home education; the term is also, though rarely, used in the sense of **Ka-kun** | 訓.
Ka-toku | 督, succession as heir to the headship of a family which includes all rights to family property; *suru*, or *ka-toku wo tsugu*, to succeed to the position of head of the family; *ka-toku wo yudzuru*, to abdicate one's position as head of

the family; *ka-toku nin*, or *ka-toku no shi-soku*, an heir.

Ka-toku is never used in the restricted sense of the English word inheritance.

KA-yō | 用, the business of a family or household; the use of a family or household; *ka-yō no mono*, a thing for the use of the house.

KA-zai | 財, family property or effects; also used in the sense of **KAgu** | 具.

KA-zai | 稅, house-tax; house-rent; (this term occurs most commonly in the latter signification, but its use in this sense is limited to the colloquial language).

KA-zoku | 族, the members of a household; a family (in the restricted sense of the word).

KA-zoku | 屬, the members of a family (in the wider meaning of the word); the members of a household; belonging to a family or household.

Ka 荷 To carry; the lotus plant.

KA-fu | 負, (*wo*) *suru*, to carry (as a load); bear; sustain (as responsibility); bear up against (as misfortune); be competent to discharge (as duties).

KA-kou | 根, a lotus root.

KA-kwa | 花, a lotus flower.

KA-tai | 戴, (*wo*) *suru*, to carry on the head (as a load); to receive (as orders from a superior).

KA-tan | 擔, (*ni*), *suru*, to take the part of; espouse the cause of; ally one's self with; assist; *ka-tan no mono*, an ally; a confederate.

KA-yō | 葉, a lotus leaf.

Ka 假 To borrow; temporarily; to magnify; without undressing; leisure.

KA-bi | 寐, *suru*, to take a nap; sleep in one's clothes; fall off to sleep in any place.

KA-fun | 扮, see **KA-sō** | 粧.

KA-gan | 眼, a false eye.

KA-gan | 贗, false; counterfeit.

KA-gen | 言, a pretext; lie.

KA-hatsu | 髮, false hair; a wig.

KA-jiū | 住, temporary residence; *suru*, to reside temporarily (in a place).

KA-kiō | 居, see **KA-jiū** | 住.

KA-kiō | 橋, a temporary bridge.

KA-kō | 構, see **KA-saku** | 作.

KA-men | 面, a mask.

KA-saku | 作, (*wo*) or (*ni*) *suru*, to make a pretext of; invent as an excuse.

KA-sei | 聲, a disguised or false voice; *ka-sei wo tsukan*, to speak in an assumed voice; *soregashi uji no ka-sei wo tsukai*, imitating the voice of Mr. So-and-so; *suru*, to speak in an assumed voice; disguise one's voice.

KA-seisu | 設, (*wo*) *suru*, to erect temporarily (as a bridge or embankment etc).

KA-sō | 粧, *suru*, to assume a disguise; wear a fancy costume; *yamabushi ni ka-sō suru*, to disguise one's self as a yamabushi; *ka-sō-kwai*, a fancy dress ball.

KA-sō | 想, *suru*, to form an opinion beforehand (in advance of the facts); (*to*) *suru*, to presume or suppose (for the sake of argument).

KA-taku | 託, (also written | 托); *suru*, to make excuses; invent pretexts.

KA-tei | 定, (*to*) *suru*, to presume or suppose (for the sake of argument); *ka nari to ka-tei sureba*, if we suppose for the sake of argument that this is right; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle temporarily; fix for the time being (subject to subsequent alteration if necessary); *taizai no hi-sū wo ka-tei suru*, to determine provisionally the period of one's stay.

Ka 暇 Leisure; repose.

KA-jitsu | 日, days of leisure; holidays.

KA-yo | 豫, *suru*, to amuse one's self quietly; enjoy quiet pleasure; divert one's self.

Ka 遐 Far; distant.

KA-ji | 邇, distance; far and near.

KA-so | 阻, distant; remote.

KA-sū | 陬, a remote village; obscure; distant; secluded; (used only in the written language).

KA-yū | 邑, a remote village; obscure locality; (used only in the written language).

Ka 嫁 To be married (to a husband).

KA-ki | 期, (of women) a marriageable age.

KA-shi | 娶, marriage; *suru*, to marry.

Ka 瑕 A flaw.

KA-kin | 瑾, a flaw; blemish; defect.

KA-kin | 釁, discord.

KA-shi | 疵, see **KA-kin** | 瑾.

Ka 箇 (also written 個 and 个); one of a number; a classifying particle; a person; things.

KA-jō | 條, a clause; article; item.

KA-ka | 々, one by one; separately.

KA-sho | 處, place; *ka-sho ka-sho*, everywhere.

Ka 歌 A poem; song; to recite.

KA-bu | 舞, singing and dancing.

KA-dō | 道, the principles of poetry; art of versification.

KA-gaku | 學, see **KA-dō** | 道.

Ka-gi | 妓, a dancing girl.
Ka-jin | 人, a poet.
Ka-kioku | 曲, a song.
Ka-sei | 聲, singing; voice (in singing).
Ka-shū | 集, a collection of poems; anthology.

Ka 嘉 Good; excellent; pleasing; to praise; approve; be glad.

Ka-bō | 謀, a wise plan.

Ka-chō | 兆, an auspicious sign; favourable omen.

Ka-gen | 言, wise sayings; words of wisdom; instructive talk; an admirable discourse.

Ka-gi | 儀, festivities; ceremonies of celebration; congratulations; *ka-gi wo okonau*, to conduct festivities; *shin-nen no ka-gi to shite*, in celebration of the new year; *ka-gi wo mōshiageru*, to present congratulations.

Ka-hin | 賓, a distinguished guest or visitor.

Ka-i | 意, a good idea; admirable suggestion.

Ka-ji | 事, a happy event; matter for rejoicing; fortunate or auspicious circumstance.

Ka-ji | 時, see **Ka-shin** 佳辰.

Ka-kei | 慶, congratulations; *shin-nen no ka-kei*, congratulations on the new year.

Ka-kō | 行, good deeds; admirable conduct.

Ka-kwai | 會, a festive gathering; meeting of friends on an occasion of rejoicing; fête; festival.

Ka-nō | 納, (*wo suru*), to assent to gladly; agree to readily; (of material things) to receive with pleasure.

Ka-raku | 樂, *suru*, to rejoice; be glad; be pleased.

Ka-shin | 辰, see **Ka-shin** | 辰.

Ka-shin | 種, good seed.

Ka-shō | 稱, praise; commendation; (*wo suru*), to praise; commend; *ka-shō wo tamau*, to confer praise.

Ka-shō | 賞, a reward; (*wo suru*), to reward.

Ka-yū | 猷, see **Ka-bō** | 謀.

Ka 稼 To sow.

Ka-ji | 事, see **Ka-shoku** | 穡.

Ka-shoku | 穡, literally 'sowing and reaping'; agriculture; husbandry.

Ka 價 Price.

Ka-choku | 值, price; market rate.

Ka-kaku | 格, see **Ka-choku** | 值.

Ka-ki | 貴, (of prices) dear; expensive.

Ka-ren | 廉, cheap.

Kai 刈 To cut grass; preserve order.

Kai-an | 安, security; tranquillity; peace; *kai-an ni shite*, being in a state of tranquillity.

Kai-nai | 寧, see **Kai-an** | 安.

Kai 介 Armour; the shell of tortoises, crabs, etc.; a limit; small; to border upon; to assist; one (a classifier).

Kai-hō | 抱, (*wo suru*), to take care of; nurse.

Kai-i | 意, (*ni suru*), to pay attention to; bear in mind; feel concerned about; *go kai-i subekarazaru koto ni shite*, it being a matter which need not cause you concern; *kai-i suru nakare*, do not let your mind dwell upon it.

Kai-kai | 懷, see **Kai-i** | 意.

Kai-kiō | 居, see **Kai-zai** | 在.

Kai-kō | 甲, armour; a cuirass; the shell of crustaceans.

Kai-shaku | 錯, (also written 矧); assistance given in the ceremony of *Hara-kiri* by the person who acts as executioner (*kai-shaku-nin*); (of children) guardianship; *suru*, to act as executioner; (*wo suru*), to act as guardian to.

Under the feudal system the office of *kai-shaku-nin* was often filled by a friend who was called upon to act as executioner by the person who committed *harakiri*.

Kai-zai | 在, *suru*, to be in a confined position; be cooped up; be hemmed in (as a place

or river between mountains); be wedged in (as a small country between two powerful states).

Kai 丐 To beg.

Kai-ji | 兒, a beggar.

Kai-shoku | 食, a beggar; *suru*, to beg for alms.

Kai 艾 The mugwort or artemisia from which the preparation used in applying the moxa is obtained; old; to restore order; nourish.

Kai-in | 熨, *suru*, to apply the moxa.

Kai-sō | 草, the plant (mugwort or artemisia) from which the preparation used in applying the moxa is obtained.

Kai 戒 To warn; reprove; admonish; take care; exercise caution; teach; order; make preparations.

Kai-choku | 勅, (*wo suru*), to censure; reprove; rebuke; admonish; caution; warn; (applied only to censure or warning addressed by superiors to inferiors or by parents to their children).

Kai-gen | 嚴, severe; rigorous; strict.

Kai-ku | 懼, *suru*, to take precautions under the influence of

fear; be induced by alarm to exercise prudence.

Kai-niō | 名, the name given after their decease to persons of the Buddhist faith; a posthumous name.

Kai-ritsu | 律, Buddhist precepts.

Kai-satsu | 殺, *suru*, (a Buddhist expression) to avoid taking life.

Kai-shin | 心, see **Kai-shin** | 慎.

Kai-shin | 慎, care; precaution; vigilance; prudence; *suru*, to be careful; act with precaution; exercise vigilance.

Kai-shu | 酒, *suru*, to abstain from *sake* or wine.

Kai-shoku | 飭, see **Kai-shin** | 慎.

Kai-tō | 刀, a sword formerly worn by Buddhist priests.

Kai 改 To change; alter.

Kai-gen | 元, a change of era or period (*nengo*); *suru*, (of an era) to be changed.

Kai-hei | 弊, reform; *suru*, to remove an evil; introduce reforms.

Kai-hen | 變, change; alteration; (*wo*) *suru*, to change; alter.

Kai-hō | 封, (of *daimiōs*) a change of fief; *suru*, to exchange fiefs; be transferred from one fief to another.

The change of fiefs amongst *daimiōs* under the feudal system was a common occurrence especially in the case of the *fudai daimiōs*; it might be either voluntary, when the permission of the *shōgun* was necessary, or compulsory; in the latter case, except in instances of rebellion which was punished by the removal of the offending *daimiō* to a smaller fief, it occurred as a measure of administrative organization.

Kai-ho | 補, amendment; revision; (*wo*) *suru*, to amend; revise; correct; (applied chiefly to literary corrections).

Kai-ka | 嫁, (of women) remarriage; *suru*, to remarry.

Kai-kai | 悔, repentance; *suru*, to repent; feel remorse.

Kai-kaku | 革, alteration; changes; reorganization; (*wo*) *suru*, to change; alter; (applied chiefly to changes in the personnel of an administration or to political changes).

Kai-kō | 更, change; alteration; improvement; reform; (*wo*) *suru*, to change; reform; *i-fuku wo kai-kō suru*, to change one's dress; *fū-zoku wo kai-kō suru*, to reform manners and customs.

Kai-kwa | 過, *suru*, to repair an error; rectify a mistake.

Kai-kwan | 換, see **Kai-hen** | 變.

Kai-mei | 名, a change of name; *suru*, to change one's name; (applied only to a change of what corresponds to our Christian name and not to a change of surname).

Kai-nen | 年, a change of year; the new year; *suru*, (of a year) to be changed; *kai-nen no shiū-gi*, congratulations on the new year.

Kai-rei | 躰, *suru*, to reform one's conduct and become industrious.

Kai-reki | 曆, see **Kai-nen** | 年.

Kai-riō | 良, reform; improvement; rectification; alteration for the better; (*wo*) *suru*, to reform; improve; rectify; remake (as an article badly made); *i-fuku no kai-riō* a reform in dress; *kai-riō ki-kai*, an improved machine.

Kai-sai | 裁, see **Kai-nen** | 年.

Kai-saku | 削, see **Kai-ho** | 補.

Kai-shin | 心, change of heart; reformation; *suru*, to reform; be converted.

Kai-shin | 進, reform; progress; *suru*, to progress; improve; *kai-shin-tō*, the Liberal Party.

Kai-shin | 新, (*wo*) *suru*, to amend; alter for the better; substitute something new in the place of what existed before.

Kai-shin | 慎, see **Kai-shin** | 心.

Kai-shiū | 宗, a change of religion or sect; *suru*, to change one's religion or sect.

Kai-shō | 稱, (of persons and things) a change of name or appellation; *suru*, (of persons)

to change one's name or surname; (of things) to receive a new name; (*wo*) *suru*, to change the name of; give a new name to.

Kai-shō | 醜, see **Kai-ka** | 嫁.

Kai-shun | 春, see **Kai-nen** | 年; (rarely used).

Kai-sō | 葬, disinterment and reburial in another place; *suru*, to disinter a body and rebury it in another place.

Kai-sei | 正, revision; correction; (*wo*) *suru*, to revise; correct; amend; *jō-yaku kai-sei*, treaty revision.

Kai-sei | 姓, a change of surname; *suru*, to change one's surname.

Kai-sen | 選, see **Kai-kaku** | 革.

Kai-sen | 撰, a fresh election; (*wo*) *suru*, to elect (in the place of the person previously chosen); *i-in wo kai-sen suru*, to elect fresh delegates; also used in the sense of *general elections* such as take place from time to time in countries with parliamentary institutions.

Kai-tei | 定, see **Kai-sei** | 正.

The term *kai-tei* has a slightly stronger force than *kai-sei*, the idea of definitive settlement being implied, but it is difficult to mark the distinction in words, and practically the two terms are synonymous.

Kai-yeki | 易, confiscation of territory; *scrareru*, or *ni naru*, (of *daimiōs*) to be dispossessed

of one's fief; suffer confiscation of territory.

Kai-zan | 鐵, see **Kai-sai** | 正.

Kai-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to remake; alter; correct; rectify; reconstruct; rebuild (as a house).

Kai 妒 Envy; jealousy.

Kai-shaku | 灼, see **Kai-shaku** 介錯.

Kai 芥 Mustard; dirt.

Kai-jin | 塵, dirt; rubbish.

Kai-ratsu | 辣, things which have a biting or pungent flavour; pungent; hot.

Kai-sai | 菜, the mustard plant.

Kai-shi | 子, (also read *Kes-shi*); mustard.

Kai-shū | 舟, a small boat.

Kai 界 The ridges which separate rice-fields; a limit; boundary; region.

Kai-gen | 限, a limit (of time or place); restrictions.

Kai-hai | 牌, a boundary post.

Kai-hiō | 標, see **Kai-hai** | 牌.

Kai-kiō | 境, a boundary; border; limits; the frontier (of a country).

Kai-eki | 石, a boundary stone.

Kai-sen | 線, a line; line of demarcation; also used in the sense of **Kai-kiō** | 境.

Kai-shi | 紙, lined or ruled paper.

Kai 皆 All; together.

Kai-ki | 虧, (also written | 既); (of eclipses) total disappearance (of the sun or moon); *kai-ki-shoku*, total eclipse.

Kai-moku | 目, used only in colloquial in such expressions as *kai-moku miyenu*, (he) can see nothing; (he) is blind, *kai-moku yomenu*, (he) cannot read a line.

Kai-mu | 無, used in the expressions *kai-mu ni naru*, *kai-mu ni zokusuru*, to disappear altogether; be completely destroyed (as fields by an inundation); the term occurs also frequently in colloquial, in such expressions as *kai-mu de komaru*, (I) am troubled because there is absolutely none; *kai-mu nai*, there is not a scrap; *kai-mu wakaranu*, (I) cannot understand in the least.

Kai-nō | 納, (of taxes only) payment in full; *suru*, to make payment in full; (*wo*) *suru*, to pay in full.

Kai-zai | 濟, payment in full; *suru*, to make payment in full; *kanjō wo kai-zai ni suru*, to pay off a bill in full; *shaku-zai wo kai-zai ni suru*, to make a full settlement of one's debts; *kai-zai ni natta*, payment has been made in full.

Kai 疥 A sore; scab.

Kai-sō | 瘡, the itch; sores produced by the itch.

Kai-yō | 痒, see **Kai-sō** | 瘡.

Kai-zen | 癬, ring-worm.

Kai 海 The sea; vast; spacious; dark; marine.

Kai-ba | 馬, a walrus.

Kai-bō | 防, coast defence; *kai-bō wo gen-jiū ni suru*, to guard the coast strictly.

Kai-bu | 部, what belongs or relates to the sea, as the marine section of a museum.

Kai-chiū | 中, in the sea.

Kai-dai | 内, literally 'within the sea'; at home (as opposed to *kai-gwai*, abroad); the Empire; *kai-dai buji-ni shite*, the Empire being in a state of security; *kai-dai no koto*, domestic affairs.

Kai-datsu | 鰯, a sea-otter.

Kai-dō | 棠, the *Pyrus spectabilis*.

Kai-dō | 道, a coast road; the term also occurs in the names of certain of the circuits or geographical divisions, which are distinct from provinces and districts, such as the *Tō-kai-dō*, *Sai-kai-dō*, *Nan-kai-dō* etc.

Kai-gau | 岸, the sea shore; coast.

Kai-getsu | 月, a kind of medusa or jellyfish.

Kai-glū | 牛, a species of whale.

Kai-gū | 隅, bordering on the sea; maritime.

Kai-gun | 軍, the Navy; *Kai-gun-shō*, the ministry of marine.

Kai-gwai | 外, literally 'beyond the seas'; abroad; *kai-gwai no koto*, foreign affairs.

Kai-heu | 遼, the neighbourhood of the sea.

Kai-hin | 濱, see **Kai-gau** | 岸.

Kai-hiō | 豹, a species of seal.

Kai-hiō | 標, a buoy.

Kai-ho | 浦, see **Kai-wan** | 灣.

Kai-itsu | 溢, see **Kai-shō** | 嗽.

Kai-ja | 蛇, a sea-serpent.

Kai-jaku | 若, see **Kai-shin** | 神.

Kai-jin | 人, a diver.

Kai-jiū | 獸, marine animals.

Kai-jō | 上, the surface of the sea; on the ocean; *kai-jō nite*, at sea; *kai-jō an-zen ni shite*, the voyage being conducted safely; *kai-jō hō-ken*, marine insurance.

Kai-juu | 巡, patrolling the sea; police supervision exercised in harbours or on the coast by water-police or the coast guard; *suru*, to exercise police supervision on the sea.

Kai-ka | 蝦, a shrimp; prawn.

Kai-kaku | 角, a promontory.

Kai-kaku | 客, a sailor; boatman.

Kai-kun | 淵, forgiveness; pardon; used only in the written

language, when it is applied to forgiveness sought for by the writer from the person addressed; *go kai-kan wo negai tatematsuri soro*, or, *go kai-kan kudasare taku soro*, I beg you will extend to me your forgiveness.

- Kai-kiō** | 峽, a strait; channel.
Kai-kiō | 郷, a maritime province; a district bordering on the sea.
Kai-kō | 口, the entrance to a harbour, channel or bay.
Kai-ku | 狗, a seal.
Kai-kwan | 關, maritime Customs; *kai-kwan-zei*, Customs duties.
Kai-men | 面, the surface of the sea.
Kai-men | 綿, sponge.
Kai-mi | 味, edible marine products.
Kai-ra | 螺, a periwinkle.
Kai-ri | 里, distance by sea.
Kai-riku | 陸, sea and land; *kai-riku-gun*, the navy and army.
Kai-riō | 皿, a hard drinker; one who can drink much without becoming intoxicated; also used in the phrase *kai-riō ni shite*, having wide views.
Kai-riō | 獵, hunting on the sea.
Kai-ro | 路, see **Kai-tei** | 程; also used in the sense of a ship's course.
Kai-ro | 羅, see **Kai-roku** | 鹿.
Kai-roku | 鹿, a sea-lion.

- Kai-sha** | 砂, sea-sand.
Kai-sai | 菜, see **Kai-sō** | 草.
Kai-san | 産, marine products.
Kai-san | 參, bêche de mer.
Kai-shi | 市, a mirage which appears on the sea.
Kai-shi | 嘴, see **Kai-kuku** | 角.
Kai-shin | 神, marine deities.
Kai-shiū | 鯨, a whale.
Kai-shō | 嘯, a tidal wave.
Kai-so | 租, taxes or marine productions of all kinds such as fish, sea-weed etc.
Kai-sō | 草, sea-weed.
Kai-so | 鼠, see **Kai-san** | 參.
Kai-sō | 藻, see **Kai-sō** | 草.
Kai-sui | 水, sea-water.
Kai-tai | 苔, edible sea-weed (*nori*) both prepared and unprepared for eating.
Kai-tai | 帶, edible sea-weed *kobu*.
Kai-tei | 底, the bottom of the sea; bed of the ocean; *kai-tei den-sen*, submarine telegraph cable.
Kai-tei | 程, distance by sea; a sea-route; *Nihon yori Shina made no kai-tei*, the distance by sea from Japan to China; *kai-tei wo hete yuku*, to go by sea.
Kai-tō | 盜, see **Kai-zoku** | 賊.
Kai-ton | 豚, a dolphin; porpoise.
Kai-u | 宇, the world.
Kai-wan | 灣, an arm of the sea; a gulf; bay; inlet; fiord.

- Kai-yō** | 容, see **Kai-kan** | 涵.
Kai-zoku | 賊, pirates.

Kai 械 Fetters; weapons of war; to grasp; hold.
Kai-ki | 器, see **Kai-ki** 器械.
Kai-koku | 梏, fetters; manacles; handcuffs; (*wo*) *suru*, to fetter; put in irons.

Kai 偕 Together; vigorous.
Kai-kai | 々, *tari*, and *taru*, vigorous; strong; *kai-kai to shite*, with vigour.
Kai-raku | 樂, amusement taken by two or more people in company; *suru*, (of two or more people) to amuse themselves together.
Kai-rō | 老, (of married people) growing old together; *suru*, to grow old together; *kai-rō dō-ketsu no chigiri*, a union which lasts through old age and extends even to the grave.

Kai 喈 The warbling (of birds); tinkling (of a bell).
Kai-kai | 々, used only of the singing or twittering of birds in the expression *chō-sei kai-kai tari*, the birds were singing gaily.
Kai-mei | 鳴, *suru*, (of singing birds) to sing; warble; twitter.

Kai 漶 The murmuring (of a

brook); the flowing motion (of a river).

Kai-kai | 々, used of rivers in the expression *ka-sui kai-kai tari*, the stream murmured as it flowed along; the river flowed on its course.

Kai 階 Steps; stairs; grades of rank; to ascend; progress.
Kai-i | 位, see **Kai-kiū** | 級.
Kai-ji | 次, see **Kai-kiū** | 級.
Kai-jo | 序, see **Kai-kiū** | 級.
Kai-kiū | 級, rank; degree; step; grade; extent (as of learning or ability).
Kai-tei | 梯, (also written 階); a flight of steps; staircase; ladder; used also metaphorically, e.g. *sho-gaku no kai-tei to naru*, is a guide to elementary studies.

Kai 開 To open; unfold; pervade; disclose; explain; commence; institute; initiate; prepare the way for; liberate.
Kai-blaku | 開, the dawn of civilization.
Kai-chin | 陳, (*wo*) *suru*, to state; represent; communicate; (applied to communications which pass between persons of equal rank or to representations made by an inferior to a superior).
Kai-chō | 帳, literally 'to pull aside curtains'; a term applied to certain Buddhist and Shintō

festivals when the public is permitted to see sacred images or relics which are not exposed to view on ordinary occasions.

Kai-dō | 導, (*wo*) *suru*, to instruct in morality; (of countries) to be the first to explore; take the lead in opening up.

Kai-fu | 府, the establishment of a place as the seat of government; *suru*, (of a town) to become the seat of administration.

Kai-fū | 封, *suru*, to break a seal; open a letter or sealed packet; (*wo*) *suru*, to open; *kai-fū shiki*, the ceremony of breaking the seals placed on the Imperial store-houses at Nara.

Kai-gen | 眼, literally 'to open the eyes'; a term applied to the ceremony of consecrating or vivifying a Buddhist idol by painting in the pupils of the eyes.

Kai-giō | 業, the establishment of any business, trade or enterprise; the commencement of work; *suru*, to open a business; set on foot an undertaking; begin operations.

Kai-han | 帆, *suru*, to embark; set sail, start on a voyage.

Kai-han | 版, printing; (*wo*) *suru*, to print.

Kai-hei | 平, the mathematical process of extracting the square root.

Kai-hei | 開, opening and closing (of a gate, a theatre, a port, or business establishment, the exact meaning varying with the context).

Kai-hi | 扉, see **Kai-chō** | 帳.

Kai-hō | 放, see **Kai-hō** 解放.

Kai-ho | 舖, see **Kai-ten** | 店.

Kai-hatsu | 發, see **Kai-kon** | 墾.

Kai-jō | 城, *suru*, (of the garrison of a besieged place) to surrender a castle to the enemy; evacuate a stronghold.

Kai-jō | 場, literally 'to open a place'; the opening of any public institution or religious edifice, such as a theatre or temple; *kai-jō-shiki*, opening ceremonies.

Kai-kai | 解, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate.

Kai-kan | 緘, see **Kai-fū** | 封.

Kai-ki | 基, the foundation or the founder (of a dynasty or of anything); also used in the sense of *kai-zan* | 山.

Kai-kin | 鬨, a quarrel; rupture; misunderstanding; *suru*, to have a dispute; engage in a controversy.

Kai-kō | 口, to speak; converse.

Kai-kō | 光, see **Kai-gen** | 眼.

Kai-kō | 荒, *suru*, to reclaim waste land; clear waste land for purposes of cultivation.

Kai-kō | 港, the opening of a

a port open to trade; *kai-kō-ba*, a port open to foreign trade; the treaty ports.

The term *kai-kō* is generally applied to ports open to foreign trade, but the meaning is not necessarily thus restricted.

Kai-kō | 講, *suru*, to commence a course of lectures; deliver the opening lecture of a series.

Kai-kō | 闕, see **Kai-hei** | 開.

Kai-koku | 國, the establishment of a country as an independent nation; *kai-koku i-rai*, since the foundation of the Empire.

Kai-kon | 墾, (of land) reclamation; (*wo*) *suru*, to reclaim; open up; bring under cultivation; *kai-kon-chi*, reclaimed land.

Kai-kwa | 化, civilization; enlightenment; *suru*, to progress in civilization.

Kai-kwai | 會, the opening of a meeting; *suru*, to open a meeting; hold an assembly.

Kai-kwan | 卷, the opening portion of a book.

Kai-kwatsu | 豁, (of the ocean or a view) wide; spacious; extensive; open.

Kai-mei | 明, explanation; elucidation; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; also used in the sense of *kai-kwa* | 化.

Kai-mon | 門, *suru*, to open a gate.

Kai-nen | 年, see **Kai-nen** 改年.

Kai-raku | 落, (of flowers.) blooming and fading; *suru*, to blossom and fall.

Kai-rō | 朗, *suru*, (of the weather) to clear up; become fine.

Kai-ro | 路, *suru*, to make a new road; act as a guide.

Kai-sa | 鎖, see **Kai-hei** | 開.

Kai-sai | 歲, see **Kai-nen** | 年.

Kai-saku | 鑿, see **Kai-kon** | 墾.

Kai-satsu | 札, the opening of a written tender; *suru*, to examine a written tender.

Kai-sen | 船, see **Kai-han** | 帆.

Kai-sen | 戰, the breaking out of hostilities; *suru*, to commence warlike operations.

Kai-setsu | 設, establishment; foundation; (*wo*) *suru*, to establish; found (as a museum, theatre or any public institution).

Kai-sha | 社, the establishment of a company; *suru*, to found a firm or commercial association of any kind.

Kai-shi | 示, see **Kai-kai** | 解.

Kai-shi | 市, the establishment of a market place; *suru*, to open a market.

Kai-shin | 心, *suru*, to drive away care; divert the mind.

Kai-shin | 申, see **Kai-chin** | 陳.

Kai-shin | 身, see **Kai-han** | 帆.

Kai-so | 祖, see **Kai-zan** | 山.

Kai-taku | 拓, (of land) reclamation.

mation; of a country) colonization; (*wo*) *suru*, to reclaim; open up; colonize; *suru*, to reclaim land; bring land under cultivation; *kai-taku-shi*, the department for the colonization of *Yezo*, which was established shortly after the Restoration but has since been abolished.

Kai-ten | 店, the opening of a shop; *suru*, to open a shop; set up in business.

Kai-ten | 團, see **Kai-ten** | 店.

Kai-tsū | 通, *suru*, to open up communications (between places); establish intercourse; (of roads etc.) to be opened; (*wo*) *suru*, to open (as a line of communications or route of any kind).

Kai-ux | 運, a change of fortune for the better; *suru*, to meet with a fortunate turn of luck in one's affairs after having encountered adversity.

Kai-utsu | 衛, see **Kai-shin** | 心.

Kai-wa | 話, see **Kai-kō** | 口.

Kai-zan | 山, the founding of a Buddhist temple or shrine; the term is also often applied to the religious founder himself.

Kai-zen | 闡, (*wo*) *suru*, (of roads) to open; clear; construct; (of a problem or difficulty) to explain; make clear; solve.

Kai 解 To divide in two; ex-

plain; expound; scatter; cut off; pare; remove; be dispersed; unloose; open; do away with the effects of; counteract.

Kai-bō | 剖, dissection; (*wo*) *suru*, to dissect; *kai-bō-gaku*, anatomy.

Kai-chiū | 註, see **Kai-shaku** | 釋.

Kai-datsu | 脱, (*wo*) *suru*, to escape from; elude; *suru*, to escape; abscond.

Kai-doku | 毒, *suru*, to counteract or neutralize the effects of poison.

Kai-gan | 顔, *suru*, to laugh.

Kai-go | 悟, see **Kai-kiō** | 曉.

Kai-han | 犯, *suru*, to deliver over a criminal; hand over an offender.

This term is applied to the surrender of an escaped criminal by the authorities of the place of arrest to the authorities of the place of jurisdiction, but it is not used in cases of the extradition of criminals to foreign governments.

Kai-hei | 兵, *suru*, to disband troops; withdraw an army.

Kai-hiō | 氷, see **Kai-kiō** | 曉.

Kai-hō | 放, (*wo*) *suru*, to release; set free; liberate; emancipate (as slaves).

Kai-i | 圍, *suru*, to raise a siege; put an end to a controversy by desisting from argument.

Kai-i | 頤, literally 'to unloose the jaw'; used only in the expression *kai-i ni tayedzu*, (he) laughed heartily.

Kai-jo | 除, (*wo*) *suru*, to drive away; expel; remove; counteract; neutralize; *ak-ki wo kai-jo suru*, to remove malarious vapours (by sanitary measures; to expel malaria (from a person's system); *doku wo kai-jo suru*, to counteract the effects of poison; *kiū-hei wo kai-jo suru*, to abolish an evil of old standing.

Kai-ki | 忌, *suru*, to lay aside hate; bury one's anger.

Kai-kin | 禁, see **Kai-tei** | 停.

Kai-kiō | 曉, (*wo*) *suru*, to comprehend thoroughly; discern clearly.

Kai-kō | 甲, see **Kai-hei** | 兵.

Kai-ko | 雇, *suru*, to leave of one's own accord the service (of a person); be dismissed from employment; be discharged.

Kai-kō | 講, (*wo*) *suru*, to expound; explain.

Kai-kwan | 官, see **Kai-nin** | 任.

Kai-men | 免, (*wo*) *suru*, to set free; liberate (as slaves); dismiss; discharge from employment.

Kai-mon | 闕, see **Kai-mon** 闕.

Kai-nin | 任, (of government officials only) dismissal from office; resignation of an official

post; *suru*, to dismiss officials; resign one's post; *sareru*, be dismissed from one's post.

Kai-ran | 纜, (of vessels) departure; *suru*, to sail; leave a port.

Kai-riō | 了, (*wo*) *suru*, to understand; used also in letters in the sense of *to take note of*, e.g. *ru-ru go rai-ji no omomuki kai-riō tsukamatsuri soro*, I have taken note of all that you state.

Kai-san | 散, *suru*, to disperse; (*wo*) *suru*, to scatter; dissolve (as an assembly).

Kai-setsu | 說, explanation; exposition; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; *haku-ran-kwai bu-pin kai-setsu*, an explanatory catalogue of the exhibits in an exhibition.

Kai-sha | 社, *suru*, to dissolve a company or commercial association of any kind.

Kai-shaku | 釋, (also read *kai-seki*); exposition; a commentary; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; expound.

Kai-shi | 止, see **Kai-tei** | 停.

Kai-shō | 訟, *suru*, to settle a law suit out of court; compromise an action.

Kai-shoku | 職, (of officials or employés), dismissal; resignation of a post; *suru*, to discharge persons from employment; resign one's post; *sareru*, to be dismissed from office.

Kai-sō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to for-

ward; convey; applied only to the conveyance of criminals.

Kai-so | 訴, see **Kai-shō** | 訟.

Kai-toi | 停, *suru*, to remove the suspension (of a paper) or the temporary prohibition (of a performance).

Kai-wa | 和, reconciliation; *suru*, to make up a quarrel; become reconciled.

Kai-yaku | 譯, see **Kai-shaku** | 釋.

Kai-yō | 備, see **Kai-ko** | 雇.

Kai-yū | 諭, exhortation; (*wo suru*, to exhort; *kai-yū ni yoshi*, clever at exhortation).

Kai 楷 A rule; model; pattern.

Kai-giō | 行, the square and intermediate styles of writing Chinese characters.

Kai-hō | 法, the system regulating the square style of writing Chinese characters.

Kai-ji | 字, see **Kai-sho** | 書.

Kai-mo | 模, a model; standard; example; pattern (in both ordinary and metaphorical senses).

Kai-sho | 書, the square style of writing Chinese characters.

Kai 誣 To err; detrimental.

Kai-go | 誤, see **Kai-i** | 違.

Kai-i | 違, a mistake; error; fault; (*ni suru*, to transgress; act contrary to; disobey; *suru*, to make a mistake).

Kai 諧 To agree; accord with; match; be harmonious; deceive; laugh.

Kai-giaku | 諧, nonsense; fun; joking; pleasantry; *suru*, to jest; trifle; make fun.

Kai-wa | 和, harmony; concord; harmonious.

Kai 懈 Lazy; idle.

Kai-da | 惰, see **Kai-tai** | 怠.

Kai-man | 慢, see **Kai-tai** | 怠.

Kai-tai | 怠, (also read *ke-dai*); laziness; neglect; sloth; idle; dilatory; remiss; *suru*, to be lazy or careless.

Kai 邂 To meet a person unexpectedly.

Kai-kō | 逅, (*ni suru*, to meet unexpectedly; encounter by chance; *suru*, to meet a person unexpectedly).

Kai 蟹 A crab.

Kai-gō | 蟹, a crab.

Kai-kai | 介, the shell of a crab.

Kaku 各 Each; every one, different.

Kak-ku | 箇, each article, each one; (applied to material things only).

Kak-kau | 款, see **Kak-kō** | 項.

Kak-kōku | 局, various bureaux in a department of State.

Kak-kō | 港, every port or harbour; various ports.

Kak-kō | 項, every article or clause (of a treaty or agreement, etc.); every paragraph (of a written document); each item (of a bill); various articles, clauses, or paragraphs.

Kak-koku | 國, each country; all countries; various countries.

Kak-ku | 區, every urban district; different urban districts.

Kak-kwa | 課, various sections (in an exhibition or museum); different sub-bureaux (in a department of State).

Kaku-betsu | 別, see **Kaku-betsu** 格別.

Kaku-butu | 物, all articles; everything; various things; (applied only to material things).

Kaku-chi | 地, everywhere; throughout the country; in various localities.

Kaku-chi and *Kaku-sho* are practically synonymous, but the latter is used in a less extended sense.

Kaku-ga | 衙, various public offices; different departments of State.

Kaku-gun | 郡, each rural district; various rural districts.

Kaku-ban | 般, various kinds; all sorts; (applied only to immaterial things).

Kaku-hau | 菴, all the clans; each clan; various clans.

Kaku-hin | 品, see **Kaku-butu** | 物.

Kaku-hō | 方, see **Kaku-chi** | 地.

Kaku-hō | 邦, see **Kak-koku** | 國.

Kaku-i | 位, various ranks; also used in the written language in the sense of *gentlemen*, e.g. *kaku-i no i ni makase oki*, leaving each one of you gentlemen free to do as he pleases.

Kaku-i | 異, each different from the other; *kaku-i ni shite*, all differing one from the other.

Kaku-ji | 自, each one; and all; *ni*, severally; (applied both to persons and things).

Kaku-ji | 事, each thing; all things; various matters; (applied both to material and immaterial things, but chiefly to the latter).

Kaku-jin | 人, every one; all persons; each individual; various people; different persons.

Kaku-jō | 條, every article or clause (of a treaty or agreement etc); various articles or clauses; various points; each point.

Kaku-jō | 情, see **Kaku-shin** | 心.

Kaku-jō | 場, see **Kaku-sho** | 所.

Kaku-ken | 件, every point; each case; various points or cases.

Kaku-shin | 心, different hearts; different minds.

Kaku-shitan | 質, different natures or dispositions.

Kaku-shin | 殊, see **Kaku-i** | 異.

Kaku-shiu | 種, various kinds; all sorts; *kaku-shiu no jim-butsu*, people of various natures; *hito ni kaku-shiu ari*, there are various races of men; *kaku-shiu no shina*, things of different kinds; (applied chiefly to material things).

Kaku-shiu is in colloquial often applied to immaterial things, being used interchangeably with *kaku-han*, but strictly speaking they are not synonymous terms, *kaku-han* never being applied to material things.

Kaku-sho | 所, all places; each spot; everywhere; various localities.

Kaku-sho | 處, see **Kaku-sho** | 所.

Kaku-shoku | 色, every colour; different colours.

Kaku-son | 村, every village; various villages.

Kaku-tsū | 通, literally 'individual transmission'; used in such expressions as *kaku-tsū ni shite kotaye wo suru*, to send separate answers; *kaku-tsū wo motte ai-tasshi oki soro*, orders were sent to each separately.

The term *Kaku-tsū* also commonly occurs in the "Official Gazette" in the announcement of the same decoration being conferred on two or more officials or of the appointment of two or more officials to identical posts of an ordinary or special kind. The idea underlying its use in these cases is that the fact of the appointment or decoration has been communicated separately to each individual, and the term may then be left untranslated.

Kaku-yō | 様, various ways; various shapes or forms; various kinds; *kaku-yō no shina*, various kinds of things; articles differing in shape; *kaku-yō ni koto wo suru*, to do a thing in various ways.

Kaku-yū | 邑, see **Kaku-son** | 村.

Kaku 角 A horn; a corner to; compare; contend with; compete; a wine cup.

Kak-kei | 形, a square shape; square; rectangular; *rok-kak-kei*, six sided.

Kak-kō | 口, a wrangle; dispute; altercation.

Kak-kwan | 觀, *suru*, to witness a contest; watch a struggle; also used in the sense of *Kaku-shi* | 試.

Kaku-chiku | 逐, *suru*, to compete; vie with one another; contend for superiority; *chiū-goku no shika wo kaku-chiku suru*, to hunt the national stag, e.g. to contend for the administrative authority.

Kaku-do | 度, a corner; angle; *sui-sho no kaku-do*, the facet of a crystal.

Kaku-gū | 隅, the inside corner (of anything).

Kaku-rioku | 力, see **Kaku-tel** | 厩.

Kaku-shi | 試, (two) *suru*, to test by competition (as the speed

of horses or the skill of wrestlers); to ascertain by comparison the relative merits of; *suru*, to institute a test; make a comparison.

Kaku-sō | 爭, a dispute; contention; quarrel; strife; competition; rivalry; *suru*, to quarrel; contend (one against the other); compete (for supremacy); join issue.

Kaku-tel | 厩, a wrestling bout; *suru*, to match wrestlers against each other.

Kaku 客 A stranger; visitor; guest; anything that comes from abroad.

Kak-ki | 氣, impetuosity; excitability; impulsive; excitable.

Kak-kiō | 居, temporary residence; sojourn; *suru*, to reside temporarily.

Kak-kiō | 郷, a locality or province in which one resides as a stranger.

Kak-koku | 國, a country in which one resides as a stranger.

Kak-kwan | 貨, foreign goods.

Kak-kwan | 館, see **Kaku-tel** | 亭.

Kaku-chi | 地, see **Kak-kiō** | 郷.

Kaku-chū | 中, used in the expressions *kaku chiū nite*, *kaku-chiū ni shite*, being on a visit; being a guest at a hotel, or at a friend's house.

Kaku-getsu | 月, last month; the previous month.

Kaku-gū | 寓, place of sojourn; temporary abode; *suru*, to reside temporarily; stay for a time only.

Kaku-hei | 兵, foreign troops enlisted in the service of a country; mercenaries.

Kaku-jin | 人, a guest; visitor.

Kaku-jō | 情, see **Kaku-shin** | 心.

Kaku-nen | 年, see **Kaku-sai** | 歲.

Kaku-rai | 來, the arrival of a guest; a guest; visitor; *suru*, to arrive as a guest or visitor; *tadaina kaku-rai ga aru kara o me ni kakarimasenu*, (he) is unable to see you because he is engaged with guests.

Kaku-ro | 路, used in the expressions *kaku-ro nite*, *kaku-ro ni shite*, on a journey; on the road; while travelling.

Kaku-rō | 臘, the last month of the preceding year.

Kaku-sai | 歲, last year; the previous year.

Kaku-saku | 作, *suru*, to cultivate ground which belongs to another, as is done by *ko-saku-nin*, the class of small cultivators.

Kaku-shu | 舍, see **Kaku-tel** | 亭.

Kaku-shi | 死, *suru*, to die away

from one's home or native place; die abroad.

Kaku-shin | 心, literally, 'the feelings of a stranger'; homesickness; *kaku-shin wo itamashimeru*, to feel home-sick; *kaku-shin wo nagusameru*, to allay the feeling of homesickness.

Kaku-shitsu | 室, a guest chamber.

Kaku-shiū | 愁, see **Kaku-shin** | 心.

Kaku-sō | 僧, a travelling priest; palmer.

Kaku-tei | 亭, an inn; lodging-house; hotel.

Kaku-ten | 店, see **Kaku-tei** | 亭.

Kaku-to | 土, see **Kaku-kiō** | 郷.

Kaku-tō | 冬, last winter.

Kaku-yū | 游, travelling for pleasure; *suru*, to make an excursion; go on a tour.

Kaku-gaku | 恪 Respectful; reverence; courtesy.

Kaku-kei | 敬, respect; reverence; respectful; *suru*, to shew respect; feel reverence.

Kaku-kin | 謹, *suru*, (of officials) to perform one's duties respectfully.

Kaku-kō | 好, fitting; proper; also used extensively in colloquial, as a noun, in the sense of *appearance, shape, form, style*, and, as an adjective, in the sense of *reasonable, moderate*

(as applied to prices), and *cheap* (as applied to things).

Kaku-kaku | 格 To strike; beat; fight; raise.

Kaku-satsu | 殺, (*wo suru*), to beat to death.

Kaku-tō | 闘, a fight with fists; *suru*, to fight with fists.

Kaku-ka | 革 A skin; hide; leather; to change; supersede; remove.

Kaku-kō | 工, a worker in leather.

Kaku-kō | 甲, leathern armour.

Kaku-ko | 故, *suru*, to discard evil habits; reform.

Kaku-jō | 條, cords or straps made of leather.

Kaku-hō | 包, a leathern trunk, portmanteau, or valise.

Kaku-me | 命, any radical change in the form of a government, as the change from a monarchy to a republic, etc.

Kaku-men | 面, used in the expression *kaku-men sen-shin*, literally 'skinning the face and washing the heart', namely, complete reform.

Kaku-sha | 車, a war chariot; a cart used for military purposes.

Kaku-shin | 新, change; (*wo suru*), to alter; (applied only to administrative changes).

Kaku-shoku | 職, see **Kaku-yoki** | 役.

Kaku-in | 帶, a leathern girdle.

Kaku-yoki | 役, change of office; changes in official posts.

Kaku-kaku | 格 To come; attain to; investigate; a rule; precept; correct; to communicate; a pattern; example.

Kaku-kaku | 々, the sound of knocking at a door (for admittance).

Kaku-betsu | 別, different from the rule; unusual; special; exceptional; serious; *ni*, differently; in a special manner; particularly; very; *kaku-betsu no koto de wa nai*, it is not a serious matter; *kaku-betsu ni kawaranu*, there is no particular change; *kaku-betsu no jiken*, an exceptional affair.

Kaku-butsu | 物, philosophy; natural science.

Kaku-dan | 段, see **Kaku-betsu** | 別.

Kaku-gen | 言, a wise saying; maxim; theorem; aphorism.

Kaku-gwai | 外, extraordinary; *ni*, in a special or extraordinary manner; peculiarly; *kaku-gwai ni oku*, to make an exception in the case of; *sono shochi kaku-gwai ni idzu*, in their action they departed from the usual line of procedure; also used in the sense of **Kaku-betsu** | 別.

Kaku-shiki | 式, position; status; rank; dignity.

Kaku-ka | 核 Fruit; the kernel or seeds of fruit.

Kaku-jitsu | 實, fruit; nuts; berries; the kernel or seeds of fruit.

Kaku-shi | 子, see **Kaku-jitsu** | 實.

Kaku-tō | 桃, a walnut.

Kaku-ka | 較 To compare; clear; on the whole;

Kaku-cho | 著, clear; distinct; positive; indisputable.

Kaku-gō | 合, (*wo suru*), to compare.

Kaku-jū | 重, (*wo suru*), (of two or more things) to compare the weights of; (of one thing) to weigh.

Kaku-jun | 準, (*wo suru*), to adjust; level; equalize.

Kaku-me | 明, see **Kaku-cho** | 著.

Kaku-riō | 量, (*wo suru*), (of two or more things) to estimate the relative merits of; institute a comparison between; (of one thing) to measure; estimate; weigh; calculate the extent of; examine.

Kaku-me | 正, (*wo suru*), to examine and correct.

Kaku-zen | 然, see **Kaku-cho** | 著.

Kaku-ko | 隔 To separate; a dividing partition; to obstruct; interpose.

Kaku-kwa | 靴, used only in the expressions *kak-kwa sō-yō no nagehi*, annoyance at not being able to do what one wishes; *kak-kwa no omoi wo nasu*, to feel irritated or annoyed by something which one is powerless to remedy.

Kaku-ban | 晩, alternate evenings; alternate nights.

Kaku-ban | 番, alternate watches (during the same day or night); watches on alternate days or nights; *suru*, to keep alternate watches.

Kaku-betsu | 別, see **Kaku-ri** | 離.

Kaku-geki | 隙, an aperture; chink; estrangement; opportunity; *riū-han no aidu ni kaku-geki ari*, there is an estrangement between the two clans; *kaku-geki ni jōjite*, availing one's self of the opportunity; seizing the right moment.

Kaku-getsu | 月, every other month; alternate months.

Kaku-heki | 壁, a dividing wall; partition (in a metaphorical as well as literal sense); *kaku-heki no uchi*, an adjoining house.

Kaku-i | 意, used only in the expression *kaku-i naku*, without reserve; without ceremony e.g. *kaku-i naku koto wo noberu*, to state facts without reserve; *kaku-i naku kōsai suru*,

to hold unreserved intercourse.

Kaku-jitsu | 日, every other day; alternate days.

Kaku-nen | 年, every other year; alternate years.

Kaku-ri | 離, *suru*, (of places) to be separated; be distant (one from the other); (of feelings) to be estranged.

Kaku-ri | 離, see **Kaku-shō** | 牆.

Kaku-sei | 世, a former world; the world to come; a previous or future state of existence; *kaku-sei no hito no gotoshi*, like a person from a former world (said when meeting an old friend whom one has not seen for a long time).

Kaku-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to observe from the other side of a partition of any kind or a river, etc.; see from a distance.

Kaku-shin | 心, see **Kaku-i** | 意; used also, but rarely, in the sense of *estranged feelings*; *unkindness*.

Kaku-shō | 牆, a dividing fence; partition (in a metaphorical as well as literal sense).

Kaku-ya | 夜, every other night; alternate nights.

Kaku-yen | 遠, distant; remote.

Kaku-zetsu | 絶, distance separating one thing from another; *kun-shin no kaku-zetsu imada nokori*, the gulf between

the sovereign and the people has yet to be bridged.

Kaku 膈 The diaphragm.

Kaku-maku | 膜, the diaphragm; midriff.

Kaku-shitsu | 疾, a disease of the stomach characterized by vomiting.

Kaku 閣 A room in the upper storey of a house; screen; hall.

Kak-ka | 下, a form of address, or title, equivalent to that of 'excellency', used both in the spoken and written languages.

Kak-kaku | 々, an onomatopoeic term which is used to represent the croaking of frogs; *a-sei kak-kaku tari*, the frogs were croaking.

Kaku-dō | 道, galleries or corridors, either raised or on the ground floor, connecting detached portions of a house with each other or with the main building.

Kaku-hitsu | 筆, literally 'laying down the pen'; used only at the end of a letter or the preface to a book, when it may be rendered 'I now conclude; I lay down my pen'. When the term occurs in a letter in such phrases as *sō-sō kaku-hitsu*, it may often be left untranslated.

Kaku-jō | 上, any room in the upper storey of a house.

Kaku-rei | 令, a cabinet decree; ministerial enactment.

Kaku-rō | 老, a term applied, usually in a collective sense, to the ministers of state under the Shogunate, and sometimes also to the chief officers of a clan.

Kaku-soku | 束, (*wo*) *suru*, to put away; lay by; accumulate; collect; (applied chiefly to the accumulation of books).

Kaku 赫 Red as fire; to blaze forth; shine; bright; glorious; angry.

Kak-kaku | 々, *tari* and *taru*, (of appearance) majestic; awe-inspiring; splendid; imposing; grand; (of power etc.) commanding; supreme; (of an argument) solid; convincing; *i-fū kak-kaku tari*, his influence was commanding; also used in the sense of **Kaku-yō** | 耀.

Kaku-do | 怒, *suru*, to blaze with anger; fly into a passion.

Kaku-jitsu | 日, a burning sun; fierce sun.

Kaku-shaku | 灼, see **Kaku-yō** | 耀.

Kaku-yeki | 奕, see **Kaku-yō** | 耀.

Kaku-yen | 炎, *tari*, and *taru*, blazing; *mō-kwa kaku-yen to shite ten wo kagasu*, the flames blazed up fiercely until they seemed to burn the sky.

Kaku-yō | 耀, *suru*, (of light of any kind) to shine; gleam; beam; (of precious stones) to sparkle; glisten.

Kaku-zen | 然, see **Kak-kaku** | 赫

Kaku 確 Firm; solid; hard; certain.

Kak-ko | 乎, *tari* and *taru*, firm; stable; substantial; solid; *kak-ko to shite ugokadzu*, is firm and solid.

Kaku-gen | 言, a convincing statement; wise utterance; used also in the sense of **Kaku-gen** 格言.

Kaku-hō | 報, trustworthy news; certain information; a true report.

Kaku-jin | 認, *suru*, to believe firmly; be convinced; (*to*), *suru*, feel no doubt about; be certain as to; (*wo suru* (of documents) to certify; authenticate; verify.

Kaku-jitsu | 實, (of things and also of persons) sure; certain; positive; trustworthy; reliable; true.

Kaku-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand firm; be solid; (of a country) be independent; (of a government) be firmly established.

Kaku-ron | 論, a self-evident proposition; axiom; truth; a solid argument; correct views.

Kaku-sei | 正, see **Kaku-jitsu** | 實.

Kaku-setsu | 說, a well-founded rumour; used also in the sense of **Kaku-ron** | 論.

Kaku-shin | 信, firm belief; faith; implicit confidence; *suru*, to believe firmly; be convinced; (*wo suru*, to trust; have faith in.

Kaku-shitsu | 執, a disagreement; quarrel; dispute; *Hosokawa Yamana no kaku-shitsu yori tsui ni ten-ka no ran wo hiki-okosu*, the quarrel between the houses of Hosokawa and Yamana led to civil war throughout the country.

Kaku-shō | 據, (also written | 據); see **Kaku-shō** | 證.

Kaku-shō | 證, certain proof; sure evidence; reliable testimony.

Kaku-tai | 定, (*wo suru*, to settle; fix; determine; ratify; confirm.

Kaku-zen | 然, see **Kak-ko** | 乎.

Kaku 嚇 To become enraged; intimidate; frighten.

Kaku-chaku | 咎, (*wo suru*, to threaten; intimidate.

Kaku-chō | 鳥, a scarecrow.

Kaku-antō | 殺, see **Kaku-chaku** | 咎.

Kaku-sei | 勢, used in the expressions *kaku-sei wo motte*

hito wo assuru, to intimidate people by a show of force; *kaku-sei wo shimesu*, to behave in a menacing manner.

Kaku 覈 To investigate; clear; the seeds of fruit.

Kak-ken | 驗, (*wo suru*, to examine carefully; investigate thoroughly; scrutinize.

Kaku-ben | 辨, (*wo suru*, to explain clearly; elucidate; clear up; understand thoroughly; discern.

Kaku-jitsu | 實, see **Kaku-jitsu** 確實.

Kaku-ron | 論, see **Kaku-ron** 確論.

Kaku 覺 To discern; understand; know; awake; clear; upright; lofty.

Kaku-chi | 知, *suru*, to perceive; see clearly; make up one's mind; (*wo suru*, to understand; discern; apprehend; recognize (as a fact); realize (as a situation); to become aware of; be aroused to a sense of.

Kaku-go | 悟, perception; discernment; *suru*, to perceive; see clearly; make up one's mind; (*wo suru*, to understand; discern; fathom; *kaku-go no yoi hito*, a person of quick perception; also used colloquially in the phrases *ame ga furu kaku-go de hita*, (I) came know-

ing it would rain; *nureru kaku-go de itta*, (I) went prepared to get wet; *ano hito no shinda no wa kaku-go no maye da*, he knew he went to his death; *kaku-go ga yoi ka*, have you made up your mind; are you ready? *kaku-go no uye de shita koto*, an act performed with full perception of the results.

Kaku-sei | 省, see **Kaku-chi** | 知.

Kaku 攪 To disturb; agitate; stir up.

Kak-kon | 混, see **Kak-kwa** | 和.

Kak-kwa | 和, (*wo suru*, to mix (as ingredients).

Kaku-dō | 動, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to stir up; incite; rouse; provoke; urge on; *suru*, to be excited; be agitated; be roused.

Kaku-jō | 擾, (*wo suru*, (of countries) to disturb; throw into confusion; unsettle; *suru*, to be in a state of disorder; be in a disturbed condition.

Kaku-ran | 亂, see **Kaku-jō** | 擾.

Kaku-an | 唆, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to stir up; excite; provoke; *jin-shin wo kaku-sa suru*, to excite the minds of the people.

Kaku 鋤 A hoe.

Kaku-shaku | 矚, (of old persons) hale; vigorous.

Kan 干 To offend; seek; shield; the bank of a stream; to defend; participate in; readiness; dried.

Kan-bō | 旛, literally 'shields and banners'; used metaphorically in such phrases as *fu-jitsu koto aran to su*; *shikiri ni kan-bō wo takuwō*, a crisis may be expected at any moment so we will promptly make ready for war.

Kan-butsumi | 物, (also written 乾物); dried vegetables; preserved fruits; pickles; *kan-butsumiya*, a grocer.

Kan-pan | 犯, (*ni*) *suru*, to offend against; break (as a law); transgress; violate.

Kan-piō | 瓢, (also written 乾瓢); an edible preparation consisting of a certain gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) cut into strips and dried in the sun.

Kan-go | 碍, see **Kan-go** | 礙.

Kan-go | 礙, (*wo*) *suru*, to hinder; impede; obstruct.

Kan-jō | 城, a defence; protection; *tami no kan-jō to naru*, serves as a protection to the people; *kan-jō no shin*, protecting troops.

Kan-ka | 戈, literally 'shields and spears'; used metaphorically in the phrases *kan-ka wo ugokasu*, to commence hostili-

ties; *kan-ka wo motte ai min to su*, we will see what war can do for us.

Kan-raku | 酪, (also written 乾酪); cheese.

Kan-shi | 支, the term given to the names by which the years and months are distinguished in reckoning time according to the cycle of sixty years, the *kan*, or 'heavenly stems', which are ten in number, corresponding with the denary cycle, and the twelve *shi* with the months.

Kan-shō | 涉, intervention; connection; association; interference; (*ni*) *suru*, (of persons) to be concerned in; take part in; meddle in; interfere in; (of things) to be connected with; *suru*, (of persons) to intervene; (of things) to be relevant; *bō-yeki ni kan-shō suru*, (of persons) to be concerned in trade; meddle in commerce; (of things) be connected with trade.

Kan-yō | 預, see **Kan-shō** | 涉; (used chiefly in the sense of meddling in matters with which one has no proper concern).

Kan-yō | 與, see **Kan-shō** | 涉.

Kan 刊 To carve; cut; scrape off; plane; engrave.

Kan-pan | 板, *suru*, to cut blocks (for printing).

Kan-chō | 雛, see **Kan-koku** | 刻.

Kan-ketsu | 剂, see **Kan-koku** | 刻.

Kan-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, (of books) to print; publish.

Kan-koku | 刻, (*wo*) *suru*, to engrave; (of books) to print; publish.

Kan 甘 Sweet; pleasant; pleasure; to take delight in.

Kan-bi | 美, see **Kan-mi** | 味.

Kan-mi | 味, (of taste) delicious; savoury; luscious; sweet.

Kan-gen | 言, soft phrases; seductive language; *kan-gen wo motte hito wo azamuku*, to deceive people with soft speeches.

Kan-juku | 熟, (of fruit) to ripen well; mature satisfactorily.

Kan-ketsu | 結, a happy conclusion; satisfactory result; fortunate termination; *suru*, to reach a fortunate conclusion; end satisfactorily.

Kan-ku | 苦, joy and grief; happiness and pain; *se-jō no kan-ku*, the pleasures and troubles of life; prosperity and adversity.

Kan-ro | 露, a refreshing dew; also used metaphorically in the phrase *sono ajiwai kan-ro no gotoshi*, the taste was delicious; *kan-ro-bai*, a kind of confectionery made of dried plums coated with sugar.

Kan-san | 衫, see **Kan-ku** | 苦.

Kan-sha | 蔗, the sugar-cane.

Kan-shi | 死, *suru*, to die gladly; welcome death.

Kan-shin | 心, used in the phrases *kan-shin shite tsumi ni fuku suru*, to submit cheerfully to punishment; *kimi no tame ni shi suru to mo kan-shin senu*, even if I die in my lord's behalf I am quite content to do so.

Kan-shiu | 酒, sweet sake; good wine.

Kan-shoku | 食, delicious food.

Kan-u | 雨, fertilizing rain; seasonable rain; a refreshing shower (as after a long drought).

Kan-zo | 草, liquorice (in its natural and not in its prepared medicinal form).

Kan 汗 Perspiration; dazzling.

Kan-ba | 馬, used in the expressions *kan-ba ni muchi wo kuwayeru*, to whip a perspiring horse, namely, to use all speed; *kan-ba kōrō*, the toils of warfare.

Kan-pai | 背, see **Kan-gau** | 頰.

Kan-gau | 頰, *suru*, to feel ashamed; be mortified; *kan-gau ni tayedzu* (I) am exceedingly ashamed.

Kan-gū | 牛, used only in the expression *kan-gū jiū-tō*, (of books) abundant; a large store.

Kan-san | 衫, an under-shirt.

Kan-sō | 瘡, a rash which is caused by profuse perspiration.
Kan-tan | 赧, see **Kan-gan** | 顔.

Kan 扞 To protect; guard; ward off.

Kan-gio | 禦, (*wo*) *suru*, to ward off; repel; resist; oppose.
Kan-gō | 護, see **Kan-ycl** | 衛.
Kan-kaku | 格, (*wo*) *suru*, to obstruct; impede.
Kan-kwan | 關, *suru*, to defend a guard-house.
Kan-sha | 遮, see **Kan-gio** | 禦.
Kan-ycl | 衛, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; defend; protect.

Kan 奸 Disorderly; to violate decorum; illicit; false; to deceive.

Kan-butsu | 物, see **Kan-butsu** 姦物.
Kan-min | 民, see **Kan-min** 姦民.
Kan-chi | 智, see **Kan-chi** 姦智.
Kan-ja | 邪, see **Kan-ja** 姦邪.
Kan-jin | 人, see **Kan-jin** 姦人.
Kan-joku | 願, see **Kan-joku** 姦願.
Kan-katsu | 黠, see **Kan-katsu** 姦黠.
Kan-kei | 計, see **Kan-kei** 姦計.
Kan-ki | 究, see **Kan-ki** 姦究.
Kan-kō | 狡, see **Kan-kō** 姦狡.
Kan-kotsu | 滑, see **Kan-kotsu** 姦滑.
Kan-uei | 倭, see **Kan-uei** 姦倭.

Kan-ri | 吏, see **Kan-ri** 姦吏.
Kan-sai | 才, see **Kan-chi** 姦智.
Kan-shin | 臣, see **Kan-shin** 姦臣.
Kan-shō | 商, see **Kan-shō** 姦商.
Kan-so | 詐, see **Kan-so** 姦詐.
Kan-tan | 貪, see 姦貪.
Kan-to | 徒, see **Kan-to** 姦徒.
Kan-yū | 雄, see **Kan-yū** 姦雄.
Kan-yu | 諛, see **Kan-yu** 姦諛.
Kan-zoku | 賊, see **Kan-zoku** 姦賊.

Kan 肝 A trunk; the liver.

Kan-chō | 腸, literally 'the liver and bowels'; used only in the phrase *kan-chō sun-dan su*, I am in great distress.
Kan-nō | 腦, literally 'the liver and brains'; used in the phrases *kan-nōchi ni mamiru*, his brains were strewn on the ground; he lay dead; *kan-nō wo kurushimu*, to rack one's brains.
Kan-rio | 慮, the action of the mind; thought; *kan-rio wo tsuiyasu*, to think; exercise one's mind.
Kan-tan | 膽, literally 'the liver and gall-bladder'; used only in the expressions *kan-tan wo haku*, to tell all that is in one's mind; speak without reserve; *kan-tan wo kudaku*, (of mental labour) to work very hard; to ransack one's brains.
Kan-yō | 要, importance; main-

points; leading facts; important; essential; vital; *sono kanyō wo kayirimidzu shite*, disregarding its importance; *kanyō wo tsumande hanasu*, to relate the chief points (of a case).

Kan-yu | 油, cod-liver oil.
Kan-zō | 臟, the liver.

Kan 旱 Drought.

Kan-batsu | 魃, drought.
Kan-gai | 害, the evil of drought; damage caused by drought; drought,
Kan-ken | 乾, *suru*, (of land) to be parched; be dried up (through want of water).
Kan-rai | 雷, thunder without rain; a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.
Kan-ro | 路, used in the expressions *kan-ro wo motte*, by land; *kan-ro wo hete yuku*, to go by land.
Kan-son | 損, damage caused by drought.
Kan-ten | 天, see **Kan-batsu** | 魃.

Kan 坎 A cavity; precipice; danger; to sink down; the North.

Kan-ka | 珂, disappointment; *kan-ka wo tanzuru*, to mourn over failure.
Kan-kan | 陷, (*wo*) *suru*, to entrap; beguile.

Kan-ketsu | 穴, a hole; cavity; pit.

Kan-rin | 堦, see **Kan-ka** | 珂.
Kan-sei | 阱, see **Kan-sei** 罟罪.

Kan 肝 Late; abundant.

Kan-shoku | 食, *suru*, to be late in eating one's meals; be busy.

Kan 竿 A bamboo pole.

Kan-gi | 伎, jugglery; conjuring; sleight of hand.
Kan-su | 叉, a pole with a split or forked top.
Kan-tō | 頭, the end of a pole.

Kan 看 To see; read; watch.

Kan-ban | 板, a sign-board.
Kan-biō | 病, *suru*, to act as nurse (in cases of sickness); (*wo*) *suru*, to nurse; *kan-biōnin*, a sick-nurse.
Kan-bō | 望, desire; hope; expectation; *suru*, to hope; wish; *kan-bō wo idaku*, to cherish an ambition.
Kan-pa | 破, (*wo*) *suru*, to understand; comprehend; discern clearly; foresee; penetrate (as the future).
Kan-go | 護, (*wo*) *suru*, to take care of; tend; nurse (as a sick person).
Kan-kaku | 客, lookers-on; audience; by-standers; readers.
Kan-ko | 顧, (*wo*) *suru*, (of persons) to be fond of; have a partiality for.

Kan-kwan | 官, see **Kan-kaku** | 客.
Kan-riō | 了, (*wo*) *suru*, (of books) to look through; finish the perusal of; read (with the idea of finality).
Kan-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to see; observe.
Kan-shiu | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; look after; keep a watch upon (so as to prevent escape); *kan-shiu-nin*, a gaoler; warder; keeper.
Kan-shutsu | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to discover; find; detect; perceive.
Kan-tai | 待, (*wo*) *suru*, to treat.
Kan-toku | 督, supervision; control; (*wo*) *suru*, to supervise; inspect; superintend; *kan-toku-nin*, an overseer.
Kan-yō | 養, see **Kan-go** | 護.

Kan 姦 Wicked; false; disorderly; illicit; fraudulent; selfish.
Kan-butsum | 物, see **Kan-jin** | 人.
Kan-pu | 夫, an adulterer.
Kan-pu | 婦, an adulteress.
Kan-chi | 智, craft; cunning; knavery; cleverness (in a bad sense).
Kan-lu | 淫, adultery; rape; incest.
Kan-jin | 邪, wicked; unprincipled; nefarious; corrupt; vicious.

Kan-jin | 人, a villain; knave; wicked or unprincipled person.
Kan-jō | 情, adultery.
Kan-joku | 愿, see **Kan-ja** | 邪.
Kan-katsu | 猜, avaricious; rapacious; grasping; covetous; miserly.
Kan-kei | 計, a wicked plan; base design; villainous plot.
Kan-ketsu | 詰, see **Kan-katsu** | 猜.
Kan-ki | 兇, see **Kan-katsu** | 猜.
Kan-kō | 狡, see **Kan-katsu** | 猜.
Kan-min | 民, wicked people; traitorous subjects.
Kan-nei | 佞, wicked and servile; corrupt and cringing; *kan-nei no mono*, unprincipled sycophants.
Kan-ri | 吏, a wicked, traitorous, or corrupt official.
Kan-sai | 才, see **Kan-chi** | 智.
Kan-seki | 迹, evidence of adultery.
Kan-shin | 臣, a traitorous retainer; corrupt official; disloyal subjects.
Kan-sho | 處, the place where adultery is committed.
Kan-shō | 商, illicit trade.
Kan-so | 詐, fraud; deception; fraudulent; dishonest.
Kan-to | 徒, see **Kan-zoku** | 賊.
Kan-kul | 拐, (*wo*) *suru*, to seduce; kidnap.

Kan-tan | 貪, covetous; greedy.
Kan-tsū | 通, see **Kan-jō** | 情.
Kan-yu | 諛, see **Kan-nei** | 佞.
Kan-yū | 雄, a brave but wicked person; courageous but unprincipled.
Kan-zoku | 賊, villains; knaves; scoundrels.

Kan 悍 Valorous; cruel; fierce.
Kan-pu | 婦, a strong or robust woman.
Kan-kiō | 強, strong; powerful; robust; vigorous.
Kan-kiū | 急, hasty; impulsive; headstrong.
Kan-sō | 壯, see **Kan-kiō** | 強.
Kan-sotsu | 卒, valiant or warlike soldiers; good fighting men; sturdy troops.

Kan 捍 To guard; ward off; stop.
Kan-gio | 禦, see **Kan-gio** | 捍禦.
Kan-go | 護, see **Kan-go** | 捍護.

Kan 陷 (also written 陷); To descend; fall; sink; perish; a pit-fall.
Kan-deki | 溺, *suru*, to be drowned.
Kan-gai | 害, (*wo*) *suru*, to ensnare; delude; hoodwink.
Kan-ō | 凹, depressed; concave; hollow.
Kan-raku | 落, *suru*, (of a house or bridge) to fall down; col-

lapse; (of a castle) to be destroyed (by the enemy); crumble to pieces; perish by decay.

Kan-sei | 阱, a pit-fall.

Kan 涵 A pool; marshy; to swim; wet; sink; leak into; tolerate.
Kan-jin | 濡, *suru*, to become wet; be soaked.
Kan-yaku | 淹, see **Kan-jin** | 濡.
Kan-yei | 泳, *suru*, to swim.
Kan-yō | 容, patience; forbearance; indulgence; *suru*, to exercise forbearance.
Kan-yō | 養, (*wo*) *suru*, to support; maintain; tend.

Kan 勘 To decide; reflect; compare evidence; collate.
Kan-bo | 簿, *suru*, to examine the books (of a company); inspect the register (of a municipality).
Kan-dō | 當, disinheritance; expulsion from the family; (*wo*) *suru*, to disinherit; expel from the paternal roof; *kan-dō no mi no uye da kara*, as I have been disinherited.
This term first came into use under the Tokugawa Shogunate, and now occurs only in colloquial.
Kan-gō | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, (of accounts or of credentials or the full powers of an agent) to

examine and compare; audit; verify; *kan-gō-in*, a seal of verification (certifying that the accounts or documents in question have been examined and found to be in order).

Kan-jō | 定, an account; bill; (*wo*) *suru*, to count; *suru*, to make a calculation.

Kan-ken | 檢, see **Kan-kō** | 校; used also in the sense of *official investigation*.

Kan-ki | 氣, censure; reproof; a reprimand.

Kan-kō | 校, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; peruse (as books); look into; investigate.

Kan-kō | 考, consideration; reflection; *suru*, to reflect; think; cogitate; (*wo*) *suru*, to ponder over; consider; give thought to; weigh in one's mind.

Kan-sei | 正, (*wo*) *suru*, to put straight; correct.

Kan 敢 Boldly; to warn; offend; valiant; to dare; venture.

Kan-i | 爲, perseverance; tenacity of purpose; *kan-i no ki-shō*, a persevering disposition.

Kan-kan | 諫, (*wo*) *suru*, to exhort strenuously; warn persistently.

Kan-kio | 拒, (*wo*) *suru*, to obstruct persistently; *suru*, to be obstinate; *kan-kio ni*

shite isame wo iredzu, to be obstinate and refuse to listen to advice.

Kan-kō | 行, perseverance; *suru*, to persevere.

Kan-sei | 請, *suru*, to persist in a request; persevere in asking a favour.

Kan-shin | 進, *suru*, to push on (in spite of obstacles); persevere boldly (in the line of action adopted); proceed resolutely (in the discharge of one's duty or to the attainment of the object desired).

Kan-sō | 爭, *suru*, to engage in a serious altercation; argue hotly.

Kan 寒 Cold; to freeze; winter; wintry; poor; distressed; to suffer from cold.

Kan-bal | 梅, the winter plum tree, (a species which flowers in mid-winter).

Kan-piō | 飢, (also written 飢 and 飢); see **Kan-pū** | 風.

Kan-pū | 風, a cold wind.

Kan-dan | 暖, cold and heat; cold and hot; temperature; *kan-dan-kei*, a thermometer; *kan-dan wo noberu*, to offer the salutation adapted to the season.

Kan-ga | 餓, *suru*, to be in a starving condition; be cold and hungry.

Kan-giō | 行, religious auster-

ities performed in cold weather; *suru*, (in colloquial only) to perform religious austerities in cold weather.

Kan-i | 衣, winter dress.

Kan-ja | 邪, used only in the expressions *kan-ja ni ataru*, *kan-ja ni okasareru*, to be laid up with a cold.

Kan-ka | 家, a poor house; humble dwelling; used also in a self-depreciatory sense of one's own house. (The term occurs only in the written language).

Kan-ki | 氣, cold weather; a cold climate; *kan-ki wo shinogu*, to brave the cold; endure a cold climate; *kan-ki ni makeru*, to be unable to endure cold.

Kan-kiku | 菊, winter chrysanthemums.

Kan-kiō | 郷, an obscure locality; remote village; retired spot in the country.

Kan-netsu | 熱, cold and heat; cold and hot; also used in the expression *kan-netsu ōrai shite*, cold and hot fits succeeding one another (said of a person who is suffering from fever).

Kan-on | 温, see **Kan-dan** | 暖.

Kan-roi | 冷, very cold; freezing.

Kan-sei | 生, a poor student; also used in the sense of **Kan-shi** | 士.

Kan-sen | 戰, *suru*, to shake with fear; shiver with fright.

Kan-sha | 舍, see **Kan-ka** | 家.

Kan-shi | 士, a poor man.

Kan-shin | 心, *suru*, to be horrified; be horror-stricken; shudder.

Kan-sho | 暑, see **Kan-dan** | 暖.

Kan-sō | 瘡, chilblains.

Kan-son | 村, a poor village; used also in a self-depreciatory sense of one's own village.

Kan-tan | 騰, see **Kan-shin** | 心.

Kan-ten | 天, a wintry sky.

Kan-tō | 凍, *suru*, (of water) to freeze; (of hands and feet) to become numbed with cold; (of plants) to be frostbitten.

Kan-zoku | 族, (a self-depreciatory term) my humble relatives.

Kan-zoku | 粟, *suru*, to feel a sudden chill; also, though rarely, applied to the effect produced upon the skin by exposure to severe cold.

Kan 嵌 A ravine; cleft in a mountain; precipitous.

Kan-gan | 巖, precipitous; steep.

Kan-kin | 金, inlaid gold or other metal; the work of inlaying metal; *suru*, to work one metal into another.

Kan-kō | 工, inlaid work of any kind; any skilled artisan who does inlaying work, such as a jeweller, or a cabinet-maker who works with different woods.

Kan-niu | 入, *suru*, to do inlaying work of any kind; (*wo*) *suru*, to inlay; set (as jewels).

Kan 酣 To be fond of wine; drink freely; be at its height.

Kan-in | 飲, *suru*, to be in the middle of a carousal.

Kan-ka | 歌, *suru*, to sing when under the influence of liquor; *kan-ka no koye*, the sound of drunken singing.

Kan-raku | 樂, *suru*, to carouse; dissipate; engage in revelry.

Kan-sen | 戰, *suru* (of opposing forces) to be engaged in the thick of a battle; fight fiercely.

Kan-sui | 醉, *suru*, to be drunk.

Kan-sui | 睡, *suru*, to sleep under the influence of drink; sleep soundly.

Kan 間 (i. w. 間 and used in some cases interchangeably with 閑; also pronounced *Ken*). Leisure; an interval of time or space; a crevice; to separate; disguise one's self; a spy; to revile; find a flaw.

Kan-po | 步, *suru*, to walk about *incognito*; take a stroll; saunter.

Kan-chō | 諜, a spy.

Kan-dan | 談, (also written 閑談); see **Kan-go** | 語.

Kan-dan | 斷, cessation from action, progress, or labour; *ikusa ni kan-dan ari*, there was

a lull in hostilities; used chiefly in the expressions *kan-dan naku*, *kan-dan suru koto nashi*, without stopping; unremittingly; unceasingly.

Kan-dō | 道, a short cut; by-path (which is more direct than the main road); secret road.

Kan-geki | 隙, a chink; interstice; aperture; crevice; opportunity; occasion; opportune moment; estrangement.

Kan-go | 語, (also written 閑語); idle converse; small talk; quiet conversation (on other than business topics); *suru* to chat; engage in idle converse; gossip (in a good sense).

Kan-ja | 者, see **Kan-chō** | 諜.

Kan-ka | 暇, (also written 閑暇); leisure; ease; freedom from business.

Kan-kaku | 隔, distance; space between; separation; a partition; *suru*, (of two or more persons, places, or things) to be separated or divided one from the other; *naka wo kan-kaku suru* (of relations) to be estranged.

Kan-kan | 漢, a worthless fellow; good-for-nothing scamp.

Kan-kyō | 居, (also written 閑居); *suru*, to be at leisure; be unoccupied with business; have nothing to do.

Kan-kō | 行, *suru*, to walk about

incognito; travel *incognito*; proceed as a private individual.

Kan-ro | 路, see **Kan-dō** | 道.

Kan-setsu | 接, indirect; *kan-setsu ni kwankei suru*, to be indirectly connected.

Kan-shin | 身, (also written 閑身); a person who has no business occupations; one who has nothing to do.

Kan-shutsu | 出, *suru*, to creep out; steal forth.

Kan-so | 阻, (*wo*) *suru*, to prevent; hinder; embarrass.

Kan-so | 疎, distant; far; remote; also used in such phrases as *kan-so ni uchi-sugi soro dan go kai-yō kudasare taku*, I beg you will excuse my not having written to you for so long.

Kan-wa | 話, (also written 閑話); see **Kan-go** | 語.

Kan-yū | 遊, (also written 閑遊); *suru*, to amuse one's self; saunter about.

Kan-za | 坐, (also written 閑坐); *suru*, to sit doing nothing.

Kan-zei | 稅, indirect taxation.

Kan-zen | 然, used only with a negative in such phrases as *isasaka kan-zen subeki koto naki nari*, no exception whatever can be taken to it; *sono sei-riaku wa ware kan-zen suru koto nashi*, I can find no fault with the policy in question.

Kan 間 see **Kan 間**.

Kan 閑 (used in same cases interchangeably with 間); To intercept; ward off; leisure; quiet; idle; great; to guard; retired.

Kan-min | 民, a person who has no business occupations; people of independent means.

Kan-po | 步, see **Kan-kō** | 行.

Kan-chi | 地, a quiet place; sequestered spot.

Kan-dan | 談, see **Kan-go** | 語.

Kan-ga | 哦, see **Kan-gin** | 吟.

Kan-ga | 雅, (of places) quiet and refined; retired and genteel (as opposed to noisy and vulgar).

Kan-gin | 吟, *suru*, to hum; sing to one's self.

Kan-go | 語, see **Kan-go** 閑語.

Kan-itsu | 逸, see **Kan-ka** 閑暇.

Kan-ji | 事, private affairs; trivialities; trifles.

Kan-jin | 人, a person who has no business occupations; one who has retired from active life, or who has resigned his position as head of the family.

Kan-ka | 暇, see **Kan-ka** 閑暇.

Kan-kyō | 居, see **Kan-kyō** 閑居.

Kan-kō | 行, *suru*, to stroll; saunter.

Kan-kyōnu | 官, a sinecure.

Kan-san | 散, leisure; unoccupied; *kan-san no hito*, a person who has no business occupations; a gentleman at large; *kan-san no midun nite*, being quite free from work; *mi wo kan-san no chi ni oku*, to detach one's self from business; retire into private life.

Kan-sei | 栖, see **Kan-tei** | 亭.

Kan-sei | 靜, (of places) quiet; sequestered; tranquil; peaceful.

Kan-shin | 身, see **Kan-shin** 聞身.

Kan-sho | 處, see **Kan-chi** | 地.

Kan-so | 阻, see **Kan-so** 聞阻.

Kan-sō | 窓, a quiet room.

Kan-tei | 亭, a house in a quiet spot; retired abode.

Kan-wa | 話, see **Kan-go** 聞語.

Kan-yū | 遊, see **Kan-yū** 聞遊.

Kan-za | 座, see **Kan-za** 聞坐.

Kan 堪 To succeed; competent; able; to endure; sustain.

Kan-nin | 忍, patience; forbearance; self-restraint; *suru*, to be patient; exercise forbearance; *jitsu no kan-nin wa kan-nin no kagiri ni sugiru ni ari*, that is true patience which is exercised when the limits of patience are exceeded; *naru kan-nin wa dare mo suru, naranu kan-nin wo suru ga kan-nin*, possible patience any one can exercise,—it is impossible patience which is patience.

Kan-nō | 能, skilful; expert.

Kan 鉗 Iron fastenings; fetters; a ring round the neck.

Kan-moku | 黙, see **Kan-kō** | 口.

Kan-kō | 口, *suru*, to be silent; hold one's tongue; cease speaking.

Kan 幹 Origin; stem; ability; the spine; business; duties.

Kan-ji | 專, a manager; director; member of a committee of management; *suru*, to administer affairs; have the direction of matters.

Kan-ri | 理, (*wo*) *suru*, to direct; manage; administer; control.

Kan-sen | 旋, (*wo*) *suru*, to assist; help; further; promote (as an undertaking); *suru*, to render assistance.

Kan-shi | 枝, the trunk and branches (of a tree)

Kan 感 To move; regret; influenced by; to shake; touch; feel.

Kan-bō | 冐, used in such phrases as *kan-bō ni ataru*, to be laid up with a cold; *kan-bō nite*, suffering from a cold.

Kan-mei | 銘, see **Kan-ja** | 謝.

Kan-pai | 佩, see **Kan-ja** | 謝.

Kan-patsu | 發, (*wo*) *suru*, to move to admiration; excite the wonder of; win the approval of.

Kan-puku | 伏, see **Kan-puku** | 服.

Kan-puku | 服, see **Kan-shin** | 心.

Kan-pun | 憤, see **Kan-gai** | 慨.

Kan-pun | 奮, see **Kan-gai** | 慨.

Kan-dō | 動, *suru*, to be moved; be affected; be stirred by a sense of pity or compassion; (*wo*) *suru*, to move; affect. The term *kan-dō* has reference only to influence produced upon the feelings.

Kan-gai | 慨, emotion; excitement; *suru*, to be deeply moved or affected; become excited; be wrought up to a high pitch; be fired with enthusiasm.

Kan-geki | 激, see **Kan-gai** | 慨.

Kan-ja | 謝, (also read *kan-sha*); *suru*, to thank; express gratitude; feel grateful; *kan-ja ni tayedzu*, I cannot thank you sufficiently; *kan-ja no itari ni zouji soro*, I am exceedingly grateful.

Kan-jō | 情, a feeling of admiration; sentiment of wonder.

Kan-jō | 狀, a certificate of approbation for meritorious services rendered in battle; (no longer used).

Kan-ka | 荷, see **Kan-ja** | 謝.

Kan-kaku | 覺, sensibility; sensation; feeling; perception;

intelligence; (*wo*) *suru*, to feel; be sensible of; perceive; understand; comprehend; *kan-kaku wo ushinau*, to lose one's power of sensation; *iya na kan-kaku wo okosu*, (a colloquial phrase which admits of many renderings according to the context in which it occurs) to have a feeling of aversion; to be troubled by a disquieting apprehension; to experience a disagreeable sensation; to entertain an incorrect impression; *kan-kaku no aru hito*, a person of quick perception; *kan-kaku no nai hito*, an obtuse individual.

Kan-ki | 喜, *suru*, to be pleased; be delighted; be glad; rejoice.

Kan-kiū | 泣, *suru*, to weep with admiration or gratitude; cry with joy.

Kan-kwa | 化, (*wo*) *suru*, to persuade; bring over to one's way of thinking; convert; *kan-tai-sha wo kan-kwa suru*, to convert an opponent.

Kan-ō | 應, (also read *Kan-nō*); *suru* or *mashimasu* (of a god) to answer the prayers (of a devotee); *suru*, (of persons) to requite a favour.

Kan-rui | 淚, used in such phrases as *kan-rui wo nagasu*, to shed tears of gratitude.

Kan-sen | 染, (*ni*) *suru*, (of disease) to infect; (of ideas)

to permeate; (of persons in regard to disease) to be infected by; be attacked by; (of persons in regard to ideas) to be affected by; be imbued with.

Kan-shin | 心, admiration; wonder; admirable; wonderful; (*wo*) *suru*, to admire; approve; *suru*, to feel admiration; *kan-shin na hito*, an admirable man; wonderful fellow.

Kan-shō | 賞, praise; commendation; (*wo*) *suru*, to praise; commend.

Kan-shoku | 觸, sensibility; feeling; sensation; perception; (*ni*) *suru*, to be sensible of; feel; perceive; *kan-shoku ga surudo*, (his) sensibility is acute.

Kan-tai | 戴, see **Kan-ja** | 謝.

Kan-tan | 歎, *suru*, to weep with admiration (the feeling of admiration being sometimes combined with regret at not being able to attain to the perfection one sees).

Kan-yetsu | 稅, see **Kan-ki** | 普.

Kan 箝 (also read *Ken*). A shackle round the neck; to lock; grasp with pincers.

Kan-sei | 制, (*wo*) *suru*, (of a Government) to govern strictly; curb; repress.

Kan-soku | 束, (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to fasten together; strap together; of a Government in its action towards its

subjects) keep a tight hand upon; keep under; oppress; shackle; enthrall.

Kan 監 To behold; inspect; examine; superintend; oversee.

Kan-bō | 房, a prison cell.

Kan-goku | 獄, a gaol; prison.

Kan-gun | 軍, a term applied before the Restoration to officers who were charged with the duty of observing and reporting upon the conduct of individual soldiers and of their leaders in battle, and who being non-combatants were usually safe from attack on the part of the enemy.

Kan-jū | 人, see **Kan-ri** | 吏.

Kan-kin | 禁, (*wo*) *suru*, to imprison; put in gaol.

Kan-ri | 吏, a tide-waiter or examiner of goods at a Custom House; also used in the sense of an *official watchman*.

Kan-riu | 臨, *suru*, the attendance (of the police) for purposes of supervision; (of the police) to attend and watch proceedings (as in the case of theatrical and other performances and political meetings).

Kan-rō | 牢, see **Kan-goku** | 獄.

Kan-va | 查, see **Kan-shi** | 視.

Kan-antsu | 察, an official spy; *suru* to act as an official spy; also used in the sense of **Kan-on** | 查.

Kan-shi | 視, (of officials or of the police); inspection; examination; surveillance; (*wo*) *suru*, to inspect; watch; examine; *suru*, to exercise surveillance; watch proceedings.

Kan-shū | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; look after; keep a watch upon (as convicts or lunatics so as to prevent escape); to take care of; have custody of (as things belonging to another); *kan-shū-nin*, a gaoler; warder; keeper; *kan-shū-tō*, a person who embezzles goods of which he is the custodian.

Kan-sō | 倉, a term applied before the Restoration to a special kind of prison in which persons of *samurai* rank were confined pending their trial.

Kan-su | 司, a term applied to the priest in charge of the finances of a monastery, or whose duty it is to collect funds for its maintenance.

Kan-toku | 督, an overseer; superintendent; supervision; control; inspection; (*wo*) *suru*, to superintend; exercise supervision over.

Kan 漢 The heavens; the Milky Way.

Kan-bun | 文, Chinese composition; the form of composition in Japanese which is known as the Chinese style.

Kan-pō | 法, (also written | 方); the Chinese system of medicine.

Kan-do | 土, China.

Kan-gaku | 學, Chinese literature; *kan-gaku-sha*, a scholar who has made a special study of Chinese literature, as opposed to *wa-gaku-sha*, one who has made pure Japanese his special study.

Kan-go | 語, the Chinese language; the term is also applied to all words in the Japanese language which are read according to the sound of the Chinese characters with which they are written.

Kan-i | 醫, a doctor who follows the Chinese system of medicine.

Kan-ji | 字, Chinese characters.

Kan-jū | 人, a Chinaman.

Kan-jū | 儒, a scholar who has made a special study of Chinese literature.

Kan-ka | 家, see **Kan-i** | 醫.

Kan-on | 音, one of the two standards according to which Chinese characters are pronounced in Japanese; (see Introduction).

Kan-seki | 籍, see **Kan-sho** | 書.

Kan-sho | 書, Chinese books.

Kan-tei | 廷, the Chinese Government; court at Peking.

Kan 緘 To tie up; fasten together.

Kan-pō | 封, (also read **Kan-pū**); (wo) *suru*, to seal up; close; fasten (as a letter or packet).

Kan-kō | 口, to be silent; cease speaking; keep one's mouth shut; hold one's tongue.

Kan-soku | 束, (wo) *suru*, to bind; tie up (as a parcel); fasten together.

Kan 澗 A valley; ravine; mountain stream.

Kan-dō | 道, a road through a valley or gorge.

Kan-kei | 溪, a gorge; ravine; mountain stream.

Kan-ro | 路, see **Kan-dō** | 道.

Kan 諫 To enquire into; address a remonstrance or advice to a superior; argue; dispute.

Kan-gen | 言, remonstrance, reproof, or advice addressed to a superior.

Kan-ko | 鼓, literally 'the drum of remonstrance or advice',—a term which has reference to the custom which existed in very ancient times at the Chinese Court of a drum being beaten by one of the Palace officials as a signal that a remonstrance or advice was about to be addressed to the Emperor; *kan-ko*

koke wo shōdzu, the drum is covered with moss,—said of the Emperor Yao (B. C. 2356), whom tradition represents as never having needed remonstrance or advice, so that during his reign the drum was never used. This tradition survives to this day, a moss-covered drum on a car being a common feature of festival processions in Japan.

Kan-shi | 死, *suru*, to enforce one's advice to a superior, or to one's lord, by committing suicide; give weight to a memorial addressed to the government by committing suicide; be killed by one's lord for remonstrating with him.

Kan-shin | 臣, a retainer who has remonstrated with his lord.

Kan-sho | 書, a letter of remonstrance or advice to a superior or to one's lord.

Kan-sō | 爭, *suru*, to remonstrate with or offer advice to one's superior; (of a retainer) to argue with his lord.

Kan-sō | 諍, see **Kan-sō** | 爭.

Kan 憾 To regret.

Kan-nen | 念, regret; resentment; *suru*, to regret; feel resentment.

Kan 鼾 To lie down and rest; snore.

Kan-sui | 睡, snoring; *suru*, to snore in one's sleep.

Kan 翰 A kind of pheasant; to fly high; a pen; literary.

Kan-boku | 墨, pen and ink; literature; *kan-boku ni asobu*, to amuse one's self with literary pursuits.

Kan-rin | 林, literature.

Kan-yen | 苑, see **Kan-rin** | 林.

Kan 癩 (also written 疔). A disease; convulsions (in children).

Kan-ki | 氣, see **Kan-shō** | 症.

Kan-shaku | 積, irritability; moroseness; irascibility; petulance; peevishness.

Kan-shō | 症, marasmus; also used in the sense of **Kan-shaku** | 積.

Kan 艱 Trouble; to be distressed; dangerous; difficult; toilsome.

Kan-nan | 難, trouble; distress; difficulty; adversity; calamity; affliction; difficult; painful; toilsome; laborious; hazardous; *suru*, to encounter adversity; be in trouble; suffer distress.

Kan-ku | 苦, see **Kan-nan** | 難.

Kan-rō | 勞, see **Kan-nan** | 難.

Kan-shin | 辛, see **Kan-nan** | 難.

Kan 檻 A cage; carriage; railed enclosure.

Kan-chi | 致, (wo) *suru*, (of criminals) to secure and put in prison; (of wild beasts) to secure and put in a cage.

Kan-sha | 車, a police-van; the term was also formerly applied to a kind of cage on wheels used for the transportation of criminals and wild animals.

Kan 簡 A bamboo tablet; to abridge; a document; to examine; choose; neglect; easy; to slight.

Kan-ben | 便, convenient; handy; simple; easy.

Kan-boku | 樸, frugal; economical; simple; unpretentious; modest; unassuming; *suru*, to be economical; be modest; be simple in one's habits or manners.

Kan-mei | 明, clear; simple; *ni*, clearly.

Kan-mau | 慢, see **Kan-tai** | 怠.

Kan-pen | 編, a letter; epistle; document.

Kan-doku | 讀, a letter; epistle; missive; note.

Kan-i | 易, see **Kan-tan** | 閑.

Kan-kotsu | 忽, see **Kan-tai** | 怠.

Kan-rinku | 略, brevity; conciseness; simplicity; economy

(in colloquial only); concise; brief; terse; simple; clear; easy; plain; frugal (in colloquial only); *ni*, concisely; (*wo*) *suru*, to abbreviate; condense; abridge; summarize; simplify; *suru*, to be economical (in colloquial only).

Kan-sho | 書, see **Kan-doku** | 讀.

Kan-shō | 捷, easy; simple.

Kan-so | 素, see **Kan-boku** | 樸.

Kan-so | 疎, see **Kan-tan** | 單.

Kan-tai | 怠, careless; negligent; slovenly; *ni*, carelessly.

Kan-tan | 單, brevity; conciseness; simplicity; concise; brief; easy; terse; clear; simple; plain; unpretentious; *ni*, concisely; simply; clearly.

Kan-tan | 短, concise; brief; terse; *ni*, concisely.

Kan-yaku | 約, see **Kan-tan** | 單.

Kan-yetsu | 閱, (*wo*) *suru*, (of books) to glance through; peruse hastily.

Kan 艦 A war-vessel.

Kan-chō | 長, the captain of a vessel of war.

Kan-tai | 隊, a naval squadron.

Kan 鑑 (also written 鑒).

Bright; a mirror; to illumine; inspect; study; view; warning.

Kan-betsu | 別, distinction; discrimination; (*wo*) *suru*, to

discriminate between; distinguish (as one thing from another); *zen-aku wo kam-betsu suru*, to distinguish good from evil.

Kan-kai | 戒, (*to*) *suru*, to take warning; learn a lesson for the future; (*wo*) *suru*, to warn; admonish.

Kan-sa | 査, inspection; examination; (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; inspect.

Kan-satsu | 札, a government license; a pass; ticket.

The term is now rarely used in the last meaning, having been replaced by the new word *kip-pu*.

Kan-shiki | 識, discernment; penetration; good judgment; perspicacity; acumen; sagacity; sound intelligence; experience; *kan-shiki no aru hito*, a person of good judgment; a connoisseur; *kan-shiki no hiroi hito*, a person of wide experience.

Kan-tei | 定, appraisal; valuation; the judgment or estimate of an expert; (*wo*) *suru*, to value; appraise; *shingi wo kan-tei suru*, (chiefly of works of art) to judge whether a thing is genuine or spurious; *kan-tei-nin*, or *kan-tei-sha*, an expert; judge; connoisseur.

Katsu 甲 (also read *Kō*). The fine integuments of a bud; the first of the ten calendaric

stems; first; beginning; armor; to excel.

Kat-chū | 冑, armour (including helmet).

Katsu 合 (also read *Gō*, *Kō* and *Gatsu*). To unite; assemble; meet; (for other meanings see *Gō*).

Kas-sen | 戰, a battle; *suru*, to fight a battle.

Kat-tō | 鬪, see **Kas-sen** | 戰.

Katsu 渴 To suffer from thirst; dry up; become exhausted; urgent.

Kas-sui | 水, used in the expressions *kas-sui ni itaru*, to suffer from a dearth of water; *kas-sui nite*, the supply of water having failed.

Katsu-bō | 望, (*wo*) *suru*, to earnestly desire; long for; hunger after.

Katsu-gō | 仰, see **Katsu-bō** | 望.

Katsu-in | 飲, *suru*, to be thirsty.

Katsu-mei | 命, *suru*, to die of starvation, or of thirst.

Katsu 喝 Thirst; noisy; to scold; shout.

Kas-sai | 采, praise; commendation; (*wo*) *suru*, to praise; commend; extol.

Kas-san | 釁, see **Kas-sai** | 采.
Katsu-dō | 道, *suru*, to clear

the road (as for the passage of some great personage).

Katsu 割 To cut; cut in two; divide; injure; affliction.

Kak-kio | 據, (*ni*) *suru*, (of the acts of several individuals or countries in relation to the acquisition of territory), to seize and occupy (each taking a portion); *suru*, to seize and hold different portions of territory; *yei-yū sho-koku ni kak-kio shite sō-ran yamadzu*, the powerful men of the time each seized and occupied various districts throughout the country, and never-ending anarchy ensued.

Kap-puku | 腹, the act of *hara-kiri*; *suru*, to commit *hara-kiri*.

This term differs from the word *sep-puku* in the fact that it refers only to voluntary suicide, and was never applied to the more ceremonious form of *hara-kiri* performed by a person on whom the penalty of death in this form was imposed.

Kap-pō | 烹, cookery; the preparation of food; *suru*, to cook; *kap-pō-ten*, an eating house; restaurant.

Kas-sai | 釁, (*wo*) *suru*, to break off intercourse with; quarrel with (as with a friend).

Kas-sou | 損, (*wo*) *suru*, to wound (with a cutting weapon).

Katsu-ni | 愛, *suru*, to stifle one's affections; silence the promptings of loving impulse; do violence to one's feelings of

attachment; (applied to the conduct of a person who forces himself to part from any one, or with any living thing to which he is attached).

Katsu-dan | 斷, see **Katsu-
retsu** | 裂.

Katsu-jō | 情, see **Katsu-ni** |
愛.

Katsu-retsu | 裂, (*wo suru*), to
cut off; cut in two.

Kat-tō | 刀, a kitchen knife.

Katsu 葛 The *Dolichos* tu-
berosus; any creeping plant;
ivy.

Kak-kon | 根, the root of the
Dolichos tuberosus; a medi-
cinal preparation made from
this root.

Katsu-ra | 羅, a creeper.

Katsu-rui | 藪, see **Katsu-ra** |
羅.

Kat-tō | 藤, a creeper; com-
plication; misunderstanding;
difficulty.

Katsu 鞆 A drum.

Kak-ko | 鼓, a kind of small
drum.

Katsu 黠 Clever; cunning;
black.

Kas-shō | 商, a crafty merchant.

Katsu-chi | 智, crafty; cun-
ning; deceitful.

Katsu-ri | 吏, a crafty official.

Ke 化 (usually read *Kwa*). To
change; transform; the pro-
cess of evolution in nature;
to bewitch; be transformed;
metamorphosis.

Ke-dō | 度, see **Ke-dō** | 導.

Ke-dō | 導, (*wo suru*), (a Bud-
dhist term) to lead in the right
way; guide.

Ke-shin | 身, an incarnation of
Buddha, or of any of the Bud-
dhist deities.

Ke-shō | 粧, adorning the face
with white powder and rouge;
ke-shō no ma, a dressing-room.

Ke 希 (usually read *Ki*). Scarce;
rare; few; to beg; hope.

Ke-u | 有, unusual; rare; scarce;
uncommon; strange; extra-
ordinary.

Ke 卦 (also read *Kei*). To divine
by manipulating the reeds.

Ke-san | 算, (also read *Kei-san*);
a paper-weight.

Ke 家 (usually read *Ka*). A
house; place of abode; to dwell.

Ke-rui | 來, a vassal; retainer;
servant.

Under the feudal system the term
was extended also to Daimios who
were vassals either of the Shōgun
or of larger Daimios.

Ke 假 (usually read *Ka*). Lei-
sure; to borrow; temporarily;
to deceive.

Ke-biō | 病, sham sickness;
feigned illness.

Ke 袈 The name of a robe.

Ke-sa | 袈, a scarf worn across
the shoulder by Buddhists.

Ke 戯 (usually read *Ki* or *Gi*).
To make sport of; a jest.

Ke-gen | 言, words said in jest;
a joke.

Kei 兄 Elder brother; senior;
a term of deferential courtesy.

Kei-chō | 長, my elder brother.

Kei-tei | 弟, elder and younger
brothers; brothers; also, though
less commonly, used in the
sense of *sisters*.

Kei 刑 To kill; decapitation; a
general term for all punish-
ments; laws; statutes; penal
laws.

Kei-batsu | 罰, punishment;
capital punishment; (*wo suru*),
to punish; execute; *kei-batsu
wo kuwayeru*, to inflict capital
punishment.

Kei-heki | 辟, see **Kei-batsu** |
罰.

Kei-hō | 法, criminal law or
laws; a penal code.

Kei-ji | 罪, criminal matters (as
opposed to *min-ji*, matters ap-
pertaining to civil law); crim-
inal cases.

Kei-jō | 杖, a term applied to

the bamboo rods with which
formerly criminals were beaten.
Kei-jō | 場, place of execution;
execution-ground.

Kei-ki | 期, term of punishment.

Kei-riku | 戮, capital punish-
ment; *kei-riku ni okonau*, to
inflict capital punishment upon;
execute.

Kei-ritsu | 律, criminal laws;
penal regulations.

Kei-shō | 賞, punishment and
reward; (*wo suru*), to punish
and reward; *kei-shō akiraka ni
suru*, to establish a clear dis-
tinction between reward and
punishment.

Kei-zai | 罪, the punishment of
crime; punishment; a capital
offence; (*wo suru*), to execute;
hito wo kei-zai ni sho suru, to
execute a person; *tsūmi wo
kei-zai ni sho suru*, to determine
a crime to be a capital offence;
kei-zai-hō, the criminal code
(of Japan).

Kei 系 A thread; to connect;
continue; family succession.

Kei-dzu | 圖, a genealogical
table; record of ancestry; state-
ment of pedigree.

Kei-fu | 譜, see **Kei-dzu** | 圖.

Kei-shi | 紙, ruled paper.

Kei-tō | 統, genealogy; lineage;
pedigree; family-line; descent.

Kei 形 Shape; form; appear-

ance; substance; materiality; to appear; geomantic aspects.

Kei-bō | 貌, (also written | 兒); see **Kei-tai** | 態.

Kei-gū | 骸, body (as opposed to mind).

Kei-jō | 狀, see **Kei-sei** | 勢; also used in the sense of *form*; *shape*.

Kei-jō | 情, see **Kei-sei** | 勢.

Kei-sei | 勢, appearance; aspect; condition; phase; state; circumstances; position; facts; *fi-yū-tō no kei-sei wo sassuru ni*, if we enquire into the condition of the Radical party; *koto no kei-sei wo noberu*, to relate the facts of a case; *kuni no kei-sei ni yotte*, in accordance with the condition of the country.

Kei-seki | 迹, see **Kei-seki** | 跡.

Kei-seki | 跡, traces; evidence; signs; indications; appearances; vestiges; remains; ruins; *bō-kio no kei-seki ga nai*, there is no evidence of a disturbance having taken place; *sono kei-seki utaganu beshi*, the indications are suspicious.

Kei-shitsu | 質, (of things only) nature; quality; shape.

Kei-shō | 勝, (of places) advantageous; excellent (as regards situation); strong (from a strategic point of view); beautiful (as regards scenery); *kei-shō no chi*, an advantageous

spot; a strong position; a beautiful place.

Kei-shō | 象, (also read *Kei-zō*). See **Kei-tai** | 態.

Kei-tai | 態, form; shape; appearance; aspect; condition.

Kei-tai | 體, (also written | 体); physical environment; substance (as opposed to spirit); what is concrete (as opposed to what is abstract); materiality; form; shape; appearance; aspect; condition; state.

Kei-yei | 影, literally 'body and shadow'; used metaphorically in the expressions *kei-yei ai tomonau*, to be in company with one's shadow; *be alone*; *be lonely*; *kei-yei nashi*, no trace was left (said of something which has disappeared); *there was no shadow of evidence* (said in respect of an unfounded charge).

Kei-yō | 容, form; shape; appearance; aspect; condition; state; representation; imitation; metaphor; figure of speech; *(wo) suru*, to represent; imitate; *suru*, or *shite iu*, to employ a metaphor; *kono koto wo kei-yō shite iwaba*, if we speak of this metaphorically.

Kei-zō | 像, see **Kei-shō** | 象.

Kei 京 (also read *Kiō*). A capital; great; lofty; a high peak.

Kei-han | 坂, (also read *Kiōhan*); *Kiōto* and *Ōsaka*.

Kei-jō | 城, (as formerly used) the Castle at *Kiōto*; the capital (namely *Kiōto*); (as now used) the castle of *Tōkiō* or that of *Kiōto*; the capital (*Tōkiō*).

Kei-ri | 畿, the *Go-ki-nai*, or five provinces round *Kiōto*, which in ancient times constituted the Imperial Domain; *Kiōto* or its neighbourhood.

Kei-raku | 洛, see **Kei-shi** | 師.

Kei-shi | 師, *Kiōto*; (as formerly used) the Capital (namely *Kiōto*); the capital of any country.

Kei 計 To count; consider; a scheme; design; to collect together.

Kei-bō | 謀, see **Kei-riaku** | 畧.

Kei-bo | 簿, an account-book; books in which receipts and payments are recorded.

Kei-gi | 議, *suru*, to consult; take counsel together; confer; deliberate.

Kei-kaku | 較, a comparison; plan, *(wo) suru*, to compare; *suru*, to make comparisons.

Kei-kwaku | 畫, (also read *Kei-kaku*); a plan; contrivance; scheme; project; *(to)* or *(wo) suru*, to draw up a plan for; devise a scheme for; frame a project for; *sui-dō wo hikan to*

kei-kwaku suru, to devise a scheme for an aqueduct.

Kei-ri | 吏, an official who has charge of accounts.

Kei-riaku | 畧, (also written | 略); a scheme; plan; device; stratagem; design.

Kei-saku | 策, see **Kei-riaku** | 畧.

Kei-san | 算, a calculation; account; sum; *suru*, to make a calculation; compute; *(wo) suru*, reckon; to count; *kei-san ga tatamu*, the calculation is wrong; the number or amount is beyond computation.

Kei-sū | 數, see **Kei-san** | 算.

Kei 勁 Strong; robust; firm; hard; energetic.

Kei-fū | 風, a strong wind; gale.

Kei-hei | 兵, sturdy or warlike troops; a powerful army.

Kei-kau | 悍, strong; powerful; sturdy.

Kei-shitsu | 質, a strong constitution; good physique; strong; robust; vigorous.

Kei-teki | 敵, a powerful enemy.

Kei 契 The two halves of a seal; a bond; agreement; oath; to join; unite; grief.

Kei-daku | 賭, see **Kei-yaku** | 約.

Kei-fu | 符, the two halves of a seal; the detached half of a

seal corresponding to its fellow on another document.

Kei-gō | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to combine; unite.

Kei-sei | 情, a harlot.

Kei-yuku | 約, an agreement; promise; *suru*, to make an agreement; enter into an engagement.

Kei 勅 Strong; hard.

Kei-teki | 敵, see **Kei-teki** 勅敵.

Kei 徑 To pass along; a small path; quick; straight.

Kei-jō | 情, straightforward; upright.

Kei-kei | 蹊, a narrow valley; gorge; ravine; pass; road through a gorge.

Kei-kei | 絡, see **Kei-kei** | 蹊.

Kei-ro | 路, a narrow path; mountain track; short cut.

Kei 荆 A thorny bush; thick growth of weeds; jungle.

Kei-kioku | 棘, brambles; (used metaphorically of persons and things) an obstacle; hindrance.

Kei-su | 婦, (used only in the written language) a rustic or foolish woman; my wife (a self-depreciatory expression).

Kei-sai | 妻, my wife (a self-depreciatory expression used only in the written language).

Kei 啓 (also written 啟 and 啓). To instruct; say; explain; kneel; lead the way.

Kei-datsu | 達, see **Kei-jō** | 上.

Kei-dō | 導, *suru*, to act as guide; *michi wo kei-dō suru*, to shew the road; lead the way; *hito wo kei-dō suru*, (used metaphorically) to guide; lead in the right path.

Kei-hei | 閉, opening and shutting; (*wo*) *suru*, to open and close.

Kei-hiō | 表, a petition; address; memorial; *suru*, to present a memorial.

Kei-jō | 上, used only at the commencement of a letter in such phrases as *ip-pitsu kei-jō itashi soro*, I beg to inform you; *tegami wo motte kei-jō tsukamatsuri soro*, I have the honour to inform you.

Kei-kō | 行, departure; *suru*, to start on a journey; used also formerly in the sense of *to clear the road* (for the passage of a Daimio or any great personage).

Kei-mō | 蒙, *suru*, to instruct the ignorant; teach the young.

Kei-nō | 奏, a memorial addressed to the Emperor; *suru*, to memorialize the Emperor.

Kei-teki | 迪, instruction; guidance; (*wo*) *suru*, to instruct and guide.

Kei 脛 A stem; the leg.

Kei-i | 衣, leggings; gaiters.

Kei-kotsu | 骨, the shinbone; thigh-bone.

Kei 頃 (also read *Kiō*). A moment; suddenly; to incline to one side.

Kei-jitsu | 日, recently; for some time past; of late.

Kei-koku | 刻, a brief interval; a few moments; a short while.

Kei-sha | 者, see **Kei-jitsu** | 日.

Kei-yetsu | 閱, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at for a moment; peruse cursorily; take a brief glance at.

Kei 徑 A narrow path; short cut; jungle.

Kei-ro | 路, see **Kei-ro** 徑路.

Kei-tei | 庭, a misunderstanding; difference of opinion; *suru*, (of opinions or views) to differ; be at variance; *koto ga kei-tei suru*, to be at cross purposes in regard to a matter.

Kei 畦 A field; path through cultivated land.

Kei-rō | 路, a path leading through cultivated fields or rice land.

Kei-tei | 丁, a farmer; cultivator.

Kei 掛 (also read *Kai*). To

hang up; separate; grasp the divining reeds.

Kei-kwan | 冠, *suru*, (of officials) to resign office; retire from official employment.

Kei 惠 Humaneness; kindness; benevolence; to love; favours.

Kei-ai | 愛, benevolence; love; *suru*, to exercise benevolence; (*wo*) *suru*, to love; cherish.

Kei-bu | 撫, benevolent care (of a sovereign for his subjects, or of a Government for the people); (*wo*) *suru*, to take care of; care for; treat with consideration; attend to the interests of; (used only in the written language).

Kei-kiō | 覲, see **Kei-tō** | 投.

Kei-ko | 願, favour; indulgence; consideration; kindness; patronage; (*wo*) *suru*, to shew favour to; patronize.

Kei-on | 恩, see **Kei-taku** | 澤.

Kei-shi | 施, charity; (*wo*) *suru*, to bestow; give (as alms etc. to the poor).

Kei-shi | 賜, see **Kei-tō** | 投; also used by the recipient of a gift in the sense of a *present*.

Kei-sō | 贈, see **Kei-tō** | 投.

Kei-taku | 澤, favour; kindness; beneficence; *go kei-taku wo kōmuri*, having been an object of your beneficence; having

received favours from you; (used only in the written language).

Kei-tō | 投, (*wo*) *suru*, (used only in the written language) to bestow; give; (applied both to gifts made by a superior to an inferior and to presents made between equals); in the latter case it is used only by the recipient of the gift.

Kei-yo | 與, see **Kei-tō** | 投.

Kei 瘵 A disease.

Kei-ren | 攣, spasms; convulsions; cramp.

Kei 掲 To raise up high; elevate; hoist; hang up.

Kei-ji | 示, (also read *Kei-shi*); *suru*, to post up an official or private notice of any kind; *kei-ji-jō*, the place where government notifications are posted in a town or village.

Kei-sai | 載, (*wo*) *suru*, to publish (as a statement in a newspaper); state; record (as a fact in a book).

Kei-shutsu | 出, see **Kei-ji** | 示; also used in the sense of **Kei-sai** | 載.

Kei 景 Bright; to shine; great; large; clear; a shadow.

Kei-bo | 慕, (*wo*) *suru*, to have an affection for; be fond of; be attached to.

Kei-fuku | 福, great good-fortune; an immense blessing.

Kei-butsum | 物, presents given by a shop to its customers at the close of the year, or when it is first opened.

Kei-jō | 狀, appearance; aspect; condition; state; circumstances.

Kei-ki | 氣, (a colloquial term) appearance; condition (of trade or business); business; trade; *kei-ki ga yoi*, business is brisk; *kei-ki ga warui*, trade is dull; *kono setsu no kei-ki wa ikaga*, how is business now? *shibai wa kei-ki ga ii*, the theatres are doing a good business; *ima no fu-kei-ki wo kai-fuku suru michi wa nai*, there is no means of remedying the present stagnation in trade; *ki-ito wa fu-kei-ki da*, business in silk is dull; *fu-kei-ki na tokoro*, a place where business is not thriving.

Kei-kiō | 况, see **Kei-jō** | 狀.

Kei-shō | 象, (also read *Kei-zō*); see **Kei-shoku** | 色.

Kei-shō | 勝, (of places) beautiful; picturesque.

Kei-shoku | 色, (also, and more commonly, read *Ke-shiki*); a view; landscape; prospect; scenery.

Kei 傾 One-sided; to be overthrown; fall down; to destroy; stand by the side of.

Kei-dō | 動, *suru*, to move, or be shaken, from side to side (as a building by an earthquake).

Kei-fuku | 覆, see **Kei-kiō** | 僵 and **Kei-tai** | 頽.

Kei-hai | 敗, (*wo*) *suru*, to defeat; vanquish.

Kei-ki | 危, dangerous; perilous.

Kei-kiō | 僵, *suru*, (of houses etc) to fall down; be overturned; be prostrated.

Kei-kō | 向, tendency; inclination; leaning; *suru*, to be inclined to one side; (*ni*) *suru*, to have a tendency in the direction of; lean towards; be favourably disposed towards.

Kei-koku | 國, literally 'one who is able to ruin a country' (by the power of her beauty); used only in the expression *kei-koku no bi-jin*, a woman beautiful enough to ruin a state.

Kei-kei | 城, literally 'one who endangers a citadel' (by the power of her beauty); a harlot; courtesan.

Kei-shu | 斜, see **Kei-kō** | 向.

Kei-soku | 側, see **Kei-kō** | 向.

Kei-tai | 頽, *suru*, (of a country) to be ruined; (of a castle) to be overthrown; be destroyed.

Kei-tō | 倒, (*wo*) *suru*, to overturn; overthrow; upset; *suru*, fall down; be overturned; be prostrated; be overthrown.

Kei-tō | 塌, see **Kei-kiō** | 僵.

Kei-waku | 戚, *suru*, to be prejudiced; be deluded; have one-sided opinions; (*ni*) *suru*, to be prejudiced in favour of; adhere blindly to (an opinion).

Kei 經 (also read *Kiō*). To weave; the warp; rules; standard; degrees of longitude; to regulate; govern; regular motion; regular; to strangle; straight; proper.

Kei-do | 度, longitude.

Kei-hi | 費, current expenditure.

Kei-i | 緯, warp and woof.

Kei-kai | 界, a boundary; frontier; a parenthesis; brackets.

Kei-ken | 驗, experience; *suru*, to make experiments; conduct tests; examine into things; gain experience; *kei-ken ni tomu*, he is rich in experience; *kei-ken shita hito*, a person of experience; *kei ken shita kusu-ri*, a medicine the action of which has been tested, or the efficacy of which has been proved.

Kei-ki | 紀, regular motion; trade; *suru*, to progress with a regular motion; carry on commerce; lend assistance.

Kei-kiō | 境, a boundary; frontier; limits.

Kei-kō | 候, menses.

Kei-koku | 國, administration; government; *suru*, to govern a

country; *kei-koku no sai*, administrative talent.

Kei-kwa | 過, transit; (*wo suru*, to pass through; travel through; traverse; *suru*, (of time) to pass by; elapse; *sho-koku wo kei-kwa suru*, to pass through many lands; *sū-nin no kan wo kei-kwa itashi*, passed through many hands; *sū-nen wo kei-kwa shita*, has lasted for many years; *toshi ga hayaku kei-kwa suru*, years fly quickly by; *kin-sei no kei-kwa*, the transit of Venus.

Kei-kwai | 廻, (*wo suru*, to travel through on a tour.

Kei-kwaku | 畫, (also read *Kei-kaku*); see **Kei-kwaku** 計畫.

Kei-reki | 歷, *suru*, to travel; (*ni*) or (*wo suru*, (of countries) to travel in; pass through; traverse; (of affairs) to be conversant with; be versed in; have experience of.

Kei-ri | 理, control; discipline; administration; (*wo suru*, to exercise control over; direct; govern; administer.

Kei-rin | 綸, progress; advance; movement onwards; (*wo suru*, to adjust; regulate; put in order; *kai-kwa no kei-rin*, the progress of civilization.

Kei-sei | 世, see **Kei-koku** | 國.

Kei-sen | 線, perpendicular lines.

Kei-shi | 史, Chinese classics and histories.

Kei-shi | 死, *suru*, to strangle one's self.

Kei-sho | 書, the Chinese classics.

Kei-sui | 水, see **Kei-kō** | 候.

Kei-ten | 典, see **Kei-sho** | 書.

Kei-yei | 營, construction; design; project; (*wo suru*, to construct; build; design; devise a scheme for; to regulate; adjust; govern.

Kei-zai | 濟, finance; (*wo suru*, to direct the finance of; *kei-zai-gaku*, political economy.

Kei 携 (also written 攜 and 携). To bear; carry; connect; hold in the hand.

Kei-chaku | 着, see **Kei-tai** | 帶.

Kei-ji | 持, see **Kei-tai** | 帶.

Kei-tai | 帶, (*wo suru*, (of things) to carry; convey; bring; take; fetch; (of persons) take with one (as a servant or wife).

Kei 溪 (i.w. 澗). A gorge; mountain-stream.

Kei-gaku | 壑, see **Kei-gaku** 澗壑.

Kei-koku | 谷, a valley; gorge.

Kei-sen | 川, a mountain-stream.

Kei 詣 To proceed; advance reach; wait; worship.

Kei-bo | 墓, worshipping at the graves (of deceased relatives or other persons); *suru*, to worship at the grave (of a deceased person); *kei-bo no tame ni kuni ye yuku*, to visit one's native province in order to worship at the graves (of one's parents or ancestors).

Kei-ketsu | 闕, *suru*, to visit the palace; have an audience of the Emperor.

Kei 敬 Reverence; respect; to be careful of one's conduct.

Kei-ni | 愛, respectful affection; honour; respect; (*wo suru*, to love and respect; honour and respect.

Kei-bo | 慕, see **Kei-ni** | 愛.

Kei-chō | 重, (*wo suru*, to respect highly; hold in high esteem; venerate.

Kei-fuku | 復, *suru*, to write a respectful reply (to a letter); also used at the end of a letter in the phrases *sō-sō kei-fuku*, I beg to give you this hurried answer; *migi kei-fuku su*, I have the honour to make this reply.

Kei-ga | 賀, see **Hai-ga** 拜賀.

Kei-gu | 具, a respectful or polite term used at the end of a letter when it may be rendered 'with respect'; like other words of the same kind, it may often be left untranslated; *kei-gu ton-shin*, with respectful obeisances.

Kei-hai | 拜, (*wo suru*, to worship; see also **Kei-gu** | 具.

Kei-haku | 白, literally 'respectful communication'; a polite or respectful term used at the end of a letter, or at the beginning or end of a petition or advertisement. It may often be left untranslated.

Kei-i | 意, respectful feeling; respect; *kei-i wo hiō suru*, to shew respect; also used in formal letters written in the third person in the phrase *kei-i wo itasu*, presents his compliments.

Kei-kiō | 恭, respect and reverence; *suru*, to feel respect; act respectfully; *kei-kiō wo motte*, respectfully.

Kei-rei | 禮, respectful salutation; *suru*, to salute respectfully; *kei-rei wo okanau*, to salute; *tsu-tsu sasagete kei-rei wo okonau*, to present arms; also used as a term of formal politeness in letters.

Kei-shin | 身, *suru*, to be careful of one's conduct.

Kei-shin | 神, reverence to the gods; *suru*, to revere the gods; *kei-shin ai-koku*, piety and patriotism.

Kei-shō | 承, see **Hai-shō** 拜承.

Kei 閨 Female apartments; a bedchamber; women.

Kei-bō | 房, see **Kei-mon** | 門.

Kei-chū | 中, a bed; sleeping apartment.

Kei-mon | 門, a sleeping apartment; bedroom.

Kei-shū | 秀, women (a term used in poetry).

Kei 境 (also read *Kiō*). A frontier; boundaries.

Kei-dai | 內, within the limits; inside the frontier; the precincts or grounds (of a temple or shrine).

Kei-iki | 域, see **Kei-kai** | 界.

Kei-kai | 界, a boundary; frontier; limits; border lands.

Kei 輕 Light; to treat lightly; despise; quick; small; unimportant; light clothing; easily.

Kei-ben | 便, convenient; handy.

Kei-botsu | 蔑, contempt; scorn; (*wo*) *suru*, to despise; look down upon.

Kei-bi | 微, (also written | 微); (of size) small; (of the nature of things) trivial; insignificant; (of number) few; also in writing applied in a self-depreciatory sense to presents given by the writer.

Kei-bu | 侮, see **Kei-botsu** | 蔑.

Kei-chō | 重, (also read *Kei-jū*); lightness and heaviness; light and heavy; weight; gravity; (*wo*) *suru*, to despise and esteem; *tsumi no kei-chō wo*

tadasu, to examine into the gravity of an offence.

Kei-daku | 諾, (*wo*) *suru*, to agree to heedlessly; give a careless assent to; *suru*, to consent without due consideration.

Kei-fū | 風, a light wind; gentle breeze.

Kei-fun | 粉, calomel.

Kei-ha | 波, small waves.

Kei-hai | 輩, people low in the social scale; persons of humble position; the lower classes.

Kei-haku | 薄, insincere; heartless; selfish; untrustworthy; unreliable; *kei-haku no sai-shi toru ni tarazu*, clever but insincere, and not to be depended upon.

Kei-ho | 步, *suru*, to trip lightly along (as children or girls); saunter; stroll; walk softly; tread lightly (so as not to disturb people).

Kei-i | 易, easy; simple; *ni*, simply; quietly; without fuss; *kei-i naru koto*, a simple matter; *koto wo kei-i ni suru*, to do things without fuss; take matters easily; treat things lightly.

Kei-ka | 舸, a small boat built for speed only; an express boat; a small boat.

Kei-kei | 々, (*ni*), carelessly; heedlessly; without thinking.

Kei-kiō | 驕, heedless conduct; imprudence; precipitate action;

suru, to act heedlessly; behave carelessly; *kei-kiō wo semeru*, to take a person to task for acting without due precaution.

Kei-kotsu | 忽, careless; slovenly; thoughtless; *ni*, heedlessly; without precaution; in a slovenly manner.

Kei-shō | 少, see **Kei-bi** | 微.

Kei-sō | 裝, *suru*, to make only slight preparations (for a journey); also used in the expression *kei-sō wo nasu*, to dress one's self lightly (in view of active exercise).

Kei-sō | 躁, rashness; precipitancy; impetuous; hasty; rash; imprudent; unthinking; *suru*, to be rash; behave imprudently; act without due consideration.

Kei-sotsu | 卒, careless; imprudent; negligent; heedless; thoughtless; slovenly; (of position) humble; lowly; *ni*, thoughtlessly; in a slovenly manner; without precaution.

Kei-zai | 罪, a minor offence; *kei-zai saibansho*, court for the trial of minor offences.

This term has a technical meaning in the Criminal Code.

Kei 憩 To rest; take breath.

Kei-noku | 休, *suru*, to rest; repose.

Kei-tei | 亭, a rest-house.

Kei 慶 To congratulate; happiness; good; rejoicing; a gift.

Kei-fuku | 福, happiness; good fortune; blessings; *ten yori kei-fuku wo kudasu*, to send down blessings from heaven.

Kei-ga | 賀, congratulations; felicitations; *suru*, to congratulate; offer felicitations.

Kei-ji | 事, a fortunate event; happy circumstance; matter for congratulation.

Kei-ki | 喜, *suru*, to be happy; rejoice; be glad.

Kei-shi | 賜, (*wo*) *suru*, to give; bestow.

Kei-tō | 鬧, to make merry; be gay.

Kei-yen | 燕, a feast; banquet.

Kei 儆 To warn; be admonished.

Kei-bi | 備, see **Kei-bi** 警備.

Kei-kai | 戒, see **Kei-kai** 警戒.

Kei 稽 (also written 稽). To examine; study; deliberate; bow the head to the ground.

Kei-ko | 古, practice; exercise (in any kind of learning or accomplishment); study; lessons; *suru*, to devote one's self to the study of anything; study; do lessons.

Kei-kō | 考, *suru*, to consider; think; reflect; deliberate.

Kei-sa | 查, *suru*, to conduct researches; (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; study; (applied chiefly to literary research).

Kei-shiu | 首, literally 'bowing the head'; used only in memorials and at the end of letters; *kei-shiu sai-hai*, with bowings of the head and renewed reverence.

Kei-sō | 顛, see **Kei-shiu** | 首.

Kei 螢 Fire flies; glow-worms.

Kei-kwa | 火, see **Kei-kwō** | 光.

Kei-kwō | 光, the light of fire-flies.

Kei-setsu | 雪, literally 'fireflies and snow'; industry in study; *kei-setsu no kō wo tsumu*, to give evidence of great industry (in the acquisition of knowledge).

This use of the term is derived from traditions of Chinese students who worked by the light of fireflies and in the depth of winter.

Kei-so | 窓, a study.

Kei-yō | 耀, see **Kei-kwō** | 光.

Kei 磬 Musical stones; a musical instrument; to gallop horses.

Kei-kutsu | 屈, see **Kei-ueki** | 折.

Kei-ueki | 折, (also read *Kei-setsu*); *suru*, to bow low; make a profound obeisance.

Kei 谿 (i. w. 溪). A gorge; mountain stream.

Kei-gaku | 壑, a gorge; also used in the expression *kei-gaku no yoku*, insatiable greed.

Kei-koku | 谷, see **Kei-koku** 溪谷.

Kei-sen | 川, see **Kei-sen** 溪川.

Kei 瓊 A kind of jade; precious stone; beautiful.

Kei-den | 殿, a splendid apartment.

Kei-rō | 樓, a splendid house.

Kei-yō | 瑤, used only in metaphorical allusion to snow in the expressions *kei-yō wo tsumu*, *kei-yō wo hiku*, the ground is strewn with white gems.

Kei 鯨 (also read *Gei*). A whale.

Kei-gei | 鯨, the male and female of whales; whales.

Kei-gio | 魚, a whale.

Kei-ha | 波, a battle-cry.

Kei-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink large quantities of *sake*.

Kei-yū | 油, whale oil.

Kei 繫 To connect; tie; tether; fasten; succeed.

Kei-chū | 駐, (*wo*) *suru*, to moor (as a vessel); tether (as horses or cattle).

Kei-goku | 獄, literally 'lying bound in prison'; used in the

expressions *kei-goku-chiū*, while in prison; *kei-goku no mi nareba*, being as I am confined in prison; *kei-goku no kū wo uku*, to undergo the suffering of imprisonment.

Kei-haku | 泊, *suru*, (of ships) to lie at anchor; be moored.

Kei-haku | 縛, (also read *Kei-baku*); (*wo*) *suru*, to secure; bind (as a criminal); tether (as horses or cattle); tie up; fasten up.

Kei-roi | 累, (*ni*) *suru*, to be implicated in (as in a crime).

Kei-sa | 鎖, (*wo*) *suru*, to manacle; handcuff (as a criminal).

Kei-shiū | 囚, see **Kei-goku** | 獄.

Kei-shiū | 舟, a boat fastened by moorings; (not usually applied to a large vessel).

Kei 警 To warn; admonish; arouse; excite.

Kei-bi | 備, precautionary measures; a watch; guard; *suru*, to make preparations for defence; take precautions for safety; (*wo*) *suru*, to guard against; *kei-bi wo gen-jū suru*, to establish a strict guard.

Kei-bu | 部, a sergeant of police.

Kei-go | 固, see **Kei-yel** | 衛.

Kei-gu | 虞, see **Kei-kai** | 戒.

Kei-hen | 緘, see **Ji-hen** 緘.

Kei-hitsu | 諱, used formerly in the expressions *kei-hitsu wo*

nasu, or *kei-hitsu wo tonō*, to warn people off the road (as was done when the Emperor or a Daimio was passing); *kei-hitsu no koye*, the shout of warning to clear the road.

Kei-hō | 保, (*wo*) *suru*, (of persons) to protect; guard; keep safe; take care of; *kei-hō-kioku*, the police bureau of the Home Department.

Kei-hō | 報, news of disturbance; notice of danger; an alarm.

Kei-jun | 巡, *suru*, (of a watchman or guard or of the police) to go the rounds; keep watch; patrol.

Kei-kai | 戒, vigilance; watchfulness; caution; *suru*, to exercise vigilance; be on one's guard; be watchful; be prepared (for an emergency).

Kei-rei | 勵, (*wo*) *suru*, to stimulate to exertion; encourage; animate; inspire.

Kei-satsu | 察, police; supervision; *suru*, to exercise police supervision; *kei-satsu-kwan*, a police officer; *kei-satsu-jo*, a police station.

Kei-sei | 世, *suru*, to warn the world; arouse the age.

Kei-shi | 視, a police inspector; *kei-shi-sō-kan*, the chief of police.

Kei-shiū | 衆, *suru*, to caution or warn the people.

Kei-shō | 鐘, a fire-bell; alarm bell; alarum.

Kei-ya | 夜, a night watchman; *suru*, to keep watch at night.

Kei-yei | 衛, protection; guard; (*wo*) *suru*, (of places) to guard; keep watch over; (of persons) escort (for the purpose of protection); *kei-yei no hei*, a military escort or guard.

Kei 競 (also read *Kiō*). To quarrel; strive; compete; strong; to pursue; drive out; high.

Kei-ba | 馬, a horse-race.

Kei-bai | 賣, (also read *Kiō-bai*); an auction; *suru*, to sell goods by auction.

Kei-shin | 進, (also read *Kiō-shin*); *suru*, (of horses etc) to race; compete against each other.

Kei-shiū | 舟, a boat-race.

Kei-sō | 爭, (also *Kiō-sō*); *suru*, to compete; contend (one with the other); struggle for supremacy; *shō-bai wo kei-sō suru*, to compete in trade.

Kei-sō | 漕, see **Kei-shiū** | 舟.

Kei 繼 To succeed; continue.

Kei-bo | 母, a step-mother.

Kei-fu | 父, a step-father.

Kei-jutsu | 進, (*wo*) *suru*, to continue; carry on business of any kind (commenced by others).

Kei-sai | 妻, a second wife.

Kei-shi | 子, a step-child.

Kei-shi | 嗣, an heir; *suru*, to succeed as heir; (*wo*) *suru*, to succeed to; inherit; *ie wo kei-shi suru*, to succeed to the headship of the family.

Kei-shitsu | 室, see **Kei-sai** | 妻.

Kei-shiū | 襲, see **Kei-shi** | 嗣.

Kei-shō | 承, see **Kei-jutsu** | 述.

Kei-shō | 紹, see **Kei-jutsu** | 述.

Kei-zoku | 續, *suru*, to succeed as heir; (*wo*) *suru*, to succeed; to inherit.

Kei 鷄 (also written 雞). The bird that knows the hour; the cock.

Kei-jiku | 肉, (also read *Kei-niku*); the flesh of fowls.

Kei-kan | 姦, sodomy.

Kei-kwan | 冠, the comb or crest of a cock.

Kei-mei | 鳴, cock-crow; day-break.

Kei-ran | 卵, a hen's egg.

Kei-rin | 林, Corea.

Kei-tan | 旦, see **Kei-mei** | 鳴.

Kei-tan | 蛋, see **Kei-ran** | 卵.

Kei 驚 To be startled; be alarmed; fear.

Kei-dō | 動, (also read *Kiō-dō*); see **Kei-gaku** | 愕.

Kei-fu | 怖, (also read *Kiō-fu*);

suru, to be alarmed; be terrified.

Kei-gai | 駭, (also read *Kiō-gai*); see **Kei-gaku** | 愕.

Kei-gaku | 愕, (also read *Kiō-gaku*); consternation; astonishment; *suru*, to be startled; *kei-gaku ni tayedzu*, was exceedingly startled.

Kei-hi | 飛, (also read *Kiō-hi*); *suru*, (of birds only) to be startled and take to flight; take fright and fly away.

Kei-ki | 起, (also read *Kiō-ki*); *suru*, (of persons) to be startled; be alarmed; (of birds) to be startled and take to flight.

Kei-ki | 悸, (also read *Kiō-ki*); see **Kei-fu** | 怖.

Kei-ki | 喜, (also read *Kiō-ki*); *suru*, to experience unexpected pleasure; be surprised and delighted.

Kei-ku | 懼, (also read *Kiō-fu*); see **Kei-fu** | 怖.

Kei-sei | 醒, *suru*, to be startled and come to one's senses (as one who has been leading an idle or dissipated life); (*wo*) *suru*, to bring to his senses; startle and so rouse to a sense of his position.

Kei-sō | 騷, (also read *Kiō-sō*); *suru*, to be startled and agitated; be frightened and perturbed.

Kei-tan | 嘆, (also read *Kiō-tan*); *suru*, to be startled and grieved.

Ken 犬 A dog.

Ken-ba | 馬, dogs and horses; also used in the expression *ken-ba no rō wo tsukusu*, to work very hard; put forth all one's energies.

Ken-ga | 牙, a dog's teeth; also used of adjoining plots of land which overlap one another in the expression *ken-ga ai-sessu*, are dovetailed one into the other like the teeth of a dog.

Ken 欠 (also in colloquial read *Ketsu*). Insufficient; to arouse.

Ken-bō | 乏, see **Ketsu-bō** | 缺乏.

Ken-in | 員, see **Ketsu-in** 缺員.

Ken-gen | 減, see **Ketsu-gen** 缺乏.

Ken-kei | 敬, see **Ken-rei** | 禮.

Ken-ketsu | 缺, deficiency; *suru*, to be deficient;

Ken-kwan | 官, see **Kei-kwan** 缺官.

Ken-rei | 禮, impolite; rude; discourteous.

Ken-shin | 伸, *suru*, to yawn and stretch one's self.

Ken-ten | 典, see **Kei-ten** 缺典.

Ken-ten | 點, see **Kei-ten** 缺點.

Ken 件 To divide; a variety of things.

Ken-ji | 事, see **Ji-ken** 事件.

Ken-ken | 々, the points of a case; matters; facts; details.

Ken 見 To see; perceive; display.

Kem-bun | 分, examination; inspection; supervision; (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; inspect; *suru*, to exercise supervision.

Kem-bun | 聞, seeing and hearing; observation; knowledge; *suru*, to observe; form impressions; *kem-bun no chi*, knowledge gained by observation (and not by study); *kem-bun no hiroi hito*, a person of wide experience.

Kem-butsumi | 物, sight seeing; a spectacle; an audience; spectators; (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; observe (as a theatrical performance or any kind of sight or spectacle); *suru*, to go sight seeing; see sights; *kem-butsumi-nin*, spectators; one of an audience.

Kem-pei | 兵, troops actually on the spot; an army in the field.

Ken-dai | 臺, a book-rest; book-stand.

Ken-kai | 解, interpretation; explanation; *hō-ritsu no ken-kai wo koto ni suru*, different interpretations of the law exist.

Ken-kwa | 過, (*wo*) *suru*, to see; observe.

Ken-shiki | 識, knowledge; erudition; learning; *ken-shiki no aru hito*, an erudite person;

ken-shiki wo toru, to make a display of one's learning.

Ken-shō | 證, ocular proof; substantial evidence; tangible proof.

Ken-sotsu | 卒, see **Kem-pei** | 兵.

Ken-teki | 的, object; purpose; intention; aim.

Ken-tō | 當, object; aim; intention; purpose; direction; *ken-tō wo tsukeru*, to take aim; *ken-tō chigai wo suru*, to miss one's aim; *ken-tō wo tsukete yuku*, to proceed in a settled direction; *ken-tō ga hadzureta*, was disappointed in the attainment of his purpose.

Ken 妍 (also and more correctly written 妍). Pretty; handsome; fascinating.

Ken-ken | 々, (of persons and things) lovely; beautiful.

Kel-sel | 晴, fine weather.

Ken 肩 Below the nape of the neck; the shoulder; arm; to sustain; maintain; competent.

Kem-ma | 摩, *suru*, (of persons in a crowd) to rub shoulders; jostle one another; hustle one another; be packed closely.

Kem-pai | 背, the back; *kem-pai no kidzu*, a wound in the back (and therefore one received in the course of flight);

kem-pai ni teki wo ukeru, to be attacked by the enemy in the rear.

Kem-paku | 膊, the shoulder-bone.

Ken-chō | 挑, used only in the phrase *ken-chō hai-fu shite*, exerting one's self to the utmost; with much toil.

Ken-tan | 擔, (*wo*) *suru*, to undertake (as work or duties of any kind; bear; be subjected to (as taxes or other calls of the state).

Ken-tō | 頭, the shoulder.

Ken 券 A token (in halves); ticket.

Kem-men | 面, the body of a deed; a deed.

Kem-piō | 票, see **Kem-pu** | 符.

Kem-pu | 符, a ticket (of admittance); check (for baggage etc); token (in duplicate or halves); tally; money-order; bill of exchange.

Ken-jō | 狀, see **Chi-ken** 地券.

Ken-yaku | 約, a written agreement; bond.

Ken 研 (also written 研). To grind (as grain etc); shorten; whet; search out; ascertain the nature of; examine.

Kem-ma | 磨, see **Ben-kiō** 勉強 and **Jin-rioku** 盡力.

Ken-jun | 訊, see **Ken-kiū** | 究.

Ken-kiū | 究, research; study; scientific investigation; (*wo*) *suru*, to study; investigate scientifically.

Ken-ren | 練, experience; proficiency; knowledge; experienced; competent; trained; (*ni*) *suru*, to be well versed in; be conversant with; understand thoroughly; be proficient in; *ken-ren no kō wo arawasu*, to display one's knowledge (of a subject); give practical proof of proficiency.

Ken-sei | 精, see **Ben-kiō** 勉強 and **Jin-rioku** 盡力.

Ken-shin | 審, (of judicial or official investigations only) a searching enquiry; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate strictly.

Ken 畎 A drain between rice-fields.

Kem-po | 畝, rice-fields.

Ken-tō | 塍, the ridges which separate rice-fields.

Ken 建 To draw up laws; establish; set up; appoint.

Kem-paku | 白, *suru*, to address a memorial (to the Emperor or the Government); *kem-paku-sho*, a memorial; petition.

Ken-chiku | 築, construction; building; (*wo*) *suru*, to build; construct; erect; *ken-chiku-kioku*, the Construction Bureau.

Ken-gen | 言, see **Kem-paku** | 白.

Ken-gi | 議, *suru*, to submit one's views to the Government; *ken-gi-sho*, an address or statement of views made to the Government.

Ken-kō | 功, eminent services; meritorious action; distinguished; eminent; *suru*, to render good service to the state; *ken-kō no shin*, persons who have rendered eminent service to the country.

Ken-koku | 國, the establishment of a country as an independent state; *suru*, to found a state.

Ken-ritsu | 立, (also in Buddhist phraseology read *Kon-riū*); (*wo suru*, (of countries) to establish (as independent states); of schools or temples etc) to establish; create; found; (of buildings etc) to construct; erect.

Ken-saku | 策, a scheme; plan; *suru*, to submit a plan to the Government.

Ken-sei | 設, (*wo suru*, to establish; institute; create; found; also used in the sense of *Ken-chiku* | 築.

Ken-to | 都, the establishment of a capital; *suru*, to found a capital.

Ken-zō | 造, see **Ken-chiku** | 築.

Ken 軒 A carriage; the eaves of a house; laughing; self-satisfied.

Kem-betsu | 別, only used in the expression *kem-betsu ni*, house by house; to or for each house; *kem-betsu ni zei wo kwa suru*, to fix the rate of taxation for each house.

Ken-chi | 輕, (also and more commonly read *Ken-tetsu*); (of two or more things) superiority or inferiority; relative merits; superiority; difference; superior or inferior; (*wo suru*, to decide upon the relative merits of; *suru*, to be of unequal excellence; be different; be unlike.

Ken-sō | 窓, a window.

Ken-sū | 數, the number of houses.

Ken-tan | 端, the eaves of a house; the edge of the eaves of a house; the ground underneath the eaves of a house.

Ken-yei | 楹, the eaves of a house.

Ken-zen | 然, used only in the expression *ken-zen to shite*, laughing; with laughter.

Ken 兼 Double; take two together; unite; embrace; comprehend; set in a row; arrange.

Kem-bi | 備, doubly furnished or provided; proficient in or

possessed of two things (which are understood to form the complement one of the other); *suru*, to be equally proficient in both respects; *bun-bu kem-bi suru*, to excel equally in the arts of peace and war; *chi-yū kem-bi no tai-sho*, a general who possesses both wisdom and bravery; *gi-shiki sei-shin kem-bi no dai-gi sei-ji*, a Government which is representative both in form and spirit.

Kem-mu | 務, **Ken-kin** | 勤.

Kem-pei | 併, (*wo suru*, (of two or more things) to unite; join; combine; amalgamate; consolidate.

Ken-ai | 愛, (*wo suru*, to love equally; regard with impartial affection.

Ken-gaku | 學, learned in two or more subjects; *suru*, to be proficient in two or more branches of learning.

Ken-gō | 業, *suru*, to carry on another business or profession in addition to one's regular trade or calling; be engaged in more than one business or calling at the same time.

Ken-kin | 勤, *suru*, to discharge the duties of two or more posts at the same time; do the work of another office in addition to that of one's own post.

Ken-kwan | 官, an additional

office held in conjunction with a substantive post; an official who holds an extra office in addition to his substantive and principal post; *suru*, to hold two offices at the same time.

Ken-nin | 任, *suru*, to hold two appointments at the same time.

Ken-ri | 理, see **Ken-sō** | 綜.

Ken-shoku | 職, an additional office held, or additional duties performed, in conjunction with one's substantive post, or one's principal duties; see **Ken-kin** | 勤.

Ken-sō | 綜, (*wo suru*; (of several things) to collect together and arrange; collect and classify.

Ken-sō | 總, see **Ken-sō** | 綜.

Ken-tai | 帶, (*wo suru*, to undertake at the same time in addition to one's proper duties (as the work of two or more posts); discharge simultaneously in addition to one's regular work (as the duties of other officials); *ken-tai ni tsutomeru*, to do the work of other posts in addition to one's own duties.

Ken-tai | 體, (*wo suru*, to incorporate; embody.

Ken-yō | 用, (*wo suru*, (of one thing) to use in two or more ways; employ for more than one purpose; use as a substitute for something else; employ for a purpose other than that for

it was intended; (of two or more things) to use at the same time.

Ken-yū | 有, (*wo*) *suru*, (of one or of a few things) to possess in addition to what one already has; (of several things) to hold at the same time.

Ken 拳 The fist; to hold firmly; reverence; perform one's duties.

Ken-ken | 々, (*wo*) or (*ni*) *suru*, to appreciate fully; understand thoroughly; *ken-ken fuku-yō suru*, to understand and acquiesce; *ken-ken to shite tsutomeru*, to perform one's duties with diligence.

Ken-jū | 銃, a pistol.

Ken-seki | 石, a stone small enough to be taken in the hand.

Ken-tō | 頭, the fist.

Ken 虔 The firm step of a tiger; careful; attentive; pious; reverent; correct; careful; to seize; kill.

Ken-kaku | 恪, *suru*, to exercise care; act with circumspection; *ken-kaku shite koto wo toru*, to attend carefully to one's duties; give careful attention to one's business.

Ken-kei | 敵, see **Ken-kaku** | 恪.

Ken-ketsu | 潔, upright; straightforward; guileless; pure; virtuous; chaste.

Ken-kiō | 恭, see **Ken-kaku** | 恪.

Ken-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill.

Ken-sei | 誠, sincere; honest.

Ken-shiku | 肅, see **Ken-kaku** | 恪.

Ken-shin | 心, a devout spirit; piety; respect (to the gods).

Ken-tō | 禱, (*wo*) *suru*, to worship; address prayers to.

Ken 倦 Lazy; fagged; wearied; to be satiated; to lounge.

Ken-pi | 疲, *suru*, to become weary; be fatigued.

Ken-i | 意, see **Ken-shin** | 心.

Ken-shin | 心, weariness; disgust; satiety.

Ken-sui | 睡, *suru*, to go to sleep through sheer fatigue.

Ken-tai | 怠, see **Chi-kwan** 緩遲.

Ken-yen | 厭, weariness; disgust; satiety; (*ni*) *suru*, to weary of; be satiated with; *suru*, to become weary, tired or disgusted.

Ken 涓 A small stream; to flow; select; remove; purify.

Ken-aku | 惡, *suru*, to remove evil.

Ken-ken | 々, *tari*, (of rivers or currents) flowing; *midzu ken-*

ken to shite nagaru, the water flows along.

Ken-teki | 滴, rain dripping from the eaves of a house; used also in the expression *ken-teki no kō nashi*, he rendered no service whatever; did nothing to merit distinction.

Ken-yen | 浚, see **Ken-ken** | 恪.

Ken 健 Robust; healthy strong; powerful; brave; to raise; difficult.

Ken-pei | 兵, able-bodied soldiers; sturdy troops.

Ken-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink much *sake*; be a hard drinker.

Ken-jū | 兒, a powerful man; stout or stalwart fellow.

Ken-kiō | 強, able-bodied; sturdy; powerful; strong.

Ken-kō | 康, health; a sound physique; vigour of body; robust; healthy; vigorous; sound.

Ken-shō | 訟, undue persistency in litigation; *ken-shō no hei wo fusegu*, to prevent the evil of excessive litigation.

Ken-shō | 勝, see **Ken-kō** | 康.

Ken-shoku | 食, *suru*, to eat.

Ken-sō | 壯, see **Ken-kō** | 康.

Ken-watsui | 卒, see **Ken-pei** | 兵.

Ken-tan | 嘆, see **Ken-shoku** | 食.

Ken-zai | 在, see **Ken-kō** | 康.

Ken-zen | 全, health; vigour of body; robust; healthy; vigorous; sound; *ken-zen-gaku*, the science of health; hygiene.

Ken 眷 Of the same species or class; near relations; to look back on; favour; fondly; graciously.

Ken-kei | 兄, an elder brother.

Ken-ko | 顧, fondness; partiality; favour; (*wo*) *suru*, to be fond of; be partial towards; shew partiality for; regard with favour; display kind regard for.

Ken-ren | 戀, sexual affection; (*ni*) *suru*, to be in love with.

Ken-zoku | 族, see **Ken-zoku** 家族.

Ken-zoku | 屬, see **Ken-zoku** 家族.

Ken 堅 Solid; firm; hard; strong.

Ken-peki | 壁, strong entrenchments.

Ken-piō | 氷, thick ice.

Ken-jū | 鞣, pliant; tough; flexible.

Ken-jō | 城, a strong castle.

Ken-kaku | 確, see **Ken-kaku** 確實.

Ken-kō | 甲, strong or tough armour; *ken-kō ri-hei*, tough armour and good soldiers.

Ken-ko | 固, (of persons, etc.) healthy; robust; strong; vigorous; (of buildings) solid;

substantial; (of laws etc) carefully framed; strict.

Ken-kō | 硬, (of persons) firm; inflexible; (of things) hard; strong; solid; substantial.

Ken-nin | 忍, perseverance; tenacity of purpose; patience; resolute; patient; persevering; *suru*, to persevere; be patient; *ken-nin fu-batsu no hito*, a person of endless perseverance; *ken-nin fu-batsu no kokoro*, a mind patient and resolute.

Ken-rō | 牢, (of buildings) strongly built; substantial; solid; strong.

Ken 牽 To pull; lead by a rope; haul; be connected; hurry.

Ken-ben | 挽, (*wo suru*, to pull with the hand; lead; guide.

Ken-giū | 牛, a constellation in Aquila; convolvulus.

Ken-gō | 合, (*wo suru*, to join; unite; combine.

Ken-in | 引, (*wo suru*, to lead (as an animal); tow; track (as a boat); drag; haul in (as a net).

Ken-kiō | 強, forced; strained arbitrary; distorted; (*wo suru*, to place an arbitrary construction upon; distort the meaning of; *ken-kiō fu-kwai naru setsu*, arbitrary and distorted views.

Ken-ka | 掛, *suru*, to be anxious; be in suspense.

Ken-ran | 纜, (*wo suru*, to tow; track (as a boat).

Ken-ren | 連, (*ni suru*, (of persons or things) to be connected with; be related to; (of persons) be implicated in; be compromised in; be involved in.

Ken-sei | 制, to direct; control; superintend; manage; administer; govern (as a people).

Ken-shō | 涉, (*wo suru*, to be dragged into; be involved in; be implicated in.

Ken-tō | 頭, a jester; clown; buffoon; street-actor.

Ken 圈 Curved wood; a circle; to enclose.

Ken-kan | 檻, a place where animals are kept; a pen; stall; cage; pig-stye.

Ken-rei | 罟, see **Ken-rō** | 牢.

Ken-rō | 牢, a prison.

Ken-shi | 視, (*ni suru*, to form a circle and look at; stand in a ring and watch.

Ken-teki | 的, a target.

Ken-ten | 點, a term applied to the circles used in literary composition for the purpose of emphasis, which correspond to italics or underlining in English writing.

Ken-tō | 套, a snare; trap.

Ken 乾 Dry; to be dried up; heaven; exhausted; powerful;

advancing; constantly in motion; the name of a diagram.

Ken-bi | 糲, rice boiled and dried.

Ken-botsu | 没, loss and profit; advantage and disadvantage.

Ken-gio | 魚, dried, smoked, or salted fish.

Ken-gō | 綱, the laws established by the Emperor; Imperial authority.

Ken-ko | 枯, *suru*, (of plants) to wither (from want of water).

Ken-kou | 坤, heaven and earth; the world.

Ken-sei | 淨, (also read *Ken-jō*); clean; tidy; (of water) pure; limpid; (*wo suru*, to clean; purify; make tidy; put in order.

Ken-sei | 製, (*wo suru*, to cure; dry; salt (as fish); preserve (as fruit or vegetables); *sakana no ken-sei*, the curing of fish.

Ken-shiū | 濕, dryness and moisture; aridity and humidity.

Ken-shō | 笑, to laugh or smile in a forced or unnatural manner.

Ken-sō | 燥, parched; dried up; *suru*, to be parched; be dry; be dried up; become caked.

Ken-kō | 候, see **Ken-bi** | 糲.

Ken 硯 To rub; an inkstone.

Ken-biō | 屏, a term applied to the small screen which serves

to keep dust out of the inkstone when it is being used.

Ken-chi | 池, see **Ken-kai** | 海.

Ken-kai | 海, the depression in an inkstone into which the water runs.

Ken-kei | 兄, see **Ken-yū** | 友.

Ken-kō | 工, the trade of making inkstones; an inkstone maker.

Ken-kō | 耕, used only in the expression *ken-kō hitsu-den*, making a living by writing.

Ken-yū | 友, fellow-students.

Ken-zai | 材, the stone of which inkstands are made; slate.

Ken 間 (i.v. 間 and used in some cases interchangeably with 閑; in all other compounds pronounced *Kan*). An interval of time or space; crevice; (for other meanings see **KAN** 間).

Ken-sū | 數, the number of *Ken* (a lineal measure equal to six Japanese feet).

Ken 喧 Noisy talking.

Ken-do | 喧, see **Ken-sō** | 燥.

Ken-gō | 聒, see **Ken-sō** | 燥.

Ken-ko | 呼, *suru*, to shout loudly; (*wo suru*, to call in a loud voice.

Ken-kō | 鬪, a quarrel; fight; *suru*, to quarrel; fight; come to blows.

Ken-kwa | 嘩, a noise; disturbance; uproar; clamour;

commotion; tumult; altercation; quarrel; noisy; tumultuous; *suru*, to make a noise; create a disturbance; fight; quarrel; come to blows.

Ken-kwai | 厯, see **Ken-sō** | 課.

Ken-kwatsu | 聒, see **Ken-sō** | 課.

Ken-sō | 嘈, see **Ken-sō** | 課.

Ken-sō | 駭, see **Ken-sō** | 課.

Ken-sō | 課, noisy; turbulent; tumultuous; vociferous; clamorous; *suru*, to make a noise; create a disturbance.

Ken-tō | 鬧, see **Ken-sō** | 課.

Ken 鈐 A plough; a spade or hoe; the axle or linch-pin of a carriage-wheel; fetter.

Ken-in | 印, a seal; (used in the sense of the actual seal itself or of the impression made by it); *suru*, to affix one's seal.

Ken-ji | 璽, the seal of the Emperor when affixed to any state paper; *asobasaru*, (of the Emperor) to affix the Imperial seal.

Ken 豢 To rear pigs.

Ken-yō | 養, (*wo suru*, (of animals) to breed; tend; keep; rear.

Ken 暄 Warm; genial; the end of spring.

Ken-dan | 暖, (of weather) warm; mild.

Ken-jitsu | 日, a warm or genial day.

Ken-sei | 晴, bright and warm weather.

Ken 嫌 To dislike; hate; have an aversion to; suspect.

Ken-aku | 惡, see **Ken-ki** | 忌.

Ken-gi | 疑, suspicion; distrust; (*wo suru*, (applied both to persons and things) to distrust; suspect; entertain suspicions with regard to.

Ken-ki | 忌, enmity; hatred; dislike; aversion; (*wo suru*, (applied both to persons and things) to dislike; hate; be averse to.

Ken-sai | 猜, see **Ken-gi** | 疑.

Ken 絹 Silk; sarcenet; a gauze veil (worn by women of rank in ancient times).

Kem-paku | 帛, see **Kem-pu** | 布.

Kem-paku | 帕, silk handkerchiefs.

Kem-pu | 布, a general term for silken fabrics of all kinds.

Ken-chiū | 紬, a kind of coarse silk fabric; pongee.

Ken-anu | 傘, a silk umbrella.

Ken-shi | 糸, raw silk.

Ken 遣 To send; despatch; let go; drive away.

Kem-mon | 悶, *suru*, to dismiss care; drive away trouble from the mind.

Ken-chiku | 逐, (*wo suru*, to expel; drive away.

Ken-hatsu | 發, (*wo suru*, (of persons only) to send; despatch.

Ken-kwai | 懷, see **Kem-mon** | 悶.

Ken-shū | 愁, see **Kem-mon** | 悶.

Ken-sō | 送, (*wo suru*, (of persons or things) to send; transmit; despatch.

Ken-zai | 罪, banishment for crime; (*wo suru*, to exile for crime.

Ken 慳 Parsimonious; to grudge.

Ken-dou | 貪, covetousness; greed; covetous; greedy; (in colloquial) cruel; harsh; rough (as opposed to gentle).

Ken-ken | 儉, economical; thrifty.

Ken-kwō | 慳, see **Ken-rin** | 吝.

Ken-ren | 廉, see **Ken-ken** | 儉.

Ken-rin | 吝, niggardly; miserly; parsimonious; stingy.

Ken-shoku | 吝, see **Ken-rin** | 吝.

Ken-zai | 財, parsimony; *suru*, to hoard one's money; be stingy.

Ken 甄 To mould; transform; view; clear; birds on the wing; a model; intelligent.

Kem-betsu | 別, (*wo suru*, to separate (as one thing from another); sort out; distinguish; discriminate between; discern.

Ken-taku | 擇, (*wo suru*, to choose; select; pick out.

Ken-tō | 陶, (*wo suru*, to mould; fashion; shape.

Ken 劍 (also written 劍). A sword; to assassinate.

Kem-pa | 把, the handle of a sword.

Kem-pō | 法, see **Ken-jutsu** | 術.

Kem-pō | 鋒, the point of a sword; *kem-pō ni kidzu ari*, there is a flaw in the point of the sword; *kem-pō wo furū*, to fight with swords.

Ken-dō | 道, see **Ken-jutsu** | 術.

Ken-geki | 戟, swords and spears; *ken-geki wo ugokasu*, to go to war.

Ken-geki | 擊, a sword fight; *suru*, to fight with swords.

Ken-jutsu | 術, the art of fencing.

Ken-kaku | 客, a fencer.

Ken-koku | 殼, the scabbard of a sword.

Ken-nan | 難, severe sword-wounds received from a would-

be assassin; assassination; *ken-nan ni au*, to be severely wounded or killed by an assassin; *ken-nan no sō ari*, (said in divination) he has the look of a man who will die by assassination.

The idea underlying the use of this term is that the weapon employed is a sword.

Ken-shi | 士, see **Ken-kaku** | 客.

Ken 儉 Economical; little; also used interchangeably with 險 when the meaning is *parsimonious*.

Ken-boku | 樸, see **Ken-yaku** | 約.

Ken-haku | 薄, economical; frugal; thrifty.

Ken-sei | 省, see **Ken-yaku** | 約.

Ken-so | 素, see **Ken-yaku** | 約.

Ken-yaku | 約, economy; thrift; frugal; thrifty; *suru*, to economize; be frugal; be thrifty; *ni*, economically; *koto wo ken-yaku ni suru*, to do a thing economically.

Ken 賢 Talented; to surpass; admirable; large; good; virtuous; moral; worthy.

Ken-mei | 明, enlightened; wise; discerning.

Ken-pu | 婦, see **Ken-nio** | 女.

Ken-chi | 知, literally 'gifted or superior knowledge'; used as

a term of respect, or, between equals, as a term of formal politeness in the expressions *go ken-chi no tori*, as you are aware; *go ken-chi kore ari taku soro*, I beg you will take note (of this matter).

Ken-gu | 愚, wisdom and ignorance; wise and ignorant.

Ken-jin | 人, a talented, upright, or virtuous man.

Ken-kei | 兄, literally 'talented elder brother'; a polite expression used both in the spoken and written languages in the sense of *you* in allusion to the person addressed, and in the sense of *Mr.* when a third person is spoken of.

Ken-kun | 君, (applied to a Daimio by his retainers) a talented master; virtuous lord. (The term is no longer used).

Ken-nio | 女, (also read *kenjo*); a talented, upright, or virtuous woman.

Ken-nō | 能, see **Ken-sai** | 才.

Ken-riō | 良, see **Ken-mei** | 明.

Ken-riō | 慮, see **Ken-antsu** | 察.

Ken-sai | 才, distinguished ability; eminent talent.

Ken-sai | 宰, see **Ken-shō** | 相.

Ken-antsu | 察, literally 'talented consideration; exalted sympathy'; used as a term of respect, or, between equals, as a term of formal politeness, in

the expressions *kono ji-jō wa go ken-satsu kudasare taku*, I beg you will take these facts into your consideration; *go ken-satsu wo awogimasu*, I invite your sympathy; *go ken-satsu ni makasemasu*, I leave the matter in your hands.

Ken-shi | 士, see **Ken-jin** | 人.

Ken-sei | 妻, (also read *Ken-sai*); a talented, upright, or virtuous wife.

Ken-sha | 者, see **Ken-jin** | 人.

Ken-shin | 臣, a talented or virtuous retainer (as the term was formerly employed); a talented or virtuous subject (of the emperor, as the term is now employed).

Ken-shin | 主, see **Ken-kun** | 君.

Ken-shō | 相, an able statesman; capable or virtuous official.

Ken-soku | 息, literally 'a talented son'; used as a term of respect, or, between equals, as a term of formal politeness, in allusion to the son of the person addressed, or to the son of a third person.

Ken-toku | 德, exalted virtue.

Ken 唼 The gasping action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the surface of the water.

Ken-gū | 噁, *suru*, (of fish) to

open their mouths when swimming at the top of the water.

Ken 褰 To hold up; hold up one's dress.

Ken-shō | 洗, *suru*, to hold up one's clothes and cross a ford; (*wo*) *suru*, to hold up one's clothes and cross.

Ken-shō | 裳, *suru*, to hold up one's clothes; lift up one's dress.

Ken 憲 Laws; rules; to publish regulations; a pattern; indolent.

Ken-pei | 兵, the gendarmerie; gendarmes.

Ken-pō | 法, (as formerly used) a law; statute; (as now used) the constitution; constitutional law.

Ken-kin | 禁, official prohibition; (*wo*) *suru*, to prohibit by law.

Ken-rei | 令, a law; edict; statute.

Ken-shō | 章, see **Ken-rei** | 令.

Ken 縣 A territorial subdivision; district; to hang up; suspend.

Ken-chō | 廳, the head-office of a prefecture.

Ken-ka | 下, in a prefecture; within the limits of a prefecture; belonging to a pre-

fecture; in the jurisdiction of a prefecture.

Ken-kwai | 會, the local assembly of a prefecture.

Ken-kwan | 官, an official belonging to a prefecture; the authorities of a prefecture.

Ken-nai | 內, within the limits of a prefecture.

Ken-rei | 令, the governor of a prefecture; a prefect.

Ken-ri | 吏, a subordinate official belonging to a prefecture.

Ken-ritsu | 立, (also read *Ken-riū*); established by a prefecture; *ken-ritsu gak-kō*, prefectural schools.

Ken-sha | 社, a Shinto shrine maintained by the authorities.

Ken 嶮 (i.w. 險). Steep; dangerous; lofty; difficult; obstructions.

Ken-ai | 隘, see **Ken-kiō** | 狹.

Ken-aku | 惡, (of roads) precipitous; steep; rugged; bad; dangerous; perilous.

Ken-i | 夷, (of ground or of roads) steepness and flatness; nature; hilly and level; precipitous and flat; *ji-men no ken-i ni yotte hi-yō wo koto ni su*, the expenditure depends upon the nature of the ground.

Ken-ki | 危, (of roads and also of the actions of persons) perilous; dangerous; rash.

Ken-ki | 阻, see **Ken-so** | 阻.

Ken-kiō | 狹, (of roads) steep and narrow; dangerous; perilous.

Ken-ro | 路, a steep path; precipitous track.

Ken-shun | 峻, see **Ken-so** | 阻.

Ken-so | 阻, steep; precipitous; dangerous.

Ken 險 see **Ken 嶮**.

Ken 檢 To clasp the hands; grasp; supervise; take; collate;

Ken-chi | 地, land inspection; *suru*, to inspect land.

Ken-in | 印, a seal or stamp affixed to a document, or to goods, certifying that inspection has been made.

Ken-ji | 事, the public prosecutor attached to a court of justice; *ken-ji-chō*, the chief public prosecutor.

Ken-kiō | 校, (*wo suru*, to examine; inspect; scrutinize; study; also read *ken-giō* the name of an official rank given under the Tokugawa administration to blind shamposers who were at the head of their profession.

Ken-ka | 查, examination; inspection; enquiry; scrutiny; (*wo suru*, to inspect; examine; enquire into; investigate; *suru*, to hold an investigation; conduct an examination.

Ken-shi | 使, an official inspector; an officer deputed to enquire into a matter; (no longer used).

Ken-shi | 屍, an official whose duty it is to hold an inquest or conduct an enquiry in cases of death under suspicious circumstances; coroner.

Ken-shi | 視, see **Ken-yetsu** | 閱.

Ken-shutsu | 出, (*wo suru*, to discover (as the result of search); find out.

Ken-soku | 束, restraint; repression; coercion; (*wo suru*, to restrain; curb; check; repress; constrain; keep under; keep down; coerce.

Ken-yetsu | 閱, inspection; scrutiny; (*wo suru*, to examine; inspect; scrutinize.

Ken 黔 Black.

Ken-rei | 黎, see **Ken-shin** | 首.

Ken-shin | 首, the people; nation.

Ken 蹇 Lame; difficult; mental distress; prospective danger; to pluck.

Ken-ba | 馬, a jaded horse; slow steed.

Ken-ken | 々, *tari*, worried; anxious; perplexed; troubled in one's mind; distressed.

Ken 蹇 To stutter; speak out boldly.

Ken-choku | 直, upright; straightforward; honest; sincere.

Ken-gaku | 譎, see **Ken-choku** | 直.

Ken 謙 Humility; respect; deference; to yield; conciliatory.

Ken-ji | 辭, humble or self-depreciatory language; modest speech.

Ken-jō | 讓, see **Ken-son** | 遜.

Ken-kei | 敬, see **Ken-kiō** | 恭.

Ken-kin | 謹, see **Ken-kiō** | 恭.

Ken-kiō | 恭, reverence; deference; *suru*, to shew respect; also used in the sense of **Ken-son** | 遜.

Ken-kō | 厚, see **Ken-kiō** | 恭.

Ken-kwa | 和, meek; gentle; bashful.

Ken-son | 遜, humble; modest; bashful; retiring; unassuming; conciliatory; yielding; *suru*, to be modest; behave with humility; *ken-son na kotoba*, self-depreciatory expressions.

Ken-tai | 退, see **Ken-son** | 遜.

Ken 繭 The cocoon of the silk-worm.

Ken-shi | 絲, raw silk.

Ken 獻 To offer (to a superior); present the wine-cup (at feasts); a religious offering; to present (in sacrifice); wise; to display.

- Kem-pai** | 盃, *suru*, to offer a wine-cup (at a feast).
- Ken-gen** | 言, see **Ken-gen** 建言.
- Ken-jō** | 上, (*wo*) *suru*, to present; offer up; give (to a superior or to the Government).
- Ken-kin** | 芹, (used only in the written language); narrow-mindedness; my ignorant mind (a self-depreciatory expression).
- Ken-kō** | 功, meritorious services; *suru*, to display merit; render eminent service to the state.
- Ken-kō** | 貢, the payment of tribute; *suru*, to pay tribute.
- Ken-nō** | 納, see **Ken-jō** | 上.
- Ken-saku** | 策, *suru*, to suggest a plan (to the Government); present a scheme (for the consideration of the Government).
- Ken-sen** | 饌, offerings made to Buddhist or Shintō shrines.
- Ken-shin** | 進, see **Ken-jō** | 上.
- Ken-shū** | 酬, the giving and receiving (of a wine-cup at a feast); *ken-shū no hai yaya osamari*, the circulation of the wine-cup at length ceased; the banquet came to an end.
- Ken-sho** | 書, *suru*, to present a book (to a superior or to the Government).

Ken 謹 To question sternly; reprove; scold; be angry.

Ken-do | 怒, anger; wrath; *suru*,

to be angry; become wrath; feel indignation.

Ken-jō | 讓, see **Ken-seki** | 責.

Ken-seki | 責, (*wo*) *suru*, to reprimand; reprove; censure; blame; take to task; find fault with.

Ken-toku | 督, see **Ken-seki** | 責.

Ken 權 To weigh; scales; temporary; action regulated by circumstances; to equalize; devise plans; power; beginning; a deputy in office; exigency.

Kem-bon | 便, **Kem-bō** | 謀.

Kem-bō | 謀, an expedient; makeshift; plan devised to meet a certain contingency; provisional scheme; policy adapted to circumstances.

Kem-mon | 門, powerful officials; influential statesmen; *kem-mon no iye*, a family noted for the number of influential statesmen it has produced.

Kem-pei | 柄, see **Ken-i** | 威.

Ken-dō | 道, **Kem-bō** | 謀.

Ken-gen | 限, the limit or extent of powers or of rights; competence; authority; *ken-gen wo arasō*, to have a dispute on the question of competency (to deal with a case); *ken-gen ni sugidzu*, did not exceed its authority.

Ken-ki | 宜, see **Kem-bō** | 謀.

Ken-i | 威, power; might; authority; influence; force.

Ken-ka | 家, see **Kem-mon** | 門.

Ken-ki | 貴, see **Kem-mon** | 門.

Ken-kō | 衡, equipoise; balance; equilibrium; balance of power; *ken-kō wo ushinai*, to be out of balance; to lose its equilibrium; *kō-yeki no ken-kō*, the balance of trade; *tō-yō koku-rioku no ken-kō*, the balance of power in Asia.

Ken-kwan | 官, an official post held temporarily; a temporary office.

Ken-nin | 任, a substitute or deputy in office; *suru*, to act as a substitute in an official post.

Ken-ri | 利, a right; rights; prerogative; power; authority.

Ken-rinku | 略, see **Kem-bō** | 謀.

Ken-rō | 量, weight.

Ken-rioku | 力, see **Ken-i** | 威.

Ken-sei | 勢, see **Ken-i** | 威.

Ken-shi | 士, see **Kem-mon** | 門.

Ken-shin | 臣, (as formerly used) a powerful or influential retainer; (as now used) a powerful or influential minister of state.

Ken-yō | 要, important; influential; *ken-yō no chi ni tatsu*, to occupy an important official position.

Ken-yō | 與, beginning; origin;

creation; inception; discovery; invention; *suru*, to begin; originate; commence; have its inception.

Ken 懸 To suspend; hang up.

Ken-kaku | 隔, *suru*, (of two or more places) to be far apart; be widely distant (one from the other); (of two or more persons in regard to position, intellect, feelings, or disposition) to be far apart; differ greatly; be widely separated; be very unlike.

Ken-nen | 念, anxiety; solitude; suspense; apprehension; precaution; care; *suru*, to be anxious; feel apprehension; be concerned in one's mind; entertain misgivings; take care; exercise caution.

Ken-sen | 泉, a waterfall; cascade.

Ken-sō | 想, (*ni*) *suru*, (of sexual attachment only) to fall in love with; take a fancy to; become enamoured of.

Ken-sui | 水, see **Ken-sen** | 泉.

Ken-sui | 錘, the weight attached to a weighing beam, or to a fishing net or line; a plummet.

Ken-zetsu | 絶, see **Ken-kaku** | 隔.

Ken 驗 To examine; verify; personally inspect; proof; effect (as of medicine).

Ken-an | 按, see **Ken-sa** 檢査.
Ken-kan | 看, see **Ken-yetsu** 檢閱.
Ken-shi | 屍, see **Ken-shi** 檢屍.
Ken-shō | 傷, *suru*, to examine a wound.

Ken 蠲 A glow-worm; to sparkle; bright; pure; to remove; purify; make clean; haste.
Ken-men | 免, see **Ken-jo** | 除.
Ken-gen | 減, remission (of taxes and other things); exemption; dispensation; (*wo*) *suru*, to remit; dispense with.
Ken-jo | 除, remission (of taxes only); (*wo*) *suru*, to remit.
Ken-so | 租, see **Ken-zel** | 稅.
Ken-zel | 稅, remission of taxes; *suru*, to remit taxes.

Ken 顯 Light; clear; to appear; manifest; to display; illustrious; distinguished.
Ken-mei | 名, renown; fame; celebrated; renowned; distinguished;
Ken-mei | 明, clear; plain; distinct.
Ken-cho | 著, *suru*, to become visible; become manifest; appear; be disclosed; come to light; be revealed; be made known.
Ken-datsu | 達, see **Ken-ki** | 貫.
Ken-in | 隱, see **In-ken** 隱顯.
Ken-ki | 貫, (of persons only)

exalted; high (in rank or position); distinguished.
Ken-kwal | 晦, light and darkness; bright and dark.
Ken-kwan | 官, see **Ken-shoku** | 職.
Ken-ro | 跡, see **Ken-cho** | 著.
Ken-seki | 跡, distinct traces; clear proof; plain evidence.
Ken-seki | 績, see **K-iō** 偉功.
Ken-sha | 者, a person of high rank or exalted position; high officers of state.
Ken-shi | 仕, see **Ken-shoku** | 職.
Ken-shō | 照, see **Ken-cho** | 著.
Ken-shoku | 職, a high official post.
Ken-yō | 揚, see **Ken-mei** | 明.
Ken-zen | 然, *tari*, clear; manifest; *to shite*, clearly; also used in the sense of **Ken-cho** | 著.

Ketsu 子 Single; remainder; half a man.
Ketsu-i | 遺, a balance; surplus; remainder; what is left over.
Ketsu-zen | 然, used in the expression *ketsu-zen is-shin nite*, alone; by one's self.

Ketsu 穴 A cave; cavity; hole in the ground.
Kek-kio | 居, living in caves; *suru*, to dwell in caves.
Ken-sho | 處, see **Kek-kio** | 居.
Ketsu-gaki | 隙, an aperture; chink; cranny; interstice.

Ketsu 血 Blood.

Kek-kan | 汗, profuse perspiration.
Kek-ki | 氣, youthful spirits; the vigour of youth.
Kek-kon | 痕, marks or stains of blood.
Kek-kwai | 塊, a miscarriage; monster child.
Kek-kwan | 管, blood vessels; veins; arteries.
Kep-pan | 判, a seal made with blood; *suru*, to seal (a document) with one's blood.
Kes-sen | 戰, a bloody battle; sanguinary engagement; *suru*, to fight fiercely; *kes-sen no hō*, the merit of hard fighting.
Kes-shi | 祀, ancestor-worship; *suru*, to worship one's ancestors.
Kes-shi | 嗣, blood-relationship; consanguinity; descent; family-line; *kes-shi ga tayeru*, the line will die out.
Kes-shoku | 色, the colour (of a person's face); *kes-shoku ga warui*, he has a bad colour i.e. he looks ill.
Kes-shoku | 食, see **Kes-shi** | 祀.
Ketsu-in | 胤, see **Kes-shi** | 嗣.
Ketsu-maku | 脈, the circulation of the blood; arterial system; also used in the sense of **Kes-shi** | 嗣.
Ketsu-moton | 熱, a disease

connected with menses to which women are subject.
Ketsu-niku | 肉, literally 'blood and flesh'; used in the sense of **Ketsu-zoku** | 族.
Ketsu-ri | 痢, dysentery.
Ketsu-ro | 路, literally 'a path of blood'; used in the expression *ketsu-ro wo hiraitte nigeru*, to cleave a path of escape through the ranks of the enemy.
Ketsu-xui | 淚, *suru*, to cry much; weep copiously; *ketsu-xui wo taru*, to shed copious tears.
Ketsu-un | 暈, giddiness; fainting.
Ketsu-yeki | 液, blood.
Ketsu-zel | 稅, literally 'a blood-tax'; *ketsu-zel wo kwa suru*, to levy conscription.
Ketsu-zoku | 族, blood-relationships.
Ketsu-zoku | 屬, see **Ketsu-zoku** | 族.
Ket-tan | 痰, phlegm or mucus mixed with blood.
Ket-tō | 統, see **Kes-shi** | 嗣.

Ketsu 抉 To take out; scoop out; gouge out.
Kes-shutan | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to scoop out; gouge out (as a person's eye); dig (as a hole).

Ketsu 決 (also vulgarly written 決). To cut off; decide; determine; open a passage for a stream; a defect.
Kek-kō | 行, *suru*, to take deci-

sive action; (*wo*) *suru*, to deal with in a decided manner.

Kek-kwai | 潰, *suru*, (of embankments) to be washed away; be broken through (by a flood).

Kes-saku | 策, a fixed plan; settled scheme; *suru*, to decide upon a plan.

Kes-suu | 算, the settling or balancing of accounts; *suru*, to settle or balance an account; *kes-san-hiō*, a statement of accounts; the account of actual expenditure and receipts in the national budget for a given year which is published from time to time by the Finance Department.

Kes-sen | 戰, a decisive battle; *suru*, to fight a decisive battle; stake all on the issue of one battle.

Kes-shi | 死, *suru*, to brave death; make up one's mind to die; *kes-shi no shi*, a death which was courted.

Kes-shin | 心, decision of mind; determination; resolve; *suru*, to make up one's mind; be determined; form a resolution.

Kes-shō | 訟, a criminal sentence; *suru*, to deliver judgment in a criminal case; to pass sentence in criminal cases.

Kes-sui | 水, an artificial channel by which the course of a river is changed, or by which a portion only of the waters of

a river is diverted for irrigation or for other purposes; *suru*, to draw off a portion of the waters of a river; tap a river; open a new passage for a stream.

Ket-chaku | 着, decision; determination; settlement; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle; decide; fix; determine; *suru*, be settled; be decided.

Ketsu-dan | 談, (of two or more persons but not of an assembly or parliament) a decision; determination; settlement; agreement; *suru*, to be decided; *kono koto ga ketsu-dan ni natta*, this matter has been settled.

Ketsu-dan | 斷, a decision; determination; settlement; final judgment; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle; determine; fix; decide; give judgment in regard to; *suru*, to be settled; be determined; *tsumi wo ketsu-dan suru*, to determine the penalty attaching to an offence.

Ketsu-i | 意, see **Kes-shin** | 心.

Ketsu-gi | 疑, *suru*, to cast aside suspicions; lay aside doubt; also used in the sense of **Kes-shin** | 心.

Ketsu-gi | 議, (of the action of a few persons, of an assembly, or of a parliament) a decision or settlement arrived at after deliberation; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss and settle; deliberate

over and decide; *suru*, to deliberate and arrive at a decision.

Ketsu-goku | 獄, see **Kes-shō** | 訟.

Ketsu-setsu | 裂, *suru*, to be torn asunder; be broken in pieces; be cleft (as a mountain by volcanic agencies); (of an embankment) to give way; be broken through.

Ketsu-raku | 落, see **Ket-chaku** | 着.

Ketsu-zen | 然, *tari*, certain; fixed; decided; definite; *to shite*, definitely; in a decided manner.

Ketsu-zetsu | 絕, (*wo*) *suru*, to utterly renounce; reject finally; (as a creed or doctrine); break off (as relations with other individuals); *suru*, (of intercourse between individuals) to cease; be broken off.

Ket-tel | 定, (also read *Ketsu-jō*); see **Ketsu-dan** | 斷.

Ket-tō | 闘, a duel; *suru*, to fight a duel; *ket-tō wo moshikomau*, to issue a challenge to a duel.

Ketsu 桀 Luxuriant growth of weeds; to cut into pieces; carry.

Kek-kutsu | 詰, crafty; cunning; artful; wily.

Kek-kwatsu | 狛, see **Kek-kutsu** | 詰.

Ketsu 缺 A broken vessel; defect; flaw; deficient.

Kek-kei | 敬, see **Ken-rel** 欠禮.

Kek-kwan | 官, an official vacancy.

Kep-pon | 本, an incomplete work; a book in several volumes of which one, or more, are missing.

Ketsu-bō | 乏, deficiency; lack; want; imperfection; scarcity; insufficiency; need; *suru*, to be insufficient; (of supplies) to run short.

Ketsu-gen | 減, see **Ketsu-bō** | 乏.

Ketsu-in | 員, a vacancy; *ketsu-in wo oginau*, to fill up a vacancy.

Ketsu-rel | 禮, see **Ken-rel** 欠禮.

Ketsu-ro | 漏, a deficiency; want of completeness; *suru*, to be deficient; be incomplete; be lacking.

Ket-ten | 典, imperfect laws; defective regulations.

Ket-ten | 點, a flaw; defect; weak spot; the particular point in which a thing is defective; a stroke wanting in a character.

Ketsu 訣 To part from; separate for a long time; cut off; a secret art.

Ketsu-betsu | 別, an eternal farewell; *suru*, to part for ever;

separate never to meet again; *ketsu-betsu wo tsugu*, to bid farewell for ever.

Ketsu-in | 飲, a farewell feast; *suru*, to give a farewell banquet; take part in a farewell entertainment.

Ketsu-ji | 辭, *suru*, to say farewell.

Ketsu 傑 One who excels ten; eminent; proud; the luxuriant growth of plants.

Kes-saku | 作, (of works of art or the productions of skilled labour) the best of an artist's works; a masterpiece.

Kes-shutan | 出, *suru*, to excel; be pre-eminent; surpass others in merit or talent.

Ketsu 厥 A ballista; short; third possessive or demonstrative pronoun.

Kes-shiū | 終, conclusion; end; termination; *suru*, to reach a conclusion; come to an end; be finished.

Kes-sho | 初, beginning; commencement.

Ketsu-rei | 冷, *suru*, to become cold.

Ketsu 結 To tie together; fasten; bind; curved; an engagement.

Kek-kioku | 局, conclusion; result; in the end; finally.

Kek-kō | 好, (to) *suru*, to establish friendly relations with; become intimate with.

Kek-kō | 交, relations; intercourse; (to) *suru*, to have dealings with; associate with; have relations with; *kek-kō no hito*, a person with whom one has intercourse.

Kek-ku | 痂, the scab which forms over an eruption or sore.

Kek-kō | 掃, an enclosure; (of a building etc.) construction; architecture; (of artistic or other work) arrangement; fine; beautiful; splendid; excellent; delicious; (wo) *suru*, to build; construct.

Kek-kon | 婚, marriage; *suru*, to contract a marriage.

Kek-ku | 句, the concluding sentence or clause of any written document or book.

Kek-kwa | 果, conclusion; result; effect; consequence.

Kek-kwan | 款, see **Kek-kō** | 好.

Kep-patsu | 髮, *suru*, to have one's hair dressed.

Kep-piō | 冰, *suru*, (of water) to freeze.

Kep-pu | 付, (wo) *suru*, to attach (as one thing to another); affix (as a label).

Kes-shu | 社, an association; party; commercial company; *suru*, to form an association; establish a party.

Kes-shin | 親, *suru*, to establish relations (by marriage or adoption); become connected.

Kes-shiū | 收, (wo) *suru*, to settle; adjust (as an affair or an account); wind up; bring to a conclusion; terminate.

Kes-shiū | 集, (wo) *suru*, to assemble; collect together.

Kes-shō | 晶, *suru*, to become solidified; coagulate; congeal; become crystallised.

Kes-soku | 束, (wo) *suru*, to fasten together (with rope); bind together; tie.

Ketsu-an | 案, *suru*, to conclude an investigation; decide a case; complete the draft of any document.

Ketsu-bi | 尾, end; conclusion; termination.

Ketsu-gō | 合, union; combination; amalgamation; (of an association etc.) formation; establishment; (wo) *suru*, to unite; combine; amalgamate; form; establish.

Ketsu-jō | 繩, a term applied to an ancient Chinese method of recording events by means of knots tied in a rope.

Ketsu-matsu | 末, see **Ketsu-bi** | 尾.

Ketsu-mei | 盟, an agreement; covenant; *suru*, to conclude a covenant; (of countries) be bound by treaties.

Ketsu-riō | 了, (wo) *suru*, to

complete; conclude; bring to an end; terminate; finish; *suru*, to reach a conclusion; be finished.

Ketsu-yaku | 約, the conclusion of an agreement; *suru*, to conclude a covenant; enter into an agreement; make a compact.

Ket-tei | 締, (wo) *suru*, to conclude (as a treaty); form; establish (as an association or political party).

Ket-tō | 頭, a knot; see also **Kep-patsu** | 髮.

Ket-tō | 黨, an association; party; *suru*, to form an association; establish a party.

Ketsu 歇 To rest; cease (from doing anything); exhaust.

Kek-kō | 工, *suru*, to cease from working; rest.

Kes-soku | 息, to rest (either after work or during a journey).

Ketsu-jitsu | 日, a day of rest; holiday.

Ket-tan | 擔, *suru*, to put down a load; lay down a burden.

Ket-tei | 亭, a resting-house.

Ket-ten | 店, see **Ket-tei** | 亭.

Ketsu 蕨 An edible fern.

Ketsu-bi | 薇, a species of bracken the young shoots of which are edible.

Ketsu-ga | 芽, see **Ketsu-bi** | 薇.

Ketsu 潔 Pure; clean; unde-

filed; still (as water); to regulate.

Kep-paku | 白, (of persons) pure; undefiled; honest; upright; frank; *kep-paku ni mōsu*, to state clearly or frankly.

Kep-pekki | 癖, over-scrupulous, fastidious or finical in the matter of cleanliness.

Kes-sai | 齋, *suru*, to keep one's body pure and undefiled (as pilgrims or persons under a vow of chastity).

Kes-sai | 清, see **Kes-sai** | 淨.

Kes-sai | 淨, (also read *Ketsu-jō*); (of persons) pure; undefiled; honest; singleminded; (of water) clear; pure; (of other things) clean; bright.

Kes-sai | 齊, (*wo*) *suru*, to regulate; adjust.

Ketsu 闕 A look-out over a gate; door-way; gate; to lose; deficiency; empty; disrespectful; to wane.

Kek-ka | 下, a term applied to the immediate surroundings of the Imperial palace,—the locality immediately adjoining the palace but outside the gates.

Kek-kwaku | 闕, a term applied to the custom, which was based on the idea of shewing excessive respect to the Imperial House, and which prevailed more or less up to the time of the Restoration, of abridging by

one or two strokes,—whenever it was necessary to write the names of any of the Emperors,—the characters with which the names in question were written; *suru*, to omit one or two strokes in writing the name of an Emperor.

Kek-kwan | 官, see **Kek-kwan** 缺官.

Kes-saki | 席, *suru*, to be absent from one's post; to absent one's self from any gathering or rendezvous.

Kes-sho | 所, (of property) *sareru*, to be confiscated (by the authorities).

Ketsu-bun | 文, a passage in any writing omitted by mistake; *lacuna*; a blank left in writing.

Ketsu-ji | 字, the leaving of a blank space in any written or printed document or book before the insertion, either of the name of the Emperor or of a reference to any action on his part; *suru*, to leave a blank space before the name of the Emperor; to omit as a mark of respect one of the characters of a person's name when written as an address. (In this last sense the term is no longer used).

Ketsu-jo | 如, see **Ketsu-rō** 缺漏.

Ketsu-mon | 門, a gate or en-

trance of the palace; the palace.

Ketsu-rō | 漏, see **Ketsu-rō** 缺漏.

Ket-toi | 廷, the palace.

Ket-ten | 典, see **Ket-ten** 缺典.

Ket-ten | 點, see **Ket-ten** 缺點.

Ketsu 蹶 (also written 蹶). To slip; stumble; fall; tread on; kick.

Kek-ki | 起, (*wo*) *suru*, to awake by a kick.

Kes-saki | 踏, a stumble; mistake; slip; *suru*, to stumble; trip; make a mistake.

Ket-tō | 倒, *suru*, to stumble and fall.

Ki 几 A writing desk; small table.

Ki-an | 案, a writing desk.

Ki-chō | 帳, a kind of curtain hung on a screen-frame.

Ki-jō | 上, (also read *Ki-shō*); literally, 'the surface of a writing desk'; a writing desk; also used metaphorically in the expression *ki-jō no ron*, a visionary idea; an argument which has no foundation.

Ki-kiaku | 脚, the legs of a writing desk.

Ki 已 I myself; himself; yourself; one of the ten calendaric stems; already.

Ki-ketsu | 決, already decided; fixed; settled; *suru*, to be already decided.

Ki-ō | 往, the past; past times; *ki-ō ni sakanobotte shiraberu*, to conduct researches into the past; examine the past history of a question.

Ki 企 To stand on tiptoe and look; raise; originate; design; plan.

Ki-bō | 望, *suru*, to stand on the tiptoe of expectation; also used in the sense of **Ki-bō** 希望.

Ki-giō | 業, *suru*, to start an undertaking of any kind; set on foot an enterprise; establish a business.

Ki-kei | 計, see **Kei-kwaku** 計畫.

Ki-ki | 起, (*wo*) *suru*, to set on foot; originate; establish.

Ki-kiaku | 脚, *suru*, to stand on tiptoe; *ki-kiaku shite nōzomu*, to stand on tiptoe and look; *ki-kiaku shite kayeru wo matsu*, to await anxiously a person's return.

Ki-shō | 踵, see **Ki-kiaku** | 脚.

Ki-to | 圖, see **Kei-kwaku** 計畫.

Ki 机 A writing desk; the name of a tree.

Ki-an | 案, see **Ki-an** 几案.

Ki-jō | 上, (also read *Ki-shō*); see **Ki-jō** 几上.

Ki-kiaku | 脚, see **Ki-kiaku** 几脚.

Ki 肌 The human skin.

Ki-fu | 膚, the human skin.

Ki-ri | 理, the texture of a person's skin.

Ki 危 Dangerous; lofty; a perilous height; tottering; to fall; be in danger.

Ki-an | 安, danger and security; welfare; condition; circumstances; *kok-ka no ki-an wo sei sedzu*, without paying attention to the welfare of the state.

Ki-dō | 道, a dangerous road; perilous track.

Ki-gai | 崖, a precipice.

Ki-gai | 害, danger; peril; risk.

Ki-gan | 岩, a steep or precipitous rock.

Ki-gi | 疑, doubt; suspicion; distrust; *suru*, to doubt; entertain suspicions; feel distrust.

Ki-gu | 懼, see **Ki-ku** | 懼.

Ki-hō | 峰, a lofty peak; pinnacle.

Ki-ji | 事, see **Ki-gai** | 害.

Ki-ken | 險, dangerous; perilous; risky.

Ki-kiū | 急, imminent danger; an emergency; crisis; dangerous; perilous; critical; *ki-kiū som-bō no sai*, a dangerous and critical moment.

Ki-ku | 懼, *suru*, to fear; be

afraid; be apprehensive; be alarmed.

Ki-kwak | 怪, see **Ki-ken** | 險.

Ki-nan | 難, see **Ki-gai** | 害.

Ki-ran | 亂, disorder; disturbance; insurrection.

Ki-ran | 巒, see **Ki-hō** | 峰.

Ki-ro | 路, see **Ki-dō** | 道.

Ki-rō | 樓, a lofty two-storeyed building.

Ki-tai | 殆, see **Ki-ken** | 險.

Ki-tei | 梯, a ladder.

Ki-toku | 篤, (of disease or illness) a crisis; critical; dangerous.

Ki-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit up straight; sit in an erect manner (the reverse of lounging).

The idea of deference to the person in whose presence one is sitting is implied in this word.

Ki 岐 A fork in a road; cross-roads.

Ki-dō | 道, see **Ki-ro** | 路.

Ki-riū | 流, the place where a river separates into two branches; *suru*, (of a river) to become divided into two separate streams.

Ki-ro | 路, the place where two roads separate; cross-roads; a fork in a road.

Ki-to | 途, see **Ki-ro** | 路.

Ki 杞 A species of willow; the name of an ancient feudal state in Honan.

Ki-yū | 憂, unnecessary anxiety;

unwarranted solicitude; absurd apprehensions.

The term is derived from an incident in Chinese history in which the people of the state of Ki are reported to have been troubled by absurd apprehensions.

Ki 忌 To hate; envy; shun; avoid; fear; respect.

Ki-buku | 服, a period of mourning for the death of a relation which varies according to the degree of relationship in each case.

Ki-chiū | 中, the period of 50 days mourning for the death of a parent; during the said period of mourning.

Ki-getsu | 月, the anniversary of the month in which a parent or relation has died.

Ki-hi | 避, to dislike; regard with aversion; avoid; shun; keep aloof from.

Ki-jitsu | 日, (also read *Ki-nichi*); the anniversary of the date on which a parent or relation has died.

Ki-ken | 嫌, see **Ki-hi** | 避.

Ki-ki | 讎, dislike; displeasure; (*wo suru*, to dislike; regard with aversion; *ki-ki ni fururu*, to incur the displeasure (of the sovereign or of some high personage); *ki-ki ni kwan sedzu*, braving the anger (of his lord).

Ki-mei | 明, the end of a period of mourning.

Ki-sei | 猜, see **Ki-to** | 妬.

Ki-shin | 心, dislike; aversion.

Ki-tan | 憚, fear; respect; (*wo suru*, to fear; dread; *suru*, to be afraid; be respectful.

Ki-to | 妬, (*wo suru*, to dislike; envy; be jealous of.

Ki 希 Scarce; rare; few; single; to hope; request; perform.

Ki-bō | 望, a desire; wish; request; (*wo suru*, to long for; desire; wish for; request; *suru*, to desire; wish; hope.

Ki-kan | 罕, rare; scarce.

Ki-ki | 冀, see **Ki-bō** | 望.

Ki-sei | 世, see **Ki-tai** | 代.

Ki-shō | 少, scarce; rare; few (in number).

Ki-tai | 代, strange; extraordinary; curious; peculiar.

Ki-to | 圖, (*to*) or (*wo suru*, to plan; devise a scheme for; frame a project for.

Ki 岐 see **Ki 岐**.

Ki 奇 (also written 奇). Extraordinary; rare; mysterious; strange; odd (as opposed to even); single; a remainder; fraction.

Ki-bō | 謀, a marvellous plan; excellent device; good scheme.

Ki-boku | 木, a strange tree; curious wood.

Ki-bun | 文, a peculiar or excellent style of composition.

Ki-butu | 物, a strange thing; curious article; remarkable curio.

Ki-chiū | 中, *suru*, to succeed contrary to one's expectation; hit the mark unexpectedly.

Ki-dan | 談, a strange story; wonderful or amusing tales.

Ki-dō | 童, an infant prodigy.

Ki-go | 語, ornate or elegant language; classical expressions; fine terms; *ki-go wo haku*, to make use of ornate language.

Ki-gū | 偶, odd and even numbers; *ki gū wo arasō*, to gamble.

Ki-gū | 遇, (*ni*) *suru*, to meet in an unexpected manner.

Ki-ha | 葩, a curious flower.

Ki-hei | 兵, troops placed in ambush or otherwise used in warfare according to methods not authorized by the canons of military science; *ki-hei wo motto teki wo yaburu*, to defeat the enemy by employing some curious and irregular stratagem.

Ki-hō | 峰, a lofty peak.

Ki-i | 異, strange; unusual; extraordinary; amazing.

Ki-i | 偉, remarkable; excellent.

Ki-ji | 字, an unusual character.

Ki-ji | 事, a strange thing; unusual circumstance; novelty; extraordinary event; miracle.

Ki-jin | 人, an eccentric man; queer fellow.

Ki-jo | 女, a queer or eccentric woman.

Ki-jutsu | 術, magic; witchcraft; secret arts; the skill of a conjurer; sleight of hand; a wonderful plan; excellent scheme.

Ki-kei | 計, see **Ki-bō** | 謀.

Ki-ki | 奇, strange; extraordinary; marvellous; *ki-ki kwai-kwai na hanashi*, strange and marvellous tales; ghost-stories.

Ki-ki | 器, a strange instrument; curious utensil; remarkable apparatus or machinery; also used in the sense of a *marvellous or splendid instrument*.

Ki-kō | 巧, (of skilled or artistic work) splendid workmanship.

Ki-kō | 功, a wonderful exploit; great feat; brilliant services; conspicuous merit.

Ki-ku | 句, see **Ki-go** | 語.

Ki-kun | 勳, see **Ki-kō** | 功.

Ki-kwai | 怪, queer; strange; marvellous; *ki-kwai na hanashi*, ghost-stories; also used in colloquial in the expression *ki-kwai na yatsu*, an impudent fellow.

Ki-miō | 妙, strange; wonderful; extraordinary; splendid.

Ki-nan | 男, see **Ki-jin** | 人.

Ki-rei | 零, a fraction of any fixed unit in number or quantity; fractions; odds and ends.

Ki-sai | 才, extraordinary talent.

Ki-saku | 策, see **Ki-bō** | 謀.

Ki-sho | 書, a rare book; excellent work.

Ki-sō | 相, (of persons) a strange countenance; a remarkable or promising face.

Ki-sū | 數, odd as opposed to even numbers.

Ki-toku | 特, (also read *Ki-doku*); admirable; praiseworthy; kind; benevolent; unselfish; philanthropic.

Ki-zō | 像, (of persons) an extraordinary or distinguished appearance.

Ki 季 The last; young; small; little; tender.

Ki-ji | 兒, see **Ki-shi** | 子.

Ki-kō | 候, one of the four seasons of the year; climate.

Ki-sei | 世, these latter days; the present times; after generations; years to come.

Ki-setsu | 節, see **Ki-kō** | 候.

Ki-shi | 子, the youngest child in a family.

Ki-shi | 指, the little finger.

Ki-shiū | 秋, the end of autumn.

Ki 祈 To pray; beg; request; ask for; announce.

Ki-bō | 望, *suru*, to beg; wish; desire; (*wo*) *suru*, to request; ask for; wish for; hope for.

Ki-gwan | 願, a special petition or vow, made to a deity whose intervention is sought by the

worshipper; *suru*, to address a supplication; make a vow.

Ki-jō | 饗, see **Ki-tō** | 禱.

Ki-kiū | 求, see **Ki-bō** | 望.

Ki-sei | 誓, a religious vow; *ki-sei wo mōkeru*, to make a vow.

Ki-tō | 禱, a prayer or supplication addressed to a deity; *suru*, to pray.

Ki-tō is to be distinguished from *ki-gwan*, the former term being applied to the formal prayers offered up in the course of worship by Buddhist or Shinto priests, or by private worshippers, and not, like the latter, to special petitions or vows made by individuals who seek the intervention of the deity addressed.

Ki-ū | 雨, praying for rain; *suru*, to pray for rain.

Ki 紀 To arrange or sort different threads; arrange; regulate; govern; a law; period of years; to record; chronicles.

Ki-den | 傳, see **Ki-den** 記傳.

Ki-gen | 元, the date of the first establishment of a country as an independent state; the date at which the chronology of a country begins; *ki-gen-setsu*, the anniversary of Jimmu Tennō's accession to the throne; *sei-seki ki-gen*, or *sei-yō ki-gen*, the date from which the Christian era commences.

Ki-gō | 綱, (also read *Ki-kō*); the whole body of laws and regulations of a country; administration; government;

kokka no ki-gō wo midasu, to throw the administration of the state into confusion; *ki-gō yurumete kuni ga midareru*, the government became lax and the country was disturbed.

Ki-ji | 事, see **Ki-ji** 記事.

Ki-kō | 行, see **Ki-kō** 記行.

Ki-ritsu | 律, a law; statute; regulations; ordinances.

Ki-roku | 録, see **Ki-roku** 記録.

Ki 軌 A law; rut; to conform to; the axle of a wheel.

Ki-do | 度, see **Ki-riō** | 量.

Ki-dō | 道, a carriage rut; road; track; correct course; proper line of action; the orbit of a heavenly body.

Ki-han | 範, a rule; law; example; model; pattern; *yo no ki-han to nari*, became an example to the country; *bun-sho no ki-han*, examples of composition, or style.

Ki-riō | 量, (*wo*) *suru*, to estimate; calculate; *suru*, to conjecture; form an opinion.

Ki-tetsu | 轍, the rut left by the wheel of a cart; track; course; line of action; *hito no ki-tetsu wo fumu*, to tread in the footsteps of another; follow the example of other people.

Ki 鬼 What man reverts to at death; the vital essence return-

ing to its true home; manes; spirits of the departed; a ghost; demon; hobgoblin; imp; devil.

Ki-bo | 簿, see **Ki-seki** | 籍.

Ki-chiū | 誅, punishment dealt by the gods; *ki-chiū wo ukeru*, to be punished by the gods.

Ki-go | 語, empty words; idle talk; a falsehood.

Ki-kwa | 火, a phosphorescent light popularly supposed to be the spirit of a dead person; Jack o'lantern; will o' the wisp; *ignis fatuus*.

Ki-kwai | 怪, a ghost; marvelous; ghostly; suspicious; incredible.

Ki-mi | 魅, a mountain elf.

Ki-mon | 門, literally 'the demon's door'; the north-east, a position which it is considered unlucky for houses to face, owing to the belief that evil influences come from that quarter; *ki-mon ni ataru*, to have a north-east aspect.

Ki-rin | 鱗, see **Ki-kwa** | 火.

Ki-seki | 籍, a register kept in Buddhist temples of the names of deceased parishioners; a family register of deaths; *ki-seki ni iru*, to die.

Ki-shin | 神, a god; deity; supernatural beings.

Ki-tai | 胎, fear; apprehension; alarm; *suru*, to be afraid.

Ki-tō | 燈, a small red lantern used on festival occasions.

Ki 削 (also written 奇). A curved knife.

Ki-ketsu | 剔, engraving; *suru*, or (*wo*) *suru*, to engrave; *ki-ketsu ni fu suru*, to print.

Ki 記 To write down; record; remember; understand; a document.

Ki-bo | 簿, a ledger; account-book; register; *ki-bo-hō*, book-keeping.

Ki-chiū | 注, see **Ki-niū** | 入.

Ki-den | 傳, written traditions; a chronicle; history; narrative.

Ki-gō | 號, a mark; sign; number.

Ki-ji | 事, a record; chronicle; notes; written matter of any kind; *suru*, to make a record; take notes; (*wo*) *suru*, to write; record; make a note of; jot down.

Ki-ki | 旗, a flag or ensign (of any kind).

Ki-kō | 行, notes made on a journey; a diary of travel; *suru*, to take notes during a journey; keep a journal when travelling.

Ki-mei | 名, a signature; *suru*, to sign one's name; affix one's signature.

Ki-nen | 念, used in the expressions *ki-nen no tame*, for the sake of remembrance; in com-

memoration; *ki-nen-hi*, a memorial stone.

Ki-niū | 入, an entry; insertion (in a register, etc.); (*wo*) *suru*, to write in; fill in; insert; enter.

Ki-oku | 憶, memory; recollection; *suru*, or (*wo*) *suru*, to remember; recollect; *ki-oku ni tomu*, to have a good memory.

Ki-roku | 録, chronicles; records; a history; (*wo*) *suru*, to note down; record; write; *suru*, to make a record of anything; chronicle facts.

Ki-sai | 載, (*wo*) *suru*, to write; record; describe; *shimbun ni ki-sai suru tokoro ni yoreba*, according to what has appeared in the papers; *ki-sai kata ga warui*, the statement is defective or clumsy.

Ki-saku | 錯, a mistake of memory.

Ki-sha | 者, a writer; author.

Ki-shiki | 識, *suru*, to write; (*wo*) *suru*, to write down; record.

Ki 耆 An aged person; elder; sixty years of age.

Ki-bō | 耄, see **Ki-rō** | 老.

Ki-nen | 年, the age of sixty or upwards.

Ki-rō | 老, an old man.

Ki-yō | 幼, old and young people; *ki-yō ni towadzu*, whether

old or young; without distinction of age.

Ki 起 To rise; raise; stand; erect; beginning; origin; to undertake; conduct; set on foot; assist.

Ki-biō | 備, see **Ki-tei** | 碇.

Ki-fuku | 伏, used with reference to mountain scenery in the expression *san-sei ki-fuku su*, the hills rise and fall in the distance.

Ki-ga | 臥, getting up and lying down; *suru*, to get up and lie down; fidget; keep changing one's position; do nothing but get up and lie down again (as sick people); *ki-ga ji-yū naradzu*, cannot get up or lie down without assistance; *ki-ga wo tō*, to enquire after a person's health; *go ki-ga tsutsu ga naku soro ya ukagai tatematsuri soro*, I beg to enquire whether you are in good health; *ki-ga no sewa wo suru*, to be in constant attendance; act as nurse; also, but rarely, used in poetry and classical writing in the sense of *action and rest; activity and idleness*.

Ki-gen | 原, origin; source; cause; beginning; commencement.

Ki-giō | 業, the establishment of an undertaking or work of any kind; promotion of industries

in general; *suru*, to start an undertaking; develop industries.

Ki-in | 因, origin; source; cause; beginning; *suru*, to begin; commence; originate.

Ki-kio | 居, rising up and sitting down; standing or sitting; health; the condition of a person; *ki-kio ikaga*, how is your health?

Ki-kō | 稿, see **Ki-sō** | 草.

Ki-ku | 句, a term applied to the first line in a poem or classical composition.

Ki-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand up.

Ki-san | 算, *suru*, to make a calculation; count; reckon.

Ki-shi | 死, revival; *suru*, to revive; come to life again; *ki-shi kwai-sei no kō ari*, they have the effect of reviving and bringing people to life again (said of medicines in advertisements).

Ki-shin | 身, *suru*, to rise (from bed); stand up.

Ki-sho | 初, see **Ki-gen** | 原.

Ki-sō | 草, a draft; *suru*, to prepare a draft.

Ki-tei | 程, departure; *suru*, to start on a journey.

Ki-tei | 碇, *suru*, to weigh anchor.

Ki-tō | 頭, see **Ki-gen** | 原.

Ki-za | 坐, standing up and sitting down; standing or sit-

ting; *suru*, to stand up and sit down; sit up in bed.

Ki 氣 The principle of vitality; the spirit as opposed to the body; mental energy; vapour; exhalation.

Ki-bun | 分, a colloquial term having reference to the state of a person's health; used in such expressions as *ki-bun ga warui*, I feel unwell; *go ki-bun wa ikaga*, how is your health?

Ki-dzui | 隨, wilful; headstrong; arbitrary; *ki-dzui ni suru*, to do as one pleases; *go ki-dzui ni nasai*, please suit your own convenience.

Ki-fū | 風, see **Ki-shitsu** | 質.

Ki-gai | 慨, high-mindedness; noble-heartedness; disinterestedness; patriotism.

Ki-gō | 剛, see **Ki-gō** | 豪.

Ki-gō | 豪, courageous; brave.

Ki-hai | 配, a colloquial term used only with reference to trade in such expressions as *ito no ki-hai ga yoi*, silk is in good demand; *kome no ki-hai ga warui*, there is little demand for rice.

Ki-in | 韵, see **Ga-chi** 雅致.

Ki-jū | 柔, docile; gentle; tractable; effeminate.

Ki-ken | 喧, warm weather; a warm climate.

Ki-ketsu | 血, the vital powers;

ki-ketsu wo tsuyoku suru, to strengthen vitality.

Ki-kiū | 球, a balloon.

Ki-kō | 候, climate; weather; also used in the sense of *season*.

Ki-kwan | 管, the windpipe; see also **Ki-kwan** 瀉管.

Ki-kwan | 瀉, see **Ki-kwan** 瀉管.

Ki-mi | 味, (also read *Ki-bi*); a colloquial term applied to the state of a person's feelings; used in such expressions as *ki-mi ga warui*, it is unpleasant; *ki-mi ga yoi*, it is agreeable; *ki-mi no warui mono*, anything which gives one a disagreeable sensation; *ki-mi waruku koto wo suru*, to do anything against the grain; *ki-mi waruku mono wo kō*, to eat things for which one has a distaste; *ii ki-mi da*, it serves you right.

Ki-miaku | 脈, (of persons) the pulse; (of persons and of countries) condition; state.

Ki-raku | 樂, easy-going; *ki-raku na hito*, an easy-going person; one who takes life easily; *ki-raku ni suru*, to take things easily; do as one pleases; *ki-raku ni sei-kwatsu suru*, to live a careless life without taking thought for to-morrow.

Ki-rin | 稟, **Ki-shitan** | 質.

Ki-rioku | 力, power; strength; influence.

Ki-nai | 勢, influence; power.
Ki-sen | 船, see **Ki-sen** 漁船.
Ki-seisu | 節, virtue; also used in the sense of **Ki-ko** | 候.
Ki-sha | 車, see **Ki-sha** 漁車.
Ki-shitsu | 質, (of persons only) nature; disposition; temperament; character.
Ki-shō | 象, the weather; *ki-shō-dai*, a meteorological observatory.
Ki-shoku | 色, (also read *Ke-shiki*); the state of one's feelings; humour; temper; the aspect of a person in so far as it conveys an idea of the state of his feelings; also used in colloquial in the expressions *ki-shoku ga warui*, he is not well; he is in bad spirits; he is in a bad temper; *ki-shoku ga yoi*, he looks in good health; he is in good spirits; he is in a good temper.
Ki-un | 運, a turn in the tide of affairs; tendency in a new direction; movement; progress; the force of circumstances; *akinai no sakan ni naru ki-un ni nozomu*, trade shews a tendency to prosper; *hō-kon ki-un oi-ni susumi*, the tendency has now greatly increased; *kok-ka no ki-un koko ni susumi*, the national movement then spread; *ki-un no shikarashimuru tokoro nari*, it was the result of the force of

circumstances (or, of the tendency of the time).
Ki-utsu | 鬱, (also written | 鬱); melancholy; depression of spirits; *suru*, to be depressed.
Ki-yen | 焰, vigour; dash; energy; zeal; *elan*.
Ki-zetsu | 絶, *suru*, to faint; swoon away; become insensible.

Ki 飢 (also written 飢). Dearth of different kinds of grain; famine; to suffer from hunger.
Ki-fuku | 腹, hunger; want.
Ki-ga | 餓, distress caused by famine; want; *suru*, to suffer from famine; be famished.
Ki-jin | 人, (also read *Ki-nin*); a starving person; destitute people.
Ki-kann | 寒, hunger and cold.
Ki-katsu | 渴, scarcity of food; famine; *suru*, to suffer from famine; be reduced by want; be famished.
Ki-kin | 飢, famine; dearth.
Ki-ko | 荒, see **Ki-kin** | 飢.
Ki-min | 民, starving people.
Ki-nen | 年, see **Ki-nai** | 歲.
Ki-ru | 餓, *suru*, to be enfeebled by want; be reduced by famine.
Ki-sai | 歲, a famine year.
Ki-shi | 死, see **Ga-shi** 餓死.
Ki-shoku | 色, starved appearance; famished look.

Ki 基 A foundation; commencement; an undertaking; to establish; a patrimony; possession.
Ki-gō | 業, a basis for any future work or undertaking; the foundation of an enterprise.
Ki-hon | 本, see **Ki-so** | 礎.
Ki-kon | 根, see **Ki-so** | 礎.
Ki-shi | 址, see **Ki-so** | 礎.
Ki-so | 礎, a foundation; basis.

Ki 寄 To sojourn; entrust; transmit.
Ki-fu | 附, (*wo*) *suru*, to present; give; *ki-fu-kin*, contributions; subscriptions; donations; (applied only to presents of money or other things given to religious establishments, to charitable institutions, or for a public object).
Ki-go | 語, *suru*, to send a message.
Ki-gū | 寓, a temporary dwelling; (of persons) to stay a short time; reside temporarily (in a place).
Ki-haku | 泊, *suru*, (of vessels) to anchor; call (at a port); (of persons) to stay for a short time; make a short sojourn (in a place or at a friend's house).
Ki-kaku | 客, a visitor; sojourner; temporary resident.
Ki-riū | 留, temporary resid-

ence; *suru*, to reside temporarily.
 The term *Ki-riū* is applied also to prolonged residence, so long as the individual in question is not registered as a permanent inhabitant of the district in which he resides.
Ki-sei | 生, fungus; fungoid growth of any kind.
Ki-sei | 聲, see **Ki-go** | 語.
Ki-seki | 籍, a register in which a person's name is entered as a temporary resident of the district.
Ki-shin | 信, *suru*, to send a letter.
Ki-shin | 進, (*wo*) *suru*, to present; give; (applied only to presents of money or other things given to religious establishments, to charitable institutions, or for a public object).
Ki-shoku | 食, one who lives in the house of another and depends upon him for support; a hanger-on.
Ki-shuku | 宿, *suru*, to lodge (at an inn or elsewhere); stay for a time only; *ki-shuku-sei*, a student who lodges in the school or college which he attends.
Ki-sō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to send; transmit; also used in colloquial in the sense of **Ki-sō** | 贈.
Ki-sō | 贈, (*wo*) *suru*, to give; make a present of.

Ki-taku | 託, a request; (*ni*) *suru*, to apply to for assistance or for good offices; request a favour of; commission; (*wo*) *suru*, to give in charge; entrust.

Ki 既 (also written 既). Already; finished; completed.

Ki-bō | 望, the night of the full moon, which, according to the old calendar, was the 16th day of each month.

Ki-ketsu | 決, see **Ki-ketsu** 已決.

Ki-kō | 行, commencement; (of laws etc.) operation; *suru*, (of laws) to be in operation; (of any work or undertaking) to be set on foot; be started.

Ki-ō | 往, see **Ki-ō** 已往.

Ki-sai | 済, (of debts or of capital, etc.) paid up; already paid; *suru*, to be already paid.

Ki-sai | 成, completion; *suru*, to be finished.

Ki 缺 Disappointed; to hope.

Ki-bō | 望, *suru*, to be disappointed.

Ki 跂 A foot with six toes; to stand on tiptoe; expect; crawl.

Ki-bō | 望, *suru*, to stand on tiptoe of expectation; (*wo*) *suru*, look forward to eagerly; long for; await impatiently.

Ki-ho | 步, see **Ki-kō** | 行.

Ki-kō | 行, *suru*, to crawl; walk on tiptoe.

Ki-shō | 踵, *suru*, to stand on tiptoe.

Ki 規 A pair of compasses; a law; regulation; regular; to calculate; measure; draw lines; regulate; the disk of the sun or moon.

Ki-bo | 模, a plan; method; mode of procedure; object; views; an example worthy of imitation; *sono ki-bo kō-dai ni shite*, his plans being vast; his views being extensive; *ki-bo wo nokosu*, to leave behind a good example; *matsu-dai no ki-bo to nari*, became an example for all time.

Ki-dō | 度, a law; regulation; rule; thought; opinion; *suru*, to think; reflect.

Ki-han | 範, see **Ki-han** 範.

Ki-jō | 繩, see **Ki-soku** | 則.

Ki-kaku | 格, any fixed order, disposition, or arrangement of things; a law; rules; regulations.

Ki-kan | 諫, earnest remonstrance; *suru*, to remonstrate earnestly; (*wo*) *suru*, reprove strongly; admonish severely; (applied only to remonstrances addressed to a superior).

Ki-ku | 矩, literally 'the compasses and the square'; mea-

surement; dimensions; fixed rules; laws; *ki-ku ga tatta*, the dimensions are correct; *ki-ku ni tagawadzu koto wo toru*, to do a thing correctly.

Ki-kwaku | 畫, a diagram; plan; scheme; design; *suru*, to make plans; draw diagrams; devise schemes; (*to*) or (*wo*) *suru*, to plan; design.

Ki-rei | 例, a precedent; rule.

Ki-ritsu | 律, see **Ki-ritsu** 紀律.

Ki-sai | 制, (*wo*) *suru*, to restrain; check; repress; impose limitations upon; keep within bounds; also used in the sense of **Ki-kaku** | 格.

Ki-soku | 則, a law; rule; regulation; *ki-soku-dōri*, according to rule; *fu-ki-soku*, irregular.

Ki-tei | 定, see **Ki-soku** | 則.

Ki-tei | 程, rules; regulations; fixed limits; boundaries; *yū-ho ki-tei*, the treaty limits of existing conventions.

Ki-yaku | 約, an agreement; *suru*, to conclude an agreement.

Ki 幾 The subtle beginnings of things; small; a few; nearly; how many? to examine; expect.

Ki-bi | 微, minute; microscopic.

Ki-do | 度, see **Ki-kwai** | 回.

Ki-ji | 時, when? at what time?

Ki-jin | 人, how many persons?

Ki-ka | 何, see **Ki-kio** | 許;

also used in the sense of *geometry*.

Ki-ki | 希, few; scarce; (rarely used).

Ki-kio | 許, (of number) how many? (of quantity or price) how much? (of size) how big?

Ki-ko | 個, (of number) how many?

Ki-kwai | 回, how many times?

Ki-ta | 多, see **Ki-kio** | 許.

Ki 揮 To sprinkle; shake; wave; brandish; scatter; throw away.

Ki-gō | 磨, *suru*, to wield the brush; write; (applied only to Chinese writing).

Ki-kin | 金, *suru*, to spend money.

Ki-sen | 扇, *suru*, to use a fan; fan one's self.

Ki-sha | 灑, (*wo*) *suru*, to sprinkle; strew; (of money) to spend recklessly; waste.

Ki 貴 Exalted; honourable; lofty; distinguished; valuable; noble; excellent; precious.

Ki-batsu | 閔, see **Ki-acki** | 戚.

Ki-boku | 墨, see **Ki-kan** | 翰.

Ki-chō | 重, (of things) valuable; precious; (of persons) distinguished; eminent; high in rank or position.

Ki-chiō | 寵, august favour; Imperial beneficence; distinguished patronage; *sarcru*, to

be treated with august favour; *ki-chō wo kōmuru*, to be an object of Imperial beneficence.

Ki-den | 殿, you (a polite or respectful term used both in speaking and writing between equals; or by an inferior when addressing a superior).

Ki-fu | 婦, see **Ki-jo** | 女.

Ki-fuku | 復, see **Ki-tō** | 答.

Ki-hen | 邊, you (a colloquial term used between equals).

Ki-hi | 妃, Imperial concubines.

Ki-hin | 賓, a distinguished guest; visitor of high rank.

Ki-hō | 方, you (a colloquial term used between equals); also used in the expressions *ki-hō ni gozarimashō*, it is probably with you; you must have it; *ki-hō ni okimashita*, I left it at your house.

Ki-hō | 邦, see **Ki-koku** | 國.

Ki-hō | 報, see **Ki-tō** | 答.

Ki-hō | 寶, a precious thing; valuables.

Ki-i | 位, high rank; exalted position.

Ki-i | 意, (a polite or respectful term used in letters); your honourable opinion or views.

Ki-jin | 人, (also read *Ki-nin*); a person of high rank or position.

Ki-jo | 女, a woman of high rank or position.

Ki-ka | 下, you (a polite term used both in speaking and

writing); also used in writing an address when it is equivalent to 'Esq.'

Ki-ka | 家, (a polite or respectful term used both in speaking and writing between equals, or by an inferior when addressing a superior); your honourable house.

Ki-kaku | 客, see **Ki-hin** | 賓.

Ki-kan | 翰, your honourable letter (a polite or respectful term used in correspondence).

Ki-kan | 簡, see **Ki-kan** | 翰.

Ki-kei | 兄, you (a polite term used between equals both in colloquial and in the written language).

Ki-ken | 顯, a distinguished personage; distinguished; eminent.

Ki-kō | 公, you (a colloquial term used by a superior to an inferior).
In its original and now obsolete use this term was one of respect, being equivalent to 'Your Excellency.'

Ki-koku | 國, (a polite term used both in speaking and writing); your honourable country.

Ki-kun | 君, you (a polite or respectful term used both in speaking and writing between equals, or by an inferior when addressing a superior).
Ki-kun is not like *ki-den* used in contracts and other formal documents.

Ki-me | 命, (a respectful term used in letters); your honourable commands; *ki-me ni shitagai*, in accordance with your instructions.

Ki-rio | 慮, see **Ki-i** | 意.

Ki-satsu | 札, see **Ki-kan** | 翰.

Ki-seki | 戚, a noble family; well-born; of noble descent; of good family; aristocratic.

Ki-sen | 賤, persons of noble and persons of humble rank; nobility and obscurity; noble and obscure; high and low; rank; position; *ki-sen wo wakatadzu*, making no distinction between classes.

Ki-setsu | 說, (a polite or respectful term used both in speaking and writing); your honourable views; your honourable argument.

Ki-shi | 士, a man of high rank or position.

Ki-shin | 紳, see **Ki-seki** | 戚.

Ki-shiū | 酬, see **Ki-tō** | 答.

Ki-sho | 所, you (an informal term used in letters between equals).

Ki-sho | 書, see **Ki-kan** | 翰.

Ki-sō | 相, a noble face; distinguished countenance.

Ki-son | 尊, (of rank or position) exalted; eminent; noble; honourable.

Ki-taku | 宅, see **Ki-ka** | 家.

Ki-tō | 答, (a polite or respectful term used in letters); your

honourable reply; also used in the expressions *kono dan ki-tō ni oyobi soro*, I beg to give you this answer; *go-jitsu ki-tō tsukamatsuru beku soro*, I will reply later.

Ki-zoku | 族, a nobleman; the nobility.

Ki 喜 To be glad; rejoice; joy; pleasure; enjoyment.

Ki-ai | 愛, (*wo suru*, to take pleasure in; delight in; be fond of (as children).

Ki-do | 怒, joy and anger; *ki-do men ni arawasazu*, shewing neither joy nor anger in his face; preserving an impassive countenance.

Ki-ji | 事, see **Ki-kei** | 慶.

Ki-kei | 慶, a joyful event; blessing.

Ki-ki | 氣, see **Ki-shoku** | 色.

Ki-kwan | 歡, see **Ki-yetsu** | 悅.

Ki-raku | 樂, amusement; enjoyment; pleasure (in an active form); rejoicing; *suru*, to amuse one's self; rejoice; *ki-raku tomo ni suru*, to enjoy one's self in company with others.

Ki-seki | 戚, joy and sorrow; pleasure and regret.

Ki-sha | 捨, (*wo suru*, (of money) to spend gladly; give away readily; *ki-sha-kin*, money given as charity; dona-

tions of money given for any public object.

Ki-shoku | 色, a pleased appearance; happy look; *ki-shoku wo arawasu*, to show pleasure.

Ki-u | 雨, fertilizing or seasonable rain; *suru*, to be pleased by rain.

Ki-yeki | 懌, see **Ki-yetsu** | 悅.

Ki-yetsu | 悅, joy; gladness; pleasure; *suru*, to be pleased; be glad; rejoice; be happy.

Ki 棄 To abandon; throw away; forget; neglect.

Ki-bō | 抛, see **Ki-kiaku** | 却.

Ki-giō | 業, *suru*, to retire from business; give up one's profession; abandon an undertaking.

Ki-in | 捐, see **Ki-kiaku** | 却.

Ki-ji | 兒, a foundling.

Ki-kiaku | 却, (*wo suru*), to abandon; discard; throw away.

Ki-kiō | 去, see **Ki-kiaku** | 却.

Ki-sei | 世, *suru*, to leave the world; retire from public life; die.

Ki-sha | 捨, see **Ki-kiaku** | 去.

Ki-shi | 市, *sarcru*, (of the bodies of criminals) to be exposed in the streets to the public gaze; (of criminals) to be executed.

Ki-teki | 擲, (*wo suru*), to surrender; renounce; abdicate

(as rights or functions); resign (as an office).

Ki 碁 (also written 棋 and 碁). The game of chess or *go*.

Ki-fu | 布, *suru*, to be spread out (as islands in the sea); extend in a line.

Ki-kioku | 局, the board on which chess or *go* is played.

Ki-sei | 聲, the sound made by the movement of the checkers in the game of *go*.

Ki-shi | 子, the checkers used in playing *go*.

Ki-teki | 敵, an opponent at chess or *go*.

Ki 期 A fixed period; to settle; meet; time; a limit; to make an engagement.

Ki-gon | 限, a fixed period of time; a fixed date.

Ki-jitsu | 日, (also read *Ki-nichi*); a fixed date; a day agreed upon beforehand; *ki-jitsu wo yaku suru*, to agree upon a date.

Ki-man | 滿, used in the expression *ki-man tok-ken*, a right acquired by the lapse of time; prescriptive right.

Ki-nen | 年, the period of one year.

Ki-netsu | 節, a season; fixed period of time.

Ki-yaku | 約, an agreement; *suru*, to make an agreement.

Ki 犄 A gelded bull; hornless ox.

Ki-kiaku | 角, used in the phrase *ki-kaku no ikioi*, equal power.

Ki 欺 To deceive; cheat; oppress; despise; treat contemptuously; insult.

Ki-atsu | 壓, (*wo suru*), to oppress; treat harshly; tyrannize over.

Ki-bō | 罔, (also read *Ki-mō*); deceit; fraud; (*wo suru*), to deceive; delude; *suru*, to practise deceit; act fraudulently.

Ki-bu | 侮, see **Ki-rō** | 弄.

Ki-hen | 騙, deception; fraud; cheating; (*wo suru*), to deceive; cheat.

Ki-in | 隱, (*wo suru*), to conceal; deceive; *suru*, to practise deception.

Ki-rō | 凌, see **Ki-rō** | 弄.

Ki-rō | 弄, (*wo suru*), to ridicule; make sport of; make a fool of; jeer at; mock at.

Ki-san | 詐, see **Ki-bō** | 罔.

Ki-tai | 給, see **Ki-bō** | 罔.

Ki-tsu | 誑, see **Ki-bō** | 罔.

Ki 稀 (used often interchangeably with 希). Scarce; few; wide apart; coarse.

Ki-haku | 薄, thin; (of colour or atmosphere) light.

Ki-kun | 罕, see **Ki-kun** 希罕.

Ki-sei | 世, see **Ki-tai** 希代.

Ki-shō | 少, see **Ki-shō** 希少.

Ki-sho | 疎, (also read *Ki-so*); (of trees or of dwellings) dotted here and there; scattered about; few and far between; wide apart; *Jiu-moku ki-sho ni shite*, there being only a sprinkling of trees; the trees being wide apart.

Ki-tai | 代, see **Ki-tai** 希代.

Ki 崎 Odd parcels of land; surplus or fractional numbers.

Ki-jin | 人, see **Ki-jin** 奇人.

Ki-rei | 零, see **Ki-rei** 奇零.

Ki 瀛 The name of water; the state of the tide.

Ki-kwan | 管, a steam-pipe.

Ki-kwan | 鍋, a steam-boiler.

Ki-sen | 船, a steamship.

Ki-sha | 車, a railway train.

Ki 跪 To kneel; make obeisance.

Ki-fuku | 伏, *suru*, to make obeisance; bow; show respect; *ki-fuku shite*, respectfully.

Ki-kiō | 居, see **Ki-zu** 危坐.

Ki-zu | 坐, see **Ki-zu** 危坐.

Ki 詭 To deceive; suspect; strange; uncommon.

Ki-bō | 謀, see **Ki-kei** | 計.

Ki-chi | 智, craft; cunning.

Ki-gen | 言, a lie; falsehood; deceptive language.

Ki-hen | 騙, see **Ki-hen** 欺騙.

Ki-i | 異; see **Ki-kwai** | 怪.
Ki-ji | 辭; see **Ki-gen** | 言.
Ki-jutsu | 術; see **Ki-kei** | 計.
Ki-kei | 計, a deceitful plan; wily scheme; crafty stratagem.
Ki-kitsu | 譎, crafty; cunning; wily.
Ki-kwai | 怪, doubtful; suspicious; strange; curious; uncommon.
Ki-nu | 詐; see **Ki-sa** 欺詐.

Ki 毀 To break; injure; slander; vilify; blame.
Ki-bō | 罔, (also written *Ki-mō*); (*wo*) *suru*, to calumniate; vilify.
Ki-kai | 壞, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; smash; destroy; demolish.
Ki-metsu | 滅, (*wo*) *suru*, to destroy; *suru*, be destroyed.
Ki-shitsu | 失; see **Ki-kai** | 壞 and **Ki-non** | 損.
Ki-shō | 傷; see **Ki-non** | 損.
Ki-non | 損, injury; damage; (*wo*) *suru*, to damage; injure; hurt; (of things) to be injured.
Ki-yo | 譽, blame and praise; (*wo*) *suru*, to blame and praise; *suru*, to distribute censure and praise.

Ki 旗 A flag; banner bearing a crest or emblem; badge.
Ki-gō | 號; see **Ki-shō** | 章.
Ki-ka | 下, literally 'under the flag'; used in such expressions as *Tokugawa ki-ka no samurai*, soldiers serving under the

Tokugawa flag;*ki-ka ni zoku suru*, to serve under the banner of.....

Ki-kan | 竿, a flag-staff.
Ki-shi | 幟, a flag; banner; ensign.
Ki-shō | 章, a signal flag.
Ki-tei | 亭, an inn; hotel.

Ki 匱 A box; press; to be exhausted.
Ki-bō | 乏, *suru*, to be exhausted; be consumed; come to an end.
Ki-ketsu | 竭; see **Ki-bō** | 乏.
Ki-kiū | 窮; see **Ki-bō** | 乏.

Ki 綺 Variegated silk; fine damask.
Ki-go | 語, (also read *Ki-gio*); an amusing story; interesting conversation.
Ki-ra | 羅, fine clothes; beautiful garments.
Ki-roi | 麗, pretty; beautiful; lovely; clean; (of water) pure.

Ki 箕 A sieve; the name of a star.
Ki-kiō | 階; see **Ki-za** | 坐.
Ki-kiū | 箕, literally 'a sieve and fur garments'; used in the expression *ki-kiū wo tsugu*, to carry on the profession of one's parents.
Ki-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit with crossed legs.

Ki 畿 The threshold; Imperial domains.

Ki-den | 甸; see **Ki-nai** | 內.
Ki-nai | 內, the five central provinces which originally constituted the Imperial domains.

Ki 麾 A signal flag; to beckon.
Ki-ka | 下; see **Ki-ka** 旗下.
Ki-sen | 扇, a term applied to the fan used in war by military commanders.

Ki 嬉 To play; a pleasure trip; pretty.

Ki-go | 娛, *suru*, to be pleased; enjoy one's self; be glad.
Ki-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink and be merry (in company with others); take part in a jollification.
Ki-ki | 々, used in the phrase *ki-ki to shite warau*, to giggle; chuckle.
Ki-ki | 戲, *suru*, to play (as children); amuse one's self; indulge in any game, sport, or pastime.
Ki-shō | 笑, *suru*, to laugh; smile.
Ki-yū | 遊; see **Ki-ki** | 戲.

Ki 窺 To look at; steal a sight; stand on tiptoe; put the left foot forward.
Ki-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to know;

understand; comprehend; *suru*, to know.

Ki-kon | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to scrutinize; examine; look closely at; peer into; *suru*, to look; take a view; make enquiry.
Ki-ki | 覲; see **Ki-yu** | 審.
Ki-soku | 測, (*wo*) *suru*, to consider in one's mind; weigh; *suru*, to ponder; think; deliberate; reflect.
Ki-tan | 探, *suru*, to search; (*wo*) *suru*, to spy out; pry into.
Ki-yu | 審, (*wo*) *suru*, to watch (before pouncing upon,—as a cat watches a mouse); eye (before seizing); covet.
Ki-yu | 覲; see **Ki-yu** | 審.

Ki 諱 To shun; avoid; dislike; hide; conceal; a posthumous name.

Ki-gen | 言, forbidden talk.
Ki-gō | 號, a posthumous name.
Ki-hi | 避; see **Ki-hi** 忌避.
Ki-hō | 法, rules for the selection of posthumous names.
Ki-ki | 忌; see **Ki-ki** 忌諱.

Ki 冀 To hope; desire; expect; the name of a district in China.
Ki-bō | 望; see **Ki-bō** 希望.

Ki 器 (also written 器). Implements; vessels; utensils; ability; capacity.
Ki-butsu | 物, a general term

applied to all utensils, vessels, or implements.

Ki-gu | 具, see **Ki-butau** | 物.

Ki-kai | 械, an instrument; machine; machinery; the works of a watch.

Ki-ō | 量, clever; able; capable; accomplished.

Ki-shū | 什, see **Ki-butau** | 物.

Ki-shoku | 飾, ornament or decoration of any kind applied to a utensil.

Ki-yō | 用, a colloquial term used only in the phrase *ki-yō na hitō*, a person who can turn his hand to anything; a Jack of all trades.

Ki 機 The centre of motion; source of influence; to originate; a pivot; spring; loom; contrivance; stratagem; secret; occult.

Ki-bō | 房, see **Ki-shitsu** | 室.

Ki-bō | 謀, a design; scheme; plan; artifice; stratagem.

Ki-dō | 動, the movement of machinery; mechanical action.

Ki-gen | 嫌, the condition of a person's health or feelings; *ki-gen ga warui*, he is unwell; he is out of temper; *go ki-gen wa ikaga*, how is your health? *go ki-gen yō*, how do you do? *hito no ki-gen wo sondaeru*, to hurt people's feelings; *ki-gen-kaye na hito da*, he is a man of moods; *hito no ki-gen wo toru*,

to be quick in discerning a person's mood; to humour people.

Ki-gi | 宜, see **Ki-kwai** | 會.

Ki-hen | 便, used only in such expressions as *ki-hen no kō wo nasu*, to take the necessary steps to meet an emergency.

The term *ki-hen* is an abbreviated form of the phrase *rin-ki ō-hen*, acting according to circumstances.

Ki-ji | 事, see **Ki-kwai** | 會.

Ki-jiku | 軸, literally 'the reed of a loom'; a method; plan; scheme; *ki-jiku wo idasu*, to devise a plan.

Ki-jo | 女, a female weaver.

Ki-jo | 杼, a weaver's shuttle.

Ki-kai | 械, a machine; instrument; machinery; implements; *ki-kai-gaku*, mechanics; *ki-kai-hō*, a machine gun.

Ki-ki | 器, see **Ki-kai** | 械.

Ki-kō | 巧, skilled work; skilled appliances; skilful; expert; deft; *ki-kō juku-ren naru*, experienced in the use of skilled appliances.

Ki-kwai | 會, an opportunity; occasion; chance.

Ki-kwan | 關, machinery; the works of a watch; mechanism; an organ; instrument; *ki-kwan-shi*, an engineer; *kono ron-sha no ki-kwan naru shim-bun*, the journal which is the organ of these politicians; also, though rarely, used in the sense of *organic*.

Ki-mitsu | 密, secrets; a mystery; secret; occult; private.

Ki-mu | 務, state affairs.

Ki-rioku | 力, the force of machinery; mechanical power.

Ki-shitsu | 室, a weaver's room; workshop in which weaving is carried on.

Ki-ten | 轉, ability; presence of mind; readiness; *ki-ten no aru hitō*, a capable person.

Ki 徽 A garment wrapped round the legs; good; excellent; the stops on a lute.

Ki-gō | 號, see **Ki-shō** | 章.

Ki-shō | 章, a crest; badge; mark;

Ki 覲 To hope for; desire luck.

Ki-yu | 覲, see **Ki-yu** 窺窬.

Ki 騎 To ride a horse; sit astride; cavalry; a horseman.

Ki-ba | 馬, riding; horsemanship; *suru*, to ride on a horse.

Ki-hei | 兵, cavalry; a trooper.

Ki-jiū | 從, a mounted escort; *(ni) suru*, to escort on horseback.

Ki-ko | 虎, *suru*, to be in a dilemma; be in a predicament; be awkwardly situated; be in a dangerous position.

Ki-sen | 戰, a cavalry engagement; *suru*, to fight on horseback.

Ki-shu | 射, shooting with a

bow on horseback; *suru*, to shoot with a bow from horseback at a mark.

Ki-sotsu | 卒, see **Ki-hei** | 兵.

Ki-tai | 隊, a troop or regiment of cavalry.

Ki 歸 (also written 皈 and 归).

To return; enter; surrender; revert to; become married; send; present; give; retire; depend on; take refuge.

Ki-chaku | 着, (also written | 著); *suru*, to return; arrive at a decision; resolve.

Ki-chō | 朝, return to Japan; *suru*, to return to Japan.

Ki-den | 田, *suru*, to return to the country and reside there; resume the occupation of a farmer; retire into private life.

Ki-fu | 俘, *suru*, to restore prisoners of war.

Ki-fuku | 伏, see **Ki-fuku** | 服.

Ki-fuku | 服, submission; obedience; *suru*, to submit; yield; *(ni) suru*, to obey.

Ki-han | 帆, a returning vessel or boat; homeward bound ship.

Ki-i | 依, *(ni) suru*, to rely upon; depend on; have faith in; believe in; *hito ni ki-i suru*, to rely upon a person; *shū-shi ni ki-i suru*, to believe in a doctrine; *Buppō ni ki-i shite*, taking refuge in the law of Buddha.

Ki-i | 迎, presents in the shape

of specimens of the productions of the places visited which are brought back by travellers to their friends.

Ki-in | 隱, *suru*, to withdraw from active life; retire from business.

Ki-jin | 陳, *suru*, (of soldiers in time of war) to return to the headquarters of the army; return to camp.

Ki-jū | 住, *suru*, to return and resume residence (in a place).

Ki-jō | 城, (of a Daimio) return to his castletown; *suru*, to return to his fief.

Ki-jun | 贖, reformation; repentance; return to one's allegiance; *suru*, to reform; repent; abandon evil courses; return to one's allegiance; *ki-jun no michi wo hiraku*, to open a road for repentance; give an opportunity for reform.

Ki-ka | 家, see **Ki-taku** | 宅.

Ki-ketsu | 結, completion; conclusion; end; termination; (*wo*) *suru*, to complete; conclude; finish; *suru*, be settled; be completed; be adjusted.

Ki-ki | 期, date of return; *ki-ki ni semaru*, the date of return is near at hand.

Ki-kiō | 京, (also read *Ki-kei*); *suru*, to return to the capital (of any country); return to the capital (of Japan); (used chiefly in the latter sense).

Ki-kiō | 郷, *suru*, to return to one's native district; return home.

Ki-kō | 向, see **Kel-kō** 傾向.

Ki-kō | 降, (of military operations only) submission; surrender; *suru*, to surrender; capitulate.

Ki-kō | 航, see **Ki-han** | 帆.

Ki-kwa | 化, naturalization; *suru*, to become naturalized.

Ki-miō | 命, a term used in Buddhist prayers which is derived from Sanscrit and signifies submission to the commands of Buddha.

Ki-nei | 寧, a term applied to the customary visit of ceremony paid by a newly married couple to the bride's parents. It corresponds to the expression *satogaeri* in colloquial.

Ki-nō | 農, *suru*, to resume agricultural pursuits; return to the calling of a farmer.

Ki-rai | 來, *suru*, to return.

Ki-ro | 路, see **Ki-to** | 途.

Ki-sei | 世, *suru*, to die.

Ki-sei | 省, *suru*, to return in order to see one's parents; return to one's country or native place.

Ki-seki | 籍, *suru*, to revert to one's original register (which in the case of a man may occur as the result of one of several reasons, and in the case of a

woman may happen as the consequence of widowhood or divorce); to return and settle down in one's native place after having resided elsewhere.

For an explanation of the term *seki* see *Bes-seki* 別籍.

Ki-sen | 泉, see **Ki-sei** | 世.

Ki-shi | 思, desire to return; homesickness; *ki-shi setsu nari*, his desire to return home became strong.

Ki-shin | 心, **Ki-shi** | 思.

Ki-shū | 舟, see **Ki-han** | 帆.

Ki-shū | 趨, (of persons) aim; object; (of public opinion or affairs of state) tendency; course; set; direction; *suru*, to tend; move (in a certain direction); *kore wo ki-shū to shite*, with this aim in view; *kuni no kei-zai ki-shū suru tokoro ni yoreba*, judging by the direction in which affairs are tending.

Ki-shuku | 宿, *suru*, to lodge or stay the night (at an inn or a friend's house).

Ki-sō | 裝, preparations for return; *suru*, to make arrangements for returning.

Ki-son | 村, *suru*, to return to one's native village.

Ki-taku | 宅, return home; *suru*, to return to one's house; return home.

Ki-tei | 程, see **Ki-to** | 途.

Ki-to | 途, the road or route by which a person returns; jour-

ney back from any place; *ki-to-chiū*, on the way back; *ki-to ni tsuku*, *ki-to ni noboru*, to start on the homeward journey.

Ki-yei | 營, see **Ki-jin** | 陳.

Ki-u | 鴉, crows returning to roost.

Ki 餽 To offer food; sacrifice; to offer a gift.

Ki-i | 貽, see **Ki-sō** | 贈.

Ki-shō | 餽, see **Ki-sō** | 贈.

Ki-sō | 送, see **Ki-sō** | 贈.

Ki-sō | 贈, (*wo*) *suru*, to give; present; bestow.

Ki 麒 A fabulous animal; the hornless male of the unicorn.

Ki-riu | 麟, a fabulous animal; the unicorn.

Ki 譏 To slander; reprehend; examine.

Ki-sen | 訕, see **Ki-shō** | 諷.

Ki-shi | 刺, see **Ki-shō** | 諷.

Ki-shi | 諷, see **Ki-shō** | 諷.

Ki-shō | 笑, (*wo*) *suru*, to taunt; mock; scoff at.

Ki-shō | 諷, slander; calumny; libel; abuse; (*wo*) *suru*, to slander; libel; traduce; calumniate; revile; speak evil of; abuse; taunt; scoff at.

Ki-yo | 譽, see **Ki-yo** 毀譽.

Ki-zan | 譏, see **Ki-shō** | 諷.

Ki 饑 see **Ki 飢**.

Ki 龜 (also written 龜 and 龜).

A tortoise; old; benumbed; cracked by the cold; riches; to advance.

Ki-boku | 卜, divination; augury; *suru*, to practise divination.

Ki-kaku | 鶴, used in the expression *ki-kaku no toshi*, long life.

Ki-kan | 鑑, (of persons) an example; pattern; *sen-ko no ki-kwan tari*, became an example for all ages.

Ki-kō | 甲, (also in colloquial read *Kik-kō*); the shell of a tortoise; *ki-kō-gata no moyō wo kiru*, to wear a dress with a pattern like the shell of a tortoise.

Ki-rei | 齡, long-lived.

Ki-sen | 占, see **Ki-boku** | 卜.

Ki-shū | 手, chapped hands.

Ki-tō | 頭, the membrum virile; penis.

Ki-zel | 筮, see **Ki-boku** | 卜.

Ki 羈 (originally written 羈). A halter; travel; to control.

Ki-baku | 縛, see **Ki-han** | 絆.

Ki-gū | 寓, *suru*, to stay (as a traveller at any place when on a journey); sojourn temporarily; *ki-gū wo sadamu*, to fix one's place of sojourn; *ki-gū wo ū*, to enquire for the place where a person is staying.

Ki-han | 絆, restraint; control; (*wo*) *suru*, to control; keep in check; exercise authority over.

Ki-kaku | 客, a traveller.

Ki-rio | 旅, a journey; travel.

Ki-sei | 制, see **Ki-han** | 絆.

Ki-soku | 束, see **Ki-han** | 絆.

Ki-yaku | 靴, see **Ki-han** | 絆.

Ki 驥 A swift horse.

Ki-bi | 尾, literally 'the swift courser's tail'; used in the expression *hito no ki-bi ni tsuite koto wo suru*, to act in company with another person; to imitate the acts of another.

Ki-ki | 騏, a fine horse.

Kiaku 却 (also and more correctly written 卻). To stop; retire.

Kiak-ku | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to reject.

Kiak-kō | 行, *suru*, to walk backwards.

Kiak-tai | 退, *suru*, to retire; withdraw; recede (as from a position taken up).

Kiaku 脚 (also and more correctly written 腳). The shin-bone; foot; to trample upon.

Kiak-fu | 夫, a letter carrier; (no longer used).

Kiak-hon | 本, the text of a play arranged in the form of a book.

Kiak-sen | 錢, wages for labour of any kind paid for by the day.

Kiak-shiki | 色, arrangement; construction; (applied chiefly to the construction of a theatrical piece).

Kiak-shin | 心, the sole of the foot.

Kiku 掬 The hollow of two hands; to scoop up.

Kiku-shū | 取, (*wo*) *suru*, to scoop up with both hands.

Kiku 菊 A chrysanthemum; aster.

Kiku-chin | 枕, a pillow stuffed with chrysanthemum flowers which is supposed to be a specific against headaches.

Kiku-ka | 花, a chrysanthemum flower.

Kiku-shō | 章, the chrysanthemum used as a crest or emblem.

Kiku 鞠 A football; to nourish; investigate; exhaust.

Kiku-iku | 育, nurture; training; culture; (*wo*) *suru*, to rear; nurture; bring up (as children); tend; cultivate (as plants).

Kiku-yō | 養, see **Kiku-iku** | 育.

Kiku 鞠 To investigate a

criminal matter; reduced to the last extremity.

Kiku-jun | 訊, (also written 鞠訊); see **Kiku-mon** | 問.

Kiku-kiū | 窮, *suru*, to be reduced to the last extremity.

Kiku-mon | 問, (also written 鞠問); (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate (as a case); examine; question (as a criminal).

Kiku-shin | 審, (also written 鞠審); see **Kiku-mon** | 問.

Kin 巾 A napkin; head-kerchief; a cloth used for covering or wrapping things.

Kin-bō | 帽, a hat or cap (worn by men).

Kin-pu | 布, see **Kin-yetsu** | 幌.

Kin-chaku | 着, a kind of pocket-book or wallet carried in the girdle.

Kin-haku | 帛, a cloth used for wrapping purposes.

Kin-kaku | 幘, a kind of mantilla or head-kerchief worn by women.

Kin-yetsu | 幌, a towel; napkin.

Kin 斤 An axe; weight; a catty (equal to 1½ lbs avoirdupois).

Kin-fu | 斧, an axe.

Kin-rō | 量, weight.

Kin-sū | 數, the number of catties; weight.

Kin 均 Level; harmonious; to

adjust; equal; to equalize; a balance.

Kin-hei | 平, see **Kin-itsu** | 一.

Kin-itsu | 一, equal; identical; level; even; uniform; *jimon wo kin-itsu ni suru*, to level a piece of ground; *kurai wo kin-itsu ni suru*, to equalize rank.

Kin-kō | 衡, see **Kin-itsu** | 一.

Kin-sai | 齊, see **Kin-itsu** | 一.

Kin-sen | 霽, (also written 均沾); see **Kin-yū** | 有.

Kin-tō | 等, see **Kin-itsu** | 一.

Kin-yū | 有, equal possession; (*wo*) *suru*, to possess equally; enjoy equally.

Kin 欣 Delight; happiness; to be pleased; rejoice.

Kin-bo | 慕, (*wo*) *suru*, to admire; respect; esteem; revere.

Kin-i | 慰, *suru*, to be satisfied; be content; be free from care.

Kin-ki | 喜, gladness; pleasure; *suru*, to be pleased; rejoice; be glad.

Kin-kin | 々, see **Kin-zen** | 然.

Kin-kwan | 歡, see **Kin-ki** | 喜.

Kin-sen | 羨, *suru*, to be envious; rejoice; be glad; (*wo*) *suru*, to envy; desire.

When used in the sense of *envy* the idea conveyed by this word is not that of *jealousy*, but has its equivalent in the phrase *urayama-shiku omō*, to desire to be like.

Kin-tai | 殿, (*wo*) *suru*, to

accept gratefully; receive with pleasure.

Kin-yaku | 躍, see **Kin-ki** | 喜.

Kin-yei | 榮, *suru*, to flourish gladly (in response to genial influences).

The term is derived from the phrase *sō-moku kin-kin yei ni mukō*, the plants thrive vigorously.

Kin-yetsu | 悅, see **Kin-ki** | 喜.

Kin-zen | 然, *tari*, pleased; glad; *kin-zen to shite*, gladly; with pleasure; *kin-zen ni tayedzu*, I am delighted.

Kin 近 To be near; adjoin to; draw near; approach; near in time or place.

Kin-bō | 傍, see **Kin-pen** | 邊.

Kin-mitsu | 密, (of places) adjacent; neighbouring; near; (of relations) close; intimate.

Kin-pen | 邊, neighbourhood; vicinity.

Kin-pō | 方, see **Kin-pen** | 邊.

Kin-pu | 附, *suru*, to draw near; (*ni*) *suru*, to approach close to; *kin-pu shite mireba*, if you look at it from a close position.

Kin-dai | 代, during recent dynasties; of late years; modern times.

Kin-dō | 道, a short road.

Kin-gan | 眼, nearsightedness; myopia.

Kin-gō | 郷, see **Kin-son** | 村.

Kin-ji | 侍, a chamberlain;

equerry; lady in waiting; (*ni*) *suru*, to be in attendance upon.

The term was formerly applied to any near attendant of the Emperor, the Shogun or a Daimio. It is now applied only to the personal attendants of the Emperor and Empress and other members of the Imperial Family.

Kin-ji | 時, recently; of late; latterly.

Kin-jitsu | 日, shortly; soon; in a few days.

Kin-ju | 習, see **Kin-ji** | 侍.

Kin-jo | 所, see **Kin-pen** | 邊.

Kin-jō | 狀, see **Kin-kiō** | 况.

Kin-jo | 處, see **Kin-pen** | 邊.

Kin-kai | 海, adjacent seas; near the sea; *kin-kai no shima*, neighbouring islands; *kin-kai no chi*, a district adjoining the sea; *gai-tō kin-kai no au-shō*, a sunken rock in the vicinity of the island.

Kin-kan | 刊, see **Kin-koku** | 刻.

Kin-kin | 々, see **Kin-jitsu** | 日.

Kin-kiō | 况, (of countries) present or recent condition; (of affairs) present or recent aspect.

Kin-kiō | 居, residence in the neighbourhood; *suru*, to reside close by.

Kin-koku | 刻, recently published; shortly to be published; *kin-koku suru hon*, a book which is shortly to be published; *kin-koku seshi hon*, a book which has recently appeared.

Kin-koku | 國, a neighbouring country; adjacent states.

Kin-nen | 年, recent years; of late years; during recent times.

Kin-rai | 來, of late; latterly; during recent times.

Kin-rin | 隣, near; neighbouring; adjacent.

Kin-ro | 路, see **Kin-dō** | 道.

Kin-sai | 世, modern times; during recent years.

Kin-setsu | 接, see **Kin-mitsu** | 密.

Kin-shi | 視, see **Kin-gan** | 眼.
Kin-shin | 臣, a chamberlain or equerry in immediate attendance on the Emperor or Empress or other member of the Imperial Family.

The term was formerly applied also to chamberlains at the Court of the Shogun and to the personal attendants of a Daimio.

Kin-shin | 親, near relations.

Kin-shuku | 縮, see **Gen-shō** | 減少.

Kin-son | 村, a neighbouring village.

Kin-to | 途, see **Kin-dō** | 道.

Kin-yen | 姻, near relationship.

Kin-zai | 在, see **Kin-son** | 村.

Kin 金 (also read *Kon*). Gold; a general term for all metals; gold coin; money; weapons; yellow; firm; metallic; noble.
Kin-man | 滿, rich; *kin-man-ka*, a rich man; capitalist.

Kin-pai | 杯, (also written | 盃); a gold wine-cup.
Kin-paku | 箔, gold-leaf.
Kin-pei | 屏, a gold screen.
Kin-pei | 幣, *go-hei* made of gold leaf or gilt paper; money.
Kin-pū | 風, autumn winds.
Kin-daku | 諾, a sure promise; *suru*, to make a solemn agreement.
Kin-dan | 緞, gold brocade.
Kin-dei | 泥, see **Kin-fun** | 粉.
Kin-den | 殿, a beautiful palace.
Kin-fun | 粉, gold dust or powder used by painters.
Kin-gen | 言, golden sayings; wise maxims.
Kin-gin | 銀, gold and silver; money.
Kin-gio | 魚, gold-fish.
Kin-gioku | 玉, literally 'gold and precious stones'; precious things; valuable; precious; splendid; *kin-gioku no kotoba*, golden sayings; precious maxims; *kin-gioku no bun-shū*, a splendid style of composition.
Kin-in | 印, a gold seal.
Kin-in | 員, see **Kin-su** | 子.
Kin-kaku | 革, armour.
Kin-kaku | 額, a sum of money.
Kin-ken | 券, a bill of exchange.
Kin-ken | 權, the power of money.
Kin-ketsu | 關, the Imperial Palace.
Kin-kō | 工, metal work; a worker in metals.

Kin-ko | 庫, godowns for the storage of money; a safe.
Kin-ko | 鼓, the gongs and drums used formerly in battle to direct the movements of troops.
Kin-kō | 鑛, gold ore.
Kin-koku | 穀, money and rice; money and grain.
Kin-kwa | 貨, coin; coinage; metallic currency.
Kin-kwai | 塊, a nugget of gold.
Kin-nō | 納, *suru*, to pay money to the Government; also used with reference to taxation in the sense of *payment in money and not in kind*.
Kin-nō | 囊, a purse.
Kin-ō | 甌, used with reference to the Imperial dynasty in the phrase *kin-ō mu-ketsu*, an unbroken line of descent.
Kin-ran | 蘭, literally 'gold and orchids'; used only in the expression *kin-ran no maji-wari*, a close friendship.
Kin-ran | 襪, a kind of gold brocade.
Kin-rin | 鱗, fish; applied chiefly to barbel.
Kin-rioku | 力, see **Kin-ken** | 權.
Kin-sa | 鎖, a gold chain.
Kin-saku | 策, (a colloquial term) a plan for raising money; scheme for obtaining a loan; *kin-saku wo suru*, to borrow money; *kin-saku ni kake-*

mawaru, to go about trying to raise money.
Kin-satsu | 札, paper money.
Kin-sei | 星, the planet Venus.
Kin-seki | 石, minerals; *kin-seki-gaku*, mineralogy; also used in the sense of **Kin-gioku** | 玉.
Kin-sen | 線, gold thread; gold lines in embroidery; gold stripes in a uniform.
Kin-sen | 錢, see **Kin-su** | 子.
Kin-sha | 砂, gold dust; also used in the sense of **Kin-fun** | 粉.
Kin-shi | 絲, gold thread or cord.
Kin-shiu | 主, a patron; capitalist; one who furnishes the funds in any undertaking; *suru*, to act as patron; supply the funds in any business; provide the capital.
Kin-shoku | 色, (also read *Kon-jiki*); the colour of gold; a golden colour.
Kin-shoku | 飾, see **Kin-sō** | 裝.
Kin-sō | 創, a wound inflicted by a stabbing weapon.
Kin-sō | 裝, gold ornamentation; *kin-sō no tachi*, a sword ornamented with gold.
Kin-sō | 瘡, see **Kin-sō** | 創.
Kin-su | 子, money; cash.
Kin-u | 烏, literally 'the golden crow'; the sun.
Kin-yen | 圓, see **Kin-su** | 子.

Kin-yū | 融, the circulation of money.
Kin-zoku | 屬, any substance coming under the class of metals; metallic.

Kin 茵 A tiger's skin; cushion.
Kin-joku | 蓐, see **Kin-seki** | 席.
Kin-seki | 席, a cushion.

Kin 掀 To lift up; raise; elevate.
Kin-ren | 簾, *suru*, to lift up or roll up blinds.
Kin-yō | 揚, (*wo suru*), to lift up; raise; elevate.

Kin 衾 A bed-quilt.
Kin-pi | 被, a quilt; counterpane; coverlet; also used in the expression *kin-pi no uchi nite*, being still in bed.

Kin 筋 A sinew; muscle; tendon; physical strength.
Kin-kotsu | 骨, sinews and bones; *kin-kotsu ga takumashi*, powerfully built; strong.
Kin-rioku | 力, muscular strength; power; force.
Kin-to | 斗, a smoothing iron.

Kin 琴 A *koto*; the harpsichord.
Kin-pu | 譜, music written for the *koto*; not s sounded on the *koto*.

Kin-gen | 絃, the strings of a *koto*.
Kin-hitsu | 瑟, see **Kin-sō** | 箏.
Kin-kō | 工, a *koto* maker.
Kin-sei | 聲, the sound of a *koto* when being played.
Kin-sō | 箏, a *koto*.

Kin 禽 Birds; animals; hunting.

Kin-chō | 鳥, birds.
Kin-jū | 獸, birds and beasts; animals (as opposed to mankind).

Kin 欽 Reverent; sorrowful; to long for; that which commands respect; Imperial; to stretch one's self.

Kin-me | 命, the Imperial commands.
Kin-pa | 派, (*wo suru*, (of the Emperor only) to despatch; send (as an envoy).
Kin-pō | 奉, (*wo suru*, to respectfully receive; (applied only to the receipt of commands from the Emperor).
Kin-kei | 敬, used in the expression *kin-kei shite*, with respect; reverently.
Kin-kin | 今, used in the expressions *kin-kin to shite*, eagerly; sorrowfully; *yū-shin kin-kin tari*, anxious and sorrowful.
Kin-sa | 差, an Imperial commissioner or envoy.

Kin-sen | 羨, (*wo suru*, to desire; long for.
Kin-shi | 賜, Imperial gift or grant.
Kin-tei | 定, the Imperial decision.

Kin 歆 The gods enjoying the fragrance (of the sacrifice); to accept; prefer a request; long for; desire; like.

Kin-bo | 慕, (*wo suru*, to love; be fond of; have an affection for.
Kin-nō | 納, (*wo suru*, to receive.
Kin-sen | 羨, see **Kin-sen** 欽羨.

Kin 禁 To stop; restrain; warn; prohibit; put an end to; forbid; an Imperial residence.

Kin-mon | 門, a gate of the Imperial palace; the palace.
Kin-atsu | 遏, see **Kin-zei** | 制.
Kin-chū | 中, within the Imperial palace; the interior of the palace; the palace.
Kin-dai | 內, see **Kin-chū** | 中.
Kin-dan | 斷, see **Kin-zei** | 制.
Kin-goku | 獄, imprisonment.

This term is never, like *kin-ko*, applied to the confinement of a person in his house.

Kin-kai | 戒, see **Kin-zei** | 制.
Kin-ketsu | 闕, see **Kin-ri** | 取.
Kin-ko | 錮, confinement in one's house; imprisonment.

Kin-rei | 令, see **Kin-rei** | 例.
Kin-rei | 例, an interdict; prohibitive law.
Kin-ri | 裏, the Imperial Palace.
Kin-shi | 止, see **Kin-zei** | 制.
Kin-shū | 酒, *suru*, to give up drinking *sake*, or wine, or spirituous liquors of any kind.
Kin-soku | 足, confinement to the house (a punishment to which school children are in certain cases subjected); used also formerly in the sense of **Kin-shū** 謹身.
Kin-tei | 停, see **Kin-zei** | 制.
Kin-yen | 苑, the gardens of the Imperial Palace.
Kin-zei | 制, a prohibition; interdict; (*wo suru*, to prohibit; forbid; interdict; *kin-zei no kwabutsu*, prohibited goods.
Kin-zetsu | 絕, see **Kin-zei** | 制.

Kin 僅 Little; a remnant.

Kin-kin | 今, see **Kin-shō** | 少.
Kin-shō | 少, (of quantity) little; (of numbers) few.

Kin 勤 To work; toil; attentive; careful; diligence.

Kin-ban | 番, a term applied under the feudal system to the posts held by officials of the Tokugawa administration in the provinces, or to the position of clan *samurai* when detached for duty in Tokio or

any other town or place outside their own provinces; *suru*, to be employed in a distant post; be detached for duty in a distant place.

Kin-ben | 勉, see **Kin-rō** | 勞.
Kin-mu | 務, the performance of duties; service; *suru*, to discharge the duties of one's post; *kin-mu-chiū*, whilst in the discharge of one's duties.

Kin-da | 惰, industry and idleness; conduct; *sei-to no kin-da wo shiraberu*, to enquire into the diligence of scholars.

Kin-gaku | 學, diligence in study; *suru*, to study.

Kin-ken | 儉, strict economy; *suru*, to practise rigid economy; economize strictly.

Kin-kō | 功, (of officials) merit shewn in the discharge of one's duties; meritorious services as an official; zealous service.

Kin-ku | 苦, see **Kin-rō** | 勞.
Kin-ō | 王, loyalty to the Emperor; *suru*, to serve the Emperor loyally.

Kin-rioku | 力, see **Kin-rō** | 勞.
Kin-rō | 勞, the zealous performance of official duties; industry; *suru*, to discharge official duties with zeal; be industrious.

Kin-shi | 仕, see **Kin-mu** | 務.
Kin-shū | 慎, *suru*, to be careful in one's conduct; keep watch over one's self; act with

circumspection; exercise prudence.

Kin-yaku | 役, (of officials only) the performance of one's official duties; *suru*, to serve in an office; *kin-yaku-chiū*, whilst in office; whilst discharging the duties of a post.

Kin 緊 To twine silk tightly; bind; sew; pressing; haste; strict; firmly.

Kin-chaku | 着, (*wo suru*, to tie firmly; bind tightly.

Kin-kiū | 急, urgent; pressing; *kin-kiū no shidai*, an emergency.

Kin-yō | 用, see **Kan-yō** 肝要.

Kin-yō | 要, see **Kan-yō** 肝要.

Kin 擒 To seize with the claws; capture; a prisoner of war.

Kin-po | 捕, see **Kin-kwaku** | 獲.

Kin-kwaku | 獲, (*wo suru*, to seize; capture; take prisoner.

Kin-riō | 虜, a prisoner of war.

Kin-soku | 捉, see **Kin-kwaku** | 獲.

Kin-zan | 斬, (*wo suru*, to seize and kill; capture and slay.

Kin 錦 Brocade; embroidery.

Kin-bun | 文, a flowery style of writing.

Kin-i | 衣, splendid apparel.

Kin-kin | 茵, a cushion made of brocade.

Kin-ki | 旗, the Imperial standard.

Kin-kin | 衾, an embroidered coverlet.

Kin-ran | 襪, see **Kin-shiū** | 綉.

Kin-shiū | 綉, rich brocade; embroidered silk.

Kin-shiū | 繡, see **Kin-shiū** | 綉.

Kin 謹 To be cautious; reverence; attach importance to; painstaking.

Kin-paku | 白, see **Kin-gen** | 言.

Kin-chō | 聽, (*wo suru*, to listen to respectfully; hear attentively; also used by members of an audience in the sense of "bravo!" "hear! hear!"

Kin-choku | 直, conscientious; painstaking.

Kin-ga | 賀, *suru*, (used only in the written language) to rejoice; be pleased.

Kin-gen | 言, *suru*, to make a respectful statement; used also commonly at the end of letters when it may be rendered *with respect*.

Kin-jun | 遵, (*wo suru*, to carefully obey.

Kin-kei | 啓, see **Hai-kei** 拜啓.

Kin-ki | 記, (*wo suru*, to remember carefully; bear well in mind.

Kin-shin | 身, a punishment

consisting of confinement to the house to which *samurai* were liable under the Tokugawa administration; also used in the sense of **Kin-shin** 勤慎.

Kin-shin | 慎, see **Kin-shin** 勤慎.

Kin-shō | 承, (*wo suru*, (used only in letters) to respectfully take note of; *ose-kosare soro omomuki kin-shō tsukamatsuri soro*, I have the honour to take note of your communication.

Kin-shuku | 肅, see **Kin-shin** 勤慎.

Kin 襟 The collar or lapel of a dress.

Kin-kwai | 懷, the bosom of a dress; feelings; sentiments; thoughts; *kin-kwai wo hiraito danjiru*, to speak without reserve.

Kin-tai | 帶, a scarf; necktie.

Kin 贖 A bloody sacrifice; to besmear sacrificial vessels with blood; a crevice; offence; grievance; irritated.

Kin-geki | 隙, discord; a quarrel; *kin-geki wo hiraku*, to foment discord; pick a quarrel.

Kin-tan | 端, used in the expressions *kin-tan wo hiraku*, to quarrel; *kin-tan wo shōji*, an estrangement occurred.

Kiō 凶 Bad; wicked; calam-

itous; unlucky; cruel; malignant; to be frightened.

Kiō-chō | 兆, an evil omen; bad sign; unlucky portent.

Kiō-hen | 變, a calamity; disastrous occurrence; death.

Kiō-hō | 報, bad news; evil tidings.

Kiō-hō | 豐, good or bad years; fruitful and unfruitful; *toshi ni kiō-hō ari*, there are years of dearth and years of plenty.

Kiō-ji | 事, see **Kiō-hen** | 變.

Kiō-jitsu | 日, an unlucky day (as opposed to one that is considered to be lucky); an evil day (in the history of an individual, family, or nation).

Kiō-ken | 愀, see **Ki-kin** 飢饉.

Kiō-ki | 器, lethal weapons.

Kiō-kin | 飢, see **Ki-kin** 飢饉.

Kiō-kiō | 令, used in such expressions as *jin-shin kiō-kiō tari*, men's minds were filled with alarm; *kiō-kiō to shite*, being frightened.

Kiō-kiō | 荒, see **Ki-kin** 飢饉.

Kiō-nen | 年, a bad year; year of bad harvests.

Kiō-ni | 歲, see **Kiō-nen** | 年.

Kiō-naku | 作, a bad harvest.

Kiō-sei | 星, a baleful star.

Kiō-shin | 信, see **Kiō-hō** | 報.

Kio 巨 A measure of size; great; large; vast.

- Kio-dai** | 大, large; great; immense; vast.
- Kio-gaku** | 額, (of money, rice etc) a large amount; great quantity; much.
- Kio-haku** | 擘, the thumb; a chief; leader; one who is acknowledged to be the most distinguished man in his profession as an actor or wrestler.
- Kio-hō** | 砲, a cannon.
- Kio-jin** | 人, a big man.
- Kio-kai** | 海, the ocean.
- Kio-kau** | 艦, a large vessel of war.
- Kio-kō** | 口, (of animals) immense jaws; a huge mouth; also used in the expression *kio-kō wo chō-kai suru*, to indulge in tall talk.
- Kio-kwai** | 魁, a ringleader; chief; leader; (used only in a bad sense).
- Kio-man** | 萬, literally 'many tens of thousands;' much; innumerable; *kio-man no takara wo tsumu*, to accumulate immense quantities of valuables.
- Kio-sai** | 細, (also, and more commonly, read *Ko-sai*); minute; circumstantial; *ni*, minutely; *kio-sai ni iu*, to give full particulars (of a matter.)
- Kio-shitan** | 室, a large house.
- Kio-shō** | 商, a wealthy merchant.
- Kio-zoku** | 賊, a notorious criminal, robber, or rebel.

Kio 去 To depart; leave; go; reject; discard.

- Kio-getsu** | 月, last month.
- Kio-kō** | 向, direction; course.
- Kio-nen** | 年, last year.
- Kio-riū** | 留, going away or staying; *kio-riū wa sadamarazu*, he has not settled whether to go or stay; *kio-riū wo shirazu*, I do not know whether he has left or is still there.
- Kio-ro** | 路, see **Kio-kō** | 向.
- Kio-sai** | 歲, see **Kio-nen** | 年.
- Kio-shū** | 就, (of officials) remaining in office or withdrawing into private life.
- Kio-shō** | 聲, (also read *Kio-sei*); the departing tone in Chinese pronunciation.
- Kio-shoku** | 飾, *suru*, to put aside pretence or show; discard ostentation: be simple in one's habits; *kio-shoku suru hito*, an unostentatious person.

Kiō 叫 (also written 叫). To cry out; shout; call.

- Kiō-gō** | 號, see **Kiō-kwan** | 喚.
- Kiō-kann** | 喊, see **Kiō-kwan** | 喚.
- Kiō-ko** | 呼, see **Kiō-kwan** | 喚.
- Kiō-kwan** | 喚, a cry; call; shout; *suru*, to shout; call out; utter a cry; (*wo suru*, to call; summon; *kiō-kwan no koye*,

the sound of shouting; a cry; also used by Buddhists in the sense of *wailing*; *lamentation*; *kiō-kwan jigoku*, one of the eight Buddhist hells.

- Kiō-rō** | 攏, (*wo suru*, to call together; assemble; summon to a meeting.
- Kiō-sei** | 醒, (*wo suru*, to rouse; warn; caution; exhort.

Kiō 兇 Wicked; violent; cruel; to frighten.

- Kiō-aku** | 惡, evil; wicked; villainous; cruel; truculent.
- Kiō-bō** | 暴, ferocious; cruel; lawless; wicked and violent.
- Kiō-do** | 奴, a rebel; ruffian; bandit.

The term *kiō-do* is also applied to the nomadic hordes mentioned in early Chinese history.

- Kiō-i** | 威, wicked violence; *kiō-i wo suru*, to commit acts of lawless violence.
- Kiō-jin** | 人, a ruffian.
- Kiō-kō** | 行, evil conduct; wicked and violent deeds.
- Kiō-kō** | 橫, wicked and intractable; evil and ungovernable.
- Kiō-ko** | 徒, see **Kiō-zoku** | 賊.
- Kiō-zoku** | 賊, ruffians; bandits; robbers; rebels; insurgents.

Kiō 共 Together; public; in common; all; to unite; furnish; supply.

- Kiō-bō** | 謀, *suru*, (of two or

more persons) to concert plans; devise measures.

- Kiō-dō** | 同, union; combination; amalgamation; united; public; common; *suru*, to unite; combine; *kiō-dō shite*, acting in combination; together; *kiō-dō kei-ba-gwai-sha*, the United Race Club; *kiō-dō no basho*, a public place; *kiō-dō mono-ageba*, a public jetty.

- Kiō-gō** | 合, (*wo suru*, to amalgamate; combine.

- Kiō-i** | 意, *suru*, to agree; be of the same mind; hold the same opinions.

- Kiō-rioku** | 力, see **Kiō-rioku** 協力.

- Kiō-yū** | 有, joint possession; (*wo suru*, (of two or more persons) to hold in common; possess jointly; *kiō-yū-butsum*, common property.

Kiō 匡 A basket; basin containing rice; to correct; relieve; assist; bent; deflected; square.

- Kiō-su** | 扶, (*wo suru*, to sustain; support; provide with sustenance; relieve the wants of.

- Kiō-ho** | 輔, (*wo suru*, to assist; help; relieve; aid; make good; supplement.

- Kiō-sei** | 正, (*wo suru*, to correct; mend; rectify; reform.

- Kiō-sei** | 濟, assistance; aid; relief; (*wo suru*, to help; aid;

relieve; come to the assistance of; succour.

Kiō-kan | 諫, (*wo suru*, to reprove; warn; caution; remonstrate with.

Kiō-kiū | 救, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to aid; come to the assistance of; help; (of things) to remedy; put to rights; correct; rectify.

Kiō-yoku | 翼, see **Kiō-ho** | 輔.

Kiō 夾 To occupy both sides of; hem in; squeeze; press; have intercourse with; near.

Kiō-geki | 擊, (*wo suru*, to shoot at from two sides; bring under a double fire; hem in by an attack on both sides.

Kiō-kin | 緊, (*wo suru*, to press tight; squeeze.

Kiō-kō | 攻, (*wo suru*, to attack on both sides.

Kiō-sha | 射, see **Kiō-geki** | 擊.

Kiō-tai | 帶, (*wo suru*, to carry in the girdle.

Kiō 劫 To rob; take by force; frighten.

Kiō-datsu | 奪, (*wo suru*, to take by force; seize; rob; plunder.

Kiō-riaku | 畧, (*wo suru*, to seize; annex; take possession of; (applied only to the annexation of territory).

Kiō-riō | 掠, see **Kiō-datsu** | 奪.

Kiō-to | 徒, see **Kiō-iō** | 盜.

Kiō-iō | 盜, robbers; bandits.

Kiō-zoku | 賊, see **Kiō-iō** | 盜.

Kiō 狂 Mad; distracted; extravagant.

Kiō-bō | 妄, (also read *Kiō-mō*); a lunatic; mad; insane; deranged.

Kiō-bō | 暴, violent conduct; turbulent; riotous; disorderly; *suru*, to behave in a disorderly manner; act like a madman.

Kiō-bun | 文, an eccentric style; comic writing; a parody.

Kiō-chi | 痴, mad; demented; crazy.

Kiō-dan | 談, humorous stories; comic tales.

Kiō-fu | 夫, see **Kiō-jin** | 人.

Kiō-fū | 風, a violent wind; gale.

Kiō-gen | 言, a play; drama; *kiō-gen wo suru*, to perform a play.

Kiō-hi | 費, extravagance; *suru*, to spend money recklessly.

Kiō-jin | 人, a lunatic.

Kiō-jo | 女, an insane woman.

Kiō-ka | 歌, eccentric or comic poetry.

Kiō-ken | 犬, a mad dog.

Kiō-ki | 氣, lunacy; mental derangement; mad; deranged; insane.

Kiō-ku | 句, a satirical poem.

Kiō-kwa | 花, flowers which blossom out of season.

Kiō-rai | 雷, loud thunder; thunder without rain.

Kiō-ran | 亂, see **Kiō-ki** | 氣.

Kiō-ran | 瀾, angry waves; a stormy sea; *sei-kai no kiō-ran*, a disturbed condition of political affairs.

Kiō-sei | 生, a lunatic; used also in the written language as a self-depreciatory term for one's self.

Kiō-sei | 性, headstrong.

Kiō-tō | 濤, see **Kiō-ran** | 瀾.

Kiō-waku | 惑, (*ni suru*, to be led astray by.

Kiō-yaku | 藥, literally 'medicine which causes insanity'; *sake*.

Kiō 居 To abide; reside; inhabit; stop; sit; rest; tranquil; families; status.

Kiō-jin | 人, see **Kiō-min** | 民.

Kiō-jū | 住, residence; *suru*, to dwell; live; reside.

Kiō-jō | 城, a term applied to the castle town in which a *Daimio* usually resided.

Kiō-jō | 常, ordinarily; usually; commonly; always.

Kiō-ka | 家, a dwelling house.

Kiō-koku | 國, the country in which a person resides.

Kiō-min | 民, inhabitants; residents; occupants.

Kiō-riū | 留, residence; *suru*,

to dwell; live; reside; *kiō-riū-chi*, a foreign settlement at an open port.

Kiō-shitsu | 室, see **Kiō-ka** | 家.

Kiō-sho | 所, see **Kiō-sho** | 處.

Kiō-sho | 處, place of residence; the place where a person is at any particular time.

Kiō-taku | 宅, see **Kiō-ka** | 家.

Kiō-tei | 第, see **Kiō-ka** | 家.

Kiō 拒 To ward off; repel; resist; oppose; reject.

Kiō-bō | 防, (*wo suru*, to repel; ward off; keep away; resist; prevent; stop; provide against.

Kiō-shi | 止, (*wo suru*, to repel; ward off; stop.

Kiō-shū | 守, (*wo suru*, to guard; defend.

Kiō-soku | 束, (*wo suru*, to restrain; curb.

Kiō-zetsu | 絕, (*wo suru*, to repel; repulse (as an enemy); ward off (as an attack); break off (as intercourse between countries); reject (as a petition).

Kiō 供 To furnish; supply; present; contribute.

Kiō-gio | 御, a general term applied to things supplied for the use of the Emperor; also read *ku-go*, when the meaning is *food* supplied to the Imperial table.

Kiō-hō | 奉, (*wo*) *suru*, to offer up; furnish; supply (to a superior); also read *gu-bu*, when it is used in the expressions *gu-bu no kwan-ri*, officials in attendance on the Emperor; *gu-bu suru*, to be attached to the Imperial suite.

Kiō-ho | 補, see **Kiō-ho** 共補.

Kiō-jiū | 充, see **Kiō-ho** 共補.

Kiō-kiū | 給, supply (as opposed to demand); (*wo*) *suru*, to furnish; supply.

Kiō-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use; employ; consume.

Kiō-ja | 享 To accept; receive; offer up; present to a superior; worship; entertain; enjoy; satisfy.

Kiō-ju | 受, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive; accept.

Kiō-ju | 壽, see **Kiō-nen** | 年.

Kiō-nen | 年, the years of a person's age; (applied only to elderly or aged people).

Kiō-rei | 禮, see **Kiō-rei** 嬰禮.

Kiō-sen | 薦, see **Kiō-sen** 嬰薦.

Kiō-shi | 祀, see **Kiō-shi** 嬰祀.

Kiō-shoku | 食, see **Kiō-shoku** 嬰食.

Kiō-yen | 宴, see **Kiō-yen** 嬰宴.

Kiō-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, (of things only) to use; employ; enjoy the use of.

Kiō-yū | 有, (*wo*) *suru*, to possess; enjoy.

Kiō-ka | 怯 Timid; pusillanimous; cowardly.

Kiō-da | 惰, cowardice; timidity; cowardly; timorous.

Kiō-da | 懦, see **Kiō-da** | 惰.

Kiō-fu | 夫, a coward; poltroon.

Kiō-fu | 怖, see **Kiō-kwō** 恐惶.

Kiō-hi | 避, (*wo*) or (*ni*) *suru*, to shrink away from; avoid through fear; run away from.

Kiō-jaku | 弱, weak; feeble.

Kiō-nan | 懦, see **Kiō-da** | 惰.

Kiō-shin | 心, see **Kiō-da** | 惰.

Kiō-ka | 協 Harmony; accord; to be in unison; agree with; unite; combine; together; joint; to assist.

Kiō-dō | 同, union; combination; *suru*, to unite; combine (for a common object).

Kiō-dō | 動, cōoperation; *suru*, to cōoperate; work together; act in concert.

Kiō-gi | 議, consultation; deliberation; *suru*, to consult together; confer; deliberate; *kiō-gi-hi*, the ward-rates in local taxation which are assessed by the inhabitants of a ward.

Kiō-gō | 合, see **Kiō-gō** 共合.

Kiō-kwō | 恐, see **Kiō-wa** | 和.

Kiō-rioku | 力, combination of forces; combined strength; cōoperation; *suru*, to work

together; combine for a common object; join forces; cōoperate.

Kiō-san | 贊, help; assistance; (*wo*) *suru*, to aid; help; *suru*, to give assistance; render help.

Kiō-shin | 心, *suru*, to agree; be of the same opinion.

Kiō-wa | 和, agreement; harmony; friendly relations; *suru*, to agree; be on friendly terms; be in unison; harmonize.

Kiō-ku | 拱 To fold the hands; bow with folded hands; grasp; encircle with both arms.

Kiō-ha | 把, used only in such expressions as *kiō-ha no tai-boku*, a large tree which can only just be spanned by a person using both arms.

Kiō-itsu | 揖, *suru*, to bow; make a salutation.

Kiō-shu | 手, see **Kiō-itsu** | 揖.

Kiō-kin | 矜 To pity; boastful; reverence; grief; distress.

Kiō-jutsu | 恤, see **Kiō-ren** | 憐.

Kiō-kiō | 驕, pride; arrogance; *suru*, to display arrogance; boast.

Kiō-ko | 誇, see **Kiō-kiō** | 驕.

Kiō-ren | 憐, pity; compassion; (*wo*) *suru*, to sympathize with; pity; feel compassion for; commiserate.

Kiō-shin | 心, pride; arrogance.

Kiō-ku | 恟 To be frightened.

Kiō-kiō | 恐, *tari*, frightened; alarmed; apprehensive.

Kiō-zen | 然, see **Kiō-kiō** | |.

Kiō-ka | 俠 Chivalrous; courageous; generous; to maintain.

Kiō-kaku | 客, a knight-errant; gallant man; one who espouses the cause of the weak against the strong.

Kiō-ki | 氣, chivalry; gallant; chivalrous; noble.

Kiō-setsu | 節, see **Kiō-ki** | 氣.

Kiō-shi | 士, see **Kiō-kaku** | 客.

Kiō-yū | 勇, gallant; courageous; heroic.

Kiō-ku | 洶 To bubble up; the gurgling of water.

Kiō-kiō | 々, *tari*, (of water) bubbling up; gushing out; gurgling.

Kiō-yō | 湧, *suru*, (of water) to bubble up; gush out; gurgle.

Kiō-yō | 溶, see **Kiō-kiō** | |.

Kiō-ku | 恐 To fear; doubt; apprehension; alarm; to suppose; think.

Kiō-fu | 怖, *suru*, to fear; be afraid.

Kiō-kaku | 怕, see **Kiō-kwō** | 怕.

Kiō-kaku | 嚇, alarm; terror; (*wo*) *suru*, to alarm; frighten;

terrify; *kiō-kaku wo uku*, to be alarmed.

Kiō-katsu | 喝, see **Kiō-kaku** | 嚇.

Kiō-kiō | 々, *tari*, frightened; also used at the end of letters in the phrase *kiō-kiō kin-gen*, with fear and respect.

Kiō-ku | 懼, see **Kiō-kwō** | 惶.

Kiō-kwō | 惶, *suru*, to fear; feel alarm; be frightened; entertain apprehensions; used also at the end of letters in the expression *kiō-kwō kin-gen*, with fear and respect.

Kiō-satsu | 察, *suru*, to respectfully conjecture; humbly apprehend; (applied only to conjectures entertained with respect to the occurrence of evil).

Kiō-shō | 悚, see **Kiō-kwō** | 惶.

Kiō-shuku | 縮, **Kiō-kwō** | 惶.

Kiō-yetsu | 悅, literally 'respectful pleasure'; used in the expressions *kiō-yetsu wo mūshi-ageru*, to announce a happy occurrence; *kiō-yetsu no koto ni zōji soro*, I am filled with pleasure.

Kiō kaku To clasp under the arm; hold; carry; protect; cherish; presumptuous.

Kiō-chaku | 著, see **Kiō-ji** | 持

Kiō-ji | 持, (*wo suru*, to carry; hold.

Kiō-sei | 制, (*wo suru*, to oppress; treat tyrannically.

Kiō kaku Narrow; a defile.

Kiō-ni | 隘, (of a road etc) narrow; (of persons) narrow-minded.

Kiō-chō | 長, long and narrow; elongated.

Kiō-ro | 路, a narrow road.

Kiō-naku | 窄, see **Kiō-ni** | 隘.

Kiō-shō | 小, small and narrow; narrow; small.

Kiō kaku (also and more correctly written 兇). Savages; strong.

Kiō-ban | 蠻, see **Kiō-jiū** | 戎.

Kiō-jiū | 戎, wild tribes; savages.

Kiō-shū | 酋, the chief of a wild tribe.

Kiō kaku (also written 胸). The breast.

Kiō-chū | 中, in the mind; the heart.

Kiō-dō | 膺, the breast; chest; bosom.

Kiō-heki | 壁, earthworks; entrenchments.

Kiō-fuku | 腹, the breast and stomach.

Kiō-kaku | 膈, see **Kiō-dō** | 膺.

Kiō-kann | 間, see **Kiō-chū** | 中.

Kiō-kim | 襟, see **Kiō-kwan** | 懷.

Kiō-kotō | 骨, the breast-bone.

Kiō-kwan | 懷, the heart; feelings; sentiments; affections.

Kiō-okū | 臆, see **Kiō-dō** | 膺.

Kiō-ri | 裡, see **Kiō-chū** | 中.

Kiō-san | 算, a mental calculation; *suru*, to make a mental calculation.

Kiō-to | 圖, see **Kiō-san** | 算.

Kiō-tsū | 痛, a pain in the chest or breast; *angina pectoris*; *suru*, to suffer from pains in the breast.

Kiō kaku Haughty; careless; curved.

Kiō-bu | 侮, contempt; scorn; (*wo suru*, to despise; contemn.

Kiō-gō | 傲, arrogant; proud; supercilious; haughty; *kiō-gō ni shite*, behaving arrogantly.

Kiō kaku (also written 脇). Below the arm-pit; the side of the body; ribs; to intimidate; press.

Kiō-haku | 迫, (*wo suru*, to intimidate; cow; frighten.

Kiō-i | 威, intimidation; *kiō-i wo motte hito ni semaru*, to intimidate or overawe a person.

Kiō-jiū | 從, *suru*, to yield through fear; be cowed into submission.

Kiō-kotsu | 骨, the ribs.

Kiō-sei | 制, (*wo suru*, to oppress; tyrannize over; treat harshly.

Kiō-soku | 肘, an elbow-rest.

Kiō kaku To respect; reverently; humble; to honour.

Kiō-ga | 賀, see **Hai-ga** 拜賀.

Kiō-jun | 順, submissive; obedient; *suru*, to obey orders; submit to authority; be obedient.

Kiō-kaku | 恪, see **Kiō-kei** | 敬.

Kiō-kei | 敬, respect; reverence; deference; respectful; deferential; (*wo suru*, to honour; treat with respect; *suru*, to shew respect.

Kiō-ken | 謙, see **Ken-kiō** 謙恭.

Kiō-ki | 喜, see **Hai-ga** 拜賀.

Kiō-kō | 行, (*wo suru*, to carefully perform (as duties); respectfully execute (as orders).

Kiō-shō | 承, see **Hai-shō** 拜承.

Kiō kaku To teach; instruct; guide; lead; direct; command; precepts; doctrine.

Kiō-dō | 堂, a church; mosque; (not applied to Buddhist or Shintō edifices).

Kiō-dō | 導, religious instruction; moral teaching; (*ni suru*, to instruct in religious doctrines, or in the principles of morality; *kiō-dō-shoku*, the office of a teacher of religion or morality; also used in the expression *kiō-dō-dan*, a term applied to the military estab-

lishment for the training of non-commissioned officers.

Kiō-gi | 義, see **Kiō-ri** | 理.

Kiō-hō | 法, educational system; educational laws; system of instruction; a religious doctrine; religion.

Kiō-iku | 育, (of children only) education and training; (*wo suru*, to educate and bring up.

Kiō-in | 員, see **Kiō-shi** | 師.

Kiō-ji | 示, (also read *Kiō-shi*); instructions; guidance; directions; (*wo suru*, to explain; shew; *suru*, to give instructions; impart directions.

Kiō-ju | 授, teaching; instruction; (*ni suru*, to teach; instruct; (*wo suru*, to give instruction in; teach; also used in colloquial in the expressions *kiō-ju-kata*, a teacher; *kiō-ju wo suru*, to act as a teacher.

Kiō-jō | 場, a school room; any place or establishment where instruction is given.

Kiō-kai | 戒, the religious commandments or laws of Buddhism or Shintoism; (*wo suru*, to counsel; admonish; warn; exhort.

Kiō-kai | 誨, (also read *Kiō-kwai*); see **Kiō-kun** | 訓.

Kiō-kun | 訓, instruction in the principles of conduct; moral teaching; (*ni suru*, to instruct

in the principles of conduct; advise; counsel; admonish.

Kiō-kwa | 化, (also read *Kiō-ge*); education; (*wo suru*, to educate.

Kiō-kwa | 科, educational course; course of instruction.

Kiō-kwai | 會, a religious meeting; (not applied to Buddhist or Shintō assemblies).

Kiō-ri | 理, religious doctrines; the principles or tenets of a religion.

Kiō-sa | 唆, (*wo suru*, to incite (to the commission of evil acts); instigate.

Kiō-shi | 旨, see **Kiō-ri** | 理.

Kiō-shi | 師, a teacher; instructor; also used in the sense of a Christian clergyman or missionary.

Kiō-shoku | 職, a term applied to the various titles held by Buddhist priests.

Kiō-soku | 則, educational regulations; rules for teaching.

Kiō-yō | 養, see **Kiō-iku** | 育.

Kiō-yū | 諭, see **Kiō-kun** | 訓; also used in the sense of an official instructor or teacher.

Kiō 竟 To end; in the end; to exhaust.

Kiō-go | 後, henceforth; hereafter; in future.

Kiō-ya | 夜, all night; during the whole night; *kiō-ya netau ni kangayeru*, to lie awake

thinking all night; *kiō-ya hon wo yomu*, to spend the whole night in reading.

Kiō 梟 A kind of owl which is regarded as an emblem of ingratitude; to expose the heads of criminals; strong; brave.

Kiō-aku | 惡, see **Kiō-aku** 凶惡.

Kiō-boku | 木, The wooden frame on which the heads of criminals were formerly exposed.

Kiō-kei | 刑, the penalty, now no longer enforced, of decapitation and subsequent exposure of the head; (*wo suru*, to decapitate and expose the head of; *suru*, to expose the head of criminals.

Kiō-shū | 首, the head of an executed criminal exposed after decapitation; *suru*, to expose the heads of criminals.

Kiō-yū | 勇, brave; courageous.

Kiō-yū | 雄, brave; merciless; unscrupulous; ruthless.

Kiō 許 To grant; concede; follow; allow; very; place.

Kiō-daku | 諾, permission; assent; concurrence; approval; (*wo suru*, to assent to; allow; permit; *suru*, to concur; assent.

Kiō-ku | 可, permission; con-

sent; (*wo suru*, to permit; approve of; allow.

Kiō-ka is distinguished from *Kiō-daku* by the fact that it is used chiefly in the sense of official permission.

Kiō-ta | 多, (of number or quantity) very many; much; *kiō-ta naru kane*, a large sum of money.

Kiō-yō | 容, see **Kiō-daku** | 諾.

Kiō 喬 High; curved; discontented.

Kiō-boku | 木, a tall tree.

Kiō-gaku | 嶽, a high mountain.

Kiō-shō | 松, a tall pine.

Kiō 經 (usually read *Kei*). To weave; the warp; rules; (for other meanings see *Kei*).

Kiō-dō | 堂, a term applied to the library or building used for the storage of books which is attached to Buddhist temples.

Kiō-ko | 庫, see **Kiō-dō** | 堂.

Kiō-kwan | 卷, see **Kiō-mon** | 文.

Kiō-mon | 文, the sacred or canonical books of the Buddhists.

Kiō 距 A cock's spur; to resist; withstand; reach; touch; be distant.

Kiō-ri | 離, distance (between places).

Kiō-yaku | 躍, (*wo suru*, to jump across; climb over.

Kio 筐

A basket; box.

Kio-kō | 匣, see Kio-sō | 箱.

Kio-rō | 笥, see Kio-sō | 箱.

Kio-shi | 笥, see Kio-sō | 箱.

Kio-sō | 箱, a basket; box.

Kio-tei | 底, the bottom of a basket or box.

Kio 強

(also written 強; also pronounced Gō). Strong; violent; energetic; vigorous.

Kio-atsu | 壓, tyranny; oppressive; harsh; *suru*, to behave tyrannically; (*wo*) *suru*, to oppress; treat with harshness.

Kio-dai | 大, (of countries) great and powerful.

Kio-gō | 剛, resolute; firm; steadfast.

Kio-haku | 迫, *suru*, to use force; employ pressure; (*wo*) *suru*, to put pressure upon; compel.Kio-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink intoxicating liquors to excess.Kio-jaku | 弱, strength and weakness; strong or weak; *kiō-jaku wo tamesu*, to test his strength.

Kio-ken | 健, see Kio-sō | 壯.

Kio-ki | 記, of a retentive mind; possessed of good memory; *haku-bun kiō-ki no hito*, a person who remembers all he hears.

Kio-kitsū | 乞, see Kio-sai | 請.

Kio-kō | 梗, see Kio-gō | 剛.

Kio-kō | 硬, obstinate; stubborn.

Kio-sai | 制, see Kio-atsu | 壓.

Kio-sai | 請, *suru*, to make an importunate request; (*wo*) *suru*, to clamour for; press for.

Kio-sai | 勢, power; strength; strong; powerful.

Kio-shin | 震, a severe earthquake.

Kio-sō | 壯, robust; strong; powerful.

Kio 蹠

The sound of footsteps; noise of men marching.

Kio-in | 音, the sound of footsteps; tramp of feet.

Kio-zen | 然, *tari*, (of the sound made by many footsteps) tramping; marching.

Kio 虛

Empty; vacant; futile; unsubstantial; an interval; the firmament; space; ruins; the name of a star.

Kio-biō | 病, sham sickness; feigned illness.

Kio-dan | 談, a false story; fiction; also used in the sense of Kio-gen | 言.

Kio-den | 傳, a legend; also used in the sense of Kio-setsu | 說.

Kio-datsu | 脫, see Kio-shō | 症.

Kio-gen | 言, (also read Kio-gon); a false statement; untruth; lie; falsehood.

Kio-gi | 偽, see Kio-mō | 妄.

Kio-go | 語, see Kio-gen | 言.

Kio-ri | 費, useless expenditure; extravagance; *suru*, to spend money recklessly; be guilty of extravagance.

Kio-i | 位, mere rank (without the authority which should accompany it); an empty title.

Kio-jaku | 弱, (of bodily condition) weak; feeble.

Kio-ji | 字, a term applied to certain characters used in writing which have no special meaning.

Kio-jitsu | 實, falsehood and truth; true or false; *kiō-jitsu wo bendzuru*, to distinguish between what is true and what is false.Kio-katsu | 喝, an empty threat; false alarm; (*wo*) *suru*, to frighten by empty threats; *suru*, to raise a false alarm; employ threats with no intention of carrying them out.

Kio-ki | 器, see Kio-i | 位.

Kio-kō | 構, (of rumours or statements) groundless; fabricated; (*wo*) *suru*, to trump up; invent for the occasion; fabricate.

Kio-mei | 名, a false name; an assumed name; false renown; a fictitious reputation.

Kio-mō | 妄, (also read Kio-bō); a falsehood; error; false; untruth; erroneous; spurious.

Kio-mu | 無, used only in the term *kiō-mu-tō*, the Nihilist Party.

Kio-rō | 癆, see Kio-shō | 症.

Kio-sai | 勢, a false display of power (for the purpose of deception); *kiō-sai wo haru*, to make a show of power which does not exist; *kiō-sai wo motte teki wo damasu*, to deceive the enemy by a false display of power.

Kio-sai | 聲, false renown; a fictitious reputation.

Kio-setsu | 說, a false report; untrue account; unfounded rumour.

Kio-shin | 心, an unbiassed mind; impartial; unprejudiced; dispassionate; calm.

Kio-shō | 症, marasmus; atrophy.

Kio-shoku | 飾, ostentation; *suru*, to make a false show of wealth.

Kio-tai | 體, a delicate constitution.

Kio-ian | 誕, see Kio-mō | 妄.

Kio-yo | 譽, see Kio-sai | 聲.

Kio-zu | 坐, a vacant seat.

Kio 郷

A village; place; towards; formerly; neighbourhood.

Kio-dan | 談, a village dialect; *patois*.

Kio-do | 土, a person's native district or province.

Kiō-dō | 導, a guide; *suru*, to lead the way; act as guide.
Kiō-go | 語, see **Kiō-dau** | 談.
Kiō-gō | 豪, a village magnate; any wealthy man in a village;
Kiō-jiu | 人, a person from the same province, district, town or village as one's self; a fellow-townsmen; fellow-villager.
Kiō-jitsu | 日, recently; a few days ago.
Kiō-kō | 校, a country or village school.
Kiō-kwan | 貫, see **Kiō-do** | 土.
Kiō-ri | 里, a person's native village.
Kiō-riō | 閭, a village; the country as opposed to the town.
Kiō-rō | 老, a village elder.
Kiō-shin | 信, news received from one's native place.
Kiō-shin | 紳, village gentry.
Kiō-sho | 書, a letter received from one's native place or village.
Kiō-son | 村, see **Kiō-riō** | 閭.
Kiō-tō | 黨, a village association or cabal.
Kiō-zoku | 俗, rustic; countrified.

Kiō 境 (also read *Kei*). A boundary; frontier; limits; border lands; a region.

Kiō-do | 土, territory; a region.
Kiō-gai | 涯, the place in which

a person carries on his trade or profession; place of business.

Kiō-gū | 遇, (of persons) condition; state; circumstances; *warui kiō-gū ni ochiiru*, to fall into poor circumstances.

Kiō-gwai | 外, (of a country or any territorial division in a country) outside of the limits; beyond the boundaries or frontier; *kiō-gwai no mono*, foreigners; strangers.

Kiō-hiō | 標, boundary posts.

Kiō 僑 To sojourn; high.

Kiō-gū | 寓, temporary residence; a dwelling which is occupied by the owner from time to time; *suru*, to reside temporarily.

Kiō-kiō | 居, see **Kiō-gū** | 寓.

Kiō 兢 Apprehensive; reverent; to fear; strong; to tremble.

Kiō-kiō | 忪, see **Kiō-kiō** 惴惴.

Kiō-ku | 懼, see **Kiō-kwō** 恐惶.

Kiō-kwō | 惶, see **Kiō-kwō** 恐惶.

Kiō-teki | 惕, *suru*, to be afraid; fear; be alarmed.

Kiō 興 Pleasure; to be happy; (also read *Kō* when the meaning is different).

Kiō-mi | 味, agreeableness; pleasure; enjoyment; gratification; *kiō-mi katari-gatashi*, it

is impossible to describe how pleasant it was.

Kiō-shiu | 趣, see **Kiō-mi** | 味.

Kiō 誑 To deceive; mislead.

Kiō-gen | 言, deceitful language; fraud; deception.

Kiō-hen | 騙, (*wo suru*, to fool; hoax; gull.

Kiō-waku | 惑, (*wo saru*, to deceive; mislead; hoax; delude; seduce; bewitch.

Kiō 舉 To elevate; raise; lift; carry; hold; recommend; promote; set in motion; all; together; actions.

Kiō-dō | 動, conduct; behaviour; action; proceedings; manners; deportment.

Kiō-ka | 家, the whole household.

Kiō-kō | 行, action; proceedings; steps taken (in a matter); (*wo suru*, to take action in; deal with; *suru*, to act; take steps.

Kiō-koku | 國, the whole country.

Kiō-shi | 止, undertaking anything and then putting it aside; inconsistency of purpose; vacillation; deportment; manners; *suru*, to take a matter up only to abandon it again; act with inconsistency; have no fixed purpose.

Kiō 鞏 Firm; hard; to harden; strengthen; to dry.

Kiō-kan | 干, see **Kiō-kan** | 乾.

Kiō-kan | 乾, (*wo suru*, to dry in the sun (as fish or vegetables).

The term *kiō-kan* is not used in the sense of drying things which are wet.

Kiō-kiō | 矜, *tari*, firm; hard; tough.

Kiō-ko | 固, hard; strong; firm; tough; *kiō-ko naru seifu*, a strong Government.

Kiō 僵 To fall; lie at full length; stretched out; prostrate; to push over.

Kiō-boku | 木, a fallen tree.

Kiō-boku | 仆, *suru*, to fall down; topple over.

Kiō-fuku | 覆, (*wo suru*, to upset; push over; overturn; (of wind) blow down (as trees); roll down (as rocks).

Kiō-ga | 臥, *suru*, to recline at full length.

Kiō-shi | 屍, a dead body; corpse.

Kiō 嬌 Fascinating; to coax; comely.

Kiō-bi | 媚, fascinating; charming; bewitching; captivating.

Kiō-chō | 鳥, a beautiful bird.

Kiō-go | 語, coaxing or captivating language; winning words.

Kiō-in | 音, see **Kiō-sei** | 聲.
Kiō-ki | 貴, (of women) delicate; dainty; ladylike; refined; high-born.
Kiō-kwa | 花, beautiful flowers.
Kiō-kwan | 嬋, a beautiful woman.
Kiō-sei | 聲, a charming voice; winning tones; sweet accents.
Kiō-shi | 姿, see **Kiō-yō** | 容.
Kiō-tai | 態, see **Kiō-yō** | 容.
Kiō-yen | 艷, beautiful; lovely; pretty.
Kiō-yō | 容, a coaxing or winning manner; fascinating ways.

Kiō 蕎 Buckwheat.

Kiō-baku | 麥, buckwheat.
Kiō-kwa | 花, the buckwheat flower.
Kiō-men | 麵, see **Kiō-baku** | 麥.

Kiō 橋 Planks laid across a stream; a bridge; lofty tree.

Kiō-ga | 架, a bridge.
Kiō-ka | 下, the region or space below a bridge; the bottom or lower part of a bridge; below a bridge; *kiō-ka wo toru*, to pass under a bridge.
Kiō-kiaku | 脚, the perpendicular posts on which a wooden bridge usually rests.
Kiō-riō | 梁, see **Kiō-ga** | 架.
Kiō-shō | 上, (also read *Kiō-jū*); the region or space above a

bridge; the top or upper part of a bridge; above a bridge; a bridge; *kiō-shō wo wataru*, to cross a bridge.

Kiō-tō | 頭, the top or upper part of a bridge; a bridge.

Kiō 頸 The neck; anything having a narrow passage.

Kiō-kai | 械, a kind of wooden collar which it was customary in former times to fasten on the necks of criminals in order to prevent their escape.
Kiō-kwa | 窩, the nape of the neck.

Kiō 曉 The dawn; clear; to understand; plain; to tell.

Kiō-chi | 知, (*wo suru*, to understand thoroughly; know clearly.
Kiō-fū | 風, the morning breeze.
Kiō-mu | 霧, the morning mist.
Kiō-shoku | 色, the appearance of dawn in the sky.
Kiō-ten | 天, dawn; daybreak.
Kiō-toku | 得, see **Kiō-chi** | 知.
Kiō-tō | 通, (*wo suru*, to be well acquainted with; be thoroughly conversant with; be well versed in.
Kiō-yū | 論, (*wo suru*, to notify plainly; explain clearly.

Kiō 矯 Pincers used to straighten arrows; straight; to correct;

an arrow issuing from a bow; to pretend; falsify; raise; fly; martial; lofty.

Kiō-ben | 辨, false explanations; *suru*, to offer false explanations; make false excuses.

Kiō-choku | 直, see **Kiō-sei** | 正.

Kiō-ken | 健, see **Kiō-kiō** | 強.

Kiō-kiō | 強, brave; courageous; warlike.

Kiō-sei | 正, correction; rectification; amendment; improvement; (*wo suru*, to correct; rectify; mend; improve; revise.

Kiō 襁 A cloth in which infants are strapped to the back.

Kiō-fu | 負, (*wo suru*, to wrap in swaddling-clothes and carry on the back.
Kiō-hō | 褓, the swaddling-clothes in which a new-born infant is wrapped.

Kiō 疆 A limit; border; frontier; strong; formidable; to mark a boundary.

Kiō-do | 土, territory.
Kiō-gō | 禦, a powerful antagonist; formidable enemy.
Kiō-iki | 域, see **Kiō-kai** | 境界.
Kiō-jaku | 弱, see **Kiō-jaku** | 弱.
Kiō-kai | 界, see **Kiō-kai** | 境界.
Kiō-riō | 梁, (of people) ungovernable; insubordinate;

headstrong; (of a horse) restive.

Kiō 蹻 Quick; to run.

Kiō-kiaku | 脚, active; agile; nimble; fast; quick.
Kiō-shō | 捷, active; agile; nimble; quick; prompt; smart.

Kiō 轎 A palanquin.

Kiō-fu | 夫, a chair coolie; palanquin bearer.
Kiō-tei | 丁, see **Kiō-fu** | 夫.
Kiō-yō | 輿, a palanquin; sedan-chair.

Kiō 鏡 A mirror; bright; to shine; reflect; illustrate.

Kiō-dai | 臺, a mirror or toilet stand.
Kiō-ga | 架, see **Kiō-dai** | 臺.
Kiō-ko | 工, a mirror maker.
Kiō-ron | 奩, a toilet box; dressing case.
Kiō-sō | 粧, *suru*, (of a woman) to adorn herself; make her toilet.

Kiō 嚮 (sometimes interchangeable with 向). Facing; towards; a flight of steps; to incline towards; rely on; approach; draw near to.

Kiō-go | 後, see **Kō-go** | 向後.
Kiō-ji | 迺, (*ni suru*, to approach close to; *suru*, to draw near.

Kiō-jitsu | 日, see **Kō-jitsu** 向日.
Kiō-ō | 應, (*ni*) *suru*, to rely on; depend upon.
Kiō-rai | 來, see **Kō-rai** 向來.

Kiō 競 (also and more commonly read *Kei*). To strive; compete; quarrel; strong; high; abundant.

Kiō-gi | 技, a game or sport (such as polo, cricket etc).

Kiō-shiū | 舟, a boat-race.

Kiō-sō | 漕, a boat-race; *suru*, (of boats) to compete in a race.

Kiō 饗 To entertain guests; a banquet; to offer sacrifice.

Kiō-dō | 堂, a banquet hall or chamber.

Kiō-ō | 應, see **Kiō-shoku** | 食.

Kiō-rei | 禮, the ceremonial connected with a banquet.

Kiō-sen | 薦, see **Kiō-shi** | 祀.

Kiō-shi | 祀, *suru*, to offer sacrifice to the goods.

Kiō-shoku | 食, a banquet; *suru*, to give a banquet.

Kiō-yen | 宴, a banquet.

Kiō 醜 To contribute; subscribe; drink wine.

Kiō-in | 飲, *suru*, to club together and organize a drinking party; subscribe funds for a carousal.

Kiō-kin | 金, the collection of money by means of individual

subscriptions; contributions; subscriptions; donations; *suru*, to raise subscriptions; collect funds by means of individual contributions.

Kiō-sen | 錢, see **Kiō-kin** | 金.

Kiō-shiū | 集, (*wo*) *suru*, (of money only) to collect; accumulate (for a certain object).

Kiō-shutsu | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, (of money only) to subscribe; contribute.

Kiō 響 (also, but rarely, interchangeable with 響). Noise; echo; towards; to rely on.

Kiō-in | 音, an echo.

Kiō-ō | 應, see **Kiō-ō** 響應.

Kiō-yei | 影, echoes and shadows; *kiō-yei wo motte koto wo shiru*, to have no certain knowledge of a matter.

Kiō 驍 A good horse; brave; healthy.

Kiō-ken | 健, healthy; able-bodied; vigorous; strong.

Kiō-keian | 傑, see **Kiō-yū** | 勇.

Kiō-shō | 將, a brave general; good commander.

Kiō-yū | 勇, brave; valiant.

Kiō 驕 A wild horse; arrogant; proud; conceited; strong; extravagant; flourishing.

Kiō-gō | 傲, arrogant; overbearing; haughty.

Kiō-jin | 人, an arrogant person; conceited man.

Kiō-jū | 縱, see **Kiō-shi** | 恣.

Kiō-kin | 矜, see **Kiō-gō** | 傲.

Kiō-kō | 驚, see **Kiō-shi** | 恣; also used in the sense of **Ji-man** 自慢.

Kiō-kwa | 誇, see **Kiō-sha** | 奢.

Kiō-man | 慢, see **Ji-man** 自慢;

Kiō-sha | 奢, extravagance; ostentation; luxurious; lavish-prodigal; arrogant.

Kiō-shi | 侈, see **Kiō-sha** | 奢.

Kiō-shi | 恣, arbitrary; self-willed; headstrong.

Kiō-shi | 肆, see **Kiō-shi** | 恣.

Kiō 韁 A bridle; to limit.

Kiō-hi | 韁, a horse's bit.

Kiō-jō | 繩, a bridle.

Kiō-kan | 銜, see **Kiō-hi** | 韁.

Kioku 曲 Crooked; to bend; perverse.

Kiok-kei | 徑, see **Kioku-ro** | 路.

Kiok-kō | 江, a winding river.

Kiok-kō | 巷, a winding street.

Kiok-kō | 鈎, a hook; fishing hook.

Kioku-ba | 馬, equestrian seats; a circus.

Kioku-choku | 直, see **Chok-kioku** 直曲.

Kioku-dō | 道, see **Kioku-ro** | 路.

Kioku-hi | 庇, see **Hem-pa** 偏頗.

Kioku-ji | 事, an offence; evil act; crime (not in its strictly legal sense); wrong-doing; (now rarely used).

Kioku-jiū | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to obey in a servile manner; cringe to; follow against one's better instincts.

Kioku-ro | 路, a winding road; crooked path.

Kioku-roku | 碌, a chair; an arm-chair used by priests in temples.

Kioku-sen | 線, a curved line; crooked course; winding channel; tortuous way.

Kioku-setsu | 折, (of a road) crooked; winding; devious; (of an argument) tortuous; round-about; *suru*, (of a road) to wind about; bend; twist; turn; (of an argument) to be complicated; be involved; be incorrect; *ron wo kioku-setsu ni suru*, to beat about the bush.

Kioku-setsu | 說, a false argument; perverted views; mistaken opinions.

Kioku-shaku | 尺, the Japanese foot of linear measure equivalent to 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ English inches.

Kioku-u | 迂, (of roads and rivers only) crooked; winding; circuitous; tortuous.

Kioku 旭 The rising sun; dawn; bright.

Kiok-kei | 影, see **Kiok-kō** | 光.

Kiok-ki | 旗, the national flag of Japan.

Kiok-kō | 光, the brightness of the rising sun.

Kioku-jitsu | 日, the rising sun.

Kioku-shō | 章, the Order of the Rising Sun.

Kioku-tan | 旦, daybreak; dawn; sunrise.

Kioku-ton | 墩, see **Kioku-jitsu** | 日.

Kioku 局 To stoop; be bent; a square on a chessboard; chessboard; region; area; cramped; to restrain.

Kioku-bu | 部, area; sphere; range; domain; *kioku-bu wo aratameru*, to alter the sphere (of operations); *saki no hei-gai no kok-ka sō-shoku no kioku-bu ni todomaru ni hi sureba*, as compared with the limitation of the previous evil to the sphere of the national constitution.

Kioku-gi | 戲, gambling.

Kioku-gwai | 外, outside any definite area, or circle of people; *kioku-gwai ni tatsu*, to remain outside; be in the position of a looker-on; be disinterested; *sei-fu no kioku-gwai ni iru*,

to be outside of the government; *kioku-gwai chiū-ritsu*, neutrality; *kioku-gwai no ten kara mireba*, looking at the matter from an outside point of view.

Kioku-men | 面, the whole aspect of a matter; a chessboard; *kioku-men wo miru*, to watch a game of chess.

Kioku-shi | 止, (*wo*) *suru*, to confine; limit; restrict.

Kioku-soku | 促, fidgety; fussy; *suru*, to worry one's self about trifles; fidget.

Kioku 極 (also read *Goku*).

The ridge-pole of a house; the utmost point; acme; very; extreme; to reach; come to an end; a limit.

Kiok-kan | 諫, see **Gō-kan** 強諫.

Kioku-boku | 北, the most northern boundary or point (of a country or district).

Kioku-do | 度, the highest degree; extreme limit; acme; zenith.

Kioku-gen | 言, *suru*, to remonstrate earnestly (with a superior).

Kioku-nan | 南, the most southern boundary or point (of a country or district).

Kioku-sei | 西, the most western boundary or point (of a country or district).

Kioku-tan | 端, the farthest limits (of a country or district); extreme point; (of an argument) the extreme limits; *giron kioku-tan ni hashiru*, the argument can go no further.

Kioku-ten | 點, see **Kioku-do** | 度.

Kioku-tō | 東, the most eastern boundary or point (of a country or district).

Kioku-yen | 遠, farthest; most distant.

Kioku 殛 To punish; banish for life; kill.

Kioku-batsu | 罰, (*wo*) *suru*, (of criminals only) to execute; put to death.

Kioku-chiū | 誅, see **Kioku-shi** | 死.

Kioku-shi | 死, (of criminals only) execution; *suru*, to be executed.

Kioku 踟 To stoop; bend down; crooked.

Kioku-seki | 躄, *suru*, to stoop; bend down; crouch down; *kioku-seki to shite*, bending down; in a stooping attitude.

Kioku-shin | 身, a crooked or bent body; *kioku-shin ni shite*, being bent (by disease or old age).

Kitsu 乞 To beg; pray for.

Kik-ka | 暇, *suru*, to ask for a holiday; request leave.

Kik-kiū | 休, see **Kik-ka** | 暇.

Kik-kō | 巧, used only in the term *kik-kō-ten*, the name of a festival held on the 7th July, at which prayers are offered by women to certain stars for skill in weaving and other feminine accomplishments.

Kis-sei | 請, (*wo*) *suru*, to beg for; request; ask for; pray for; solicit.

Kis-shi | 子, (also read *Kos-shi*); see **Kitsu-gai** | 丐.

Kitsu-gai | 丐, (also read *Kotsu-gai*); a beggar.

Kitsu-gai | 骸, *suru*, (of officials only) to ask leave to retire from office (on the ground of old age or ill-health).

Kitsu-ji | 兒, (also read *Kotsu-ji*); see **Kitsu-gai** | 丐.

Kitsu 吃 To stutter; slow of speech; to laugh.

Kis-shi | 子, see **Kitsu-jin** | 人.

Kitsu-jin | 人, a stammerer; stutterer.

Kitsu-zetsu | 舌, stammering; an impediment in the speech; *suru*, to stutter.

Kitsu 屹 Lofty; precipitous; an isolated peak.

Kitsu-ji | 峙, see **Kitsu-ritsu** | 立.

Kitsu-ritsu | 立, *suru*, (of a

cliff) to rise up steeply; tower up precipitously.
Kitsu-zen | 然, precipitous; steep; sheer.
Kit-to | 度, certainly; without fail.

Kitsu 吉 (also read *Kichi*).

Good; fortunate; advantageous; prosperous; lucky; fine.
Kik-kan | 函, a letter bringing good news.
Kik-kei | 慶, good fortune; lucky; fortunate; *shin-shün no kik-kei tsukiru bekaradzu*, may the luck of the new year remain with you; *kik-kei naru toki*, an auspicious occasion; a time of rejoicing (as a national anniversary).
Kik-kiō | 凶, good and bad fortune; luck; lucky and unlucky; fortunate or calamitous.
Kip-pō | 報, good news; fortunate tidings.
Kis-sei | 星, an auspicious star.
Kis-shin | 辰, see **Kitsu-jitsu** | 日.
Kis-shün | 信, see **Kip-pō** | 報.
Kis-shō | 祥, see **Kit-chō** | 兆.
Kit-chō | 兆, a lucky omēn; auspicious sign; bright augury; good auspices.

Kitsu-bin | 便, a letter bringing good news; also used in the sense of *Kip-pō* | 報.
Kitsu-dzui | 瑞, see **Kit-chō** | 兆.

Kitsu-jin | 人, a 'lucky' or fortunate person; prosperous man.
Kitsu-jitsu | 日, (also read *Kichinichi*); a lucky or auspicious day (in divination); a day marked by any fortunate or happy event; an auspicious occasion; day of rejoicing (as a national anniversary).
Kitsu-mu | 夢, a lucky dream.
Kitsu-nen | 年, a lucky or auspicious year.
Kitsu-ün | 運, good fortune; lucky.
Kit-tan | 旦, see **Kitsu-jitsu** | 日.

Kitsu 拮 To work; pull out with the hand; carry; raise.

Kik-kiō | 据, *suru*, to be tired by work.

Kitsu 喫 (also written 喫). To eat; drink.

Kik-kin | 緊, urgent.
Kik-kiō | 驚, (also read *Kik-kei*); *suru*, to be startled.
Kip-pan | 飯, eating; *suru*, to eat food.
Kis-sui | 水, the draught of vessels.
Kitsu-yen | 烟, tobacco smoking; *suru*, to smoke tobacco.

Kitsu 詰 To ask; demand; investigate; enquire into; question strictly; repress; restrain; punish.

Kik-kutsu | 屈, (of style in writing) difficult; complicated; involved.
Kis-seki | 責, (*wo suru*), to take to task; call to account; harass; vex; afflict; torment; press for debt.
Kit-chō | 朝, see **Kit-tan** | 旦.
Kitsu-mon | 問, severe interrogation; (*wo suru*), to interrogate strictly; *suru*, to conduct a severe examination; (applied only to criminal investigations).
Kitsu-nan | 難, (*wo suru*), to cause much trouble to; to embarrass greatly; inflict serious annoyance upon; afflict grievously.
Kitsu-zai | 罪, *suru*, to investigate a crime; enquire into an offence.
Kit-tan | 旦, daybreak; dawn.

Kitsu 橘 An orange.

Kis-shi | 子, a kind of orange.
Kitsu-yu | 柚, a lemon.

Kiū 九 Nine; various; many.

Kiū-chō | 重, the Imperial palace.
Kiū-chō | 腸, the intestines; bowels.
Kiū-gai | 街, see **Kiū-haku** | 陌.
Kiū-giō | 牛, literally 'nine oxen'; used only in the expression *kiū-giū no itsu-mō*, a very

small quantity; a fraction of a large number; *kiū-giū itsu-mō no on wo hōdzuru*, to repay only a fraction of an obligation.
Kiū-go | 五, used only in the expression *kiū-go no kurai*, the Imperial rank or throne.

Kiū-haku | 陌, a town containing a network of streets; city with a labyrinth of thoroughfares.

Kiū-ka | 夏, the summer season of three months.

Kiū-kei | 經, the nine standard rules or principles of government (as accepted in China).

Kiū-ketsu | 穴, the nine orifices of the body.

Kiū-kiō | 竅, see **Kiū-ketsu** | 穴.

Kiū-ku | 衢, see **Kiū-haku** | 陌.
Kiū-sen | 泉, the place of departed spirits; Hades.

Kiū-shi | 死, literally 'nine parts dead'; used in the expressions *kiū-shi is-shō*, nearly dead; more dead than alive; *kiū-shi wo irete is-shō wo yetari*, he escaped by the skin of his teeth.

Kiū-shū | 秋, the autumn season of three months.

Kiū-shō | 霄, see **Kiū-ten** | 天.
Kiū-shun | 春, the spring season of three months.

Kiū-ten | 天, the sky; heavens.

Kiū-tō | 冬, the winter season of three months.

Kiū-zoku | 族, the nine generations of a family from great-grandfather downwards; the paternal relations of a person.

Kiū 弓 A bow; a measure of length.

Kiū-ba | 馬, archery and horsemanship; the military class; *kiū-ba ni masaru*, to excel in archery and horsemanship; *kiū-ba no iye ni umareru*, to be born a member of the military class.

Kiū-dō | 道, see **Kiū-jutsu** | 術.

Kiū-jin | 人, a maker of bows.

Kiū-jō | 狀, used in such expressions as *kiū-jō no gotoshi*, like the shape of a bow; *kiū-jō wo nasu*, to be shaped like a bow.

Kiū-jō | 場, an archery ground.

Kiū-jutsu | 術, archery.

Kiū-kan | 幹, the materials of which bows are made.

Kiū-kei | 形, see **Kiū-jō** | 狀.

Kiū-sen | 箭, see **Kiū-shi** | 矢.

Kiū-shi | 士, an archer.

Kiū-shi | 矢, bows and arrows.

Kiū 久 Long (in duration); enduring; protracted; a long time; to wait.

Kiū-betsu | 別, long separation; *suru*, to be separated for a long time.

Kiū-biō | 病, a long illness; protracted disease; malady which lasts for a long period.

Kiū-bō | 望, see **Kiū-kwai** | 懷.

Kiū-bo | 慕, see **Kiū-kwai** | 懷.

Kiū-giō | 仰, see **Kiū-kwai** | 懷.

Kiū-giō | 業, any business, industry, or occupation in which a person has been engaged for a long time.

Kiū-jiū | 任, long residence; *suru*, to reside for a long time.

Kiū-kan | 旱, a long-continued drought.

Kiū-katsu | 渴, see **Ki-katsu** 飢渴.

Kiū-kin | 勤, see **Kiū-nin** | 任.

Kiū-kiō | 居, see **Kiū-jiū** | 任.

Kiū-kwai | 懷, a long cherished hope or wish; (*wo*) *suru*, to keep in one's thoughts for a long time; think of constantly; *suru*, to cherish a wish for a long time; *kiū-kwai wo hiraku*, to attain a long cherished wish.

Kiū-kwatsu | 闕, long separated; *kiū-kwatsu ni uchi-sugi soro*, we have not met for a long time.

Kiū-nen | 年, for many years; a long time.

Kiū-nin | 任, long official service; *suru*, to be a long time in government service; to fill an official post for a long period.

Kiū-ren | 戀, see **Kiū-kwai** | 懷.

Kiū-ri | 離, see **Kan-dō** 勘當.

Kiū-riū | 留, a long sojourn;

suru, to stay for a long time; make a long sojourn.

Kiū-shi | 止, *suru*, (of any work or undertaking) to cease or be suspended for a long time.

Kiū-tai | 待, *suru*, to await for a long time; *suru*, to wait long.

Kiū-tai | 滯, *suru*, to stay for a long time; make a prolonged sojourn; occupy a long time in going from one place to another; be delayed in transmission (as letters); also used in the sense of **Kiū-yen** | 延.

Kiū-u | 雨, long-continued rain.

Kiū-yen | 延, *suru*, to be postponed; be put off; be delayed; be protracted; be prolonged indefinitely; drag on without reaching a conclusion.

Kiū-yen | 淹, see **Kiū-riū** | 留.

Kiu 及 To reach to; attain; * connect; along with; together; to follow; determine.

Kiū-dai | 第, success in an examination; *suru*, to pass an examination.

Kiū 仇 An antagonist; foe; mate; companion; to match; hostile.

Kiū-gū | 偶, (of married people) a well-matched couple.

Kiū-ka | 家, an enemy; the family of a person with whom

a feud exists; (used only in cases of personal enmity).

Kiū-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to regard as an enemy; view with feelings of hostility; (used only in cases of personal enmity).

Kiū-shiū | 讎, an enemy; foe; (used only in cases of personal enmity).

Kiū-setsu | 敵, an enemy; foe; (*wo*) *suru*, to regard as an enemy; view with feelings of hostility; (used only in cases of personal enmity).

Kiū-yen | 怨, hate; enmity; dislike; (*wo*) *suru*, to hate; *suru*, entertain feelings of enmity.

Kiū 丘 A hillock; sepulchral mound; collective; high ground; a village.

Kiū-bo | 墓, a grave.

Kiū-fu | 阜, a hillock; mound.

Kiū-gū | 隅, the base of a mound.

Kiū-riku | 陸, see **Kiū-fu** | 阜.

Kiū-riō | 陵, a term applied to to the *tumuli* or sepulchral mounds in which the Emperors of Japan were buried in ancient times.

Kiū-tetsu | 埜, see **Kiū-fu** | 阜.

Kiū 休 To rest; cease; stop; good; fortunate; favourable; prosperity; a blessing; to congratulate.

Kiū-chō | 徵, see **Kitsū-chō** 吉兆.

Kiū-glō | 業, abandoning one's business, occupation, or profession; resting from work of any kind; *suru*, to retire from business; give up one's occupation or profession; rest from work; take a holiday.

Kiū-haku | 泊, resting by the way (during a journey); lodging for the night; a short sojourn; *suru*, to rest by the way; stay at an inn for the night, or for a few days.

Kiū-hei | 兵, a lull in hostilities; armistice; *suru*, to cease fighting for a time; observe a truce.

Kiū-i | 意, see **An-shin** 安心.

Kiū-jitsu | 日, a day of rest; holiday.

Kiū-ka | 暇, a holiday; vacation.

Kiū-kan | 刊, *suru*, (of printing establishments and newspaper offices) to stop printing for a time; *kono shimbun wa tsuki ni shi do kiū-kan da*, this paper does not appear on four days in the month.

Kiū-kei | 憩, see **Kiū-soku** | 息.

Kiū-ketsu | 歇, see **Kiū-soku** | 息.

Kiū-moku | 沐, see **Kiū-ku** | 暇.

Kiū-wei | 妻, *suru*, to divorce a wife.

Kiū-wei | 威, tranquillity and disorder; peace and rebellion;

good and evil; welfare; interests.

Kiū-sen | 戰, see **Kiū-hei** | 兵.

Kiū-shi | 止, rest from work; *suru*, to cease from labour of any kind; stop work.

Kiū-shi is distinguished from *kiū-soku* by the fact that the former includes only the idea of rest as associated with cessation from work.

Kiū-shoku | 職, *suru*, (of officials) to receive one's dismissal; *kiū-shoku wo mōshitsukerareru*, to be dismissed from the public service.

Kiū-soku | 息, rest; repose; *suru*, to rest; cease from labour of any kind.

Kiū-yaku | 藥, *suru*, to cease from taking medicine (as a person who is convalescent); give up medicine (as of no avail).

Kiū-yō | 養, see **Kiū-jo** 救助.

Kiū 朽 Rotten wood; to rot; decay.

Kiū-boku | 木, a decayed tree; rotten wood; *kiū-boku wo chō subekarazu*, rotten wood cannot be carved, namely, people who are unfit to learn cannot be taught any thing.

Kiū-fu | 腐, *suru*, to decay become rotten.

Kiū-ko | 枯, (of wood only) decayed; rotten.

Kiū-kwan | 壞, decayed; broken down; dilapidated.

Kiū-ran | 爛, see **Kiū-fu** | 腐.

Kiū-saku | 索, rotten rope.

Kiū-shiu | 株, the decayed stump of a tree.

Kiū-zai | 材, rotten timber; worthless; useless.

Kiu 臼 A mortar.

Kiū-hō | 砲, a mortar (cannon).

Kiū-shō | 杵, a mortar and pestle.

Kiu 汲 To draw water; work; lead on.

Kiū-kiū | 耜, *tari*, industrious; untiring; busy; *kiū-kiū to shite manabu*, to study sedulously.

Kiū-kō | 纜, a well-rope.

Kiū-riō | 量, a conjecture; surmise; inference; *suru*, to suppose; infer.

Kiū-ro | 路, a path leading to any place whence water is drawn; *yuki kiū-ro wo bossu*, the snow obliterated the water-path.

Kiu 灸 To cauterize; apply the moxa.

Kiū-ji | 治, the system of applying the moxa; *suru*, to apply the moxa.

Kiū-shin | 針, the moxa and acupuncture.

Kiū-ten | 點, the mark made with ink when determining the exact spot where the moxa is to be applied.

Kiū-shū | 収, (*wo suru*, to suck in; absorb (as a sponge absorbs water).

Kiū-yen | 烟, *suru*, to smoke tobacco.

Kiū 求 To seek; search for; ask for; call; covet; desire.

Kiū-kei | 刑, *suru*, (of public prosecutors) to prefer a charge; demand punishment for an offence.

Kiū-ko | 古, *suru*, to make researches into the past; *kiū-ko no heki ari*, he has antiquarian tastes.

Kiū-u | 雨, *suru*, to look anxiously for rain.

Kiu 究 The extreme limit (of anything); to enquire into; exhaustive; in the end.

Kiū-jun | 尋, (*wo suru*, to investigate; examine; search out.

Kiū-kiō | 竟, in the end; finally.

Kiū-kioku | 極, *suru*, to arrive at a conclusion (in regard to a matter after reflection); (*wo*), or, (*to suru*, to determine; fix; settle; also used in the sense of *Kiū-kiō* | 竟.

Kiū-kō | 考, *suru*, to reflect deeply; (*wo suru*, to consider carefully; examine into profoundly.

Kiū-mon | 問, torture; (*wo suru*, to torture; examine under torture.

Kiū 吸 To suck in; draw in; inhale.

Kiū-kwan | 管, a suction pipe.

Kiū-nu | 入, see **Kiū-shū** | 収.

Kiū-ri | 理, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine into the nature of; investigate; *kiū-ri-gaku*, natural philosophy.

Kiū 紉 (also, and more correctly, written 糾). A twisted string; to twist; examine.

Kiū-dan | 彈, see **Kiū-mon** | 問.

Kiū-jō | 繩, a twisted rope.

Kiū-mei | 明, see **Kiū-mon** | 問.

Kiū-mon | 問, (of judicial enquiries only) an investigation; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; enquire into; examine.

Kiū-satō | 察, see **Kiū-mon** | 問.

Kiū-sei | 正, (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; enquire into; study.

Kiū-zai | 罪, *suru*, to investigate a crime or offence.

Kiū 穹 Lofty; grand; imposing; a hole; chink.

Kiū-bin | 旻, the sky; vault of the heavens.

Kiū-jō | 穹, the heavens and the earth; high and low; *kiū-jō no betsu ari*, there is as great a difference between

them as there is between the heavens and the earth.

Kiū-riū | 隆, see **Kiū-sō** | 崇.

Kiū-sō | 崇, (of mountains, etc.) lofty; high.

Kiū-sō | 蒼, see **Kiū-bin** | 旻.

Kiū 咎 A crime; calamities; evil; unfavourable; a fault.

Kiū-kwa | 科, a crime; offence.

Kiū-rei | 戾, see **Kiū-kwa** | 科.

Kiū 泣 To weep; cry; tears.

Kiū-ketsu | 血, tears of blood (a metaphor for great grief); *suru*, to shed tears of blood.

Kiū-shu | 謝, tears of gratitude; *suru*, to shed tears of gratitude.

Kiū-so | 訴, *suru*, to make a tearful complaint.

Kiū-tei | 涕, tears.

Kiū 急 Haste; to reach; press upon; straitened; sudden; urgent; earnest; distress.

Kiū-bin | 便, an opportunity for quick despatch; express post; see also **Kiū-shi** | 使; and **Kiū-hō** | 報.

Kiū-biō | 病, sudden illness; a disease which manifests itself suddenly without warning; virulent or dangerous disease.

Kiū-geki | 劇, see **Kiū-kio** | 遑.

Kiū-geki | 激, impetuous; enthusiastic; eager; rash.

Kiū-haku | 迫, pressing; urgent; *suru*, to be urgent.

Kiū-hen | 變, a sudden calamity or mishap.

Kiū-hō | 報, hurried tidings; important news; (*ni*) *suru*, to inform quickly; *suru*, to send rapid intelligence; transmit urgent news.

Kiū-ji | 事, an urgent affair; pressing matter.

Kiū-ju | 需, urgently needed.

Kiū-jo | 舒, see **Kiū-kwan** | 緩.

Kiū-ki | 騎, a mounted messenger sent post-haste.

Kiū-kio | 遑, sudden; instantaneous; busy; *ni shite*, suddenly; in a moment.

Kiū-kiū | 々, see **Kiū-soku** | 速.

Kiū-kō | 行, *suru*, to progress quickly; move fast; *kiū-kō ressha*, an express train.

Kiū-kwan | 緩, rapidity and slowness; speed; promptness; progress; movement; fast and slow; quick and tardy; prompt and dilatory; *sono sho-chi no kiū-kwan ni yoru*, it depends upon the promptness with which action is taken.

Kiū-mu | 務, urgent business.

Kiū-sei | 性, (of disease) an acute form; acute.

Kiū-setsu | 切, pressing; urgent.

Kiū-shi | 死, sudden death; *suru*, to die suddenly.

Kiū-shi | 使, an express messenger.

Kiū-shin | 信, an urgent mes-

sage; hurried tidings; important news.

Kiū-shin | 進, rapid progress; *suru*, to progress rapidly; advance quickly; *kiū-shin-tō*, the radical or progressist party (in any country).

Kiū-shō | 症, see **Kiū-biō** | 病.

Kiū-sō | 躁, see **Kel-sō** 輕躁.

Kiū-soku | 速, (of action) quick; rapid; prompt; expeditious; *ni*, quickly; promptly.

Kiū-u | 雨, sudden rain; a shower.

Kiū-yō | 用, urgent business; pressing; urgent; important.

Kiū-yō | 要, pressing; urgent; important.

Kiū-zen | 漸, see **Kiū-kwan** | 緩.

Kiū 宮 Dwelling-houses; a bedroom; an enclosure; harem; to surround; a palace; castration; a temple; shrine; house; establishment.

Kiū-a | 娃, see **Kiū-jo** | 女.

Kiū-chiū | 中, the interior of the Imperial Palace; inside the Palace; the Imperial Palace.

Kiū-den | 殿, the Imperial Palace; a Buddhist or Shintō temple.

Kiū-ga | 娥, see **Kiū-hi** | 妃.

Kiū-heki | 辟, see **Kiū-hei** | 刑.

Kiū-hi | 妃, an Imperial concubine.

Kiū-hiu | 嬪, see **Kiū-jo** | 女.
Kiū-jin | 人, see **Kiū-jo** | 女.
Kiū-jo | 女, a female attendant or official employed in the Imperial Palace.
Kiū-jō | 城, see **Kiū-ketsu** | 關.
Kiū-kei | 刑, castration.
 This term is derived from the employment of eunuchs at the Chinese Court.
Kiū-ketsu | 關, the Imperial Palace.
Kiū-kin | 禁, see **Kiū-ketsu** | 關.
Kiū-ri | 裏, the interior of the Imperial Palace; the Imperial Palace.
Kiū-shitsu | 室, see **Kiū-ketsu** | 關.
Kiū-yei | 衛, the military guard attached to the Imperial Palace.
Kiū-yeki | 掖, see **Kiū-ketsu** | 關.
Kiū-yen | 苑, see **Kiū-yen** 禁苑.

Kiū 救 To save; help; protect; relieve; rescue.
Kiū-iku | 育, see **Kiū-jo** | 助;
kiū-iku-jo, an almshouse; work-house.
Kiū-ji | 治, (*wo*) *suru*, to aid; assist; succour; remedy (as an evil).
Kiū-jo | 助, relief; succour; assistance; aid; support; (*wo*) *suru*, to relieve; assist; (ap-

plied only to relief or assistance given in cases of distress).

Kiū-jutsu | 恤, see **Kiū-jo** | 助.
Kiū-kiū | 急, literally 'relief given in an emergency'; used only in such expressions as *kiū-kiū no tori-hakarai*, measures for dealing with a crisis; *kiū-kiū no hō-yaku*, medicines, or medicinal preparations, for the relief of urgent cases of sickness.
Kiū-kuō | 荒, the relief of famine.
Kiū-min | 民, the relief of the poor; *suru*, to give relief to people in distress.
Kiū-nan | 難, *suru*, to relieve distress.
Kiū-sai | 世, *suru*, to save the country.
Kiū-sai | 濟, (also read *Kiū-sai*); see **Kiū-jo** | 助.

Kiū 毬 A soft ball; round.
Kiū-jō | 狀, see **Kiū-kei** | 形.
Kiū-jō | 場, the court in which the Japanese game of football is played.
Kiū-kei | 形, the shape of a ball; shaped like a ball.
Kiū-shi | 子, a worsted ball (such as children play with).
Kiū-tō | 燈, a small red lantern used on the occasion of festivals.

Kiū 翕 To assemble; unite (in doing anything); be in harmony; be in accord.
Kiū-jo | 如, *suru*, to be of one mind; be in harmony; be in accord; *kiū-jo shite*, unaniously.
Kiū-zen | 然, *tari*, united; in unison; *to shite*, with one accord; unaniously; *min-sengi-in-ron hito tabi okoritaru irai ten-ka kiū-zen to shite kore ni mukai*, as soon as the cry for a parliament to be elected by the people once arose, the nation with one accord espoused it.

Kiū 給 To supply; provide; furnish; give; satisfy.
Kiū-bun | 分, see **Kiū-kin** | 金.
Kiū-ji | 仕, an attendant or messenger in an office; servant.
Kiū-ji | 侍, see **Kiū-ji** | 仕.
Kiū-ji | 事, see **Kiū-ji** | 仕.
Kiū-kin | 金, salary; pay; wages.
Kiū-rō | 料, see **Kiū-kin** | 金.
Kiū-roku | 祿, the salary or wages received by a *Samurai* under the feudal system.
Kiū-shi | 賜, see **Kiū-jo** | 與.
Kiū-shō | 賞, (*wo*) *suru*, to confer upon (as titles or rewards); grant.

Kiū-yo | 與, (*wo*) *suru*, to give (as a superior to an inferior).

Kiū 鳩 A dove; to assemble; tranquillize.
Kiū-gō | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to assemble; collect together; *kiū-gō no hei*, an army collected together; an assembled body of troops.
Kiū-gō | 鴿, a pigeon.
Kiū-shū | 集, see **Kiū-shū** | 聚.
Kiū-shū | 聚, *suru*, to meet together; assemble; collect together.

Kiū 舅 A wife's father-in-law.
Kiū-ko | 姑, a wife's father and mother-in-law.

Kiū 糲 Boiled and dried rice or grain.
Kiū-bi | 糲, rice boiled and dried, (used as provisions for a journey or campaign).
Kiū-rō | 糲, grain boiled and dried.

Kiū 窮 The last extremity; final; distress and poverty; exhausted; poor; to be at one's wits end.
Kiū-bō | 乏, poor; needy; indigent; impoverished.
Kiū-chō | 鳥, a distressed bird; *kiū-chō ga futokoro ni iraba*

kariudo mo kore wo awaremu, even a hunter will take pity on a distressed bird which takes refuge in the bosom of his dress.

Kiū-haku | 迫, *suru*, to be in great poverty; be, in great straits by poverty; be pressed by want; be at one's wits end for the means of subsistence.

Kiū-jō | 狀, poverty-stricken state; indigent circumstances; want; penury.

Kiū-ki | 鬼, the demon of poverty; also applied to a creditor who presses for payment of a debt.

Kiū-kiū | 究, (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate thoroughly.

Kiū-kō | 交, friendship which has been proved by adversity; *kiū-kō wo sutebekaradzu*, proved friendships ought not to be lightly abandoned.

Kiū-kō | 巷, a ward in which distressed people are residing.

Kiū-kō | 寇, a defeated enemy; *kiū-kō wo ōbekaradzu*, do not drive a beaten foe to extremities.

Kiū-kon | 困, see **Kiū-ku** | 苦.

Kiū-ku | 苦, poverty and misery; *suru*, to suffer from poverty and distress; be poor and wretched.

Kiū-min | 民, distressed people; the poor.

Kiū-shiku | 蹙, see **Kiū-haku** | 迫.

Kiū-so | 鼠, a distressed rat; *kiū-so kayette neko wo kamu*, a rat hard pressed will even turn upon a cat.

Kiū-intsu | 達, poverty and riches; condition; circumstances.

Kiū-tsui | 追, (*wo*) *suru*, to pursue to the end.

Kiū-yaku | 厄, see **Kiū-ku** | 苦.

Kiū 舊 (also written 旧). Old (as opposed to new); long; a long time ago; ancient; formerly; originally; previous; former.

Kiū-n | 疴, see **Kiū-shitsu** | 疾.

Kiū-baku | 幕, the Tokugawa administration.

Kiū-butu | 物, old articles; things of ancient manufacture.

Kiū-chi | 知, see **Kiū-yū** | 友.

Kiū-dan | 談, stories or conversation about ancient times; a fairy tale.

Kiū-don | 傳, see **Kiū-setsu** | 說.

Kiū-dō | 道, an old road; a road no longer used.

Kiū-hei | 弊, an evil of long standing; old habits; antiquated customs; obsolete usage; old-fashioned ways; *kiū-hei-ka*, an old-fashioned person; *kiū-hei ni somu*, to be wedded to old customs.

Kiū-hō | 法, ancient statutes; old laws or regulations; an obsolete law; an old or obsolete system or method.

Kiū-hō | 封, the original fief of a daimio or a feudal family under the feudal system; also, in the case of daimios whose fiefs were changed for administrative or other reasons, applied to fiefs intermediately held, or the last fief but one.

Kiū-ji | 時, old times; in former years; under the previous administration.

Kiū-jin | 人, a person belonging to an ancient family.

Kiū-jō | 情, old feelings; pre-existing sentiments; (of the relations between countries, families, or individuals) ancient friendship; the sentiments of friendship hitherto existing; *jō-i no kiū-jō*, the old anti-foreign feeling; *kiū-jō wo mattō suru*, to preserve the friendly feeling which has hitherto prevailed.

Kiū-ka | 家, see **Kiū-zoku** | 族.

Kiū-ki | 規, see **Kiū-hō** | 法.

Kiū-kiō | 郷, see **Kiū-ri** | 里.

Kiū-kō | 交, see **Kiū-yū** | 友.

Kiū-ko | 故, see **Kiū-yū** | 友.

Kiū-kwan | 慣, see **Kiū-shiū** | 習.

Kiū-kwan | 觀, (of streets, buildings, etc.) original or old form; former appearance; *kiū-kwan*

ni fuku suru, to revert to its original form; *kiū-kwan wo aratameru*, to alter the former appearance of a place.

Kiū-nen | 年, the preceding year; last year.

Kiū-oku | 屋, see **Kiū-taku** | 宅.

Kiū-rai | 來, from old times; from times past; hitherto; *kiū-rai no shikitari*, a custom of long standing.

Kiū-rel | 禮, see **Kō-rel** 古禮.

Kiū-roki | 曆, the old calendar.

Kiū-ri | 里, one's native village.

Kiū-ritsu | 律, see **Kiū-hō** | 法.

Kiū-rō | 臘, the last month of the preceding year.

Kiū-sai | 債, old debts.

Kiū-sei | 制, see **Kiū-hō** | 法.

Kiū-sei | 政, the previous Government; (as used now the term refers to the Tokugawa administration).

Kiū-sen | 染, (also read *Kiū-zen*); (of customs, etc.) ingrained; deep-rooted.

Kiū-setsu | 說, an old story, rumour, or tradition.

Kiū-shi | 史, ancient history; old chronicles.

Kiū-shiki | 職, see **Kiū-yū** | 友.

Kiū-shin | 臣, a former retainer (of a daimio); former subject (of a country).

Kiū-shitsu | 疾, a disease of long standing; chronic ailment.

- Kiū-shiū** | 習, old customs; usage of long standing.
- Kiū-sō** | 巢, the old nest of a bird; (of persons) the house formerly occupied; original home.
- Kiū-soku** | 則, see **Kiū-hō** | 法.
- Kiū-taku** | 宅, an old dwelling-house; the house in which a person previously dwelt.
- Kiū-ten** | 典, see **Kiū-hō** | 法.
- Kiū-tō** | 冬, see **Kiū-rō** | 臘.
- Kiū-to** | 都, an ancient capital; the former capital.
- Kiū-wa** | 話, see **Kiū-dan** | 談.
- Kiū-yen** | 怨, long-standing enmity; old hatred; an ancient feud.
- Kiū-yū** | 友, an old friend; an acquaintance of long standing.
- Kiū-yū** | 遊, an old game or pastime; amusements or pleasures indulged in in past years; *kiū-yū no chi*, the place where we amused ourselves in days gone by.
- Kiū-zoku** | 族, an ancient family.

Kō 工 (also read *Ku*). Skill; ingenious; a mechanic; service; duty; officers.

Kō-fu | 夫, an artizan; mechanic; (also read *Ku-fū* q.v.).

Kō-gei | 藝, industries and arts.

Kō-gi | 技, a handicraft.

Kō-gin | 銀, see **Kō-sen** | 錢.

Kō-kiō | 業, a handicraft; work

- of any kind, or any undertaking of the nature of public works.
- Kō-hei** | 兵, sappers.
- Kō-ji** | 事, work of any kind, or any undertaking of the nature of public works.
- Kō-jin** | 人, see **Kō-fu** | 夫.
- Kō-jo** | 女, a female artizan.
- Kō-jō** | 場, a workshop; factory.
- Kō-ka** | 買, see **Kō-shō** | 商.
- Kō-ka** | 價, the price of labour; also used in the sense of **Kō-sen** | 錢.
- Kō-kō** | 巧, industrial skill; *kō-kō wo kiwamu*, to have great skill as a handicraftsman.
- Kō-saku** | 作, work; the quality of work.
- Kō-sen** | 錢, wages; (of labour) hire.
- Kō-shi** | 師, an artizan.
- Kō-shō** | 匠, see **Kō-shi** | 師.
- Kō-shō** | 商, industries and commerce; artizans and merchants.
- Kō-shō** | 廠, a work-shed.

Kō 口 (also read *Ku*). The mouth; tongue; vicinity; a hole; the beak of a bird; individuals.

Kō-ben | 辨, (*wo suru*, to explain; elucidate.

Kō-chin | 陳, see **Kō-jutsu** | 述.

Kō-dai | 代, literally 'in the place of words'; used only as a preface to a written communication of an informal

- character which takes the place of a verbal message.
- Kō-fuku** | 腹, literally 'mouth and stomach'; used only in the expression *kō-fuku wo yashinō ni taru*, it suffices for maintenance.
- Kō-gwai** | 外, (*wo suru*, to make public (what should not be disclosed); divulge; reveal; *koto wo kō-gwai ni iū*, to blurt out a thing; *suru*, to blab.
- Kō-hi** | 碑, (of history) oral tradition (as opposed to chronicles).
- Kō-jitsu** | 實, a pretext; excuses; plea.
- Kō-jō** | 上, a verbal statement or communication; *kō-jō wo noberu*, to make a verbal statement; *kō-jō wo motte*, verbally; by word of mouth.
- Kō-jutsu** | 述, a verbal statement or communication; (*wo suru*, to relate; communicate verbally; tell; *suru*, to speak; make a verbal communication.
- Kō-kan** | 角, see **Kō-ron** | 論.
- Kō-ki** | 氣, manner of speaking-tone of voice.
- Kō-kiō** | 供, a written statement or confession made by a person charged with an offence, or by a criminal.
- Kō-kiū** | 給, chatter; gossip; *suru*, to chatter; tattle.
- Kō-ron** | 論, an altercation;

- dispute; wrangle; squabble; *suru*, to quarrel; wrangle.
- Kō-sai** | 才, eloquence; fluency; fluent;
- Kō-seki** | 藉, see **Kō-seki** | 戶藉.
- Kō-sen** | 錢, commission; brokerage; percentage.
- Kō-shi** | 嘴, see **Kō-taku** | 喙.
- Kō-sho** | 書, see **Kō-kiō** | 供.
- Kō-taku** | 喙, the beak of a bird.
- Kō-tatsu** | 達, verbal instructions; *suru*, to give a verbal order; (applied only to instructions connected with official business).
- Kō-yen** | 演, see **Kō-jutsu** | 述.
- Kō-zetsu** | 舌, used only in such expressions as *kō-zetsu wo motte*, verbally; *kō-zetsu wo motte arasō*, to have an altercation; *kō-zetsu wo tsuiyasu*, to indulge in idle chatter; also read *ku-zetsu* when it signifies a dispute between husband and wife or brothers and sisters.
- Kō-zoku** | 囑, verbal instructions; *suru*, to give a verbal order.

Kō 勾 A scheme; to grasp.

Kō-hai | 配, (also read *Kō-bai*); slope; inclination; (of a road) gradient.

Kō-in | 引, to kidnap (as children).

Kō-jo | 除, (*wo suru*, (of writing only) to erase; strike out; cancel.

Kō-ten | 點, see **Kō-jo** | 除.
Kō-tō | 當, a rank held by blind shampooers; a rank held by ladies of the Imperial Palace; This term in both of its meanings is now obsolete.

Kō 戸 To protect; shut out; a dwelling house; a hole; inner door; resident population.

Kō-chō | 長, a mayor.

Kō-gwai | 外, the outside of a house; *ko-gwai wo mamoru*, to guard a house; *ko-gwai ni idzu*, to go outside of a house.

Kō-kō | 口, the number of houses and population.

Kō-seki | 籍, the registration or census of houses and population; the register in which each inhabitant of a place is enrolled.

Kō-shū | 主, the head or master of a house.

Kō-sū | 數, the number of houses; *ko-su-wari*, the house-tax as formerly assessed.

Kō-zai | 稅, see **Kō-zai** 家稅.

Kō 公 (also read *Ku*). Public; level; square; equitable; just; correct; a peer of the realm; merit; in common; public service; a ruler; public feeling.

Kō-an | 案, the draft of a public document.

Kō-bai | 賣, public sale; auction; (*wo suru*, to sell public-

ly; also used in the expression *kō-bai sho-bun wo ukuru*, to have one's effects sold by auction (owing to failure to pay arrears of taxes).

Kō-bun | 文, an official document.

Kō-chō | 廳, see **Kō-ga** | 衙.

Kō-den | 田, rice land belonging to the Government.

Kō-dō | 道, a public road; the principles of right conduct.

Kō-fu | 布, public notification; a proclamation; *suru*, to issue a notification; (*wo suru*, to promulgate; make known.

Kō-ga | 衙, a department of state; public office.

Kō-gi | 儀, a term applied before the Restoration to the Government of the Tokugawa Shōguns.

Kō-gi | 議, public or open discussion; (*wo suru*, to discuss publicly; deliberate upon openly.

Kō-ban | 判, a public trial.

Kō-hatsu | 發, (*wo suru*, to make public; publish; notify publicly.

Kō-hei | 平, justice; equity; (of actions and things) just; fair; equitable.

Kō-hen | 邊, a term applied before the Restoration to the Tokugawa administration and to the courts of justice as then constituted.

Kō-hi | 費, public expenditure; national expenses.

Kō-hiō | 評, public rumour; public opinion; popular sentiment.

Kō-hō | 法, public law; *ban-koku kō-hō*, international law.

Kō-hō | 報, public or official news; an official report.

Kō-ji | 事, a public matter; public affairs; official business.

Kō-jin | 人, an official.

Kō-kai | 闕, see **Kō-ga** | 衙.

Kō-kei | 卿, (also read *Ku-giō*); a minister of state.

Kō-kin | 金, public funds; Government money.

Kō-kiō | 共, combination; union; amalgamation; (*wo suru*, to unite; combine.

Kō-kiō | 許, see **Kwan-kiō** 官許.

Kō-kō | 行, (*wo suru*, to perform openly; carry out publicly; *suru*, to proceed on official business; (of distinguished personages) to travel or proceed in a public capacity (and not *incognito*).

Kō-kwai | 會, a public meeting or assembly; *kō-kwai-dō*, an assembly-hall.

Kō-mei | 明, honesty; sagacity; impartiality; justice; just; discerning; upright; *kō-mei kan-dai no kokoro*, an impartial and liberal mind.

Kō-min | 民, persons who have the rights of electors.

Kō-mon | 門, see **Kō-ga** | 衙.

Kō-mu | 務, public business or affairs; the public service; *kō-mu no tame ni shinuru*, to lose one's life in the public service.

Kō-rei | 令, a proclamation; *suru*, (of the government) to issue a notification or decree.

Kō-riō | 領, a term applied before the Restoration to land belonging to the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Kō-ritsu | 立, (also read *Kō-riū*); established by the Government or the people; *kō-ritsu gak-kō*, a public or Government school.

Kō-ron | 論, public opinion; popular sentiment.

Kō-sai | 債, the public or national debt.

Kō-sai | 裁, the decision of the Government.

Kō-sei | 正, justice; honesty; (of persons, actions, or things) just; honest; fair; equitable; also used as a contraction for *kō-mei sei-dai*, discriminating and just; impartial and honest.

Kō-sen | 撰, public elections; (*wo suru*, to elect publicly.

Kō-shi | 私, public and private; open and secret.

Kō-shi | 使, the diplomatic representative of a foreign country; an envoy; ambassador.

Kō-shin | 心, patriotism; public-spirited.

Kō-shū | 主, a term formerly

applied to a sister of the reigning emperor.

Kō-shiū | 衆, the public; nation.

Kō-sho | 所, see **Kō-ga** | 衙.

Kō-sho | 書, **Kō-bun** | 文.

Kō-shō | 訟, see **Kō-so** | 訴.

Kō-so | 訴, a civil or criminal action; *suru*, to bring an action; prefer a criminal charge.

Kō-tai | 退, *suru*, (of officials) to leave the office; return home from work; finish work for the day.

Kō-tatsu | 達, see **Kō-fu** | 布.

Kō-yō | 用, official business; public service.

Kō-zen | 然, public; open (as opposed to secret); *to shite*, openly; in public.

Kō-zoku | 族, the nobility.

Kō 功 Work; labour; successful achievement; services; merit.

Kō-giō | 業, see **I-kō** 偉功.

Kō-kun | 勳, see **I-kō** 偉功.

Kō-miō | 名, (also read **Kō-mei**); an illustrious deed; exploit; fame; celebrity; famous.

Kō-no | 能, (also written 効能); (of medicine chiefly) efficacy; virtue; good results; benefit; utility.

Kō-retsu | 烈, see **I-kō** 偉功.

Kō-rioku | 力, (also read **Kō-riki**); meritorious services; achievements; (of medicine etc.) efficacy; benefit; good results.

Kō-rō | 勞, industry; diligence;

labour; zeal; also used in the sense of **I-kō** 偉功.

Kō-seki | 績, see **I-kō** 偉功.

Kō-shin | 臣, (as used in former times) a retainer who has done meritorious service; (as now used) a distinguished subject; one who has done good service for the state.

Kō-yō | 用, function; use; utility; serviceableness; efficacy; advantage; benefit.

Kō 巧 Dexterity; skill; ability; artful; clever; smart; fine.

Kō-ben | 辨, fluent; eloquent; clever at explanation; also, but rarely, used in the sense of *sophistry*.

Kō-bin | 敏, clever; quick-witted; sharp; acute; sagacious; penetrating; discerning.

Kō-chi | 遲, over-elaborate; too minute.

Kō-gen | 言, plausible language; specious talk.

Kō-gi | 偽, a specious lie; clever subterfuge; *suru*, to tell artful lies.

Kō-kitsu | 詰, see **Kō-katsu** 狡猾.

Kō-miō | 妙, great skill or excellence; (of persons) skilful; (of workmanship or literary style) exquisite; splendid; admirable; superfine; *ben-ron ni kō-miō naru mono*, a talented debater; skilful reasoner.

Kō-nei | 佞, flattery; servility; servile; *suru*, to cringe; flatter.

Kō-seisu | 拙, cleverness and stupidity; dexterity and clumsiness; capability; skill; clever and stupid; skilful and clumsy; adroit and inexpert.

Kō-sha | 者, a person who excels in any particular thing; also used in colloquial in the sense of *clever*.

Kō-shi | 思, a clever idea; ingenious thought; *kō-shi shite*, with ingenuity of thought; *kō-shi shite sō-zō suru*, to display ingenuity in making for the first time.

Kō-shū | 手, dexterous; skilful.

Kō-shō | 笑, literally 'artful smiles'; *suru*, to flatter; act in a servile manner.

Kō-so | 詐, see **Kō-gi** | 偽.

Kō 甲 (also read *Katsu*). The fine integuments of a bud; the first of the ten calendaric stems; first; beginning; armour; to excel.

Kō-hei | 兵, soldiers; troops; (no longer used).

Kō-otsu | 乙, (of persons or things) the one and the other; first and second; superior and inferior; A and B; *kō-otsu nashi*, there is no difference; *kō-otsu wo tsukeru*, to determine which (of two things) is

best; to settle the order of merit; to classify.

Kō-shū | 首, a term formerly applied to the head of any warrior of rank taken in battle.

Kō-tei | 第, a term applied to the chief *yashiki* of a clan in Yedo during the Tokugawa administration.

Kō 叩 To strike; tap; put the hands to the head; knock the head on the ground; ask.

Kō-mon | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to ask carefully about; enquire minutely concerning.

Kō-sha | 謝, *suru*, to apologize; tender excuses; express regret; confess one's faults.

Kō-shū | 首, see **Kō-tō** | 頭.

Kō-tō | 頭, *suru*, to bow to the ground; make a deep obeisance knocking the head on the ground.

Kō 古 Ancient; old; antiquity; a cause; beginning; long.

Kō-boku | 木, an old tree.

Kō-bun | 文, an old style of composition; also read *ko-mon* in the term *ko-mon-sho*, ancient writings or manuscripts; also but rarely used in the sense of **Kō-ji** | 字.

Kō-butsu | 物, ancient things; antiquities; *ko-butsu-ka*, an antiquarian.

Ko-cha | 茶, old tea, as opposed to *shin-cha*, tea produced during the current year.
Ko-dai | 代, see **Ko-seki** | 昔.
Ko-dō | 道, an old road; ancient highway.
Ko-fū | 風, ancient customs; old usage or manners; (of persons and things) antiquated.
Ko-fun | 墳, an ancient tumulus, tomb, grave, or monument.
Ko-gen | 言, ancient language; old words or phrases.
Ko-gen | 諺, an old proverb; ancient maxims.
Ko-go | 語, an ancient saying.
Ko-gwa | 畫, an old picture.
Ko-hi | 碑, an ancient monument; an old tombstone.
Ko-hō | 法, an old law; ancient statute.
Ko-hon | 本, an old book.
Ko-ji | 字, Chinese characters written in an ancient form.
Ko-ji | 寺, an old Buddhist temple.
Ko-ji | 事, ancient things; events of the past; ancient matters.
Ko-jin | 人, men of ancient times; people of past ages; a sage; also used in the sense of *Ko-jin* 故人.
Ko-jitsu | 實, the ancient and therefore by implication the correct manner of doing anything; ancient forms or procedure; old systems or methods; archæo-

logy; *ko-jitsu-ka*, an antiquarian; archæologist.
Ko-jō | 狀, an ancient letter.
Ko-ka | 歌, old songs or poems.
Ko-ki | 規, see **Ko-hō** | 法.
Ko-ki | 稀, literally 'rare from of old'; the age of 70 years; *ko-ki ni shite*, being 70 years of age.
Ko-ki | 器, ancient tools or utensils.
Ko-kin | 金, old gold; ancient or obsolete gold or silver coins.
Ko-kon | 今, ancient and modern times.
Ko-kun | 訓, the ancient *kun* or 'reading' of a character.
Ko-mai | 米, old rice, as opposed to *shin-mai*, rice of the current year's crop.
Ko-ō | 往, see **Ko-seki** | 昔.
Ko-ri | 來, from ancient times; of old.
Ko-rei | 禮, ancient ceremonial.
Ko-ritsu | 律, see **Ko-hō** | 法.
Ko-rō | 老, old people; elders.
Ko-ru | 壘, old earthworks; ancient entrenchments.
Ko-san | 參, used in such expressions as *ko-san no hito*, an old official employé or servant, as opposed to *shin-san no hito*, a newly engaged official employé or servant.
Ko-sei | 制, see **Ko-hō** | 法.
Ko-seki | 昔, ancient times; antiquity.
Ko-seki | 迹, see **Ko-seki** | 蹟.

Ko-seki | 跡, see **Ko-seki** | 蹟.
Ko-seki | 蹟, old traces; ancient vestiges; old ruins.
Ko-sen | 錢, old cash.
Ko-sha | 社, an old Shintō shrine.
Ko-shi | 史, ancient history; an old chronicle; old records; an old book.
Ko-shin | 酒, old *sake*, as opposed to *shin-shin*, *sake* brewed during the current year.
Ko-sho | 書, an old book or document.
Ko-tai | 態, see **Ko-fū** | 風.
Ko-to | 都, an ancient capital.
Ko-to | 渡, an ancient ford.
Ko-yen | 園, an old garden (no longer kept up).

Kō 弘 To enlarge; large.

Kō-tsū | 通, (of goods) transport; (*wo suru*, to transport.

Kō-yeki | 益, see **Kō-yeki** | 廣益.

Kō 好 To love; like; be fond of; good; friendship.

Kō-butsu | 物, (of eatables only) a thing one is fond of; *wata-kushi no dai kō-butsu de gozaimasu*, it is a dish I am particularly fond of.

Kō-gan | 顔, a handsome or pretty face.

Kō-i | 意, see **Kō-i** | 厚意.

Kō-in | 音, a pleasant sound; fine tone; agreeable voice.

Kō-ji | 事, a good deed; virtuous act; also read *Kō-dzu*, when it is used in the expression *kō-dzu no hito*, a person who has a hobby; one who is fond of strange things.

Kō-ji | 餌, attractive bait; a bribe.

Kō-kan | 漢, a chivalrous person; knight-errant; fine man.

Kō-kei | 景, a fine view.

Kō-ki | 機, a good opportunity; favourable occasion.

Kō-kwa | 果, a good result; happy termination.

Kō-mi | 味, a good flavour; pleasant taste.

Kō-o | 惡, like and dislike; tastes; inclinations; sentiments.

Kō-shin | 心, see **Kō-i** | 意.

Kō-shin | 手, an expert; adept; one possessed of technical knowledge, or skilled in his trade or profession.

Kō-shin | 醜, (of persons) handsome and ugly; pretty or plain.

Kō-shoku | 色, lewd; lascivious; wanton; amative.

Kō-u | 雨, fertilizing or agreeable rain.

Kō-yū | 友, an intimate friend; a useful friend.

Kō-zan | 山, a fine mountain.

Kō 江 A large river; tributary; affluent.

Kō-sū | 風, a river breeze.

Kō-han | 畔, the bank of a river; edge of a stream.
Kō-ka | 河, a large river.
Kō-kai | 海, the sea.
Kō-ko | 湖, the world; *kō-ko wo sakeru*, to retire from the world.
Kō-riū | 流, the current of a river; a river.
Kō-sui | 水, the water of a river; river water as opposed to other water.

Kō 抗 To match; accord with; compete with; noble; honest; strong.

Kō-rei | 禮, the courtesies exchanged between equals.

Kō-rei | 儷, a well-matched married couple.

Kō 行 To go; walk; perform; execute; way; method; road; the course of the heavenly bodies; to proceed; march; advance; practice; conduct; actions.

Kō-bun | 文, (of writing) composition; style.

Kō-chiū | 厨, a term applied to food taken with one on a day's excursion.

Kō-gun | 軍, the march of an army.

Kō-hei | 兵, see **Kō-gun** | 軍.

Kō-ho | 步, *suru*, to walk.

Kō-i | 爲, an act; action; conduct.

Kō-jin | 人, an envoy; ambas-

sador; messenger; courier; passer by; wayfarer; travellers.

Kō-jin | 樹, an avenue of trees.

Kō-kwan | 還, going and returning; *suru*, to go and come back.

Kō-kwa | 過, (*wo*) *suru*, to pass through; traverse; also used in such phrases as *ayamatte tokoro wo kō-kwa suru*, to go beyond a place by mistake.

Kō-ku | 買, see **Kō-shō** | 商.

Kō-kiō | 兇, used in the expressions *kō-kiō-sha*, *kō-kiō no mono*, a ruffian; robber.

Kō-kuaku | 客, a traveller; wayfarer.

Kō-kiū | 宮, a term applied to any house where the Emperor or Empress passes the night, or makes a short stay, when on a journey.

Kō-nō | 蓑, see **Kō-taku** | 橐.

Kō-raku | 樂, see **Yū-ho** 遊步.

Kō-rei | 禮, *suru*, to pay courtesies.

Kō-ri | 篋, a travelling basket made of bamboo, straw or osiers; baggage; luggage.

Kō-riō | 旅, see **Reiō-kō** 旅行.

Kō-rō | 廊, a passage; gallery.

Kō-ro | 路, a road; path; journey.

Kō-sei | 星, (also read *Giō-sei*); a moving star, as opposed to a planet.

Kō-sen | 船, a vessel or boat in motion.

Kō-shi | 資, travelling expenses.

Kō-shō | 商, a pedlar; *suru*, to carry on the trade of a pedlar.

Kō-sō | 走, *suru*, to run.

Kō-sō | 裝, an outfit for travelling; preparations for a journey; *kō-sō wo totou*, to complete one's equipment for a journey.

Kō-taku | 橐, a travelling bag; baggage; luggage.

Kō-tei | 程, distance between places; length of road.

Kō-tō | 膝, leggings worn during a journey.

Kō-un | 雲, moving clouds.

Kō-yei | 營, a military camp.

Kō-yū | 遊, see **Yū-ho** 遊步.

Kō-zai | 在, see **Kō-kiū** | 宮.

Kō 向 (sometimes interchangeable with 嚮). Opposite to; a window facing the north; formerly.

Kō-go | 後, (also read *Kiō-go*); see **I-go** 以後.

Kō-hai | 背, literally 'front and rear'; 'before and behind'; used in such expressions as *kō-hai ni teki wo ukeru*, to be attacked by the enemy in front and rear; *kō-hai ni tagau*, *kō-hai wo ayamaru*, to make a mistake; do the opposite of what one ought to do.

Kō-jitsu | 日, (also read *Kiō-jitsu*); see **Kō-rai** | 來.

Kō-rai | 來, (also read *Kiō-rai*); previously; before; hitherto; formerly.

Kō 交 To unite; friendship; intercourse; to change; intermingled; mutually; together; all; to copulate; extend.

Kō-bi | 尾, (of animals or birds) copulation; *suru*, to copulate.

Kō-fu | 付, (*wo*) *suru*, to hand over; deliver.

Kō-gi | 誼, friendly relations; friendship.

Kō-go | 互, *suru*, (of adjoining lands) to overlap one another; (of parts of a building) to fit one into the other so as to overlap; (of trees) to be interlaced; (of embroidery) to be interwoven.

Kō-gō | 合, sexual connection; coition; *suru*, to have sexual connection; copulate.

Kō-gō | 媾, see **Kō-gō** | 合.

Kō-hei | 兵, war; fighting (on a large scale); *suru*, to go to war; fight.

Kō-hō | 鋒, (of individuals) fighting; *suru*, to fight; used also in the sense of **Kō-hei** | 兵.

Kō-i | 椅, a folding-chair.

Kō-i | 意, see **Kō-gi** | 誼.

Kō-jō | 梢, see **Kō-gi** | 誼.

Kō-ka | 加, *suru*, (of trees etc.) to be interspersed; be inter-

mingled; (of other things) to be mixed; be mingled; * be blended; also used in the sense of **Kō-ka** | 加.

Kō-ka | 架, (also read *Kō-ga*); shelves constructed at right angles to one another.

Kō-ka | 界, frontiers which overlap one another; interwoven boundaries.

Kō-kwan | 換, (*wo*) or (*to*) *suru*, to exchange.

Kō-sa | 叉, (*wo*) *suru*, (of two things) to place across each other (as flags etc).

Kō-sai | 際, (of countries or persons) intercourse; friendly relations; (*ni*) or (*to*) *suru*, to have intercourse with; conduct relations with; be on friendly terms with; *kō-sai wo ayamaru*, to cause a rupture of friendly relations; *kō-sai-jō no kō-i wō motte*, as an act of friendly comity.

Kō-saku | 錯, *suru*, to be complicated; be involved; be in disorder.

Kō-sen | 戰, war; hostilities; fighting (on a large scale); *suru*, to go to war; fight; *kō-sen-koku*, belligerent countries; *hi-kō-sen-koku*, non-combatant states (neutrals).

Kō-sen | 接, see **Kō-gō** | 合; also, but rarely, used in the sense of **Kō-sai** | 際.

Kō-shū | 收, (*wo*) *suru*, to give

and receive; receive; exchange.

Kō-shō | 涉, (*ni*) *suru*, (of persons in regard to things) to be concerned in; be involved in; be connected with; interfere in; meddle with; (of things) to relate to; affect; have a bearing upon; interfere with.

Kō-shō | 睡, *suru*, to sleep.

Kō-tai | 代, (of persons) alternation in duties; (of seasons) alternation; (*to*) *suru*, to take the place of; (of garrisons) relieve; *suru*, to take turns in doing anything; alternate; (of the daimios under the feudal system) to relieve one another in residing and performing official duties in Yedo.

Kō-tai | 替, see **Kō-tai** | 代.

Kō-tetsu | 迭, change; alteration; *suru*, to change; be altered.

Kō-tsū | 通, (of persons) intercourse; relations; communication; communion; (of letters) interchange; exchange; (of things) connection; communication (*ni*) or (*to*) *suru*, (of persons) to have intercourse with; associate with; (of things) to be connected with; communicate with; *suru*, (of water etc.) to extend; flow.

Kō-yeki | 易, (also read *Bō-yeki*); trade; commerce.

Kō-yū | 友, a friend.

Kō 考 Aged; to come to an end; dead; a deceased father; attenuated; to reflect; examine; a flaw; to have long life.

Kō-an | 案, see **Kō-shi** | 思.

Kō-hi | 妣, deceased parents.

Kō-kei | 替, consideration; reflection; *suru*, to consider; reflect; think.

Kō-ken | 檢, examination; investigation; (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; investigate; test the capacity of (as candidates at an examination).

Kō-ken | 驗, see **Kō-ken** | 檢.

Kō-kiū | 鞠, (*wo*) *suru*, (of judicial action only) to investigate; try; *suru*, to hold an investigation; conduct a trial.

Kō-kiū | 究, investigation; study; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; study; enquire into.

Kō-kō | 校, see **Kō-ken** | 檢.

Kō-riō | 量, see **Kō-shi** | 思.

Kō-riō is some times used in the sense of *to conjecture*.

Kō-riō | 慮, see **Kō-shi** | 思.

Kō-satsu | 察, see **Kō-ken** | 檢 and **Kō-shi** | 思.

Kō-sai | 正, see **Kō-tai** | 訂.

Kō-shi | 思, consideration; reflection; deliberation; judgment; opinion; *suru*, to reflect; consider; think; (*wo*) *suru*, to give thought to; ponder over; consider; *kō-shi wo tsuiyasu*, to reflect deeply.

Kō-shi | 試, see **Kō-ken** | 檢.

Kō-tei | 定, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine and determine.

Kō-toi | 訂, (*wo*) *suru*, to correct; revise.

Kō 后 (used often in the place of 後). A prince; ruler; Empress; afterwards.

Kō-do | 土, the sovereign earth.

Kō-kiū | 宮, (also read *Kō-gū*); an Empress; the Empress of Japan.

Kō 攻 To strike; attack; assail; invade; ready; to work; reprove; study.

Kō-batsu | 伐, see **Kō-geki** | 擊.

Kō-batsu | 拔, see **Kō-datsu** | 奪.

Kō-chō | 懲, (*wo*) *suru*, to rebuke severely; censure heavily.

Kō-da | 打, see **Kō-geki** | 擊.

Kō-datsu | 奪, (of warlike operations or hostilities) to seize; capture; take by storm (as a fortress).

Kō-geki | 擊, attack; invasion; assault; (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to attack; assail; assault; invade; (applied also to persons in a metaphorical sense).

Kō-ha | 破, (*wo*) *suru*, to defeat.

Kō-hiō | 剋, **Kō-datsu** | 奪.

Kō-kiū | 究, see **Kō-kiū** | 研究.

Kō-shū | 守, attack and de-

fence; *suru*, to attack and defend.

Kō-shū | 取, see **Kō-datsu** | 奪.

Kō-sho | 書, *suru*, to study.

Kō-tō | 鬪, see **Kō-geki** | 擊.

Kō 匣 A chest; box.

Kō-chiū | 中, inside of a box; the interior of a box.

Kō-ri | 裡, see **Kō-chiū** | 中.

Kō-tei | 底, the bottom of a chest or box; also used in the sense of **Kō-chiū** | 中.

Kō 肛 The anus.

Kō-mon | 門, the anus.

Kō 孝 Submission to parents; filial duty; to observe the rules of mourning.

Kō-ji | 慈, see **Kō-yō** | 養.

Kō-jun | 順, see **Kō-kō** | 行.

Kō-kiō | 經, the Chinese Classic on filial piety.

Kō-kō | 行, filial piety; submission to parents; filial; *suru*, to behave with obedience and respect to one's parents.

Kō-nyō | 女, a filial woman; obedient daughter.

Kō-ren | 廉, filial and honest.

Kō-shi | 子, a filial child.

Kō-shin | 心, filial piety; submission to parents.

Kō-yō | 養, the treatment of one's parents with tender care;

suru, to cherish one's parents; *kō-yō wo tsukusu*, to shew proper care and attention to one's parents.

Kō 抗 To ward off; guard against; resist; oppose; raise; set up; disobey; disregard.

Kō-ben | 辨, see **Kō-ron** | 論.

Kō-choku | 直, integrity; incorruptibility; upright; honourable; high-principled.

Kō-gen | 言, *suru*, to raise objections; also used in the sense of **Kō-ron** | 論.

Kō-gio | 禦, (*wo*) *suru*, to oppose (as an act of defence); ward off; withstand; resist.

Kō-kiō | 拒, (*wo*) *suru*, to oppose; withstand; ward off; resist; (*ni*) *suru*, to disregard (as orders); disobey.

Kō-mei | 命, disobedience of orders; *suru*, to disobey orders; act contrary to one's instructions.

Kō-ron | 論, an argument; dispute; contention; debate; *suru*, to argue; (*wo*) *suru*, to dispute (as an opinion or statement); argue against; oppose by argument.

Kō-sen | 戰, a battle; combat; fighting in defence; *suru*, to engage in battle; fight on the defensive.

Kō-sō | 爭, a quarrel; dispute; brawl; wrangle; conflict; fight.

Kō 更 To change; alter; take the place of; amend; a night watch.

Kō-chō | 張, (*wo*) *suru*, to enlarge; extend; improve; *kwan-kwatsu no han-i wo kō-chō suru*, to extend the sphere of administration; *jin-min no gen-ro wo kō-chō suru*, to give increased facilities to the people to make known their wishes to the Government; bring the people nearer to the ear of the Government.

This term is never applied to material things such as roads etc.

Kō-hen | 變, (*wo*) *suru*, to change; alter.

Kō-i | 衣, *suru*, to change one's clothes; also applied to the seasons in the spring and autumn when wearing apparel is changed.

Kō-kaī | 改, (*wo*) *suru*, to alter; correct; mend; improve; reform.

Kō-kwan | 換, see **Kō-kwan** 交換.

Kō-shin | 新, (*wo*) *suru*, to renovate; renew; restore; improve; reform.

Kō-tai | 代, see **Kō-tai** 交代.

Kō-tai | 替, see **Kō-tai** 交代.

Kō-tetsu | 迭, see **Kō-tetsu** 交迭.

Kō 拘 To stop; seize; drag along; apprehend; restrain; limit.

Kō-chi | 致, see **Kō-in** | 引.

Kō-dei | 泥, (*ni*) *suru*, to be addicted to (as any vice); be too fond of; be wedded to; be wrapped up in; adhere too closely to; follow too rigidly; be engrossed in; *sake ni kō-dei suru*, to be addicted to drink; *ki-soku ni kō-dei suru*, to follow regulations too rigidly; *ji-gi ni kō-dei shite tai-i wo ayamaru*, to adhere too strictly to the meaning of the characters and miss the general sense.

Kō-ho | 捕, see **Kō-in** | 引.

Kō-in | 引, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrest; apprehend; take into custody.

Kō-ken | 牽, see **Kō-in** | 引.

Kō-riū | 留, (*wo*) *suru*, to detain in custody; hold under arrest.

Kō-shū | 囚, (*wo*) *suru*, to lodge in gaol; imprison; also used in the sense of **Kō-in** | 引.

Kō-soku | 束, restraint; repression; hindrance; (*wo*) *suru*, to hamper; fetter; cramp; hinder; obstruct; repress.

Kō 沽 To buy and sell; trade; to abridge; coarse.

Kō-ka | 價, price; value.

Kō-ken | 券, a deed of sale; (used only in the case of land or buildings).

Kō-kiaku | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell.

Kō-rinku | 略, rude; impolite; ill-mannered.

Ko 固 Shut in on all sides; firm; solid; stable; pertinacious; bigoted; chronic; rustic; to make firm.

Ko-fū | 封, (*wo suru*, (of letters or packets) to close securely; seal up carefully.

Ko-ji | 辭, (*wo suru*, to decline positively; *suru*, refuse firmly; persist in a refusal.

Ko-ketsu | 結, firm; solid; stable; substantial; bigoted; obstinate; prejudiced; *suru*, (of things), to be firmly established; be solid; (*ni suru*, (of persons) to be wedded to; be addicted to; be attached to in a bigoted manner; be wrapped up in; be engrossed in; be absorbed in.

Ko-rō | 陋, bigoted; obstinate; prejudiced.

Ko-shin | 守, (*wo suru*, to guard strictly; protect carefully; maintain firmly.

Ko-tei | 定, (*wo suru*, to settle firmly; fix; determine.

Ko-yū | 有, (*wo suru*, to hold firmly; cling to; adhere to tenaciously; possess from times past.

Kō 幸 Lucky; fortunate; to hope for; to love; like; happily; blessed.

Kō-bin | 便, a favourable opportunity; convenient occasion;

kō-bin no setsu, when a favourable opportunity occurs.

Kō-kei | 慶, pleasure; gratification; delight; happiness; *kō-kei wo yeru*, to be pleased; be delighted.

Kō-fuku | 福, happiness; pleasure; good fortune; prosperity.

Ko 狐 A fox; an animal that has power to assume human form; doubt; suspicion.

Ko-bi | 媚, an enchantress; bewitching woman.

Ko-gi | 疑, doubt; suspicion; distrust; be distrustful; entertain suspicions.

Ko-ri | 狸, foxes and badgers; *ko-ri no sumi-ka*, wild spots in the mountains.

Ko-waku | 惑, see **Ko-gi** | 疑.

Ko 呼 To breathe out; call; shout out.

Ko-ka | 價, (of public bonds, bills of exchange, and paper-money etc) face, or written value, as opposed to the market value or circulating price.

Ko-kiū | 吸, inspiration and expiration; breathing; breath.

Ko-sei | 聲, *suru*, to shout; call out loudly.

Ko-shō | 唱, (*wo suru*, to urge on by shouts; stimulate or encourage by cries.

Ko 孤 Fatherless; solitary; for-

lorn; helpless; friendless; to frustrate; disobey.

Ko-chiū | 注, used only in the expression *Hei-ka wo motte kochiū to nasu*, use: His Majesty as a stake to gamble for.

Ko-doku | 獨, forlorn condition; an orphan and a widower; without relations or friends; alone in the world; forlorn; friendless; helpless.

Ko-fu | 負, (*ni suru*, to disobey (as orders); violate (as an agreement).

Ko-gan | 雁, a solitary wild goose.

Ko-gun | 軍, an army without supports.

Ko-hō | 峯, a solitary peak.

Ko-jaku | 弱, weak; feeble.

Ko-ji | 兒, an orphan.

Ko-kan | 寒, (of places) desolate; dreary; lonely.

Ko-kon | 魂, a neglected spirit (namely one to which the necessary rites are not paid).

Ko-kwan | 館, an isolated residence; (not applied to a cottage or small building).

Ko-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand alone; stand apart (from others); be isolated; occupy a solitary position.

Ko-rō | 陋, used in the expression *ko-rō ka-bun ni shite*, being forlorn and inexperienced.

Ko-shin | 身, with relations; standing alone in the world.

Ko-shiū | 舟, a small boat.

Ko-son | 村, an isolated village.

Ko-tō | 嶋, an island standing alone by itself; solitary islet.

Ko-tō | 燈, a solitary light; single lantern; also used metaphorically in the phrase *ko-tō no moto ni tatsu*, to be all alone.

Ko-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit alone; be lonely.

Ko 弧 A wooden bow; curved.

Ko-sen | 線, a curved line.

Ko-shi | 矢, bows and arrows.

Kō 昊 The grandeur of nature; vast; great; wide.

Kō-ten | 天, the spacious firmament; great heavens; vast sky.

Ko 姑 A husband's mother; a father's sisters; temporarily; for the present.

Ko-jo | 恕, *suru*, to forbear for a time; exercise indulgence.

Ko-soku | 息, procrastination; dilatory; temporizing; *suru*, to procrastinate; dawdle; delay; *ko-soku no hakarigoto*, a temporizing policy; *ko-soku naru hakari wo suru*, to take half measures.

Ko 股 The thigh; firm.

Ko-kō | 肱, literally 'thighs and elbows'; reliable; faithful; trusty; serviceable.

Ko-ritsu | 栗, *suru*, to tremble with fear.

Ko-sen | 戰, see **Ko-ritsu** | 栗.

Ko 虎 A tiger; arrogance.

Ko-fun | 賁, courageous; formidable; fierce troops.

Ko-hiō | 狗, courageous; valiant; brave; fierce.

Ko-i | 威, literally 'the strength of a tiger'; used in such expressions as *ko-i wo furū*, to act in an overbearing manner; domineer; *ko-i wo motte*, with bluster; *ko-i wo takumashiū suru*, to carry arrogance to an extreme point.

Ko-ketsu | 穴, a tiger's lair; *ko-ketsu ni irazareba tora no ko wo yedzu*, in order to get a tiger's cubs one must enter the tiger's lair (namely, things of value are not to be acquired without risk).

Ko-kō | 口, a tiger's mouth; a perilous place; danger.

Ko-shi | 士, brave or fierce soldiers.

Ko-shi | 視, *suru*, to glare fiercely; have a fierce air; (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at; (of countries) to eye with the intention of seizing.

Ko-shin | 臣, a brave retainer; courageous person.

Kō 狎 To become accustomed

to; become familiar; near; to slight; despise.

Kō-ai | 愛, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; be fond of; be attached to.

Kō-bu | 侮, (*wo*) *suru*, to despise; contemn; scorn; look down upon.

Kō-kin | 近, *suru*, (of persons or animals) to become friendly.

Kō-rō | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, to make a fool of; make fun of; despise; look down upon.

Kō-setsu | 褻, *suru*, to dally; flirt; frolic.

Kō-shiū | 習, (*wo*) *suru*, to be familiar with; be accustomed to.

Kō 岡 The ridge of a mountain; hills.

Kō-ran | 嶺, a range of mountains; ridge of hills; row of peaks.

Kō-riō | 陵, a ridge of low hills.

Kō 昂 To raise; rise; high; prancing; majestic; sunrise; bright.

Kō-ki | 貴, (of prices) high; (of commodities) dear.

Kō-tei | 低, see **Kō-tei** 高低.

Kō-tō | 騰, *suru*, (of prices) to rise.

Kō 肯 To be willing; consent.

Kō-daku | 諾, consent; approval; permission; *suru*, to assent; approve.

Kō-in | 允, see **Kō-daku** | 諾.

Kō 肴 Viands; dressed meat; food.

Kō-kaku | 核, any food served with *sake*.

Kō-shiu | 酒, food and wine.

Kō 虹 A rainbow; halo round the sun; confused; connected.

Kō-gei | 蜺, (also read *Kō-getsu*); see **Kō-gei** | 霓.

Kō-gei | 霓, a rainbow.

Kō-kio | 橋, a long bridge; suspension bridge.

Kō-tei | 蜩, (also read *Kō-tei*); see **Kō-gei** | 霓.

Kō 紅 Light red; vermilion; scarlet.

Kō-hai | 梅, red plum trees.

Kō-chō | 潮, *menses*.

Kō-fun | 粉, rouge and powder; *kō-fun wo yosōō*, (of women) to paint and adorn themselves; *kō-fun wo tsukeru*, to put on rouge.

Kō-gan | 顔, a rosy or ruddy face.

Kō-haku | 白, red and white.

Kō-hatsu | 髮, red hair; red-haired; (applied to foreigners).

Kō-kun | 裙, a singing-girl; *gei-sha*.

Kō-ken | 髯, a red beard; (used in speaking of foreigners).

Kō-shiū | 袖, see **Kō-kun** | 裙.

Kō-tō | 燈, red lanterns; used

also metaphorically in the phrase *kō-tō roku-shiū no aida*, while feasting.

Kō-u | 雨, 'red rain', a poetical term applied to falling blossoms.

Kō-yō | 葉, red leaves; maple foliage in autumn; maples; *suru*, (of leaves) to turn red.

Kō 狡 A small dog; deceitful; crafty; confused; mixed up.

Kō-dō | 童, a sly or artful boy.

Kō-katsu | 猾, crafty; cunning.

Kō-katsu | 黠, see **Kō-katsu** | 猾.

Kō-kei | 計, a cunning scheme; crafty design.

Kō-keni | 獮, see **Kō-katsu** | 猾.

Kō-ri | 吏, a crafty official.

Kō-saku | 策, see **Kō-kei** | 計.

Kō-to | 徒, a cunning fellow; rogues.

Kō 香 Fragrance; scent; pleasant odour; aroma.

Kō-an | 案, see **Kō-dai** | 臺.

Kō-bon | 盆, a tray on which incense sticks are placed so as to be ready for use.

Kō-dai | 臺, a small table on which incense burners are placed.

Kō-fū | 風, a pleasant breeze.

Kō-gio | 魚, a term applied to a river fish, the *Salmo altivalis*.

Kō-gu | 具, a general term ap-

plied to all utensils used in connection with incense.
Kō-ki | 氣, fragrance.
Kō-riō | 料, a general term applied to all aromatic substances; money for the purchase of incense; used also in the sense of **Kō-ten** | 奠.
Kō-ro | 爐, an incense burner; censer.
Kō-shi | 史, books written on the subject of incense.
Kō-sō | 艸, fragrant grass; beautiful grass.
Kō-sō | 草, see **Kō-sō** | 艸.
Kō-sui | 水, perfumed water; scent.
Kō-ten | 奠, see **Kō-ten** | 奠.
Kō-ten | 奠, literally 'money presented for (the purchase of) incense'; money given to the family of a deceased person as a contribution towards funeral expenses.
Kō-u | 雨, pleasant rain; a refreshing shower.
Kō-yen | 烟, fragrant smoke.
Kō-yū | 油, fragrant oil.

Ko 枯 Dry wood; to wither; decay.

Ko-boku | 木, a decayed tree.
Ko-cho | 凋, *suru*, (of trees and plants) to wither; decay; die.
Ko-gō | 塹, an empty ditch.
Ko-hai | 廢, *suru*, (of a diseased portion of the body) to mortify; (of persons) to become useless.

Ko-kiū | 朽, *suru*, (of trees) to decay; wither and die.
Ko-kiō | 橋, see **Ko-kiū** | 朽.
Ko-kotsu | 骨, a skeleton; bones.
Ko-kyai | 壞, *suru*, (of a fence etc.) to be broken; be damaged; (of an army) to be routed.
Ko-sō | 瘦, (of persons) emaciated; *suru*, to be emaciated.

Kō 洪 Overflowing; vast; a torrent.

Kō-dai | 大, wide; spacious; vast.
Kō-fuku | 福, great happiness.
Kō-giō | 業, a great work; vast enterprise; big undertaking.
Kō-ha | 波, high waves.
Kō-hi | 庇, kindness; help; good offices; also used in the sense of 'your good offices'.
Kō-hi | 費, heavy expenses; great expenditure.
Kō-ka | 河, a large river.
Kō-kei | 惠, see **Kō-hi** | 庇.
Kō-kei | 慶, see **Kō-fuku** | 福.
Kō-on | 恩, great favours; extensive obligations; *kō-on wo komuru*, or *kō-on ni naru*, to be the recipient of great obligations.
Kō-riū | 流, see **Kō-ka** | 河.
Kō-shō | 鐘, a large bell.
Kō-sui | 水, (also read *Kō-dsui*); a flood; deluge; torrent.

Ko 胡 The dewlap of an ox;

why? how? longevity; a barbarian; a gurgling laugh.
Ko-ba | 馬, foreign horses; (no longer used).
Ko-fuku | 服, see **Ko-i** | 衣.
Ko-i | 衣, foreign dress; (no longer used).
Ko-ran | 亂, absurd; foolish; *sono setsu ko-ran ni shite toru ni taradzu*, the argument is absurd and cannot be admitted.
Ko-zu | 坐, *suru*, to sit with bent knees or with folded legs.

Kō 後 (also read *Go*). Afterwards; behind; to fall back; be delayed; the rear; to follow behind; succeed; a successor; heir; descendants; last.

Kō-bin | 便, a future opportunity; subsequent occasion.
Kō-dai | 代, after generations; future ages; succeeding dynasties of sovereigns.
Kō-don | 殿, *suru*, to cover the retreat of an army.
Kō-fu | 夫, a second husband.
Kō-gaku | 學, future learning or instruction; *kō-gaku no tame ni suru*, to act for the good of the future learning (of the pupil); also used in the sense of **Kō-shin** | 進.
Kō-gun | 軍, the rearguard of an army.
Kō-hai | 輩, see **Kō-aei** | 生.
Kō-in | 胤, descendants; posterity.

Kō-ji | 事, future matters.
Kō-jin | 人, the people of future ages; posterity.
Kō-jin | 陣, see **Go-jin** 後陣.
Kō-jitsu | 日, see **Go-jitsu** 後日.
Kō-jiū | 從, see **Bai-dzui** 陪隨.
Kō-kai | 悔, remorse; regret; *suru*, to feel regret; be a prey to remorse.
Kō-ken | 見, guardianship; a guardian; *suru*, to act as guardian.
Kō-ki | 騎, a horseman in the rearguard of an army.
Kō-kiō | 拒, (of warlike operations only) *suru*, to meet an attack in the rear.
Kō-kon | 昆, see **Kō-in** | 胤.
Kō-kwai | 會, future meeting; the next meeting.
Kō-kwan | 患, disaster, evil, or trouble in the future; *seki-aku no iye ni kō-hwan ari*, disaster overtakes a family in which a crime has been committed.
Kō-men | 面, the rear; back.
Kō-nan | 難, see **Kō-kwan** | 患.
Kō-nin | 任, (of officials only) a successor; succeeding to a post; *kō-nin wo moshitsukerareru*, to be ordered to succeed another in a post.
Kō-rui | 來, the future; henceforth; hereafter; in future.
Kō-sai | 賽, a second wife.
Kō-aei | 生, future scholars; students of generations to

come; the youth of the future; also used in the sense of **Kō-jū** | 人.

Kō-sei | 世, after generations; futurity; future ages; also read *Go-sei* when it is used in the sense of **Go-shō** 後生.

Kō-shi | 嗣, an heir; succession to an inheritance.

Kō-shin | 身, a Buddhist term signifying the body which a soul in the course of transmigration will inhabit in the next state of existence.

Kō-shin | 進, see **Kō-sei** | 生.

Kō-yoi | 裔, see **Kō-jū** | 胤.

Kō-yen | 援, (of, warlike operations) reinforcements; (*wo*) *suru*, to assist; support; reinforce.

Kō-zai | 災, see **Kō-kwan** | 患.

Kō 巷 A small town; streets; cross-roads.

Kō-dan | 談, the gossip of the streets; talk of the town.

Kō-gi | 讖, see **Kō-dan** | 談.

Kō-haku | 陌, see **Kō-ku** | 衢.

Kō-ku | 衢, the streets of a town.

Kō-sei | 說, see **Kō-dan** | 談.

Kō 咬 The singing of birds; a pitiful voice.

Kō-kō | 吟, a term applied to the singing of birds; *tori no naki-goye kō-kō tari*, the birds were singing merrily.

Kō-kwa | 化, see **Kō-kwa** | 和.

Kō-kwa | 和, (*wo*) *suru*, to chew; masticate.

Kō-shaku | 嚼, (*wo*) *suru*, to bite; masticate; chew.

Kō 降 To descend; come down; fall (as rain); degrade; be born; send down; give; lower; surrender.

Kō-fuku | 伏, see **Kō-san** | 參.

Kō-hei | 兵, troops which have surrendered themselves to the enemy; an army which lays down its arms.

Kō-ka | 下, *suru*, to come down; fall (as rain); (*wo*) *suru*, to descend (as a mountain).

Kō-ki | 旗, a flag of surrender.

Kō-raku | 落, *suru*, to come down; descend; fall (as rain).

Kō-riu | 臨, *suru*, (of a god) to come down from heaven.

Kō-san | 參, (of warlike operations only) submission; surrender; *suru*, to submit; surrender; capitulate.

Kō-sei | 生, see **Kō-tsu** | 誕.

Kō-shi | 賜, (*wo*) *suru*, to grant; give; bestow; (applied only to gifts made by the Emperor).

Kō-shin | 心, an intention of surrendering to the enemy.

Kō-shō | 將, a commander who has submitted to the enemy.

Kō-sō | 霜, hoarfrost.

Kō-sotsu | 卒, see **Kō-hei** | 兵.

Kō-tsu | 誕, *suru*, or *asobasuru*,

(of the Emperor or a deity) to be born; come into the world.

Kō-tō | 等, *suru* or *sareru*, to be degraded in rank.

Kō-u | 雨, rain.

Kō 苟 Temporarily; if; even; in a slight degree; the name of a plant.

Kō-an | 安, a lull; interval of quiet or rest.

Kō-gō | 合, (*ni*) *suru*, to flatter; fawn upon.

Kō-kwan | 完, *suru*, to be practically finished.

Kō-men | 免, (*wo*) *suru*, to condone.

Kō-sho | 且, *ni*, temporarily; provisionally; for the time being; carelessly.

Kō 浩 A wide expanse of water; to wash with water; flourishing.

Kō-biō | 溔, see **Kō-yō** | 洋.

Kō-haku | 博, wide; spacious; vast; (of learning) extensive; deep.

Kō-han | 繁, elaborate; detailed; full; minute.

Kō-kō | 々, *tari*, wide; spacious; vast.

Kō-rel | 麗, splendid; magnificent.

Kō-tsu | 嘆, *suru*, to grieve greatly; mourn deeply.

Kō-yō | 洋, wide; spacious; vast; far-reaching.

Kō-zen | 然, *tari*, resolute; firm.

Kō 郊 The country outside of a town; suburbs; borders; frontier; a sacrifice.

Kō-chi | 地, see **Kō-ya** | 野.

Kō-gai | 外, the suburbs of a town.

Kō-gen | 原, see **Kō-ya** | 野.

Kō-kiō | 居, a country residence; *suru*, to live in the country.

Kō-kō | 行, to ramble in the country; take a country walk.

Kō-sō | 送, a funeral; *suru*, to attend a funeral.

Kō-ya | 野, the country (as opposed to the town).

Kō 故 To cause; make; old; origin; affairs; purposely; on account of.

Kō-chi | 知, an old acquaintance or friend.

Kō-i | 意, premeditation; *ko-i nite*, or *ko-i wo motte*, intentionally; purposely; with premeditation.

Kō-ji | 事, see **Kō-ji** 古事.

Kō-jin | 人, see **Kō-jin** 古人; also used in the sense of **Kō-chi** | 知.

Kō-kiō | 郷, native place, province, or country.

Kō-koku | 國, see **Kō-kiō** | 郷.

Kō-satsu | 殺, premeditated murder; (*wo*) *suru*, to kill intentionally.

Ko-shō | 障, objection; hindrance; *ko-shō wo iu*, to raise objections; *ko-shō naku*, without hindrance; *ko-shō ari*, there are objections.

Ko-zan | 山, see **Ko-hiō** | 郷.

Ko-zō | 造, (*wo suru*), to make on purpose; create artificially; used chiefly as a legal term in such phrases as *yū-shin ko-zō ni shite*, it, being done with malice aforethought.

Kō 高 Lofty; high; exalted; above; to honour.

Kō-ben | 辨, an eloquent dissertation; eloquent; fluent.

Kō-bin | 旻, the sky; heavens.

Kō-boku | 木, a lofty tree.

Kō-chi | 地, see **Kō-do** | 土.

Kō-choku | 直, (also read *Kō-jiki*); see **Kō-ka** | 價.

Kō-dai | 大, great; vast; (of a mountain) lofty; immense; (of the sea) spacious; wide-spreading.

Kō-do | 土, high ground.

Kō-gaku | 嶽, see **Kō-zan** | 山

Kō-ge | 下, (of prices) high and low; dear and cheap; (of quality) good and bad; superior and inferior; (of prices) fluctuation; rise and fall; *suru*, to rise and fall; fluctuate.

Kō-gon | 言, bombast; arrogant language.

Kō-gi | 噐, see **Kō-jō** | 情.

Kō-gin | 吟, *suru*, to sing loudly.

Kō-ha | 波, high waves.

Kō-hi | 庇, see **Kō-hi** 洪庇.

Kō-hi | 卑, see **Kō-tel** | 低.

Kō-hin | 賓, a distinguished guest.

Kō-hiō | 評, literally 'august judgment'; an honorific term used in such phrases as *kō-hiō wo awogu*, to invite your exalted judgment.

Kō-hiō | 標, see **Kō-satsu** | 札.

Kō-hō | 峯, see **Kō-zan** | 山.

Kō-i | 位, high rank.

Kō-in | 蔭, see **Kō-hi** 洪庇.

Kō-jin | 壽, see **Kō-nen** | 年.

Kō-jō | 情, kindness; benevolence.

Kō-ka | 歌, see **Kō-gin** | 吟.

Kō-ka | 價, a high price.

Kō-kaku | 閣, a large house.

Kō-ko | 家, literally 'noble houses'; a colloquial term applied under the feudal system to a few of the leading *hata-moto* who ranked with the lesser daimios.

Kō-ken | 見, your august opinion; also used in the sense of *Kō-ran* | 覽.

Kō-ki | 貴, (of persons) noble; of high rank; eminent; distinguished.

Kō-kwan | 官, a high office; important post.

Kō-mai | 邁, distinguished; eminent (in point of abilities).

Kō-man | 慢, pride; arrogance; arrogant; overbearing; domi-

neering; *kō-man wo iu*, to boast; brag.

Kō-mei | 名, fame; renown; distinction; reputation; celebrated; distinguished.

Kō-nen | 年, aged.

Kō-on | 恩, see **Kō-on** 洪恩.

Kō-ran | 覽, literally 'august perusal'; an honorific term used in such expressions as *kō-ran wo awogu*, *kō-ran ni sonayeru*, to invite your august inspection; present for your august perusal.

Kō-rel | 嶺, see **Kō-zan** | 山.

Kō-rel | 齡, see **Kō-nen** | 年.

Kō-ri | 利, a high rate of interest.

Kō-riū | 隆, high; lofty.

Kō-rō | 樓, a large two-storeyed building; also used in the sense of *Kō-kaku* | 閣.

Kō-ron | 論, lofty views; elevated sentiments; a noble argument; also used in the sense of 'your exalted views.'

Kō-sai | 才, distinguished ability; great talent.

Kō-satsu | 札, the notice-boards on which Imperial edicts and official notifications and decrees are posted: *kō-satsu-ba*, places where regular notice-boards are erected.

Kō-sel | 姓, (an honorific term) your surname.

Kō-sel | 聲, a loud voice.

Kō-seisan | 節, chastity.

Kō-shi | 士, a chaste or virtuous man.

Kō-shi | 志, a noble purpose; high-minded intention.

Kō-shi | 匙, clever medical treatment; also used in the sense of 'your clever medical treatment.'

Kō-shin | 手, an expert; adept; skilful; expert.

Kō-shō | 尚, (of views etc.) elevated; exalted; high-minded; lofty.

Kō-shun | 峻, steep; precipitous.

Kō-so | 祖, the founder of a dynasty or religious sect.

Kō-sō | 僧, a virtuous priest.

Kō-sō | 操, see **Kō-seisan** | 節.

Kō-sō | 燥, elevated and dry.

Kō-tel | 低, highness and lowness; elevation and depression; height; elevation; (of prices etc.) rate; scale; *suru*, (of prices) to rise and fall; fluctuate.

Kō-tel | 弟, the best pupil (of a master).

Kō-tel | 聽, literally 'august hearing'; an honorific term used in such expressions as *kō-tel wo wadzurawasu*, to invite your august attention.

Kō-tō | 塔, a pagoda; pagoda-shaped roof.

Kō-tō | 等, the first or highest class or degree of excellence; highest rank; first-class; of the best quality; *kō-tō-kwan*, offi-

cial above the rank of *sū-nin*; *kō-tō-hō-in*, the High Criminal Court for the trial of political offences.

Kō-yen | 遠, distant; far.

Kō-yū | 諭, an honorific term used in such expressions as *kō-yū ni adzukari*, being in receipt of your august commands.

Kō-za | 坐, a high seat; *asoba-saru*, (of the Emperor) to sit.

Kō-zan | 山, a high mountain.

Kō 侯 A prince; nobles.

Kō-haku | 伯, nobles; peers; members of the nobility.

Kō-shaku | 爵, the title of marquis; marquis.

Kō 航 A boat; to cross a river; traverse.

Kō-kai | 海, navigation; a voyage; journey by sea; *suru*, to navigate; make a voyage; travel by sea; *kō-kai-jutsu*, the art of navigation; *kō-kai nikki-bo*, a ship's log.

Kō-kō | 行, *suru*, to make a voyage; travel by sea.

Kō-ro | 路, a sea-route.

Ko 個 (also written 箇 and 个; also read *Ka*). One of a number; a classifying particle; a person; things.

Ko-ko | 々, see **Ka-ka** 箇々.

Ko-ko | 數, (also written 箇數;

also read *Ka-sū*); the number (of anything).

Kō 校 Stocks; to examine; take into consideration; compare; edit a book; quick; a dispute; quarrel.

Kō-gō | 合, (also read *Kiō-gō*); see **Kō-sei** | 正.

Kō-riō | 了, correction; revision; (*wo suru*, to finish the correction or revision of; *suru*, to be corrected; *kō-riō wo matte insatsu ni fu suru*, to await correction before printing.

The term *kō-riō* alone is often written on the outside of a book, or in the margin of printer's proofs or any M. S. when it signifies "corrected" "examined"; (see also note to the word *Kō-sei* | 正).

Kō-kei | 正, examination; correction; revision; (*wo suru*, to examine; examine and correct; revise; also used in the sense of *printer's proofs*.

The term *kō-sei* is applied only to the examination or correction of books, manuscripts, or printed matter.

Kō-sho | 書, the study of books; also used in the sense of *Gci-gi* 藝妓.

Kō-sui | 髓, see **Kō-tei** | 訂.

Kō-tei | 訂, examination; correction; (*wo suru*, to examine; examine and correct; revise; (see note to the word *Kō-sei* | 正).

Kō-yetsu | 閱, see **Kō-tei** | 訂.

Kō 厚 Thick; kind; great; bountiful; generous; substantial; rich.

Kō-haku | 薄, thickness and thinness; texture; (of atmosphere) density or rarity; extent; amount; thick or thin; great or small; much or little; *ni no kō-haku wo kiwameru*, to determine the amount of profit; *nin-jō no kō-haku ni yoru*, it depends on the extent of benevolence shewn.

Kō-hi | 皮, thick skin.

Kō-i | 意, kindness; benevolence.

Kō-jō | 情, kindness; kind; benevolent.

Kō-jutsu | 恤, see **Kō-kei** | 惠.

Kō-kei | 惠, great benevolence; generous kindness; liberal favours.

Kō-on | 恩, see **Kō-kei** | 惠.

Kō-san | 産, an abundant fortune; ample means.

Kō-shi | 賜, a generous gift.

Kō-tai | 待, (*wo suru*, to treat with kindness.

Kō 耗 To consume; reduce; diminish; become less; waste; vanish; empty.

Kō-gen | 減, (*wo suru*, to reduce; lessen; *suru*, to be diminished.

Kō-hi | 費, (*wo suru*, to spend recklessly; waste; squander.

Kō-jin | 盡, (*wo suru*, to exhaust; consume; use up; squander; *suru*, to be exhausted; come to an end; be consumed.

Kō-kiō | 虛, see **Kō-jin** | 盡.

Kō-mai | 米, the loss of weight in rice which occurs in its transport or storage.

Kō-san | 散, see **Kō-gen** | 減 and **Kō-son** | 損.

Kō-soku | 息, news.

Kō-son | 損, (*wo suru*, to spoil; reduce; consume.

Kō 空 Busy; ignorant; distressed.

Kō-sō | 働, busy; occupied with many affairs; *hei-ba kō-sō no aida*, while busily engaged in war.

Kō-tō | 侗, a fool; dunce; simpleton.

Kō 效 To imitate; learn; follow; merit; effect; to urge; verify; prepare.

Kō-gen | 驗, (also written | 驗; also read *Kō-ken*); see **Kō-rioku** 功力.

Kō-nō | 能, see **Kō-rioku** 功力.

Kō-rioku | 力, see **Kō-rioku** 功力.

Kō-seki | 績, see **Kō-seki** 功績.

Kō 耕 To plough; cultivate; do field work; make a living by.

Kō-chi | 地, agricultural land.

Kō-fu | 夫, a farmer; agriculturist.

Kō-jin | 人, see **Kō-fu** | 夫.

Kō-jo | 鋤, see **Kō-un** | 耘.

Kō-kon | 墾, (*wo*) *suru*, (of agricultural operations) to prepare for sowing; *suru*, to prepare land for sowing a crop.

Kō-kwaku | 獲, agriculture; husbandry; cultivation; *suru*, to cultivate land; pursue the occupation of farming; (*wo*) *suru*, (of crops) to reap; cut.

Kō-saku | 作, agriculture; husbandry; *suru*, to cultivate land; carry on farming.

Kō-shoku | 織, farming and weaving.

Kō-un | 耘, agriculture; husbandry; (*wo*) *suru*, to cultivate.

Kō-zetsu | 舌, making a living by one's tongue; *suru*, to make a livelihood by lecturing, or storytelling.

Kō 哽 Choked with grief; to sob.

Kō-kiū | 泣, *suru*, to sob convulsively; choke with grief.

Kō-yen | 咽, see **Kō-kiū** | 泣.

Kō 貢 To present as tribute to a superior; offer up; bestow.

Kō-butsu | 物, articles of tribute.

Kō-ken | 獻, (*wo*) *suru*, to present (as tribute); offer up.

Kō-mi | 米, a term applied formerly to the rice paid to the

Government as tribute by *daimios* or as taxes by farmers.

Kō-niū | 入, see **Kō-ken** | 獻.

Kō-sen | 船, a tribute ship.

Kō-shi | 使, tribute bearers.

Kō-zai | 稅, taxes paid to the Government (in money).

Kō 皎 The brightness of the moon; white; bright.

Kō-haku | 白, snow-white; brilliantly white.

Kō-ketsu | 潔, spotless; pure.

Kō-kō | 夸, *taru*, brilliantly white; brilliant.

Kō 梗 A spinous tree like an elm; sickness; straight; honest; on the whole; distress.

Kō-gai | 概, On the whole; for the most part; generally speaking; the main outline (of a matter); chief points; *suru*, to summarize a matter; *kō-gai suru tokoro ni yoreba*, looking at the matter from a general point of view.

Kō-mei | 命, *suru*, to disobey orders; act contrary to instructions.

Kō-noku | 塞, (*wo*) *suru*, to block up; obstruct; *suru*, (of a drain) to be blocked; (of a road) become impassable; be obstructed.

Kō 候 In attendance; to in-

quire; expect; look after; examine; a period.

Kō-ho | 補, a candidate for office (under Government or otherwise); *kō-ho-sha*, a candidate.

Kō-jin | 人, a term applied formerly to the Chamberlains in attendance on feudal nobles.

Kō-ru | 邏, a watchman who goes on regular rounds.

Kō-satsu | 察, see **Kō-shi** | 視.

Kō-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to inspect; superintend; oversee; *suru*, to pay a visit of enquiry; ask after a person's health.

Kō-shō | 鐘, a bell on which the hours are struck.

Kō 釘 The iron band on the nave of a wheel; globes for lamps.

Kō-kei | 影, the shade cast by a lamp or lantern.

Kō-shoku | 燭, a lantern or lamp.

Kō 康 Peace; tranquillity; happiness; to be at ease; be free from care.

Kō-an | 安, see **Kō-mei** | 寧.

Kō-mei | 寧, tranquillity; security; (of persons) good health; freedom from sickness; *kō-mei ni shite*, (of countries) being tranquil, peaceful, or secure; (of persons) being well.

Kō 涸 To be exhausted; be dried up.

Kō-gio | 魚, used in the phrase *ko-gio no gotoku*, like a fish out of water (said of a person placed in unaccustomed or embarrassing circumstances).

Kō-sō | 燥, (of ground) to be dried up; be parched; (of plants) to suffer from drought.

Kō 控 To pull; restrain; check; note down; appeal.

Kō-gio | 御, (*wo*) *suru*, to employ under one's immediate superintendence (as labourers).

Kō-ki | 記, see **Kō-sho** | 書.

Kō-koku | 告, see **Kō-so** | 訴.

Kō-sho | 書, a note-book; memorandum; *suru*, to make notes; jot down memoranda.

Kō-so | 訴, (of judicial proceedings) an appeal; *suru*, to prefer an appeal; appeal against the decision of a court; *kō-so-in* a Court of Appeal.

Kō 雇 To hire; engage.

Kō-chū | 賃, see **Kō-sen** | 錢.

Kō-fu | 夫, a hired workman or coolie.

Kō-jin | 人, see **Kō-fu** | 夫.

Kō-kō | 工, *suru*, to engage workmen; employ skilled labour.

Kō-sen | 錢, wages paid to a

person hired to do certain work; hire.

Ko-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to employ; engage; hire.

Kō 絞 To strangle; wind round; make ropes.

Kō-i | 衣, a term applied to a *yukata* made of rough cotton cloth, the pattern in which is worked less closely than the ground work, and is dyed a different colour.

Kō-i | 縊, (*wo*) *suru*, to strangle.

Kō-ran | 纜, see **Kō-saku** | 索.

Kō-saku | 索, *suru*, to twist or manufacture ropes.

Kō-zai | 罪, the punishment of death by strangulation.

Ko 湖 A lake.

Ko-sui | 水, a lake.

Kō 港 Streams diverging; a navigable channel; port.

Kō-hiō | 標, a buoy marking the entrance to a harbour.

Kō-kō | 口, see **Kō-mon** | 門.

Kō-mon | 門, a port; harbour.

Kō-wan | 灣, see **Kō-mon** | 門.

Kō 辜 Guilt; transgression; to hinder.

Kō-fu | 負, (*ni*) *suru*, to disobey; transgress; violate (as an agreement); (*wo*) *suru*, to frustrate; hinder.

Kō-on | 恩, ungrateful.

Kō-zai | 罪, a crime; offence.

Kō 溝 A ditch; drain; moat; to intersect.

Kō-chi | 池, see **Kō-kiō** | 渠.

Kō-doku | 潰, see **Kō-kiō** | 渠.

Kō-gaku | 壑, a canal; drain; moat; also used metaphorically in the phrase *tami kō-gaku ni ochiuru*, the nation is plunged in misery.

Kō-kiō | 渠, a canal; drain; moat; ditch.

Kō-kwai | 澮, see **Kō-kiō** | 渠.

Kō-zen | 壑, see **Kō-kiō** | 渠.

Kō 開 To open or shut a gate.

Kō-kiō | 口, see **Kō-mon** | 門.

Kō-mon | 門, a sluice-gate.

Kō 溘 To reach; stay; call at; stop; suddenly.

Kō-bō | 亡, *suru*, to die.

Kō-sai | 逝, see **Kō-bō** | 亡.

Kō-yen | 焉, see **Kō-bō** | 亡.

Ko 鼓 (also written 鼓). A drum; to strike.

Ko-bu | 舞, (*wo*) *suru*, to encourage; stimulate; incite; stir up; instigate.

Ko-dō | 動, see **Ko-bu** | 舞.

Ko-fuku | 腹, *suru*, to be contented; be satisfied or happy.

Ko-kō | 行, *suru*, to march to the sound of a drum.

Ko-kwa | 火, *suru*, to make a fire blaze up.

Ko-sai | 聲, the sound of a drum.

Ko-shō | 掌, *suru*, to clap the hands.

Ko-sō | 噪, a din; uproar; clamour; commotion; *suru*, to make a noise; shout; yell; create an uproar; *ko-sō shite susumu*, (of soldiers) to rush with eager shouts to the attack.

Ko-sō | 噪, see **Ko-sō** | 噪.

Ko-sō | 躁, *suru*, (of people's minds) to be excited; be agitated; also used in the sense of **Ko-sō** | 噪.

Ko-sui | 吹, *suru*, to make music with drums and flutes.

Ko 訥 To put to shame; rail at; disgrace; abuse.

Kō-joku | 辱, shame; disgrace; (*wo*) *suru*, to revile; abuse; scoff at; put to shame by reviling.

Kō-ri | 詈, abuse; (*wo*) *suru*, to revile; scoff at.

Kō-shitsun | 叱, (*wo*) *suru*, to scold; rebuke; censure; revile.

Kō-sui | 嘩, see **Kō-ri** | 詈.

Kō 喉 (also written 喉). The throat; windpipe.

Kō-in | 咽, (also read *Kō-yen*); the throat.

Kō-kiū | 急, hasty.

Kō-ran | 攪, Adam's apple.

Kō-rō | 嚨, the gullet.

Kō-zetsu | 舌, the throat and tongue.

Kō 媾 Sexual intercourse; harmony.

Kō-gō | 合, see **Kō-gō** 交合.

Kō-kwa | 和, *suru*, (of relations) to be harmonious; be friendly.

Kō 膏 Fat; ointment; oil; unctuous; rich; the region below the heart; to enrich.

Kō-den | 田, rich rice-fields.

Kō-do | 土, see **Kō-jō** | 壤.

Kō-jō | 壤, fertile land; a rich district.

Kō-ketsu | 血, literally 'rich blood'; used in such expressions as *tami no kō-ketsu wo shiboru*, to wring from the people the fruits of their labour.

Kō-riō | 梁, dainties; delicacies; rich food.

Kō-riō | 糧, see **Kō-riō** | 梁.

Kō-ro | 露, refreshing dew.

Kō-taku | 澤, (an honorific term) your kind favour; used also in the phrase *kok-ka Meiji Seifu no kō-on wo komuri*, the country being indebted for great favours to the Government of the period of Meiji.

Kō-u | 雨, pleasant rain; a refreshing shower.

Kō-yaku | 藥, a plaster.

Kō-ya | 腴, (of soil or land) rich; fertile.

Kō 構 To cover; roof over; construct; build; frame; complete.

Kō-nai | 內, the inside of a compound or enclosure; within the premises.

Kō-sei | 成, construction (*wo*) *suru*, to construct; build; make; (applied to the construction of buildings or of things conspicuous by their size).

Kō-zō | 造, construction; (*wo*) *suru*, to construct; build; make; (applied to the construction of buildings or of things conspicuous by their size); used also in the phrase *kō-zō no setsu*, a fabricated rumour.

Kō 敲 To strike; beat.

Kō-hei | 匾, (*wo*) *suru*, to flatten by beating; beat out flat.

Kō-mon | 門, *suru*, to knock at the door.

Kō-shō | 撞, (*wo*) *suru*, to strike; beat.

Kō 綱 The large rope which binds the meshes of a net; to collect and combine; control; direct; regulate.

Kō-ki | 紀, the principles on which the Government of a country rests; the basis of administration.

Kō-moku | 目, (of books) preface; introduction; table of

contents; list of headings; (of an essay or of a book) the leading features; main points; gist; general argument.

Kō-rei | 領, see **Kō-moku** | 目.

Kō 興 To rise; excite; raise; prosper; advance in office; move; arise; take place; be produced; (also read *Kiō* when the meaning is different).

Kō-bō | 亡, see **Kō-hai** | 廢.

Kō-chō | 張, development (*wo*) *suru*, to develop; spread; extend; increase; expand.

Kō-fuku | 復, (of countries) return to former prosperity; recovery; *suru*, to retrieve its position; rally; rise again after a fall.

Kō-giō | 行, a performance; exhibition; entertainment; (*wo*) *suru*, to get up; conduct; carry on; have a performance of.

Kō-giō | 業, see **Ki-giō** 起業.

Kō-gun | 軍, see **Kō-hei** | 兵.

Kō-hai | 廢, (of countries) rise and fall; success or ruin; progress or decline; fortunes; future.

Kō-hei | 兵, *suru*, to mobilize troops; commence warlike operations.

Kō-ki | 起, *suru*, (of things or persons) to arise; occur; be produced; make its appearance; (*wo*) *suru*, to raise; excite;

create; stimulate; stir up; foment (as an insurrection).

Kō-ō | 旺, see **Kō-riū** | 隆.

Kō-riū | 隆, prosperity; *kō-riū ni shite*, being in a flourishing condition.

Kō-sui | 衰, (of countries or persons) rise and fall; prosperity and decay; progress or decline; fortunes; future.

Kō 慷 (identical with 愴). To grieve; noble-minded.

Kō-gai | 慨, public-spirited; *suru*, to feel indignation on account of, or grieve over, the condition of one's country; be public-spirited.

Kō 稿 (also written 藁 and 藁). Stalks of grain; a rough draft; withered grain.

Kō-bun | 文, see **Kō-hon** | 本.

Kō-hon | 本, a draft (of any document); the original manuscript of a book.

Kō-shi | 紙, a rough kind of paper used for writing drafts.

Kō-sho | 書, see **Kō-hon** | 本.

Kō 膠 Glue; to stick together; cohesive; to cheat; deceive; perverse.

Kō-ko | 固, obstinate; obdurate; perverse; bigoted; *suru*, to become hardened or solidified; (of blood) to coagulate; (of water) to congeal; (of earth) to

stick together; become hardened; (*ni*) *suru*, to be wedded to; adhere closely to; be engrossed in.

Kō-shitsu | 漆, glue and varnish; also used metaphorically in such expressions as *kō-shitsu no majiwari*, a close intimacy.

Kō 篙 A pole (for punting boats).

Kō-fu | 夫, see **Kō-jin** | 人.

Kō-jin | 人, a boatman.

Kō-shi | 師, see **Kō-jin** | 人.

Kō 篝 A frame for drying clothes over a fire; hamper.

Kō-kwa | 火, a fire lit in the open; camp-fire; watch-fire; signal-fire; bonfire; a fire lit in a fishing-boat in order to attract fish.

Kō 鬨 To quarrel; a hubbub; noisy.

Kō-sei | 聲, a warlike shout; battle-cry; the shouts raised by soldiers as they go into action.

Kō-tō | 鬥, *suru*, to fight; engage in battle.

Kō-zen | 然, *tari*, noisy; clamorous; to *shite*, with a deafening clamour.

Kō 羹 (also written 羹). Soup; porridge.

Kō-jiū | 汁, broth; soup.
Kō-shuku | 粥, rice gruel.
Kō-tō | 湯, see **Kō-jiū** | 汁.

Kō 衡 The beam of a balance; to weigh; measure; adjust; transverse; level; a piece of wood fastened across the horns of cattle.

Kō-hei | 平, level; smooth; even.

Kō-mon | 門, a gateway with a thatched roof.

Kō-riō | 量, a pair of scales.

Kō-seki | 石, see **Kō-riō** | 量.

Kō 講 To explain; discuss; announce; talk; practise; enquire into; harmony; clear.

Kō-bu | 武, the study of military accomplishments (such as fencing, riding etc); (applied chiefly to the studies of the military class under the feudal system).

Kō-chiū | 中, a religious society.

Kō-dan | 談, see **Kō-shaku** | 釋.

Kō-dan | 壇, see **Kō-za** | 坐.

Kō-dō | 堂, any building used for the purpose of lectures; a church.

Kō-doku | 讀, see **Kō-shiū** | 習.

Kō-gaku | 學, study; lessons; exercises; *suru*, to study; work (as a student).

Kō-ki | 義, *suru*, to expound the

meaning of a word or phrase; see also **Kō-jutsu** | 述.

Kō-hei | 兵, military drill; a review; parade of troops.

Kō-jō | 場, see **Kō-dō** | 堂 and **Kō-yen** | 筵.

Kō-jutsu | 述, a lecture; discourse; *suru*, to lecture; deliver a discourse; (*wo*) *suru*, expound; explain; lecture upon; discourse about.

Kō-kai | 解, see **Ben-kai** 辨解.

Kō-kiū | 究, investigation; research; (*wo*) *suru*, to study; investigate.

Kō-kwai | 會, a religious meeting; a meeting assembled to listen to a lecture or an address.

Kō-mei | 明, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain clearly; elucidate.

Kō-ron | 論, (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss; debate.

Kō-seki | 席, see **Kō-yen** | 筵.

Kō-setsu | 說, see **Kō-jutsu** | 述.

Kō-shaku | 釋, an exposition; discourse; verbal or written commentary; disquisition; lecture; sermon; (*wo*) *suru*, to expound; explain; *suru*, to lecture; deliver a discourse; lecture on literature; *kō-shakushi*, see **Kō-shi** | 士.

Kō-shi | 士, an expounder of ancient books; lecturer.

Kō-shi | 師, a Buddhist preacher; also used in the sense of

Kō-shi | 士.

Kō-shiū | 習, study; practice; (*wo*) *suru*, to study; learn; practise so as to be familiar with; *suru*, to conduct researches; study; work (as a student).

Kō-shō | 誦, (also read *Kō-jiū*); see **Kō-shiū** | 習.

Kō-wa | 和, (of countries) the re-establishment of peace (after war); (of persons) reconciliation (after estrangement); *suru*, (of countries) to make peace; (of persons) to become reconciled.

Kō-yen | 演, see **Kō-jutsu** | 述.

Kō-yen | 筵, a lecture hall.

Kō-za | 坐, the platform from which a lecture is delivered; the spot in a hall or room, whether raised or not, occupied by the lecturer or speaker.

Kō 薨 Death of a feudal prince; to die.

Kō-kio | 去, *suru*, (of princes of the blood and personages of great distinction, but not of the Emperor) to die.

Kō-sei | 逝, see **Kō-kio** | 去.

Kō 鴻 A large wild goose; vast; large; rushing along.

Kō-bin | 便, see **Kō-sho** | 尋.

Kō-dai | 大, see **Kō-dai** 高大.

Kō-fuku | 福, great felicity; abundant happiness.

Kō-gan | 雁, (also written | 雁);

flying wild geese; *kō-gan tsura wo midasu*, the wild geese are flying in scattered order.

Kō-giō | 業, see **Kō-giō** 洪業.

Kō-ji | 慈, see **Kō-on** | 恩.

Kō-ju | 儒, a famous scholar; man of great erudition.

Kō-kei | 惠, see **Kō-on** | 恩.

Kō-ki | 福, see **Kō-fuku** | 福.

Kō-kiō | 幸, see **Kō-fuku** | 福.

Kō-koku | 鷓, used only in the expression *kō-koku no kokorozashi*, great ambition.

Kō-on | 恩, a great favour; immense obligations.

Kō-ri | 利, a large profit; immense advantages; great gains.

Kō-raku | 略, see **Kō-to** | 圖.

Kō-shi | 志, great intentions; big ideas.

Kō-sho | 書, a letter.

Kō-to | 圖, a great scheme; vast plan.

Kō-yeki | 益, see **Kō-ri** | 利.

Kō-shō | 翔, *suru*, (of birds) to soar; (of persons) to move about in an unconcerned manner.

Kō 翱 (also written 翱). To soar; move about; fly.

Kō-hi | 飛, *suru*, (of birds) to soar.

Kō 購 To procure with money; give a bounty to; compensate.

Kō-bai | 買, see **Kō-kiū** | 求.

Kō-doku | 讀, (*wo*) *suru*, to buy and read.

Kō-jiu | 需, see **Kō-kiū** | 求.

Kō-kiū | 求, (*wo*) *suru*, to buy; purchase.

Kō-shō | 償, *suru*, to give compensation.

Kō 嚙 To call.

Kō-shi | 矢, to *suru*, to be the first (in the performance of some particular act).

Ko 瞽 Blind; a musician.

Ko-jin | 人, see **Ko-sha** | 者.

Ko-jo | 女, a blind woman; also read *Go-ze* when it signifies a blind strolling musician who plays on a guitar from house to house.

Ko-sha | 者, a blind man.

Kō 闔 The leaves of a door; to shut; close a door.

Kō-gun | 郡, the whole district.

Kō-heki | 闔, the opening and closing of doors; *suru*, to open and close a door.

Kō-kiō | 鄉, (also read *Kō-gō*); the whole village.

Kō-ka | 家, all the members of a household; the whole family.

Kō-koku | 國, the whole country or nation.

Kō-mon | 門, see **Kō-ka** | 家.

Ko 餬 Rice gruel.

Kō-kiō | 口, living from hand to mouth; a bare livelihood; *suru*, to earn a bare subsistence.

Kō 鯁 A fish-bone stuck in the throat; honest.

Kō-choku | 直, honest; independent.

Kō 餼 Dried food; provisions.

Kō-riō | 糧, see **Hō-rō** 兵糧.

Kō 礦 (also written 鑛). Raw metals; ore.

Kō-butsu | 物, minerals; ore; unwrought metal.

Kō-miaku | 脈, a vein of ore.

Kō-zan | 山, a mine.

Ko 顧 To turn round and look at; observe; consider; think about; refer to; consult.

Kō-bō | 望, see **Kō-shi** | 視.

Kō-men | 問, see **Kō-shi** | 視.

Kō-mon | 問, an adviser; (*ni*) *suru*, to ask advice from; refer to; consult; *ko-mon-kwan*, an adviser; *nai-kaku ko-mon*, adviser to the Cabinet.

Kō-nōn | 念, see **Kō-riō** | 慮.

Kō-riō | 慮, (*wo*) *suru*, to consider; reflect upon; think about; be concerned in one's mind about; *suru*, to reflect; be anxious.

Kō-wei | 省, (*wo*) *suru*, to look back at; consider; reflect upon;

think about; *suru*, to look back; reflect; be anxious; beware; take care; act with caution.

Kō-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to look back at.

Ko 蠱 Worms in the abdomen; poisonous worms; an insect which injures rice; to bewitch.

Kō-doku | 毒, (*wo*) *suru*, to injure; harm.

Kō-waku | 惑, (*wo*) *suru*, to mislead; lead astray; delude.

Kō-yū | 誘, see **Kō-waku** | 惑.

Koku 克 To bear on the back; sustain; competent; able; to conquer; excel; succeed in doing; attain to.

Kok-ki | 己, self-restraint; self-control; *kok-ki shite motte* by subduing one's self.

Koku-fuku | 復, (*wo*) *suru*, to recover.

Koku-wei | 制, (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue.

Koku-shō | 捷, *suru*, to conquer; be victorious.

Koku 告 (also read *Kō*). To speak; inform; announce; report to a superior; order; command; take leave.

Kok-kai | 戒, (*wo*) *suru*, to censure; reprove; reprimand; remonstrate with; advise; warn; exhort; admonish.

Kok-ki | 歸, see **Koku-ji** | 辭.

Koku-betsu | 別, see **Koku-ji** | 辭.

Koku-bun | 文, the wording of any official notice, announcement, or decree.

Koku-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to announce; communicate.

Koku-haku | 白, (*wo*) *suru*, to announce; relate; communicate.

Koku-hatsu | 發, *suru*, to lay a criminal information against a person (in regard to a matter with which one is not immediately concerned); act as informer; *kokuhatsu-nin*, an informer.

Koku-hō | 報, see **Koku-chi** | 知.

Koku-ji | 示, (also read *Koku-shi*); an official notice or decree; *suru*, to issue an official notice or decree.

Koku-ji | 辭, *suru*, to take leave of a person; bid farewell.

Koku-ko | 訴, a criminal action; *suru*, to bring a criminal charge against a person; prosecute.

Koku-yū | 諭, an official notice, decree, or announcement; *suru*, (of the Government) to issue an official notice, decree, or announcement; (*ni*) *suru*, to inform; notify of; exhort; admonish; warn.

Koku 哭 To weep; wail.

Koku-dō | 慟, see **Koku-tsū** | 痛.

Koku-ki | 悲, see **Kok-kiū** | 泣.

Kok-kiū | 泣, *suru*, to weep; wail; sob and cry.

Koku-tsū | 痛, *suru*, to grieve deeply; also used in the sense of **Kok-kiū** | 泣.

Koku 刻 To engrave; carve; cut; scrape.

Kok-ku | 苦, *suru*, to toil; labour; *kok-ku shite*, industriously.

Koku-chō | 彫, see **Chō-koku** 彫刻.

Koku-gen | 限, a fixed hour; time; *oku-gan ni somuku*, to be late; *oku-gan wo sadameru*, to fix a time.

Koku-haku | 薄, cruelty; oppression; harshness; cruel; merciless; severe; (of economy) rigid; *ni*, strictly; (*wo*) *suru*, to oppress; *suru*, to act harshly.

Koku-han | 版, cut on blocks; wooden printing blocks; *suru*, to engrave wooden blocks for printing; print with wooden blocks; print; (*wo*) *suru*, to print on wood; print; publish; *oku-han no sho-motsu*, books printed on wooden blocks.

Koku-ji | 字, *suru*, to engrave characters.

Koku-ro | 饒, see **Chō-koku** 彫刻.

Koku-saku | 削, carving and planing; (*wo*) *suru*, to plane.

Koku 國 A kingdom; country; province; territorial subdivision; domain; dynasty.

Kok-ka | 家, the State; country.

Kok-kai | 界, see **Kok-kiō** | 境.

Kok-ken | 憲, the laws or institutions of a country; the constitution of the realm.

Kok-ken | 權, see **Koku-i** | 威.

Kok-ki | 基, the foundation on which a country rests; the national basis.

Kok-ki | 旗, the flag of a country; the national flag.

Kok-kin | 禁, see **Koku-hō** | 法.

Strictly speaking there is a distinction between *kok-kin* and *oku-hō*, the former being originally limited to prohibitive enactments, but practically the two terms are synonymous.

Kok-kin | 勤, public service; official work.

Kok-kiō | 境, the boundaries of a country; the national frontiers.

Kok-ko | 庫, the national treasury; exchequer of a country.

Kok-kun | 君, see **Koku-ō** | 王.

Kok-kwai | 會, a parliament; the national assembly.

Kok-kwan | 患, see **Koku-nan** | 難.

Koku-an | 安, the peace of the country; national tranquillity.

Koku-bo | 母, the Empress-Dowager.

Koku-bō | 防, the defence of the country.

Koku-chiū | 中, see **Kok-ka** | 家.

Koku-chō | 朝, Japan.

Koku-do | 土, see **Kok-ka** | 家.

Koku-do | 帑, see **Koku-sai** | 財; also, though rarely, used in the sense of **Kok-ko** | 庫.

Koku-fu | 府, the capital of a province.

Koku-fū | 風, the manners and customs of a country; the national manners and customs.

Koku-gaku | 學, Japanese literature as opposed to *kan-gaku*, Chinese literature; *oku-gaku-sha*, a scholar who has made a special study of Japanese literature.

Koku-go | 語, the national tongue; the language of a country.

Koku-ki | 費, national expenditure.

Koku-hō | 法, the laws of a country; the national laws.

Koku-hō | 寶, the wealth of a country; the national treasures.

Koku-i | 威, the national power; the influence of a country; *oku-i wo kai-gwai ni kagayaku*, to make the national power felt abroad.

Koku-ji | 字, the Japanese kana.

Koku-ji | 事, national matters or questions; affairs of State.

Koku-ji | 璽, the seal of the State.

Koku-jin | 人, see **Koku-min** | 民.

Koku-jō | 乘, see **Koku-shi** | 史.

Koku-jō | 情, national feeling.

Koku-joku | 辱, disgrace incurred by one's country; national dishonour.

Koku-min | 民, the nation; the people of a country.

Koku-mu | 務, public business; affairs of State.

Koku-nai | 內, the interior of a country; within a country.

Koku-nan | 難, a national calamity, disaster, or misfortune; *oku-nan ni shi suru*, to die fighting for one's country in the suppression of a rebellion, or in meeting an attack by a foreign power.

Koku-ō | 王, the king or ruler of a country.

This term is not applied to the sovereign of Japan.

Koku-on | 恩, the obligations due to one's country; *oku-on ni mukuyeru*, to repay the debt one owes to one's country.

Koku-ran | 亂, civil war; rebellion in the country.

Koku-ri | 利, see **Koku-yeki** | 益.

Koku-rioku | 力, see **Koku-i** | 威.