

A  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS

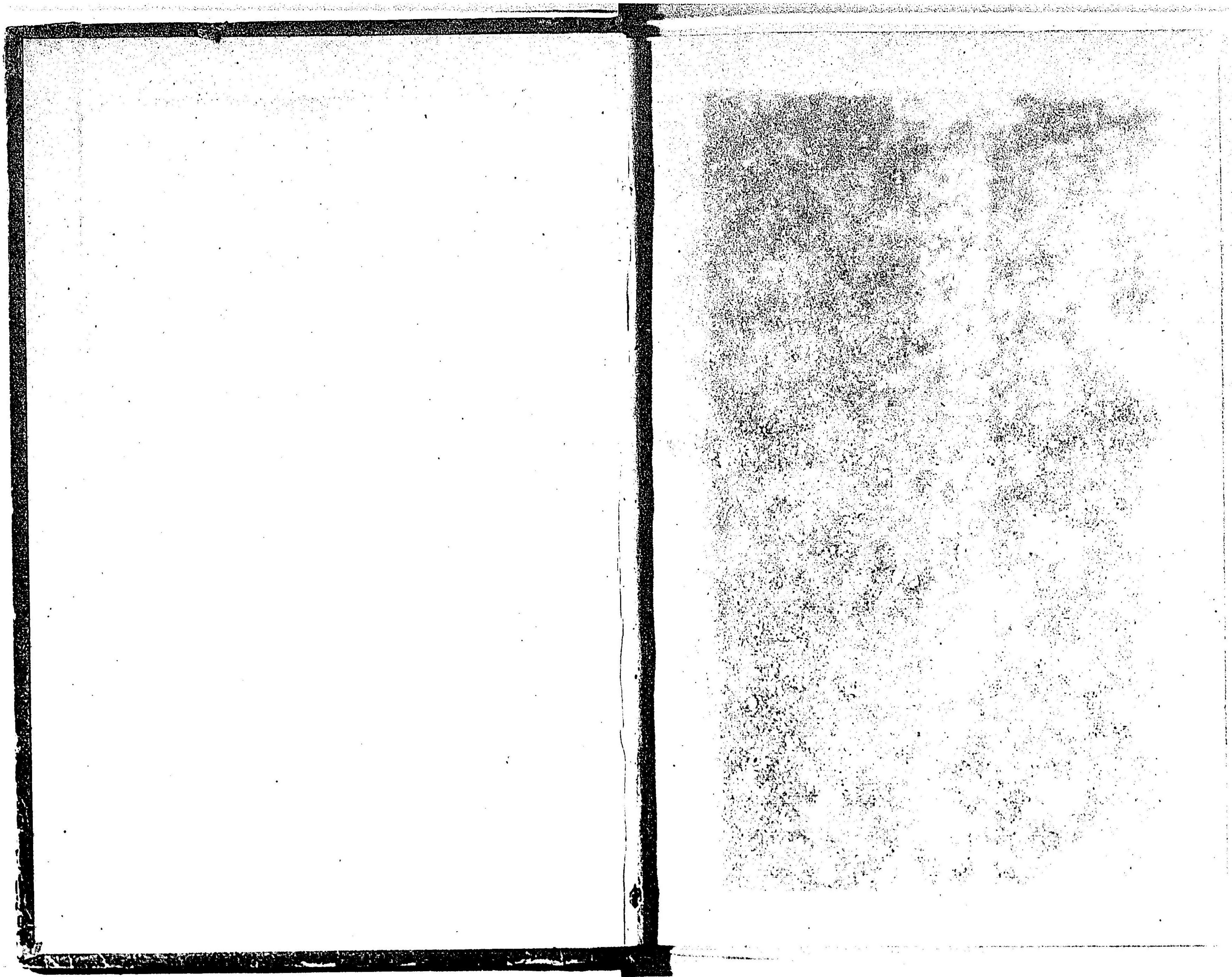
BY  
J. H. GUBBINS.

漢語  
英譯  
辭

典

第一冊

全三冊



A  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS  
IN THE  
JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

BY  
JOHN HARRINGTON GUBBINS,  
*Japanese Secretary of H. B. M.'s Legation in Japan.*

LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., 57. & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

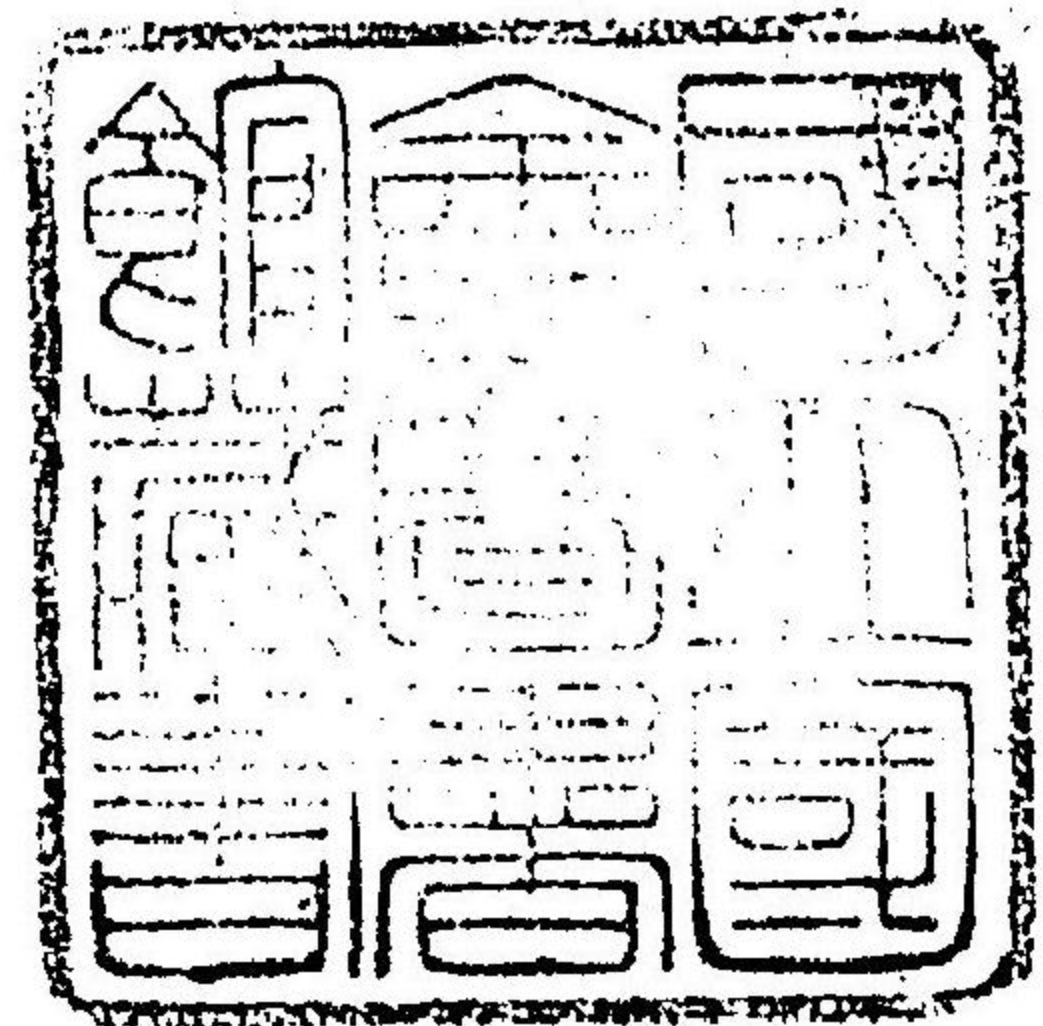
TOKIO: THE HAKUBUNSHA, GINZA.

YOKOHAMA  
SHANGHAI  
HONGKONG  
SINGAPORE } KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

1889.

*(All rights reserved.)*

833c G 92 R



PART I.

A TO J.



337585

## PREFACE.

---

In the compilation of this work the author has been assisted by Mr. Okamoto Jun, Writer to H. B. M.'s Legation, and the author of several commentaries and poetical treatises, as well as lighter productions, and by Mr. Sugiyama Keiji. What merits it possesses are due in a large measure to the learning of these two gentlemen, and their assiduous and patient coöperation in a task which has extended over several years. The author is also indebted for some help to Mr. Kuribayashi Junzō, Writer to H. B. M.'s Legation.

The words given in this dictionary are taken partly from official despatches, and from newspapers and other popular literature, and partly from Japanese *Kan-go* dictionaries, those chiefly consulted being the '*Kan-go Ji-i*' by Mr. Awoki Sukekio, the '*Dai-zō-ho Kan-go-kai Dai-zen*' by Mr. Iwai Shinjirō, the '*Kan-go Ji-rui*' by Mr. Shōhara Yasushi, and the '*Ga-zoku Kan-go Yak-kai*' by Mr. Ichikawa Seiriū. In the definition of the words and the determination of their English equivalents much assistance has been derived from Dr. Hepburn's '*Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary*,' from the '*Iroha Fiten*,' a Dictionary recently brought out by Mr. Takahashi Go-rō, and from the Chinese Dictionaries of Dr. Eitel and Dr. Williams.

The author's thanks are likewise due to Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, Professor of Japanese and Philology in the Imperial University of Japan, for suggestions as to the treatment of certain words. The same gentleman generously placed at his disposal an extensive and valuable collection of words,—the result of many years of research,—of which unfortunately the author could not avail himself owing to the necessity of imposing somewhat rigorous limits to a task which threatened to swell to unmanageable dimensions.

The proof-sheets of the Introduction have had the advantage of passing through the hands of Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S., Mr. Chamberlain, and Captain Brinkley, R.A., from whom many valuable hints have been received.

H.B.M.'s Legation,  
Tokio,  
August 1889.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

As its title shews, this dictionary does not embrace the whole Japanese language, but is limited to *Kan-go*, a term applied to that large class of Chinese-Japanese words, chiefly disyllabic, which are distinguished from pure Japanese by being read according to the *On*, or sounds, of the Chinese characters with which they are written. The Japanese language, more perhaps than any other, admits by its mixed character of being treated in distinct parts, namely pure Japanese and Chinese-Japanese, and the fact that its growth of late years has been all in the latter direction is an additional justification for this method of treatment. For the expression of the new ideas which have followed in the train of Western civilization new *Kan-go* have been created which already form in themselves a language of no mean extent, and Chinese-Japanese thus expanded and adapted to the varying necessities of every day life has lost its former purely literary and classical character, and is now fast becoming the common property of all classes of the people. There is moreover in this growth of the language a vigour which appears to gather fresh impetus as it proceeds, and the rapidity with which new ideas are being assimilated makes it hardly an exaggeration to say that a vocabulary of to-day may be out of date to-morrow.

The omission, with the exception of a few words in daily use which are of general interest, of all scientific and technical terms, will, I fear, be a disappointment to many. Such terms

are, however, to be found in the numerous dictionaries and vocabularies which deal with special subjects, and I have thought that without a proper knowledge on my part of the matters to which they relate their treatment in the present work was inadvisable.

The general plan of this work is based on that of Williams's Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese language, which consists of an alphabetical arrangement accompanied by an index of Chinese characters grouped according to the Radicals. This so to speak double system has this advantage, that when the sound of the first character in a word is not known, both the sound and the word may be found by reference to the Index. As regards the alphabetical arrangement, which includes dissyllabic words only, the words have been grouped under the first of the two characters with which they are written,—the initial character being in each case treated separately, and its meanings given without reference to the compounds in which it occurs. Where these initial characters have the same sound, and where, in the case of two or more words coming under the same initial character, the sound of the second of the two characters of which the words are composed is in each case the same, the arrangement is determined by the number of strokes in the respective characters.

As this dictionary does not profess to deal with single characters, but only with the combinations of them which occur in *Kan-go*, too much weight must not be laid on the English equivalents which I have given to them, since these are merely introduced for the convenience of those consulting this work, and as an additional guide to the meaning of the compounds, and are not intended to be in any sense exhaustive. Wherever, as not unfrequently happens, the sense in which a single character is used differs from its use in China, I have endeavoured

to meet the difficulty by giving both Chinese and Japanese meanings.

A study of *Kan-go* discloses the fact that these compound words cannot be judged according to the syntax which governs most European languages, and that consequently it is not possible to classify them arbitrarily as nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., to the exclusion, in each case, of their use as other parts of speech. The impersonality of the Chinese and Japanese languages creates a gulf of distinction between them and Western languages. We may bridge over this gulf in a measure by applying the syntactical methods of the West,—and indeed this course is forced upon us if we would render the ideas of those languages in terms of our own so as to harmonize meaning with idiomatic construction. But scientifically this mode of treatment is inadmissible, being foreign to the genius of both languages.

With this necessary qualification, it may be stated that by far the greater number of *Kan-go* are capable of being used as any of the various parts of speech, the context determining their exact relation to the rest of the sentences in which they are employed. What is true of Japanese words generally, applies with even greater force to Chinese-Japanese words, for they can be converted at pleasure into a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a participle,—or to speak more exactly, they can be used in ways which correspond more or less closely with the uses of Western parts of speech.

Where a restricted or peculiar use attaches to a word, I have mentioned it, and in the majority of cases, where a word is treated as a noun for example, or as a verb, or as both, the inference to be drawn is not that the word in question cannot be used in any other way, but that it is not commonly so used.

Since impersonality is such a marked characteristic of Chinese-Japanese words, it is not surprising that it should be found in association with another feature no less important. I allude to vagueness of meaning. Comparing Chinese-Japanese, for instance, with English we find that the dissimilarity between the two is heightened by the contrast between vagueness of meaning on the one hand and precision on the other. This vagueness of the former is redeemed to a great extent by the comprehensiveness which is its natural complement, and the peculiar excellencies of the one language begin exactly where the merits of the other if extended beyond certain limits become by exaggeration faults of over-precision, and therefore narrowness and insufficiency of meaning. The subject is too wide to be dismissed in a few words, but an Introduction is hardly the place in which to discuss it at length. I have alluded to it briefly here in order to explain that where I may be considered to have erred in my rendering of Chinese-Japanese words in the direction of over-exactitude, I have done so wittingly, my object being not so much to give a theoretically correct translation of a word or phrase, as in the interests of students and translators, to supply an idiomatic and practical definition of the word or phrase in question. The same reason has prompted me not to content myself with giving one meaning only to a word, but, at the risk perhaps in some cases of straying beyond the strict limits of accuracy, to furnish as many meanings as the word may convey, in order to assist translators by covering as wide a field as possible.

For the purpose of indicating the use of *Kan-go* as verbs, the insertion of the word *suru* for the active, and *serareru*, or *sareru*, for the passive forms has appeared to me to be on the whole the simplest plan. It may be useful however to remind the student that the addition of *suru* to a word has also

the effect of converting it into an adjective, and that *suru* and *ni naru* are as suffixes often interchangeable. In marking the distinction to be made between transitive and intransitive verbs I have followed the system adopted by Dr. Hepburn in his Dictionary; so many words, however, are susceptible of being used in both ways that this distinction is deprived of much of its importance.\*

## PRONUNCIATION.

The four Chinese tones known in Japanese as *Hiō-shō* (平聲), *Yō-shō* (上聲), *Kiō-shō* (去聲), and *Nis-shō* (入聲), or *even*, *ascending*, *receding*, and *entering* tones, nominally exist in Chinese-Japanese words, and their use partially survives in the classical poetry of the country which is based on the Chinese system of tone harmony. Thus, theoretically, all Chinese-Japanese words admit of classification into these tone classes, as the following few instances will suffice to show:—

Even tone in both syllables,—*Bun-mei* 文明,  
 „ and ascending tones,—*Mei-yo* 明譽,  
 „ „ receding „ *Kai-kwa* 開化,  
 „ „ entering „ *Chiu-ritsu* 中立.

Practically, however, these tones are non-existent, and the only distinction in the pronunciation of *Kan-go* lies in the long and short vowels.

With regard to the *On*, or sounds by which Chinese characters, and therefore *Kan-go*, are pronounced, Mr. Chamberlain, in the Introductory Remarks to his 'Handbook of the

\* Active verbs again often follow nouns immediately, there being no intervening *wo* to mark the objective case. Thus *ri-gai wakaradzu* is as common as *ri-gai wo wakaradzu*.



Japanese Spoken Language,' points out that the Japanese do not pronounce Chinese in a manner which would be intelligible to a Chinese. There are two 'standards of pronunciation,' as Mr. Chamberlain terms them, the *Kan-on* and *Go-on*,—so called from the names of certain ancient Chinese Kingdoms,—which were introduced into Japan at different dates, the *Go-on*, adopted more than a 1000 years ago, being the earliest. Both of them are corruptions of the Chinese pronunciations which prevailed at the time in the respective kingdoms whence they were imported. It must not, however, be supposed that to all Chinese characters as used in Japan both of these *On* are attached. In a large number of cases the pronunciation is single and not double, this result being due in all probability to an original identity in the pronunciation of certain words in the kingdoms of origin.

Nor does it follow, in the case of characters to which a double pronunciation is attached, that when one of the two characters of which a *Kan-go* is composed is pronounced according to one of the two *On*, the other must also be pronounced according to the same standard. In this respect there is no rule whatever to guide the student, the juxtaposition in one word of the *On* of the two standards being quite common.

Of late years,—and allusion to this point is made in the preface to the *Dai-zō-ho Kan-go-kai Dai-sen*,—one of the best *Kan-go* dictionaries,—there has been a marked tendency in favour of the *Kan-on* pronunciation. This is especially noticeable in the large number of new words which have recently been added to the language, and in the present work therefore words pronounced according to the *Kan-on* will be found to predominate. But, in spite of this tendency, the *Go-on* is on the whole the pronunciation which is chiefly followed, for the large class of words of Buddhist origin are invariably pronounced according to the

*Go-on*, and this pronunciation is also used with few exceptions in the names of places and things, in the posthumous names of Emperors, in official titles, and in the titles of books.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that several characters have in Japanese additional, or so to speak irregular *On*. For instance the character, 合, 'to unite,' has, in addition to the orthodox sounds *gō* and *kō*, the further pronunciations *gatsu*, and *katsu*, and the character 十, 'ten,' is also pronounced in certain cases *jitsu*, although the true *on* are *jiū* and *shiū*. The explanation of this apparent irregularity in words like these is to be sought in the nature of the Japanese language, which does not admit of the pronunciation of certain words in the monosyllabic language of China that have what is known as the *entering sound*. It is also to be traced in a measure to idiosyncrasies of pronunciation which have been unconsciously developed during many centuries, in the course of which the sounds peculiar to the Japanese language and the ideas of harmony in the combination of those sounds have undergone successive changes. There is also another class of words of which *dzu-zan* 杜撰,—(the strict reading of which is *to-sen*),—may be taken as an example, where an irregular pronunciation exists for which no logical explanation can be given.

Wherever therefore the first character of a Chinese-Japanese word is pronounced according to both the *Kan-on* and *Go-on*, the character will be found in this dictionary under both pronunciations, and those which have irregular *On* in addition to the orthodox pronunciations have been classified under each of the sounds by which they are known.

I have however excluded words the pronunciation of which combines both *On* and *Kun*, such for instance as *te-hon* (手本), *jiū-bako* (重箱) etc., the inclusion of which would have interfered with the arrangement of this work.

## ANTITHETICAL COMPOUNDS.

Meadows in his 'Chinese and their Rebellions' draws attention to a characteristic of the Chinese Written Language which is necessarily also inherent in Chinese-Japanese words. He says,—and the importance of the subject and his able treatment of it must be my excuse for quoting him somewhat fully:—“The philological feature to which I refer is the power of “exactly expressing by the juxtaposition of two words of directly “opposite or contradictory meanings a third idea which is in- “actly expressed by both or is as it were held in dispute between “them; it may be described as *the power of forming new words “by the synthesis of contradictories*. For instance orally the “Chinese will ask how far it is to a certain place, but in the “slightly more exact language of writing he asks about its *yen- “kin* 遠近, far-nearness, i.e. its distance. So also *to-kwa* ‘much- “littleness means quantity.

“In these two cases and probably in a few others as weight, “light-heaviness, we happen to have in English words which ex- “press the synthesis, or the disputed idea. But in a great number “of other commonly occurring cases we are obliged to express “it very clumsily by employing one of the contradictories.

\* \* \* \* \*

“The Chinese speak of the before-afterness (前後), of the leisure- “hastiness (緩急), of the there-is-and there-is-not-ness (有無) of a “thing, and of its beginning-endness (始末). In discussing the “qualities of writings they speak of their similar-differences (同異), “and their copious-conciseness (詳畧). In fact the genius of the “language permits in this way the creation of new words and the “expression of entirely new ideas so idiomatically as to render “all definition and explanation unnecessary by at once conveying “them directly and forcibly to minds for whom the synthetical “operation is more a mechanical than a conscious effort.”

All this is admirably put, and to the illustrations above given may be added, in order to shew the wide range of this class of compounds, such words as *chō-tan* (長短), long-shortness; *sa-u* (左右), left-rightness, i.e., side or vicinity; *shin-sen* (深淺), deep-shalowness; *kō-haku* (厚薄), thick-thinness, which sometimes implies texture; *tai-shō* (大小), large-smallness, i.e., size; *koku-biaku* (黑白), black-whiteness, i.e., colour; *kan-dan* (寒暖), cold-heat, i.e., temperature; *nan-nio* (男女), man-woman; i.e., sex; *kio-jitsu* (虛實), false-truth, i.e., reliability, nature; *tan-nō* (淡濃), light-darkness, far-nearness, i.e., perspective; *kō-tei* (高低), high-lowness, which sometimes means rate or scale; *an-ki* (安危), secure-danger, i.e., welfare; *sō-ban* (早晚), early-lateness, i.e., time; *jun-giaku* (順逆), straight-crookedness; *shin-shuku* (伸縮), expansion-contraction; *zon-hai* (存廢), survival-abolition; *zō-gen* (造減), increase-decrease, i.e., change; and a multitude of others.

But there is a further point in connection with these antithetical compounds which the writer from whom I have quoted does not mention, namely, that, so far as their use in the Japanese language extends, the meaning in each case is not restricted to the synthesis of the two contradictories.

As a general rule these compounds are used in more than one, and often in all of the following ways:—

1. The separate expression of each of the opposing ideas;
2. The expression of *one* of the two only; \*
3. The expression of the synthesis of both.

The first and last of these uses occur most commonly together; the second is found more rarely. In addition to these

\* Where the second of the two ideas is not expressly excluded it often happens that the two do not receive an absolute equality of consideration, one of them predominating at the expense of the other in a greater or less degree.

there are also in many cases idiomatic meanings which, by reason of the word having in its use strayed away from its etymological source, have no apparent relation to either of the two contradictories.

Thus, for instance, the word *an-ki* may mean in accordance with the context in which it occurs:—

1. *Security* <sup>and</sup>/<sub>or</sub> *danger*,—(where we have the separate expression of each of the opposing ideas);
2. *Security*,—(the sense of *an* only);
3. *Condition*,—(the synthesis of the two contradictories).

Similarly the word *shin-sen* may mean:—

1. *Depth* <sup>and</sup>/<sub>or</sub> *shallowness*;
2. *Depth*;
3. *Extent* or *degree*, (as of a person's ability or learning).

An illustration again of the curious idiomatic meanings which attach to some of these words is furnished by the word *chō-tan*, which occasionally means 'details of a matter.'

In some few instances the intention underlying an antithetical compound is not to express the mean of the two ideas, but rather to bring both at once before the mind. Thus, for instance, in such words as *in-yō* (陰陽), *in-ken* (隱顯), *ri-gō* (離合), and *jiu-yō* (壽夭), the meaning is not to be found in the synthesis of the two contradictories, but lies simply in the juxtaposition of the conflicting ideas.\*

In concluding the remarks on this subject it may be observ-

---

\* This point is one which presents some difficulty. At one time I was inclined to think that the distinction which I have drawn was more imaginary than real, and might be explained by the difficulty of rendering the synthesis,—supposing it to exist,—in the foreign language into which the idea has to be translated. On the whole, however, upon careful reconsideration of the matter I have arrived at the conviction that the distinction is correct, and that there are good grounds for its maintenance.

ed that with this class of words the relative order of the two contradictories is often reversible, so that *shin-sen* occurs frequently as *sen-shin*, and *i-dō* is used for *dō-i*.

#### REDUNDANT EXPRESSIONS.

In direct contrast to antithetical compounds, and having an equally wide use, are redundant expressions, such as *ba-ri*, reviling; *jiū-man*, soft; *chō-jō*, repeatedly; and *kin-ki*, gladness. The redundancy which is such a marked feature of Chinese-Japanese is occasionally brought into special prominence by the use of two of such compounds in juxtaposition, representing four separate words having the same signification, where in English one only suffices. And here it may be remarked that the current notion as to the terseness of Chinese admits of qualification, the terseness being the terseness of ideographic writing rather than the terseness of meaning or thought.

#### HUMBLE AND HONORIFIC WORDS.†

These two classes of words form another characteristic feature of Chinese-Japanese. The idea underlying each is the same, namely the desire to shew respect to the person addressed. Expression is given to this idea in two ways: the lowering or abasement of the speaker or writer by the employment of humble or self-depreciatory words, and the elevation or exaltation of the person addressed by the employment of honorific or complimentary expressions.

Examples of the former method are furnished by the words *gu-sai*, my (stupid) wife, *hei-ten*, my (humble) shop, *bi-sai*, my

---

† See on this subject the remarks of Aston in his 'Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language,' and those of Chamberlain in his 'Japanese Language' and 'Handbook of Colloquial Japanese.'

(poor) intellect, *hai-ken*, respectful perusal, *chō-dai*, respectful receipt; while instances of the latter exist in the words *son-taku* your (august) residence, *sai-kun*, your (honorable) wife, *kō-rin*, your (distinguished) visit, *hō-kan*, your (fragrant) letter, *gioku-in*, your (beautiful) garden, and *Hei-ka* Your Majesty. The latter class of words is occasionally used also with reference to individuals of whom mention is made.

The student will do well to remember that in translating these words too much stress must not be laid on the polite or respectful signification which attaches to them. For although in words like *Hei-ka*, Your Majesty, the full force of the respectful idea must be given, in others the politeness or respect exists merely in form. For instance, a Japanese in using the word *gu-sai* has no intention of disparaging his wife; nor in speaking of his poor intellect, *bi-sai*, has he any idea of reflecting upon his own ability. The student must rely upon the context to guide him in determining the exact force to be attached in each case to these words.

It only remains to notice three other classes of words:—

a. Those which have the terminal character *zen* 然, and are with few exceptions used only with the suffixes *tari*, *taru* and *to shite*; and in which the second of the two words has no meaning;

b. The somewhat rare class of words which are used only with a negative such for instance as *hi-rui*, (比類), *kan-zen*, (間然), and *hen-gen* (片言);

c. And compounds which comprise the names of two countries or places, such, for instance, as *Nis-sei*, Japan and China, *Sat-chō*, Satsuma and Chō-shiu, and *Kiō-han*, Kiōto and Ōzaka.

## ERRATA.

Page	3, right side,	line	13,	the word	<i>an</i>	should	precede	the word	<i>immense</i> .
"	5, left	"	"	14,	"	and	elsewhere,	for	<i>oneself</i> read <i>one's self</i> .
"	17, right	"	"	1,	"	<i>buddhist</i>	read	<i>Buddhist</i> .	
"	18, "	"	"	12		from	bottom	and	elsewhere, for <i>deprecatory</i> read <i>depreciatory</i> .
"	27, "	"	"	16,	for	<i>bō-tei</i>	read	<i>Bō-tei</i> .	
"	57, left	"	"	10,	"	<i>wait</i>	read	<i>wail</i> .	
"	65, "	"	"	8	from	bottom,	before	the word	<i>hadzure</i> insert the word <i>chōshi</i> .
"	71, right	"	"	4,	for	<i>conducts</i>	read	<i>conduct</i> .	
"	73, "	"	"	14	from	bottom,	for	<i>azukari</i>	read <i>adzukari</i> .
"	97, left	"	"	11	from	bottom,	transpose	the words	<i>the later</i> .
"	103, right	"	"	17,	for	<i>genateel</i>	read	<i>genteel</i> .	
"	105, left	"	"	17,	for	<i>county</i>	read	<i>country</i> .	
"	122, "	"	"	2	from	bottom,	for	<i>itaku</i>	read <i>idaku</i> .
"	135, "	"	"	3	"	"	"	<i>laws</i>	read <i>law</i> .
"	151, right	"	"	10,	for	<i>a</i>	read	<i>or</i> .	
"	177, "	"	"	14	from	bottom,	for	<i>yedasu</i>	read <i>idasu</i> .
"	181, "	"	"	5,	for	<i>ses</i>	read	<i>see</i> .	
"	238, left	"	"	5,	"	<i>addil</i>	read	<i>addit</i> .	
"	248, right	"	"	20,	after	the word	<i>design</i>	insert	the word <i>idea</i> .
"	279, "	"	"	7	from	bottom,	for	<i>was</i>	read <i>may</i> .

A  
DICTIONARY

OF

CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS

IN THE

JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

A

AI

**A 阿** To cringe; flatter.  
**A-fu** | 附, flattery; *suru*, to flatter.  
**A-ho** | 保, a wet nurse.  
**A-to** | 黨, flatterers; a servile crowd.  
**A-ten** | 諂, see **A-fu** | 附.  
**A-yu** | 諛, flattery; *suru*, to act in a servile manner.

**AI-ren** | 憐, pity; sympathy; *suru*, to pity; sympathize with; feel sorry for.  
**AI-so** | 訴, petition; complaint; grievance; supplication; *suru*, to prefer a petition; institute a complaint.  
**AI-shō** | 傷, *suru*, to sorrow; mourn; be deeply grieved.  
**AI-tan** | 歎, **AI-dō** | 慟.

**Ai 哀** Sad; to grieve.  
**AI-bin** | 閔, sympathy; pity; *suru*, to pity; sympathize with.  
**AI-bin** | 愍, see **AI-bin** | 閔.  
**AI-bo** | 慕, *suru*, to mourn for; grieve; lament.  
**AI-chō** | 吊, see **AI-bo** | 慕.  
**AI-dō** | 慟, *suru*, to grieve; lament; display sorrow.  
**AI-jō** | 悵, sad; pitiful; lamentable.  
**AI-jutsu** | 恤, see **AI-ren** | 憐.  
**AI-koku** | 哭, see **AI-dō** | 慟.  
**AI-kwan** | 歎, sorrow and joy.

**Ai 挨** To beat; push.  
**AI-antsu** | 揆, salutation; acknowledgment; answer; response; *suru*, to salute; reply, to repay a favour.

**Ai 愛** To love.  
**AI-pu** | 撫, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; have a feeling of affection for.  
**AI-deki** | 溺, (*ni*) *suru*, to love excessively; be enamoured of; infatuated with.

**Ai-go** | 護, (*wo*) *suru*, to take great care of; bestow loving attention on; cherish.

**Ai-gū** | 遇, (*wo*) *suru*, to treat in an affectionate manner; show affectionate attention to.

**Ai-gwan** | 翫, (*wo*) *suru*, to be fond of; have a liking or partiality for; take an interest in; be addicted to.

**Ai-iku** | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to educate with care; tend with interest.

**Ai-jaku** | 著, see **Ai-bu** | 撫.

**Ai-jō** | 情, affection; love; affectionate.

**Ai-kei** | 惠, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; regard with affection.

**Ai-kei** | 敬, (*wo*) *suru*, to reverence; admire.

**Ai-koku** | 國, patriotism; *suru*, to love one's country.

**Ai-kiō** | 敬, amiability; attractiveness; favour; esteem; attractive; pleasing. *Hito no ai-kiō wo uru*, to win people's favour; ingratiate oneself with others.

**Ai-kiō** | 恭, see **Ai-kei** | 敬.

**Ai-min** | 民, *suru*, to love one's own people (as a sovereign his subjects); to love people generally; be benevolent. *Ai-min no jō*, philanthropy.

**Ai-yoku** | 欲, lust; (*ni*) *suru*, to lust after; covet.

**Ai-yū** | 友, (*ni*) *suru*, to be intimate with; be on friendly terms with.

**Ai-zō** | 憎, love and hatred; (*wo*) *suru*, to love and hate.

**Ai 曖** Dark; obscure,

**Ai-mai** | 昧, dark; obscure; uncertain; vague; doubtful; abstruse; involved.

**Ai 靄** Cloudy; obscure.

**Ai-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), cloudy; obscure, scattered (of clouds only); (followed by *to shite*) obscurely.

**Ai 靄** Cloudy; obscure; murky.

**Ai-ai** | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), cloudy; dark; obscure; gloomy; overhanging; lowering; brooding. *Sak-ki no sono aida ni ai-ai taru aranu*, it was as if a murderous spirit was brooding over the situation; (followed by *to shite*), obscurely; in a gloomy or threatening manner.

**Ai-ki** | 靄, cloudy; misty; obscure.

**Ai-tai** | 靄, cloudy; obscure; spectacles.

**Aku 惡** Bad; evil.

**Ak-kann** | 漢, an evil person; a bad fellow.

**Ak-kō** | 口, scurrilous or insulting language; coarse abuse; *suru*, to abuse; revile; use insulting language.

**Aku-biō** | 病, a malignant disease; a dangerous sickness.

**Aku-fū** | 風, evil habits; bad manners.

**Aku-glaku** | 逆, depraved; vicious.

**Aku-giō** | 業, evil work; wicked deed.

**Aku-kei** | 弊, bad practice; evil custom; evil; vice.

**Aku-ji** | 事, evil act; crime; wickedness.

**Aku-mu** | 夢, an unlucky dream.

**Aku-miō** | 名, a bad reputation; evil notoriety.

**Aku-nen** | 念, bad thoughts; evil intentions.

**Aku-riō** | 靈, the malicious or avenging spirit of a deceased person or animal.

**Aku-sai** | 才, craft; cleverness (in a bad sense).

**Aku-shin** | 心, evil minded; malicious.

**Aku-shitsu** | 疾, see **Akubiō** | 病.

**Aku-shiū** | 習, evil customs; corrupt practices.

**Aku-shiū** | 醜, horrid; repulsive; unsightly.

**Aku-so** | 相, a bad face; evil-looking.

**Aku-to** | 徒, a company or band of evil persons; villains.

**Aku-tō** | 黨, a society of people whose intentions are bad; an evil association.

**Aku-yō** | 用, misuse; abuse. (*too*)

*suru*, to put to a bad use; misemploy.

**Aku-zō** | 想, *suru*, to have evil thoughts; to harbour wicked or malicious intentions.

**Aku-zoku** | 俗, evil habits; bad manners.

**Aku 握** To hold in the hand; to grasp.

**Aku-riō** | 領, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive; accept.

**Aku 渥** Thick.

**Aku-on** | 恩, a great an favor; immense obligation.

**Aku 齶** Crowded, (as teeth in the mouth.)

**Aku-soku** | 齶, crowded; dirty; *suru*, to be crowded together; to be flurried (by being taken unawares, or by having too much to attend to).

**An 安** Tranquillity; rest.

**Am-bu** | 撫, tranquillity; security; (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; soothe; inspire with a feeling of security.

**Am-min** | 民, national tranquillity; *suru*, to give tranquillity to the nation; enable the people to live in security.

**Am-min** | 眠, *suru*, to sleep soundly.

**Am-pi** | 否, security or the reverse; welfare.

**An-chi** | 置, (a Buddhist term used only of the installation of an idol in a temple); *suru*, to erect, set up (an idol).

**An-do** | 堵, tranquillity; security; *suru*, to be tranquil; feel a sense of security; be free from anxiety or trouble.

**An-itsu** | 逸, *suru*, to live a tranquil life; be free from care.

**An-jiū** | 任, see **An-itsu** | 逸.

**An-kan** | 閑, leisure; ease; freedom from care of any kind; *suru*, to live a life of ease.

**An-ko** | 固, see **An-do** | 堵.

**An-kō** | 康, see **An-do** | 堵.

**An-ki** | 危, security and danger. (This is one of those antithetical words expressing two opposite ideas which it is so difficult to render concisely in English); *an-ki ni kakawaradzu*, 'without entering into the question of security or danger.'

**An-kiō** | 居, *suru*, to live a tranquil life; be free from care.

**An-nel** | 寧, tranquillity; security; tranquil; secure; peaceful; *suru*, to feel secure.

**An-on** | 穩, see **An-nel** | 寧.

**An-raku** | 樂, Happiness; comfort; ease; easy; comfortable; happy; *suru*, to be happy.

**An-sel** | 靜, Rest; quiet; still; peaceful.

**An-shin** | 心, tranquillity; peace of mind; freedom from anxiety; relief; *suru*, to be at rest in

one's mind; feel a sense of security.

**An-soku** | 息, rest; *suru*, to rest from labour.

**An-tai** | 泰, see **An-do** | 堵.

**An-tei** | 定, pacification; (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; allay; pacify.

**An-yā** | 養, cultivation; nurture; (*wo*) *suru*, to nurture; foster; bring up; nourish; support; tend; rear.

**An-zan** | 産, an easy delivery in childbirth.

**An-zen** | 全, security; safe; secure.

**An 按** To repress; stop; examine.

**Am-bu** | 撫, see **Am-bu** 安撫.

**Am-bun** | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; examine.

**An-ken** | 檢, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; investigate; enquire into

**An-ken** | 驗, see **An-ken** | 檢.

**An-satsu** | 察, see **An-ken** | 檢.

**An 晏** Quiet; late.

**An-zen** | 然, tranquil; quiet.

**An 案** A table; a case in law.

**An-gwai** | 外, unexpected; unusual; *ni*, unexpectedly.

**An-nai** | 內, guidance; a guide; *suru*, to act as a guide; shew the way; invitation; *suru*, to invite, (used only of an invita-

tion received by the person employing the word); *go an-nai itasare soro dan*, your invitation; (followed by *de aru*, *irasharu*, etc., and preceded by *go*), to know; be acquainted with; be aware of, (used only of knowledge possessed by the person addressed); *go an-nai de arimashō ga*, you are probably aware that; *go an-nai no tōri*, as you know; *fu-an-nai de aru*, not to know, (used only in regard to oneself or a third person). In the colloquial phrase *an-nai ga aru*, which may be rendered, there is some one at the door, or a visitor has arrived, the word *an-nai* is evidently a contraction for *an-nai wo kō hito*, a person asking for guidance, or for *an-nai wo kō koto*, a demand for guidance. Again in the phrase *an-nai nashi ni hito no uchi ni hairu*, to enter a person's house without asking for admittance, the word *an-nai* clearly stands for *an-nai wo kō koto*. In the same way the expression *saki no an-nai wo shiru*, to know the way, can only be explained on the ground of a similar ellipsis. *An-nai-ja*, a guide. *An-nai-jō*, a letter of invitation.

**An-toku** | 腹, books; correspondence; work. *An-toku to wo udzumeru*, to bury the head in books, i.e. to be very busy, or to

be engrossed in literary pursuits.

**An 暗** Dark; obscure; secret.

**An-mai** | 昧, dark; obscure; stupid; dull.

**An-chiū** | 中, in the dark.

**An-go** | 合, accidental coincidence, agreement; (*ni*) *suru*, to meet by chance; encounter unexpectedly; coincide by chance.

**An-gō** | 號, secret signal; cypher; password.

**An-jaku** | 弱, Dull; stupid; ignorant.

**An-kan** | 間, in the dark.

**An-koku** | 黒, pitch-dark.

**An-san** | 算, mental calculation; *suru*, to make a mental calculation.

**An-satsu** | 殺, secret assassination; (*wo*) *suru*, to murder secretly.

**An-shitsu** | 室, a gloomy dwelling; dark or secret abode (as a prison or cave).

**An-shō** | 礁, a sunken rock.

**An-yū** | 夜, a dark night.

**An 諳** To know well; recite from memory.

**An-ki** | 記, (*wo*) *suru*, to know by heart; retain in the memory.

**An-shō** | 誦, learning anything by heart so as to be able to repeat it; recitation; *suru*, to learn by heart; recite from memory; rehearse.

**An 闇** Dark; (this character is often found in the place of 暗, especially in the compounds *an-jaku*, *an-koku*, *an-mai*.)

**An-mei** | 冥, dark; obscure.

**An-min** | 民, ignorant people (meaning usually the ignorant lower classes).

**An 黯** Dark.

**An-tan** | 冥, cloudy; dark; obscure.

**An-zen** | 然, dark; obscure; used also metaphorically, as in the phrase *dōri ni an-zen taru jim-butsumi*, people who do not understand reason.

**Atsu 軋** The creaking of a wheel.

**Atsu-reki** | 轆, friction; clashing; want of harmony; *suru*, to rub together; clash; disagree.

**Atsu 遏** To stop; repress.

**Atsu-mitsu** | 密, literally "cessation; rest;" a term applied to the prohibition of music and dancing during the period of mourn-

ing for the death of the emperor, or of any high personage.

**Atsu-zetsu** | 絕, (wo) *suru*, to cut off; block completely (as a road or supplies); put an end to; suppress.

**Atsu 壓** To keep down; compress.

**As-saku** | 榨, pressure; *suru*, to press, (as seeds for the extraction of oil); grind down (with taxation in order to extract money).

**As-sai** | 制, tyranny; oppression; oppressive; *suru*, to tyrannize; govern harshly.

**As-shi** | 止, (wo) *suru*, to check; stop.

**As-shi** | 死, *suru*, to be crushed to death.

**Atsu-rioku** | 力, pressure; used only in the expression *kū-ki no atsu-rioku*, atmospheric pressure.

**Atsu-yoku** | 抑, see **As-sai** | 制.

**At-tō** | 倒, (wo) *suru*, to overthrow; upset; overturn.

## B

**Ba 馬** A horse.

**Ba-sun** | 糞, horse-dung.

**Ba-gel** | 藝, horsemanship; equestrian feats.

**Ba-gu** | 具, harness; horse trappings.

**Ba-jutsu** | 術, see **Ba-gel** 馬藝.

**Ba-ko** | 戶, a livery stable.

**Ba-riki** | 力, horse-power.

**Ba-sha** | 車, a carriage, or any vehicle drawn by a horse.

**Ba-seki** | 跡, horses' tracks; *ba-seki sha-jin oru ga gotoshi*, horses' tracks lay everywhere and the air was thick with the dust of passing carts.

**Ba-shi** | 子, a pack-horse leader.

**Ba-shi** | 矢, see **Ba-sun** | 糞.

**Ba-tel** | 丁, a groom; a horse-boy.

**Ba-tel** | 蹄, a horse's hoof.

**Ba 婆** A mother; womanly.

**Ba-shin** | 心, a motherly feeling; solicitude; tender care; *ba-shin wo motte tori-atsukau*, to treat in a motherly manner.

**Ba 罵** To revile.

**Ba-ri** | 罵, *suru*, to revile; to abuse; to vilify.

**Bai 枚** One; a stem.

**Bai-ke** | 舉, *suru*, to count; number; reckon; calculate; enumerate.

**Bai 倍** To increase; manifold.

**Bai-shi** | 蓰, *suru*, to increase; be many times as large as (the thing itself was, or something else with which it is compared); surpass largely; exceed greatly; occur in great numbers (as earthquakes); be unusually severe (as the cold of a winter); used also with intensifying force after words expressive of fear, joy, grief, etc.

**Bai 陪** To follow; wait upon.

**Bai-dzui** | 隨, the suite or following (of a great man); (ni) *suru*, to follow; be in attendance upon; accompany.

**Bai-ho** | 輔, (wo) *suru*, to help; assist; co-operate with.

**Bai-jiū** | 從, see **Bai-dzui** | 隨.

**Bai-jō** | 乘, *suru*, to ride, either on horseback or in a carriage, in company with others (if spoken of one person); to ride together (if spoken of several persons); when used of one person there is an implied suggestion of inferiority on the part of the person alluded to.

**Bai-rei** | 隸, a servant; retainer.

**Bai-seki** | 席, to sit in the same room with others (if spoken of one person); to sit together in the same room (if spoken of several people); (of officials), to sit as an associate judge, or other functionary.

**Bai-shin** | 臣, a retainer in waiting; a body-servant.

**Bai-shin** | 審, *suru*, to sit as assessor in a case; *baishin-kwan*, assessor.

**Bai-shoku** | 食, *suru*, to eat with others (if spoken of one person); to eat together; take meals in company (if spoken of several people); to take part in a banquet; to partake of food with a superior.



**Bai 培** To heap up; increase.

**Bai-shoku** | 植, nurture; care; training; (*wo*) *suru*, to tend; nourish; rear; cultivate (as plants).

**Bai-yō** | 養, nurture; care; training; (*wo*) *suru*, to nourish; foster; tend. *Fin-sai wo bai-yō suru*, to train and develop the intellect.

**Bai 媒** A go-between.

**Bai-kai** | 介, a go-between; middleman; agent; matchmaker; *suru*, to act as intermediary.

**Bai-shaku** | 妁, see **Bai-kai** | 介.

**Bai 賠** To compensate.

**Bai-shō** | 償, compensation; recompense; *suru*, to compensate; *baishō-kin*, indemnity.

**Bai 賣** To sell.

**Bai-bai** | 買, buying and selling; traffic; commerce; trade; *suru*, buy and sell; trade; (*wo*) *suru*, to sell; deal in.

**Bai-boku** | 卜, fortune-telling; divination; *suru*, to tell fortunes; *bai-boku-sha*, a fortune-teller; soothsayer.

**Bai-do** | 奴, a slave.

**Bai-jo** | 女, a harlot.

**Bai-rō** | 弄, *suru*, to behave ostentatiously; (*wo*) *suru*, to make sport of; make a fool of.

**Bai-yō** | 與, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell.

**Bai 邁** To move; proceed.

**Bai-sei** | 征, *suru*, to pass away; elapse (of time); to extend; reach along (of roads).

**Baku 麥** Wheat.

**Baku-han** | 飯, a preparation of wheat used as food.

**Baku 莫** None.

**Baku-geki** | 逆, (also read *Baku-giaku*); intimate; friendly.

**Baku-tai** | 大, very great; considerable (of numbers and quantity).

**Baku 博** Wide; to gamble.

**Baku-yeki** | 奕, gambling; *suru*, to gamble.

**Baku-gi** | 戲, see **Baku-yeki** | 奕.

**Baku 幕** Covering; tent; canopy.

**Bak-ka** | 下, used in the expressions *bakka no mono*, subjects of the Shōgun; *bakka ni zoku suru*, to be subject to the Government of the Shōgun.

**Baku-fu** | 府, the Shōgun; the Shogunate.

**Baku-ri** | 吏, officials of the Shōgunate.

**Baku 駸** A piebald horse; dispute.

**Baku-geki** | 駸, (also read *Haku-*

*geki*); (*wo*) *suru*, to attack; condemn; find fault with; oppose; join issue with; criticize.

**Baku 漠** Spacious; Vague.

**Baku-baku** | 々, see **Baku-zen** | 然.

**Baku-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), wide; far-reaching; extensive; spacious; vague; lonely; aimless; doubtful; without point; obscure; purposeless; (followed by *to shite*), widely; in a vague manner.

**Baku-ron** | 論, (also read *Haku-ron*); *suru*, to attack an argument; dispute a person's views.

**Baku-zatsu** | 雜, (also read *Haku-zatsu*); mixed; confused; *suru*, to be confused; be mixed up.

**Baku 霰** Fine rain.

**Baku-boku** | 霰, fine rain; drizzle.

**Baku 藐** Small; disdain.

**Baku-shi** | 視, scorn; contempt; (*wo*) *suru*, to despise; contempt; look down upon.

**Baku 邈** Indistinct.

**Bak-ko** | 乎, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), indistinct; faint; obscure; dim (as distant objects); (followed by *to shite*), dimly; being obscure; *jin-dai*

*bak-ko to shite ayete tayasuku nobedzu*, the age of the gods being lost in obscurity, it is not easy to relate the events which then occurred.

**Baku-yen** | 焉, see **Bak-ko** | 乎.

**Baku 爆** To explode.

**Baku-retsu** | 裂, explosion; *suru*, to explode; *baku-retsu-butsumo* or *baku-retsu-yaku*, explosives; dynamite.

**Baku 驀** To mount a horse.

**Baku-zen** | 然, suddenly; without warning.

**Ban 挽** A guide.

**Ban-kwai** | 回, (*wo*) *suru*, to remedy; restore; improve; ameliorate; resuscitate (as finances, or a failing administration).

**Ban 晚** Late.

**Ban-bo** | 暮, used only in the expression *ban-bo ni itaru*, to be out of season; to be no longer forthcoming.

**Ban-puku** | 福, happiness towards the close of life.

**Ban-gaku** | 學, *suru*, to commence studies late in life.

**Ban-kei** | 景, view of the setting sun; sunset.

**Ban-nen** | 年, aged; old.

**Ban-sai** | 歳, the end of the year; aged; old; *ban-sai ni itatte*, towards the close of the year; *ban-sai ni itaru*, to become old.  
**Ban-san** | 餐, evening meal; dinner; supper.  
**Ban-seisu** | 節, the evening of life.  
**Ban-un** | 運, success which comes late; luck at last.

**Ban 番** Alternately; repetition.

**Ban-ban** | 々, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), aged in appearance; vigorous; capable.  
**Ban-bō** | 望, great desire; earnest wish; *suru*, to desire exceedingly.  
**Ban-gō** | 號, number; mark.

**Ban 萬** A stinging insect; ten thousand.

**Ban-butu** | 物, everything in the world; all created things.  
**Ban-min** | 民, the people; the nation (taken collectively).  
**Ban-pō** | 方, on all sides; everywhere.  
**Ban-dai** | 代, for ever; without end; *ban-dai fu-yeki*, everlasting; eternal; unchanging.  
**Ban-gwan** | 卷, a great supply of books; a large library.  
**Ban-itsu** | 一, supposing that; peradventure; if (implying a doubt as to the probability of the hypothesis).

**Ban-ji** | 事, everything; all matters.  
**Ban-jō** | 狀, many different forms; *sen-tai ban-jō*, many different forms and appearances.  
**Ban-jō** | 乘, metaphorical term for the Emperor.  
**Ban-jun** | 尋, very high; wide; spacious.  
**Ban-ka** | 家, many houses; a great collection of buildings.  
**Ban-kaku** | 客, many guests; many people.  
**Ban-ki** | 機, all affairs of state: *ban-ki wo toru*, to take charge of the government.  
**Ban-ko** | 戶, see **Ban-ka** | 家  
**Ban-koku** | 國, all countries.  
**Ban-nen** | 年, used in the utterance of respectful wishes for the long life of the sovereign or others; it occurs also in the proverb *tsuru wa sen-nen, kame wa ban-zai*, the crane lives for a thousand years, the tortoise for ten thousand.  
**Ban-sei** | 井, many houses; a great collection of buildings.  
**Ban-sei** | 生, see **Ban-min** | 民  
**Ban-sei** | 世, all ages; for ever; *ban-sei fu-batsu*, eternal; immutable; *ban-sei fu-kiū*, perennial; inexhaustible; everlasting.  
**Ban-sei** | 姓, the whole people; the nation as a whole.  
**Ban-shū** | 殊, various kinds; many varieties.  
**Ban-sho** | 緒, the various issues

raised in a question; the many points in a case.  
**Ban-tan** | 端, see **Ban-ji** | 事.  
**Ban-zai** | 歳, see **Ban-nen** | 年.  
**Ban-zen** | 全, certain; safe; sure; *ban-zen no saku*, a plan which cannot fail.

**Ban 輓** To pull a cart.

**Ban-kin** | 近, recent; *ni* recently.

**Ban 蠻** Southern barbarians.

**Ban-paku** | 舶, vessels of barbarians, a term formerly applied to foreign ships.  
**Ban-i** | 夷, foreign barbarians; foreigners.  
**Ban-teki** | 狄, savages; barbarians; foreigners.

**Batsu 末** Last; insignificant.

**Bap-puu** | 藩, a branch clan; the cadet branch of a feudal family.  
**Bas-sei** | 世, the end of the world; *sono tegara bas-sei ni nokoru beshi*, the fame of his achievements will endure till the end of the world.  
**Bas-seki** | 席, the lowest, or least honorable seat at a banquet, or official gathering.  
**Batsu-gei** | 藝, any accomplishment or art, (used in a general sense, and also in a special and slightly contemptuous meaning, implying that the accomplish-

ment in question is of an ignoble kind).

**Batsu-gi** | 技, see **Batsu-gei**.

**Batsu-gi** | 議, views which do not merit attentive consideration; insignificant opinions; *batsu-gi ni wataru*, to put forward idle arguments.

**Batsu-ri** | 利, small profits; paltry gains; a slight advantage.

**Batsu-ro** | 路, the end of life.

**Batsu-yō** | 葉, descendants; posterity.

**Batsu-za** | 座, the lowest room (in rank); the lowest seat; the least honorable place (at a feast or official gathering).

**Batsu 伐** To cut; kill.

**Bak-ku** | 柯, to *suru*, lop-off the branches of a tree; cut down trees.

**Bas-sai** | 採, (*wo*) *suru*, to cut down (of trees).

**Batsu-boku** | 木, *suru*, to cut down trees.

**Batsu 拔** To pull out; remove.

**Bak-ken** | 劍, *suru*, to draw a sword.

**Bak-kiō** | 去, (*wo*) *suru*, to pluck out and throw away; to weed out, (as plants or trees).

**Bak-kun** | 群, preëminent; distinguished; superior; surpassing.

**Bas-sen** | 撰, selection; choice; elimination; promotion; *suru*,

choose; select for promotion; promote; elevate.

**Bas-sha** | 舍, *suru*, to sleep out in the open; camp out at night.

**Bas-nui** | 萃, *suru*, to make extracts or selections (from books or writings); (*wo*) *suru*, to pick out; extract.

**Batsu-biō** | 錨, *suru*, to heave up the anchor; weigh anchor; sail; leave port.

**Batsu-ga** | 荷, *suru*, to broach cargo on board ship; steal goods in transit; *batsu-ga misshō suru*, to steal cargo or goods on board ship, or in transit, and dispose of them secretly.

**Bat-teki** | 搦, (also read *Bat-taku*); see **Bas-sen** | 撰.

**Batsu 跋** To tread; stumble.

**Bak-ko** | 扈, *suru*, to be self-willed; to be arrogant; to domineer; carry things with a high hand; act in an arbitrary manner.

**Bas-shō** | 涉, *suru*, to go everywhere; scour the country (of hunters, etc)

**Bat-chitsu** | 躓, *suru*, to stumble; trip.

**Batsu-riō** | 梁, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; take forcible possession of.

**Bat-tō** | 到, *suru*, to stumble and fall; slip down.

**Batsu 闕** The left gate of a Palace.

**Batsu-yetsu** | 閥, illustrious descent; ancient lineage; fame; celebrity; meritorious services.

**Batsu 罰** To punish; a crime.

**Bak-ken** | 讞, *suru*, to investigate a crime; (*wo*) *suru*, to reprimand.

**Bak-kin** | 金, a fine; penalty.

**Bas-soku** | 則, regulations which enact penalties for their infraction; penal clauses.

**Batsu 撥** To remove; open.

**Batsu-ha** | 派, *suru*, to send (persons) to different places; to despatch here and there; to assign positions (to troops in the field).

**Batsu-ho** | 補, *suru*, to supply a deficiency; make good a deficit; supplement; make up the complement of anything.

**Batsu-mon** | 闕, *suru*, to recover one's spirits; become cheerful again (after having been melancholy).

**Batsu-ran** | 亂, *suru*, to restore order; quell a rebellion.

**Bat-ten** | 轉, (*wo*) *suru*, to turn round; improve; ameliorate.

**Bei 米** Grains of rice.

**Bei-san** | 粉, rice-flour.

**Bei-ka** | 價, the price of rice.

**Bei-koku** | 穀, rice and other cereals.

**Bei-roku** | 祿, salary, allowance or pension in rice; (under the feudal system all salaries and allowances, whether received from the government or from the clan to which the recipient belonged, were calculated in rice).

**Bei-riū** | 粒, a grain of rice.

**Bei-zoku** | 粟, rice and millet; (used also for either alone).

**Ben 卞** Hurried; smart.

**Ben-kiū** | 急, hasty; excitable; fidgety; impatient; quick; smart; active.

**Ben 拊** To beat time to music.

**Ben-bu** | 舞, *suru*, to applaud dancers by clapping; to dance.

**Ben-ga** | 賀, *suru*, to clap the hands with pleasure; (as a sign of approval); to be pleased; be glad.

**Ben-ki** | 喜, see **Ben-ga** | 賀.

**Ben 便** Convenient; suitable; opportunity.

**Ben-mon** | 門, a private gate; a convenient gate for ingress and egress; an outlet for escape on the occasion of an emergency.

**Ben-pei** | 嬖, a favourite; a protégé.

**Ben-pei** | 僻, servile; dishonest; *suru*, to curry favor; flatter; cajole.

**Ben-an** | 安, comfort; ease;

leisure; security; safe; secure; comfortable; ——— *ni hi wo okuru*, to live at ease.

**Ben-chi** | 地, a suitable or convenient place; an advantageous locality.

**Ben-den** | 殿, the private apartments in a palace; the private residence of a *Daimiō*; a private house.

**Ben-dō** | 道, a convenient road; a short cut.

**Ben-gi** | 宜, convenience; expedient; suitable; ——— *ni makasu*, to do what is best under the circumstances.

**Ben-pei** | 倂 see **Ben-pei** | 辟.

**Ben-ri** | 利, convenience; convenient; suitable; expedient.

**Ben-ro** | 路, a short cut; near path; private road.

**Ben 勉** To force oneself to do what is distasteful.

**Ben-kiō** | 強, industry; diligence; *suru*, to be industrious; to work hard; exert oneself.

**Ben-kioku** | 勸, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

**Ben-ri** | 勵, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

**Ben-rioku** | 力, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

**Ben-rō** | 勞, *suru*, to tire oneself with work; work with extreme diligence; display unflinching industry.

**Ben 辨** (identical with 辯). To

discriminate; understand; control; dispute.

**Bem-betsu** | 別, separation; discrimination; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide into parts; separate; distinguish between; explain; elucidate; make clear; *suru*, to exercise discrimination.

**Bem-mei** | 明, explanation; exposition; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; make clear; expound.

**Bem-mō** | 蒙, exposition of error; refutation.

**Bem-pa** | 破, see **Bem-paku** | 駁.

**Bem-paku** | 駁, refutation; contradiction; (*wo*) *suru*, to refute; contradict; — *sho*, counter-statement made either by plaintiff or defendant in refutation of allegations made by the other party to the suit.

**Bem-go** | 護, pleading in defence of a case; *suru*, to defend a case (as counsel); plead in defence of a cause; — *nin*, counsel (in a civil or criminal case).

**Bem-ji** | 事, *suru*, to transact business; carry on affairs; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate.

**Bem-kai** | 解, explanation; elucidation; *suru*, to explain; elucidate; make clear; expound.

**Bem-nō** | 納, discharge (of liabilities), repayment (of a debt),

(*wo*) *suru*, to pay back; settle; discharge.

**Ben-ri** | 理, *suru*, to deal with (affairs); manage; transact; direct.

**Ben-ron** | 論, an argument; discussion; explanation; *suru*, to explain; elucidate; — *sho*, the argument or detailed statements made by a plaintiff or defendant in support of his original statement or counter-statement.

**Ben-sai** | 才, clever; bright; sharp; intelligent.

**Ben-seki** | 拆, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; state in detail.

**Ben-setsu** | 說, explanation; elucidation; *suru*, to give an explanation of a matter; make an explanatory statement.

**Ben-shi** | 士, a clever speaker; an expert pleader (of lawyers).

**Ben-shō** | 償, compensation; *suru*, to compensate; pay money (on behalf of another person); — *kin*, indemnity.

**Ben-wo** | 措, (*wo*) *suru*, to solve (a problem or difficulty); settle (a matter); arrange; bring to a satisfactory termination; *dampai wo ben-sō suru*, to conclude negotiations successfully.

**Ben-wo** | 疏, to discriminate; distinguish; explain; understand; discern.

**Ben 鞭** A whip.

**Ben-chi** | 答, *suru*, to flog criminals.

**Ben-tatsu** | 撻, reprimand; censure, (*wo*) *suru*, to scold; reprimand; censure; reprove.

**Ben 辮** To plait; braid.

**Bem-patsu** | 髮, term for the Chinese mode of dressing men's hair; used only in the expression *bem-patsu dō*, pig-tailed rascals, (as applied to Chinese).

**Betsu 別** To divide; different.

**Bek-ke** | 家, a separate branch of a family; the cadet branch of a family or a feudal house; *suru*, to separate from the main branch of the family; establish a separate household.

**Bek-kaku** | 格, a different or special rule; special; extraordinary; exceptional.

**Bek-kō** | 項, a separate or special heading; a separate clause or item.

**Bep-paku** | 白, a postscript to a letter; addenda to a book.

**Bep-pū** | 封, a letter or packet which forms the enclosure to a letter. (The difference between *Bes-shi* and *Bep-pū* is that whereas the former means an enclosure of any kind, the latter term is applied only to an enclosed letter or packet.)

**Bep-paku** | 腹, a different womb, (applied to children of

the same father but not of the same mother.)

**Bes-sui** | 才, special or extraordinary ability.

**Bes-seki** | 籍, *suru* to leave one's home (or native place); establish oneself elsewhere; leave the paternal roof; set up for oneself. As long as a man lives in his native place, his parents being alive, his name is placed on the register of his father as being the head of the family. If he leaves the place and resides permanently elsewhere he is said to have "left his register" (*bes-seki*); if he moves again elsewhere, he is said to have only "changed his register" (*hen-seki*). The term *bes-seki* is therefore used for the first departure of a person from his native place; it is employed indifferently in regard to both men and women.

**Bes-shi** | 紙, different paper; an enclosure in a letter; any paper attached to a document by way of annex, or supplement.

**Bes-shū** | 種, a different kind; a special sort; different; special.

**Bes-sho** | 所, another place; a different place.

**Bes-sho** | 墅, term used for the branch *yashiki* of a clan.

**Bes-nō** | 莊, a country-place; summer-residence; (in its special meaning as originally used it was applied to the pleasure-

house, or summer residence, of a *daimiō*).

**Betsu-butsum** | 物, a different thing; separate thing; the difference between *betsu-butsum* and *betsu-ji* is that the former applies to concrete things and the latter to abstract matters.

**Betsu-dan** | 段, different; special; particular; exceptional; extraordinary; *ni*, in a special manner; unusually.

**Betsu-dō** | 道, a different road.

**Betsu-gi** | 義, a different matter; a different meaning or signification; used also with a negative verb as in the phrases—*wo mōsu majiku*, (I) shall make no objection;—*kore naku soro*, there is nothing more to be said in the matter.

**Betsu-giō** | 業, a different occupation, or undertaking; a summer house or residence.

**Betsu-go** | 後, (literally) after separation; used in such phrases, as *betsu-go wa ikaga de gozaimasu*, how have you been since we parted from one another; (the use of this word is confined to conversations and letters as it refers only to the separation which has taken place between the speaker, or writer, and the person addressed).

**Betsu-gun** | 軍, a different army; a different war, or campaign.

**Betsu-i** | 意, a different opinion;

different views;—*naku*, without reserve of any kind; freely.

**Betsu-in** | 院, a different room; a separate chamber; (whether in a palace, temple or *yashiki*).

**Betsu-ji** | 事, a different matter.

**Betsu-jō** | 條, a different matter; a special clause; used also in the colloquial phrases, *betsu-jō ga nai*, nothing unusual has occurred, i. e. everything is well; *inochi ni betsu-jō ga nai*, (his) life is not in danger (spoken of a person who is sick).

**Betsu-miō** | 名, a different name; an alias.

**Betsu-ri** | 離, separation; parting; *suru*, to take leave of (a person); to go away; depart; leave (a place); be divorced.

**Betsu-ro** | 路, see **Betsu-dō** | 道

**Betsu-yū** | 由, a different reason; another cause.

**Betsu-tai** | 隊, a separate body of troops; a portion of an army detached for any purpose from the main body.

**Betsu-taku** | 宅, a separate house; *suru*, to live apart from the main body of the family; to form a separate establishment; (never used like *bekke* of a feudal house).

**Betsu-tō** | 當, in the middle ages this term was applied to the official who was charged with the general supervision of the *samurai* class; later on it became

one of the purely nominal official titles of the court in Kiōto. It was also used in conjunction with other words as one of the titles borne by the Shōgun who was styled *Fun-na sō-gaku riō-in no Bet-tō*, or president of the two Imperial Colleges. The term is now applied only to the chamberlain of a Prince of the Blood Royal.

**Betsu 蔑** Not; disregard.

**Betsu-jō** | 如, (*wo*) *suru*, to disregard: despise; slight; overlook; treat with disrespect; see **Betsu-shi** | 視.

**Betsu-shi** | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to overlook; slight; disregard; despise; make light of; treat with disrespect; to disregard the orders of a superior; act independently without consulting a superior.

**Betsu-yō** | 輿, a *kago*, or palanquin.

**Betsu 瞥** To glance at.

**Bek-ken** | 見, *suru*, to take a momentary glance (at anything); look for a moment; (*wo*) *suru*, catch a glimpse of (as of a bird flying.)

**Betsu-zen** | 然, (followed by *to-shite*), suddenly; in a moment.

**Bi 比** To compare.

**Bi-ku** | 丘, a buddhist priest; *bi-ku-ni*, a female priest.

**Bi 美** Beautiful; good.

**Bi-dan** | 談, an account of virtuous actions or good deeds, whether spoken or written; an instructive or moral discourse of a non-religious character.

**Bi-fu** | 婦, a beautiful woman; (used in its strict meaning of married women only).

**Bi-fuku** | 服, handsome apparel; beautiful dress.

**Bi-goku** | 玉, a precious stone.

**Bi-ji** | 事, a good thing; meritorious action; exploit; achievement; great work; (used in a general sense of anything which calls forth admiration).

**Bi-jin** 人, a beautiful woman.

**Bi-jō** | 女, a beautiful girl; a lovely woman; (in its strict meaning this term applies to an unmarried woman only).

**Bi-jutsu** | 術, the fine arts (such as music, painting etc); *bi-jutsu-sha*, an artist; *bi-jutsu no aru hito*, an accomplished person.

**Bi-kei** | 景, a fine view; pretty landscape.

**Bi-kō** | 好, beautiful; handsome; elegant; pretty.

**Bi-kō** | 姣, a beautiful face; lovely.

**Bi-mei** | 名, fame; honor; *bi-mei wo todorokasu*, to make a great reputation.

- Bi-nan** | 男, a handsome man.  
**Bi-rei** | 麗, beautiful; elegant; graceful.  
**Bi-sei** | 政, an excellent administration; a good government.  
**Bi-sei** | 聲, a fine voice (used in regard to singing).  
**Bi-shi** | 姿, a fine appearance; splendid figure.  
**Bi-shō** | 妾, a beautiful mistress.  
**Bi-shoku** | 色, a fine colour.  
**Bi-sō** | 相, a good physiognomy; a fortunate aspect (in divination).  
**Bi-tai** | 態, see **Bi-shi** | 姿.  
**Bi-toku** | 德, pre-eminent virtue.  
**Bi-yen** | 艷, beautiful; pretty; lovely.

### Bi 尾 Tail; end.

- Bi-geki** | 擊, *suru*, to attack the rear of an army; take the enemy in the rear; pursue a flying enemy.  
**Bi-kō** | 行, (*ni*) *suru*, follow; accompany.  
**Bi-tei** | 底, the end (of anything); results; conclusion (of a matter).  
**Bi-tō** | 頭, the head and tail; the van and rear (of an army).

### Bi 備 To prepare; complete.

- Bi-bō** | 忘, precaution against forgetfulness.  
**Bi-chi** | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to be thoroughly acquainted with; be well versed in.  
**Bi-ku** | 具, readiness; prepara-

tion; provision (against any emergency); *suru*, to provide against (any contingencies)

**Bi-kiū** | 急, readiness; preparation; provision; hasty provision made to meet a sudden emergency.

**Bi-kō** | 荒, *suru*, make provision against bad seasons; take precautions against famine.

**Bi-sui** | 水, water stored up in readiness for an emergency.

**Bi 微** Minute; obscure; (in many of the compound words in which it occurs 微 implies a sense of the unworthiness of the speaker or writer).

**Bi-bi** | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), humble; mean; lowly; dilapidated (of a building); — *to shite oru*, to sink low in the world, occupy a humble position, (applied to a person in reduced circumstances).

**Bi-chū** | 衷, insignificant loyalty, (used in a deprecatory sense).

**Bi-fū** | 風, a light wind; a faint breeze.

**Bi-fuku** | 服, (used only of distinguished personages); *suru*, to go about incognito; — *shite* in a private and unpretentious manner.

**Bi-haku** | 薄, thin; humble; worthless; insignificant; (when used in the three last meanings reference is made to something

connected with the speaker or writer).

**Bi-hō** | 俸, small income; insignificant pension; used also in allusion to the income of the speaker or writer.

**Bi-jaku** | 弱, weak; feeble; impotent; (used also in a deprecatory sense in allusion to the weakness or incapacity of the speaker or writer).

**Bi-ka** | 瑕, a slight flaw; trifling blemish.

**Bi-kō** | 功, a slight service; used also in a deprecatory sense of the service of the speaker or writer.

**Bi-kō** | 行, *suru*, to travel incognito.

**Bi-ku** | 驅, your humble servant; my unworthy self; my worthless body; (used in a deprecatory sense).

**Bi-kun** | 醜, see **Bi-kō** | 功.

**Bi-kwan** | 官, slight intoxication; *suru*, to be slightly under the influence of liquor.

**Bi-kwan** | 官, an official of low rank; (used also in a deprecatory sense of the position of the speaker or writer).

**Bi-miō** | 妙, wonderful; extraordinary; admirable; remarkable; marvellous.

**Bi-rioku** | 力, weakness; feebleness; weak; feeble; (used chiefly in allusion to the weakness of the speaker or writer).

**Bi-rō** | 勞, my humble efforts; (used in a deprecatory sense).

**Bi-roku** | 祿, see **Bi-hō** | 俸.

**Bi-sai** | 細, minute; detailed; (of workmanship) fine; delicate; — *ni ki ga tsuku*, to pay attention to small details, show care in matters of detail.

**Bi-sen** | 賤, humble; vulgar; lowly; inferior; insignificant; (used also commonly in a deprecatory sense in allusion to the position of the speaker or writer).

**Bi-shi** | 志, my humble views, (used in memorials to the government etc.).

**Bi-shin** | 臣, your humble subject, (used in memorials to the emperor, and under the feudal system by retainers in addressing a *daimiō*).

**Bi-shin** | 身, your humble servant (used in memorials etc.).

**Bi-shō** | 少, small; inconsiderable; insignificant; few in number; used also in allusion to something connected with the speaker or writer.

**Bi-shō** | 笑, *suru*, to smile; laugh quietly.

**Bi-u** | 雨, fine rain; a slight drizzle.

**Bi-yō** | 恙, slight sickness; indisposition; (used chiefly of the indisposition of the speaker or writer).

**Bi 鼻** The nose.

**Bi-kō** | 孔, the nostrils.

**Bi-rō** | 梁, the bridge of the nose.

**Bi-so** | 祖, the earliest ancestor of a family; the founder of a house.

**Bi-soku** | 息, the condition; state; *hito no* — *wo ukagau*, to enquire into a person's sentiments; *kuni no* — *wo ukagau*, to ascertain the state of a country.

**Bi 糜** Rice gruel.

**Bi-ran** | 爛, *suru*, to be sore and inflamed, (of wounds); (*wo*) *suru*, to harass, *tami wo* — *suru*, to harass the people.

**Bi-shiku** | 粥, a boiled preparation of rice.

**Bi 彌** To supplement; complete,

**Bi-hō** | 縫, a patch; remedy; repairs; (*wo*) *suru*, to mend; improve; supplement; patch up; remedy; repair; piece together; deal with an emergency; supply an omission; *isei no omomuku tokoro ni shita-gatte ichi-ji wo bi-hō suru*, to do what is necessary under the circumstances to meet exigencies as they arise.

**Bi-kū** | 久, protracted; long-continued.

**Bi-man** | 滿, *suru*, to be quite

full; to be full to the limit of overflowing (of a river); to be abundant.

**Bi-ta** | 多, more.

**Bi-tan** | 亘, *suru*, to extend in a line; be spread out.

**Bi-yen** | 遠, still farther.

**Bi 瀾** Overflowing.

**Bi-man** | 蔓, (also written | 漫); *suru*, to spread; multiply; increase.

**Bin 旻** An autumnal sky; to compassionate.

**Bin-ten** | 天, The sky; the heavens; an autumn sky; heaven (as an active principle in the universe).

**Bin 貧** Poor; indigent.

**Bin-bō** | 乏, poor; indigent; poverty-stricken; *suru*, to be poor; be in distressed circumstances.

**Bin 便** Opportunity.

**Bin-gi** | 宜, for ordinary meanings see *ben-gi* with which *bin-gi* is identical; *bin-gi* is also used in a special sense signifying tidings, news,—a meaning which *ben-gi* has not.

**Bin-sen** | 船, a ship which furnishes an opportunity for a passage to some place to which it is desired to go.

**Bin 敏** Quick.

**Bin-ben** | 辨, clever at speaking; eloquent; quick at repartee.

**Bin-shō** | 捷, clever; active; prompt; sharp; intelligent; bright; — *ni koto wo tori-atsukau*, to deal with a matter in a ready manner.

**Bin-soku** | 速, (*ni*) quickly; in a smart manner.

**Bin-tatsu** | 達, quick; ingenious; clever; active; smart; — *naru hito*, a man of quick wit, of keen perception.

**Bin 黽** A kind of toad.

**Bin-ben** | 勉, *suru*, to be industrious; exert oneself; work hard; use strenuous exertions; put forth one's best efforts.

**Bin 愍** (identical with 憫) Sympathy.

**Bin-rō** | 諒, sympathy; compassion; (*wo*) *suru*, to commiserate; pity; have compassion upon; feel for; sympathize with; to take a charitable view (of a particular case); regard in a benevolent or favorable light.

**Bin-antan** | 察, see **Bin-rō** | 諒.

**Bin-seki** | 惜, (*wo*) *suru*, to commiserate; feel sympathy for; pity.

**Bin-soku** | 例, see **Bin-seki** | 惜.

**Bin-zen** | 然, compassionate; benevolent; charitable (of persons); pitiable; sad (of things).

**Bin 緝** A fishing line.

**Bin-sen** | 錢, a string of cash.

**Bin 憫** (identical with 愍) Sympathy.

**Bin-ren** | 憐, compassionate; benevolent (of persons); pitiful; sad (of things); (*wo*) *suru*, to feel pity for; commiserate; pity.

**Bin-shō** | 笑, *suru*, to smile in pity (as might be done by one who is witness to the antics of an idiot, or a drunken person); — *ni tayedzu*, inexpressibly sad.

**Biō 屏** To retire.

**Biō-bu** | 風, a folding-screen.

**Biō 眇** One eye smaller than the other; small.

**Biō-baku** | 漠, see **Biō-baku** 渺漠.

**Biō-biō** | 眇, small; insignificant; humble; lowly; — *nomi nite*, being a person of no account, or of humble position, (used either of oneself or in reference to others).

**Biō-moku** | 目, a person who is blind of one eye.

**Biō-shin** | 身, a person of humble position; my unworthy or insignificant self (when used, as most frequently occurs, in a deprecatory sense of the speaker or writer).

**Biō-shō** | 少, see **Biō-biō** | |.

**Biō-zen** | 然, small; minute.

### Biō 病

Sickness; disease.

**Biō-bai** | 憊, *suru*, to be exhausted by sickness.

**Biō-chū** | 中, during sickness; — *ni soro aida*, being ill.

**Biō-go** | 後, after sickness; used also in reference to the period of convalescence which precedes complete restoration to health: — *no koto yue imada ben-rei dekidzu*, being still in a state of convalescence (I) am unable to exert myself much.

**Biō-in** | 院, a hospital.

**Biō-ka** | 家, a house where there is sickness.

**Biō-kaku** | 客, a sick guest; a patient in a hospital.

**Biō-kan** | 間, period of intermission during sickness when the force of the disease abates.

**Biō-ki** | 氣, sickness; disease; malady; illness.

**Biō-ko** | 故, death from sickness; *suru*, to die of a disease; fall sick and die.

**Biō-kon** | 根, the origin of a disease; the cause of illness.

**Biō-ku** | 軀, a sickly or diseased body.

**Biō-ku** | 苦, suffering caused by sickness; *suru*, to experience much suffering from disease.

**Biō-nan** | 難, calamity or misfortune which is the result of sickness.

**Biō-nin** | 人, a sick person; a patient.

**Biō-nō** | 惱, see **Biō-ku** | 苦

**Biō-ru** | 羸, see **Biō-bai** | 憊.

**Biō-sha** | 者, a sick person; a patient in a hospital (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

**Biō-shi** | 死, see **Biō-ko** | 故.

**Biō-shin** | 身, a sickly body; an invalid.

### Biō 描

To trace; sketch.

**Biō-kin** | 金, gilt; *suru*, to gild.

**Biō-kaku** | 畫, *suru*, to sketch; draw; trace; mark out the boundaries (of a country or district); define a frontier; sketch out a policy; define the limits of action (in a particular case).

### Biō 渺

A wide expanse of water.

**Biō-baku** | 漠, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), wide; spacious; extensive; far-reaching; vast; expansive; boundless in extent; indistinct (by reason of distance); (followed by *to shite*), widely; in a spacious manner; *yem-pa biō-baku no aida ni mitomu beshi*, (it) can be discerned

across the wide expanse of the sea.

**Biō-bi** | 彌, see **Biō-baku** | 漠.

**Biō-biō** | | see **Biō-baku** | 漠.

**Biō-bō** | 茫, see **Biō-baku** | 漠.

**Biō-ko** | 乎, see **Biō-baku** | 漠.

### Biō 廟

Ancestral.

**Biō-bo** | 謨, the plans of a government; ministerial policy.

**Biō-dō** | 堂, the government; ministry.

**Biō-gi** | 議, government councils; cabinet discussions; ministerial deliberations; views of the government; ministerial policy.

**Biō-hai** | 拜, *suru*, to visit the tomb of a deceased emperor, or of any distinguished personage, or of an ancestor.

**Biō-rei** | 令, the custodian of a Shintō Shrine.

**Biō-raku** | 畧, government councils; ministerial deliberations; plan of government; administrative policy.

**Biō-ron** | 論, government councils; ministerial discussions, or views.

**Biō-san** | 算, see **Biō-raku** | 畧.

**Biō-u** | 宇, a Shintō Shrine; a Buddhist temple; (used chiefly in the first meaning).

**Biō-zen** | 前, the entrance to a Shintō Shrine, or Buddhist temple.

### Biō 錨

An anchor.

**Biō-su** | 鎖, the chain attached to an anchor.

### Biō 謬

(also read *biū*) Mad talk; error.

**Biō-bō** | 妄, a mistake; error; blunder; mistaken; wrong.

**Biō-den** | 傳, a false report; mistaken rumour; *suru*, to spread a false report.

**Biō-gi** | 偽, a lie; falsehood.

**Biō-go** | 誤, a mistake; error; blunder; *suru*, to make a mistake; commit an error.

**Biō-kei** | 計, a plan which has miscarried owing to some blunder in its conception.

**Biō-kwa** | 訛, see **Biō-go** | 誤.

**Biō-setsu** | 說, a false statement; mistaken rumour.

**Biō-ten** | 點, the exact point of error; particular mistake.

### Bō 亡

Lost; dead; forgotten.

**Bō-han** | 叛, rebellion; insurrection; conspiracy; *suru* to, rebel; conspire against the government.

**Bō-itsū** | 逸, *suru*, to escape unharmed.

**Bō-jin** | 人, a deceased person; a fugitive; deserter.

**Bō-jō** | 狀, rude; discourteous; insolent.

**Bō-joku** | 匿, *suru*, to run away and hide; to abscond and remain in concealment.



**Bō-ki** | 歸, to run away and return; escape.

**Bō-kon** | 魂, a spirit; wraith; ghost.

**Bō-mei** | 命, *suru*, to abscond; run away; desert.

**Bō-metsu** | 滅, destruction; ruin; *suru*, to be destroyed (as a country), *shin-shō ga bō-metsu suru*, to lose all one's fortune; be utterly ruined.

**Bō-moku** | 目, a blind person; blind; *bō-moku mu-ji*, blind and deaf; utterly ignorant.

**Bō-riō** | 聊, (identical with **Bu-riō** 無聊); lonely; dull; cheerless; unpromising (of a person's future); *bō-riō wo okuru*, to pass a cheerless existence.

**Bō-shitsu** | 失, (*wo*) *suru*, to lose; be deprived of.

**Bō-zetsu** | 絕, *suru*, to become extinct (as a family or title in default of heirs).

**Bō 乏** Deficient; poor.

**Bō-ketsu** | 闕, *suru*, to be deficient; be lacking; be short in quantity.

**Bō-kiō** | 窮, indigent; poor.

**Bō-kon** | 困, wearied; exhausted; indigent; poor; impoverished.

**Bō-sho** | 少, *suru*, to be deficient; be short in quantity; (the extent of deficiency implied in this word is not so great as that conveyed by the word *bō-ketsu*

which again has not the force of *bō-zetsu*).

**Bō-zetsu** | 絕, *suru*, to be deficient; be lacking; come to an end; be totally lacking.

**Bō 矛** A spear.

**Bō-jun** | 盾, (also read *mu-jun*); a contradiction which is self-evident; self-contradictory; conflicting; *suru*, to be self-contradictory, (of different statements made by the same person); disagree with; be opposed to; be contradictory, (of statements made by different people).

**Bō 妄** (also read *mō*); Disorderly; false.

**Bō-dan** | 談, a falsehood; a fable; idle talk.

**Bō-dō** | 動, *suru*, to take futile action; adopt useless measures; move in a matter to no purpose; begin anything and leave it unfinished.

**Bō-gen** | 言, a falsehood; idle talk.

**Bō-go** | 語, see **Bō-gen** | 言.

**Bō-hiō** | 辭, a false rumour; an erroneous report; a careless criticism.

**Bō-kō** | 行, disorderly conduct; unseemly behaviour; *suru*, to act in a wilful or improper manner; behave badly.

**Bō-ron** | 論, useless argument;

futile discussion; idle talk; empty talk; erroneous views.

**Bō-shō** | 賞, (*wo*) *suru*, to praise indiscriminately; distribute rewards lavishly without discrimination.

**Bō-tan** | 誕, a lie; falsehood; fable; false; fabulous.

**Bō-tei** | 聽, *suru*, to listen to no purpose.

**Bō 防** An embankment; protection; to keep off.

**Bō-atsu** | 遏, (*wo*) *suru*, to resist; prevent; ward off; oppose; check; curb; repress; put a stop to.

**Bō-bi** | 備, preparation for defence; *suru*, to provide against (an attack); be prepared for resistance.

**Bō-gio** | 禦, defence; resistance; *suru*, to take measures for defence; (*wo*) *suru*, to resist; oppose; guard against.

**Bō-go** | 護, defence; protection (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; defend; protect.

**Bō-kin** | 禁, (*wo*) *suru*, to check; repress; put a stop to.

**Bō-kei** | 制, see **Bō-kin** | 禁.

**Bō-nen** | 戰, *suru*, to resist an attack; fight in defence.

**Bō-shi** | 止, see **Bō-kin** | 禁.

**Bō-shū** | 守, see **Bō-go** | 護.

**Bō-yei** | 衛, see **Bō-go** | 護.

**Bō 妨** An impediment.

**Bō-gai** | 害, injury; harm; impediment; hindrance; (*wo*) *suru*, to injure; harm; interfere with; obstruct; impede; hurt; prejudice.

**Bō-gai** | 礙, see **Bō-go** | 碍.

**Bō-ge** | 碍, impediment; hindrance; obstruction; interference; *suru*, to act as a hindrance; (*wo*) *suru*, to impede; obstruct; hinder.

**Bō-sha** | 遮, see **Bō-go** | 碍.

**Bō-shō** | 障, see **Bō-go** | 碍.

**Bō 忘** To forget.

**Bō-ki** | 記, see **Bō-kiaku** | 却.

**Bō-kiaku** | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to forget; escape one's recollection; fail to remember.

**Bō-nen** | 年, literally "year-forgetting," used in the expression *bō-nen no tomo*, which is applied to cases where a close friendship is formed between a very old and a very young person in spite of the great disparity of age between them; used also in the expression, *bō-nen kwai*, the term applied to a jovial meeting held towards the end of a year with the avowed object of forgetting the cares and troubles of the past twelve months.

**Bō-riō** | 了, see **Bō-kiaku** | 却.

**Bō-shitsu** | 失, see **Bō-kiaku** | 却.

**Bō 冒** (also written 冒), Blind; desperate; to cover.

**Bō-han** | 犯, *suru*, to offend wittingly; to commit an infraction in a defiant and reckless manner.

**Bō-hei** | 蔽, (*wo*) *suru*, to hide; conceal.

**Bō-ken** | 險, *suru*, expose oneself to danger; behave recklessly; incur risk; (of trading operations) to do an unsafe business; speculate.

**Bō-mei** | 名, *suru*, to assume a name; use an alias.

**Bō-sei** | 姓, see **Bō-mei** | 名.

**Bō-shitsu** | 嫉, (*wo*) *suru*, to hate; dislike.

**Bō-tō** | 頭, the opening sentence of a letter; the introductory clause in a newspaper article; prefatory remarks in a book or essay.

**Bō 盲** (also read *mo*), Blind.

**Bō-jin** | 人, a blind person.

**Bō-mai** | 昧, unlettered; ignorant; uneducated.

**Bō-moku** | 目, a blind person; blind; ignorant; stupid.

**Bō 房** A room; a dwelling.

**Bō-chū** | 中, the interior of a room; within a chamber.

**Bō-oku** | 屋, a dwelling house of any kind.

**Bō-shitsu** | 室, a room; chamber.

**Bō 茅** A kind of rush.

**Bō-oku** | 屋, a hut; cabin; my humble dwelling.

**Bō-sha** | 舍, see **Bō-oku** | 屋.

**Bō-sō** | 草, thatch.

**Bō 某** A certain (person or things); I.

**Bō-kō** | 公, a certain personage.

**Bō-sho** | 所, a certain place; somewhere.

**Bō 旁** Large; everywhere.

**Bō-go** | 午, crosswise; transverse; intricate; involved; complicated; *suru*, to be in confusion; (of roads) to be misleading owing to the constant intersection of crossroads.

**Bō-rai** | 睇, *suru*, to look everywhere; gaze in all directions.

**Bō-sō** | 搜, *suru*, to search everywhere.

**Bō 茫** Wide; vast.

**Bō-bō** | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), vast; extensive; far-reaching; wide; (followed by *to shite*), widely.

**Bō-ko** | 乎, see **Bō-bō** | |.

**Bō-yō** | 洋, see **Bō-bō** | |.

**Bō 耗** A kind of rice; to consume.

**Bō-gen** | 減, *suru*, to be reduced by consumption; become less and less by use; dwindle away.

**Bō-jin** | 盡, *suru*, to be used up; be exhausted; be consumed; come to an end.

**Bō-katsu** | 竭, see **Bō-jin** | 盡.

**Bō-kiō** | 虛, see **Bō-jin** | 盡.

**Bō-son** | 損, see **Bō-gen** | 減.

**Bō 望** To look at; hope.

**Bō-gwai** | 外, unexpected; unlooked for; (followed by *ni*) beyond expectation; *yorokobi bō-gwai ni idzu*, the pleasure exceeds (our) anticipation.

**Bō-kan** | 竿, a mark; sign.

**Bō-kan** | 觀, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; observe; watch; regard.

**Bō-yō** | 洋, a wide expanse; immensity; vastness; (followed by *tari* and *taru*) vast; wide; extensive; far-reaching. The expression *bō-yō no tan*, the feeling of perplexed awe which is produced by the contemplation of something immeasurably vast, is said to have its origin in the idea of the effect which would be produced upon a *kappa*, the fabled monster supposed to inhabit rivers and freshwater lakes, if it were placed in the sea.

**Bō 崩** (also read *Hō*) The fall of a mountain.

**Bō-kwai** | 潰, a landslide; dissolution (of an association); dispersion; defeat, (of an army); *suru*, to crumble away; be dissolved; be broken up; fall to pieces.

**Bō-tsui** | 墜, *suru*, to crumble away; be broken asunder; fall to pieces.

**Bō 袤** Extent.

**Bō-yen** | 延, Width; breadth; expanse; extent in one direction.

**Bō 傍** Near; at the side.

**Bō-chō** | 聽, (also read *bō-tei*); (*wo*) *suru*, to be present and hear (what is said); to listen to (as a lecture or address); *bō-chō hik-ki suru*, to attend and take notes (of a judicial case or a parliamentary debate).

**Bō-jin** | 人, a by-stander.

**Bō-ki** | 記, *suru*, to be present and take down in writing what is said by other persons in conversation; to take notes of a lecture or an address; to make annotations in the margin of the text of a work.

**Bō-kin** | 近, near; neighbouring; adjoining; approximate.

**Bō-kwan** | 觀, (*wo*) *suru*, to be present and see; to witness; look at.

**Bo 菩** The sacred tree of the Buddhists.

**Bo-dai** | 提, a Buddhist term meaning the road to salvation, that is to the attainment of Nirvana; *sen-zo bo-dai no tame hō-ji wo suru*, to perform religious rites, or to regulate one's life according to Buddhist principles, with a view to the salvation of one's ancestors.

**Bo-satsu** | 薩, a Buddhist term applied to those who are supposed to have attained a state of perfection which entitles them to be regarded as saints and will soon fit them for entrance into Nirvana; a Buddhist idol.

**Bō 貿** To barter; exchange.

**Bō-yeki** | 易, Trade; commerce; *suru*, to traffic; carry on commerce.

**Bō 蜂** (also read *Hō*); A hornet; wasp.

**Bō-ki** | 起, *suru*, to rise up in large numbers (as insurgents); break out in swarms.

**Bō-ton** | 屯, *suru*, to assemble in masses; collect in swarms.

**Bo 募** To call for; enlist; demand.

**Bo-het** | 兵, *suru*, to raise troops; enlist soldiers.

**Bo-shiū** | 集, *suru*, to assemble; collect together; organize; enlist; levy; collect (as money).

**Bō 髦** Hair; distinguished.

**Bō-shi** | 士, a distinguished person; a man of mark.

**Bō-shun** | 俊, (i. w. *Shun-bo*); distinguished; preëminent.

**Bo 墓** A burial-ground; a grave.

**Bo-hi** | 碑, a tombstone.

**Bo-san** | 參, visiting the graves (of relations or ancestors); *suru*, to visit the graves (of relations or ancestors).

**Bo-sho** | 所, a burial ground; a grave.

**Bo 暮** Evening; sunset.

**Bo-in** | 陰, Sunset.

**Bo-jitsu** | 日, see **Bo-in** | 陰.

**Bo-kan** | 寒, the coolness or cold which comes on at sunset; *bo-kan wo moyōsu*, to become cool or chilly.

**Bo-kei** | 景 see **Ban-kei** 晚景.

**Bo-shun** | 春, the end or latter part of spring.

**Bo-u** | 雨, rain which occurs at sunset; evening showers.

**Bō 暴** Scorched; violent; to dry in the sun; sudden; oppressive; to expose.

**Bō-dō** | 勳, riotous behaviour; a disturbance; riot; tumult;

émeute; revolt; *suru*, to behave in a riotous manner; raise a tumult; create a disturbance; rise in revolt; commit acts of violence; (used of the action of the people and not of that of the government).

**Bō-fū** | 風, a violent wind; tempest; gale.

**Bō-giaku** | 虐, cruelty; tyranny; cruel; unmerciful; pitiless; harsh; domineering; tyrannical; *suru*, to act in a cruel or harsh manner; tyrannize; (used of the action of a government, or of the conduct of superiors or persons in authority).

**Bō-haku** | 白, (also read *Baku-haku*); see **Bō-haku** 曝白.

**Bō-hatsu** | 發, *suru*, to occur suddenly; happen unexpectedly; break out without warning.

**Bō-i** | 威, harsh or tyrannical use of power; *bō-i wo furū*, to domineer; behave tyrannically.

**Bō-in** | 飲, *suru*, to drink (wine) to excess; drink immoderately.

**Bō-itsu** | 溢, *suru*, (of a river or lake) to overflow its banks suddenly.

**Bō-jin** | 人, a disorderly person; turbulent or violent people.

**Bō-kyaku** | 客, a disorderly guest or person; turbulent people.

**Bō-kan** | 悍, lawless; turbulent; ungovernable.

**Bō-kyō** | 舉, riotous behaviour; disorderly conduct; turbulence;

a disturbance; riot; tumult; revolt; an act of violence; *suru*, to act with harshness or violence; create a disturbance; commit an outrage; (used both of the acts of single individuals and of many persons acting in combination, and also equally of the action of subjects and of those in authority, but when employed in the latter sense it is applied only to the action of individuals)

**Bō-ko** | 行, violent conduct; outrageous behaviour; acts of violence; *suru*, to behave tyrannically (of a person in authority); to act in a disorderly or violent manner in defiance of law (of subjects); (used chiefly in reference to the acts of single individuals).

**Bō-kun** | 君, a tyrant.

**Bō-man** | 慢, insolent; rude; brutal; overbearing; *suru*, to behave with insolence; act like a bully.

**Bō-rei** | 戾, violent; disorderly; unruly; outrageous.

**Bō-ro** | 露, (also read *Baku-ro*); see **Bō-ro** 曝露.

**Bō-u** | 雨, violent rain; a rain-storm.

**Bō 謀** An artifice; to contrive.

**Bō-gai** | 害 (wo) *suru*, to do premeditated harm to (a person); injure (a person) by pre-conceived design.

**Bō-gi** | 議, discussion with regard to a plan to be concerted; *suru*, to discuss plans; deliberate over a plan of action.

**Bō-han** | 反, (also written | 叛 and also commonly read *Mu-hon*); a conspiracy; treasonous plot; rebellion; *suru*, to rebel against the government; conspire.

**Bō-kei** | 計, a stratagem; plot; scheme; design; *suru*, to concert a plan; devise a stratagem; organize a plot.

**Bō-riaku** | 畧, see **Bokel** | 計.

**Bō-rio** | 慮, a plan; stratagem; plot; deliberation in regard to a plan to be followed; *suru*, to meditate well over a line of action; to give careful consideration (to a matter).

**Bō-satsu** | 殺, *suru*, to plan and carry out a murder; (*wo*) *suru*, to kill (a person) in accordance with a pre-conceived design.

**Bō-shi** | 士, a clever plotter; a person skilful in forming a plan; a strategist.

**Bō-shi** | 帥, the leader of an army, or of a rebellion or insurrectionary movement.

**Bō-shu** | 主, see **Bō-shi** | 帥.

**Bō-yū** | 欲, a plan; design; plot; stratagem; scheme.

**Bō** 膨 Bloated.

**Bō-chō** | 脹, *suru*, to swell; be distended.

**Bo** 簿 A register.

**Bo-chō** | 帳, a register; record-book; book of entries; account-book; records.

**Boki** | 記, record; entries made in a book kept for the purpose; *suru*, to make entries in a register; *bo-ki-hō* or *bo-ki-gaku*, book-keeping.

**Bo-satsu** | 冊, see **Bo-chō** | 帳.

**Bo-seki** | 籍, see **Bo-chō** | 帳.

**Bō** 曝 (i. w. 暴, also read *Baku*).  
To expose to the sun; dry.

**Bō-haku** | 白, (also commonly read *Baku-haku*); (*wo*) *suru* to disclose; reveal; make known; confess (as a crime); *suru*, to be disclosed; come to light; *ni* frankly; without reserve.

**Bō-ro** | 露, (also commonly read *Baku-ro*); (*wo*) *suru*, to expose to the air; dry; bleach; clean; leave without burial (as a corpse); reveal; disclose; make public; *suru*, to be disclosed; be revealed; come to light.

**Bō** 懵 Dull; ignorant.

**Bō-bō** | 丨, ignorant; dull of comprehension; stupid.

**Bō-tō** | 慳, forgetful.

**Boku** 卜 To divine.

**Bok-kei** | 揲, *suru*, to investigate (a matter) by means of divination.

**Bok-ki** | 揲, *suru*, to divine; prophecy; foretell; presage.

**Bok-ki** | 龜, see **Bok-ki** | 揲.

**Boku-ho** | 舖, the shop of a fortune-teller.

**Boku-jin** | 人, one who practises divination; a fortune-teller.

**Boku-sha** | 者, see **Boku-jin** | 人.

**Boku-zei** | 筮, see **Bok-ki** | 揲.

**Boku** 木 Wood; a tree; simple.

**Bok-ken** | 劍, a wooden sword.

**Bok-kon** | 棍, a staff; baton.

**Boku-gū** | 偶, a wooden figure; statue or image; an idol; a dunce.

**Boku-han** | 版, (also read *Moku-han*); wooden-printing-blocks.

**Boku-ri** | 理, (also read *mokuri*); the grain of wood.

**Boku-rio** | 料, timber; lumber.

**Boku-shō** | 匠, a carpenter.

**Boku-taku** | 鐸, a bell; *Ten masa ni fu-shi wo motte boku-taku to nasanu to su*, heaven clearly intends to make you a pattern to others, (a saying made in respect to Confucius); *boku-taku wō narasu*, to make oneself famous; acquire notoriety (used chiefly in a good sense).

**Boku-tō** | 刀, see **Bok-ken** | 劍

**Boku-totsu** | 訥, simplicity; honesty; simple; honest; plain; rustic; illiterate; *kōki boku to-tsu jin ni chikashi*, strength and

simplicity are allied to the highest virtue.

**Boku-yeki** | 液, the sap of a tree; the gum that exudes from certain trees.

**Boku** 牧 To breed cattle; govern.

**Boku-chiku** | 畜, Breeding; rearing; (*wo*) *suru*, to breed; rear; tend (used of cattle and other live stock).

**Boku-do** | 奴, a cowherd; shepherd; (also used as a contemptuous term for ignorant and uneducated people).

**Boku-dō** | 僮, see **Boku-do** | 奴.

**Boku-haku** | 伯, a term formerly applied under the feudal system to certain *daimiōs* who were also known as *Tozama*, and were distinguished from the *judai-daimiōs* who were the immediate vassals of the Shōgun from whom they held their fiefs.

**Boku-jō** | 場, a pasture; grazing-land.

**Boku-min** | 民 *suru*, to supply the wants of the people; secure the well-being of the nation; govern the people.

**Boku** 僕 A servant.

**Boku-dō** | 僮, a servant; retainer; menial; underling.

**Boku-fu** | 夫, see **Boku-dō** | 僮.

**Boku-rei** | 隸, see **Boku-dō** | 僮.

**Boku 撲** To lean against; strike.

**Boku-metsu** | 滅, (also read *Haku-metsu*); (*wo*) *suru*, to beat out; extinguish, (as a fire); suppress; quell; put down, (as an insurrection).

**Boku-shitsu** | 質, (i. v. *shitsu-boku*); simple; plain; unsophisticated; honest.

**Boku 墨** Ink; dark.

**Boku-kaku** | 客, an expert calligraphist; an educated person.

**Boku-kon** | 痕, the effect of anything written or painted; *bōk-kon ga ii*, the effect is pleasing; it is well executed.

**Boku-chi** | 池, an inkstand.

**Boku-ju** | 汁, liquid ink prepared for use.

**Boku-jō** | 繩, a carpenter's marking line.

**Boku-shiu** | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to adhere obstinately to; cling to pertinaciously; *kiu-shiū wo-suru*, to be wedded to antiquated customs.

**Bon 凡** (also read *Han*); all; vulgar.

**Bon-bu** | 夫, an ordinary person; an average individual; common people; the lower orders; the masses; human beings; mankind.

**Bon-min** | 民, common people; ordinary persons; the lower or-

ders; the masses; the nation as a whole; people generally; human beings; mankind.

**Bon-chi** | 智, ordinary or human intellect; *bon-chi no hito*, a person of average intelligence.

**Bon-gan** | 眼, the eye of an ordinary person; *bon-gan ni wa wakaranu*, an ordinary person cannot judge of it.

**Bon-nin** | 人, see **Bon-bu** | 夫.

**Bon-rio** | 慮, ordinary or human judgment.

**Bon-yō** | 庸, ordinary; average; common; vulgar; (used of persons and things).

**Bon-zoku** | 俗, an ordinary person; common people; the lower orders; common; vulgar; illiterate; (used with reference to persons and not things).

**Bon 梵** A Hindu word; the country whence Buddha came.

**Bon-go** | 語, Pali; Sanscrit.

**Bon-ji** | 字, see **Bon-go** | 語.

**Bon-nai** | 妻, the wife of a priest.

**Bon-setsu** | 刹, a Buddhist monastery or temple.

**Bon-sho** | 書, a book or books of buddhist prayers; Pali; Sanscrit.

**Bon-sho** | 鐘, a Buddhist temple-bell.

**Botsu 沒** To perish; die.

**Bok-kinku** | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to

demolish; destroy; do away with; abolish; make an end of; confiscate.

**Bok-ko** | 故, *suru*, to die; perish.

**Bos-shi** | 死, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

**Bos-shiu** | 收, (also read *Mos-shiu*); confiscation; forfeiture; (*wo*) *suru*, to confiscate; seize; sequester; (used only in reference to the action of the government in seizing the property of a defaulting debtor etc).

**Bos-sho** | 書, a rejected communication; a letter which has gone astray.

**Botsu-bō** | 亡, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

**Botsu-deki** | 溺, *suru*, to die by drowning; be drowned.

**Botsu-den** | 田, lands which have been rendered waste (through an inundation or otherwise).

**Botsu-mai** | 埋, (*wo*) *suru*, to secrete; hide.

**Botsu-mei** | 命, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

**Botsu-metsu** | 滅, ruin; destruction; *suru*, to be ruined; be destroyed.

**Botsu-niū** | 入, (*wo*) *suru*, to confiscate; seize; (used of the action of the government in respect to goods unlawfully held by a person who has committed an offence (against the law).

**Botsu-raku** | 落, ruin; failure; bankruptcy; *suru*, to be ruined;

become bankrupt; be destroyed.

**Botsu-yō** | 用, useless.

**Botsu 勃** To change colour; suddenly.

**Bok-ki** | 起, *suru*, to happen suddenly (of things); appear suddenly when unexpected (of persons); shew a sudden improvement (as a person's prospects).

**Bok-kō** | 興, see **Bok-ki** | 起.

**Botsu-jo** | 如, *suru*, to change colour; flush up with anger.

**Botsu-zen** | 然, *suru*, to change colour; flush up with anger; (followed by *to-shite*), suddenly; in a moment.

**Bu 武** Military.

**Bu-ben** | 鼻, see **Bu-mon** | 門.

**Bu-bi** | 備, military preparations; readiness for war; *suru*, to make military preparations; be prepared for war.

**Bu-dan** | 談, conversation on the subject of military matters of any kind or military accomplishments.

**Bu-dan** | 斷, military administration; despotism; the government of the country by the military class under the feudal system; *suru*, to administer affairs according to military laws; carry matters with a high hand; use force; *bu-dan sei-ji* a military form of government.

**Bu-fu** | 夫, a soldier; a military man.  
**Bu-gaku** | 學, military studies; military science.  
**Bu-gei** | 藝, accomplishments of the military class; military arts.  
**Bu-gi** | 技, see **Bu-gei** | 藝.  
**Bu-i** | 威, military power.  
**Bu-in** | 員, a military officer.  
**Bu-ji** | 事, military matters.  
**Bu-jin** | 人, a warrior; soldier.  
**Bu-jutsu** | 術, see **Bu-gei** | 藝.  
**Bu-ke** | 家, the military class; *bu-ke-gata*, members of the military class.  
**Bu-ki** | 熙, the tranquillity of the military class; security of the nation.  
**Bu-ki** | 器, military weapons; material of war.  
**Bu-kiō** | 強, the manly spirit engendered by military pursuits; warlike, courageous.  
**Bu-kō** | 功, distinguished military service; warlike exploits.  
**Bu-ko** | 庫, a military storehouse; an armory.  
**Bu-kwa** | 火, a fierce or strong fire.  
**Bu-kwan** | 官, a military office; a military officer.  
**Bu-mei** | 名, military renown; warlike repute.  
**Bu-mon** | 門, the military class; *bu-mon wo manabu*, to learn the exercises and accomplishments of the military class.

**Bu-retsū** | 烈, energetic; dashing; brilliant.  
**Bu-riaku** | 畧, a military plan; a warlike stratagem.  
**Bu-shō** | 將, a military chief; a valiant commander.  
**Bu-yei** | 衛, (*wo suru*), to guard; watch over; *suru*, to keep watch; (used in reference to military duty only).  
**Bu-yū** | 勇, warlike; courageous; brave.

### Bu 侮 Contempt.

**Bu-betsu** | 蔑, (*wo suru*), to despise; scorn; treat with contempt; behave with disrespect towards.  
**Bu-gen** | 言, contemptuous language; *suru*, to speak in a slighting manner (to a person); use contemptuous language.  
**Bu-i** | 易, see **Bu-betsu** | 蔑.  
**Bu-joku** | 辱, (*wo suru*) despise; scorn; insult; expose to ridicule; use contemptuous language towards; revile a person to his face.  
**Bu-kō** | 狎, *suru*, to act with levity; behave with unwarranted familiarity.  
**Bu-man** | 慢, (also written | 慢); *suru*, to act in an insolent and contemptuous manner.  
**Bu-ro** | 弄, (*wo suru*), to make fun of; ridicule.

### Bu 部 A division.

**Bu-bun** | 分, a portion or part of anything; a district or division; the sphere of a person's duties; province.  
**Bu-ka** | 下, jurisdiction; authority; sphere of duties; province; *bu-ka no mono*, a person under the authority of.  
**Bu-min** | 民, a collective term signifying all those who are under the jurisdiction of a certain prefecture or government department or under the authority of the same chief.  
**Bu-nai** | 內, see **Bu-ka** | 下.  
**Bu-raku** | 落, any sub-division of a district recognized for administrative purposes as separate from others; (also used with reference to local jurisdiction in a meaning similar to that of *bu-ka* and *bu-nai*).  
**Bu-shū** | 衆, see **Bu-min** | 民.  
**Bu-shō** | 將, the commander of a division of troops (as opposed to the commander-in-chief).  
**Bu-sho** | 署, a sub-department of a government office; *suru*, to arrange the distribution of labour (in dealing with large bodies of workmen); to assign positions to troops in the field.  
**Bu-sotsu** | 卒, a company or division of soldiers under the authority of the same commander.  
**Bu-sū** | 數, the number of volumes (of books); the number of classes or sorts (of things).

### Bu 無 (also read *Mu*); Not.

**Bu-gen** | 限, (also read *Mu-gen*); unlimited; boundless.  
**Bu-i** | 爲, (also read *Mu-i*); doing nothing; (applied also to the mystic contemplation practised by certain sects of Buddhists).  
**Bu-ji** | 似, (literally, 'unlike one's parents'); an ignorant person; a fool; (also used in a deprecatory sense of oneself in memorials etc).  
**Bu-ji** | 事, safe; secure; well; unoccupied; *ni*, safely; without accident; — *de oru*, to be well; be at leisure.  
**Bu-jō** | 狀, rude; insolent; wicked; lawless; unprincipled.  
**Bu-kiō** | 疆, see **Bu-kiū** | 窮.  
**Bu-kiū** | 窮, (also commonly read *Mu-kiū*); inexhaustible; endless; perennial; eternal.  
**Bu-ko** | 辜, (also read *Mu-ko*); innocent; guiltless.  
**Bu-kotsu** | 骨, rustic; clownish; rude; unmannerly; ignorant; coarse.  
**Bu-rai** | 賴, worthless; good for nothing; *burai no tō*, loafers; idle scamps.  
**Bu-rei** | 禮, rudeness; incivility; rude; discourteous; impolite.  
**Bu-riō** | 聊, lonely dull; cheerless; see **Bō-riō** 亡聊.  
**Bu-sō** | 雙, without an equal; unparalleled; incomparable.

**Bu 撫** To tranquillize; govern.

**Bu-ai** | 愛, (*wo*) *suru*, to cherish; foster; soothe; comfort.

**Bu-an** | 安, (i.v. *Am-bu* 安撫); (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; pacify; soothe; quiet; quell (as a disturbance).

**Bu-gio** | 御, (*wo*) *suru*, to govern with a gentle but firm hand.

**Bu-i** | 慰, (*wo*) *suru*, to comfort; soothe; pacify.

**Bu-iku** | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to nurture; rear; foster; support; bring up.

**Bu-jun** | 循, (*wo*) *suru*, to govern; control.

**Bu-jutsu** | 恤, (*wo*) *suru*, to pity; feel compassion for; compassionate; sympathise with.

**Bu-ma** | 摩, (*wo*) *suru*, to stroke with the hand; to manage gently.

**Bu-sui** | 綏, see **Bu-an** | 安.

**Bu-yō** | 養, see **Bu-iku** | 育.

**Bu 舞** To make postures; dance.

**Bu-ba** | 馬, a fire; conflagration.

**Bu-gaku** | 樂, dancing and music.

**Bu-gi** | 妓, the art of dancing.

**Bu-ken** | 劍, fencing; sword-exercise; *suru*, to fence.

**Bu-kon** | 權, *suru*, to assume an authority which is false; make a pretence of power which does not exist.

**Bu-tō** | 踏, dancing; *suru*, to dance.

**Bun 文** Lines; elegant; beauti-

ful; civil; literary; style to adorn.

**Bun-boku** | 墨, scholar; writers; literary pursuits.

**Bun-bu** | 武, literary and military pursuits; civil and military; literary and warlike;—*ni tonu*, to excel in both literary and warlike pursuits.

**Bun-butsu** | 物, literature;—*gi-jutsu*, literature and art.

**Bun-matsu** | 末, the end of any written composition.

**Bun-mei** | 明, civilization; progress; advancement; civilized; enlightened.

**Bun-men** | 面, the contents of a letter; a letter.

**Bun-pitsu** | 筆, reading and writing; literary pursuits.

**Bun-pō** | 法, rules of composition.

**Bun-an** | 案, a rough draft; a draft of a letter or any written composition.

**Bun-ga** | 雅, elegant; refined; scholarly.

**Bun-gaku** | 學, learning; literary studies; literature.

**Bun-gei** | 藝, learning and accomplishments; literature and art.

**Bun-gi** | 義, the letter and spirit of anything written; the meaning of any phrase or passage; *bungi ni kō-dei suru*, to adhere too strictly to the letter (of what is written).

**Bun-jaku** | 弱, literary effeminacy; effeminate; in the expression *bun-jaku bu-kiō* the weakness or effeminacy associated with literary pursuits is contrasted with the manliness or courage engendered by military occupations;—*ni nagareru*, to become effeminate.

**Bun-ji** | 事, literature; anything appertaining to literary pursuits.

**Bun-jin** | 人, a scholar.

**Bun-kiō** | 教, literary learning; education;—*wo hiku*, to spread education among the people.

**Bun-ko** | 庫, a library or place for keeping books; a book-case or book-box.

**Bun-kun** | 勳, literary merit, or excellence; civil as opposed to military merit.

**Bun-kwa** | 火, a slow fire.

**Bun-kwa** | 華, educated; enlightened.

**Bun-kwan** | 官, a civil as opposed to a military official.

**Bun-ri** | 理, correctness of composition.

**Bun-sai** | 才, literary ability; scholarly talent.

**Bun-sai** | 彩, ornamentation; decoration; (also used of a rich or florid style of composition.)

**Bun-sho** | 書, any written composition; a book; letter.

**Bun-shō** | 章, literary style; composition.

**Bun-shoku** | 飾, ornament; embellishment; (*wo*) *suru*, to adorn; polish; embellish.

**Bun-sō** | 草, see **Bun-an** | 案.

**Bun-ten** | 恬, used only in the expression *bun-ten bu-ki*, the tranquillity of both warlike and literary classes, and thus of the nation as a whole; *bun-ten bu-ki wo tanoshimu*, to rejoice over the tranquillity of the country.

**Bun-tsu** | 通, communication by letter; *suru*, to communicate by letter.

**Bun-un** | 運, the progress of civilization.

**Bun-ya** | 野, educated and ignorant; polished and illiterate.

**Bun-yaku** | 約, a written agreement or contract.

**Bun-yen** | 苑, a 'literary garden,'—metaphor for a collection of books; a library.

**Bun 分** To separate; divide; distinguish.

**Bun-bai** | 袂, parting; separation; leave-taking; *suru*, to separate (as one person from another); bid goodbye.

**Bun-ben** | 娩, parturition; *suru*, to bear a child.

**Bun-betsu** | 別, separation; classification; discrimination; (*wo*) *suru*, to separate; distinguish (as

one thing from another); classify.

**Bun-bo** | 母, the denomination in a fraction.

**Bun-mei** | 明, clearness; lucidity; discernment; clear; distinct; plain; (*wo*) *suru*, to make clear; discern; clearly distinguish.

**Bun-mu** | 務, *suru*, to undertake a share of official work; be charged with the performance of certain official duties.

**Bun-pa** | 派, a branch or offshoot of anything; (*wo*) *suru*, to sort out for distribution.

**Bun-pai** | 配, (i.v. *Hai-bun* 配分); distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; apportion; allot; assign; divide.

**Bun-pai** | 兵, *suru*, to station troops (in various places); assign positions to troops in the field.

**Bun-pō** | 崩, *suru*, to break and give way; fall to pieces; crumble; (used only in reference to landslips).

**Bun-pu** | 付, (*ni*) *suru*, to order; instruct; command; charge; give directions.

**Bun-pu** | 賦, see **Bun-pai** | 配.

**Bun-gen** | 限, limit; extent; position; standing; condition.

**Bun-giō** | 業, *suru*, to make a division of labour; apportion work.

**Bun-gō** | 毫, a fraction; particle;

used in the expressions, *bun gō mo nashi*, not a particle was left, *bun-gō wo shiranai*, (he) knows nothing whatsoever about it, *bun-go mo tagawadzu*, there is not the slightest difference.

**Bun-gwai** | 外, unexpected; unusual; *ni* unexpectedly.

**Bun-iki** | 域, a limit; boundary; frontier; *suru*, to fix a limit; settle a boundary.

**Bun-jiu** | 受, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold a part of (anything); own a share in.

**Bun-kai** | 界, a limit; boundary; frontier.

**Bun-kai** | 解, explanation; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; expound; elucidate; explain away (as a mistake).

**Bun-kaku** | 隔, *suru*, to be divided; be separated; be distant (as one place from another).

**Bun-ke** | 家, (also read *Bun-ka*); the division of an estate or family; the minor or cadet branch of a feudal house; *suru*, to separate from the main branch of the family; establish a cadet house; be divided into several branches (of a family); be divided (of an estate or property).

**Bun-ken** | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; survey; measure.

**Bun-ken** | 權, the division of power as opposed to the centralization of power (集權); *suru*, to divide authority.

**Bun-ketsu** | 訣, see **Bun-bei** | 袂.

**Bun-ki** | 岐, a forked road; a question in which two distinct issues are created; *suru*, (of a road) to become forked; (of a question) to involve two distinct issues.

**Bun-kiō** | 享, see **Bun-jiu** | 受.

**Bun-kiō** | 境, see **Bun-kai** | 界.

**Bun-kiō** | 疆, see **Bun-kai** | 界.

**Bun-kwatsu** | 割, (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; separate.

**Bun-nin** | 任, *suru*, to undertake a share of work whether official or private; be charged with the performance of certain duties.

**Bun-ritsu** | 裂, *suru*, to be rent asunder; be split open.

**Bun-ri** | 理, see **Bun-kai** | 解.

**Bun-ri** | 離, separation; dissolution; disintegration; *suru*, to be separated; be detached; be distant (as one place from another); be dissolved (as an association); move away; disappear.

**Bun-riō** | 量, weight; quantity also used metaphorically, e.g. *gi-dan no bun-riō*, the extent of suspicion.

**Bun-riū** | 流, *suru*, (of a river) to separate into two streams.

**Bun-ru** | 類, (*wo*) *suru*, to separate into distinct parts; classify; arrange (under various headings).

**Bun-san** | 散, dispersion; dis-

solution; bankruptcy; closing of a business; (*wo*) *suru*, to dissolve; disperse; scatter; close (a bank or business); *suru*, be dissolved (as an association); be dispersed, (as an army); *bun-san mono*, assets.

**Bun-sei** | 拆, analysis; assay; (*wh*) *suru*, to analyse; assay; *suru*, to conduct an assay or analysis.

**Bun-shi** | 子, particles; atoms; the numerator in a fraction.

**Bun-shiu** | 手, see **Bun-bei** | 袂.

**Bun-shiu** | 取, see **Bun-jiu** | 受.

**Bun-sho** | 署, a branch office.

**Bun-so** | 疏, see **Bun-kai** | 解.

**Bun-tan** | 擔, *suru*, to undertake a share (of work or responsibility); to be invested with a certain measure (of authority); be charged with the performance (of certain duties).

**Bun-yo** | 與, *suru*, to distribute; give a portion (of anything).

**Bun-zai** | 際, position; condition; social standing; (applied to the position of persons in a low rank of life, and used also in a deprecatory sense in memorials etc.).

### Bun 紊 Confused.

**Bun-jō** | 擾, confusion; disorder; *suru*, to be confused; be in a disturbed or unsettled condition; (used rarely in reference to mental confusion).



**Bun-ko** | 滑, see **Bun-jō** | 擾.  
**Bun-kwai** | 壞, disorder; confusion; *suru*, to be in a confused state; be in an unsettled condition.  
**Bun-ran** | 亂, confusion; disorder; turmoil; anarchy; *suru*, (of countries) to be in an disordered condition; (used rarely or never in reference to mental confusion).

### Bun 聞 To hear.

**Bun-mon** | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; (*ni*) *suru*, to enquire of; ask.  
**Bun-chi** | 知, *suru*, to learn; be informed.  
**Bun-ken** | 見, *suru*, to see and hear; observe; *bun-ken seshi tokoro*, observations, impressions.  
**Bun-tatsu** | 達, fame; celebrity; reputation (in a good sense).

### Butsu 佛 To see dimly; bright; Buddha.

**Buk-kaku** | 闍, a Buddhist temple.  
**Buk-ko** | 家, the Buddhist priesthood.  
**Buk-kiō** | 教, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.  
**Buk-kiō** | 經, Buddhist prayers.  
**Buk-kwa** | 果, Nirvana;—*wo yeru*, to attain Nirvana.  
**Bup-pō** | 法, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.  
**Bus-setsu** | 說, the teachings of Shaka; traditions respecting

Shaka; Buddhist teachings or traditions.

**Bus-sho** | 書, Buddhist books.  
**Butsu-dō** | 道, Buddhist doctrine; Buddhism.  
**Butsu-go** | 語, a Buddhist word; Buddhist phraseology.  
**Butsu-gu** | 具, Buddhist utensils or furniture of any kind.  
**Butsu-ji** | 寺, see **Buk-kaku** | 闍.  
**Butsu-ji** | 事, anything appertaining to Buddhism.  
**Butsu-mon** | 門, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.  
**Butsu-zō** | 像, an image of Buddha; Buddhist idols.

### Butsu 物 Created things.

**Buk-ka** | 貨, commodities; articles; goods.  
**Buk-ka** | 價, prices of commodities.  
**Buk-ken** | 件, see **Butsu-ji** | 事.  
**Buk-ko** | 故, *suru*, to die.  
**Bup-pin** | 品, articles; things; commodities; goods.  
**Bus-san** | 産, productions; manufactures.  
**Bus-shoku** | 色, appearance (of a person); distinguishing features; used in the phrase *bus-shoku wo motte hito wo tadzumeru*, to search for a person by a description of his appearance, or by his likeness; *suru* to judge by appearances.  
**Bus-sō** | 騷, perturbed; excited; disturbed; dangerous.

**Butsu-gi** | 議, public discussion; public opinion; the views of the country.  
**Butsu-ji** | 事, things; matters generally; everything.  
**Butsu-jō** | 情, public feeling; the condition of affairs.

**Butsu-me** | 名, the name of a thing.  
**Butsu-ri** | 理, the law of nature; natural science.  
**Butsu-ron** | 論, see **Butsu-gi** | 議.

## C

### Chaku 著 (also written 着 and also read Cho, when it is used in a different sense); To cover; the act of completion.

**Chaku-fuku** | 服, *suru*, to put on clothes; dress oneself.  
**Chaku-gan** | 眼, (*ni*) *suru*, to watch; observe with care; pay attention to.  
**Chaku-gō** | 御, arrival; *asobasaru*, to arrive, (used of the Emperor only).  
**Chaku-i** | 衣, see **Chaku-gan** | 眼.  
**Chaku-i** | 意, (*ni*) *suru*, to be careful of; pay attention to.  
**Chaku-jitsu** | 實, correct; right; *ni*, correctly.  
**Chaku-raku** | 落, conclusion; termination; (*wo*) *suru* to bring to an end; conclude; terminate; complete; finish; *suru*, to come to an end; be concluded.  
**Chaku-shū** | 手, *suru*, to begin work; commence operations; begin to do anything.

**Chaku-shoku** | 色, (*wo*) *suru*, to colour; paint.  
**Chaku-yō** | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to put on (as clothes); wear.

### Chaku 嫡 The principal wife.

**Chak-ka** | 家, the main branch of a family.  
**Chaku-bo** | 母, the principal wife; the mistress of the house; mother.  
**Chaku-riū** | 流, descent through the eldest son of a family; direct line of succession; direct descent.  
**Chaku-shi** | 子, the eldest son.  
**Chaku-shin** | 親, blood-relatives.  
**Chaku-son** | 孫, a grandson; granddaughter; grandchildren; a descendant in the direct line of the eldest son in a family.

### Chi 地 The earth; a place; territory.

**Chi-dai** | 代, (commonly read *Yi-dai*); the price of land.

**Chi-dzu** | 圖, a map.  
**Chi-hō** | 方, a locality; *chi-hō-kwan*, the local authorities.  
**Chi-i** | 位, situation; position (of land); footing; rank; social standing (of persons).  
**Chi-ka** | 價, see **Chi-dai** | 代.  
**Chi-kei** | 形, the shape or contour of a piece of ground, or of a district or country; the physical features of a region; general situation and environment; position; character.  
**Chi-ken** | 券, a title-deed.  
**Chi-kiō** | 疆, a frontier; boundary; place; country.  
**Chi-kiū** | 球, the globe.  
**Chi-men** | 面, (commonly read *Yi-men*); a plot of ground; lot of land.  
**Chi-mi** | 味, the nature or quality of soil.  
**Chi-minaku** | 脈, geological stratum; vein (as of minerals).  
**Chi-moku** | 目, the classification of land.  
**Chi-ri** | 利, advantage of position; convenient situation; *ten no toki chi-ri ni shikadzu chi-ri jin-kwa ni shikadzu*, advantage of position counts for more than auspicious moments, and there is more in national harmony than in advantage of position.  
**Chi-ri** | 理, geography.  
**Chi-riō** | 料, (also read *Yi-riō*); the rent of land.

**Chi-ro** | 爐, an open fire-place built into the floor of a house.  
**Chi-sei** | 勢, the physical conditions of any locality, district, or country; general situation and environment; general character (whether favorable or otherwise for any special purpose).  
**Chi-shi** | 誌, a geographical statement of a locality, province or country.  
**Chi-shitsu** | 質, the geological formation of ground; the nature or quality of soil; *chi-shitsugaku*, geology.  
**Chi-shū** | 主, a landlord; landowner.  
**Chi-sho** | 處, (commonly read *Yi-sho*); a locality; piece of ground; lot of land.  
**Chi-shō** | 訟, an action in regard to land; a land-suit.  
**Chi-so** | 租, (also read *Yi-so*); land-tax.

**Chi 弛** A bow unstrung; to relax.

**Chi-bun** | 紊, *suru*, to fall into disorder through neglect.  
**Chi-hai** | 廢, *suru*, to be slack; be careless; become obsolete; die out.  
**Chi-hō** | 放, (*wo suru*, to unstring (as a bow); slacken; loosen; relax; *suru*, to be negligent; be careless.  
**Chi-kun** | 緩, lax; careless; slack; loose; *suru*, to be negligent; be remiss.

**Chi 治** To rule; govern well.

**Chi-an** | 安, tranquillity peace; —*wo suru*, to tranquillize; *chi-an saibansho*, police courts.  
**Chi-gu** | 具, the machinery of government.  
**Chi-gwai** | 外, outside of the jurisdiction; —*hō-ken*, extraterritoriality.  
**Chi-hei** | 平, general tranquillity; tranquil; quiet.  
**Chi-jutsu** | 術, a plan or system of government.  
**Chi-koku** | 國, good government.  
**Chi-ran** | 亂, tranquillity and disorder; peace and rebellion; *suru*, to quell disorder; suppress rebellion.  
**Chi-riō** | 療, medical treatment; (*wo suru*, to treat medically; apply remedies to.  
**Chi-sei** | 世, a period of tranquil government; good government.  
**Chi-seki** | 蹟, the effects of government; administrative results.  
**Chi-yō** | 要, the most important points of government; essential features of administration.

**Chi 知** To know; wisdom.

**Chi-giō** | 行, income or revenue received under the feudal system by a territorial noble or *hatamoto* from the government; the estate or lands of a *hatamoto* as opposed to the territory (*riō-bun*) of a *daimiō*; feudal

territories generally; *chigiō-sho*, is used in the two latter meanings.

**Chi-in** | 音, a friend; an acquaintance.  
**Chi-ji** | 事, a governor; prefect; administration; control; (*wo suru*, to govern; direct; manage; administer.  
**Chi-kaku** | 覺, feeling; sensibility; intellectual perception; discernment; comprehension; understanding; intelligence.  
**Chi-ken** | 見, knowledge.  
**Chi-ki** | 己, see **Chi-in** | 音.  
**Chi-kiō** | 曉, understanding; (*wo suru*, to comprehend.  
**Chi-ko** | 故, see **Chi-in** | 音.  
**Chi-koku** | 告, announcement; notification; (*wo suru*, to make known; publish; communicate; notify; announce.  
**Chi-mei** | 命, term applied to persons between 50 and 60 years of age.  
**Chi-riō** | 了, (*wo suru*, to know; be aware of.  
**Chi-riō** | 慮, good judgment; discretion; sagacity; *suru*, to shew discretion.  
**Chi-shiki** | 識, wisdom; sagacity; discernment; practical sense; a man of learning; a person of good judgment.  
**Chi-shitsu** | 悉, (*wo suru*, to know thoroughly; have a clear insight into.  
**Chi-toku** | 德, wisdom and virtue.

## Chi 致

**Chi-i** | 意, a message; *suru*, to inform.

**Chi-mei** | 命, *suru*, to expose one's life to danger; risk one's life; sacrifice one's life; devote one's life (to any object).

**Chi-shi** | 仕, resignation; abdication; *suru*, to resign office; to abdicate (used of the abdication of a feudal prince or the resignation by a *samurai* of his position as head of the family).

**Chi-shi** | 師, *suru*, to force on a war; commence hostilities; encourage troops in battle.

**Chi-shin** | 身, see **Chi-mei** | 命.

## Chi 耻 Shame.

**Chi-joku** | 辱, shame; disgrace.

## Chi 智 Wisdom; intelligence.

**Chi-riaku** | 略, a clever plan; a wise scheme; shrewdness.

**Chi-shiki** | 識, see **Chi-shiki** 知識.

**Chi-ye** | 慧, wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; cleverness; ability.

**Chi-yū** | 勇, ability and courage; clever and brave; — *wo kembi shite*, endowed with courage and ability.

## Chi 馳 To go quickly.

**Chi-chiku** | 逐, (*wo*) *suru*, to pursue on horse back.

**Chi-dō** | 道, term applied under the feudal system to the progress of the Shōgun (when visiting any place in the town where he happened to be residing); rapid progress (as applied to the movements of an ordinary person).

**Chi-jitsu** | 馳, *suru*, to travel quickly from one post-stage to another; to travel by post; (applied to the transmission of news and messages and also to travellers).

**Chi-ku** | 驅, *suru*, to ride fast on horseback; to gallop; drive fast.

**Chi-shū** | 驟, see **Chi-ku** | 驅.

**Chi-sō** | 走, feast; entertainment; (*wo*) *suru*, to entertain; *suru*, to ride fast on horse back; move quickly; hasten.

**Chi-tei** | 騁, see **Chi-ku** | 驅.

**Chi-totsu** | 突, *suru*, to attack on horseback; make an inroad; make a hostile incursion.

## Chi 置 To place; establish; arrange.

**Chi-ji** | 辭, a verbal statement; arrangement of words (in writing); — *wo shiradzu*, unskillful in (his) choice of words.

**Chi-ritsu** | 立, (*wo*) *suru*, to establish; found; erect.

**Chi-shū** | 酒, *suru*, to invite, or to be invited, to a banquet or an entertainment.

**Chi-yū** | 驛, a post-station; postal stage.

## Chi 踟 To walk about without making any progress.

**Chi-chū** | 踟, *suru*, to be unable to make up one's mind; be in doubt as to what to do; hesitate; be undecided; be perplexed; be embarrassed; (of a horse) to fidget; be restless.

## Chi 遲 To walk slowly; late; to delay.

**Chi-chi** | 遲, slow; tedious; tardy; *suru*, (of persons) to procrastinate; loiter (in the performance of work); delay; (of work) to be delayed; progress tardily; — *to shite*, slowly; in a dilatory manner.

**Chi-don** | 鈍, a dunce; stupid; foolish; dull-witted.

**Chi-gi** | 疑, *suru*, to delay; procrastinate; hesitate; be in doubt, as to what course to take; act in an irresolute manner.

**Chi-in** | 引, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

**Chi-kwan** | 緩, dilatoriness; procrastination; delay; slow; dilatory; negligent; remiss; tardy; *suru*, (of persons) to procrastinate; dawdle; do things in a leisurely manner; delay; loiter; be late in doing anything; (of work) to be delayed; progress tardily.

**Chi-man** | 慢, dilatory; lazy; idle.

**Chi-soku** | 速, slow and quick; late and early; rate of progress.

**Chi-tai** | 滯, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

**Chi-yen** | 延, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

## Chi 緻 Fine; to patch.

**Chi-kō** | 巧, fine or delicate workmanship.

**Chi-mitsu** | 密, minute; intricate; (of workmanship) fine; delicate elaborate; *ni* minutely.

## Chi 癡 (also written 痴); Foolish.

**Chi-ni** | 癡, (also read *Chi-gai*); a fool; dunce; dolt; stupid; idiotic.

**Chi-an** | 闇, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-don** | 鈍, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-gai** | 呆, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-gai** | 默, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-gu** | 愚, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-gwan** | 頑, an obstinate person; a bigot; obstinate; perverse; stiff-necked; narrow-minded; bigoted.

**Chi-i** | 意, see **Chi-ni** | 癡.

**Chi-jō** | 情, lust; sexual passion.

**Chi-mō** | 盲, a simpleton; one who sees nothing; blind in the sense of non-observant; foolish; ignorant; stupid.

## Chi 躓 To stumble.

**Chi-kei** | 蹶, *suru*, to stumble; trip.

**Chi-ten** | 顛, *suru*, stumble and fall.

**Chiku 竹** Bamboo.**Chik-kan** | 簡, see **Chiku-haku** | 帛.**Chiku-ba** | 馬, stilts; *chiku-ba no tomo*, a play-fellow; playmates.**Chiku-haku** | 帛, books; (the term is supposed to be derived from the fact that in ancient times records were kept on bamboo tablets); *kō-miō chiku-haku ni tareru*, (his) fame is recorded in books.**Chiku-sō** | 槍, bamboo spears; used also metaphorically in conjunction with *seki-ki* 藩旗; *chiku-sō seki-ki ni sugizaru nomi*, it was simply an agrarian riot.**Chiku 畜** To rear; breed; cattle.**Chik-kan** | 憾, *suru*, to regret.**Chiku-boku** | 牧, *suru*, to rear the six recognized kinds of domestic animals (which include fowls).**Chiku-gan** | 含, (*wo suru*), to hold; contain; comprise; include; absorb (as a sponge water); cherish (as hatred).**Chiku-rui** | 類, a general term for the brute creation; animals; live-stock.**Chiku-shō** | 生, a general term for the brute creation; an animal; bird or insect; live stock; also used as an opprobrious epithet.**Chiku-yen** | 怨, see **Chik-kan** | 憾.**Chiku-yō** | 養, (*wo suru*), to rear; breed (as cattle).**Chiku-zoku** | 粟, see **Chiku-zoku** 蓄粟.**Chiku 逐** To pursue; successively.**Chik-ken** | 件, each point; each particular; in detail; minutely; *chik-ken wo motte kensa subeshi*, the matter must be investigated point by point; (used only in the written language).**Chiku-chi** | 馳, (*wo suru*), to pursue; chase.**Chiku-ichi** | 一, every detail; each particular; minutely; thoroughly.**Chiku-ho** | 捕, (*wo suru*), to pursue and capture.**Chiku-ji** | 次, gradually; in succession; in order; step by step.**Chiku-jitsu** | 日, daily; day after day.**Chiku-jō** | 條, see **Chik-ken** | 件.**Chiku-nen** | 年, each year; annually; year after year.**Chiku-shutsu** | 出, (*wo suru*), to drive away; expel.**Chiku-ten** | 電, *suru*, to abscond; run away.**Chiku-ya** | 夜, each night; night after night.**Chiku 蓄** To collect; gather.**Chik-kan** | 憾, see **Chik-kan** 音憾.**Chiku-gi** | 疑, *suru*, to cherish doubts; adhere to a suspicion; become strengthened in one's suspicions.**Chiku-hatsu** | 髮, *suru*, (of priests only) to suffer the hair to grow.**Chiku-nen** | 念, see **Chiku-shi** | 志.**Chiku-seki** | 積, (*wo*) to accumulate; store; lay by.**Chiku-shi** | 志, a fixed resolve; settled purpose; *suru*, to treasure up a resolution; nurse a resolve; cherish an idea; adhere to a purpose; keep an aim steadily in view.**Chiku-shū** | 聚, (*wo suru*), to collect; gather; accumulate.**Chiku-zai** | 財, *suru*, to lay by money; accumulate wealth.**Chiku-zō** | 藏, (*wo suru*), to collect and store in a go-down; to store; accumulate.**Chiku-zoku** | 粟, *suru*, to store rice or millet.**Chiku 築** To build.**Chik-kō** | 港, *suru*, to construct a harbour.**Chiku-shō** | 牆, *suru*, to build a wall.**Chiku-tei** | 堤, *suru*, to build an embankment.**Chiku-zan** | 山, miniature hills made in landscape gardening.**Chiku-zō** | 造, (*wo suru*), to construct; build; erect.**Chin 沉** A pool; to sink.**Chin-botsu** | 没, *suru*, to founder; go to the bottom; sink; be submerged; be lost; be ruined.**Chin-mon** | 澗, (*ni suru*), to be addicted to (as any vice).**Chin-moku** | 默, silent; reserved; self-contained; shy; *suru*, to be reserved; be shy.**Chin-pu** | 浮, floating and sinking; fluctuation; good and bad fortune; *suru*, to rise and sink (of fishes swimming or of a person's fortunes); fluctuate; experience good and bad fortune; *chin-pu yō no narai*, fluctuation is the way of the world.**Chin-chaku** | 著, cool; self-contained; calm; steady; *suru*, act with calm judgment; shew self-control.**Chin-deki** | 溺, *suru*, to be drowned; (*wo suru*), to be addicted to (as a vice).**Chin-gin** | 吟, (*wo suru*), to ponder well, (see **Chin-shi** | 思); *suru*, to soliloquize; mutter to oneself.**Chin-ka** | 下, *suru*, to decline; fall off; decay; fail.**Chin-kin** | 氾, (chemical term) precipitation; *suru*, to be precipitated.

**Chin-rin** | 淪, *suru*, (of countries and individuals) to fall into decay; be ruined; go to perdition; (of ships) to founder; be lost.

**Chin-shi** | 思, careful consideration; deliberation; (*wo suru*, to ponder well; give careful consideration to; reflect over.

**Chin-sui** | 醉, *suru*, to be very drunk; be hopelessly intoxicated; *chin-sui no mama*, dead drunk.

**Chin-tai** | 滯, *suru*, to be obstructed; (of trade) to be stagnant; be dull.

**Chin-toku** | 匿, see **Chim-men** | 湮.

**Chin-yū** | 勇, cool bravery; presence of mind; cool and collected in the presence of danger.

**Chin 珍** Precious; beautiful; rare.

**Chim-mi** | 味, rare or curious taste; delicate flavour.

**Chim-pō** | 寶, precious things; treasures.

**Chin-chō** | 重, (*wo suru*, to value; prize; esteem highly; treat with consideration; also used in the expression, *chin-chō no itari ni zōji soro*, I am delighted to hear that etc.

**Chin-dan** | 談, a curious tale; strange story or report; news.

**Chin-gwan** | 玩, (*wo suru*, to take delight in anything which one possesses; find pleasure in; enjoy the possession of.

**Chin-i** | 異, see **Chin-ki** | 奇.

**Chin-ji** | 事, a curious thing; remarkable occurrence.

**Chin-ki** | 奇, rare; wonderful; beautiful; marvellous.

**Chin-ki** | 貴, see **Chin-chō** | 重.

**Chin-ki** | 器, rare utensils; precious articles.

**Chin-setsu** | 說, see **Chin-dan** | 談.

**Chin-sho** | 書, a curious book; valuable work.

**Chin-zen** | 膳, delicacies; dainties.

**Chin-zō** | 藏, (*wo suru*, to treasure up; keep carefully.

**Chin 陳** (also read *Fin*, when the meaning is different). To arrange; to state; old.

**Chim-pen** | 編, an old scroll, chronicle, or book.

**Chim-pu** | 腐, old; stale; hackneyed; trite; common; out of date; obsolete; also used in the expression *chim-pu no koto*, a matter of common notoriety.

**Chin-gen** | 言, an old tale or story; (*wo suru*, to tell; relate; communicate; *suru*, to make a statement, (used in reference to verbal communications only).

**Chin-ji** | 辭, *suru*, to make a statement, communication, or declaration; (not often used).

**Chin-jō** | 上, (*wo suru*, to state; relate; tell; communicate; (used of communications to a superior or both verbal and written).

**Chin-jō** | 情, a statement of opinion; declaration; *suru*, to state one's views; declare one's intentions; proclaim one's sentiments; speak one's mind.

**Chin-jutsu** | 述, *suru*, to relate; tell; announce; *chin-jutsu-sho*, a legal term, applied to a written statement of facts made by a party to a suit, or a witness, in compliance with an order of the Court.

**Chin-kei** | 啓, *suru*, to make a statement (to a superior); (*wo suru*, to explain; clear up; elucidate; explain away (as a fault).

**Chin-kiū** | 久, ancient; old; time-worn.

**Chin-koku** | 告, see **Chin-jō** | 上.

**Chin-retsū** | 列, (*wo suru*, arrange; set out in order; *chin-retsū-hin*, articles arranged for view (as things in an exhibition).

**Chin-setsū** | 設 see **Chin-retsū** | 列.

**Chin-setsū** | 說, (*wo suru*, to state; communicate; relate; *suru*, to state one's views.

**Chin-shin** | 辯, (*wo suru*, to explain; elucidate; define; ex-

plain away (as a fault); make excuses for.

**Chin-shi** | 思, (rarely used); see **Chin-jō** | 情.

**Chin-so** | 疏, see **Chin-sha** | 謝.

**Chin-tei** | 呈, see **Chin-jō** | 上.

**Chin 戡** (also read *Kan*); To kill.

**Chin-koku** | 克, (*wo suru*, to vanquish; defeat; *suru*, to gain a victory; be successful.

**Chin-tei** | 定, (*wo suru*, to defeat and subdue.

**Chin 賃** To hire.

**Chin-po** | 舖, a hired shop or house.

**Chin-chi** | 地, ground held on lease; (rarely used).

**Chin-gin** | 銀, see **Chin-sen** | 錢.

**Chin-sen** | 錢, hire; wages; the cost of labour performed.

**Chin-shaku** | 借, (*wo suru*, to hire; rent.

**Chin-yeki** | 役, *suru*, to work for hire.

**Chin 鳩** A poisonous bird.

**Chin-doku** | 毒, poison.

**Chin-satsu** | 殺, (*wo suru*, to kill by poisoning.

**Chin-shū** | 酒, poisonous saké or wine.

**Chin 闖** To thrust out the head; rush out.

**Chin-nū** | 入, *suru*, to dart in; force one's way into (as a horseman into the ranks of the enemy).

**Chin-zen** | 然, used (but rarely) in the expression, *chin-zen to shite*, putting out (his) head.

**Chin** 鎮 To repress; tranquillize; a tutelary spirit.

**Chin-ban** | 藩, a *daimiō*.

**Chin-bu** | 撫, (*wo suru*, to pacify; appease; tranquillize; subjugate; subdue; quiet; suppress; quell.

**Chin-metsu** | 滅, (*wo suru*, to subdue and destroy; conquer.

**Chin-pei** | 平, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

**Chin-puku** | 伏, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

**Chin-puku** | 服, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

**Chin-atsu** | 壓, repression; (*wo suru*, to repress; keep in subjection; restrain; subdue; quell; suppress; put down (as a rising).

**Chin-dai** | 臺, a military garrison.

**Chin-gio** | 禦, (*wo suru*, to resist; keep off; ward off.

**Chin-go** | 護, see **Chin-ju** | 守.

**Chin-ju** | 守, (*wo suru*, to guard; protect; watch over; *chin-ju no Kami*, the tutelary deity of a place; *chin-ju-fu*, a naval station or depôt; the latter term was formerly applied to the military garrisons of the middle ages of which there were five.

**Chin-sei** | 靜, tranquillization; suppression; pacification; (*wo suru*, to suppress; subjugate; quell; put down; subdue; tranquillize; *suru*, to subside.

**Chin-tei** | 定, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

**Chin-za** | 座, the abode (of a Shintō deity); place of residence (of the Shōgun); *chin-za asobasaru*, to reside (of the Shōgun); *chin-za mashimasu*, to reside (of a Shintō deity).

**Chitsu** 秩 Order; official post.

**Chitsu-jo** | 序, sequence; order; official rank; order of precedence; pedigree; descent; the facts or circumstances of a case.

**Chitsu-roku** | 祿, a pension or an allowance (received from the government).

**Chitsu** 蟄 Hidden; quiet; to hibernate.

**Chik-kio** | 居, confinement in one's own house (a punishment in force under the Shōgunate); *suru*, to be confined to one's house (as a punishment); be hidden in one's house or place of abode; conceal oneself (anywhere).

**Chip-puku** | 伏, *suru*, to conceal oneself; hide; be hidden.

**Chin-sen** | 潛, see **Chip-puku** | 伏.

**Chis-shin** | 身 see **Chip-puku** | 伏.

**Chit-chiū** | 蟲, hibernating insects; insects which are in a state of hibernation.

**Chiū** 中 The middle; centre; half; to fulfil; correct.

**Chiū-bi** | 微, *suru*, to decline (after having been in a flourishing condition); decay; fall off in prosperity.

**Chiū-bu** | 部, the central or middle part of anything,

**Chiū-bun** | 分, (*wo suru*, to divide into equal parts; make an even distribution.

**Chiū-chō** | 朝, the government of China, (rarely used).

**Chiū-dan** | 斷, see **Chiū-zetsu** | 絕.

**Chiū-dō** | 道, see **Chiū-to** | 途.

**Chiū-doku** | 毒, poisoning; *suru*, to be poisoned.

**Chiū-gen** | 原, the country or nation as a whole.

**Chiū-gū** | 宮, the Empress; (rarely used).

**Chiū-gun** | 軍, the head-quarters of an army in the field; the central or main division of an army.

**Chiū-gwai** | 外, Japan and foreign countries; at home and abroad; native and foreign.

**Chiū-hō** | 保, a middle-man; an agent, (rarely used).

**Chiū-i** | 尉, lieutenant.

**Chiū-in** | 陰, a period of mourn-

ing lasting 49 days; (now rarely used).

**Chiū-jin** | 陣, see **Chiū-gun** | 軍.

**Chiū-jō** | 情, feelings; sentiments.

**Chiū-jō** | 將, military title under the feudal system not necessarily held by a military officer; lieutenant-general (as now used).

**Chiū-jun** | 旬, the middle part of a month (from the 11th to the 20th day inclusive).

**Chiū-ka** | 夏, (also written 仲夏); the 5th month as the middle month of summer according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of summer.

**Chiū-kan** | 間, the middle or centre of anything; *ni*, within; between (of position and time).

**Chiū-ken** | 堅, see **Chiū-gun** | 軍.

**Chiū-kio** | 虛, *suru*, to be empty; be hollow.

**Chiū-ko** | 古, the middle ages.

**Chiū-kō** | 興, rehabilitation (of prestige or influence that has declined); used chiefly of the restoration of the Mikado's influence during the middle ages, but applied also to the restoration of 1866.

**Chiū-koku** | 國, China; also read *Chiū-goku*, when it means the provinces of Japan comprised in the two circuits *san-in-dō*, and *san-yū-dō*.

**Chiū-kwa** | 和, (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; pacify; appease; *suru*, to restore harmony.

**Chiū-nen** | 年, middle-aged; also used colloquially in reference to persons between 20 and 30 years of age.

**Chiū-nin** | 人, an arbitrator; a mediator; (also read *Chiū-jin*, when it is applied to persons in the middle rank of life.

**Chiū-ō** | 央, the centre; middle; *chiū-ō sei-fu*, the central government; *chiū-ō shiū-ken*, the concentration of authority in the central government.

**Chiū-ritsu** | 立, neutrality; neutral; *suru*, to remain neutral; *kioku-gwai chiū-ritsu* neutrality; *chiū-ritsu fu-hen*, impartial.

**Chiū-riū** | 流, the middle of a river.

**Chiū-sa** | 佐, lieutenant-colonel.

**Chiū-sai** | 裁, arbitration; *suru*, to act as arbitrator; settle a dispute.

**Chiū-sai** | 正, suitable; fair; equitable.

**Chiū-shi** | 止, (*wo*) *suru*, to suspend; arrest; stop for the time being; *suru*, to be suspended; be stopped temporarily; be interrupted; cease.

**Chiū-shi** | 試, examination; test; *suru*, to undergo examination; be submitted to a test.

**Chiū-shin** | 心, feelings; sentiments; the centre, focus, or

heart of anything; (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

**Chiū-shiū** | 秋, (also written 仲秋); the 8th month as the middle month of autumn according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of autumn.

**Chiū-shun** | 春, (also written 仲春); the 2nd. month as the middle month of spring according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of spring.

**Chiū-sui** | 衰, see **Chiū-bl** | 微.

**Chiū-tō** | 冬, (also written 仲冬); the 11th month as the middle month of winter according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of winter.

**Chiū-tō** | 等, middle rank (of persons); medium quality (of things); second class (in classification).

**Chiū-to** | 途, mid-way, in a journey, or in the execution of any work (giving a sense of incompleteness); *chiū-to ni shite yamu*, to abandon a thing when half done.

**Chiū-ya** | 夜, in the night.

**Chiū-yō** | 葉, the middle; mid-way (of time only); also used in the sense of 中古.

**Chiū-yō** | 庸, the golden mean; impartiality; *chiū-yō wo mamoru*, to observe a just proportion (in doing anything).

**Chiū-zetsu** | 絕, (*wo*) *suru*, to stop; interrupt; break off (as negotiations); *suru*, to be stopped (before completion); be arrested; cease. (in the word *chiū-zetsu*, there is a sense of finality which there is not in *chiū-shi*, but it is used sometimes for the latter).

**Chiū 仲** The second of three.

**Chiū-fu** | 父, a father's younger brother.

**Chiū-ka** | 夏, see **Chiū-ka** 中夏.

**Chiū-shiū** | 秋, see **Chiū-shiū** 中秋.

**Chiū-shun** | 春, see **Chiū-shun** 中春.

**Chiū-tō** | 冬, see **Chiū-tō** 中冬.

**Chiū 忡** Grief.

**Chiū-chiū** | 忡, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) anxious; grieved; sad (followed by *to shite*), sadly.

**Chiū 忠** Loyalty; honest; faithful.

**Chiū-ai** | 愛, kindness; kind; benevolent.

**Chiū-choku** | 直, sincere; faithful; honest; true; upright.

**Chiū-fun** | 奮, see **Chiū-jin** | 盡.

**Chiū-gen** | 言, see **Chiū-koku** | 告.

**Chiū-gi** | 義, loyalty; loyal; faithful; *chiū-gi hō-koku*, loyalty and patriotism.

**Chiū-jin** | 盡, loyalty (as shewn by word or deed); *suru*, to act

loyally; behave with unselfish devotion.

**Chiū-jitsu** | 實, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.

**Chiū-jo** | 想, (*wo*) *suru*; to conceive; imagine; *suru*, to conjecture; form an idea; fancy.

**Chiū-jō** | 情, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

**Chiū-kan** | 肝, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

**Chiū-kan** | 諫, see **Chiū-koku** | 告.

**Chiū-kei** | 敬, respectful loyalty; *suru*, to act with loyalty and respect.

**Chiū-kin** | 勤, loyal service; zeal in the performance of duties; *suru*, to discharge duties with loyalty; work with zeal.

**Chiū-kō** | 孝, loyalty and obedience; loyal and obedient; used in a wide and general sense, and also in a more restricted meaning with immediate reference to the two cardinal virtues of social life, that of loyalty to sovereign or master, and obedience to parents.

**Chiū-koku** | 告, advice; warning; remonstrance; reproof; (*ni*) *suru*, or *suru*, to give counsel; advise; warn; remonstrate with; reprove; censure.

**Chiū-kou** | 魂, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

**Chiū-nei** | 倭, honesty and craftiness; straightforward and artful; character; *sono chiū-nei wo tamesan to hossu*, wished to put his honesty to the test.

**Chiū-retsu** | 烈, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.  
**Chiū-riō** | 良, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.  
**Chiū-shi** | 誠, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.  
**Chiū-setsu** | 節, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.  
**Chiū-shi** | 死, dying for one's sovereign or feudal lord; a loyal death; *suru*, to sacrifice one's life in the discharge of loyal duties; die in the service of one's master; used formerly of a *samurai* dying in battle or giving his life to save that of his lord.  
**Chiū-shin** | 心, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.  
**Chiū-shin** | 臣, a loyal servant or retainer; faithful minister.  
**Chiū-tan** | 膽, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.  
**Chiū-yū** | 勇, loyalty and courage; loyal and brave.

**Chiū 注** (i.w. 註); To soak; conduct; explain.

**Chiū-i** | 意, attention; care; (*ni*) *suru*, to pay attention to; give heed to; *suru*, to take care; exercise circumspection.  
**Chiū-ka** | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to pour out; *suru*, to suffer from diarrhoea.  
**Chiū-kai** | 解, (also written 註 | ); an explanation; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; expound; elucidate.  
**Chiū-moku** | 目, attention; careful observation; (*ni*) *suru*, to watch; pay attention to; regard attentively.

**Chiū-mon** | 文, an order; (*wo*) *suru*, to order; give an order for (anything).  
**Chiū-nen** | 念, (*wo*) *suru*, to retain in the mind; remember; (*ni*) *suru*, to pay attention to; *suru*, to be careful.  
**Chiū-nitū** | 入, (*wo*) *suru*, to pour into (as liquid into a vessel); conduct (as water for irrigation purposes).  
**Chiū-sha** | 射, a syringe; (*wo*) *suru*, to squirt; inject; *chiū-shaki*, syringes of all kinds; *hikachiū-sha*, a hypodermic syringe.  
**Chiū-shaku** | 釋, see **Chiū-kai** | 解.  
**Chiū-shi** | 視, see **Chiū-moku** | 目.  
**Chiū-shin** | 進, a report; communication; message; *suru*, to report; inform; communicate.  
**Chiū-shoku** | 矚, see **Chiū-moku** | 目.

**Chiū 抽** To draw out.

**Chiū-sen** | 籤, a lottery; *suru*, to draw lots; hold a lottery; (*wo*) *suru*, to draw by lot (as bonds for payment).  
**Chiū-shutsu** | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to draw or pull out (as a drawer or the inside of a case).  
**Chiū-sō** | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to draw out and push in.  
**Chiū-to** | 斗, a drawer (in a table or cabinet).

**Chiū 柱** A pillar; to prop up.

**Chiū-seki** | 石, the wooden pillars in the framework of a building and the stones on which they rest; also used metaphorically as in the expression *kokka no chiū-seki*, pillars of the state.  
**Chi-ūso** | 礎, foundation: basis; used also metaphorically as in the expression, *chiū-so no shin*, a retainer who is an invaluable support (to the clan).

**Chiu 株** The roots of a tree.

**Chiu-shiu** | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to adhere to; persist in; cling to (as antiquated customs).

**Chiū 衷** Central; inner garments; the heart.

**Chiū-i** | 衣, an inner garment; under-clothing.  
**Chiū-jitsu** | 袷, an under-garment worn by women.  
**Chiū-jō** | 情, the heart; mind; feelings; *chiū-jō wa*, at heart (as opposed to outward semblance).  
**Chiū-kuai** | 懷, (*wo*) *suru*, to bear in mind; store in one's memory; cherish; treasure; (of things only).  
**Chiū-sei** | 正, good; sincere; honest; upright.

**Chiū 註** (i.w. *Chiū 注*); To explain; comment on.

**Chiū-kai** | 解, see **Chiū-kai** 注 解.

**Chiū-mon** | 文, see **Chiū-mon** 注文.

**Chiū-shaku** | 釋, see **Chiū-shaku** 注釋.

**Chiū-shin** | 進, see **Chiū-shin** 注 進.

**Chiū 誅** To kill; punish.

**Chiū-batsu** | 伐, (*wo*) *suru*, (of military operations only) to attack; engage in battle with.

**Chiū-batsu** | 罰, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill in punishment for an offence; (not used in the sense of the punishment of criminal offences by the executive but applied to action taken by the government of a country against enemies in warfare or against rebels or bandits).

**Chiū-i** | 夷, (*wo*) *suru*, to subjugate; *suru*, to bring (the country) under subjection.

**Chiū-jin** | 盡, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

**Chiū-jo** | 除, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

**Chiū-jo** | 鋤, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

**Chiū-metsu** | 滅, (*wo*) *suru*, to annihilate; destroy; extirpate.

**Chiū-riku** | 戮, see **Chiū-batsu** | 罰.

**Chiū-satsu** | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill; slay; murder.

**Chiū-sō** | 勦, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.



**Chiū-ten** | 珍, see **Chiū-metsu**  
| 滅  
**Chiū-tō** | 討, see **Chiū-batsu**  
| 伐

**Chiū 稠** Crowded; dense; close.

**Chiū-jin** | 人, a crowd.

**Chiū-mitsu** | 密, crowded together; dense; thick; close.

**Chiū-tō** | 沓, *suru*, (of people) to be crowded together; be collected in a confused throng; (of things) to be confused or complicated.

**Chiū 綯** To wrap round.

**Chiū-biō** | 繆, thoughtful consideration of a matter which takes shape in precautionary measures; *chiū-biō ni tassuru*, excels in fore-thought; (*wo*) *suru*, to wrap round; protect; *ten no imada in-u sezaru ni oyonde kano sōdo wo tori yū-ko wo chiū-biō su*, before the rain commenced (he) took earth mixed with mulberry bark and protected the windows with it; (*ni*) *suru*, to twine round (as ivy a tree); *suru*, to act with foresight; take preventive measures.

**Chiū-chi** | 緘, *suru*, to assemble; be collected together.

**Chiū 駐** To rest one's horse; halt.

**Chiū-hitsu** | 蹕, (used only of the Emperor) *go* — *asobasaru*, to halt while on a journey.

**Chiū-riū** | 留, *suru* to reside for a time; live at; stay (in a place); sojourn.

**Chiū-satsu** | 劄, (also written | 察) *suru*, to reside; be stationed at (a place; ) (used chiefly of officials such as commissioners and ambassadors appointed to reside in a foreign country).

**Chiū-shi** | 止, *suru*, to stay for a short time; stop the night; rest on the road.

**Chiū-soku** | 足, see **Chiū-shi** | 止.

**Chiū-tai** | 滯, see **Chiū-riū** | 留.

**Chiū 籌** To reckon; arrange.

**Chiū-bō** | 謀, see **Chiū-saku** | 策.

**Chiū-kaku** | 畫, see **Chiū-saku** | 策.

**Chiū-saku** | 策, plan; scheme; stratagem; *suru*, to form a design; prepare a scheme; lay plans; scheme.

**Chiū-san** | 算, a calculation; an estimate; (*wo*) *suru*, to compute; reckon; calculate; estimate; number.

**Chiū 躑** (i.w. 躑 and commonly written 躑); To waver; hesitating.

**Chiū-chō** | 踟, (also written | 踟); undecided; irresolute; wavering; perplexed; *suru*, to waver; hesitate; be unable to make up

one's mind; be embarrassed or puzzled as to what course to pursue.

**Chiū 鑄** To cast metal.

**Chiū-butsu** | 物, any article cast in a foundry or mint.

**Chiū-zō** | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to cast; mint; strike.

**Chō 弔** (also written 吊); To wait at a burial; mourn; condole with; suspend; hang by the neck.

**Chō-bun** | 文, a mourning panegyric, or monody, composed on the death of a person.

**Chō-i** | 意, see **Chō-tō** | 悼.

**Chō-i** | 慰, *suru*, to offer condolences on the death of a person; (*wo*) *suru*, to console.

**Chō-ka** | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to let down; lower (as a bucket into a well).

**Chō-kiō** | 橋, a suspension bridge.

**Chō-min** | 民, *suru*, to sympathize with the people.

**Chō-mon** | 問, *suru*, to offer condolences on the death of a person.

**Chō-rei** | 奠, *suru*, to wail for the dead (in the presence of the corpse or at the funeral); to mourn for one who has died; to pray for the soul of a person who has died.

**Chō-sai** | 祭, *suru*, to pay religi-

ous rites to the dead; hold a memorial service in commemoration of a person's death.

**Chō-shi** | 死, *suru*, to wail for the dead (in the presence of the corpse or at the funeral); to mourn for one who has died.

**Chō-shi** | 詞, condolence; a mourning panegyric, or monody, composed on the death of a person; *suru*, to offer condolences.

**Chō-tō** | 悼, sorrow; grief; condolence; *suru*, to feel sorrow; mourn; grieve; offer condolences on the death of a person.

**Chō-yō** | 桶, a well-bucket worked by a transverse pole to which a weight is attached.

**Chō 兆** An act of divination; millions; an omen.

**Chō-kō** | 候, a sign; symptom; an omen; evidence; proof.

**Chō-min** | 民, the people as a body; the masses.

**Cho 佇** To stand.

**Cho-bō** | 望, (*wo*) *suru*, to stand and look at.

**Cho-ritsu** | 立, *suru*, to stand.

**Chō 町** A raised path between fields.

**Chō-hi** | 費, ward-taxes; municipal rates.

**Chō-ka** | 家, houses in a ward.

**Chō-nai** | 内, within a ward; a ward.

**Chō-nin** | 人, a townsman; townspeople; citizens; under the feudal system the term *chō-nin* was applied to any individual of the three lower classes of agriculturists, artisans, and merchants.

**Chō-son** | 村, wards and villages.

**Chō 長** Long in time or distance; to excel; lead; train; increase; preside.

**Chō-an** | 安, term for the capital; (rarely used except in poetry).

**Chō-an** | 案, *suru*, to take a long time to make up one's mind; to hesitate; be undecided; (now rarely used).

**Chō-betsu** | 別, *suru*, to be separated a long time from a person; used also of the separation caused by death.

**Chō-biō** | 病, long-continued illness; chronic disease.

**Chō-butsu** | 物, useless articles; rubbish.

**Chō-dan** | 談, a long talk; *suru*, to hold a long conversation; converse for a long time.

**Chō-dō** | 道, see **Chō-ro** | 路.

**Chō-iku** | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to rear; bring up; support; train; educate.

**Chō-jū** | 壽, long life; *suru*, to live to a great age.

**Chō-jitsu** | 日, long days; the long days of summer.

**Chō-jō** | 上, a superior; an elder; *chō-jō ni ho wo yudzuru*, to yield precedence to one's elders.

**Chō-jo** | 女, eldest daughter.

**Chō-kei** | 計, a far-seeing policy; an excellent scheme; a plan which is best in the end, although at first it may appear unsuccessful.

**Chō-kiū** | 久, a long period; eternity; long-enduring; eternal; perpetual; everlasting.

**Chō-kon** | 恨, (*wo*) *suru*, to feel lasting regret for.

**Chō-ku** | 驅, *suru*, to ride far on horseback; to pursue the enemy on horseback a great distance.

**Chō-kwai** | 回, *suru*, to wander about listlessly; loiter about doing nothing; dawdle; loaf; (rarely used).

**Chō-kwan** | 官, chief officials; the head of a department of state.

**Chō-man** | 慢, *suru*, to be idle; loaf; swagger; put on airs.

**Chō-mei** | 命, see **Chō-jū** | 壽.

**Chō-nan** | 男, eldest son.

**Chō-ro** | 路, a long road; long distance.

**Chō-sei** | 逝, *suru*, to die.

**Chō-shū** | 者, an elder; a venerable person; a person of superior attainments (to the speaker or writer); also read *chō-ju* when it signifies a wealthy person; *chō-ju tomi ni akadzū*, a rich man never wearies of amassing wealth.

**Chō-shin** | 身, tall (of persons only).

**Chō-shiū** | 袖, long sleeves.

**Chō-shiū** | 嘯, *suru*, to whistle.

**Chō-shō** | 所, the thing or things in which a person excels; good qualities; strong points; forte; (the opposite of *tansho* 短所).

**Chō-sō** | 瘦, tall and thin (applied to persons only).

**Chō-tan** | 短, the length and shortness of anything; length; merits and defects; strong points and short-comings; strength and weakness; traits of character; details; pros and cons of a matter; *chō-tan wo wakatsu*, to decide upon the right course of action; (*wo*) *suru*, to lengthen and abbreviate; *suru*, to act according to circumstances.

**Chō-tan** | 嘆, *suru*, feel great grief; sorrow greatly; lament deeply (used only of the grief of the speaker or writer); *chō-tan no itari ni zōji soro*, I am deeply grieved.

**Chō-tei** | 堤, a long embankment.

**Chō-to** | 途, see **Chō-ro** | 路.

**Chō-ya** | 夜, long nights; the long nights of winter.

**Chō-yen** | 延, length.

**Chō-yen** | 遠, far-distant; long-enduring; lasting.

**Chō-yō** | 幼, a half-grown-up child.

**Chō-yō** | 養, **Chō-iku** | 育.

**Chō-zen** | 髯, a long beard.

**Chō 帖** A written scroll; documents.

**Chō-bo** | 簿, a register; an account book; records; archives.

**Chō 重** (also read *Jū*); Heavy; great; refeatedly.

**Chō-batsu** | 罰, a grave crime; a heavy punishment; (*wo*) *suru*; to punish severely.

**Chō-dai** | 大, grave; important; weighty.

**Chō-fu** | 負, a heavy burden or charge; great responsibility.

**Chō-fuku** | 複, repetition; reiteration; duplicated, or repeated several times; redundant; (applied to any fact or action to which the idea of repetition attaches); *chō-fuku wo itowadsu shite*, at the risk of repetition; *suru*, (of any act) to be repeated; (of language, style or meaning) to be redundant; (of things) to be in duplicate or more; (of mountains) to rise up peak upon peak; the exact equivalent in English of *chō-fuku* must depend upon the context, e.g. *men-jō chō-fuku itashigataku*, cannot issue a passport twice over.

**Chō-hō** | 寶, serviceable; useful; valuable.

**Chō-i** | 位, high rank; important post or office.

- Chō-jō** | 疊, repeatedly; time after time; over and over again; *suru* (of mountains) to be piled up one on the other.
- Chō-ken** | 讞, see **Chō-seki** | 責.
- Chō-kwa** | 科, a grave offence; great crime.
- Chō-nin** | 任, a high office; an important post; *suru*, to be appointed to a post of great responsibility.
- Chō-seki** | 責, severe blame; grave censure; (*wo suru*, to blame severely; censure or reprove strongly.
- Chō-shin** | 臣, a retainer or minister of high rank; (used both of feudal retainers and of ministers of state as servants of the Emperor).
- Chō-shō** | 傷, a severe wound.
- Chō-shō** | 賞, great praise; (*wo suru*, to praise or commend highly.
- Chō-shoku** | 職, a high office; important duties.
- Chō-so** | 祚, ascending the throne a second time.
- Chō-sō** | 創, see **Chō-shō** | 傷.
- Chō-tan** | 擔, see **Chō-fu** | 負.
- Chō-yen** | 愆, see **Chō-seki** | 責.
- Chō-yō** | 要, see **Chō-dai** | 大.
- Chō-zai** | 罪, see **Chō-kwa** | 科.

**Chō 凋** Decay; exhaustion.

- Chō-ko** | 枯, decay; *suru*, to wither; fade; die; decay (used of plants only).

- Chō-hei** | 弊, exhaustion; decay; decrease in prosperity; *suru*, (of persons) to be exhausted or enervated (by illness); decline in prosperity; be in reduced circumstances; (of countries) to decay or be exhausted.
- Chō-raku** | 落, decay; ruin; *suru*, (of plants) to wither; decay; fade; die; (of leaves) to wither and fall; (of persons and countries) to be ruined; fall into decay.
- Chō-rei** | 零, see **Chō-raku** | 落.
- Chō-zan** | 殘, see **Chō-raku** | 落.

**Chō 冢** A mound; highest; chief.

- Chō-fu** | 婦, the eldest son.
- Chō-kun** | 君, a hereditary prince descended in a direct line from the eldest son.
- Chō-sai** | 宰, term applied to the *karō* or chief officer of a clan.
- Chō-shi** | 子, the eldest son.
- Chō-shi** | 嗣, see **Chō-shi** | 子.

**Chō 惆** Disappointed; sad.

- Chō-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), disappointed; sad; sorrowful; vexed; —to *shite*, sadly; in a sorrowful manner.

**Chō 眺** To look at a distant object.

- Chō-bō** | 望, a view; (*wo suru*, gaze at; look with pleasure upon; (as a view).

- Chō-rin** | 臨, (*wo suru*, to look down upon (from a height); gaze at from a distance.

**Chō 頂** The top; above.

- Chō-dai** | 戴, (*wo suru*, to receive from a superior.
- Chō-jō** | 上, the summit, top or crowning point of anything; the crisis (of a disease); *kanashimi no chō-jō*, the acme of sorrow; *chō-jō ni itaru*, to reach the highest point.
- Chō-mon** | 門, the top of the head.

**Chō 彫** To carve.

- Chō-koku** | 刻, carving; engraving; (*wo suru*, to carve; engrave; *suru*, to execute a carving or engraving.
- Chō-taku** | 琢, see **Chō-koku** | 刻.
- Chō-rō** | 鐫, see **Chō-koku** | 刻.

**Chō 張** To bend a bow; display; extend; spread out; make much of.

- Chō-bon** | 本, ringleader; chief; principal; cause; origin; germ.
- Chō-chi** | 弛, prosperity and decline; condition; *suru*, to flourish and decline; prosper and decay.
- Chō-dai** | 大, large; great.
- Chō-kwō** | 壘, see **Chō-dai** | 大.

**Chō 帳** To spread out; a register.

- Chō-bo** | 簿, see **Chō-bo** 帖簿.
- Chō-men** | 面, a register; an account-book.

**Cho 貯** To collect; store.

- Cho-chiku** | 蓄, (*wo suru*, to store up; lay by; collect; accumulate; amass.
- Cho-kin** | 金, money stored up; *suru*, to store up money; collect or accumulate money.
- Cho-ko** | 庫, a storehouse; warehouse; granary.
- Cho-seki** | 積, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.
- Cho-shū** | 收, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.
- Cho-sho** | 書, *suru*, to store up books; make a collection of books; form a library.
- Cho-zai** | 財, see **Cho-kin** | 金.
- Cho-zō** | 藏, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.
- Cho-zoku** | 粟, *suru*, to store rice or millet; store up grain.

**Chō 超** To leap over; excel.

- Chō-batsu** | 拔, (*wo suru*, to promote over the heads of others.
- Chō-bon** | 凡, see **Chō-gun** | 群.
- Chō-datsu** | 脫, (*wo suru*, to leap over; cross; escape; break out of (as a prison); relinquish; throw off; abandon; *rō-kwan wo chō-datsu suru*, to abandon evil habits; (*ni suru*, to exceed; surpass; excel.

- Chō-gun** | 群, excelling; preëminent; superior; *suru*, or (*ni*) *suru*, to excel; be preëminent; be superior to; surpass.
- Chō-itsu** | 逸, see **Chō-taku** | 卓.
- Chō-ikwa** | 過, (*wo*) *suru*, to leap over; cross; pass; (*ni*) *suru*, exceed; excel; surpass; be superior to.
- Chō-rin** | 倫, see **Chō-gun** | 群.
- Chō-sei** | 世, preëminent; excelling; distinguished.
- Chō-sen** | 選, promotion over the heads of others; extraordinary promotion; (*wo*) *suru*, to promote over the heads of others; *suru*, to receive great promotion.
- Chō-taku** | 卓, *suru*, be distinguished; excel; (*ni*) *suru*, surpass; be superior to; exceed.
- Chō-taku** | 擢, see **Chō-batsu** | 拔.
- Chō-yetsu** | 越, superior; preëminent; (*wo*) *suru*, to leap over; bound across; pass; cross; (*ni*) *suru*, to excel; surpass; exceed.
- Chō-zen** | 然, used in the expression *chō-zen to shite idzu*, lept out.
- Chō-zetsu** | 絶, see **Chō-gun** | 群.

**Chō 提** To hold.**Chō-chin** | 灯, a paper lantern.**Chō 貼** To supply; attached to; to affix.

- Chō-fu** | 付 (*wo*) *suru*, to affix; attach; (as stamps to a letter); paste on (as a placard or label).
- Chō-fu** | 附, see **Chō-fu** | 付.
- Chō-fuku** | 服, *suru*, to be composed (in one's mind); be calm.
- Chō-ho** | 補, (*wo*) *suru*, make good (as a deficiency); supplement; compensate (for what is lacking).
- Chō-kin** | 近, adjacent; contiguous.
- Chō-yō** | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to affix; attach (as a seal to a document); to paste on (as a placard or label); use for the purpose of fastening or attaching to (anything).
- Chō-zen** | 然, used in the expression *chō-zen to shite*, attached to, fastened on to, (as a placard to a wall or stamps to a letter).

**Chō 朝** Morning; Imperial Palace; to go to Court; pay homage; the government.

- Chō-bo** | 暮, morning and evening.
- Chō-fuku** | 服, see **Chō-i** | 衣.
- Chō-ga** | 賀, congratulations offered to the Emperor; *suru*, to offer congratulations to the Emperor.
- Chō-gi** | 議, the deliberations of the Emperor or the government.

- Chō-hei** | 聘, *serareru*, to be summoned to Court.
- Chō-i** | 衣, official or Court dress; also used metaphorically as in the expressions *chō-i no mama nite*, in an official position; *chō-i za-shi no koto aru wo osoredzu*, were not afraid of being found guilty of crime as officials.
- Chō-i** | 威, the Imperial authority or influence; the power or influence of the government.
- Chō-ken** | 見, a visit to Court; an audience of the Emperor; *suru*, to visit the Emperor; have an audience at Court.
- Chō-ken** | 憲, see **Chō-kō** | 綱.
- Chō-ken** | 譴, the Imperial censure; *serareru*, to be censured by the Emperor.
- Chō-ken** | 權, the Imperial authority; the power of the government.
- Chō-kin** | 覲, a visit to Court; homage or tribute paid by a subject state to the suzerain country; a visit to pay homage; *suru*, to pay homage or tribute; to pay a visit to Court.
- Chō-kō** | 貢, tribute paid to the Emperor; *suru*, to pay tribute to the Emperor.
- Chō-kō** | 綱, the Imperial regulations; the laws of the government.
- Chō-mei** | 命, the Imperial commands; the order of the Emperor or government.

**Chō-rei** | 令, used only in the expression *chō-rei bo-kai*, revising in the evening the edict issued in the morning (implying ministerial vacillation).**Chō-sei** | 裁, the decision of the Emperor or of the government.**Chō-san** | 參, see **Chō-ken** | 見.**Chō-sei** | 政, the Imperial administration.**Chō-seki** | 夕, morning and evening; (*ni*) soon; shortly.**Chō-shi** | 四, used only in the expression *chō-shi bo-san* (朝四暮三) deceitful (as applied to an act or design).**Chō-tei** | 廷, the government of the Emperor, or simply the government.**Chō-teki** | 敵, the enemies of the Emperor or government; rebels; insurgents.**Chō-ten** | 典, see **Chō-kō** | 綱.**Chō-ya** | 野, the government and the people; official and unofficial circles; the upper and lower classes; high and low; the people as a body; the nation as a whole.**Chō-yetsu** | 謁, see **Chō-ken** | 見.**Chō 跳** To leap.**Chō-bu** | 舞, *suru*, to dance.**Chō-ka** | 下, *suru*, to jump down.**Chō-ki** | 起, *suru*, to start up; jump up.

**Chō-niū** | 入, (*ni*) *suru*, to jump into; spring into.  
**Chō-riō** | 梁, *suru*, to frolic; gambol; be frisky.  
**Chō-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to leap out; emerge suddenly.  
**Chō-tai** | 退, *suru*, to spring aside; jump out of the way (in order to avoid something).  
**Chō-yaku** | 躍, *suru*, to leap up (as fish out of the water); jump up; spring into the air.

**Cho 楮** The paper mulberry.

**Cho-hei** | 幣, paper-money; bank-notes.

**Cho-shō** | 鈔, see **Cho-hei** | 幣.

**Cho 著** To compose; think; clear; bright.

**Cho-jutsu** | 述, (*wo*) *suru*, to write; compose; edit; *suru*, to compose a work; write a book, *cho-jutsu-sha*, an author or editor.

**Cho-meī** | 明, clear; lucid; distinct; explicit.

**Cho-saku** | 作, see **Cho-jutsu** | 述.

**Cho-sen** | 撰, (*wo*) *suru*, to select; choose; pick out.

**Cho-sho** | 書, a book (reference to the author being made or implied); a work; *suru*, to write a book.

**Cho-zō** | 想, (*wo*) *suru*, to think over; reflect upon; consider; (rarely used).

**Chō 暢** To penetrate; long; conspicuous.

**Chō-kai** | 快, pleased; satisfied; happy; *suru*, to feel contented; be in a happy frame of mind.

**Cho-mo** | 茂, *suru*, (of grass and plants only) to grow luxuriantly; flourish.

**Chō-tatsu** | 達, *suru*, to express one's views; publish one's sentiments; state one's opinions; (*ni*) *suru*, to excel (in anything).

**Chō 漲** Overflow.

**Chō-itsu** | 溢, *suru*, (of a river) to overflow its banks.

**Chō-sui** | 水, an overflow of water; a flood; an inundation.

**Chō 調** To harmonize; regulate; adjust; move; select; calculate; a tax.

**Chō-ba** | 馬, *suru*, to practise riding.

**Chō-choku** | 直, (*wo*) *suru*, to revise; re-adjust; re-arrange; re-estimate.

**Chō-datsu** | 達, (also used *chō-tatsu*); (*wo*) *suru*, to make good; supply (a deficiency).

**Chō-fuku** | 伏, (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue; quell; reduce to subjection.

**Chō-go** | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to compound; prepare (of medicines only); *chō-gō gaki*, a prescription.

**Chō-hatsu** | 發, (*wo*) *suru*, to supply; contribute; furnish (as taxes or military contributions).

**Chō-hei** | 兵, *suru*, to move troops; distribute or station troops (in various places).

**Chō-in** | 印, *suru*, to affix a seal; *shō-mon ni chō-in suru*, to affix one's seal to a deed.

**Chō-kwa** | 和, (*wo*) *suru*, establish harmony in; harmonize; adjust suitably; *kwan-min no aida wo chō-kwa suru*, to place the relations between the government and people on a harmonious footing.

**Chō-ren** | 練, military exercises; drill; a parade; review; *suru*, to hold a parade or review; (*wo*) *suru*, to drill.

**Chō-ren** | 歛, *suru*, to levy taxes.

**Chō-ri** | 理, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange; adjust; put together.

**Chō-sa** | 查, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; investigate; arrange; adjust; compile (as tables).

**Chō-sai** | 製, (*wo*) *suru*, to make; manufacture; prepare; compile (as tables).

**Chō-shi** | 子, harmony; musical accord; a tone; *hadzure*, a discord; a false note; an eccentric person;—*wo awaseru*, to tune;—*ga warui* to be in bad spirits;—*no ii shito*, an amiable person;—*ga kuruu*, to be out of one's mind.

**Chō-tel** | 停, arbitration; inter-

vention; *suru*, to arbitrate; mediate; intervene; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle as arbitrator.

**Chō-yaku** | 藥, *suru*, to prepare medicines; make up a prescription; now (rarely used).

**Chō 嘲** To speak mockingly; ridicule.

**Chō-ba** | 罵, (*wo*) *suru*, to revile; abuse.

**Chō-gi** | 戲, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

**Chō-gaku** | 譏, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

**Chō-ki** | 譏, see **Chō-ba** | 罵.

**Chō-rō** | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, jeer at; laugh at; quiz; tease; mock; ridicule.

**Chō-shō** | 笑, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

**Chō 潮** The tide.

**Chō-den** | 田, cultivated lands to which the tide has access.

**Chō-ki** | 氣, miasma.

**Chō-riū** | 流, fashion; prevailing tendencies.

**Chō-sei** | 勢, see **Chō-riū** | 流.

**Chō-shū** | 濕, (of ground only) marshy.

**Chō 諜** A spy.

**Chō-chi** | 知, *suru*, to obtain information by means of spies.

**Chō-hei** | 兵, military spies; soldiers sent out to reconnoitre.

**Chō-hō** | 報, *suru*, to mix with the enemy and send information as to their movements.

**Chō-shu** | 者, a spy; secret agent; used also of soldiers sent out to reconnoitre the enemy.

**Chō-shi** | 伺, *suru*, to spy; reconnoitre.

**Chō 徵** To call; levy taxes; verify.

**Chō-bo** | 募, (*wo suru*, to call out for service; enlist; recruit.

**Chō-chō** | 調, (*wo suru*, to assemble (as persons); collect (as taxes); (rarely used).

**Chō-hatsu** | 發, (*wo suru*, to levy for the service of the state; requisition; call out for service (as recruits in time of war).

**Chō-hei** | 兵, conscription; *suru*, to enlist or raise soldiers; levy recruits; *chō-hei yū-yo*, temporary exemption from military service.

**Chō-heki** | 辟, summons received from the Emperor or Shōgun; *scrareru*, to be summoned by the Emperor or Shōgun.

**Chō-hō** | 憑, see **Chō-shō** | 証.

**Chō-kiū** | 求, (*wo suru*, to requisition; call for; make a demand for.

**Chō-kō** | 候, a sign; symptom; mark; proof; evidence.

**Chō-nō** | 納, see **Chō-shū** | 收.

**Chō-ken** | 飲, see **Chō-shū** | 收.

**Chō-shi** | 士, a *samurai* in the service of a *daimiō* who is called

upon by the government to perform official duties; *suru*, to call for the services of *samurai* to perform official duties; under the Shōgunate demands of this kind were occasionally made upon the several clans.

**Chō-shū** | 收, (*wo suru*, to collect; levy (as taxes).

**Chō-shō** | 召, (*wo suru*, to summon; call upon (an individual) to fill an appointment or perform a certain duty for the state.

**Chō-shō** | 証, proof; evidence; (*wo suru*, to prove; determine.

**Chō-so** | 租, *suru*, to collect land-tax.

**Chō-zei** | 稅, *suru*, to collect taxes.

**Chō 儲** To store; secondary.

**Chō-chiku** | 畜, see **Chō-chiku** 貯畜.

**Chō-kin** | 金, see **Chō-kin** 貯金.

**Chō-kun** | 君, the heir-apparent to the throne or the heir to the chieftainship of a clan.

**Chō 懲** To repress; correct; reprimand; punish; caution; take warning.

**Chō-aku** | 惡, *suru*, to censure wrong-doing; reprove evil; punish wrong; caution against wrong-doing; *kan-zen chō-aku*, encouragement of right and reproof of evil.

**Chō-batsu** | 罰, punishment; (*wo suru*, to punish.

**Chō-hi** | 慧, see **Chō-kai** | 戒.

**Chō-kai** | 艾, (*wo suru*, to reprove; censure; (*wo suru*, to take warning by.

**Chō-kai** | 戒, (*wo suru*, to reprimand; censure; reprove; punish; warn; caution; (*ni suru*, to take warning by (the experience either of oneself or of others).

**Chō-ku** | 懼, (*ni suru*, to take warning by.

**Chō-yeki** | 役, penal servitude; ——— *ni mōshi: sukcrareru*, to be sentenced to penal servitude.

**Chō 寵** To love; confer favors; the regard or affection of superiors.

**Chō-ai** | 愛, ardent love; affection; (*wo suru*, to love; be fond of; delight in; find pleasure in possessing; have a partiality for in preference to all others; make a favorite of.

**Chō-gū** | 遇, kindness; grace; (*wo suru*, to treat with affection; shew kindness to; (applied to kindness shewn by the Emperor, Shōgun, or chief of a clan).

**Chō-joku** | 辱, approval and disapprobation; favor and disgrace; ——— *wo tonjaku sedzu*, careless whether (he) incurred favor or disgrace.

**Chō-ken** | 眷, see **Chō-gū** | 遇.

**Chō-ki** | 姬, a favorite mistress; favorite daughter.

**Chō-kō** | 光, illustrious favor; (applied to favors received from the Emperor, the Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

**Chō-kō** | 幸, affection; partiality; favor; (*wo suru*, to love; make a favorite of; (applied only to affection shewn to a woman by the Emperor, or Shōgun or the chief of a clan).

**Chō-me** | 命, a special order or command issued by the Emperor the effect of which is favorable to the recipient.

**Chō-riū** | 隆, affection; partiality; favor; (*wo suru*, to love; make a favorite of; (applied only to affection shewn by the Emperor, or Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

**Chō-sen** | 撰, to select (in preference to all others); choose specially; (used of the Emperor, Shōgun or the chief of a clan).

**Chō-shin** | 臣, a favorite retainer.

**Chō-shō** | 妾, a favorite concubine.

**Chō 聽** To hear.

**Chō-mon** | 聞, (*wo suru*, to hear; to listen to.

**Chō-shū** | 衆, an audience; listeners.

**Choku 勅** An ordinance; Imperial.

**Chok-kan** | 勘, degradation at the hands of the Emperor including deprivation of office and banishment from the Capital; (now rarely used).

**Chok-kiō** | 許, Imperial sanction or permission.

**Choku-gaku** | 額, any framed inscription written by the Emperor; chiefly applied to the tablets presented by the Emperor to a temple or shrine.

**Choku-go** | 語, Imperial message or instruction.

**Choku-hō** | 褒, the Imperial approval or commendation expressed in a formal manner.

**Choku-i** | 意, the Imperial will pleasure or intentions.

**Choku-in** | 允, see **Chok-kiō** | 許.

**Choku-nin** | 任, term applied to the first of the three official classes which includes only those officials who receive their appointments directly from the Emperor.

**Choku-ju** | 授, *suru*, to receive from the Emperor.

**Choku-jō** | 狀, any document or state-paper emanating from the Emperor and bearing his seal.

**Choku-jō** | 條, any clause or paragraph in an Imperial decree.

**Choku-jō** | 曉, see **Choku-go** | 語.

**Choku-mei** | 命, Imperial Commands.

**Choku-men** | 免, see **Chok-kiō** | 許.

**Choku-mon** | 問, Imperial enquiry; *asobasaru*, to enquire (used only of the Emperor).

**Choku-sai** | 祭, any festival or religious ceremony established by the Emperor; the attendance of the Emperor at a festival or religious ceremony; *choku-sai asobasaru*, (of the Emperor) to attend a festival; take part in a religious ceremony.

**Choku-sai** | 裁, Imperial decision.

**Choku-sen** | 宣, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

**Choku-sen** | 選, Imperial selection.

**Choku-shi** | 旨, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

**Choku-shi** | 使, an Imperial envoy.

**Choku-sho** | 書, an Imperial letter; any document or state-paper emanating from the Emperor and bearing his seal; anything written by the Emperor's own hand; credentials; letters-patent; letter of appointment or of instructions.

**Choku-shō** | 詔, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

**Choku-tō** | 答, Imperial reply.

**Choku-yu** | 諭, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

**Choku 直** Straight; direct; upright; correct.

**Chok-ka** | 下, *suru*, to descend perpendicularly; fall in a straight line (as a waterfall).

**Chok-kan** | 諫, (*ni*) *suru*, to advise or remonstrate with in person; admonish; censure; reprove; (applied chiefly to advice or reproof given by an inferior to a superior).

**Chok-kei** | 經, distance in a straight line from point to point; diameter.

**Chok-kioku** | 曲, straight and crooked; nature; character.

**Chok-kwatsu** | 轄, direct administration; immediate control; (*wo*) *suru*, to administer directly; have the immediate control of,

**Choku-datsu** | 達, (*wo*) *suru*, to communicate directly (to a person); (not much used).

**Choku-dō** | 道, a direct road.

**Choku-gen** | 言, plain speaking; an honest or frank statement; *suru*, to speak straight to the point; speak frankly.

**Choku-go** | 語, see **Choku-gen** | 言.

**Choku-jō** | 情, honest heart; upright feelings; *choku-jō wo noberu*, to speak one's true sentiments.

**Choku-ritsu** | 立, *suru*, to stand upright; (of mountains) to

rise up perpendicularly; stand up straight.

**Choku-ro** | 路, see **Choku-dō** | 道.

**Choku-sen** | 線, a straight track or line.

**Choku-setsu** | 接, direct; immediate; (as opposed to *kan-setsu* 間接); (*ni*) directly (i.e. without the intervention of a third person); *choku-setsu no kwan-kei*, direct connection.

**Choku-shin** | 臣, an honest retainer; a faithful servant (of the government) or subject (of the Emperor).

**Choku-sho** | 處, the place where a person has to perform night duty.

**Choku-shiku** | 宿, (i. w. *shukuchoku* which is now more often used); night-duty (as performed formerly both by officials in government employ and by *samurai* in attendance on a *daimiō*, but now only by officials of the *Han-nin* class, each of whom is called upon to take his turn of this duty once or twice a month; *suru*, to perform night-duty.

**Choku-sō** | 奏, *suru*, to make direct representations to the Emperor.

**Choku-tai** | 對, *suru*, to give an answer directly (i.e. without the intervention of a third person) to the Emperor, or Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

**Choku-ya** | 夜, the night in which night-duty is performed; *suru*, to take one's turn of night-duty.  
**Choku-yaku** | 譯, literal translation; *suru*, to translate literally.  
**Choku-yu** | 輸, direct export; (*wo*) *suru*, to export directly.

**Chutsu 黜** To degrade.

**Chuk-kwan** | 官, (*wo*) *suru*, to dismiss from office; (used only of officials).

**Chut-choku** | 陟, praise and blame; approval and censuré; promotion and dismissal; (*wo*) *suru*, to praise and punish; promote and degrade; *chut-cho-ku akiraka ni suru*, to bestow praise and blame where each is due; (used in regard to government officials).

**Chutsu-batsu** | 罰, (*wo*) *suru*, to degrade and punish; dismiss from office and punish in addition.

## D

**Da 打** To strike; beat.

**Da-fun** | 扮, *suru*, (of actors) to dress in character.

**Da-ha** | 破, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; destroy.

**Da-kiū** | 毬, a game of ball played on horseback.

**Da-sui** | 碎, see **Da-ha** | 破.

**Da-yō** | 瘡, a wound caused by a blow.

**Da 兌** Pleasing; to exchange.

**Da-ho** | 舖, an exchange shop.

**Da-kwan** | 換, (*wo*) *suru*, to exchange; *da-kwan satsu*, redeemable paper-money.

**Da 采** Drooping branches.

**Da-i** | 頤, (*wō*) *suru*, to long for; covet; desire.

**Da-kwa** | 花, a sprig of blossoms (either growing on a tree or plucked off).

**Da-un** | 雲, a letter.

**Da 柁** A rudder.

**Da-bi** | 尾, the part of a rudder which is immersed.

**Da-chin** | 枕, *suru*, (literally to make a pillow of the rudder); to journey by sea.

**Da 惰** Indolent; careless.

**Da-fu** | 夫, an idle fellow; lazy scamp.

**Da-jaku** | 弱, lazy; idle; good-for-nothing; useless; imbecile.

**Da-shū** | 習, dilatory; indolent; careless; remiss; negligent.

**Da-tai** | 怠, *suru*, to be lazy; be careless or negligent.

**Da-yū** | 遊, *suru*, to trifle; dawdle; idle; loaf.

**Da 唾** To spit; do a thing easily.

**Da-ki** | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; discard.

**Da-shiu** | 手, used only in the expression *da-shiu shite*, easily; without an effort.

**Da 墮** To fall in ruins; decay; indolent.

**Da-ba** | 馬, *suru*, to fall from one's horse.

**Da-raku** | 落, *suru*, to fall; (of a priest) to degenerate; become apostate; (of financial failure) to be ruined; lose one's fortune.

**Da-tai** | 胎, abortion; *suru*, to practise abortion.

**Da 懦** Timid.

**Da-fu** | 夫, an idle fellow; a coward; a vacillating person; time-server.

**Da-jaku** | 弱, see **Da-jaku** | 惰.

**Dai 大** (also read *Tai*); Great; large.

**Dai-ben** | 便, feces;—*ga katamaru*, to be constipated.

**Dai-dō** | 同, used only in the expression, *dai-dō shō-i*, great similarities and slight differences; practically identical.

**Dai-dō** | 道, a main road or highway; the broad principles of right action by which men's conducts should be regulated.

**Dai-gwan** | 願, an earnest request; supplication; petition; prayer; *suru*, to offer up prayers (to a god); to make an earnest petition (to a superior).

**Dai-ji** | 事, an important affair; grave matter; dangerous consequences; harm; important; valuable; *ni* carefully; *kok-kwa no dai-ji wo hiki-okosu*, produce consequences dangerous to the state.

**Dai-jin** | 臣, the head of a department of state.

**Dai-jin** | 盡, a rich person.

**Dai-kai** | 海, the ocean.

**Dai-kan** | 寒, the period of great cold lasting from about January 20th to February 10th.

**Dai-kan** | 漢, a big man.

**Dai-ku** | 工, a carpenter.

**Dai-miō** | 名, general term applied to members of the territorial nobility under the feudal system.

**Dai-nan** | 難, a great calamity; heavy affliction.

**Dai-riki** | 力, great strength; strong; powerful.

**Dai-shō** | 小, great and small; big and little; long and short; size; magnitude;—*wo sasu*, to wear both long and short swords; *tsukino*—the long and short months; *dai-shō*.



*miō*, *daimiō* and lesser chieftains called *shō-miō*.

**Dai-tai** | 隊, a battalion.

**Dai-tai** | 體, the main body or substance (of a thing); general character; leading principles or features; essence.

**Dai-tan** | 膽, courageous; bold; daring; brave; audacious; (used in both good and bad senses).

**Dai-yoku** | 慾, covetousness; greed; covetous; greedy.

**Dai-zai** | 罪, a great offence; grave crime.

**Dai 代** To alter; substitute; change; alternate; dynasty; reign; generation.

**Dai-ben** | 辯, *suru*, to act as attorney for a person.

**Dai-dai** | |, successive dynasties, generations or ages; generation after generation; age after age.

**Dai-gou** | 言, *suru*, to speak as substitute for another; *dai-gennin*, advocate; attorney.

**Dai-gi** | 議, deliberation on public matters conducted by popular representatives; *suru*, to take part in deliberations as a delegate or deputy; *dai-gi sei-tai*, parliamentary government.

**Dai-hiō** | 表, *suru*, to act for another; act as a representative; (*wo*) *suru*, to put forward as an example; cite as a precedent.

**Dai-hitsu** | 筆, to write for another person.

**Dai-ka** | 價, price; cost.

**Dai-kin** | 金, see **Dai-ka** | 價.

**Dai-miaku** | 脈, a doctor who acts as substitute for the attendant physician; *suru*, to visit a patient in place of the regular physician who is treating the case.

**Dai-nin** | 人, a representative; deputy; substitute; proxy; an agent.

**Dai-nin** | 任, an acting official appointment; *suru*, to act in a private or official capacity for another person.

**Dai-rō** | 料, see **Dai-kin** | 金.

**Dai-san** | 參, *suru*, to pay a visit to a temple or shrine on behalf of another.

**Dai-sha** | 謝, *suru*, to change (as seasons); take the place of another; succeed (as one official another); to make a statement or behalf of another person; *shin-chin dai-sha su*, 'the old order giveth place to new.'

**Dai-sho** | 書, any document written by one person for another; *suru*, to write for another person.

**Dai-shō** | 償, indemnification; compensation; *suru*, to make good (the loss of anything by offering an equivalent); compensate; make compensation on behalf of another person.

**Dai-sō** | 僧, a Buddhist priest who acts as a substitute for another in the performance of any religious functions.

**Dai-yō** | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use in the place of; substitute for.

**Dai 第** Gradation; order.

**Dai-ichi** | 一, first; best; *ni* in the first place; before every thing.

**Dai 臺** A look-out; tower.

**Dai-za** | 座, a base; pedestal; foundation.

**Dai 題** Heading; title; subject

**Dai-gō** | 號, the title of a book.

**Dai-ji** | 辭, the preface or introduction to a book.

**Dai-mei** | 名, see **Dai-gō** | 號.

**Dai-moku** | 目, theme; subject; text; topic; the title of a book; also used as the title of the prayer of the *Nichi-ren* sect of Buddhists.

**Dai-saku** | 策, a poem composed on a given theme.

**Dai-yei** | 詠, a poem.

**Daku 諾** A reply; to assent; promise.

**Daku-daku** | |, *suru*, to assent; agree; concur.

**Daku 濁** Muddy; thick; impure.

**Dak-kwat** | 穢, (of persons and things), unclean; dirty; filthy.

**Daku-on** | 音, the soft or impure sounds of certain Japanese syllables; the *nigori* form of a syllable.

**Daku-sei** | 世, a corrupt age; evil times.

**Daku-sei** | 清, pure and impure; turbid and clear; quality.

**Daku-shiu** | 酒, a kind of inferior sake called *nigori-zake*.

**Daku-sui** | 水, muddy; turbid or impure water.

**Dan 男** Male; a man.

**Dan-ji** | 兒, see **Dan-shi**.

**Dan-jo** | 女, Men and women.

**Dan-shi** | 子, a male-child; male-children; men.

**Dan 段** To push; a section.

**Dan-dan** | |, gradually; step by step; by degrees; also used vulgarly in the sense of repeated e.g. *dan-dan go kō-i ni azukari*, received repeated kindness from you.

**Dan-raku** | 落, a section or chapter in a book; also used metaphorically.

**Dan 煖** (i.w. 暖); To warm.

**Dan-ki** | 氣, warm vapour; warm weather; heat; warmth.

**Dan-ro** | 窟, a sunken pit in which plants are nursed; a hot-bed; green-house.

**Dan-ro** | 爐, a stove; fireplace; furnace.

**Dan 團** Round; globular; to assemble.

**Dan-gio** | 魚, a kind of turtle.

**Dan-ketsu** | 結, (*wo*) *suru*, to form into a compact body; amalgamate; combine; *suru*, to form an association or combination; combine together for a common object.

**Dan-ran** | 鑾, see **Danza** | 坐.

**Dan-ren**, | 練, (*wo*) *suru*, (of troops) to drill; exercise; *suru*, to drill troops.

**Dan-shū** | 聚, (*wo*) *suru*, to collect together; *suru*, to assemble; meet together.

**Dan-riō** | 龍, a coiled dragon (such as depicted in paintings and embroidery).

**Dan-yen** | 圓, round; circular; full (of the moon); complete.

**Dan-za** | 坐, *suru*, to sit round in a circle.

**Dan 談** Talk; conversation; sport.

**Dan-pan** | 判, discussion; deliberation; negotiations; *suru*, to deliberate; confer; negotiate.

**Dan-pei** | 柄, talk; conversation; topic or subject of conversation.

**Dan-gi** | 義, a lecture; discourse; Buddhist sermon.

**Dan-go** | 語, see **Dan-wa** | 話.

**Dan-ji** | 次, talk; conversation; opportunity for converse.

**Dan-kaku** | 客, a friend; an acquaintance.

**Dan-kō** | 合, consultation; *suru*, to talk over a matter; consult together.

**Dan-ron** | 論, discussion; deliberation; *suru*, to deliberate.

**Dan-shō** | 笑, *suru*, to talk and laugh; have a merry time.

**Dan-wa** | 話, talk; conversation; *suru*, to converse.

**Dan 彈** A cross bow shooting bullets; a ball; to fillip; to thrum on a stringed instrument.

**Dan-gwan** | 丸, a bullet; ball; shot; also used in the expression *dan-gwan no chi*, a small place.

**Dan-kin** | 金, a metal spring.

**Dan-kin** | 琴, to play the *koto*.

**Dan-kiū** | 糾, (*wo*) *suru*, investigate; inquire into; examine.

**Dan-rioku** | 力, elasticity.

**Dan-sha** | 射, *suru*, to fire a gun; squirt water out of a pump.

**Dan-shi** | 指, (*wo*) *suru*, to flick off with the fingers (as an insect or dust which has settled).

**Dan-yaku** | 藥, gun-powder.

**Dan 檀** Sandal-wood; a surname.

**Dan-pō** | 方, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

**Dan-ka** | 下, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

**Dan-ka** | 家, a Buddhist expression applied to the parishioners or congregation which supports a Buddhist temple.

**Dan-rin** | 林, a Buddhist temple or monastery.

**Dan-yetsu** | 越, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

**Dan 斷** To cut; cut off; settle; terminate; determine.

**Dan-metsu** | 滅, *suru*, to perish; be destroyed; (*wo*) *suru*, to destroy; annihilate; exterminate.

**Dan-patsu** | 髮, *suru*, to cut off one's hair.

**Dan-an** | 案, an opinion formed with deliberation; a decision; conclusions; views; (*wo*) *suru*, to decide; *suru*, to form an opinion; arrive at a conclusion.

**Dan-chō** | 腸, grief; sad; grievous; lamentable; *suru*, to grieve; sorrow.

**Dan-gen** | 言, *suru*, to state positively; make a definite assertion.

**Dan-goku** | 獄, *suru*, to determine the punishment to be awarded for an offence; investigate a crime.

**Dan-iki** | 食, fasting; *suru*, to fast; abstain from food.

**Dan-kei** | 刑, *suru*, to determine the punishment to be awarded for an offence; (rarely used).

**Dan-ken** | 見, a rapid decision; fixed opinion; clear views; *suru*, to form a rapid decision; decide at a glance.

**Dan-ketsu** | 決, see **Dan-tei** | 定.

**Dan-ko** | 乎, see **Dan-zen** | 然.  
**Dan-kō** | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to deal with in a decisive manner; carry out with determination.

**Dan-kon** | 魂, see **Dan-chō** | 腸.  
**Dan-nen** | 念, *suru*, to make up one's mind; arrive at an unchangeable decision; be resolved.

**Dan-tei** | 定, (*wo*) *suru*, to decide; determine; fix.

**Dan-tō** | 頭, (*wo*) *suru*, to behead; *suru*, to be beheaded; *dan-tō jō-ri*, term applied to the execution grounds which existed until recent years.

**Dan-zai** | 罪, used under the Shōgunate in the expression *dan-zai ni shō-suru*, to execute by beheading; (no longer used).

**Dan-zen** | 然, clear; distinct; decisive; positive;—*to shite* decisively; in a determined manner.

**Dan-zetsu** | 絶, (*wo*) *suru*, to cut off; intercept; extinguish; *ka-mei wo—suru*, to extinguish the family name; *teki no michi wo—suru*, to cut off the retreat of the enemy; *suru*, to become extinct; cease; come to an end.

**Dan-zoku** | 續, *suru*, to cease and again continue; die away and be heard again (of voices); stop and recommence.

**Datsu 脱** Emaciated; to slip off; strip; escape; evade; leave behind.

**Dak-kan** | 竊, *suru*, to escape from prison; break out of jail.

**Dak-kan** | 簡, see **Datsu-rinaku** | 畧.

**Dak-ken** | 劍, *suru*, to lay aside one's sword (as was done by a *samurai* or entering a house); —*nite*, without a sword.

**Dak-kiō** | 去, see **Das-so** | 走.

**Dak-kinku** | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to take off (as clothes); break through; transgress (as rules); evade (as arrest).

**Dak-kō** | 稿, (also written | 藁); *suru*, to complete a draft; elaborate the outline of a scheme.

**Dak-koku** | 國, *suru*, to abscond from one's country or province.

**Dat-tō** | 刀, see **Dak-ken** | 劍.

**Dap-pau** | 藩, *suru*, to abscond from one's clan; run away and desert one's clan.

**Das-neki** | 籍, *suru*, to abscond from the place in which one is registered.

**Das-shi** | 廢, abdication (of a sovereign).

**Das-shin** | 身, see **Das-no** | 走.

**Das-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to run away; take to flight; escape.

**Das-nō** | 走, desertion; flight; *suru*, to run away; desert; abscond; slip away.

**Dat-tō** | 逃, see **Das-nō** | 走.

**Dat-tō** | 黨, *suru*, to leave one's party; desert a political association to which one has belonged.

**Datsu-bon** | 本, a book one or more volumes of which are missing; an incomplete work.

**Datsu-bun** | 文, a passage omitted (in any writing); *suru*, to omit a passage or sentence.

**Datsu-go** | 誤, an omission; a mistake of omission; *suru*, to make an omission.

**Datsu-i** | 衣, used in the expression *datsu-i saseru*, to strip off the clothes of a Buddhist priest and dismiss him from the priesthood.

**Datsu-i** | 易, see **Datsu-rinaku** | 畧.

**Datsu-i** | 遺, (*wo*) *suru*, to leave behind (something which one ought to have taken); forget or omit to take.

**Datsu-ji** | 字, a character left out in writing; *suru*, to omit a word or character.

**Datsu-jin** | 塵, see **Datsu-zoku** | 俗.

**Datsu-men** | 免, see **Das-shutsu** | 出.

**Datsu-ri** | 離, see **Das-nō** | 走.

**Datsu-rinaku** | 畧, easy; simple; (*wo*) *suru*, to simplify; abbreviate; summarize.

**Datsu-rō** | 漏, an omission; slip; *suru*, to make an omission; omit to do something which one ought to have done; be

omitted; be left out; (*wo*) *suru*, to omit; leave out; forget.

**Datsu-zoku** | 俗, *suru*, to retire from the world into seclusion; be elevated or refined (in character).

**Datsu 奪** To take by force; degrade.

**Dak-ken** | 權, deprivation or forfeiture of civil rights (in consequence of bankruptcy or an offence against the laws); *suru*, to take away civil rights.

**Dak-kwan** | 官, dismissal from the service of the state; also a special form of dismissal provided for in the naval and military codes; *suru*, to dismiss from office.

**Das-shiū** | 取, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; carry off.

**Datsu-rinaku** | 略, see **Datsu-rō** | 掠.

**Datsu-rō** | 掠, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize by force; capture; take by violence; plunder; rob.

**Datsu-roku** | 祿, confiscation or forfeiture of a pension (received from the state); *suru*, to confiscate (a person's) pension.

**Deki 溺** Drowned; to sink.

**Deki-ni** | 愛, see **At-deki** | 愛溺.

**Deki-botsu** | 没, *suru*, to be submerged; sink to the bottom; (of persons) to be drowned; (of ships) to founder.

**Deki-shi** | 死, *suru*, to be drowned.

**Deki-shiu** | 酒, *suru*, to be addicted to drink.

**Deki-sui** | 水, see **Deki-shi** | 死.

**Deki-waku** | 惑, *suru*, to be cheated; be deceived; be led astray; be seduced; be deluded.

**Den 田** A rice-field; to hunt.

**Dem-po** | 畝, see **Dem-po** | 圃.

**Dem-po** | 圃, rice and arable land.

**Dem-pu** | 夫, a farmer; an agricultural labourer; a boor (used as a term of contempt).

**Den-chiū** | 疇, see **Dem-po** | 圃.

**Den-ji** | 地, rice-land.

**Den-ka** | 家, a country-house; cottage.

**Den-rō** | 獵, hunting; *suru*, to hunt.

**Den-seki** | 積, the extent of land as ascertained by measurement; area.

**Den-sha** | 舍, the country; a country-house; cottage;—*kan*, a rustic (applied as a term of contempt to a country-bred person).

**Den-so** | 租, land-tax.

**Den-taku** | 宅, see **Den-ka** | 家.

**Den-tō** | 塍, the ridges which separate rice-fields.

**Den-ya** | 野, rice and arable land; fields and wilds.

**Den-yen** | 園, see **Dem-po** | 圃.

**Den 電** Lightning; electricity.

**Den-pō** | 報, telegraphic news; a telegram.

**Den-ki** | 機, telegraphic appliances or material.

**Den-kō** | 光, lightning.

**Den-rai** | 雷, see **Rai-den** 雷電.

**Den-ran** | 覽, enlightened perusal or inspection (applied in an honorific sense to the action of the person addressed); *go den-ran wo negaimasu*, I invite your perusal; *go den-ran kudasare taku*, I beg that you will look at (it).

**Den-sen** | 線, a telegraph wire; a telegraph line.

**Den-shin** | 信, the telegraph; a telegram.

**Den-shoku** | 矚, see **Den-ran** | 覽.

**Den 傳** To transmit; pass on; proclaim; narrate; hand down; perpetuate; send; explain,

**Den-bun** | 聞, a rumour; report; (*wo*) *suru*, to hear as a rumour; learn by hearsay.

**Den-pau** | 播, *suru*, (of a rumour or news) to circulate; spread; be noised abroad; (of a proclamation) to be published; made widely known.

**Den-pō** | 方, a receipt; prescription.

**Den-pō** | 法, Buddhist doctrines handed down by tradition; traditional rules or principles (in a general sense).

**Den-pu** | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to circulate; publish; proclaim; spread abroad; *suru*, to circulate; spread.

**Den-chi** | 致, see **Den-tatsu** | 達.

**Den-geki** | 機, a circular letter.

**Den-go** | 語, see **Den-gon** | 言.

**Den-gon** | 言, a message; a communication transmitted through one or more persons; *suru*, to transmit a message; convey information; inform.

**Den-jin** | 授, (*wo*) *suru*, to deliver; hand over; explain; teach.

**Den-ka** | 家, hereditary; inherited; handed down in a family.

**Den-ki** | 記, records; a biography.

**Den-kō** | 呼, (*wo*) *suru*, to call (a person) on behalf of another.

**Den-rai** | 來, handed down from past times; inherited; hereditary; transmitted; traditional; *suru*, to be handed down; be transmitted from past times.

**Den-sei** | 聲, see **Den-gon** | 言.

**Den-sen** | 染, *suru*, (of disease) to spread; be infectious; be contagious; *den-sen-bio*, an infectious disease; (*ni*) *suru*, to be transmitted to; be communicated to.

**Den-sen** | 遷, *suru*, to spread (as a fashion or rumour); (*ni*) *suru*, to be transmitted to; used also sometimes in the place of 傳染.

**Den-setsu** | 說, a tradition; saying; rumour; report.

**Den-sha** | 寫, a copy; (*wo*) *suru*, to copy in writing.

**Den-shū** | 習, study; tuition; instruction; *suru*, to study.

**Den-shū** | 襲, (*wo*) *suru*, to inherit; succeed to.

**Den-shō** | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to learn vaguely as from a report; hear as a rumour.

**Den-sō** | 奏, (also read *Ten-sō*); title of court officials under the feudal system whose duty it was to receive and pass on communications addressed to the throne; (*wo*) *suru*, to transmit to the Emperor.

**Den-sō** | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to transmit; send; forward; convey.

**Den-tatsu** | 達, (*wo*) *suru*, (of letters, messages, or things generally) to forward; pass on; transmit; send; *suru*, to transmit a message or communication of any kind.

**Den-yeki** | 驛, a post-station.

**Den 殿** A palace; the rear of an army.

**Den-mon** | 門, the gate or gates of the palace.

**Den-chū** | 中, within the palace (either of the Emperor or Shōgun); the palace; (since the restoration applied only to the Imperial Palace.

**Den-go** | 後, see **Den-gun** | 軍.

**Den-gun** | 軍, the rear-guard of a retreating army.

**Den-jō** | 上, used only in the expression *den jō bito*, persons who have the privilege of visiting the Palace, a right formerly limited to *kuge* and Court chamberlains.

**Den-ka** | 下, His, or Your Highness, according to the context; (applied now only to a prince of the Blood Royal but in former times it was often used in conjunction with the title of Shōgun).

**Den-kaku** | 閣, the upper stories of the palace buildings; *den-kaku kō-rō*, the mansion of a distinguished personage.

**Den-u** | 宇, the eaves of the palace buildings.

**Detsu 捏** To press with the hand; knead; grasp.

**Detsu-zō** | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to shape with the fingers; mould; fashion; model.

**Do 土** Earth; ground; region; a place; local.

**Do-bin** | 瓶, a tea-pot.

**Do-boku** | 木, building or construction carried on by the government; public works; *do-boku-kioku*, bureau of public works.

**Do-dai** | 臺, a foundation.

**Do-fū** | 風, local customs or habits.

**Do-gi** | 宜, the productions for which a locality is famous.  
**Do-gō** | 豪, a landed proprietor; wealthy farmer.  
**Do-gū** | 偶, a clay image.  
**Do-han** | 蕃, aborigines; natives; (*do-han* which is now rarely used has a contemptuous meaning which *do-min* has not).  
**Do-hiō** | 俵, bags filled with earth; the ring in which wrestlers perform.  
**Do-hō** | 崩, *suru*, (of a hill) to crumble away; (of an army) to be dispersed; melt away; *do-hō gwa-kai*, to fallen pieces; utterly ruined.  
**Do-jaku** | 着, (also read *do-chaku*); *suru*, to live on one's estate (as a *hatamoto*); reside on one's own land (as a *samurai*); to settle down in a place; *do-jaku no bushi*, a term applied under the Tokugawa Shogunate to *hatamoto* or *samurai* who lived on their own lands subject to being called upon for military service or civil duties.  
**Do-jin** | 人, aborigines.  
**Do-jō** | 境, earth; a locality.  
**Do-kai** | 芥, dirt; dust.  
**Do-ki** | 器, earthen-ware.  
**Do-kō** | 寇, an agrarian riot.  
**Do-min** | 民, natives of a country or district; peasants; aborigines.  
**Do-san** | 産, the productions or manufactures of a country or district.

**Do-sha** | 砂, dirt; dust; sand.  
**Do-shin** | 神, the tutelary Shinto deity of a locality.  
**Do-shō** | 商, a resident tradesman or merchant, as opposed to a pedlar or itinerant vendor of wares.  
**Do-soku** | 足, muddy feet or legs.  
**Do-zoku** | 俗, local customs or manners; provincials; natives of a locality.

### Do 奴 A slave.

**Do-boku** | 僕, see **Do-rei** | 隸.  
**Do-hai** | 單, slaves; serfs; coolies; used also as a contemptuous epithet.  
**Do-iti** | 婢, a female servant.  
**Do-rei** | 隸, a slave; servant; hireling; serf.

### Dō 同 Together; same; alike; united.

**Dō-biō** | 病, the same disease or sickness.  
**Dō-butsu** | 物, the same articles; identical things.  
**Dō-dan** | 斷, ditto; same as above.  
**Dō-dō** | 道, in company; together; *suru*, to go in company with others; go together.  
**Dō-fuku** | 腹, the same womb; born of the same mother.  
**Dō-getsu** | 月, the same month.  
**Dō-gō** | 郷, used in the expression *dō-gō no mono*, residents or natives of the same village.

**Dō-ha** | 派, used in the expression *dō-ha no mono*, a member of the same association; one of the same fraternity.  
**Dō-han** | 伴, *suru*, to go in company with others; go together; accompany;—*no mono*, a person in the same company.  
**Dō-hō** | 胞, the same womb; born of the same mother; brothers or sisters born of the same mother.  
**Dō-i** | 位, the same rank.  
**Dō-i** | 異, similarity and difference; like and unlike; extent of similarity or difference.  
**Dō-i** | 意, the same opinion; identical views; agreement; accord; *suru*, to agree; be of the same opinion; be in accord.  
**Dō-itsu** | 一, identical; similar.  
**Dō-ji** | 事, the same thing; identical things.  
**Dō-ji** | 時, the same time.  
**Dō-jin** | 仁, *suru*, to show equal kindness; display equal favor; *dō-jin is-shi suru*, to behave with equal and impartial kindness (to all).  
**Dō-jitsu** | 日, the same day.  
**Dō-jutsu** | 術, the same plan or device.  
**Dō-ka** | 價, the same price.  
**Dō-kan** | 感, *suru*, to have identical feelings or sensibilities; agree; *dō-kan wo idaku*, to be affected in the same way.

**Dō-kaku** | 格, the same rank; equal position.  
**Dō-ken** | 見, used in the expressions, *dō-ken de aru*, *dō-ken naru*, to be of the same mind; have the same opinions.  
**Dō-ken** | 權, the same powers; identical rights.  
**Dō-kin** | 衾, *suru*, to sleep together.  
**Dō-kin** | 勤, the same official service.  
**Dō-kyō** | 居, *suru*, to live together; to reside with others.  
**Dō-kō** | 行, see **Dō-han** | 伴.  
**Dō-kō** | 庚, of the same age.  
**Dō-kwan** | 官, the same office; an identical post.  
**Dō-mei** | 盟, used in the expressions *dō-mei no kuni*, countries connected by a treaty; *dō-mei no mono*, persons bound together by a covenant or oath.  
**Dō-miō** | 名, (also read *Dō-mei*); the same family name.  
**Dō-miō** | 苗, the same family name, (applied only to those who are relatives).  
**Dō-nen** | 年, the same year; of the same age.  
**Dō-nin** | 人, (also read *Dō-jin*); the same person or persons.  
**Dō-rei** | 例, the same rule, usage, or precedent.  
**Dō-ri** | 里, see **Dō-gō** | 郷.  
**Dō-riō** | 僚, a colleague; brother officer; fellow-officials.

**Dō-riū** | 流, the same school or style (of painting, writing, or fencing).

**Dō-ron** | 論, the same views; *suru*, to be of the same opinion; have like views.

**Dō-rui** | 類, the same kind.

**Dō-san** | 産, born in the same place.

**Dō-sei** | 姓, the same *sei* (as *Fujiwara*, *Tachibana*, etc); the same *miō-ji* or family name.

**Dō-sha** | 車, the same carriage; *suru*, to ride together with others in the same carriage.

**Dō-shaku** | 酌, *suru*, to drink wine in company with others.

**Dō-shi** | 士, associates; comrades; used also commonly in colloquial as a suffix as follows:—

In the sense of association for a common purpose; *onna-dō-shi de tera-mairi itashita*, the women went together to worship at the temple.

In the sense of limitation, excluding expressly what is not included in the word to which it is suffixed; *onna-dō-shi*, the women folk only; *nakama-dō-shi*, the members of the party only.

In the sense of community of position or interest; *tonari-dō-shi no koto yuyē*, because (we) are neighbours; *onna dō-shi no koto yuyē*, because (we) are women.

**Dō-shi** | 志, the same mind or purpose; like thinking; people animated by the same motives or having a common purpose.

**Dō-shin** | 心, term applied to a class of subordinate officials

under the Tokugawa Shōgunate; unanimity; accord; *suru*, to be of the same mind; be in accord; think alike; agree.

**Dō-shitsu** | 質, the same nature disposition or quality; identical; similar.

**Dō-sho** | 所, the same place.

**Dō-shoku** | 職, in the same employment or service; a colleague; fellow-worker.

**Dō-sō** | 宗, the same ancestors; descent from the same ancestors; persons of the same lineage or family; also read *dō-shiū* when it means the same sect of Buddhists.

**Dō-so** | 祖, the same ancestors.

**Dō-sō** | 窓, educated at the same place; fellow-students.

**Dō-tō** | 等, (of persons) equal in rank; (of things) similar in quality.

**Dō-yaku** | 役, see **Dō-riō** | 僚.

**Dō-yō** | 様, the same way; same manner; similar; identical.

**Dō-yū** | 遊, *suru*, to amuse oneself in company with others; to amuse themselves together (when applied to others).

**Dō-zai** | 罪, the same crime.

**Dō-zen** | 然, see **Dō-itsu** | 一.

**Dō-zen** | 前, see **Dō-dan** | 斷.

**Dō-zoku** | 族, the same ancestors; descent from the same ancestors; persons of the same lineage or family.

**Do 努** Energy; strength; to strive.

**Do-rioku** | 力, *suru*, to exert oneself strenuously; employ one's whole energies; use great efforts.

**Do 怒** Anger; flushed with passion.

**Do-fun** | 憤, see **Do-geki** | 激.

**Do-geki** | 激, *suru*, to be excited with anger; be in a passion.

**Do-ki** | 氣, anger; wrath; passion.

**Do-moku** | 目, (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at.

**Do-riū** | 流, a rapid rush or flow of water; angry torrent.

**Do-sei** | 聲, an angry voice or tone.

**Do-shitsu** | 叱, (*wo*) *suru*, to blame; scold; censure; reprimand.

**Do-shoku** | 色, an angry appearance or colour; *do-shoku wo arawasu*, to shew signs of anger; be flushed with passion; *bam-men do-shoku*, the whole countenance suffused with an angry colour.

**Do-tō** | 濤, angry waves; agitation; turmoil.

**Dō 度** A measure; degree; regulations; capacity.

**Do-do** | |, repeatedly; frequently.

**Do-gwai** | 外, used in the expression *do-gwai ni oku*, leave out of consideration; set aside as a matter of no importance; disregard; put out of the question.

**Do-riō** | 量, weight; measure; extent; capacity; quantity; talent; ability.

**Do-sū** | 數, the number of degrees; number (of anything).

**Dō 恫** Pain or the expression of it.

**Dō-gi** | 疑, see **Dō-gi** 洞疑.

**Dō 洞** A rapid current; a ravine; to penetrate; know fully; perceive clearly.

**Dō-chi** | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to understand thoroughly; be fully conversant with; know well.

**Dō-gi** | 疑, (also written 恫疑); suspicion; distrust; doubt; anxiety; disquietude; *suru*, to be in doubt; harbour suspicions; be uneasy in one's mind.

**Dō-kai** | 開, *suru*, to be passable; be unobstructed; be open (as any channel of communication); (*wo*) *suru*, to open out; widen (as a road); *gen-ro wo dō-kai suru*, to facilitate the means by which the voice of the people makes itself heard by the government.

**Dō-ken** | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to comprehend; appreciate; understand; perceive; *tai-sei no shi-zen wo dō-ken shite*, comprehending the natural operation of the great influences.

**Dō-ketsu** | 穴, see **Dō-kutsu** | 窟.

**Dō-kutsu** | 窟, a cave; cavern; grotto.

**Dō-satsū** | 察, careful examination; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate thoroughly; examine with care; recognize fully; appreciate.

**Dō-shiki** | 識, see **Dō-chi** | 知.

**Dō-shitsu** | 悉, see **Dō-chi** | 知.

**Dō-zen** | 然, clear; plain.

**Dō 堂** A hall; an official title; the name of a place; a surname.

**Dō-dō** | 堂, splendid; imposing; grand; eminent; illustrious.

**Dō-gō** | 號, the name of a building used for public purposes, or of a hotel or shop; also used in reference to the fanciful names which people often adopt and which terminate in 堂.

**Dō-ū** | 宇, a large temple.

**Dō 動** To move; shake; stir; agitated.

**Dō-ran** | 亂, disorder; confusion; *suru*, to be thrown into confusion; be in a state of commotion.

**Dō-satsu** | 作, (also commonly read *Dō-sa*); behaviour; conduct; *suru*, to work; labour.

**Dō-san** | 産, moveable or personal property as opposed to real estate (*fu-dō-san*).

**Dō-sei** | 靜, motion and quiet; (of persons) conduct; behaviour; (of countries) condition; state.

**Dō-shi** | 止, see **Dō-sei** | 靜.

**Dō-soku** | 息, see **Dō-sei** | 靜.

**Dō-yō** | 容, behaviour; conduct; *shin-tai dō-yō ga ii*, (his) behaviour is correct under all circumstances.

**Dō-yō** | 搖, *suru*, to move; be shaken; be perturbed; be excited; be agitated; be in a state of ferment (as people during a riot); be tossed about (as a ship in a storm); to tremble (as ground during an earthquake).

**Dō 童** A child.

**Dō-boku** | 僕, see **Dō-boku** 僮僕.

**Dō-chi** | 稚, see **Dō-ji** | 子.

**Dō-gai** | 孩, a child; an infant not yet weaned.

**Dō-ji** | 子, a child.

**Dō-yō** | 謠, a child's song.

**Dō 道** A road; doctrine; principle of nature; reason.

**Dō-gi** | 義, see **Dō-toku** | 德.

**Dō-ji** | 次, line of road; track; road; way; path.

**Dō-ri** | 理, a natural rule or law; reason; propriety; what is right; right principle; laws; doctrines; principles; reason; cause; correct; proper; right.

**Dō-ro** | 路, a road; path; highway.

**Dō-to** | 途, see **Dō-ro** | 路.

**Dō-toku** | 德, virtue; morality.

**Dō-yeki** | 驛, a post-station.

**Dō-zoku** | 俗, priests and laymen.

**Dō 僮** A boy; servant.

**Dō-boku** | 僕, (also written 童僕); a servant; boy-servant; page.

**Dō 銅** Copper.

**Dō-ban** | 版, copper plates used for engraving.

**Dō-hiō** | 標, a copper monument or tombstone.

**Dō-in** | 印, a copper seal.

**Dō-sen** | 線, copper wire.

**Dō-sen** | 錢, copper coins; the subsidiary copper coinage of Japan.

**Dō-shō** | 章, a copper seal; copper medal.

**Dō-zō** | 像, a copper idol or image of any kind.

**Do 騾** A broken-down horse.

**Do-ba** | 馬, a worthless horse.

**Do-don** | 鈍, a fool; an ignorant person; stupid; foolish; ignorant; incapable.

**Do-ka** | 下, stupid; foolish; used chiefly in the expression *do-ka ni suru*, to act like a fool.

**Do-retsū** | 劣, stupid; foolish; ignorant; incapable.

**Do-sai** | 材, see **Do-don** | 鈍.

**Dō 導** To lead; conduct; guide; point out the way.

**Dō-in** | 引, (*wo*) *suru*, to encourage; stimulate; lead on; incite; (used in both good and bad senses).

**Dō-jin** | 人, a guide; leader; chief.

**Dō-yū** | 誘, see **Dō-in** | 引.

**Do 賭** To wager.

**Do-baku** | 賭, gambling; *suru*, to gamble.

**Do-sen** | 錢, see **Do-baku** | 博.

**Doku 毒** Poison; evil; to injure.

**Doku-aku** | 惡, vicious; evil; depraved.

**Doku-chū** | 蟲, a poisonous insect.

**Doku-su** | 婦, a depraved woman.

**Doku-gai** | 害, see **Doku-satsu** | 殺.

**Doku-satsu** | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill by poisoning.

**Doku-shi** | 齒, the poison-fangs of a serpent; used also in the expression *doku-shi ni kakaru*, to encounter a poison-fang,

said of an innocent person who is executed for an offence he is wrongfully supposed to have committed.

**Doku-yaku** | 藥, poisonous drugs; poison.

**Doku 獨** Alone; single; solitary.

**Dok-kō** | 行, *suru*, to start on a journey alone; (*wo*) *suru*, to do independently; perform on one's own responsibility.

**Dop-po** | 步, *suru*, to walk alone; take a solitary walk.

**Doku-dan** | 斷, independent decision; (*wo*) *suru*, to decide on one's own authority; settle independently of others; *suru*, to determine a matter oneself unassisted by others; give an independent decision.

**Doku-gaku** | 學, *suru*, to study by oneself (without the help of a teacher).

**Doku-gen** | 言, *suru*, to talk or mutter to oneself.

**Doku-go** | 語, see **Doku-gen** | 言.

**Doku-raku** | 樂, a top; *suru*, to amuse oneself without company; be happy by oneself.

**Doku-rioku** | 力, used in the expression *doku-rioku wo motte*, alone; unaided; on one's own authority.

**Doku-ritsu** | 立, (also read *Doku-rii*); independence; independent; *suru*, to be independent.

**Doku-sai** | 裁, see **Doku-dan** | 斷.

**Doku-shin** | 身, a bachelor; widower; celibacy; unmarried; single.

**Doku-za** | 坐, *suru*, to sit alone by oneself.

**Don 吞** To swallow; destroy.

**Don-metsu** | 滅, see **Don-pei** | 併.

**Don-pei** | 併, (*wo*) *suru*, to appropriate; annex; seize; take possession of (used only in reference to territorial acquisitions).

**Don-jin** | 盡, (*wo*) *suru*, to swallow up entirely.

**Don-to** | 吐, *suru*, to swallow and eject.

**Don-zei** | 噬, (*wo*) *suru*, (of animals) to swallow up; devour; annex (as countries).

**Don 曇** Clouds spreading.

**Don-ten** | 天, overcast, cloudy, or dull weather.

**Dzu 杜** To shut; obstruct.

**Dzu-san** | 撰, (read *To-sen* according to the strict sound of the characters); a random conjecture; haphazard statement; mere guess-work; random; unsubstantiated; unreliable; *suru*, to speak or write at random without verifying one's facts; make haphazard guesses.

**Dzui 瑞** An auspicious omen.

**Dzui-chō** | 兆, see **Dzui-sō** | 相.

**Dzui-gen** | 驗, a sign; omen; portent; the realization or fulfilment of an omen.

**Dzui-ki** | 氣, an auspicious omen; a favorable sign or portent.

**Dzui-sō** | 相, a sign; omen; portent (whether lucky or unlucky).

**Dzui 隨** To follow; yield to; accord with.

**Dzui-bun** | 分, considerable; many (of quantity or number); tolerably; fairly; the exact rendering of *dzui-bun* must depend upon the context, e.g. *dzui-bun go dai ji ni nasare mashi*, take care of yourself as far as is possible.

**Dzui-i** | 意, used in the expressions *go dzui-i ni nasare*, do as you like; *hito no dzui-ni shitaganu*, to consult another person's convenience; follow another person's wishes.

**Dzui-ichi** | 一, the first; best; most eminent.

**Dzui-ji** | 時, (*ni*) at any time.

**Dzui-jin** | 身, (*ni*) *suru*, to accompany; be in attendance upon; *dzui-jin no hei*, a body-guard; *dzui-jin hei-jō wo tama-waru*, said of *kuge* receiving permission, as a result of increased rank, to visit the Court with an armed body-guard; now only used in the sense of suitable to the person concerned.

**Dzui-jitū** | 從, attendance; (*ni*) *suru*, to attend; accompany; follow as one of the suite; be attached to the suite of; be in attendance upon; *dzui-jiu no mono*, suite; attendants.

**Dzui-kō** | 行, attendance; (*ni*) *suru*, to attend; accompany; follow in the suite of; *dzui-kō no mono*, suite, attendants; followers.

**Dzui-shin** | 臣, a retainer in attendance; a follower; (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; accompany; be in attendance upon.

## F

**Fu 不** Not.

**Fu-batsu** | 拔, stable; firm; unchanging; immutable.

**Fu-ben** | 便, inconvenient; also read colloquially *fu-bin* when it has the sense of pitiable, e.g.

*fu-bin na koto*, a sad affair; *fu-bin ni omō*, to feel pity for.

**Fu-ben** | 辨, slow of speech; stupid.

**Fu-bin** | 敏, stupid; unskilful; used also in a deprecatory sense of oneself in memorials etc.



**Fu-bon** | 犯, used in the expression *is-sho fu-bon*, celibate for life.

**Fu-chiū** | 忠, disloyal; unfaithful; dishonest.

**Fu-dan** | 斷, indecision; irresolute; uninterrupted; unbroken; continuous; ordinary; common; usually.

**Fu-dō** | 同, dissimilarity; unlike; different.

**Fu-dō** | 動, the name of a Buddhist god; also used in the expression *fu-dō-san*, real estate.

**Fu-fuku** | 伏, disobedience; dissent; disapproval; dissatisfaction; discontent; disobedient; dissatisfied; contumacious; rebellious.

**Fu-fuku** | 服, dissatisfaction; dissent; disobedience; non-compliance (with instructions); dissatisfied; *suru*, to be dissatisfied; dissent.

**Fu-gaku** | 學, see *Mu-gaku* 無學.

**Fu-gi** | 義, disloyalty; dishonesty; immorality; what is wrong; evil; wicked; dishonest; immoral.

**Fu-gu** | 具, deformed; maimed; crippled; also used at the end of an informal letter when it has no meaning.

**Fu-gu** | 戾, a sudden eventuality; unexpected; unforeseen; surprising; *fugu ni sonayaru*, to prepare for any contingencies which may arise.

**Fu-gū** | 遇, ill-luck; a misfortune; mishap; unlucky; unfortunate.

**Fu-hei** | 平, dissatisfaction; discontent; dissatisfied; disturbed; uneasy; unsettled, *fu-hei wo iu*, to express dissatisfaction.

**Fu-hen** | 變, unchanging; immutable.

**Fu-hō** | 法, unlawful; wrong; wicked; immoral.

**Fu-i** | 意, *ni*, suddenly; unexpectedly; by chance; accidentally; unawares.

**Fu-in** | 允, disapproving; dissenting; *fu-in da*, it is not approved; objection is taken to it.

**Fu-ji** | 次, *ni*, without any fixed order or method; in an irregular manner.

**Fu-ji** | 時, irregular; out of order; *ni*, at irregular times.

**Fu-jin** | 仁, pitiless; merciless; inhuman; cruel; *fu-jin no ki*, lethal weapons.

**Fu-jitsu** | 日, soon; in a few days; shortly.

**Fu-jitsu** | 實, false; untrue; dishonest; insincere; unkind.

**Fu-jō** | 淨, see *Fu-ketsu* | 潔.

**Fu-jun** | 頃, irregular; unseasonable; not in order; *oya ni fu-jun naru*, disobedient.

**Fu-ka** | 可, wrong; incorrect; *fu-ka to suru*, to consider wrong; condemn; disapprove.

**Fu-gaku** | 學, a fault due to

carelessness; *fu-gaku wo toru*, to be defeated; be worsted.

**Fu-kan** | 換, inconvertible; *fu-kan shi-hei*, inconvertible paper-money.

**Fu-kei** | 敬, rudeness; disrespect; discourteous; impolite.

**Fu-ken** | 賢, indiscretion; folly; unwise; indiscreet; foolish.

**Fu-ketsu** | 潔, dirty; unclean; impure.

**Fu-ki** | 軌, treason; sedition; insurrection.

**Fu-ki** | 欺, honest; guileless; not to be deceived; proof against deception.

**Fu-ki** | 羈, unfettered; free; independent; unrestrained; selfwilled; headstrong; *fu-kiji-yū*, free and unrestrained; *fu-ki doku-ritsu*, free and independent.

**Fu-kiō** | 恭, see *Fu-kei* | 敬.

**Fu-kiō** | 興, ill-humour; spleen; displeasure.

**Fu-kitsu** | 吉, ill-luck; unlucky.

**Fu-kiū** | 朽, perpetual; incorruptible; enduring; undying; imperishable; *ban-sei fu-kiū*, ever lasting; *ni*, for ever; *dai-dai fu-kiū ni tsutawaru*, to be handed down for ever from generation to generation.

**Fu-kiū** | 急, not urgent; not pressing; for which there is no immediate hurry; *fu-kiū no do-boku wo okoshi*, commencing public works for which there is no pressing need.

**Fu-kō** | 孝, unfilial; disobedient.

**Fu-kō** | 幸, misfortune; calamity; ill-luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

**Fu-kō** | 肯, see *Fu-in* | 允.

**Fu-ko** | 辜, innocent; guiltless.

**Fu-kwai** | 快, indisposition; sickness; ill; indisposed; unwell.

**Fu-man** | 滿, (of persons) dissatisfied; discontented; (of things) disappointing; unsatisfactory; *suru*, to be dissatisfied.

**Fu-mei** | 明, vague; obscure; dark; ignorant.

**Fu-mo** | 毛, (of land only) uncultivated; waste; barren; sterile; unproductive.

**Fu-mon** | 聞, used only in the expressions *fu-mon ni oku*, *fu-mon ni fu-suru*, to put aside; leave out of consideration; shelve.

**Fu-mei** | 倭, I; myself; (a deprecatory term used in writing).

**Fu-ren** | 廉, dear (of price only).

**Fu-ri** | 利, disadvantage; disadvantageous; unprofitable; barren of results.

**Fu-rio** | 良, evil; bad; wicked.

**Fu-rio** | 慮, see *Fu-gu* | 戾.

**Fu-rō** | 老, never growing old; *fu-rō no jutsu*, the art of keeping young; *fu-rō fu-shi no kusuri*, the elixir of life.

**Fu-sai** | 才, stupid; dull-witted; unintelligent; also used in the expression *fu-sai ni shite*, being without intellect.

**Fu-sen** | 宣, a term without special meaning used at the end of an informal letter.

**Fu-shiku** | 肅, disrespectful.

**Fu-shin** | 臣, a disloyal subject; traitor; rebel.

**Fu-shin** | 侵, unassailed; secure against attack; *fu-ki fu-shin no tami*, a people free and secure against foreign aggression.

**Fu-shin** | 審, doubtful; suspicious; *fu-shin ni omō*, to think strange; regard with suspicion.

**Fu-shō** | 肖, an ignorant person; a fool; (used also in a deprecatory sense of oneself in memorials etc).

**Fu-shō** | 祥, see **Fu-kitsu** | 吉.

**Fu-soku** | 足, a deficiency; deficient; inadequate; discontented; *suru*, to be lacking; be deficient; *fu-soku wo in*, to be dissatisfied, complain.

**Fu-soku** | 測, unexpected; unforeseen; unlooked for; startling; astonishing.

**Fu-son** | 遜, impolite; rude; discourteous.

**Fu-tei** | 定, (also read *Fu-jō*); unfixed; undecided; uncertain.

**Fu-tei** | 聽, see **Fu-in** | 允.

**Fu-teki** | 敵, strong; daring; fearless.

**Fu-tō** | 當, improper; unsuitable; unbecoming.

**Fu-to** | 圖, unexpectedly; by accident; unawares.

**Fu-toku** | 德, immoral; wicked; vicious.

**Fu-tsū** | 通, (of roads etc.) obstructed; (of money) out of circulation; uncurrent; *in-shin fu-tsū*, a dearth of news.

**Fu-ūn** | 運, unlucky; unfortunate.

**Fu-yeki** | 易, unbroken; continuous; uninterrupted; immutable.

**Fu-yeki** | 益, see **Mu-yeki** 無益.

**Fu-yen** | 緣, no affinity or connection; *fu-yen ni naru*, to be divorced.

**Fu-yō** | 用, useless; unserviceable; unnecessary.

**Fu-yo** | 豫, sickness; ill-health; *fu-yō ni kakaru*, to fall sick.

**Fu-yoku** | 慾, uncovetous; content with little.

**Fu 夫** (also read *Fū*); A husband; man; scholar; workman; lady of rank.

**Fū-fu** | 婦, husband and wife; a married couple.

**Fu-jin** | 人, a married lady.

**Fu-ai** | 妻, see **Fū-fu** | 婦.

**Fu-shi** | 子, a scholar; master; teacher; superior.

**Fu-yeki** | 役, (also read *Bu-yaku*); forced labour; the corvée; *fu-yeki wo kwa-suru*, to levy forced labour.

**Fu 付** To give; hand over.

**Fu-yo** | 與, (*wo suru*, to deliver; hand over; give.

**Fu 布** Linen; to spread out; display; extend; arrange; publish.

**Fu-chi** | 置, arrangement; disposal; *suru*, to set things in their places.

**Fu-koku** | 告, a notification; edict; order; proclamation; decree; *suru*, to issue a proclamation; publish a decree; (*wo suru*, to notify; publish; proclaim.

**Fu-man** | 蔓, *suru*, to spread; increase; extend; multiply.

**Fu-rei** | 令, a decree; order; proclamation; edict; *suru*, to issue a proclamation; publish a decree; promulgate an edict.

**Fu-retsū** | 列, (*wo suru*, to arrange in line; draw up in rank (as soldiers); arrange; set out in order.

**Fu-setsu** | 設, (*wo suru*, to construct; build; lay down; establish; (applied only to roads, railways, telegraphs and works extending in a line).

**Fu-tatsu** | 達, see **Fu-koku** | 告.

**Fu-yei** | 營, *suru*, to establish a camp.

**Fu-yen** | 衍, see **Fu-yen** | 演.

**Fu-yen** | 演, (*wo suru*, to extend; enlarge; develop; amplify; *suru*, to spread; increase.

**Fu 扶** To assist; protect; defend.

**Fu-chi** | 持, the monthly rations or allowance of rice given by

the Tokugawa Shogunate to officials or *samurai* in its employ; also read *Fu-ji*, when it is used in the sense of *Fu-jo* 扶助.

**Fu-go** | 護, (*wo suru*, to protect.

**Fu-jo** | 助, aid; support; (*wo suru*, to assist; support; succour; sustain.

**Fu-shoku** | 植, see **Fu-yoku** | 翼.

**Fu-so** | 疎, (of trees) sparse; growing thinly; *suru*, to be scattered here and there.

**Fu-yoku** | 翼, assistance; help; (*wo suru*, to help; aid; assist.

**Fu 斧** An axe; to fell trees.

**Fu-kin** | 斤, an axe; a wood-cutter.

**Fu-yetsu** | 鉞, capital punishment; execution; *seraruru*, to be executed for a crime.

**Fu 府** A library; to store; a prefecture.

**Fu-chō** | 廳, the head office of an urban prefecture.

**Fu-ko** | 庫, a government storehouse.

**Fu-kwai** | 會, the assembly of an urban prefecture.

**Fu 附** To follow; lean on; be attached to; entrust with; a supplement.

**Fu-dzui** | 隨, see **Fu-jiā** | 從.

**Fu-gen** | 言, added words; an addendum; annex; supplement; postscript.

**Fu-jiū** | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; be attached to; attend; accompany; be attached to the suit of; *fu-jiū-sha*, a follower; attendant.

**Fu-jun** | 順, see **Fu-kwa** | 和.

**Fu-ki** | 驥, *suru* to seek promotion by attaching oneself to the train of a great man; get on in the world by the help of another's influence.

**Fu-kin** | 近, *suru*, to be adjacent (of places); be on good terms with (of persons).

**Fu-kwa** | 和, (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; attach oneself to; agree with; be in accord with.

**Fu-kwai** | 會, distorted; forced; strained (applied to an argument or the meaning of a phrase); (*wo*) *suru*, to place an arbitrary construction upon; distort the meaning of.

**Fu-roku** | 錄, an annex; appendix; supplement.

**Fu-tai** | 帶, (*wo*) *suru*, to add; join (to something else).

**Fu-taku** | 托, a commission; charge; (*ni*) *suru*, to commission; charge with (some duty); entrust with.

**Fu-taku** | 託, (*ni*) *suru*, make a pretence of; put forward as a pretext.

**Fu-yō** | 屬, dependent; *suru*, to

be dependent; *fu-yō no kuni*, a dependent state; *fu-yō dai-miō*, a *daimio* who was a vassal of a greater noble.

**Fu-yō** | 與, see **Fu-yō** 付與.

**Fu-zoku** | 屬, belonging to; attached to; appertaining to (*ni*) *suru*, to belong to; form part of.

**Fu** 風 Wind; air; fashion; reputation; manner; habit; style.

**Fū-bun** | 聞, a rumour; report.

**Fū-chō** | 潮, tendency; inclination; fashion; taste; (applied to nations and not to individuals).

**Fū-do** | 土, local characteristics; local customs and manners.

**Fū-ga** | 雅, see **Fū-riū** | 流.

**Fū-getsu** | 月, natural scenery; nature; *fū-getsu no sai*, poetical talent.

**Fū-gi** | 儀, aspect; appearance; manners; habits; customs.

**Fū-ha** | 波, complications; disputes; troubles; disturbances; war.

**Fū-hi** | 靡, (*ni*) *suru*, to bow to; bend to (as leaves to the wind); yield to; submit to; obey.

**Fū-hiō** | 評, reputation; report; rumour; gossip.

**Fū-ja** | 邪, a cold.

**Fū-jin** | 塵, the world.

**Fū-jō** | 情, (also pronounced in colloquial *Fu-zei*); appearance;

manners; aspect; feelings; sentiments; a view; prospect; also used in a deprecatory sense in informal letters in which excuse is made for scanty hospitality; *nani mo fu-zei kore naku*, there was nothing in the shape of an entertainment.

**Fū-kei** | 景, a view; prospect; landscape; scenery.

**Fū-ki** | 氣, see **Fū-zoku** | 俗.

**Fū-kiō** | 教, instruction; education; *fū-kiō mi-gō ni shite*, education not having yet extended everywhere.

**Fū-kō** | 光, see **Fū-kei** 景.

**Fū-kō** | 候, the direction of the wind.

**Fū-kwa** | 化, *suru*, to be changed or altered for the better, be reformed; (*wo*) *suru*, to reform; change.

**Fū-mi** | 味, flavour; taste.

**Fū-retsū** | 烈, a violent wind.

**Fū-rei** | 鈴, (also pronounced in colloquial *Fu-rin*); a bell suspended so as to be rung by the wind.

**Fū-riū** | 流, elegant; tasteful; polished; ornate; whimsical; fanciful; *fū-riū-jin*, a person of elegant tastes; *fū-riū no hito*, a person who has a hobby.

**Fū-sai** | 采, appearance; aspect; manner.

**Fū-sai** | 聲, see **Fū-bun** | 聞.

**Fū-sen** | 船, a balloon.

**Fū-setsu** | 說, see **Fū-bun** | 聞.

**Fū-shi** | 姿, appearance; aspect (of persons); style (of dress).

**Fū-shi** | 刺, (*wo*) *suru*, to calumniate indirectly; slander by inuendos.

**Fū-shitsu** | 濕, rheumatism.

**Fū-shiū** | 習, see **Fū-zoku** | 俗.

**Fū-tai** | 袋, the tassels of a picture; the weight of the material in which goods are packed as distinct from the net weight of the goods themselves; the tare.

**Fū-tei** | 體, (of persons only) manner; deportment; appearance.

**Fū-ten** | 癲, mental derangement; madness.

**Fū-yō** | 謠, a popular song.

**Fū-zai** | 災, disaster caused by a gale.

**Fū-zoku** | 俗, manners; customs; habits.

**Fu** 赴 To go to a place; arrive; hasten.

**Fu-bun** | 聞, see **Fu-koku** | 告.

**Fu-koku** | 告, announcement or notice of a death.

**Fu-nin** | 任, *suru*, (of officials only) to proceed to one's post; take up an appointment; enter on the duties of an office.

**Fū** 封 (also read *Hō*); A domain; to grant a fief; seal.

**Fū-sa** | 鎖, (*wo*) *suru*, to close

or fasten (as a letter); shut up; block (as a road); blockade (as a harbour).

**Fū-shin** | 緘, a seal; fastening; (*wo*) *suru*, to seal up; fasten.

**Fu 負** To carry on the back; a burden.

**Fu-han** | 販, (*wo*) *suru*, to travel about and sell (as a pedlar).

**Fu-ka** | 荷, see **Fu-tan** | 擔.

**Fu-nin** | 任, to undertake (duties or work of any kind); have the charge of; be entrusted with.

**Fu-sai** | 債, debts.

**Fu-tan** | 擔, burden; charge; responsibility; (*wo*) *suru*, to undertake (as work of any kind); bear; be subjected to (as taxes or other calls of the state); be responsible for.

**Fu 俘** A prisoner of war; to capture alive.

**Fu-kin** | 擒, see **Fu-rio** | 虜.

**Fu-kwaku** | 獲, (*wo*) *suru*, to take captive; capture; (applied to the taking of prisoners of war only).

**Fu-rio** | 虜, a prisoner of war; captive.

**Fu-shū** | 囚, see **Fu-rio** | 虜.

**Fu-zan** | 斬, (*wo*) *suru*, to capture and put to death.

**Fu 浮** To float; light; unsubstantial.

**Fu-bun** | 文, reckless writing; statements which cannot be substantiated.

**Fu-chiu** | 沈, floating and sinking; fluctuation; change; uncertainty; *suru*, to float and sink; fluctuate; vary.

**Fu-gen** | 言, idle rumour; unfounded statements; empty talk.

**Fu-haku** | 薄, heartless; insincere; untrustworthy; shallow.

**Fu-hiō** | 標, a buoy; floating beacon.

**Fu-ki** | 氣, an unfounded opinion; unsubstantiated.

**Fu-ko** | 誇, exaggeration; brag; bombast; boastful; vaunting; arrogant; bombastic; *suru*, to boast; brag; exaggerate.

**Fu-kwa** | 華, false show; *fu-kwa wo kisō*, to be rivals in ostentation; (of persons) insincere; unreliable; shallow; (of things) deceptive; sham; false; ornamental; *fu-kwa ni shite jitsuyō ni teki shi-gatashi*, simply ornamental and unfit for real use.

**Fu-rō** | 浪, a *rōnin*; vagrant; having no settled abode.

**Fu-sei** | 世, the world.

**Fu-setsu** | 說, a false report; idle rumour.

**Fu-shō** | 躁, flighty; capricious; unreliable; fidgety.

**Fu-un** | 雲, unsubstantial; un-

certain, insecure; precarious; *fu-un no fūki*, wealth which has no solid basis.

**Fu-yū** | 游, *suru*, to float; rise to the surface.

**Fu-yō** | 遊, *suru*, to have no settled occupation; to amuse oneself.

**Fu 俯** To stoop; bow down; consider; regard the lowly.

**Fu-fuku** | 伏, *suru*, to submit; obey; bow down.

**Fu-kiō** | 仰, kindness to inferiors and respect to superiors; *nin-gen koto wo nasu fu-kiō no aida ni aru nomi*, men's conduct should be governed simply by the principle of doing what is right toward all.

**Fu-satsu** | 察, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; inspect carefully.

**Fu-shi** | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to stoop down and look at; examine; regard carefully.

**Fu-tei** | 聽, (*wo*) *suru*, to bend down and hear; listen respectfully.

**Fu 釜** A cauldron.

**Fu-shō** | 飯, a cooking boiler.

**Fu 俛** To hang down the head.

**Fu-kiō** | 仰, see **Fu-kiō** 俯仰

**Fu-kutsu** | 屈, servile; cringing; *suru*, to act in a servile manner; cringe.

**Fu-shū** | 首, *suru*, to bow down; abase oneself; cringe; behave in a servile manner.

**Fu 埠** A port; landing-place; mart.

**Fu-tō** | 頭, a jetty; wharf; pier; landing-place.

**Fu 符** A token (cut in halves); a seal in two pieces; tally; to verify; match; a charm.

**Fu-dzui** | 瑞, a sign or omen given in answer to prayer.

**Fu-gō** | 合, *suru*, to coincide with; tally; match; agree.

**Fu-gō** | 號, see **Fu-setsu** | 節.

**Fu-jiu** | 呪, a charm; incantation.

**Fu-ketsu** | 契, see **Fu-setsu** | 節.

**Fu-roku** | 錄, see **Fu-jin** | 呪.

**Fu-setsu** | 節, the two halves of a seal; a detached part of a seal corresponding to its fellow on another document; tally.

**Fu-tai** | 袋, a charm; amulet; charm-boy.

**Fu 普** Universal; everywhere; pervading.

**Fu-kiū** | 及, (*ni*) *suru*, to reach; extend; spread.

**Fu-tatsu** | 達, *suru*, to publish a general proclamation; notify widely.

**Fu-ten** | 天, everywhere under heaven; *fu-ten sot-to*, the whole

world; *fu-ten no shita wa ō-to ni arazaru wa nashi*, there is no land in the whole country which does not belong to the king.  
**Fu-tsu** | 通, universal; common general.

**Fu 富** (also read *Fū*); Wealth; rich; abundant; to enrich.  
**Fu-gen** | 源, the source of wealth; basis of prosperity.  
**Fu-gō** | 豪, a wealthy person; rich.  
**Fu-jō** | 饒, (also read *Fu-niō*); (of land only) rich; fertile.  
**Fu-ka** | 家, a wealthy person.  
**Fū-ki** | 貴, wealth; riches; prosperity; rich; wealthy.  
**Fu-kiō** | 強, riches and power; wealthy and strong.  
**Fu-koku** | 國, a prosperous or wealthy country; *suru*, to enrich a country; make a country prosperous.  
**Fu-sai** | 歲, a fruitful year.  
**Fu-sei** | 盛, rich and prosperous.  
**Fū-sen** | 贖, see **Fū-ki** | 貴.  
**Fu-shi** | 資, money; riches; wealthy.  
**Fū-sho** | 庶, see **Fū-ki** | 貴.  
**Fu-shoku** | 殖, *suru*, to be abundant; increase.  
**Fu-yo** | 餘, a surplus; overplus.  
**Fu-yū** | 有, wealthy; rich.

**Fu 腐** Putrid; rotten; decayed.  
**Fu-boku** | 木, a decayed tree.

**Fu-dan** | 談, an antiquated saying; obsolete story.  
**Fu-hai** | 敗, *suru*, to be rotten; be putrid; be decayed; *fu-hai-butsumu*, perishable or corruptible articles; things which spoil by keeping.  
**Fu-ju** | 儒, a pedant.  
**Fu-kin** | 朽, *suru*, to be rotten or decayed.  
**Fu-niku** | 肉, rotten meat; putrid flesh; flesh that has mortified.  
**Fu-ran** | 爛, rotten; corrupt; decayed; *suru*, to be rotten; be corrupt.

**Fu 誣** To exaggerate; malign; accuse unjustly.  
**Fu-fuku** | 服, *suru*, to plead guilty to an offence of which one is innocent.  
**Fu-gen** | 言, a lie; falsehood; *suru*, to lie; exaggerate; prevaricate.  
**Fu-kan** | 陷, (*wo*) *suru*, to malign; accuse wrongfully.  
**Fu-koku** | 告, (*wo*) *suru*, to accuse wrongfully; bring a false charge against.  
**Fu-mō** | 岡, see **Fu-koku** | 告.  
**Fu-shō** | 証, false evidence (spoken or written).

**Fu 敷** To arrange; lay out; spread.  
**Fu-setsu** | 設, see **Fu-setsu** 布設.

**Fu 賦** To levy; assess; revenue; to collect taxes.  
**Fu-kin** | 金, duties or taxes paid in money and not in kind (now rarely used).  
**Fu-nō** | 納, (*wo*) *suru*, (of taxes only) to pay to the government.  
**Fu-ren** | 斂, taxation; *suru*, to collect taxes.  
**Fu-shiū** | 収, (*wo*) *suru*, (of taxes only) to levy; collect.  
**Fu-so** | 租, see **Fu-zei** | 稅.  
**Fu-yeki** | 役, see **Fu-yeki** 夫役.  
**Fu-yo** | 與, (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; apportion.  
**Fu-zei** | 財, taxes paid in money; revenue.  
**Fu-zei** | 稅, taxes.

**Fu 譜** A record; chronicle; register.  
**Fu-dai** | 代, perpetual; for successive generations; hereditary; (applied to *daimiō* and their retainers); the later term was used to distinguish those *daimiō*, *hatamoto* and *kerai* who were hereditary vassals of the Tokugawa Shōguns.  
**Fu-seki** | 籍, records; chronicles.

**Fū 諷** To recite; hum; talk in parables; rebuke indirectly.  
**Fū-go** | 語, satire; irony; *suru*, to use satirical language; employ satire.

**Fū-kai** | 戒, (*wo*) *suru*, to censure indirectly; rebuke by means of covert allusions.  
**Fū-kan** | 諫, (*ni*) *suru*, to reprimand indirectly; rebuke by means of covert allusions; reprove by making use of parabolic or enigmatical language; (applied only to reproof addressed to a superior).  
**Fū-koku** | 告, (*ni*) *suru*, to censure indirectly; rebuke by irony; (*wo*) *suru*, to announce in an indirect manner.  
**Fū-shi** | 刺, (*wo*) *suru*, to ridicule in a covert manner; make fun of by sly satire.  
**Fū-shō** | 誦, (*wo*) *suru*, to chant; recite; intone; hum.  
**Fū-yei** | 咏, see **Fū-shō** | 誦.  
**Fū-yū** | 諭, (*wo*) *suru*, to announce in an indirect manner; communicate without making too pointed a reference to the matter in question.

**Fu 鶩** A duck.  
**Fu-shū** | 集, to congregate; assemble; flock together.

**Fuku 伏** To lie prostrate; hide; conceal; suppress; confess; humble.  
**Fuku-chū** | 誅, *suru*, to be executed; be beheaded.  
**Fuku-gwan** | 顯, *suru*, to make

a respectful petition; to humbly beg; earnestly pray.

**Fuku-hei** | 兵, an ambushade.

**Fuku-jiū** | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to submit to; obey.

**Fuku-joku** | 匿, *suru*, to hide; conceal oneself.

**Fuku-ki** | 起, *suru*, to lie down and stand up; be high and low; (of mountains), tower up in peaks and slope down to valleys.

**Fuku-yetsu** | 謁, (*ni*) *suru*, to meet (a person of superior rank); have an audience (of the Emperor).

**Fuku-zai** | 罪, *suru*, to confess a crime; plead guilty to an offence; submit to a penalty; suffer punishment.

**Fuku-zō** | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to conceal; hide; *fuku zō naku*, without reserve.

**Fuku 服** To use; garments; to labour; undergo service.

**Fuku-ji** | 事, *suru*, to attend to one's work; serve; work for another (as a servant for his employer).

**Fuku-jiū** | 從, see **Fuku-jiū** 伏從.

**Fuku-zō** | 裝, (of persons only) appearance; style.

**Fuku-yeki** | 役, *suru*, to perform one's duties; attend to one's work; be in service; be in the employment of the

government or of a private individual; discharge the duties of a post; work as a convict.

**Fuku-yō** | 膺, (*wo*) *suru*, to treasure up in one's mind; keep in remembrance; take to heart.

**Fuku 復** To come back; reply; report; recover; repay; repeated.

**Fuku-hō** | 封, *suru*, (of a *daimiō*) to be re-instated in his fief.

**Fuku-i** | 位, *suru*, to revert to a rank previously held; be re-instated in position; resume an official post.

**Fuku-in** | 音, *suru*, to answer; reply; (applied chiefly to written communications).

**Fuku-ka** | 價, *suru*, (of things) to return to their original values; (of prices) to revert to their former position.

**Fuku-ki** | 歸, *suru*, to return to one's native place.

**Fuku-kiū** | 舊, see **Fuku-ko** | 古.

**Fuku-ko** | 古, *suru*, to revert to a former condition; be re-established; come into fashion again.

**Fuku-kō** | 興, *suru*, to recover; improve; revive (as business after depression).

**Fuku-kwan** | 官, see **Fuku-shoku** | 職.

**Fuku-kwan** | 還, (*wo*) *suru* repay (a favor or an injury); *suru*,

to go and come; go to and fro; (very rarely used).

**Fuku-mei** | 命, *suru*, to report the carrying out of instructions; report the fulfilment of a mission.

**Fuku-nin** | 任, see **Fuku-shoku** | 職.

**Fuku-sei** | 生, resurrection; revival (after a swoon); *suru*, to come to life again; revive.

**Fuku-seki** | 籍, *suru*, to return to one's original registry, (said of a man who has left his native place returning to it and being entered again in the register of the district; of anyone being enrolled again on the original family register, as may occur in the case of a woman whose husband dies; or of a *shi-zoku* who has become a *heimin* returning to his original status); to return to one's native place.

**Fuku-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to renew a battle; recommence fighting.

**Fuku-shin** | 信, see **Fuku-in** | 音.

**Fuku-shiū** | 習, (*wo*) *suru*, to study closely; pore over.

**Fuku-shiū** | 讐, the execution of a vendetta; *suru*, to carry out a vendetta.

**Fuku-sho** | 書, an official report; *suru*, to report in writing the carrying out of instructions, or the fulfilment of a mission.

**Fuku-shoku** | 飾, *suru* to re-enter public life after having retired into the priesthood.

**Fuku-shoku** | 職, *suru*, to resume an official post; return to office,

**Fuku-so** | 祚, *suru*, to ascend the throne again after having abdicated.

**Fuku 腹** The belly; the mind; beloved.

**Fuku-chiū** | 中, the stomach; in the stomach; the heart; at heart; in the mind; *fuku-chiū tō ari*, there is a sword in his heart, (said in reference to a person with a pleasing exterior but a bad heart); also used in the sense of dear, beloved.

**Fuku-hai** | 背, the stomach and back; the front and rear; in front and behind; *fuku-hai teki wo uku*, to be attacked by the enemy both in front and in the rear.

**Fuku-hi** | 誹, (*wo*) *suru*, to think evil of in one's heart.

**Fuku-shin** | 心, see **Fuku-chiū** | 中.

**Fuku-tsū** | 痛, *suru*, to have pains in the stomach.

**Fuku-zō** | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to hide; conceal; (applied only to the concealment of one's thoughts whereas *fuku-zō* 伏藏 is used for the concealment of material

things as well as thoughts);  
*fuku-zō naku*, without reserve.

### Fuku 副

Second; to assist.

**Fuku-ba** | 馬, the extra horse of a *daimiō* led on occasions of ceremony and kept in readiness to be ridden if required.

**Fuku-hon** | 本, a copy (of anything).

**Fuku-shi** | 使, an assistant ambassador or envoy; a deputy commissioner.

**Fuku-sho** | 書, a copy; the copy of a manuscript work; an enclosure in a letter; annex.

**Fuku-shō** | 將, the second in command of a naval or military force.

### Fuku 逼

To press upon; harass; constrain; approach near; urgent.

**Fuku-geki** | 擊, (*wo suru*), to press closely upon; harass; *scrareru*, to be hard pressed.

**Fuku-geki** | 迫, *suru*, to be restricted; be obstructed; be blocked; (of time etc.) to be near at hand; approach closely; draw to a close; *scrareru*, to be hard pressed; be constrained.

**Fuku-kiū** | 急, *suru*, to draw near; draw to a close; be imminent; be urgent; *scrareru*, to be hard pressed.

**Fuku-soku** | 塞, *suru*, to be

blocked; be closed; (*wo suru*), to block; stop; obstruct; constrain; harass; exercise pressure upon; *scrareru*, to be hard pressed.

**Fuku-yoku** | 抑, see **Fuku-soku** | 塞.

### Fuku 福

Divine blessings; happiness; wealth; prosperity; good fortune; auspicious.

**Fuku-ri** | 利, a blessing; happiness; good fortune.

**Fuku-sha** | 者, a rich person.

**Fuku-shi** | 祉, good fortune; happiness; prosperity.

**Fuku-so** | 相, jolly prosperous-looking.

**Fuku-un** | 運, good fortune; luck.

### Fuku 輻

The spokes of a wheel.

**Fuku-sō** | 集, busy; thriving; prosperous; *suru*, to assemble; be collected together.

### Fuku 覆

To turn; overthrow; defeat; explain.

**Fuku-botsu** | 没, *suru*, (of vessels) to founder.

**Fuku-gun** | 軍, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated; meet with a reverse.

**Fuku-haku** | 白, (*wo suru*), to explain.

**Fuku-hei** | 兵, see **Fuku-gun** | 軍.

**Fuku-sai** | 載, heaven and earth.

**Fuku-sen** | 船, see **Fuku-shiū** | 舟.

**Fuku-shiū** | 舟, *suru*, (of vessels) to capsize.

**Fuku-ten** | 轉, see **Tem-puku** | 轉.

**Fuku-tetsu** | 轍, the rut in which a wagon has been upset; a course which has led to failure; *fuku-tetsu wo fumu*, to follow a course which has proved fatal to others.

### Fun 刎

To cut the throat.

**Fun-kiō** | 頸, (also read *Fun-kei*); literally cutting one's throat; used only in the expression *fun-kiō no majiwari*, a friendship for which one would sacrifice one's life.

### Fun 紛

A horse-hair sheath.

**Fun-pau** | 繁, busy.

**Fun-pun** | |, confused; mixed; jumbled up; complicated; *fun-pun to shite*, in disorder; in a confused manner.

**Fun-gi** | 讎, complications; difficulties; differences; disputes.

**Fun-jō** | 擾, see **Fun-ran** | 亂.

**Fun-ran** | 亂, confusion; disturbance; disorder; *suru*, to be in a state of disorder; be in a disturbed condition.

**Fun-rin** | 輪, see **Fun-zatsu** | 雜.

**Fun-shitsu** | 失, *suru*, to be lost; disappear.

**Fun-sō** | 爭, a quarrel; fight.

**Fun-tō** | 鬪, see **Fun-sō** | 爭.

**Fun-un** | 紜, confusion; a complication; difficulty; mixed; confused; *suru*, to be in a state of confusion.

**Fun-zatsu** | 雜, confusion; disorder; mixed; tangled; ill-assorted; complicated; confused; jumbled up; *suru*, to be in a state of confusion; be in disorder.

### Fun 焚

To burn.

**Fun-shō** | 燒, (*wo suru*), to burn; consume by fire; *suru*, to be burned.

### Fun 賁

To adorn; brilliant; energetic.

**Fun-rin** | 臨, attendance; visit; (a ceremonious expression used in letters when it is applied to the attendance of the person to whom the letter is written).

### Fun 憤

(i.w.奮); Indignant; enthusiastic; eager; impetuous.

**Fun-man** | 懣, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

**Fun-mon** | 悶, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

**Fun-patsu** | 發, enthusiasm; energy; ardour; zeal; energetic zealous; *suru*, to shew

energy; display enthusiasm; act vigorously; exert oneself.

**Fun-do** | 怒, anger; wrath; passion; indignation; *suru*, to boil over with anger; be furious; be exasperated.

**Fun-geki** | 激, *suru*, to become excited; become angry; be exasperated.

**Fun-ki** | 悲, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

**Fun-ki** | 氣, energy; zeal; energetic; active; zealous; determined; impetuous; eager; spirited.

**Fun-ki** | 起, see **Fun-patsu** | 發.

**Fun-kō** | 興, see **Fun-patsu** | 發.

**Fun-ri** | 勵, see **Fun-patsu** | 發.

**Fun-rioku** | 力, see **Fun-patsu** | 發.

**Fun-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to fight with energy.

**Fun-shi** | 死, *suru*, to die of rage.

**Fun-shi** | 志, energetic; active; determined.

**Fun-shin** | 進, *suru*, to make an energetic onslaught; deliver a vigorous attack.

**Fun-yū** | 勇, valour; élan; daring; impetuous; undaunted.

**Fun-zen** | 然, energetic; active; *fun-zen to shite*, vigorously; *fun-zen taru sci-rioku*, a go-ahead policy.

**Fun 墳** A mound over a grave; tomb.

**Fun-bo** | 墓, a tomb; grave; *fun-bo wo iō*, to visit the family graves, and so to visit one's native place.

**Fun-ten** | 典, ancient chronicles or books.

**Fun-yei** | 壘, see **Fun-bo** | 墓.

**Fun 噴** To breathe; sneeze; spout.

**Fun-pan** | 飯, *suru*, to laugh.

**Fun-itsu** | 溢, *suru*, to flow out; pour forth.

**Fun-sen** | 泉, a waterfall.

**Fun 奮** Impatient; eager; impetuous.

**Fun-man** | 憤, see **Fun-man** 憤懣.

**Fun-patsu** | 發, see **Fun-patsu** 憤發.

**Fun-do** | 怒, see **Fun-do** 憤怒.

**Fun-geki** | 激, see **Fun-geki** 憤激.

**Fun-ki** | 氣, see **Fun-ki** 憤氣.

**Fun-ki** | 起, see **Fun-ki** 憤氣.

**Fun-kō** | 興, see **Fun-kō** 憤興.

**Fun-rioku** | 力, see **Fun-rioku** 憤力.

**Fun-sen** | 戰, see **Fun-sen** 憤戰.

**Fun-shi** | 志, see **Fun-shi** 憤志.

**Fun-shin** | 進, see **Fun-shin** 憤進.

**Fun-yū** | 勇, see **Fun-yū** 憤勇.

**Fun-zen** | 然, see **Fun-zen** 憤然.

**Futsu 沸** To bubble up; excited; to sprinkle.

**Futsu-gi** | 議, a hot debate; warm discussion; *suru*, (of a discussion) to be conducted in an excited manner.

**Futsu-yū** | 湧, *suru*, to bubble up (as water from a spring).

**Fut-tō** | 騰, *suru*, to boil up; bubble up (as water from a spring); effervesce; (of persons) to become excited; (of a discussion) to wax warm; become noisy.

**Futsu 拂** To remove; shake off.

**Fuk-kiō** | 曉, *ni*, at day break; early in the morning.

## G

**Ga 牙** The molar teeth.

**Ga-chiu** | 筭, the abacus.

**Ga-hō** | 保, a surety.

**Ga-ki** | 旗, the flag or standard of a general or commanding officer.

**Ga-sen** | 錢, a commission; fee.

**Ga-sen** | 籤, a book; (this term is derived from the book-covers in common use which are made to fasten with a tooth-like clasp).

**Ga-tū** | 痛, tooth-ache.

**Ga-yei** | 營, the head quarters of an army in the field.

**Ga 我** The personal and possessive pronoun of the first person; I; we; mine; our.

**Ga-i** | 意, one's own opinion; selfishness; selfwill; obstinacy.

**Ga-man** | 慢, endurance; patience; fortitude; *suru*, to exercise patience; display fortitude; (*too*) *suru*, to bear; endure; suffer patiently.

**Ga 俄** Suddenly; quickly.

**Ga-kei** | 頃, see **Ga-zen** | 然.

**Ga-ji** | 爾, see **Ga-zen** | 然.

**Ga-zen** | 然, suddenly; in a moment; without warning.

**Ga 雅** A black bird with a white breast; elegant; refined; plain.

**Ga-chi** | 致, (also written | 緻) elegant; refined; stylish; genteel.

**Ga-dan** | 淡, (of things) plain but elegant; simple and yet tasteful.

**Ga-dan** | 談, an elegant discourse; refined conversation; *suru*, to use elegant language; give a refined discourse.

**Ga-gaku** | 樂, music.

**Ga-gen** | 言, elegant style of speaking or writing; refined language; polished diction.

**Ga-kaku** | 客, an elegant guest; a person of refinement.



**Ga-ketsu** | 潔, nice; pleasing; agreeable.

**Ga-shiu** | 趣, see **Ga-chi** | 致.

**Ga-shō** | 招, a courteous invitation; (*wo*) *suru*, to kindly invite.

**Ga-yū** | 遊, *suru*, to indulge in refined or decorous amusements.

**Ga-zoku** | 俗, refinement and vulgarity; elegance and clumsiness; what is stylish and what is common.

**Ga 衙** An office.

**Ga-fu** | 府, a government office; department of state.

**Ga-mon** | 門, see **Ga-fu** | 府.

**Ga-san** | 參, *suru*, (of officials) to attend office.

**Ga 賀** To congratulate.

**Ga-gi** | 儀, a congratulatory ceremony.

**Ga-kei** | 慶, (i.w. *Kei-ga* 慶賀); *suru*, to offer congratulations. (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to rejoice over; (of persons) to felicitate.

**Ga-yen** | 宴, a congratulatory banquet.

**Ga-yen** | 筵, see **Ga-yen** | 宴.

**Ga 駕** A horse in harness; a chariot; to be in a position of advantage.

**Ga-glo** | 馭, *suru*, to drive a carriage; manage; control; be skilful in directing others.

**Ga-yō** | 輿, a palanquin or state-chair used by the Emperor and distinguished personages.

**Ga 餓** Hungry; to starve.

**Ga-hiō** | 羸, a person who has died of hunger; victim of starvation.

**Ga-shi** | 死, *suru*, to die of hunger; be starved to death.

**Ga-tō** | 倒, *suru*, to fall down from hunger.

**Gai 拐** To deceive; swindle.

**Gai-hen** | 騙, (*wo*) *suru*, to obtain by deceit; acquire by fraud.

**Gai-ji** | 兒, a pickpocket; swindler.

**Gai-tai** | 帶, (*wo*) *suru*, to steal; run off with.

**Gai 劾** To examine; accuse.

**Gai-kiū** | 糾, (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; enquire into.

**Gai-sō** | 奏, *suru*, to make an accusation against a person by a memorial to the throne.

**Gai-tan** | 彈, see **Gai-kiū** | 糾.

**Gai 孩** An infant.

**Gai-dō** | 童, see **Gai-ji** | 兒.

**Gai-ji** | 兒, a young child.

**Gai-shin** | 心, the mind of a child; a childish mind.

**Gai-tei** | 提, used in the expression *gai-tei-dō*, an infant in arms.

**Gai 咳** An infant.

**Gai-da** | 唾, spittle; saliva.

**Gai-sō** | 嗽, a cough; *suru*, to cough.

**Gai 凱** Triumphant; pleasant.

**Gai-fū** | 風, the south wind; a genial breeze.

**Gai-jin** | 陣, a successful war; victorious campaign.

**Gai-ka** | 歌, a cry of triumph; songs of victory.

**Gai-sen** | 旋, *suru*, to return from a victorious campaign.

**Gai 街** A street; thoroughfare.

**Gai-dan** | 談, see **Gai-setsu** | 說.

**Gai-ku** | 衢, the town (as opposed to the county).

**Gai-setsu** | 說, street talk; rumour; the gossip of the town.

**Gai-shi** | 市, the town; a street.

**Gai-tō** | 頭, see **Gai-shi** | 市.

**Gai 該** A military agreement; to prepare; proper; fit; all; aforesaid.

**Gai-butu** | 物, this article; the things in question.

**Gai-ji** | 事, the matter in question; this thing.

**Gai-haku** | 博, a scholar; learned.

**Gai-jin** | 人, the said person.

**Gai-ken** | 件, the point in question; this case.

**Gai-shi** | 洗, see **Gai-tū** | 通.

**Gai-tō** | 當, (*ni*) *suru*, to correspond with; answer to; agree with; come under; be met by; *kono ka-jo ni gai-tō suru*, it comes under this clause; *gai-tō* also sometimes includes an additional sense of what ought to be.

**Gai-tū** | 通, a scholar; man of learning; (*ni*) *suru*, to know thoroughly; be well versed in.

**Gai 愷** Happy; gentle.

**Gai-raku** | 樂, *suru*, to be joyful; rejoice over a successful campaign.

**Gai-tei** | 悌, urbane; gentle; amiable; kind.

**Gai 睚** To stare.

**Gai-shi** | 眦, (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at; *suru*, to look fierce.

**Gai 慨** To commiserate; noble-minded.

**Gai-tan** | 嘆, *suru*, to be moved to grief by a feeling of commiseration (for a state of things which ought to be remedied).

**Gai-zen** | 然, used in the expression *gai-zen to shite*, filled with commiseration; roused to action by a sense of pity.

**Gai 骸** Bones.

**Gai-kotsu** | 骨, the bones of dead persons; a skeleton; used also

in the expression *gai-kotsu wo kō*, to ask for leave to retire from official service on account of old age.

**Gai 概** (also written 槩); a stick used to level grain in a measure; to adjust; generally; a sacrificial vessel.

**Gai-bun** | 聞, (*wo*) *suru*, to learn the bare outline of; obtain a rough idea of.

**Gai-ken** | 見, a general view; rough survey; *gai-ken wo motte hakaru*, to make a rough estimate; (*wo*) *suru*, to take a general view of; note the main features of (a matter).

**Gai-ki** | 記, see **Gai-riaku** | 略.

**Gai-kiō** | 况, general aspect or condition; main features.

**Gai-riaku** | 略, a summary; précis; epitomy; *suru*, to make a summary; (*wo*) *suru*, to abridge; condense; epitomize.

**Gai-sū** | 數, round numbers; a rough estimate.

**Gai 駭** Startled; alarmed; to scatter.

**Gai-dō** | 動, *suru*, to be startled and excited; be agitated.

**Gai-gaku** | 愕, *suru*, to be startled; be frightened; be astonished.

**Gai-haku** | 怕, see **Gai-gaku** | 愕.

**Gai-hi** | 悲, *suru*, to be terrified; be filled with consternation; be distressed.

**Gai-jō** | 擾, see **Gai-dō** | 動.

**Gai-sei** | 世, used in the expressions *gai-sei no ron*, a splendid argument; brilliant views; *gai-sei no kō wo arawasu*, to make a stir in the world; achieve a great reputation.

**Gai-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), frightened; startled; *gai-zen to shite*, in a startled manner.

**Gaku 學** Learning; a school; to receive instructions.

**Gak-kō** | 校, a school; college; seminary; *dai-gak-kō*, an university.

**Gak-kwa** | 科, branches of education; a course of study.

**Gaku-boku** | 僕, a poor student who enters the service of a learned man in order to pursue his studies.

**Gaku-fū** | 風, the kind of learning which a person possesses; the nature of instruction given at a school.

**Gaku-gei** | 藝, see **Gaku-jutsu** | 術.

**Gaku-gō** | 業, learning; education; study.

**Gaku-ji** | 事, educational matters; education.

**Gaku-jutsu** | 術, learning and accomplishments; science and art.

**Gaku-mon** | 問, learning; science; education; study; *gaku-mon no shin-ro*, progress in learning; *suru*, to study.

**Gaku-mu** | 務, educational affairs or duties.

**Gaku-rei** | 齡, the age (fixed now at six years) at which education is compulsory.

**Gaku-riō** | 寮, a school; seminary; college.

**Gaku-rioku** | 力, literary attainments; learning.

**Gaku-sha** | 者, a scholar; learned man; man of letters.

**Gaku-sei** | 生, a student; scholar.

**Gaku-sei** | 制, educational laws.

**Gaku-shi** | 士, a scholar; man of letters (used in this meaning before the restoration); a professor.

**Gaku-shi** | 資, educational expenses.

**Gaku-shild** | 識, erudition; learning; knowledge.

**Gaku-shiū** | 習, study; *suru*, to study.

**Gaku-yū** | 友, a school-mate; a school-chum; friends whose intercourse is based on literary sympathies.

**Gaku 樂** (also read *Raku*); Music; to please.

**Gak-ki** | 器, musical instruments.

**Gaku-fu** | 譜, a musical piece; music-book.

**Gaku-ritsu** | 律, the law of harmony.

**Gan 含** To hold in the mouth; contain.

**Gan-mi** | 味, (*wo*) *suru*, to discern the taste of; comprehend the meaning of.

**Gan-chiku** | 蓄, (*wo*) *suru*, to contain; hold; include; comprise; be composed of; harbour in the mind (as intentions); *suru*, to be included; be involved; lie hidden (as seeds in the ground).

**Gan-kō** | 垢, patience; *suru*, to suffer meekly insult or disgrace; exercise patience; *gan-kō nin-niku wo okonau*, (a Buddhist expression), to bear patiently and with meekness the obloquy of the world.

**Gan-nin** | 忍, *suru*, to be patient.

**Gan-riō** | 量, weight; capacity; quantity.

**Gan-ri** | 淚, *suru*, to be on the point of crying; have the appearance of one about to shed tears; to have one's eyes filled with tears.

**Gan-shō** | 笑, *suru*, to smile.

**Gan-to** | 吐, (*wo*) *suru*, to swallow and spit out.

**Gan-yō** | 容, patience; (*wo*) *suru*, to bear with; suffer patiently; *suru*, to exercise patience.

**Gan-yū** | 有, see **Gan-chiku** | 蓄.

**Gan 眼** The eye.

**Gan-moku** | 目, eyes; the most important point; essential feature; gist; essence.

**Gan-gai** | 睚, the eyelid.  
**Gan-ka** | 下, *ni*, below; *gan-ka no mono*, anything which one looks at from above; *gan-ka ni mi-kudasu*, to look down upon; despise; treat as an inferior.  
**Gan-kō** | 孔, the socket of the eye.  
**Gan-kwō** | 光, keen eyes; searching gaze; *gan-kwō hito wo miru*, look through people with a keen gaze (said of a person of commanding presence); *gankwō kioku-shi suru*, to concentrate one's attention upon.  
**Gan-riki** | 力, eyesight.  
**Gan-sei** | 睛, the eye-ball; the pupil of the eye.  
**Gan-shiki** | 識, understanding; knowledge; discernment; *gan-shiki no aru hito*, a person of understanding; a connoisseur.  
**Gan-zen** | 前, under the eyes; *gan-zen no koto*, a thing which is before one's eyes; a matter which requires no explanation.

**Gan 頷** To hold in the mouth; the chin.

**Gan-ka** | 下, the part under the chin; the throat; *gan-ka no tama wo yeru*, to obtain the pearl under the dragon's chin, namely, to succeed in getting what appeared to be unattainable; *gan-ka no geki-rin ni fureru*, to incur the Emperor's displeasure.

**Gan 顏** The space between eye-brow and eye; visage; face.

**Gan-bō** | 貌, the face; visage; countenance.

**Gan-kō** | 厚, shameless; unabashed.

**Gan-shoku** | 色, the face; color of the countenance; complexion.

**Gan-yō** | 容, see **Gan-bō** | 貌.

**Gan 贗** Counterfeit goods; deceitful.

**Gan-butsu** | 物, a counterfeit; imitation; an article which is not genuine.

**Gan-pin** | 品, see **Gan-butsu** | 物.

**Gan-pon** | 本, a spurious copy of a work.

**Gan-gi** | 偽, see **Gan-zō** | 造.

**Gan-kin** | 金, counterfeit money.

**Gan-saku** | 作, see **Gan-zō** | 造.

**Gan-zō** | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to counterfeit; imitate fraudulently; forge.

**Gatsu 合** (usually read *Gō*); To join; unite; coalesce.

**Gap-pai** | 併, amalgamation; union; (*wo*) *suru*, to unite; combine; *suru*, to amalgamate; form a combination.

**Gap-peki** | 壁, literally, adjoining walls; neighbouring; next door; adjoining.

**Gap-pon** | 本, a condensed work, being a collection into one or more volumes of a book which previously consisted of numerous parts.

**Gas-san** | 算, *suru*, to make a total calculation which includes several items; add several items together; calculate; compute; reckon.

**Gas-shin** | 心, *suru*, (of one person) to agree with; be in accord with; (of several persons) to be of the same mind; be in agreement; arrive at a common understanding.

**Gas-shō** | 掌, *suru*, to pray; offer up prayers.

**Gas-sō** | 湊, *suru*, to be collected together; assemble.

**Ge 下** (also read *Ka*); Below; beneath; inferior; humble; the lowest in quality or class.

**Ge-ba** | 馬, *suru*, to dismount from a horse.

**Ge-hai** | 賤, the lower classes; vulgar people.

**Ge-hin** | 品, an inferior article; (of persons) common; vulgar.

**Ge-ji** | 知, a command; order; (*wo*) *suru*, or *suru*, to issue instructions; give orders.

**Ge-jo** | 女, a female servant.

**Ge-jō** | 乗, *suru*, to dismount from a palanquin or carriage.

**Ge-jun** | 旬, term used for the last ten days of a month.

**Ge-kai** | 界, this world (a Buddhist expression).

**Ge-ko** | 戸, one who is not fond of *sake*; a temperate person, (there being however no idea of commendation in the use of the word).

**Ge-kō** | 向, a term formerly applied to the return journey of a *daimiō* or of the Shōgun from the capital; now rarely used.

**Ge-nan** | 男, a man-servant.

**Ge-raku** | 落, *suru*, (of prices) to fall; become lower; (of things) to fall in price.

**Ge-ri** | 痢, diarrhoea; *suru*, to suffer from looseness of the bowels.

**Ge-riaku** | 畧, *suru*, to omit (intentionally) the last part of a sentence or passage, as is frequently done in the case of quotations; it is also used in writing to signify expressly an ellipsis like "etc."

**Ge-rō** | 藪, a vulgar fellow.

**Ge-saku** | 策, a bad plan; an ill-conceived scheme.

**Ge-san** | 山, *suru*, to descend a mountain.

**Ge-sen** | 賤, low (in rank); vulgar; ignoble; common.

**Ge-setsu** | 拙, I (no longer used).

**Ge-shiku** | 宿, lodging; *suru*, to lodge at an inn.

**Ge-shoku** | 賤, a trade of a humble or ignoble kind (as that of a clog-maker).

**Ge-soku** | 足, used in the expression *ge-soku-ban*, the keeper of clogs and other foot-gear at the door of theatres and other places of amusement.

**Ge-su** | 司, a vulgar fellow; used also before the restoration to imply an official of the lowest rank.

**Ge-sui** | 水, a drain whether covered or exposed; sewer; gutter.

**Ge-tō** | 等, (also read *Ka-tō*); (of things) inferior in quality; (of persons) inferior in rank; low; vulgar; (of quality or of railway and other travelling), third class.

**Gei 迎** To meet; encounter; escort.

**Gei-gō** | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to flatter.

**Gei-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to go out and fight (instead of waiting to receive the enemy's attack).

**Gei-setsu** | 接, (*wo*) *suru*, to go out to meet (either a guest at one's door or a friend at some distance from one's house).

**Gei-sō** | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to go out to meet a person on his arrival and escort him on his departure; to treat with deferential courtesy.

**Gei 藝** Ability; the liberal arts.

**Gei-bun** | 文, arts and science; learning and polite accomplishments.

**Gei-ji** | 妓, see **Gei-sha** | 者.

**Gei-jutsu** | 術, arts and accomplishments.

**Gei-nō** | 能, see **Gei-jutsu** | 術.

**Gei-rin** | 林, a place where there are many scholars; a society of learned men.

**Gei-sha** | 者, a dancing girl.

**Geki 逆** (also read *Giaku*); To resist; thwart; rebel against; turbulent; refractory; to force; memorialize.

**Geki-rin** | 鱗, used in the expression *geki-rin ni fureru*, to incur the Emperor's displeasure.

**Geki-riō** | 旅, an inn; hotel.

**Geki 隙** A crevice; hole; crack; fissure; leisure time.

**Geki-fū** | 風, a current of air; a draught.

**Geki-ku** | 駒, used of the passage of time in the expression, *sai-getsu geki-ku no gotoshi*, the time flew by.

**Geki 駮** A shrike.

**Geki-zetsu** | 舌, barbarous speech; jargon; gibberish.

**Geki 劇** Excessive; very; to increase.

**Geki-dan** | 談, a spirited discussion; violent argument; *suru*, to have a warm discussion.

**Geki-hen** | 變, a sudden change; violent fluctuation; *suru*, to change suddenly.

**Geki-in** | 飲, *suru*, to drink (wine) freely or to excess.

**Geki-jō** | 場, a theatre.

**Geki-mu** | 務, a press of business; busy; much occupied.

**Geki-netsu** | 熱, high fever; great excitement.

**Geki-setsu** | 烈, (of persons) excitable; passionate; (of medicines) powerful; dangerous; (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

**Geki-ron** | 論, see **Geki-ron** 激論.

**Geki-shitsu** | 疾, see **Geki-shō** | 症.

**Geki-shō** | 症, a dangerous disease; severe illness; *geki-shō ni kakaru*, to be attacked by a dangerous disease.

**Geki-shoku** | 職, a busy office; a hard worked post.

**Geki-yaku** | 藥, a powerful or dangerous medicine or drug, (namely one to be used with precaution).

**Geki-yō** | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use freely; make a liberal use of; employ largely.

**Geki 擊** To strike; attack; interfere with.

**Geki-da** | 打, (*wo*) *suru*, to strike; beat.

**Geki-ha** | 破, see **Geki-sai** | 碎.

**Geki-ken** | 劍, (also read *Gek-ken*); fencing; *suru*, to fence.

**Geki-sai** | 碎, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; break to pieces; burst in (as a gate).

**Geki-sai** | 摧, see **Geki-sai** | 碎.

**Geki-satsu** | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill.

**Geki-setsu** | 節, *suru*, to beat time to music.

**Geki-shi** | 刺, *suru*, to strike and thrust; cut and stab; kill.

**Geki-taku** | 拵, *suru*, to make a clapping noise by striking two pieces of wood together; (used only of watchmen).

**Geki 激** To provoke; hinder; excite; rush against; rapidly flowing.

**Geki-do** | 怒, *suru*, to be angry; become indignant.

**Geki-dō** | 動, *suru*, to be violently agitated; be greatly perturbed or excited.

**Geki-sun** | 憤, see **Fun-geki** 憤激.

**Geki-hatsu** | 發, (*wo*) *suru*, to send out or discharge in large quantities or in a violent manner (the exact meaning varying with the context); *jō-chū yori teppō wo geki-hatsu seri*, a hot fire was opened from the castle; *gun-zei wo geki-hatsu suru*, to send out troops in large numbers; *suru*, to break out violently (as a fire epidemic or riot); (of people) to be violently agitated; become excited.

**Geki-hen** | 變, see **Geki-hen**  
劇變.

**Geki-kō** | 昂 *suru*, to be angry; be excited; be enthusiastic; (of waves) to run mountains high; (of a riot etc.) to assume a formidable aspect.

**Geki-rei** | 勵, *suru*, to exert oneself; use one's best efforts; employ all one's energy.

**Geki-ritsu** | 烈, (of persons or conduct) excitable; passionate; (of an argument) excited; animated; violent; (of a battle) fierce; hotly contested; (of wind) violent.

**Geki-rō** | 浪, high waves; angry billows.

**Geki-ron** | 論, an animated discussion; a fierce argument; excited views; *suru*, to carry on an excited argument; have a warm discussion.

**Geki-sei** | 成, to stimulate; excite; animate; encourage.

**Geki-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to fight with fury.

**Geki-to** | 徒, rebels; insurgents; rioters; agitators; people who act in a violent manner.

**Geki 檄** An urgent despatch; a proclamation.

**Geki-bun** | 文, a circular letter.

**Geki-yu** | 諭, *suru*, to make a communication by means of a circular letter.

**Geki 鬭** A quarrel; litigation.

**Geki-shō** | 鬭, quarrels amongst associates; dissensions; bickering; *geki-shō no i wo ten-ji*, ceasing to quarrel amongst themselves.

**Geki-tō** | 鬭, *suru*, to quarrel; fight.

**Gen 幻** A trick; an apparition; magic.

**Gen-jutsu** | 術, magic art.

**Gen-sō** | 想, *suru*, to fancy; imagine; conjecture.

**Gen-tō** | 燈, a magic lantern.

**Gen-waku** | 惑, (*wo*) *suru*, to deceive; delude; mislead; bewitch.

**Gen-zō** | 象, an omen; portent; phenomenon.

**Gen 元** The vital principle of nature; origin; head; root; principal; highest; great.

**Gen-bō** | 謀, a ringleader; chief conspirator; the author of a scheme; a strategist.

**Gen-buku** | 服, the ceremony of shaving off the forelock of a boy when he is fifteen years of age, and is considered to have attained to manhood, and when in the case of a young noble he was first allowed to wear the head-dress of his rank; of shaving the eyebrows and blackening the teeth of women on their marriage or if unmarried at the age of twenty;

*suru* to perform the above ceremony.

**Gen-aku** | 惡, a ringleader; the principal offender.

**Gen-kei** | 形, original condition form or appearance; *gen-kei ni kisuru* to revert to its original or previous condition.

**Gen-ki** | 氣, natural spirits; vigorous constitution; strong vitality; high spirits; lively; vivacious; *gen-ki no aru hito*, a person of vigorous health, or one endowed with great animal spirits.

**Gen-kō** | 功, see **Gen-kun** | 勳.

**Gen-kun** | 勳, the highest merit; the most important service rendered (to the state).

**Gen-ro** | 老, an official of age and experience; the leading *karō* of a clan; a statesman; senator; *gen-rō-in*, the senate.

**Gen-shin** | 進, rapid progress; *suru*, to advance rapidly.

**Gen-shitsu** | 質, (also written 原質); original nature; original or primitive substance out of which an object is made.

**Gen-shu** | 首, a chief; leader.

**Gen-so** | 素, the primordial essences; the primitive elements into which all matter can be resolved; elementary substance; original matter; active principle.

**Gen-sui** | 帥, a commander-in-chief.

**Gen 玄** Dark; sombre; abstruse; deep; mysterious.

**Gen-bō** | 謀, a deep-laid scheme; profound plan.

**Gen-miō** | 妙, very skilful; wonderfully adroit.

**Gen-ran** | 覽, (*wo*) *suru*, to look carefully at; examine closely; peruse attentively.

**Gen-son** | 孫, great great grandchild.

**Gen 言** To speak; words; speech; a saying; to converse; tell.

**Gen-bun** | 文, colloquial style in writing; colloquial and written style; *gen-bun itchi suru*, to amalgamate the colloquial and written languages.

**Gen-go** | 語, (usually read *Gon-go*); speech; language; conversation; *suru*, to speak converse; *gen-go* (pronounced *gon-go*) *dōdan* unspeakable; *gen-go tsūdzedzu*, could not understand each other, (of people who do not know each other's language).

**Gen-gwai** | 外, outside of the words; implied but not expressed.

**Gen-ji** | 辭, a word; statement; *gen-ji no tadashii hito*, a man of his word; *gen-ji ni ben naru*, eloquent; fluent; *gen-ji ni aki-raku naru hito*, one who speaks clearly.

**Gen-kō** | 行, saying and doing; words and deeds; language and conduct.

**Gen-ro** | 路, communication between the people and those in authority; used in the expressions *gen-ro wo hiraku*, to open up a channel of communication; *jimin wo shite gen-kō wo kai-tsū suru*, to facilitate the expression of the people's wishes; *gen-ro wo fusagu*, to prevent the people's wishes from reaching the ears of the government; turn a deaf ear to the people's wants.

**Gen-ron** | 論, speech; expression of opinion; a lecture; address; *suru*, to speak; lecture; hold a discussion.

**Gen-sei** | 誓, a verbal agreement; *suru*, to make a verbal compact.

**Gen-seki** | 費, (*wo*) *suru*, to warn; reprove; rebuke; admonish.

**Gen-shi** | 詞, a word.

**Gen 限** A restriction; limit.

**Gen-do** | 度, a limit; restrictions.

**Gen-gwai** | 外, beyond the limit; not under (this) rule; excessive; unbounded.

**Gen-kai** | 界, a frontier; boundary; limits; restrictions.

**Gen-nai** | 內, a fixed term; within the limit; within (this) rule; under (this) proviso; prescribed.

**Gen-sei** | 制, prescribed by rule; established by regulation.

**Gen 原** Source; origin; a plain; plateau; principle; to restore; trace back.

**Gen-bun** | 文, original text.

**Gen-pon** | 本, origin; source; beginning; the original copy of a book; the original work (of which a translation is made or from which extracts are taken).

**Gen-cho** | 著, original composition; original author.

**Gen-dzu** | 圖, an original map or chart.

**Gen-go** | 語, the origin of language or words; *gen-go gaku*, etymology; philology.

**Gen-i** | 委, the beginning and end; the whole course of an affair.

**Gen-in** | 因, see **Gen-yū** | 由.

**Gen-ka** | 價, the original cost; cost-price.

**Gen-kō** | 稿, an original draft or manuscript.

**Gen-koku** | 告, the plaintiff in a lawsuit.

**Gen-kwan** | 官, the previous or original office (held by a person).

**Gen-ri** | 理, a principle; fundamental law or rule.

**Gen-rō** | 諒, (*wo*) *suru*, to take into consideration; make allowances for (as a judge in passing sentence).

**Gen-shi** | 始, beginning; commencement; origin.

**Gen-shitan** | 質, see **Gen-shitan** 元質.

**Gen-sho** | 書, the original copy of a book; the original work (of which a translation is made or from which extracts are taken).

**Gen-soku** | 則, a first principle or rule of law.

**Gen-ya** | 野, a moor; plain; plateau.

**Gen-yū** | 由, origin; source; cause.

**Gen 眩** Deluded; confused; bewildered.

**Gen-un** | 暈, *suru*, to feel dizzy; become giddy.

**Gen-waku** | 惑, (*wo*) *suru*, to delude; deceive; hoodwink; lead astray; mislead.

**Gen-yō** | 耀, *suru*, to be dazzled; be bewildered; (*wo*) *suru*, to dazzle.

**Gen 現** Now; at present.

**Gen-ba** | 場, (more correctly *Gen-jō*) see **Gen-chi** | 地.

**Gen-chi** | 地, the place where a thing is or where an event has occurred; *ni*, actually; really.

**Gen-kō** | 行, now in force; actually in operation; existing.

**Gen-kin** | 金, ready-money.

**Gen-kon** | 今, now; at present; at the present time.

**Gen-sei** | 世, (also read *Gen-ze*); the present times; the present world; the present life.

**Gen-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to appear; come forth; be disclosed; be revealed.

**Gen-son** | 存, *suru*, to survive (as ancient customs); remain (as relics); *gen-son no toki*, during (his) lifetime.

**Gen-zai** | 在, the present; the present tense of a verb; existing; present; actual; *ni*, at present; now.

**Gen-zen** | 然, clear; plain; manifest.

**Gen-zō** | 象, an omen; portent; apparition.

**Gen 減** To diminish; lessen; deficient.

**Gen-bō** | 耗, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

**Gen-pitsu** | 筆, *suru*, to write a character in an abbreviated form; make an outline drawing; make a resumé.

**Gen-ka** | 價, *suru*, to reduce the price (of anything); reduce prices (generally); (of prices) to fall; (of things) to fall in price.

**Gen-kei** | 輕, (*wo*) *suru*, (of penalties), to mitigate; lessen; decrease; (of things) to reduce the weight of; lighten.

**Gen-kinaku** | 却, see **Gen-shō** | 省.

**Gen-raku** | 落, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

**Gen-antsu** | 殺, see **Gen-shō** | 省.

**Gen-shō** | 少, (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce; curtail; lessen; *suru*, to decrease; diminish; become less; dwindle; contract.

**Gen-shō** | 省, (also read *Gen-sei*); (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce; diminish; lessen; curtail; decrease.

**Gen-shuku** | 縮, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

**Gen-son** | 損, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

**Gen-tō** | 等, *suru*, to reduce the number of classes into which things are divided; (of ranks) to be reduced; (*wo*) *suru*, (of punishments) to reduce; lessen; mitigate.

**Gen-zei** | 稅, *suru*, to reduce taxation; make a reduction in a particular tax.

**Gen 源** The source of a river.

**Gen-yen** | 遠, remote (of the source of a river or the origin of anything); *gen-yen ni shite shirabe-gatashi*, it is hard to investigate being of remote origin.

**Gen-yū** | 由, see **Gen-yū** 原由.

**Gen 嚴** Strict; dignified; firm.

**Gen-batsu** | 罰, severe punishment.

**Gen-bo** | 母, a strict mother.

**Gen-pu** | 父, a strict father.

**Gen-i** | 威, immense power; great influence.

**Gen-jiū** | 固, (of measures etc.) strict; severe; rigorous; (of places) secure; well fortified; *tokoro wo gen-jiū ni suru*, to make a place secure against attack.

**Gen-kai** | 戒, strict warning; *suru*, to forbid strictly.

**Gen-kaku** | 格, rigorous rules; strict provisions; severe; unbending.

**Gen-kei** | 刑, severe punishment. Before the Restoration *gen-kei* was almost invariably employed to signify capital punishment, *gen-kei ni sho sareru*, meaning to be executed; now *gen-kei* and *gen-batsu* are practically synonymous terms.

**Gen-ken** | 譴, (*wo*) *suru*, to censure or reprimand severely; admonish strictly.

**Gen-kin** | 禁, strict prohibition; (*wo*) *suru*, to forbid strictly.

**Gen-koku** | 刻, cruel; merciless; severe.

**Gen-koku** | 酷, harsh; severe; merciless; cruel.

**Gen-kun** | 訓, a strict injunction; careful instruction; *suru*, to issue strict orders; (*wo*) *suru*, to admonish strictly; teach carefully; instruct rigorously.

**Gen-mei** | 命, strict commands.

**Gen-mitsu** | 密, severe; strict; rigorous; stern; secret; private.

**Gen-rei** | 令, (applied only to orders issued by the government); a rigorous order; strict decree; severe injunction; *suru*, to issue strict orders.

**Gen-shū** | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to defend carefully; guard strictly.

**Gen-shuku** | 肅, strict; rigorous; severe; *suru*, to behave with great circumspection; act with strict propriety.

**Gen-yō** | 容, stern; fiercelooking.

**Gen 儼** To hold up the head; good-looking.

**Gen-zen** | 然, (of a person's appearance), well-looking; fine; splendid; (of processions) well-arranged; well-ordered; fine.

**Gen 顯** Light; to appear; clear; manifest; illustrious.

**Gen-mei** | 名, famous; celebrated; illustrious.

**Gen-mei** | 明, see **Gen-zen** | 然.

**Gen-mitsu** | 密, open and secret; visible and concealed; clear and hidden.

**Gen-in** | 隱, (of the same thing or of two or more things) distinct and obscure; visible and hidden from view; *suru*, (of the same thing) to appear and disappear; (of two or more things), to be distinct and to be concealed from view.

**Gen-kai** | 瞬, used in the expression *gen-kai ni shite*, (of the same thing) appearing and disappearing; (of two or more things) visible and obscure; distinct and concealed from view.

**Gen-kwan** | 官, a distinguished office; an eminent official; the holder of a high official post.

**Gen-ro** | 露, *suru*, to be disclosed; be revealed.

**Gen-seki** | 跡, clear traces; distinct evidence (of what has been).

**Gen-seki** | 績, distinguished service rendered to the state; a famous deed; a dashing exploit.

**Gen-sha** | 者, a distinguished personage.

**Gen-shoku** | 職, a high official post; distinguished office.

**Gen-tatsu** | 達, famous; distinguished; *suru*, to become famous; make a reputation; earn distinction.

**Gen-zen** | 然, clear; manifest; distinct.

**Gen-zō** | 象, (also read *Gen-shō*); *suru*, to appear; become visible; come into view; be revealed.

**Getsu 月** (also read *Gwatsu*); The moon; lunar month.

**Gek-ka** | 下, see **Getsu-ya** | 夜.

**Gek-kei** | 郷, a metaphorical term applied to the *kuge* or court nobles; *gek-kei un-kaku* has the same meaning.

**Gek-kei** | 經, the menses.

**Gek-kiū** | 給, monthly wages or salary.

**Gek-kō** | 光, the light of the moon; moonlight; the moon.

**Gep-paku** | 迫, used in reference to the end of a year in colloquial expressions such as *oi-oi*

*gep-paku shite sazo o isogashiū gozaimashō*, now that the year is gradually drawing to a close you must be very busy.

**Gep-piō** | 表, a monthly tabular report.

**Gep-pō** | 俸, see **Gek-kiū** | 給.

**Gep-pu** | 賦, (of payments) monthly instalments.

**Ges-saku** | 朔, (also read *Gwas-saku*); the first day of the month.

**Ges-sha** | 謝, monthly gratuity or honorarium; (*ges-sha* and *gek-kiū* are practically synonymous terms but the former is the more polite expression).

**Ges-shoku** | 蝕, (also read *Gwas-shoku*); an eclipse of the moon.

**Getsu-matsu** | 末, the end of a month; last few days of a month.

**Getsu-ya** | 夜, a moonlight night.

**Getsu-yo** | 餘, more than a month.

**Get-tan** | 且, see **Ges-saku** | 朔.

**Gi 伎** Clever; a genius.

**Gi-kō** | 巧, skilful; clever; expert.

**Gi-rō** | 倆, dexterity; astuteness; shrewdness.

**Gi 技** Skill; a handicraft; profession.

**Gi-gei** | 藝, an art; accomplishments; scientific profession; skilled handicraft; *gi-gei-sha*, a professional.

**Gi-jutsu** | 術, see **Gi-gei** | 藝.

**Gi-nō** | 能, an accomplishment; art; a scientific profession; a skilled trade or industry; skill in any profession, art or handicraft; (used chiefly in the last meaning).

**Gi-shi** | 師, see **Gi-shiu** | 手; (officially a distinction is made between *gi-shi* and *gi-shiu*, the former term being applied to an official expert of *sō-nin* rank whereas *gi-shiu* is applied to those of *han-nin* rank).

**Gi-shiu** | 手, (also pronounced *gi-shi*); one who has been trained to a scientific profession; an expert; an official expert.

**Gi 妓** A singing-girl; pretty.

**Gi-fu** | 夫, a man-servant in a brothel.

**Gi-in** | 院, see **Gi-rō** | 樓.

**Gi-rō** | 樓, a brothel.

**Gi-shi** | 姿, the style of a harlot.

**Gi-shō** | 娼, a harlot.

**Gi 義** Self-respect; uprightness; patriotism; public-spirited; loyal; faithful; right.

**Gi-boku** | 僕, a faithful servant or retainer.

**Gi-fu** | 父, an adopted father.

**Gi-fun** | 憤, *suru*, to be moved to anger for a just cause.

**Gi-hei** | 兵, patriotic soldiers; a loyal army; an army assembled in a just cause; volunteers; used

also in the expression *gi-hei wo okosu*, to declare war in a righteous cause; do battle for the right.

**Gi-ji** | 兒, see **Gi-shi** | 子.

**Gi-jin** | 人, see **Gi-shi** | 士.

**Gi-ki** | 氣, patriotism; benevolence; humane feeling; philanthropy.

**Gi-kiō** | 俠, a philanthropist; patriot; knight-errant; one who labours for the good of others.

**Gi-kiō** | 舉, any undertaking or enterprise started with a laudable object; a charitable project; a righteous war.

**Gi-mu** | 務, a duty; obligation; work.

**Gi-retsū** | 烈, abounding in loyalty; very patriotic; zealous.

**Gi-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to carry on a righteous war; fight in a just cause.

**Gi-shi** | 士, a loyal, faithful, patriotic or upright person; (as formerly used the term was applied only to *samurai*).

**Gi-shi** | 子, an adopted son.

**Gi-shi** | 師, an army assembled in a righteous cause; *gi-shi wo okosu* to go to war for a just cause.

**Gi-tan** | 膽, loyalty; patriotism; uprightness.

**Gi-yū** | 勇, public spirit; patriotism; loyalty; philanthropy; humane feeling; public-spirited; humane; loyal; faithful; patriotic; upright; philanthropic.

**Gi 疑** Doubt; hesitation; similar.

**Gi-dan** | 團, doubt; suspicion.

**Gi-gi** | 義, doubt; suspicion; uncertainty.

**Gi-ji** | 似, *suru*, to be in doubt; entertain suspicions; (*ni*) *suru*, to resemble but in a doubtful manner (so as justify the suspicion that the thing which resembles the other is really different).

**Gi-ji** | 事, a suspicious circumstance; a doubtful point.

**Gi-ki** | 忌, dislike founded or suspicion; distrust; (*wo*) *suru*, to regard with dislike arising from suspicion; distrust; suspect.

**Gi-ku** | 恨, (*wo*) *suru*, to fear; dread; apprehend; anticipate with anxiety.

**Gi-mon** | 問, a question; interrogation; (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; *suru*, to enquire; put a question.

**Gi-nen** | 念, see **Gi-shin** | 心.

**Gi-shin** | 心, doubt; suspicion; uncertainty; *suru*, to be in doubt; entertain suspicions.

**Gi-waku** | 惑, doubt; suspicion; perplexity; uncertainty; *suru*, to entertain suspicions; be in doubt; be perplexed; be uncertain in one's mind.

**Gi 偽** Deceit; to pretend.

**Gi-butau** | 物, a fraudulent imitation of any kind; counterfeit; forgery; spurious article.



**Gi-gan** | 眼, an artificial eye.  
**Gi-gen** | 言, a lie; falsehood; deception.  
**Gi-han** | 板, a reprint of any printed publication; infringement of copy-right; *suru*, to make a reprint of any printed publication; commit an infringement of copy-right; (before the establishment of express laws on this subject the reprinting of any printed publications was prevented by a combination on the part of publishers).  
**Gi-hitsu** | 筆, forgery; *suru*, to imitate with fraudulent intention the handwriting of another; commit a forgery.  
**Gi-in** | 印, a forged seal; *suru*, to counterfeit a seal.  
**Gi-kei** | 契, a forged *wari-fu* or divided seal; a forged certificate or deed of any kind.  
**Gi-ken** | 券, a forged certificate or deed of any kind.  
**Gi-kiū** | 級, a head taken in battle which it is endeavoured to pass off as the head of another person.  
**Gi-koku** | 告, a false statement; *suru*, to make a false statement or communication.  
**Gi-kwa** | 貨, counterfeit coin or paper currency.  
**Gi-mei** | 名, a false name; name assumed as a disguise; (used generally in a bad sense).  
**Gi-sai** | 製, see **Gi-zō** | 造.

**Gi-setsu** | 說, a lie; fabrication; false rumour.  
**Gi-sen** | 撰, a spurious book; *suru*, to counterfeit any book or literary work.  
**Gi-sho** | 書, a forged paper of any kind; a spurious book.  
**Gi-shō** | 稱, *suru*, to call oneself by a false name; assume an alias; (*wo*) *suru*, used in the expression *ta-nin no namaye wo gi-shō suru*, to assume the name of another person.  
**Gi-ton** | 遁, *suru*, make a sham retreat; pretend to run away.  
**Gi-zō** | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to forge; counterfeit; *gi-zō-hin*, a counterfeit; fraudulent imitation.

**Gi** 儀 Rules of deportment; usages; ceremonies; manners; to copy.  
**Gi-hō** | 表, an example; pattern; *koto wo motte jin-shin no gi-hō to suru*, to lay down an example for the people to follow; *gi-hō to nari*, serve as a pattern.  
**Gi-jō** | 仗, a procession.  
**Gi-sei** | 制, see **Gi-shiki** | 式.  
**Gi-shiki** | 式, a ceremony; observance; rite; etiquette; rules of deportment.  
**Gi-ten** | 典, see **Gi-shiki** | 式.  
**Gi-wei** | 衛, watching; guard; (*wo*), *suru*, to guard; keep watch over.  
**Gi-yō** | 容, appearance; manner; demeanour; deportment.

**Gi** 戲 (also read *Ki*); To trifle; play.  
**Gi-bu** | 侮, (*wo*) *suru*, to make fun of; despise; mock at; hold in small estimation; flout; *suru*, to make fun of a person; make a person a laughing-stock.  
**Gi-dō** | 動, *suru*, to make grimaces; strike attitudes; dance about; play (as children).  
**Gi-gen** | 言, a jest; joke.  
**Gi-gaku** | 譚, *suru*, to frolic; trifle; (of children) to play.  
**Gi-gwan** | 玩, see **Gi-rō** | 弄.  
**Gi-jō** | 場, a theatre.  
**Gi-rō** | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to play with; amuse oneself with; (of persons) make sport of.  
**Gi-shi** | 子, an actor.  
**Gi-sho** | 書, scribbling; *suru*, to scribble.

**Gi** 擬 To deliberate; compare.

**Gi-dan** | 斷, (*wo*) *suru* or *suru*, (of judicial action) to pass sentence on, or give a decision in accordance with, the law, if exact provision is made for the case, or, failing this, by reference to any clause which may be held to apply; (of ordinary measures) to decide a matter by reference to precedent.  
**Gi-do** | 度, (*wo*) *suru*, to deliberate upon; consider; *suru*, to deliberate; consult together; confer.

**Gi-gi** | 議, see **Gi-do** | 度.  
**Gi-zai** | 罪, *suru*, to pass sentence on a crime; (rarely used).

**Gi** 蟻 An ant.

**Gi-fu** | 附, see **Gi-shū** | 聚.  
**Gi-ketsu** | 穴, an ant's nest.  
**Gi-shū** | 聚, *suru*, to assemble in large numbers; swarm; flock together in crowds.

**Gi** 議 To deliberate; discuss.

**Gi-an** | 案, any motion or resolution brought before an assembly; a draft prepared for discussion.  
**Gi-chō** | 長, the president of an assembly; chairman of a meeting; *gen-rō-in gichō*, the president of the senate.  
**Gi-in** | 院, a deliberative assembly; parliament.  
**Gi-in** | 員, a member of a conference or deliberative assembly; deputy.  
**Gi-ji** | 事, deliberation over public matters; *suru*, to deliberate over affairs of state; *gi-ji-do*, a parliament.  
**Gi-ketsu** | 決, see **Gi-tai** | 定.  
**Gi-kwan** | 官, a senator.  
**Gi-ron** | 論, a discussion; debate; argument; *suru*, to argue; carry on a discussion; hold a debate.  
**Gi-sai** | 政, parliamentary government; *suru*, to conduct an administration by means of deliberative councils.

**Gi-tei** | 定, a decision or settlement arrived at after deliberation; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss and settle; deliberate over and determine; *suru*, to come to a decision after deliberation; decide.

**Gi 巍** Lofty; high.

**Gi-gi** | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*); lofty; majestic; grand; dignified; *to shite*, in a majestic manner; *san-sei gi-gi to shite ten wo tsuku*, the mountains in their strength tower up majestically into the heavens.

**Gi-zen** | 然, used in the expressions *gi-zen to shite ugokadzu* stand firm and hold one's ground (either in battle or in argument); *gi-zen to shite tō-kaku wo arawasu*, to raise oneself above the crowd; shew préëminent ability.

**Giaku 逆** (also read *Geki*); To resist; thwart; rebel; refractory; to foresee; be contrary to.

**Giak-kō** | 行, perverse conduct; *suru*, (of water) to flow in a direction contrary to that which is proper or desired.

**Giaku-fū** | 風, a head-wind.

**Giaku-han** | 叛, (also written | 反); treason; rebellion; mutiny; *suru*, to rebel; revolt; *giaku-han wo itaku*, to harbour traitorous designs.

**Giaku-i** | 意, traitorous intentions; rebellious spirit; *giaku-i wo itaku*, to harbour rebellious intentions; *giaku-i wo takumashiū suru*, to be guilty of treason; to accomplish a traitorous design.

**Giaku-jō** | 上, a rush of blood to the head; *suru*, to suffer from congestion; become mad.

**Giaku-shin** | 臣, a traitorous retainer; rebellious subjects; traitor; rebel.

**Giaku-to** | 徒, see **Giaku-zoku** | 賊.

**Giaku-to** | 賭, *suru*, to conjecture; suppose; fancy; imagine; foresee; anticipate; calculate.

**Giaku-tō** | 黨, a band or association of rebels.

**Giaku-zoku** | 賊, rebels; insurgents; traitors.

**Giaku 虐** To oppress; injure; tyranny.

**Giaku-i** | 威, tyranny; cruelty; *giaku-i wo furū*, to act in a tyrannical manner.

**Giaku-satsu** | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to murder brutally; kill in a cruel manner.

**Giaku-sei** | 政, a cruel government; harsh administration.

**Giaku-shi** | 使, (*wo*) *suru*, to ill-treat; use cruelly.

**Gin 吟** To hum; chant; sing; recite.

**Gin-mi** | 味, an enquiry; examination; investigation; (*wo*) *suru*, to try judicially; examine; investigate; *suru*, to hold an investigation; conduct an enquiry.

**Gin-po** | 步, *suru*, to walk along singing.

**Gin-yei** | 咏, *suru*, to compose poetry; recite or sing verses.

**Gin-sei** | 聲, voice (of singing only).

**Gin 銀** Silver.

**Gin-ki** | 器, silver utensils.

**Gin-kō** | 行, a bank.

**Gin-kwa** | 貨, silver coins.

**Gin-sen** | 錢, silver cash; (of late years used chiefly as ornaments).

**Gin-shū** | 主, a capitalist; patron; one who advances the money for an undertaking.

**Gin-su** | 子, see **Gin-kwa** | 貨.

**Gin-za** | 座, a silver mint.

**Giō 行** (also read *Kō*); To walk; march; proceed; command; perform; doings.

**Giō-gi** | 儀, good manner; deportment; order; conduct; behaviour; *giō-gi ga warui*, ill-mannered; bad; *giō-gi yoku naraberu*, to arrange in proper order; *giō-gi yoku narabu*, to sit in (their) proper places.

**Giō-ja** | 者, a pilgrim.

**Giō-ji** | 司, an umpire in wrestl-

ing; the elective president of a tradesguild.

**Giō-ji** | 事, term formerly applied; 1.—to the townsman whose duty it was to settle disputes and arrange small matters in his ward, the office being held in turn by each house-holder. 2.—to the elective president of each tradesguild.

**Giō-jō** | 狀, conduct; behaviour; actions.

**Giō-kei** | 啓, the going out of the Empress or heir-apparent (either on a journey or to any place outside the palace).

**Giō-kō** | 幸, term applied to the passage of the Emperor from one place to another, or to his proceeding anywhere outside the palace.

**Giō-nen** | 年, the years of a person's age (applied only to elderly people).

**Giō-retsū** | 列, a procession; *suru*, to move in a procession.

**Giō-sei** | 政, government; administration; the executive; executive as opposed to judicial and legislative.

**Giō-seki** | 跡, see **Giō-jō** | 狀.

**Giō-sho** | 書, the intermediate style of writing Chinese characters between the square and cursive styles.

**Giō 仰** To raise the head; look up; hope; anxious expectation.

**Giō-bō** | 望, (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; wish for; expect; *suru*, to hope.  
**Giō-bo** | 慕, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; be fond of.  
**Giō-sen** | 膽, see **Giō-shi** | 視.  
**Giō-shi** | 視, *suru*, to look up.  
**Giō-ten** | 天, *suru*, to be surprised; be astonished; be amazed.  
**Giō-tan** | 嘆, *suru*, to sigh.

**Giō 御** (also read *Go*); To drive horses; imperial.

**Giō-fuku** | 服, see **Giō-i** | 衣.  
**Giō-hai** | 杯, used in the expression; *giō-hai wo tamawaru*, to drink wine with the Emperor, or, to receive a wine-cup as a present from the Emperor.  
**Giō-i** | 衣, the imperial garments.  
**Giō-ken** | 劍, the imperial sword.  
**Giō-kō** | 幸, see **Giō-kō** 行幸.  
**Giō-sei** | 製, imperial composition; composed by the Emperor (applied only to songs or verses).  
**Giō-sha** | 車, the imperial carriage.  
**Giō-sha** | 者, an imperial coachman; the coachman of any distinguished personage.  
**Giō-shin** | 寝, *asobasaru*, (of the Emperor) to sleep.  
**Giō-who** | 書, anything written by the Emperor; the imperial autograph.  
**Giō-u** | 宇, the reign of an Emperor.  
**Giō-yū** | 遊, an imperial pleasure-party; *asobasaru*, to amuse himself (of the Emperor).

**Giō 魚** A fish.

**Giō-biō** | 苗, fish spawn.  
**Giō-giō** | 業, fishing as an industry; the trade of fishmonger.  
**Giō-ka** | 鰕, used in the expression *giō-ka no tomo*, fishing-folk; people living by the sea.  
**Giō-niō** | 網, a fishing-net.  
**Giō-rin** | 鱗, the scale of a fish; also applied to a certain formation of troops before a battle.  
**Giō-rui** | 類, the fish species; fish.  
**Giō-sen** | 船, a boat used to carry fish.  
**Giō-sō** | 倉, a fish-tank.  
**Giō-yen** | 鹽, used in the expression *giō-yen no ri*, profit made out of fish and salt, in allusion to the advantages derived from living by the sea.

**Giō 馭** To drive horses; govern.  
**Giō-sha** | 者, see **Giō-sha** | 御者.

**Giō 漁** To fish.

**Giō-fu** | 夫, a fisherman.  
**Giō-riō** | 獵, fishing as an industry; fishing as an amusement.  
**Giō-shiū** | 舟, a fishing boat.  
**Giō-sen** | 村, a fishing-town or village.

**Giō 僥** False.

**Giō-kō** | 倖, unexpected luck; great good fortune.

**Giō 澆** To sprinkle; unfaithful.  
**Giō-ki** | 季, decay; decline; deterioration; *giō-ki ni omonuku*, (of a country or of a nation's morals) to deteriorate; decay.

**Giō 翹** To raise; elevate; lofty; distant.

**Giō-bō** | 望, wish; desire; expectation; (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; wish for; expect; *suru*, to hope.  
**Giō-giō** | |, (followed by *tari*, and *taru*) lofty; distant.  
**Giō-shiū** | 首, *suru*, to raise the head; look up.  
**Giō-sōku** | 足, *suru*, to stand on tiptoe; *giō-soku shite matsu*, to be on the tiptoe of expectation; *giō-soku shite miru*, to stand on tiptoe to look.

**Giō 凝** To congeal; freeze.

**Giō-kau** | 寒, severe cold; very cold; freezing.  
**Giō-ketsu** | 結, *suru*, to become hardened or solidified; form into a lump or mass; (of water) to congeal; freeze; (of blood) to coagulate; (of milk) to curdle.  
**Giō-ko** | 固, see **Giō-ketsu** | 結.  
**Giō-shiū** | 聚, see **Giō-ketsu** | 結;  
**Giō-tai** | 滯, *suru*, (of business) to be obstructed; be at a standstill; to act as an obstruction; cause a stoppage.

**Gioku 玉** A precious stone; beautiful; fine.

**Gioku-den** | 殿, the imperial palace; a beautiful residence.  
**Gioku-gan** | 顏, the imperial countenance; a beautiful face.  
**Gioku-hai** | 杯, a handsome wine-cup.  
**Gioku-hen** | 篇, a thesaurus; a term commonly used in the titles of dictionaries.  
**Gioku-ji** | 璽, the imperial seal.  
**Gioku-jin** | 人, a lapidary.  
**Gioku-seki** | 石, a precious stone; gem; good and bad; the last meaning only occurs in the expression *gioku-seki kon-kō*, good and bad mixed together.  
**Gioku-shoku** | 食, fine viands; delicacies; *suru*, to eat delicate food.  
**Gioku-tai** | 體, the imperial body.  
**Gioku-to** | 兔, the moon.  
**Gioku-za** | 座, an apartment in the palace where the Emperor sits; *asobasaru*, to sit (of the Emperor).

**Giū 牛** An ox; to lead cattle.

**Giū-hi** | 皮, a bullock's hide; leather; the name of a cake.  
**Giū-in** | 飲, *suru*, to drink wine immoderately.  
**Giū-ji** | 耳, a director; president; manager.  
**Giū-kaku** | 革, leather.

**Giū-tō** | 刀, used in the expression *giū-tō kei wo saku*, to cut up a fowl with a knife used to kill an ox (of disproportionately great means applied to small ends).

**Go 午** One of the 12 horary and cyclical signs; to resist.

**Go-go** | 後, the afternoon.

**Go-jitsu** | 日, noon.

**Go-min** | 眠, see **Go-sui** | 睡.

**Go-shoku** | 食, a midday meal; lunch; *suru*, to eat in the middle of the day.

**Go-sui** | 睡, a siesta; *suru*, to take a siesta at noon.

**Go-zen** | 前, the forenoon.

**Go 互** Duality; interlocked; reciprocal; connected.

**Go-jō** | 讓, *suru*, to make mutual concessions; *go-jō no jidan*, a compromise.

**Go-kaku** | 格, (also written 牛角); equal; even; (of a battle) undecided; drawn; *go-kaku wo haru*, to be exactly equal; to be evenly matched.

**Go-kaku** | 較, (also read *Go-kō*); (*wo*) *suru*, to compose.

**Go-shi** | 市, commerce; trade; *suru*, to trade; carry on commerce; *go-shi-ba*, a mart.

**Go-sō** | 相, *suru*, to afford mutual help; work together; act in concert; combine.

**Go-yō** | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use in common; *go-yō-chi*, land held in common.

**Go 五** The central number; five.

**Go-giō** | 行, the five elements, namely, wood, fire, earth, metal and water.

**Go-in** | 音, the five musical notes.

**Go-jō** | 常, the five cardinal virtues, namely, humanity; righteousness; propriety; wisdom; faith.

**Go-kai** | 戒, the five Buddhist commandments condemning theft, lying, intemperance, the taking of life, and adultery.

**Go-kaku** | 角, five-sided; pentagonal.

**Go-kiō** | 經, the five Chinese classics.

**Go-koku** | 穀, the five cereals; namely, rice, wheat, beans and two kinds of millet.

**Go-kwan** | 官, the five senses.

**Go-mi** | 味, the five kinds of taste.

**Go-rin** | 倫, the five social virtues, namely, loyalty of servant to master; love of child for parent; obedience of wife to husband; affection as between friends, and affection as between brothers and sisters.

**Go-rin** | 輪, used only in the expression *go-rin no tō*, a monument made of five differently shaped pieces of stone.

**Go-shō** | 障, (a Buddhist term), the five hindrances to a woman becoming a *hotoke*.

**Go-shoku** | 色, (also read *Go-shiki*); the five colours, namely,

blue, yellow, red, white and black.

**Go-sui** | 衰, (a Buddhist term), the five stages of suffering through which the Buddhist *ten-nin* have to pass before attaining complete perfection.

**Go-tai** | 體, the five members of the body; the whole body.

**Go-zō** | 臟, the five viscera, namely, the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys.

**Gō 合** To unite; assemble; harmonize; combined.

**Gō-bō** | 謀, *suru*, to lay plans in concert; form a scheme in combination; plot together.

**Gō-dō** | 同, *suru*, to combine; unite; act together; (*wo*) *suru*, to combine; amalgamate; put together.

**Gō-gekki** | 擊, *suru*, to make a combined attack.

**Gō-jū** | 從, *suru*, to combine; form a coalition; band together; unite (for a common purpose); coalesce; take measures in concert.

**Gō-kei** | 計, the sum total; whole amount.

**Gō-ki** | 期, *suru*, to meet at an appointed time.

**Gō-kin** | 昏, a marriage; *suru*, to marry.

**Gō-shi** | 志, an agreement; understanding; accord; joint purpose; *suru*, to establish an

accord; effect an agreement; arrive at a common understanding; be of one mind.

**Gō-shū** | 聚, see **Gō-dō** | 同.

**Go 冴** (also written 洩); To freeze.

**Go-kan** | 寒, severe cold; freezing.

**Go 吾** I; myself; we; to prevent.

**Go-jin** | 人, we; we and others; any one; (used only in writing).

**Go-shi** | 子, you; (used only in writing and by a superior in addressing an inferior).

**Go-sō** | 曹, we; (used only in writing).

**Gō 洽** To accord with; permeate; everywhere.

**Gō-bun** | 聞, (*wo*) *suru*, to hear widely; *suru*, to be heard universally.

**Gō-kiū** | 及, *suru*, (of government decrees) to have universal effect or force; (of a religion) to have wide-spread influence; (of a fashion) to permeate everywhere.

**Go 後** Behind; afterwards; future; next; to succeed; last.

**Go-dan** | 段, the next or the last act of a play; the following or remaining acts of a play; that which follows; *go-dan no bun*, a subsequent passage; *go-dan ni*, afterwards.

**Go-jin** | 陣, the rear-guard of an army; the rear of a camp.

**Go-jitsu** | 日, in a day or two; in a few days time; subsequently; at a later date.

**Go-ke** | 家, a widow.

**Go-koku** | 刻, soon; by and by; subsequently; later on; afterwards.

**Go-shō** | 生, (a Buddhist term) the next or future state of existence; happiness in a future state.

### Gō 拷 To beat.

**Gō-chi** | 答, *suru*, to beat a person in order to elicit a confession.

**Gō-da** | 打, see **Gō-chi** | 答.

**Gō-gai** | 劾, a strict criminal investigation; *suru*, to investigate a crime strictly; conduct a severe enquiry into an offence.

**Gō-jun** | 訊, *suru*, to examine a person by torture.

**Gō-kaku** | 鞫, see **Gō-gai** | 劾.

**Gō-mon** | 問, examination by torture; *suru*, to examine a person by torture; *gō-mon-ni kakaru*, to be put to the torture.

### Go 娛 Pleased; joy.

**Go-gi** | 戲, *suru*, to amuse oneself; indulge in diversion; frolic.

**Go-raku** | 樂, pleasure; joy; delight; *suru*, to be pleased.

**Go-yū** | 遊, *suru*, to enjoy oneself; (*gō-yū* implies a less active and more dignified form of amusement than *gō-gi*).

### Gō 剛 (also read Kō) Tough; firm; stiff.

**Gō-choku** | 直, unbendingly honest; doggedly upright.

**Gō-fuku** | 復, obstinate; unswerving; dogged.

**Gō-ken** | 健, sturdy; strong.

**Gō-ki** | 氣, brave; courageous; resolute; determined.

**Gō-ki** | 毅, steadfast; sturdy (in heart); determined.

**Gō-mō** | 猛, see **Gō-ki** | 毅.

**Gō-tan** | 膽, brave; resolute; daring; enterprising; adventurous.

**Gō-tetsu** | 鉄, tough iron or steel.

**Gō-yū** | 勇, see **Gō-ki** | 氣.

### Go 御 (also read Gio); Imperial.

**Go-hai** | 幣, the cut paper placed in shrines as an offering to the *kami*, or as an object of worship as representing the *kami*.

**Go-nō** | 惱, the illness of the Emperor; *asobasaru*, to be sick (of the Emperor only).

**Go-riō** | 料, belonging to the Emperor; Imperial domain; (before the restoration this word was also applied to the property of the Shōgun.)

**Go-riō** | 領, the Shōgun's domains; the domains of a *daimiō* when used by his retainer.

**Go-sha** | 赦, the Imperial pardon.

**Go-sho** | 所, the Imperial Palace; (before the restoration this word was also applied to the residence of the Shōgun).

**Go-ten** | 殿, the Imperial Palace; (before the restoration this word was applied also to the residence of the Shōgun, or of a *daimiō*).

**Go-yō** | 用, government use, business or service; *go* in this word is also used simply as an honorific.

**Go-za** | 座, *asobasaru*, to sit (of the Emperor only); *go-za-fune*, the imperial vessel; *go-za-no-ma*, the room occupied by the Emperor; (before the restoration this term was also applied to the Shōgun).

**Go-zen** | 前, the imperial presence; also used in both speaking and writing in the sense of your honor.

**Go-zen** | 膳, rice; food; a meal; (a polite term).

### Gō 毫 Long fine hair; a slender twig; delicate; a very little.

**Gō-hatsu** | 髮, see **Gō-rin** | 鬚.

**Gō-matsu** | 末, (also read *Gō-batsu*); see **Gō-rin** | 鬚.

**Gō-mō** | 毛, see **Gō-rin** | 鬚.

**Gō-rin** | 鬚, trifling; very slight; *gō-rin no sa sen ri wo aya-maru*, a trifling error may lead to serious disaster; used chiefly with a negative, e. g. *go-rin mo tagawadzu*, there is not the slightest difference.

**Gō-tan** | 端, the point of a pen; *go-tan wo furū*, to wield a pen; to write.

### Go 晤 Bright; to meet; explain.

**Go-dan** | 談, a conversation; *suru*, to converse.

**Go-kwai** | 會, an interview; *suru*, to meet and converse.

### Gō 強 (also read Kiō); Strong; violent; energetic; vigorous.

**Gō-bai** | 賣, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell by force; *suru*, to force a person to buy anything against his will.

**Gō-dan** | 談, a threat; violent language; *suru*, to use threats; *gō-dan wo motte hito wo odosu*, to frighten a person by threats.

**Gō-datsu** | 奪, (*wo*) *suru*, to rob with violence; seize; carry off forcibly.

**Gō-kan** | 姦, rape; *suru*, to rape a woman.

**Gō-kan** | 諫, *suru*, to address an earnest remonstrance; (*wo*) *suru*, to warn earnestly.

**Gō-tō** | 盜, robbery; a robber; *suru*, to rob with violence.

**Gō-yoku** | 欲, covetousness; greed; avarice; covetous; greedy.

**Gō 傲** Scorn; haughty.

**Gō-itsu** | 佚, see **Gō-shi** | 侈.

**Gō-kiō** | 倨, see **Gō-man** | 慢.

**Gō-man** | 慢, arrogant; boastful; proud; haughty; selfwilled; *suru*, to behave arrogantly; act in an arbitrary manner.

**Gō-shi** | 侈, extravagance; arrogance; proud; arrogant; extravagant.

**Gō-tan** | 膽, pride; haughtiness; arrogance; conceit; selfwill; obstinacy.

**Gō-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) arrogant; boastful; proud; arbitrary; selfwilled; *gō-zen to shite*, in an arbitrary or arrogant manner.

**Gō 號** To call; a name; mark.

**Gō-dō** | 勳, see **Gō-kiū** | 泣.

**Gō-hō** | 砲, a signal gun; a shot fired as a signal.

**Gō-ki** | 旗, a signal flag; a signal.

**Gō-kiū** | 泣, *suru*, to cry bitterly; wail loudly; make great lamentations.

**Gō-ko** | 呼, (*wo*) *suru*, to summon by a loud call; call by shouting.

**Gō-koku** | 哭, see **Gō-kiū** | 泣.

**Gō-rel** | 令, an order; command; (of military or naval orders only).

**Gō-sui** | 燄, a signal rocket.

**Gō 鄉** a village; rustic.

**Gō-shi** | 士, a term applied before the reconstruction of classes which followed upon the restoration to a limited class of farmers, found only in certain districts of Japan, who had the privilege of wearing arms.

**Gō 豪** A porcupine; excelling; superior; brave; powerful; overbearing; a hero; leader.

**Gō-fu** | 富, see **Gō-ki** | 貴.

**Gō-in** | 飲, *suru*, to drink much wine.

**Gō-ka** | 家, a wealthy or powerful house or family; a rich person.

**Gō-kaku** | 客, a rich or influential person; a person of chivalrous character; a gallant fellow.

**Gō-ketsu** | 傑, a hero; a distinguished person; eminent man; heroic; gallant; brave; distinguished; eminent; able.

**Gō-ki** | 氣, see **Gō-tan** | 膽.

**Gō-ki** | 貴, rich; wealthy; prosperous; flourishing; influential; powerful.

**Gō-kiō** | 佚, a chivalrous person; a gallant fellow.

**Gō-kiō** | 強, strong; powerful; overbearing; tyrannical; oppressive.

**Gō-ko** | 戶, see **Gō-ka** | 家.

**Gō-mai** | 邁, wise; able; brave; heroic; chivalrous; distinguished.

**Gō-min** | 民, see **Gō-nō** | 農.

**Gō-nō** | 農, a rich farmer; wealthy agriculturist.

**Gō-sha** | 奢, extravagance; prodigality; extravagant; luxurious; *gō-sha wo kiwameru*, to be excessively extravagant.

**Gō-shō** | 商, a wealthy merchant.

**Gō-shun** | 俊, see **Gō-mai** | 邁.

**Gō-tan** | 膽, courageous; valiant; brave; adventurous; heroic.

**Gō-yei** | 英, see **Gō-mai** | 邁.

**Gō-yū** | 雄, see **Gō-ketsu** | 傑.

**Gō-yū** | 遊, *suru*, to spend much money in pleasures; to indulge in expensive amusements.

**Gō-zoku** | 族, rich relations; wealthy people.

**Go 誤** To err; a mistake; faulty; wrong.

**Go-biō** | 謬, (also read *Go-biū*); a mistake; error.

**Go-bun** | 聞, a mistake in hearing; misunderstanding; a false rumour or report; *suru*, to make a mistake in hearing (anything); to misunderstand what is said.

**Go-datun** | 脫, an error (of omission); an omission; *suru*, to omit by inadvertency to do something which ought to be done; make an omission; (*wo*) *suru*, to omit; leave out.

**Go-den** | 傳, an incorrect tradition; erroneous report.

**Go-i** | 爲, an error (of commission); *suru*, to do something by mistake which ought not to have been done; make a mistake; commit a fault.

**Go-ji** | 字, a wrong character; an incorrectly written character.

**Go-jin** | 認, a mistaken impression; an incorrect judgment; a wrong conclusion; an error; *suru*, to have an incorrect idea; form a wrong judgment or conclusion; make a mistake.

**Go-kai** | 解, a misapprehension; misunderstanding; (*wo*) *suru*, to misunderstand; *suru*, to make a mistake of apprehension.

**Go-kei** | 計, an error; mistake; an incorrect calculation or account; mistaken plan; faulty scheme; *suru*, to make a mistake; make an error in a calculation; propose a faulty plan.

**Go-satsu** | 殺, *suru*, to kill a person by mistake; kill a person in mistake for another.

**Go-shitsu** | 失, an error; fault; mistake; *suru*, to make a mistake; commit a fault.

**Go-yō** | 用, misapplication through inadvertency or ignorance; (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to misapply; use for a purpose for

which the thing employed was not intended; (of persons) to make a mistake in employing (on an incorrect assumption as to the fitness of the person employed).

**Go 語** To converse; a word; sentence; language.

**Go-dan** | 談, conversation; *suru*, to converse.

**Go-gaku** | 學, the study of languages or of a particular language; philology.

**Go-in** | 音, speech; pronunciation.

**Go-ji** | 次, conversation; *go-ji toki wo utsusu*, to pass the time in talk; used also in the expression *go-ji jō-yaku kai-sei no koto ni oyobu*, which may be rendered, took advantage of the conversation to discuss treaty revision, or, the conversation then turned upon treaty revision.

**Go-ji** | 辭, speech; language.

**Go-ki** | 氣, manner of speaking; the tone or spirit in which remarks are made; *shō-chi fu-shō-chi wa kotoba yori mo gō-ki ni arawareru*, whether he consents or not appears not so much from what he says as from his mode of saying it.

**Go-ro** | 路, pronunciation; a play on words; pun; also used in the expressions *go-ro ga ii*,

*go-ro ga warui*, applied to the combination of syllables in a word or the arrangement of words in poetry.

**Go-sei** | 勢, see **Go-ki** | 氣.

**Go 護** To preserve; protect; help.

**Go-ji** | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to take great care of; keep carefully.

**Go-hei** | 兵, a military escort; a guard of soldiers.

**Go-hō** | 法, the protection of Buddhism; *go-hō suru*, to protect or patronize Buddhism.

**Go-koku** | 國, the defence or protection of the country; *go-koku no hei*, troops maintained for the defence of the state.

**Go-ma** | 摩, a Buddhist term used in the phrase *go-ma wo taku*, to offer up prayers while slips of wood are burning in a brazier.

**Go-ō** | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to escort; accompany as a guard; *suru*, to act an escort.

**Go-yei** | 衛, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; protect; *suru*, to act as a guard.

**Gō 轟** Noise; clamour.

**Gō-gō** | |, see **Go-zen** | 然.

**Gō-ki** | 起, agitation; clamour; commotion; tumult; *suru*, to be agitated; raise a clamour; create a tumult.

**Go-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), noisy; clamorous; turbulent; *gō-zen to shite*, noisily; vehemently; clamorously.

**Goku 極** (also read *Kioku*); The ridge-pole of a house; the utmost point; acme; very; extreme.

**Goku-kan** | 寒, extreme cold; the coldest season of the year (*dai-kan*).

**Goku-getsu** | 月, the last month of the year.

**Goku-hin** | 品, articles of the best quality.

**Goku-jō** | 上, best; of the highest quality.

**Goku-i** | 意, the essential principle; chief point; gist; pith; essence.

**Goku-raku** | 樂, the Buddhist paradise.

**Goku-sho** | 暑, extreme heat; the hottest season of the year (*tai-sho*).

**Goku 獄** To judge; a prison.

**Goku-mon** | 門, decapitation followed by exposure of the head (a special penalty under the Shogunate).

**Goku-ri** | 吏, a warder; prison-officers.

**Goku-sha** | 舍, a prison; gaol.

**Goku-sotsu** | 卒, a subordinate turnkey; prison-officers.

**Gu 具** Together; prepared; to arrange; all; to be completely provided with.

**Gu-bi** | 備, *suru*, (of things) to be all in order; be in perfect readiness; (of persons) to be provided with everything necessary; be fully equipped.

**Gu-gan** | 眼, understanding; discernment; perspicacity, *gu-gan no hito*, a person of understanding; a man of wide knowledge.

**Gu-jō** | 狀, (*wo*) *suru*, to report (to a superior); *suru*, to make a detailed representation (to a superior).

**Gu-rin** | 稟, see **Gu-jō** | 狀.

**Gu-roku** | 録, (*wo*) *suru*, to write in detail; *suru*, prepare a detailed record.

**Gu-shin** | 申, see **Gu-jō** | 狀.

**Gu-yū** | 有, *suru*, to be in readiness; be all in order; be duly arranged; (*wo*) *suru*, to hold in readiness; be well provided with; use as a weapon of advantage; turn to account.

**Gu 俱** All; together; both.

**Gu-motsu** | 滅, *suru*, (a collective term applied to both persons and things) to perish all together; be all destroyed.

**Gu-son** | 存, *suru*, (a collective term applied to both persons and things) to remain or survive (all together).

**Gū 偶** An even number; accidentally; a statue.

**Gū-gō** | 合, (*ni*) *suru*, to meet unexpectedly; come across by chance; *wazawai ni gū-gō suru*, to encounter unexpected calamity.

**Gū-gū** | 遇, see **Gū-gō** | 合.

**Gū-hō** | 逢, see **Gū-gō** | 合.

**Gū-jitsu** | 日, the days of a month which are expressed by even numbers.

**Gū-sū** | 數, even as opposed to old numbers.

**Gū-zen** | 然, (*ni*), unexpectedly; by chance; used also frequently in the expression *gū-zen ni aradzu*, it is not surprising; it is quite natural.

**Gū-zō** | 像, an image or idol.

**Gū 寓** To lodge; sojourn; reside; be attached to; borrow; a metaphor.

**Gū-choku** | 直, night-duty; *suru*, to be on duty for a night; take one's turn of night-duty; (before the restoration this term was applied both to officials and to the retainers of a *daimiō*; it is now used only officials).

**Gū-gen** | 言, a parable; fable; metaphorical language.

**Gū-kaku** | 客, a parasite; hanger on.

**Gū-kyō** | 居, temporary residence (as opposed to *sai-kyō* per-

manent residence); *suru*, to reside temporarily.

**Gu 愚** Stupid; idiotic; ignorant; dull; obtuse.

**Gu-an** | 案, see **Gu-i** | 意.

**Gu-butsu** | 物, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

**Gu-chi** | 痴, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

**Gu-choku** | 直, simple; honest from lack of wit to be otherwise.

**Gu-don** | 鈍, foolish; dull-witted; stupid; obtuse; ignorant.

**Gu-fu** | 夫, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

**Gu-fu** | 婦, a foolish woman.

**Gu-i** | 意, my humble opinion (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

**Gu-jin** | 人, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

**Gu-kei** | 計, a foolish plain; clumsy design.

**Gu-kō** | 愚, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

**Gu-mai** | 昧, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

**Gu-min** | 民, the ignorant masses; the mob.

**Gu-rō** | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, to make a fool of; treat with contempt.

**Gu-sai** | 妻, my ignorant wife (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

**Gu-sha** | 者, a fool; simpleton; an ignorant person; *gu-sha no it-toku*, the one lucky hit of a fool, as opposed to *chi-sha no is-shitsu*, the one slip of a wise man.

**Gu-shin** | 臣, I; my humble self (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

**Gu-soku** | 息, my ignorant children (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

**Gu-sō** | 僧, a foolish priest; also used by a priest in the sense of my humble self.

**Gū 遇** To meet by chance; occur unexpectedly.

**Gū-chaku** | 着, see **Gū-gō** 偶合.

**Gū-gō** | 合, see **Gū-gō** 偶合.

**Gū-ken** | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to see or meet by chance; light upon unexpectedly.

**Gū-nan** | 難, unexpected calamity; sudden disaster.

**Gu 颶** a tempest.

**Gu-fū** | 風, a tempest; cyclone; typhoon.

**Gun 軍** An army; military;

**Gun-bō** | 防, measures of defence in time of war.

**Gun-mou** | 門, an army; the entrance of a camp.

**Gun-mu** | 務, military duties or business.

**Gun-pai** | 配, military dispositions; *suru*, to direct the movements of an army in time of war.

**Gun-pl** | 費, military expenditure; war expenses.

**Gun-pō** | 法, military regulations; martial laws.

**Gun-dan** | 談, a conversation on military matters; a discussion

on warlike events; *suru*, to discuss military topics; talk over warlike events.

**Gun-dan** | 團, a military force; a division of an army.

**Gun-ga** | 衙, a military or naval department or office.

**Gun-i** | 醫, a military or naval doctor.

**Gun-ji** | 事, military affairs or duties; military service; war.

**Gun-ji** | 持, a bucket.

**Gun-ji** | 需, see **Gun-yō** | 用.

**Gun-jin** | 陣, an army.

**Gun-kan** | 監, a term (now no longer used) applied to military officers of high rank and experience whose duty it was to watch closely the behaviour of the troops in battle and who were for the time being regarded as non-combatant.

**Gun-kan** | 艦, a man-of-war; war-vessel.

**Gun-ki** | 記, military records or annals; chronicles of war.

**Gun-ki** | 機, military tactics.

**Gun-kō** | 功, a military exploit; distinguished service in the field; military service or merit.

**Gun-rei** | 令, a military order; military commands.

**Gun-rei** | 禮, military etiquette.

**Gun-ri** | 吏, a military or naval officer.

**Gun-riaku** | 略, a plan of campaign; military strategy.



- Gun-rio** | 旅, a military force; a corps d'armée.  
**Gun-riō** | 糧, the provisions of an army in the field; commissariat.  
**Gun-ritsu** | 律, see **Gum-pō** | 法.  
**Gun-sei** | 制, military regulations; military system.  
**Gum-seld** | 籍, military or naval registers.  
**Gum-shi** | 資, see **Gum-pi** | 費.  
**Gum-sho** | 書, a military history; chronicle of battles; account of a war.  
**Gun-shoku** | 食, see **Gun-riō** | 糧.  
**Gun-sō** | 裝, military dress and accoutrements.  
**Gun-sū** | 須, see **Gun-yō** | 用.  
**Gun-yoi** | 營, a military camp.  
**Gun-yō** | 用, military use; warlike purposes.

**Gun 郡** A place where many people assemble; a principality; a territorial division.  
**Gum-pi** | 費, the public expenditure of a country district.  
**Gum-chō** | 長, the mayor of a district.  
**Gum-ken** | 縣, the direct administration of the country by the Emperor, as opposed to the feudal system (*hō-ken*) under which the administrative authority was vested in the territorial nobility.  
**Gum-ku** | 區, country districts and town districts.

**Gum-ri** | 吏, a country district officer.

**Gum-son** | 村, country districts and villages.

**Gun 群** Several; flock; herd; multitude; company; of the same kind.

**Gum-bō** | 氓, see **Gum-min** | 民.

**Gum-min** | 民, people generally; the public.

**Gum-chiū** | 中, used in the expressions *kitte gum-chiū ni iru*, to cut one's way into the midst (of the enemy); *gum-chiū ni chin-niū suru*, to dash into (the enemy's) ranks.

**Gum-gen** | 言, a multitude of statements; *shiū-kō kin wo kesu gum-gen sei wo midaru*, an army of voices will melt metal and a multitude of statements will pervert right.

**Gum-gi** | 議, the various views of those assembled; used also, but rarely, in the sense of public opinion.

**Gum-in** | 飲, a drinking party; carousal; *suru*, to meet and drink together; carouse.

**Gum-ki** | 起, *suru*, (of persons) to rise in a body (in revolt against the government); (of birds) to rise up in a flock into the air.

**Gum-ki** | 讒, public calumny or condemnation; *suru*, to slander a person collectively; pronounce

public condemnation upon a person.

**Gum-kio** | 居, *suru*, to reside or exist in large numbers.

**Gum-kō** | 行, *suru*, to proceed in a body; move in a mass.

**Gum-koku** | 國, several or various provinces of Japan; several or various foreign countries; all the provinces of Japan; all foreign countries.

**Gum-san** | 山, a range of mountains.

**Gum-sei** | 生, mankind; all human beings.

**Gum-shi** | 至, see **Gum-shiū** | 聚.

**Gum-shin** | 臣, all the courtiers or retainers; the assembled courtiers or retainers.

**Gum-shiū** | 集, see **Gum-shiū** | 聚.

**Gum-shiū** | 衆, see **Gum-min** | 民.

**Gum-shiū** | 聚, *suru*, to congregate in large numbers; collect in a body; flock together.

**Gum-sho** | 書, a collection of books; *suru*, to write collectively.

**Gum-shō** | 翔, *suru*, (of birds) to fly in a flock.

**Gum-tō** | 鬪, a fight in which many persons are engaged; a battle; *suru*, to fight in large numbers; engage in a serious encounter.

**Gum-tō** | 黨, an association; company; party; band.

**Gum-yen** | 宴, a feast; banquet; *suru*, to join in a banquet; indulge in a feast.

**Gum-yō** | 羊, a flock of goats.

**Gum-yū** | 雄, a company of valiant men; a warlike band.

**Gwa 瓦** A tile.

**Gwa-kai** | 解, destruction; ruin; failure; *suru*, to be broken; fall to pieces; fail; be ruined; become bankrupt.

**Gwa-ki** | 器, earthen-ware.

**Gwa-kō**, | 葦, a tile.

**Gwa-reki** | 礫, tiles and pebbles.

**Gwa-ritsu** | 裂, *suru*, (of countries only) to be disturbed; be in great disorder; be in a state of commotion.

**Gwa 臥** To lie down; sleep; a bedroom.

**Gwa-dai** | 內, a bed-chamber; sleeping apartment.

**Gwa-jō** | 床, a bed; couch.

**Gwa-jō** | 牀, *suru*, to be confined to bed.

**Gwa-joku** | 褥, bed-clothes and mattress; bedding.

**Gwa-ki** | 起, lying down and getting up; *suru*, to lie down and rise; sleep and get up.

**Gwa-soku** | 息, *suru*, to snore.

**Gwa-tō** | 榻, see **Gwa-jō** | 床.

**Gwa** 畫 Drawing; a picture.

**Gwa-fuku** | 幅, a picture (in the form of a hanging scroll).

**Gwa-hei** | 餅, used in the expressions *gwa-hei to naru*, *gwa-hei ni zoku suru*, to become of no effect; be nullified.

**Gwa-kan** | 卷, a picture (in the form of a scroll which is kept folded).

**Gwa-kō** | 工, a painter; artist.

**Gwa-shi** | 師, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

**Gwa-shū** | 手, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

**Gwa-shō** | 匠, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

**Gwai** 外 Outside exterior; abroad; foreign.

**Gwai-bō** | 貌, appearance; (used chiefly in regard to persons); *ano otoko wa gwai-bō ga ii*, that is a fine-looking man.

**Gwai-bu** | 侮, foreign contempt; *gwai-bu wo uku*, to receive contemptuous treatment from foreign countries.

**Gwai-bu** | 部, see **Gwai-men** | 面.

**Gwai-bun** | 聞, publicity; notoriety; reputation; *gwai-bun ga warui*, it must not be made public; *gwai-bun wo habakaru*, to fear publicity; *gwai-bun wo ushinau*, to lose one's reputation.

**Gwai-butsumu** | 物, external things or objects; things outside of one's self.

**Gwai-han** | 藩, a dependency of the empire; tributary state.

**Gwai-hō** | 法, foreign laws.

**Gwai-i** | 夷, foreign barbarians; also used before the restoration in the sense of foreigners.

**Gwai-jin** | 人, a foreigner; stranger; an outsider; also applied under the feudal system to a native of another province.

**Gwai-jō** | 狀, external condition; appearance; visible state.

**Gwai-kei** | 形, appearance; form; what is external and therefore visible as opposed to *nai-bu*, what is internal and therefore hidden.

**Gwai-ken** | 件, another case point or charge; a different matter or affair; other items or grounds.

**Gwai-ken** | 見, outward appearance; *gwai-ken nomi ni kokorogake wo suru*, to pay attention only to appearances; *gwai-ken wo kazaru*, to adorn the outside; *gwai-ken ga warui*, it looks bad.

**Gwai-kō** | 交, foreign intercourse; *gwai-kō-ka*, a diplomatist.

**Gwai-kō** | 寇, foreign enemies; foreign complications; foreign war; used commonly like *gwai-kwan* and *gwai-nan* in antithesis, e.g. *nai-ran gwai-kō okoruru wa ichi ni shite taradzū*, more than once internal troubles and foreign complications arose at the same time.

**Gwai-koku** | 國, a foreign country.

**Gwai-kwa** | 科, (usually read *Ge-kwa*); surgery; surgical; treatment (as opposed to *nai-kwa*, medicine).

**Gwai-kwan** | 患, foreign troubles; foreign war.

**Gwai-kwan** | 觀, see **Gwai-ken** | 見.

**Gwai-men** | 面, the outside; the exterior as opposed to *nai-men*, the inside of anything.

**Gwai-mu** | 務, foreign affairs; *gwai-mu-shō*, the ministry of foreign affairs.

**Gwai-nan** | 難, see **Gwai-kwan** | 患.

**Gwai-sai** | 債, a foreign loan.

**Gwai-sei** | 征, a hostile expedition against a foreign country; (*wo*) *suru*, to attack; make a hostile incursion into.

**Gwai-seki** | 戚, maternal relatives.

**Gwai-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to go out of one's house; step outside.

**Gwai-shi** | 史, term applied to any history written by a private individual and not compiled by the government.

**Gwai-tō** | 套, the outer garment called *haori*; an over-coat.

**Gwai-yen** | 援, assistance received from abroad; foreign aid; *suru*, to render assistance to a foreign country.

**Gwai-yō** | 用, external use (applied to medicine only).

**Gwai-yō** | 洋, the open sea.

**Gwai-yū** | 憂, the period of 50 days mourning for the death of a mother.

**Gwai-sei** | 甥, relatives by marriage; relation of one's wife.

**Gwan** 丸 A pellet; anything globular.

**Gwan-yaku** | 藥, medicine in the form of pills; a pill.

**Gwan** 元 Origin; head; root; principal; first.

**Gwan-jitsu** | 日, New Year's day.

**Gwan-rai** | 來, originally; anciently; in former times; from the first; all along; always; used also in colloquial in the sense of *mochiron*, naturally; of course.

**Gwan-ri** | 利, principal and interest.

**Gwan-so** | 祖, an ancestor; progenitor; forefather; founder; inventor; projector.

**Gwan** 刃

**Gwan-saku** | 削, (*wo*) *suru*, to plane; trim; round off edges as in a carving.

**Gwan** 玩 To toy with; a play thing; trinket.

**Gwan-butsumu** | 物, a plaything; toy; object of amusement.

**Gwan-kei** | 榻, (also read *Gwan-gai*); *suru*, to be idle; loaf; dawdle; pass the time doing nothing.

**Gwan-ki** | 器, see **Gwan-bu-tsu** | 物.

**Gwan-rō** | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, to amuse oneself with; find pleasure in; enjoy; toy with; make light of; (of persons) trifle with; make sport of; *gan-rō-but-su*, see *gam-but-su*.

**Gwan 頑** Stupid; stolid; obstinate.

**Gwan-min** | 民, bigoted people; prejudiced persons; the stupid and unlettered masses of the people.

**Gwan-pu** | 夫, an obstinate person; prejudiced fellow.

**Gwan-do** | 竊, see **Gwan-gu** | 愚.

**Gwan-don** | 鈍, see **Gwan-gu** | 愚.

**Gwan-gin** | 器, see **Gwan-gu** | 愚.

**Gwan-gu** | 愚, stupid; ignorant.

**Gwan-ken** | 見, a prejudiced opinion; bigoted views; *suru*,

to be prejudiced; hold obstinate views.

**Gwan-kō** | 梗 see **Gwan-ko** | 固.

**Gwan-ko** | 固, obstinate; pig-headed; bigoted; prejudiced; crossgrained.

**Gwan-ro** | 魯, see **Gwan-gu** | 愚.

**Gwan-satsu** | 率, obstinate; bigoted; prejudiced; ignorant.

**Gwan 純** White.

**Gwan-ko** | 袴, a dandy; a son or descendant of a distinguished family.

**Gwan 願** To desire; wish.

**Gwan-bō** | 望, *suru*, to wish; desire; hope; prefer a petition; (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; long for; ask for; request; beg; entreat; petition for.

**Gwan-i** | 意, the purport of a petition; subject of a request.

**Gwan-jin** | 人, a petitioner; supplicant; the person preferring a request.

**Gwan-sho** | 書, a written petition.

H

**Ha 把** To hold; grasp.

**Ha-gan** | 玩, (*wo*) *suru*, to amuse oneself with; play with; use to divert oneself.

**Ha-hai** | 柄, the handle of anything.

**Ha-ji** | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold for

the purpose of using; take hold of; grasp.

**Ha 波** A wave; ripple; running water.

**Ha-kiō** | 器, see **Ha-sci** | 聲.

**Ha-kiu** | 及, *suru*, to spread; extend; (*ni*) *suru*, reach; influence; affect; compromise.

**Ha-mon** | 紋, ripples; wavelets.

**Ha-ran** | 瀾, see **Ha-tō** | 濤.

**Ha-sci** | 聲, the sound of waves.

**Ha-tō** | 濤, waves; billows.

**Ha 派** A divergent stream; to branch off.

**Ha-ken** | 遣, (*wo*) *suru*, to despatch; send; (used almost exclusively in regard to the despatch of officials).

**Ha-sotsu** | 說, a side issue raised in the course of argument; a point which is distinct from the main question.

**Ha-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, (of persons and chiefly of officials) to proceed somewhere on business; go on circuit; depart on a mission; (of policemen) to be sent on duty (to a particular place); *jun-sa ha-shutsu jo*, a branch police-station.

**Ha 破** To break; destroy; rend; defeat; ruin; detect; solve.

**Ha-chiku** | 竹, literally the splitting of a bamboo; used only in expressions such as *hachiku no ikioi nite*, with irresistible force, the allusion being either to the ease with which a bamboo is split, or to the greatness of the

force employed which carries everything before it with a directness similar to the clean and even manner in which a bamboo divides along its whole length when split, or again to the crash which accompanies the splitting of a bamboo.

**Ha-dan** | 談, the rupture of negotiations or of arrangements of any kind which are in process of conclusion; *suru*, to be broken off; be ruptured.

**Ha-fū** | 封, (*wo*) *suru*, to open (as a letter or a sealed packet of any kind).

**Ha-goku** | 獄, *suru*, to break out of prison; escape from jail.

**Ha-hai** | 敗, *suru*, to be defeated.

**Ha-ka** | 家, see **Ha-sau** | 産.

**Ha-kai** | 戒, *suru*, to violate Buddhist precepts.

**Ha-kai** | 開, (*wo*) *suru*, to break or force open (as a gate).

**Ha-ki** | 毀, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; injure; (of things); to annul; abrogate (as a decree or law); to cancel; reverse (as the decision of a court).

**Ha-kinaku** | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; destroy; injure; damage; *suru*, be injured; be destroyed.

**Ha-kwa** | 瓜, used in the expressions, applied only to girls, *ha-kwa no toshi*, the age of sixteen, *toshi ha-kwa ni itaru*, to reach the age of sixteen.

**Ha-kwai** | 壞, demolition; ruin (of a house or city); wreck (of a vessel); (*wo*) *suru*, to demolish; destroy; *suru*, to be destroyed; be ruined (as a house or city); be wrecked (of a vessel); *ha-kwai-tō* anarchists.

**Ha-metsu** | 滅, *suru*, to be destroyed; be ruined; (of a firm) to become bankrupt.

**Ha-oku** | 屋, a dilapidated or decayed house; dwellings in ruins.

**Ha-retsū** | 裂, explosion; eruption; *suru*, to burst; explode; burst forth into eruption.

**Ha-rō** | 牢, see **Ha-goku** | 獄

**Ha-ro** | 露, *suru*, to be disclosed; come to light.

**Ha-sai** | 碎 (*wo*) *suru*, to demolish; destroy; break; smash; *suru*, (of a house or city) to be destroyed; be ruined; (of a vessel) be wrecked.

**Ha-sai** | 摧, see **Ha-sai** | 碎.

**Ha-san** | 産, *suru*, to become bankrupt; lose one's fortune; be beggared.

**Ha-sen** | 船, a wrecked vessel; *suru*, (of vessels) to be wrecked.

**Ha-sen** | 損, injury; damage; (*wo*) *suru*, to injure; harm; *suru*, to be damaged; suffer injury.

**Ha-tan** | 膽, *suru*, to be astonished; be startled; be amazed.

**Ha-tei** | 綻, (also read *Ha-ten*); a flaw; blemish; rent; defect; *ha-tei wo oginai*, to mend a

rent, and so to give a hint; *ha-tei wo uru*, to make a sham retreat (in order to lead the enemy to pursue); or (as in fencing), to deceive one's antagonist by a pretended want of skill.

**Ha-zai** | 財, see **Ha-san** | 産.

**Ha 頗** Uneven; partial.

**Ha-heki** | 僻, partiality; favoritism; prejudice; partial; prejudiced; *suru*, to shew partiality; be prejudiced; be guilty of favoritism.

**Ha 霸** The dark disk of the new moon; ruler; to domineer.

**Ha-dō** | 道, see **Ha-sei** | 政

**Ha-fu** | 府, the Shogunate.

**Ha-ki** | 氣, vigour; *ha-ki no aru ye*, a vigorous drawing.

**Ha-sei** | 政, the administration of the country by the Shōguns, as opposed to *Ō-sei*, the personal rule of the Emperor.

**Hai 佩** To wear in the girdle; girdle appendages.

**Hai-soku** | 服, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold in respect; retain in respectful memory; cherish a grateful recollection of.

**Hai-ken** | 劍, see **Hai-tō** | 刀.

**Hai-tai** | 帶, the wearing of; (*wo*) *suru*, to wear; (applied to the wearing of swords or medals only).

**Hai-tō** | 刀, a sword that is, or was being, worn; *suru*, to wear a sword.

**Hai-yō** | 用, the wearing of; (*wo*) *suru*, to wear; (applied as a general term to the wearing of anything).

**Hai 肺** The lungs.

**Hai-biō** | 病, consumption; phthisis.

**Hai-fu** | 腑, the innermost part of the mind; *hai-fu wo arawasu*, to unfold one's inmost heart (to a person).

**Hai-kan** | 肝, the lungs and liver; the innermost part of the mind; *hai-kan wo kudaku*, to spend much thought over a matter.

**Hai-rō** | 癆, see **Hai-biō** | 病.

**Hai 背** The back; rear; to oppose; reject; turn the back to.

**Hai-chi** | 馳, (*ni*) *suru*, to oppose; be opposed to; be the opposite of; be contrary to; *ki-soku no i ni hai-chi suru*, to be contrary to the intention of the regulations; *suru*, to be put to flight.

**Hai-go** | 後, see **Hai-men** | 面.

**Hai-han** | 反, (also written | 叛); a breach of faith or of agreement; treachery; *suru*, to break a promise; violate an engagement; go back on one's word; act treacherously; differ

in opinion; hold opposite views; (*ni*) *suru*, to be contrary to; infringe; violate.

**Hai-i** | 違, (i.w. I-hai); (*ni*) *suru* to violate; transgress; break; infringe; commit a breach of.

**Hai-kan** | 汗, *suru*, to feel ashamed; *hai-kan no itari ni zōji soro*, I feel really quite ashamed; *hai-kan rin-rin tari*, I am overwhelmed with shame; (said as a polite form of protest).

**Hai-kinku** | 却, see **Hai-i** | 違; (used however with (*wo*) and not (*ni*)).

**Hai-kiō** | 教, *suru*, to change one's religion; become a pervert; *hai-kiō-sha*, an apostate.

**Hai-mei** | 盟, a breach of covenant or treaty; being false to one's oath; *suru*, to break a covenant; be false to one's oath; commit an act of treachery; violate treaty engagements (as between two countries).

**Hai-men** | 面, the back; rear; lying with the back towards; facing backwards.

**Hai-rei** | 戾, (*ni*) *suru*, to be opposed to; be contrary to; infringe; (used chiefly in regard to facts or statements which are not in accordance with the subject of reference).

**Hai-ri** | 離, *suru*, to differ in opinion; hold opposite views; (*ni*) *suru*, to be opposed to; be contrary to.

**Hai-shō** | 誦, (*wo*) *suru*, to repeat memoriter anything written.

**Hai-yaku** | 約, a breach of faith, or agreement or contract; violation of a treaty; *suru*, to break a promise or an agreement or contract; violate treaty engagements (as between two countries).

**Hai** 拜 To salute; render obeisance; bow; worship; appoint to office; pay one's respects; visit.

**Hai-bi** | 眉, see **Hai-men** | 面.

**Hai-butsu** | 佛, *suru*, to worship (of Buddhist worship only).

**Hai-chō** | 聽, (*wo*) *suru*, to listen respectfully to; hear with respect; used by inferiors when addressing superiors.

**Hai-dai** | 戴, (also read *Hai-tai*); (*wo*) *suru*, to receive or accept with respect; used by inferiors when addressing superiors and in regard to instructions as well as other things.

**Hai-den** | 殿, a place of worship or adoration (as a shrine or temple).

**Hai-doku** | 讀, (*wo*) *suru*, to read; peruse respectfully; used in letters, memorials or addresses, and with reference to the action of the writer only, between equals, and by an inferior

or addressing a superior; also employed like (拜承) in a less emphatic sense at the commencement of a letter.

**Hai-fu** | 俯, see **Hai-fuku** | 伏.

**Hai-fuku** | 伏, *suru*, to make respectful obeisances; used chiefly in letters and memorials as a concluding phrase when it is equivalent to *ton-shiu* and may be rendered, with respectful obeisances; used also at the commencement of a memorial or address in the phrase *hai-fuku ken-zen*, respectfully bowing I have the honor to address you.

**Hai-fuku** | 服, (*wo*) *suru*, to defer to; submit respectfully to; give way to; used in respect of submission to the judgment or opinion of an equal or a superior; *suru*, to make a respectful obeisance.

**Hai-fun** | 墳, *suru*, to worship at or visit a grave.

**Hai-ga** | 賀, respectful congratulations; *suru*, to congratulate; offer felicitations; used in letters or addresses with reference to the action of the writer etc. only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior.

**Hai-gwan** | 覲, see **Hai-men** | 面.

**Hai-haku** | 白, with respect; with respectful compliments; a term of formal respect used as the concluding phrase of an informal letter, as a special mark of respect in a formal letter after the signature of the writer, and also in advertisements after the name of the advertiser.

**Hai-hō** | 報, *suru*, to respectfully communicate or inform; a formal term of respect used in letters chiefly between equals; it also occurs on the outside of a letter when it is written immediately after the address and signifies 'respectful answer.'

**Hai-ji** | 辭, (*wo*) *suru*, to decline; refuse; used in writing by an inferior when addressing a superior.

**Hai-ju** | 受, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive; acknowledge the receipt of; used only in the written language:—

1. between equals, as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in allusion to a superior.

**Hai-kaku** | 客, receiving a visitor in one's own house; *hai-kaku wo sha-suru*, to decline to receive a visitor; *suru*, to receive a visitor.

**Hai-kei** | 啓, a respectful term used in the commencement of a formal letter; *sho-kan wo motte hai-kei itashi soro*, I have the honor to address you; I beg to inform you; it is often convenient to leave this expression untranslated.

**Hai-ken** | 見, respectful regard or perusal; (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; see; regard respectfully; peruse or read with respect (as a book or letter); used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person,

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing or in allusion to a superior, or to some person or thing to which special reverence is due.

**Hai-kin** | 謹, an abbreviated term of formal respect used immediately at the commencement of a letter, and followed by *shikaraba*, or *noburaba*, which may be rendered, I have the honor to address you, but which may often be safely left untranslated; used also, but rarely, in colloquial, in the expression *hai-kin shite*, respectfully.

**Hai-mei** | 命, appointment to office; *hai-mei wo ji-suru*, to refuse an official appointment; *suru*, to be appointed to an official post; receive an official appointment.

**Hai-men** | 面, meeting; *hai-men no setsu*, when I have the honor of meeting you, or, when we next meet; (*ni*) *suru*, to meet; have an interview with; used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals, as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals, in polite allusion to a third person;

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in allusion to a superior.

**Hai-ran** | 覽, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; regard respectfully; peruse or read with respect (as a letter or book); used in letters memorials or addresses, and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in

allusion to a superior, or to some person or thing to which special reverence is due.

**Hai-rei** | 禮, (*wo*) *suru*, to worship; bow down before (as a god); applied also to respectful salutations paid to the emperor.

**Hai-riō** | 領, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive respectfully as a gift (from a superior); *hai-riō-chi*, land received in grant from the emperor, or from the government.

**Hai-sha** | 謝, *suru*, to thank; express acknowledgments; used in letters memorials or addresses and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior.

**Hai-shaku** | 借, respectful borrowing; the loan (of anything); (*wo*) *suru*, to borrow; receive as a loan; used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing or in allusion to a superior.

**Hai-shin** | 神, *suru*, to worship (of *Shintō* worship only).

**Hai-shō** | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to take note of; used exclusively in writing and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior;

e.g. *go shokan no omomuki hai-shō tsukamatsuri soro*, I have taken note of the contents of your letter; *kaku-mei no mune hai-shō tsukamatsuri soro*, I have respectfully taken note of your honorable commands; *hai-shō* also often occurs in a less emphatic sense at the commencement of a letter in the abbreviated expression *ki-kan hai-shō*, which may be rendered, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter.

**Hai-shō** | 誦, (also read *Hai-jiu*); see **Hai-doku** | 讀.

**Hai-shuku** | 祝, see **Hai-ga** | 賀.

**Hai-shō** | 走, see **Hai-shō** | 趨.

**Hai-shō** | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to present; send; offer for acceptance; used in writing and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior.

**Hai-sū** | 趨, *suru*, to attend (in response to an invitation or request for a visit); to pay a visit; call or wait upon (the person addressed); used exclusively in letters and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior.

**Hai-tei** | 呈, see **Hai-kei** | 啓.

**Hai-yetsu** | 謁, an audience (of a sovereign); *suru*, to have an audience.

**Hai-yō** | 膺, (*wo*) *suru*, to take respectful note of; pay attention to; observe; keep carefully in mind; used only in the written language by an inferior with reference to instructions received from a superior.

**Hai** 盃 (also written 杯); A wine-cup.

**Hai-ban** | 盤, wine-cups and plates.

**Hai-sen** | 洗, the basin for washing wine-cups which is always used at a feast.

**Hai-u** | 盃, a wine-cup.

**Hai 胚** (also written 胚); an embryo (one month old); first beginning.

**Hai-tai** | 胎, conception; pregnancy; conception (of an idea or plan); origin; germ; *suru*, (of women) to conceive; (of an idea or plan which has not yet taken shape) to be conceived; be in a state of inception; be formed in the mind; originate; (*wo*) *suru*, (of women) to be pregnant (with child); conceive (an idea or plan).

**Hai-yō** | 孕 pregnancy; *suru*, to become pregnant; conceive.

**Hai 配** The colour of wine; to match; pair; proper; banishment.

**Hai-bun** | 分, see **Bun-pai** 分配.

**Hai-chi** | 置, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange; set in order.

**Hai-fu** | 布, (also written | 付); distribution; issue; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; issue.

**Hai-gō** | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to make a match with; match; pair; (used both in regard to marriages and also in a more general sense).

**Hai-gū** | 偶, man and wife; *hai-gū wo yerabu*, to make a match; contract a marriage; *hai-gū wo ushinau*, to lose one's wife or husband by death.

**Hai-gun** | 軍, military disposi-

tions; the distribution of an army; assignment of positions to troops in the field; *suru*, to arrange the disposition of forces; distribute troops in various places.

**Hai-hei** | 兵, see **Hai-gun** | 軍.

**Hai-jin** | 陣, see **Hai-gun** | 軍.

**Hai-ka** | 下, jurisdiction; authority; command; *waga hai-ka no hei*, the troops under my command; *sono ken no hai-ka ni zoku-suru*, belongs to the jurisdiction of that prefecture.

**Hai-rio** | 慮, anxiety; solicitude; *suru*, to be anxious concerning oneself or others.

**Hai-ru** | 流, (also commonly read *Hai-ru*); exile; banishment; (*wo*) *suru*, to banish; *suru*, to be exiled.

**Hai-satsu** | 札, a charm distributed to the worshippers at a temple.

**Hai-shi** | 祀, (*wo*) *suru*, to honor collectively (people who have died in battle or others) by the erection of a memorial shrine.

**Hai-sho** | 所, place of banishment.

**Hai-shoku** | 色, the matching or agreement of colours; *suru*, to match colours; *hai-shoku ga warui*, the colours do not match.

**Hai-shoku** | 食, see **Hai-zen** | 膳.

**Hai-ntsu** | 達, distribution; issue; (of letters) delivery; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; issue; (of letters) to deliver.

**Hai-tō** | 當, see **Bun-pai** 分配.

**Hai-zai** | 劑, medicine made up in accordance with a prescription; *suru*, to prescribe (used only in the spoken language).

**Hai-zen** | 膳, *suru*, to serve food; place the dishes before the guests at a dinner.

**Hai 俳** Diversion.

**Hai-kwai** | 諧, (also read *Hai-kai*); a poem or stanza of seventeen syllables.

**Hai-miō** | 名, the nom-de-plume used by the writer of a *hai-kwai*.

**Hai-shō** | 倡, see **Hai-yū** | 優.

**Hai-yū** | 優, an actor.

**Hai 悖** To oppose; perverse.

**Hai-giaku** | 逆, (*ni*) *suru*, to transgress; violate; infringe; disobey; oppose; *suru*, to rise in revolt; rebel (rarely used).

**Hai-han** | 犯, (*ni*) or (*wo*) *suru*, to break; transgress; violate; infringe; disobey; oppose.

**Hai-kō** | 行, evil conduct; perversity; wicked; obstinate.

**Hai-toku** | 德, see **Hai-kō** | 行.

**Hai 徘徊** To walk.

**Hai-kwai** | 徊, (*wo*) *suru*, to walk about in; ramble through;

*suru*, to saunter about; stroll here and there in an aimless manner; used also in vulgar colloquial in the sense of to roam about the country (as *rōnin*); prowl about (as robbers).

**Hai 排** To push; press against; arrange; set in order.

**Hai-chin** | 陳, see **Hai-setsu** | 列.

**Hai-dan** | 難, used in the expression *hai-dan kai-fun*, the removal of a difficulty and the clearing up of a misunderstanding.

**Hai-geki** | 擊, *suru*, to attack; make an onslaught upon; (used both of a military attack and of literary polemics).

**Hai-hin** | 殫, see **Hai-seki** | 斥.

**Hai-jō** | 除, (*wo*) *suru*, to leave out; omit; dispense with; reject; remove; put aside; do away with; except (from the operation of a rule).

**Hai-ki** | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; give up; leave out; discard; reject; (*hai-ki* 排棄 and *hai-ki* 廢棄 are practically used synonymously but the former is perhaps employed more in the sense of to *reject* than to *abandon*).

**Hai-mon** | 悶, *suru*, to dismiss care; drive away trouble from the mind.

**Hai-ritsu** | 列, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange; set in order; place in a row.

**Hai-ritsu** | 立, *suru*, to stand in a line; be arranged in a row; (of mountains) to extend in a chain.

**Hai-seki** | 斥, (*wo*) *suru*, to thrust aside; put out of the way; remove (as an obstacle); expel; drive out (as an enemy); put aside (as an argument).

**Hai-seki** | 釋, (*wo*) *suru*, (rarely used) to remove (as a difficulty); clear up (as a doubt); settle (as a complication or misunderstanding).

**Hai-setsu** | 泄, (*wo*) *suru*, to expel (as air or gas from a vessel).

**Hai-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to jut out (as a promontory or the roof of a house); *wo suru*, to expel (as air or gas from a vessel).

**Hai-za** | 坐, *suru*, to sit in a row.

**Hai 敗** Destroyed; injured; spoilt; decayed; ruin; defeat.

**Hai-bō** | 亡, see **Hai-metsu** | 滅.

**Hai-boku** | 北, see **Hai-seki** | 斥.

**Hai-fū** | 風, corrupt manners; degraded morals.

**Hai-gun** | 軍, a defeated army.

**Hai-hō** | 報, news of a defeat.

**Hai-hon** | 奔, see **Hai-bō** | 亡.

**Hai-i** | 衣, ragged clothes;

threadbare garments.

**Hai-jutsu** | 績, see **Hai-seki** | 績.

**Hai-ka** | 家, see **Hai-taku** | 宅.

**Hai-katsu** | 褐, see **Hai-i** | 衣.

**Hai-ki** | 毀, *suru*, to be injured; be damaged; (of an army) to be defeated.

**Hai-kwa** | 禍, calamity; misfortune.

**Hai-kwai** | 潰, *suru*, (of buildings, bridges, or embankments) to be dilapidated; be in a ruinous condition.

**Hai-kwai** | 壞, see **Hai-kwai** | 潰.

**Hai-metsu** | 滅, *suru*, (of countries) to be ruined; be destroyed.

**Hai-niku** | 肉, putrid meat.

**Hai-oku** | 屋, see **Hai-taku** | 宅.

**Hai-san** | 散, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated and dispersed; be routed and scattered.

**Hai-seki** | 績, *suru*, (of an army) to be routed; be completely defeated.

**Hai-sō** | 走, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated and take to flight.

**Hai-so** | 訴, *suru*, to lose a lawsuit.

**Hai-tai** | 頹, *suru*, (of a building, bridge or embankment) to be dilapidated; be in a decayed condition; (of an army) to be routed; be defeated and dispersed.

**Hai-taku** | 宅, a dilapidated house.

**Hai 稗** A plant with small seeds; tares; small; mean.

**Hai-kan** | 秆, an empty ear of grain.

**Hai-kwan** | 官, a subordinate official.

**Hai-setsu** | 說, trivial views; insignificant opinions.

**Hai-shi** | 史, a subordinate official; a novel; romance.

**Hai 廢** A house fallen in ruins; to abandon; set aside; discard; annul; stop; disinherit; decayed; useless.

**Hai-butsu** | 物, a 'useless thing; worthless article.

**Hai-chaku** | 嫡, disinheritance; *suru*, to disinherit an heir; applied only to the disinheritance of the actual off-spring of the disinheritor and not to that of children by adoption.

**Hai-chi** | 弛, decline; decay; *suru*, to decline; deteriorate; fall off in prosperity.

**Hai-chi** | 置, abolition and establishment; *suru*, to abolish and establish; do away with and create.

**Hai-chō** | 長, *suru*, to disinherit an heir; *hai-chō ritsu-yō*, the setting aside of the eldest in favor of a younger child.

**Hai-chō** | 朝, the cessation of public business for a certain period owing to the death of the sovereign or of a high officer of state.

**Hai-gaku** | 學, to give up studying; cease to study.

**Hai-giō** | 業, *suru*, to cease business; retire from one's trade a profession.

**Hai-han** | 藩, the abolition of a clan or daimiate; also used in the expression of *hai-han chicken*, the abolition of the feudal system, (literally the abolition of the daimiates and the establishment of prefectures).

**Hai-ken** | 劍, see **Hai-tō** | 刀.

**Hai-ki** | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; give up; discard; reject; stop (as work).

**Hai-kiō** | 去, see **Hai-ki** | 棄.

**Hai-kō** | 興, (i.w. *kō-sai*); prosperity and decay; rise and fall; decline and revival; *suru*, to prosper and decay; die out and revive (as fashions).

**Hai-metsu** | 滅, *suru*, to be ruined; fall to pieces (of a country or family).

**Hai-shi** | 止, (*wo*) *suru*, to abolish; do away with; cancel; abrogate; annul; stop; put an end to.

**Hai-shitsu** | 失, *suru*, to be lost; disappear; (*wo*) *suru*, to lose.

**Hai-so** | 訴, see **Hai-shi** | 止.



**Hai-tei** | 停; (*wo*) *suru*, to abolish; do away with; cancel; abrogate; annul; stop; put an end to; suspend (as operations or the issue of a newspaper).

**Hai-ten** | 典, an obsolete law; a rescinded edict or regulation.

**Hai-tō** | 刀, the abolition of the wearing of swords; *hai-tō-rei*, the law abolishing the wearing of swords.

**Hai-zetsu** | 絶, *suru*, to come to an end; fail; become extinct.

**Hai 輩** A train of chariots; a class; sort; company; to classify.

**Hai-chiū** | 僎, see **Hai-sei** | 生.

**Hai-riō** | 侶, see **Hai-sei** | 生.

**Hai-sei** | 生, comrades; associates; colleagues; *gak-kō no hai-sei*, schoolfellows; *gin-kō no hai-sei*, fellow-clerks in a bank.

**Hai-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, (of persons) appear in large numbers; be plentiful.

**Hai 廢** An incurable disease.

**Hai-ritsu** | 立, enthronement and dethronement (of sovereigns); institution and abandonment (of public works).

**Hai-shitsu** | 疾, crippled; deformed; maimed.

**Haku 白** White; plain; simple; clean; clear; to state to a

superior; manifest.

**Hak-ketsu** | 骨, human bones.

**Hak-ku** | 駒, a white colt; used only in reference to the swift flight of time in the expression *hak-ku geki wo suguru ga goto-shi*, as a white colt dashes by a chink.

**Haku-a** | 墨, a mineral chalk.

**Haku-bun** | 文, a simple text unaccompanied by commentaries; a text in which no *kay-riten* occur.

**Haku-chi** | 地, land lying idle; uncultivated land; unoccupied ground.

**Haku-chi** | 痴, a fool; idiot; foolish; absurd.

**Haku-chiū** | 晝, noon; midday; broad day-light.

**Haku-chō** | 丁, (also read *haku-tei*); a servant; menial; coolie.

**Haku-chō** | 鳥, a swan.

**Haku-dō** | 銅, nickel.

**Haku-fun** | 粉, the white powder used by women for their faces.

**Haku-gan** | 眼, *suru*, to look fierce; (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at; regard fiercely.

**Haku-gin** | 銀, silver.

**Haku-haku** | 醜, mould; mildew.

**Haku-hatsu** | 髮, white hair; applied to the hair on persons' heads only.

**Haku-jin** | 刃, a naked sword.

**Haku-jitsu** | 日, see **Haku-chiū** | 晝.

**Haku-jō** | 狀, a confession; (*wo*) *suru*, to confess; acknowledge; *suru*, to make a confession.

**Haku-mai** | 米, cleaned rice.

**Haku-men** | 面, young; inexperienced; *haku-men shosei*, a tyro; green horn.

**Haku-mō** | 毛, white hair; applied to all hair including that of animals.

**Haku-oku** | 屋, a thatched cottage; hut.

**Haku-rin** | 稟, (i.w. *Rin-paku*); *suru*, to make a statement; used only in writing by an inferior addressing a superior.

**Haku-shi** | 紙, white or blank paper.

**Haku-shi** | 髭, a white moustache; also applied as a general term to all hair on the face.

**Haku-shiu** | 手, empty-handed; unaided; also used in the expression *haku-shiu hito wo utsu*, to strike a person with the bare hand.

**Haku-shiu** | 首, a head of white hair; white-haired; an aged person; greybeard; *haku-shiu ni itaru made*, until my hair becomes white (with age).

**Haku-shoku** | 色, white colour.

**Haku-shoku** | 食, plain food; simple fare.

**Haku-shū** | 鬚, a white beard; also applied as a general term to all hair on the face.

**Haku-tai** | 苔, a white fur on the tongue.

**Haku-tō** | 頭, see **Haku-shiu** | 首.

**Haku-u** | 雨, a thunder-shower; squall.

**Haku-ya** | 夜, a moonlight night.

**Haku 伯** Chief; a father's elder brother; an elder brother.

**Hak-kei** | 兄, an elder brother.

**Haku-bo** | 母, an aunt.

**Haku-chiū** | 仲, elder and younger brother; superiority; *haku-chiū wo sadamegatashi*, it is impossible to decide which is best; *suru*, to be equal; *riō-koku haku-chiū su*, the two countries are equal (in power).

**Haku-fu** | 父, an uncle.

**Haku-raku** | 樂, an expert in horse-flesh.

**Haku-shaku** | 爵, a count; countess.

**Haku 拍** To touch; strike.

**Haku-an** | 案, *suru*, to strike one's writing table when seized with astonishment or a sudden fit of laughter.

**Haku-shu** | 手, *suru*, to clap the hands in applause or when praying at a temple or shrine.

**Haku 迫** To urge; hurry; press; crowd; harass.

**Hak-kin** | 近, *suru*, to approach within a short distance; (*ni*) *suru*, come quite close to; press close upon.

**Hak-kiō** | 脅, (i.w. *Kiō-haku* 脅迫, which is more often used); (*wo*) *suru*, to threaten; menace; intimidate; terrify.

**Haku-gai** | 害, (*wo*) *suru*, to persecute; vex; harass; treat with harshness.

**Haku-setsu** | 切, (i.w. *Sep-paku*, 切迫, which is more often used); *suru*, (of business) to be urgent; require immediate attention; (of time) to be limited; *ji-jitsu ga haku-setsu suru*, time presses.

**Haku-shi** | 子, beating time; *suru*, to beat time.

**Haku-shuku** | 蹙 see **Hak-kin**. | 近.

**Haku-yaku** | 阨, pressing trouble; calamity; affliction.

**Haku 剝** To tear; pare; peel off; degrade.

**Hak-kwan** | 官, *suru*, to be dismissed from official employment; be degraded.

**Haku-dntō** | 奪, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; take by force; carry off; take away; deprive of (as rank etc.)

**Haku-hi** | 皮, (*wo*) *suru*, to flay; skin.

**Haku-i** | 位, *suru*, to be deprived of one's rank; be degraded in rank.

**Haku-shoku** | 職 see **Hak-kwan** | 官.

**Haku-taku** | 啄, a kind of woodpecker.

**Haku 舶** A sea-going vessel; ship.

**Haku-rai** | 來, foreign; *haku-rai no mono*, or *haku-rai-hin*, a foreign article; things brought from abroad.

**Haku 博** Spacious; wide; universal; extensive; experienced; to gamble.

**Hak-ko** | 古, used in the term *hak-ko-dzu*, the name of a Chinese book of antiquities.

**Hak-kō** | 厚, (of places) hot; warm.

**Haku-ni** | 愛, philanthropy; benevolence; philanthropic; *suru*, to love mankind; be benevolent.

**Haku-bun** | 聞, learned; well-informed; hearing many different things; *haku-bun kiō-ki no hito*, a person who remembers all he hears; a person of extensive knowledge.

**Haku-butsu** | 物, things exhibited in a museum or exhibition; *haku-butsu-gaku*, natural philosophy; *haku-butsu-kwan*, a museum; *haku-butsu-kioku*, the Government bureau which controls all matters relating to museums or exhibitions.

**Haku-ga** | 雅, accomplished.

**Haku-gaku** | 學, learned; well-informed; erudite; well-read.

**Haku-gi** | 戲, (commonly read *Baku-gi*); gambling; *suru*, to gamble.

**Haku-ran** | 覽, learned; having a wide acquaintance with things; *haku-ran-kwai*, an exhibition.

**Haku-sen** | 選, (*wo*) *suru*, to select from all parts; choose out of a large number.

**Haku-shi** | 士, (commonly pronounced *Hakase*); a learned professor; philosopher; *hōritsu hakase*, a doctor of laws; *ye no hakase*, a professor of drawing.

**Haku-shiki** | 識, see **Haku-gaku** | 學.

**Haku-shiū** | 集, (*wo*) *suru*, to make an extensive collection of; collect from all parts.

**Haku-shō** | 涉, see **Haku-tō** | 通.

**Haku-sō** | 搜, *suru*, to make extensive researches; (applied chiefly to literary research).

**Haku-tai** | 大, wide; broad; extensive; spacious; far-reaching; large-hearted; liberal.

**Haku-to** | 徒, (commonly read *Baku-to*); gamblers; a set of gamblers,

**Haku-tsū** | 通, experienced; well-informed; learned; *haku-tsū no hito*, a person of wide experience or extensive acquirements.

**Haku 搏** To seize; grasp; strike.

**Haku-geki** | 擊, *suru*, to fight; come to blows; (*wo*) *suru*, to fight; engage in a struggle with; contend with; strike; belabour.

**Haku-satsu** | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill; (not applied to killing done with a sword or any other cutting instrument.)

**Haku-sen** | 戰, *suru*, to come to blows; fight; (of countries) to be at war; carry on hostilities.

**Haku-shū** | 取, see **Haku-shū** | 擊.

**Haku-shū** | 擊, (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to fight; annex; (of persons) to seize; capture; grasp (as power); (of a beast or bird of prey) to seize; spring upon.

**Haku-tō** | 鬪, *suru*, to fight; engage in a struggle; contend.

**Haku-zel** | 噬, (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to fight; go to war with; annex; (of persons) to seize; capture; (of a beast or bird of prey) to seize; spring upon.

**Haku 駮** A piebald horse.

**Haku-ba** | 馬, a piebald horse.

**Haku-gi** | 駁, criticism; argument; (*wo*) *suru*, to criticize; controvert; *suru*, to argue.

**Haku-mō** | 毛, spotted (applied to animals only); piebald (of a horse).

- Haku-shi** | 嘴, *suru*, to grumble.  
**Haku-shoku** | 色, particoloured; (of a horse) piebald; (of animals) spotted.  
**Haku-zatsu** | 雜, mixture; confusion; *suru*, to be mixed; be confused.

**Haku 褌** To disrobe; undress; unfasten; take off.

**Hak-kwan** | 官, see **Hak-kwan** 剝官.

**Haku-datsu** | 脫, (*wo*) *suru*, to strip off (as clothes); to deprive of (as rank or decorations).

**Haku-datsu** | 奪, see **Haku-datsu** 剝奪.

**Haku-hi** | 皮, see **Haku-hi** 剝皮.

**Haku-i** | 位, see **Haku-i** 剝位.

**Haku-shoku** | 職, see **Haku-shoku** 職.

**Haku 薄** Thin; slight; small; mean; insignificant.

**Hak-kan** | 寒, slight cold; slightly cold.

**Hak-kiū** | 給, see **Haku-roku** | 祿.

**Hak-kō** | 行, supercilious; contemptuous; inconsiderate.

**Hak-kō** | 倖, see **Haku-mei** | 命.

**Hak-kō** | 厚, thin and thick; density; thickness; quality; degree.

**Hak-kwa** | 過, see **Haku-zai** | 罪.

**Haku-bo** | 暮, sunset; dusk; twilight.

**Haku-butsu** | 物, trifling things given as presents; *haku-butsu wo motte hito wo yorokobaseru*, to please a person with a trifling gift; inferior wares; *haku-butsu wo motte hito wo azamuku*, to cheat a person by selling him inferior articles; used chiefly in a depreciatory sense of presents given by oneself, and when thus employed it occurs only in writing.

**Haku-gi** | 技, my slight skill; used in a depreciatory sense of oneself in writing only.

**Haku-hiō** | 氷, thin ice; used, in allusion to the risk of a proceeding, in the expression *haku-hiō wo fumu ga gotoshi*, like walking on thin ice.

**Haku-hō** | 俸, see **Haku-roku** | 祿.

**Haku-jaku** | 弱, (of persons) weak (either physically or intellectually); feeble; (of a government) weak; impotent; incapable; (of capital) small; insignificant.

**Haku-jō** | 情, heartless; unkind.

**Haku-mei** | 命, ill-luck; misfortune; unlucky; unfortunate.

**Haku-on** | 恩, ungrateful.

**Haku-ri** | 利, small profits; paltry gains; a low rate of interest; *haku-ri ni fukeru*, to be engrossed in the acquisition of paltry gains; *haku-ri ni ren-rensū*, is absorbed in the pursuit of small profits.

**Haku-roku** | 祿, a small salary allowance or pension (received from the Government or by a retainer from the *daimio* of his clan); also used in a depreciatory sense of oneself.

**Haku-sai** | 才, small intellect; possessed of little ability; used also in a depreciatory sense of oneself.

**Haku-sha** | 謝, my humble present or offering; used in a depreciatory sense of oneself in writing only; *haku-sha* is often written outside of the parcel containing the present.

**Haku-shi** | 資, small capital; slender means; possessed of a little capital.

**Haku-soku** | 息, see **Haku-ri** | 利.

**Haku-toku** | 德, heartless; inconsiderate.

**Haku-un** | 運, see **Haku-mei** | 命.

**Haku-ya** | 夜, dusk; evening; twilight.

**Haku-zai** | 罪, a slight offence.

**Han 凡** (also read *Bon*) all; vulgar.

**Han-paku** | 百, (also, but rarely, read *Bon-paku*); many; numerous.

**Han-rei** | 例, (also, but rarely, read *Bon-rei*); a preface.

**Han 反** To return; repeat; vio-

late; break; successively; to be reversed; to be or act contrary to; turn; change.

**Han-mei** | 命, reporting the result of a mission; *suru*, to report the carrying out of instructions, or the result of a mission.

**Han-po** | 哺, literally, return feeding; used only in the expression, illustrative of filial affection or gratitude, *karasu ni han-po no ko ari*, there are amongst crows young birds which feed their parents in return.

**Han-puku** | 罷, (also written | 復); changeability; inconstancy, repetition; reiteration; *suru*, to be reversed; to turn round in one's views; change sides; to repeat an action; (*wo*) *suru* to turn right round; reverse; *han-puku*, with or without the accompaniment of the word *shite*, is also used adverbially in the sense of repeatedly, again and again.

**Han-dō** | 動, reaction; (applied both to physical changes and to a change in popular feeling); chemical reaction; *san-sei han-dō*, acid reaction.

**Han-geki** | 擊, *scrareru* to be beaten or killed oneself in attempting to beat or kill another person.

**Han-gaku** | 逆, rebellion; treason; *suru*, to rebel; conspire; commit treasonable acts.

**Han-go** | 語, a term applied to an interrogative form of construction, sometimes ironical but more often simply rhetorical, which occurs both in the spoken and written languages; e.g. *konomanu koto aru mono ka*, is it conceivable that (he) does not like (it)? *ani kore wo shō-chi sezaran ya*, how could (we) possibly not agree to it? *idzukunzo kore wo nasu beken ya*, how could (he) possibly do this? *tare ka kore wo shinzen*, will any one believe it? The force of the word *han* in this term lies in the fact that the peculiar use of the interrogative in these cases turns the negative into a positive and *vice versa* as the case may be.

**Han-goku** | 獄, escape from jail; *suru* to break out of prison.

**Han-jō** | 狀, see **Han-ginku** | 逆.

**Han-kan** | 間, treachery; treason; *han-kan no hakarigoto wo suru*, to attempt to excite treason (amongst the enemy so as to profit by the dissension created).

**Han-kō** | 向, *suru*, to turn round; look round.

**Han-ko** | 顧, *suru*, to look behind; look back (both figuratively and otherwise); (*wo*) *suru*, to reconsider.

**Han-ō** | 應, see **Han-dō** | 働.

**Han-rei** | 令, violation of an

edict or law; *suru*, to break a law; violate a decree.

**Han-satsu** | 殺, *serareru*, to be killed oneself in attempting to kill another person.

**Han-sei** | 正, (*wo*) *suru*, to restore to a proper condition; *ko-ku-ran wo han-sei suru*, to restore order in the country.

**Han-sei** | 省, (also read *Han-shō*); *suru*, to exercise forethought; be careful; (*wo*) *suru*, to consider well; give heed to; pay attention to; *waga mi wo han-sei itashi*, giving heed to my conduct.

**Han-seki** | 跡, evidence of treason; proof of rebellion.

**Han-sha** | 射, reflection; *suru*, to be reflected (as light); (*wo*) *suru*, to reflect (as a looking-glass).

**Han-shin** | 心, a rebellious spirit; treasonous intentions.

**Han-shin** | 臣, a traitorous retainer; a rebel.

**Han-shin** | 辱, *suru*, to be angry.

**Han-shō** | 掌, used in the expression *han-shō no aida*, in the turn of a hand, (namely, in the twinkling of an eye).

**Han-shō** | 照, see **Han-sha** | 射.

**Han-shō** | 償, (*wo*) *suru*, to repay; return; give back.

**Han-shō** | 証, opposing testimony; conflicting evidence.

**Han-soku** | 側, *suru*, to turn round in one's sleep; to toss about in one's sleep.

**Han-tai** | 對, that which is contrary; the opposite or reverse of anything; antithesis, contrary to; opposite; antithetical; *suru*, to be in opposition (to something else); (*ni*) *suru*, be the opposite of; be contrary to; be opposed to; oppose.

**Han-ten** | 轉, *suru*, to turn round in one's sleep; sleep on one's back; toss about in one's sleep.

**Han-ten** | 顛, (*wo*) *suru*, to turn over; upset.

**Han-to** | 徒, see **Han-zoku** | 賊.

**Han-tō** | 黨, rival associations or parties; a band of conspirators; rebels.

**Han-za** | 坐, *suru*, or *serareru*, to be found guilty of a crime of which one has accused another person.

**Han-zetsu** | 舌, (*wo*) *suru*, to calumniate; slander; speak evil of.

**Han-zoku** | 賊, rebels; insurgents.

## Han 半 To halve; half.

**Han-bun** | 分, the half of anything; *han-bun ni kiru*, to cut in half; *han-bun ni wakeru*, to divide into two parts.

**Han-mat** | 枚, half a piece, of any flat thing (as paper etc.).

**Han-men** | 面, half the face; half the front; *han-men no ye*, a profile sketch; *ie no han-men*, half the front of a house.

**Han-metsu** | 滅, (of a country) half-ruined.

**Han-po** | 步, half a step.

**Han-pō** | 峯, see **Han-rei** | 嶺

**Han-puku** | 腹, half-way up a mountain; *han-puku ni noboru*, to ascend a mountain midway.

**Han-dō** | 道, half-way (on the road to a place or in a journey); *han-dō ni itaru*, to get half-way; *han-dō ni shite*, or *han-dō de*, *kayeru*, to return when half-way.

**Han-gen** | 減, curtailment or reduction by half; (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce, lessen, or abbreviate by half; *han-gen de uru*, to sell for half-price.

**Han-getsu** | 月, (also, but rarely, read *Han-gwatsu*); half a month; the moon when not full; a half circle (applied to the shape of things); *han-getsu nari no mono*, a thing in the shape of a half-moon.

**Han-jitsu** | 日, half a day; a half-day.

**Han-jō** | 帖, half a quire of paper.

**Han-jō** | 疊, half a mat.

**Han-juku** | 熟, (of fruit) half ripe; unripe; (of food) half-cooked; (of eggs) soft-boiled; (of scholarship) unripe; crude; used also in the phrase *han-juku no hito*, a person with whom one has only a slight friendship.

**Han-ka** | 可, moderately good; mediocre; of moderate ability; affected; pretentious; hypocritical; *han-ka no yatsu*, a humbug.

**Han-ka** | 價, half of the price of anything; *han-ka ni uru*, to sell for half-price.

**Han-kai** | 開, (of a gate or flower) half-open; (of a country) semi-barbarous; half-civilized.

**Han-kaku** | 額, half of the sum or amount of anything; also used in the sense of **Han-ka** | 價.

**Han-ki** | 季, see **Han-nen** | 年.

**Han-ki** | 期, half-year; the half of any fixed period.

**Han-kin** | 金, half of a sum of money; half the price of anything.

**Han-kiū** | 弓, a small bow.

**Han-kiū** | 球, half of the globe or world; hemisphere; *sono ikioi wo han-kiū ni furū*, (he) made (his) power felt over half the world; *han-kin-kei naru*, hemispherical.

**Han-kō** | 工, half a day's work.

**Han-kū** | 空, midway between the heavens and the earth; *han-kū nite*, in mid-air.

**Han-nen** | 年, half a year; a half-year.

**Han-nin** | 人, used in the expressions *han-nin no shigoto*, half a day's work; *han-nin maye no shigoto*, the work of only half a

man (in allusion to the slow labour of an unskilful workman).

**Han-nō** | 納, *suru*, to pay half the amount of taxes due or of money owed; pay taxes or money in instalments of half the total amount; *han-no wo motte koto wo sumasu*, to settle the matter by paying half the amount; *han-no wo motte ken-kin su*, repaid the money in instalments of half the amount.

**Han-nō** | 農, used in the expression *han-nō han-sho*, half farmer half merchant.

**Han-rei** | 嶺, one side of a mountain.

**Han-riu** | 輪, the moon when crescent-shaped.

**Han-ro** | 路, half-way (on the road to a place or on a journey); *han-ro ni itaru* to get half-way; *han-ro ni shite kayeru*, to return when half-way; also used in the expression *han-ro ni shite shi-suru*, to die prematurely.

**Han-san** | 山, see **Han-rei** | 嶺.

**Han-san** | 産, a miscarriage; abortion.

**Han-sei** | 世, used in the expression *han-sei wo okuru*, to become middle-aged.

**Han-sei** | 醒, partial recovery from intoxication; *suru*, to partially recover from intoxication; begin to get sober.

**Han-sen** | 錢, half a *sen*.

**Han-setsu** | 切, (*wo*) to cut in half; the term *han-setsu* is also applied to a hanging scroll of what is known as half-width.

**Han-setsu** | 折, a letter.

**Han-sha** | 煮, half-cooked; (*wo*) *suru*, to cook insufficiently.

**Han-shi** | 子, a son-in-law.

**Han-shi** | 死, half-dead; *han-shi han-shō*, nearly dead; *han-shi ni itaru*, to be on the point of death.

**Han-shi** | 紙, a kind of paper.

**Han-shin** | 身, half of the body.

**Han-shin** | 信, used in the expression *han-shin han-gi*, in doubt, (literally, half believing half doubting).

**Han-shō** | 宵, midnight.

**Han-shō** | 鐘, a small bell; a fire-bell.

**Han-sui** | 醉, see **Han-sei** | 醒.

**Han-tai** | 體, (of persons) half of the body; (of things) half.

**Han-ten** | 天, see **Han-kū** | 空.

**Han-ten** | 纏, a kind of short coat worn by people of the lower classes.

**Han-to** | 途, half-way (on a journey or in the accomplishment of anything, giving a sense of incompleteness); *han-to ni itaru*, to get half-way; *han-to ni shite*, or *han-to de, koto wo yamu*, to leave a thing half-done, to abandon a thing before it is finished.

**Han-ya** | 夜, half the night; midnight.

**Han 犯** To butt against; offend; violate; transgress; encroach upon.

**Han-bun** | 分, impertinence (to superiors); disrespect; *han-bun no sho-chi*, unbecoming behaviour; presumption.

**Han-pō** | 法, an offence against the law; *suru*, to break the law.

**Han-jō** | 上, see **Han-bun** | 分.

**Han-kan** | 姦, a paramour.

**Han-kin** | 禁, the violation of a prohibition; *suru*, to do what is prohibited; to transgress a prohibition.

**Han-nin** | 人, (usually read *Bon-nin*); a criminal; offender; transgressor.

**Han-rei** | 令, the violation of an edict decree or law; *suru*, to violate a decree.

**Han-riō** | 獵, any offence against the law committed when hunting; *suru*, to break the law in any way when engaged in the pursuit of game; to poach.

**Han-soku** | 則, an offence against regulations; *suru*, to break regulations.

**Han-yū** | 由, the nature of an offence or crime.

**Han-zai** | 罪, (usually read *Bon-zai*); an offence; crime; *suru*, to commit a crime; transgress the law.

**Han 汎** Water overflowing.

**Han-ran** | 濫, (of a flood or disease) *suru*, to spread, extend; (of expenses or debts) to multiply; increase.

**Han 汎** To float; drifting.

**Han-pan** | 汎, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) floating; drifting on the water.

**Han-ai** | 愛, benevolence; philanthropy; *suru*, to love mankind.

**Han-gen** | 言, vague language.

**Han-hiō** | 漂, *suru*, (of ships) to float, drift, or rock on the water.

**Han-jō** | 常, ordinary; common.

**Han-ron** | 論, an universal opinion or statement; the views of the general public; also used in such phrases as *ten-ka no koto wo han-ron suru*, to discuss all kinds of matters relating to the country.

**Han-setsu** | 說, see **Han-ron** | 論.

**Han-shō** | 稱, a general appellation; generic term.

**Han-zen** | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) wide; extensive; far-reaching (applied to the view of a large expanse of water).

**Han 帆** A sail.

**Han-pu** | 布, sail-cloth.

**Han-sen** | 船, a sailing vessel.

**Han-shō** | 檣, the mast of a ship.

**Han 判** To divide; halve; judge; decide; discriminate.

**Han-betsu** | 別, see **Han-chi** | 知.

**Han-chi** | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to discriminate; discern; determine; *sono ka-hi wo han-chi suru*, to determine whether a thing is right or wrong, good or bad; to distinguish the good from the bad, the right from the wrong; to determine the merits of a thing or of several things.

**Han-dan** | 斷, a decision; judgment; conclusion; determination; opinion (of an individual); *suru*, to come to a decision; arrive at a conclusion; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle; determine; decide; explain; guess; solve; interpret; *ki-kiō wo han-dan suru*, (of a soothsayer) to determine whether an event is lucky or not; (used also of judicial decisions).

**Han-ja** | 者, a critic; judge.

**Han-ji** | 事, a judge.

**Han-ketsu** | 決, a judicial decision or sentence; *suru*, to decide; deliver judgment; pass sentence; (*wo*) *suru*, to decide; give judgment in.

**Han-nin** | 人, a surety; guarantee.

**Han-min** | 任, the lowest of the three official grades known as *choku*, *sō*, and *han*.

**Han-tei** | 定, see **Han-ketsu** | 決.

**Han-zen** | 然, clear; distinct; plain; *to shite*, or *to*, clearly; perfectly; *suru*, to be clear; be distinct; be plain; be beyond a doubt.

**Han 伴** A comrade; to depend on; accompany.

**Han-bai** | 陪, (*wo*) *suru*, to accompany; escort; *suru*, to go in company with another person; act as an escort.

**Han-doku** | 讀, *suru*, to read in company with another or others (if used of one person); to read together (if the subject is in the plural).

**Han-dzui** | 隨, see **Han-bai** | 陪.

**Han-go** | 護, (*wo*) *suru*, to escort; accompany as a guard.

**Han-rio** | 侶, associates; companions; comrades.

**Han-shoku** | 食, *suru*, to eat with another or others (if used of one person); to eat together; take meals in company (if the subject is in the plural); used also in the expression *han-shoku sai-shō*, an incapable prime minister.

**Han-tō** | 黨, a party; company; association; band.

**Han 坂** A slope; the side of a hill.

**Han-ken** | 險, (also written 阪險); a steep pass.

**Han-ro** | 路, a hilly road; slope; ascent.

**Han 扳** To pull; lead.

**Han-riū** | 留, (*wo*) to stop; check; arrest.

**Han-tō** | 倒, (*wo*) *suru*, to throw down; overturn; pull down (as houses); uproot (as trees).

**Han-yen** | 援, (*wo*) *suru*, to aid; arrest; help.

**Han 板** To divide; a plank; tablet; record; register.

**Han-bō** | 榜, notice-boards on which government edicts and official notices are posted.

**Han-pon** | 本, a printed book.

**Han-kei** | 頸, stiff-necked; stubborn.

**Han-ken** | 權, see **Han-ken** 版權.

**Han-kō** | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to publish (as a book); *han-kō-sha*, a publisher.

**Han-koku** | 刻, printing blocks.

**Han-oku** | 屋, a house.

**Han-shi** | 齒, the front-teeth.

**Han-tō** | 蕩, widespread disorder; civil war; *suru*, to be in a state of revolution.

**Han-yō** | 輿, a wooden palanquin.

**Han 版** To divide; census tables.

**Han-pon** | 本, see **Han-pon** 板本.

**Han-ken** | 權, copy-right.  
**Han-kō** | 行, see **Han-kō** 极行.  
**Han-seki** | 籍, census-books; registry-records; registry; a country; territory; *han-seki hen-jō*, surrender of territories, (a phrase used by the *daimios* when giving up their lands to the emperor at the restoration).  
**Han-to** | 圖, a map of a country; plan of a locality; a country.

**Han 叛** To revolt; desert.

**Han-giaku** | 逆, see **Han-giaku** 反逆.  
**Han-seki** | 跡, see **Han-seki** 反蹟.  
**Han-to** | 徒, see **Han-zoku** 反賊.  
**Han-zoku** | 賊, see **Han-zoku** 反賊.

**Han 般** To divide; a class; or kind; to return; arrange; turn back.

**Ham-pan** | 般, various points; details; *migi no ham-pan i-sai shō-chi itashi*, I have taken note of all the above points; various kinds or classes; *ham-pan ni wakatsu*, to classify.

**Han-itsu** | 逸, diversion; amusement; pleasure; *suru*, to amuse oneself; pursue various methods of diversion; enjoy oneself in various ways.

**Han-miya** | 若, a Buddhist term, being a transliteration of the sanscrit word *pradjna*.

**Han-shi** | 師, *suru*, to withdraw an army.

**Han-yū** | 遊, see **Han-itsu** | 逸.

**Han 畔** The boundary-path between rice-fields; a land mark; to reject.

**Han-gan** | 岸, see **Han-kwan** | 換.

**Han-kwan** | 換, 頑 self-willed; stubborn; obstinate; headstrong; stiff necked.

**Han-yen** | 援, see **Han-kwan** | 換.

**Han 班** To bestow; distribute; divide; arrange; order; class; rank; grade; to return; everywhere.

**Ham-pei** | 兵, see **Han-gun** | 軍.

**Han-gun** | 軍, distribution of military forces; assignment of positions to the various divisions of an army in the field; *suru*, to make military dispositions (in view of approaching hostilities or before a battle); arrange a plan of campaign.

**Han-i** | 位, rank.

**Han-ji** | 次, order; gradation; precedence; *han-ji wo arasō*, to dispute about precedence; (*wo suru*, to divide; separate; distinguish between; discriminate; arrange in order of precedence).

**Han-jin** | 陣, see **Han-gun** | 軍.

**Han-jo** | 如, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) hesitating; loitering; dawdling; *han-jo to shite*, in a hesitating or bewildered manner.

**Han-sei** | 齊, uniform arrangement; a row (of houses); (*wo suru*, to arrange in an uniform manner; set in due order; place in a row; classify).

**Han-seki** | 錫, distribution; allotment; (*wo suru*, to distribute).

**Han-shi** | 師, see **Han-gun** | 軍; (see also *Han-shi* 般師).

**Han-tō** | 頭, the first in order of precedence; the senior in rank; the premier (of peers).

**Han 販** A retail dealer.

**Ham-bai** | 賣, sale; retail trade; (*wo suru*, to sell; retail).

**Ham-pu** | 夫, a hawkler.

**Han-iku** | 鬻, see **Ham-bai** | 賣.

**Han-ro** | 路, (of goods) market; sale; (of trade) channel; outlets; *shoshiki no han-ro wo hiraku*, to open a new market for goods; *kō-yeki no han-ro ga fusagaru*, the channels of trade are obstructed.

**Han 絆** A halter; to tether a horse.

**Ham-paku** | 縛, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to bind; pinion).

**Han-jō** | 繩, a bridle.

**Han-kei** | 繫, (*wo suru*, to tie with a rope; fasten together by tying; moor (as a boat); tether (as a horse); secure (as a tree to prevent it from falling).

**Han 斑** Striped; mottled.

**Ham-ba** | 馬, a spotted or piebald horse.

**Ham-miō** | 猫, the Spanish fly.

**Ham-mō** | 毛, grey-haired (applied to animals only).

**Ham-mon** | 紋, mottled; speckled; spotted; mildewed (of clothes); freckled; pitted.

**Ham-paku** | 白, grizzled; grey; (applied to hair on the head only).

**Ham-patsu** | 髮, grey-haired (applied to persons only).

**Ham-pu** | 布, chintz; creton.

**Han-giū** | 牛, a brindled ox.

**Han-setsu** | 雪, a sprinkling of snow on the ground; snow which lies in patches.

**Han-shoku** | 色, (of animals) spotted; (of plants etc.) variegated.

**Han-ten** | 點, see **Ham-mon** | 文.

**Han-tō** | 頭, a head of grey hair; grey-haired; grey-headed; (applied to persons only).

**Han-zatsu** | 雜, mixture; confusion; *suru*, to be mixed together; be jumbled up; be in a state of confusion.

**Han 頒** To publish; distribute; bestow; bearded.

**Han-paku** | 白, see **Han-paku** 斑白.

**Han-pu** | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to publish; issue; circulate; used chiefly in regard to the issue of government notifications.

**Han-kō** | 行, see **Han-pu** | 布 (also used in the sense of **Hak-kō** 發弘).

**Han-shi** | 示, (*wo*) *suru*, (of Government notifications only) to exhibit on the notice boards (of the district); to publish; circulate; issue.

**Han-shi** | 賜, distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; distribute; apportion; allot; used only in regard to distribution by a superior to inferiors.

**Han-saku** | 昨, offerings presented to a Shinto shrine.

**Han-yo** | 予, see **Han-yo** | 與.

**Han-yo** | 與, distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; distribute; apportion.

**Han 煩** Head-ache; worry; annoyance; trouble; grief; burdensome; involved.

**Han-bō** | 忙, a pressure of work; busy; *kō-mu han-bō*, much occupied with public business.

**Han-bu** | 蕪, see **Han-jō** | 冗.

**Han-mon** | 悶, annoyance; vexation; perplexity; trouble; worry;

embarrassment; *suru*, to be worried; be perplexed; be vexed.

**Han-mu** | 務, burdensome work; troublesome occupation; *han-mu rō-shin nite*, being exhausted by business cares; (also used in the sense of **Han-mu** 繁務).

**Han-doku** | 毒, distress; *suru*, to be grieved; be troubled.

**Han-giaku** | 逆, nausea; *suru*, to feel sick.

**Han-jō** | 冗, vexation; worry; vexatious; troublesome; annoying; *kō-shi han-jō ni tayedzu*, unendurably worried with public and private business.

**Han-jō** | 擾, vexatious; troublesome; confused; involved (of meaning); *suru*, to be vexatious; to be in a disordered condition; to be obscure (of meaning).

**Han-kin** | 襟, see **Han-mon** | 悶.

**Han-kwantsu** | 聒, noisy.

**Han-nen** | 念, see **Han-mon** | 悶.

**Han-netsu** | 熱, oppressive heat; oppressively hot; crowded.

**Han-nō** | 惱, vexation; anxiety; trouble; distress; care; *suru*, to be anxious; be worried; be troubled; *han-nō ni tayedzu*, oppressed with anxiety.

**Han-ō** | 懊, see **Han-mon** | 悶.

**Han-ō** | 嘔, see **Han-giaku** | 逆.

**Han-ran** | 亂, confusion; disorder; medley; *suru*, to be in a disordered condition; be in a perturbed state.

**Han-rio** | 慮, anxious thought; careful deliberation; *suru*; to weigh a matter well in one's mind.

**Han-rō** | 勞, trouble; worry; *suru*, to take great trouble (over a matter); work hard; used chiefly in allusion to trouble taken by another person on behalf of the speaker, and as a polite form of acknowledgment of the service rendered, e. g. *sazo go han-rō de gozaimashita*, you have exerted yourself greatly on my behalf.

**Han-rui** | 累, see **Han-jō** | 冗.

**Han-sei** | 政, a troublesome administration; a government which interferes with the people's liberty of action in a vexatious manner.

**Han-sō** | 躁, restlessness; disquiet; *suru*, to be restless in one's mind; be anxious.

**Han-tau** | 慥, see **Han-mon** | 悶.

**Han-utsu** | 鬱, depression; melancholy; gloomy; dispirited; *suru*, to be depressed; suffer from melancholy.

**Han-zatsu** | 雜, see **Han-jō** | 擾.

**Han 搬** To remove; take away.

**Han-i** | 移, see **Han-un** | 運.

**Han-ido** | 去, see **Han-un** | 運.

**Han-oku** | 屋, change of residence; removal from one house to another; *suru*, to change one's residence.

**Han-sen** | 船, a cargo-boat; lighter; a passenger-boat plying between ships and the shore.

**Han-shutsu** | 出, see **Han-un** | 運.

**Han-un** | 運, (i. w. *Um-pan* 運搬 which is more often used); transport; conveyance; (*wo*) *suru*, to transport; convey.

**Han 播** To sow; disseminate; spread; remove; reject; winnow.

**Han-pu** | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to circulate; spread abroad; publish; disseminate (as news); scatter; sow (as seed).

**Han-ki** | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to reject; discard,

**Han-ran** | 亂, (of countries) disorder; insurrection; *suru*, to be in a disturbed state.

**Han-sen** | 遷, *suru*, to move from one country or place to another and there settle; to migrate.

**Han-shiu** | 種, the sowing of seed; *suru*, to sow seed.

**Han-shoku** | 殖, *suru*, to increase; multiply.

**Han-jō** | 揚, (*wo*) *suru*, to winnow.



**Han 盤** A dish; bathing-vessel; basin; diversion; curved; crooked; winding; a coil; to repeat.  
**Han-mon** | 問, (*wo suru*, to ask; interrogate; make enquiries of; (*wo suru*, to enquire into; investigate.  
**Han-paku** | 帕, a table-cloth.  
**Han-pan** | 阪, a winding pass; tortuous ascent.  
**Han-pi** | 費, travelling expenses.  
**Han-dai** | 臺, a kind of miniature dining-table on which dishes are served at a meal.  
**Han-dō** | 銅, a copper wash-basin.  
**Han-dō** | 道, a winding road; circuitous path.  
**Han-ken** | 驗, see **Han-sa** | 查.  
**Han-kioku** | 曲, curved; bent; crooked; tortuous; winding; *suru*, to be crooked; wind about (as a road).  
**Han-kō** | 殺, a general term applied to any kind of prepared food; used chiefly in regard to food taken with *sake*.  
**Han-kwa** | 渦, a whirlpool; an eddy; *suru*, to eddy.  
**Han-kwan** | 榷, *suru*, to hesitate; be in doubt (as to what course to pursue).  
**Han-raku** | 樂, pleasure; amusement; diversion; dissipation; *suru*, to amuse oneself; seek diversion; pursue pleasure to excess.

**Han-sa** | 查, examination; inquiry; inspection; (*wo suru*, to investigate; inspect; examine; enquire into.  
**Han-saku** | 錯, a complication; tangle; complicated; involved; obscure; confused; *suru*, to be involved; be obscure.  
**Han-sen** | 錢, see **Han-pi** | 費.  
**Han-ten** | 點, see **Han-sa** | 查.  
**Han-ten** | 纏, see **Han-pi** | 費.  
**Han-u** | 紆, (of road only) winding; tortuous; *suru*, to wind about; be crooked.

**Han 癩** A sore; scar.

**Han-pū** | 風, a skin-disease.  
**Han-kon** | 痕, the scar left by a wound.  
**Han-ta** | 瘡, see **Han-kon** | 痕.

**Han 蕃** Luxuriant; fertile; increase.

**Han-bu** | 蕪, see **Han-shoku** | 殖; (used, however, also in a special sense, e.g. *han-bu no to-koro*, a place overgrown with weeds).  
**Han-mo** | 茂, *suru*, to flourish; grow luxuriantly.  
**Han-paku** | 舶, a foreign vessel.  
**Han-ji** | 滋, *suru*, to increase; multiply; be plentiful; be luxuriant; abound.  
**Han-sei** | 盛, prosperous; flourishing; abundant.

**Han-sho** | 庶, abundance; plenty; luxuriance; *suru*, to be abundant; be plentiful; grow luxuriantly; flourish.  
**Han-shoku** | 殖, increase; development; growth; abundance; *suru*, to increase; multiply; abound; be plentiful; grow luxuriantly; flourish.  
**Han-soku** | 息, see **Han-sho** | 庶.  
**Han-yen** | 衍, see **Han-shoku** | 殖.

**Han 範** A pattern; law; form; permanency.

**Han-mo** | 模, (i.w. *Mo-han* 模範 which is more often used); a pattern; sample; example; standard; (applied to both persons and things).  
**Han-i** | 圍, limits (of territory or of action as prescribed by law); province (of jurisdiction or action); sphere (of duties); circle (of influence); field or domain (of science or law).  
**Han-nai** | 內, within the limits, province, or domain of.

**Han 燻** To burn; roast.

**Han-gō** | 牛, roast beef.  
**Han-niku** | 肉, roasted meat.  
**Han-seki** | 炙, (*wo suru*, to grill; broil.

**Han 繁** Numerous; abundant; mixed; thick (as grass); troublesome; multitudinous.

**Han-bō** | 忙, see **Han-mu** | 務.

**Han-mitsu** | 密, intricate; involved; complicated; delicate (of workmanship).

**Han-mo** | 茂, *suru*, (of plants and vegetation only) to grow luxuriantly; *han-mo no chi*, land overgrown with vegetation.

**Han-mu** | 務, pressure of business; a multiplicity of work; (of persons) busy; much occupied; (of work) abundant; *han-mu tatan nite*, owing to a great pressure of business; *go yō han-mu ni shite*, there being a multiplicity of official work.

**Han-chi** | 地, a busy place; thriving locality.

**Han-geki** | 劇, see **Han-mu** | 務.

**Han-jō** | 昌, prosperity; flourishing condition; busy; thriving; bustling; gay; prosperous; flourishing; *suru*, to thrive; flourish; prosper.

**Han-kin** | 勤, see **Han-mu** | 務.

**Han-kō** | 興, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

**Han-kwa** | 蕪, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

**Han-nan** | 難, wearisome; vexatious; burdensome; trying.

**Han-sei** | 盛, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

**Han-shoku** | 殖, increase; growth; development; extension; *suru*, to increase; multiply; spread; extend; flourish; grow luxuriantly (of plants); abound; be plentiful.

**Han-ta** | 多, many; numerous; great (in quantity); (of persons) busy; burdened with much work.

**Han-yei** | 榮, **Han-jō** | 昌!

**Han-yen** | 衍, see **Han-shoku** | 殖.

**Han-zatsu** | 雜, confused; complicated; involved; bustling; crowded.

**Han** 蟠 To writhe; coiled; to curl round.

**Han-ketsu** | 結, coiled up (as a snake); complicated; difficult; involved; obscure; intricate; gnarled (as a tree); *suru*, to be complicated; lie coiled up.

**Han-kio** | 踞, *suru*, to sit with legs crossed (like a tailor).

**Han-kioku** | 曲, (of trees) twisted; bent; gnarled; (of roads) crooked; winding; *suru*, to be bent; twist about; wind about.

**Han-kon** | 根, the gnarled trunk of a tree; complicated; intricate.

**Han-kutsu** | 屈, see **Han-ketsu** | 結.

**Han-yen** | 蜿, *suru*, (of snakes) to wriggle along the ground; crawl.

**Han** 藩 A fence; frontier; to fend off; protect; enclose.

**Han-batsu** | 閥, a leading clan; the chief clans.

**Han-boku** | 牧, see **Han-shiu** | 主.

**Han-pei** | 屏, a fence; screen; bulwark; guard; defence.

**Han-po** | 邦, see **Han-chi** | 地.

**Han-pō** | 封, see **Han-chi** | 地.

**Han-chi** | 地, the territory of a clan.

**Han-chin** | 鎮, see **Han-shiu** | 主.

**Han-do** | 土, see **Han-chi** | 地.

**Han-i** | 雜, an outlying fief of a clan; an outlying part of the dominions of a country; a defence; screen; bulwark.

**Han-iki** | 域, the boundaries of a state.

**Han-ji** | 治, see **Han-sei** | 政.

**Han-kan** | 垣, see **Han-pei** | 屏.

**Han-kei** | 經, see **Han-i** | 雜.

**Han-kiō** | 境, see **Han-iki** | 域.

**Han-ri** | 籬, see **Han-pei** | 屏.

**Han-sei** | 政, clan administration; feudal government.

**Han-seki** | 籍, the census-books of a clan; clan-registry; the territory of a *daimio*.

**Han-shi** | 士, a clan *samurai*; the retainer of a *daimio*; clan gentry.

**Han-shin** | 臣, the subjects of a *daimiate*.

**Han-shiu** | 主, a *daimio*; the chief of a clan.

**Han-shiu** | 守, see **Han-shiu** | 主.

**Han-tei** | 邸, a clan *yashiki*; the residence of the *daimio* of a clan.

**Han-zoku** | 屬, belonging to a clan; *suru*, to belong to a clan; a dependency.

**Han** 攀 To grasp; pull; climb.

**Han-jō** | 上, *suru*, to climb a tree; (*wo*) *suru*, to climb up; (used in regard to the climbing of trees only).

**Han-sei** | 躋, see **Han-tō** | 登.

**Han-shō** | 涉, *suru*, to climb mountains and cross rivers; perform a long journey.

**Han-tō** | 登, *suru*, to climb a mountain; (*wo*) *suru*, to climb up; ascend; (applied to the climbing of mountains only).

**Hatsu** 八 Eight.

**Hak-kaku** | 角, eight sides; eight-cornered.

**Hak-ko** | 卦, divination.

**Hak-kei** | 景, the eight celebrated views of a particular district.

**Han-anaku** | 朔, the first day of the eighth month of the old calendar.

**Han-san** | 算, used in the expression *has-san ken-ichi*, the term applied to a process of division

in calculations made with the abacus.

**Has-sen** | 專, a term applied to a day, corresponding to our St. Swithin's, in each of the four seasons, on which the weather of the next twelve days is supposed to depend.

**Has-shiū** | 宗, the eight original Buddhist sects.

**Has-shō** | 省, the eight departments of state which existed under the old régime.

**Hap-po** | 方, see **Hatsu-men** | 面.

**Hatsu-datsu** | 達, (also read *Hat-tatsu*); (of roads) extending in all directions; (of places) intersected by roads; *gai-ku hatsu-datsu ni shite*, the town being rich in thorough-fares; *shitsū hatsu-datsu no chi*, a place possessing every facility in the shape of roads.

**Hatsu-men** | 面, on all sides, from all quarters; *hatsu-men teki wo uku*, to receive the enemy's attacks on all sides; *shi-hō hatsu-men*, everywhere.

**Hatsu** 發 To shoot an arrow; send forth; despatch; raise up; come forth; issue; start; begin a journey; appear; produce; increase; grow; manifest.

**Hak-kaku** | 覺, *suru*, to be revealed; be disclosed; come to light; appear; become manifest.

**Hak-kan** | 刊, printing; (*wo*) *suru*, to print.

**Hak-kan** | 喊, a battle-cry; *suru*, to shout in battle.

**Hak-ken** | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to discover; find; detect.

**Hak-ken** | 遣, (*wo*) *suru*, send; despatch; (used in regard to the despatch of persons and not things),

**Hak-ken** | 顯, see **Hak-kaku** | 覓.

**Hak-ki** | 企, (also read *Hok-ki*); original conception or idea; origination; (*wo*) *suru*, to originate; be the first to conceive the idea of; be the author of; *hok-ki nin*, originator; *sono hito no hak-ki nite*, the idea having originated with that person; *hak-ki ni tomu*, to be rich in ideas.

**Hak-ki** | 起, (also read *Hok-ki*); origin; commencement; *suru*, to originate; arise; commence; (*wo*) *suru*, to set on foot; start; originate; be the first to promote.

**Hak-ki** | 揮, (*wo*) *suru*, to display; manifest; *kuni no ikioi wo hak-ki suru*, to make the power of the nation felt.

**Hak-ki** | 機, a spring which acts by pressure.

**Hak-kiō** | 狂, *suru*, to become mad.

**Hak-kiō** | 京, (also read *Hak-ki*); departure from the Capital; *suru*, to leave the Capital.

**Hak-kō** | 弘, (*wo*) *suru*, (of books and newspapers chiefly, to sell; retail; *hak-kō-sha*, a bookseller (who has the sale of a particular book); *hak-kō shorin*, a bookseller's where (a book) is for sale.

**Hak-kō** | 向, *suru*, to start on a journey (to a certain place, the place to be visited being invariably specified); *ō-shiu ye hak-kō suru*, to start for Europe.

**Hak-kō** | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to issue; put into circulation; circulate; (as money or a government decree); publish (as a newspaper or news); *suru*, to be prevalent; come into fashion; also used in the sense of *Hat-to* 發途, to start on a journey.

**Hak-kō** | 航, see **Has-sen** | 船.

**Hak-kō** | 酵, fermentation; *suru*, to ferment.

**Hak-kō** | 港, *suru*, (of a ship) to leave a port; (also used in the general sense of *Has-sen* 發船).

**Hak-kō** | 碩, *suru*, to shoot fire arrows.

**Hak-kwa** | 貨, retail-trade; *suru*, to buy and sell goods.

**Hap-pan** | 帆, see **Has-sen** | 船.

**Hap-piō** | 表, see **Hak-kaku** | 覓.

**Hap-pō** | 砲, *suru*, to fire off a gun; shoot; fire.

**Has-sai** | 才, development of intellect; intellect; *kodomo no has-sai wo michibiku*, to form a child's mind; develop the intellect of a child; *suru*, to become developed in intellect.

**Has-sai** | 生, *suru* (of plants) to grow; increase; mature.

**Has-sai** | 誓, *suru*, to swear; take an oath.

**Has-sai** | 聲, a shout; call; pronunciation; *suru*, to shout; call out loudly.

**Has-sai** | 跡, advancement; promotion; *suru*, to rise in the world; obtain advancement; be promoted in rank or position.

**Has-sen** | 船, (of ships only) departure; sailing; *suru*, to sail; leave port; start on a voyage.

**Has-sha** | 車, departure; departure of trains and coaches, *suru*, (of persons) to start on a journey; (of a train or coach) to leave; start.

**Has-shi** | 志, resolve; determination; *suru*, to form a resolution; make a resolve; decide in one's mind.

**Has-shin** | 信, a message; *suru*, to send a message; *has-shin-nin*, a messenger.

**Has-shin** | 疹, a skin eruption; *has-shim-biō*, an eruptive disease.

**Has-shin** | 緘, *suru*, to open a letter or any sealed packet; (*wo*) *suru*, to open; unseal.

**Has-shoku** | 燭, see **Has-sui** | 燐.

**Has-shutsu** | 出, *suru*, to issue forth (as a spring); emanate; be derived from (as a rumour or a disease from a certain source); re-appear; be recovered (as anything which has disappeared or has been lost).

**Has-sō** | 喪, (also written | 發); the official announcement of the death of an Emperor; the proclamation of mourning for the death of an Emperor; *suru*, to announce, or proclaim mourning for, the death of an Emperor.

**Has-soku** | 足 (also read *Hos-soku*); see **Hat-to** | 途.

**Has-sui** | 燐, a match.

**Hat-chaku** | 著, (also written | 着); arrivals and departures of officials; official movements.

**Hat-chō** | 潮, *suru* (of the tide) to flow; rise; come in; (of things) to become damp; become moist.

**Hatsu-bai** | 賣, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell.

**Hatsu-an** | 案, the draft of a proposition or motion.

**Hatsu-hō** | 泡, a blistering plaster.

**Hatsu-da** | 兌, see **Hak-kō** | 弘.

**Hatsu-datsu** | 達, progress; improvement; growth; development; *suru*, to grow; increase; develop; improve; progress; to make one's way in the world; succeed by one's own exertions.

**Hatsu-do** | 怒, see **Hatsu-fun** | 憤.

**Hatsu-fun** | 憤, anger; wrath; indignation; *suru*, to become angry; get indignant.

**Hatsu-gen** | 言, (also read *Hotsu-gon*); speech; *suru*, to speak; make a statement.

**Hatsu-gen** | 現, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

**Hatsu-gi** | 議, a proposition or motion made at a meeting or in an official assembly; *suru*, to make a proposition; bring forward a motion.

**Hatsu-go** | 語, see **Hatsu-gen** | 言.

**Hatsu-gun** | 軍, the despatch of troops; *suru*, to send out troops; march out an army.

**Hatsu-hei** | 兵, see **Hatsu-gun** | 軍.

**Hatsu-i** | 意, **Hak-ki** | 企.

**Hatsu-iku** | 育 *suru*, (of persons) to grow up; mature.

**Hatsu-mei** | 明, invention; discovery; ingenious; clever; (*wo*) *suru*, to invent; discover; originate.

**Hatsu-netsu** | 熱, the breaking out of fever; fever; *suru*, to have fever.

**Hatsu-on** | 音, (also read *Hatsu-in*); pronunciation.

**Hatsu-raku** | 落, conclusion; termination; end; result; *hatsu-raku wo tsugu*, to announce the result.

**Hatsu-ran** | 纜, departure (of a vessel); embarkation (of persons); *suru*, (of ships) to sail from a port; (of persons) to embark; start on a voyage.

**Hatsu-ren** | 輦, the going-out of the Emperor.

**Hatsu-ro** | 露, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

**Hatsu-uu** | 運, a change of fortune for the better; better luck; *hatsu-uu no moto*, the turning point of better fortune; *hatsu-uu no kizashi*, the first signs of better luck.

**Hatsu-wa** | 話, *suru*, to open a conversation; start a discussion.

**Hatsu-yō** | 揚, (*wo*) *suru*, to winnow; excite; stir up (as a revolt).

**Hatsu-zai** | 財, riches; wealth; prosperity; *suru*, to become rich; prosper.

**Hat-tel** | 程, see **Hat-to** | 途.

**Hat-ten** | 顛, see **Hak-kiō** | 狂.

**Hat-to** | 途, *suru*, to start on a journey, (used in a general sense, the place to be visited not being specified).

**Hat-tō** | 痘, *suru*, to fall ill with small pox.

**Hatsu 撥** To restore order; remove; drive away.

**Hak-kiō** | 去, see **Hatsujo** | 除.

**Has-saku** | 作, energetic; excited; angry; *suru*, to display energy; become angry.

**Has-sen** | 扇, (*wo*) *suru*, (of political disturbances) to stir up; fan; encourage; foment.

**Hatsu-jo** | 除, (also read *Batsu-jo*); (*wo*) *suru*, to remove; clear away; dispel (as doubt).

**Hatsu-mon** | 悶, (also read *Batsu-mon*); *suru*, to dismiss anxiety from the mind; drive away care.

**Hatsu-ran** | 亂, *suru*, to quell a disturbance; put down a riot; suppress rebellion; restore order.

**Hei 平** Level; even; uniform; harmonious; peaceful; tranquil; to weigh; adjust; regulate; be just.

**Hei-an** | 安, see **Hei-on** | 穩.

**Hei-bon** | 凡, (of persons) ordinary; of average capacity; (of things) ordinary; of average quality.

**Hei-bun** | 分, (*wo*) *suru*, to divide equally; *hei-bun ni* in equal parts; equally.

**Hei-chi** | 地, flat ground; level country; a plain; *yama wo hei-chi ni suru*, to level hilly ground.

**Hei-chin** | 鎮, (*wo*) *suru*, to suppress; quell; pacify; subdue; tranquillize.

**Hei-fuku** | 伏, see **Hei-shin** | 身.

**Hei-fuku** | 服, ordinary dress; every-day clothes; (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue; cause to submit.

**Hei-ga** | 臥, *suru*, to lie down.

**Hei-gen** | 原, see **Hei-ya** | 野.

**Hei-ha** | 波, quiet waves.

**Hei-hen** | 扁, flat; (used chiefly of utensils).

**Hei-hin** | 品, equal in rank.

**Hei-hō** | 方, square (of plane surfaces); *go sun hei-hō*, five inches square.

**Hei-i** | 夷, (of ground) level; even; smooth; (of things) easy; light; simple; (*wo*) *suru*, to level; make even; smooth; tranquillize; quell (as a rebellion).

**Hei-i** | 易, easy; simple; easily done or understood.

**Hei-ji** | 治, restoration of order; tranquillization; *suru*, to become tranquil; (*wo*) *suru*, tranquillize; quiet; quell (as a riot or rebellion); *ten-ka wo hei-ji suru*, to restore order in the country.

**Hei-ji** | 時, in times of peace; in ordinary times; usually; ordinarily.

**Hei-jin** | 人, see **Hei-min** | 民.