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AN AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

(INCLUDING A GRAMMAR OF THE AINU LANGUAGE.)

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BATCHELOR F. R. G. S.

AUTHOR OF THE AINU OF JAPAN—THE AINU AND THEIR FOLK-lore—SEA-ORTY YezO, ETC.

SECOND EDITION

TOKYO

Published by the METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, Ginza, Tokyo
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1908
DEDICATION.

Dedicated by permission to His Excellency Baron Yasukata Sonoda, Governor General of Hokkaidō, in grateful remembrance of sympathy shown in the publication of this work.
安田国雄 男 循
TRANSLATION.

My Friend Mr. Batchelor has resided in Hokkaido for the space of nearly thirty years. When he first came to this island he almost at once commenced to study the Ainu language with the object of preaching the Gospel. He has visited nearly all the native villages and has at times lived entirely among the Ainu making light of the hardships which had to be endured. In course of time Mr. Batchelor gained a free command of the native tongue as well as a full knowledge of the customs of the people. As a consequence Christianity has been widely spread among them and he has gained their full confidence. Mr. Batchelor has felt the great need of a Dictionary and other books on the language, and at last, after many years of hard labour has compiled the present work entitled—AN AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY:—which work contains some 13,000 words. It is thought that this book will fully meet the requirements of any students of the Ainu language. The relation between the Ainu and Japanese dates from very ancient times, particularly so in respect of this island which they still occupy. Here too the names of many places retain the original Ainu words. Hence the completion of the present work is of much scientific interest as well as of great practical use. In writing this Preface I desire to express my deep interest in the publication of the present work.

Sept., 1905.

Y. Sonoda,
Baron of the Junior Third Court Rank.
PREFACE.

Sixteen years have elapsed since the publication of the compiler's last Ainu Dictionary, and during that period of time he has had the work constantly before him correcting and enlarging it. It was not his original intention to print a new dictionary and the work of revision was only done by way of recreation and for the purposes of his private work as a Missionary among the Ainu. But inasmuch as the first edition has been long out of print, and during the last decade more than five hundred friends have asked for copies, he has thought it advisable to once more place the results of his studies before the public in the form asked for. And, in doing this the Author desires to express his best thanks to the following Gentlemen. First, to His Excellency Baron Sonoda, Governor General of Hokkaidō, for the great interest and sympathy he has shown in the publication of this work and to whom it has been respectfully dedicated. Next to Mr. K. Yamada, sometime Chief Inspector of Schools for the Hokkaidōchō, for the cordial assistance he has rendered in recommending the book to all Japanese educationalists throughout the Empire. Then to his great Friend Dr. Miyabe Professor of Botany in the Agricultural College of Sapporo for his great kindness in supplying him with, as well as examining and correcting, all the scientific names of trees and plants found in this volume; and to Mr. S. Nozawa, of the Fisheries Bureau, Hokkaidōchō, for so cordially doing the like in the various branches of zoölogy. Next the Author thanks his Friend Mr. S. Fujimura, likewise of the Fisheries Bureau, for so readily consenting to read his manuscripts and for correcting the
Japanese before sending the work to the Press. And lastly, but by no means least, very heartily does he thank his old Friend and Fellow Student of the Ainu Language—Professor K. Jimbō, of The Imperial University, Tōkyō, for undertaking the arduous task of assisting in reading the proofs, and for his suggestions with regard to the kana writing and other matters such as pointing out printers errors, mistranslations and other oversights. It was a very great advantage to have one to read the proofs who has studied the languages in which the book is written, and whose native tongue is one of them.

As the work was printed by a Japanese firm at Tōkyō, nearly a thousand miles from the writer’s home in Sapporo, the table of errata will be found to be considerably larger than it would have been had he been in a position to see the proofs oftener. This must be the excuse for so long a list, for which, also, every apology is made. The errata belonging to the Dictionary part will be found at the end of the Dictionary, while those appertaining to the Grammar will be found at the end of the book.

Sapporo, August, 1905.
INTRODUCTION.

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, on account of the remoteness of the subject from ordinary topics, no sooner does one take up the study of Ainu in real earnest than he finds that the collection of words and arranging them in the form of vocabulary has by no means been neglected. For, to say nothing of those tabulated by Japanese (the Moshiogusa to wit), since the year 1730, when Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg of Stockholm published his Der Word- und Destliche Theil von Europa und Asia, quite a number of lists of words have appeared. Yet amid all the present writer has seen he does not feel that he can do better than refer the student to M. M. Dobrotvorsky's Ainsko-Russkiĭ Slovar (1875). This is undoubtedly a good work but by no means in every case safe. A steady perusal of the book has proved to the present Author that there are several matters to be particularly guarded against in it. Such as, for example, the following.

(1.) Dobrotvorsky has introduced many foreign words unnoted into his slovar which examination proves cannot be traced to any known Ainu root. While on the other hand he has wrongly defined the word under examination. Note, for examples, some of the foreign words brought in. Dobrotvorsky gives jo, “lock.” But this is pure Chinese or Japanese, the Ainu having no native locks or keys. He also gives enu, sobáka, but this is clearly the Japanese word inu (犬) “dog.” Why he should have put it in one is at a loss to know for the Ainu have two words of their own for “dog,” viz. seta and reyep. Again, he has given Chapan, “earthenware:” but this is evidently the Japanese
chawan, “tea-cup”! But perhaps one of the most beautiful disguises appears in the word Нчшри, “Верста”! But this when turned into honest Roman letters, is just ichi-ri, Japanese (ア ィ) ichi ri “one ri,” pure and simple.

(2.) Then, again, the Russian alphabet has been employed in writing Ainu; yet, whatever may be said for the beauties and perfection of this method when writing Russian, it is quite certain that it is not adapted for Ainu; the ordinary Roman, as pronounced on the continent of Europe, is much better. Russian is distinctly a gutteral language, which the Ainu is not; the latter language resting more (so to speak) on the vowels than on the consonants. Thus, for example, Dobrotvorsky represents plain ho by ṛo, ṛa, or xo, and xa. There is also a difficulty in the hard mute ṝ. Nor is this all. There is also a great difficulty in the uses of у (shtch) and such like consonants. To cut the matter short, it is the Author’s opinion, gained by practice, that the Russian way of writing is quite misleading when applied to the Ainu language.

But Dobrotvorsky’s work is interesting in quite another way, inasmuch as it connects Yezo Ainu with that formerly spoken in Saghalien* and about the peninsula of Kamchatka. Let us take one interesting example only by way of illustration of this. At Usu, in Southern Yezo, the present Author often heard the native name of a certain fish which he could not define in English. But Dobrotvorsky gives the very same word as used in the north, and which further study proves to be the dolphin. In like manner the work gives Варантука which we are told is “a kind of fish.” At Usu, again, the same word is used, and there warantuka

* Saghalien is a Russian corruption of the Ainu name Sabarin-moshiri, i.e. “Navy plateau country.”
is *Stickæs, sp.* But perhaps the most important thing about the book is that Dobrotvorsky suspects the Ainu language of being an inflected one, while the grammar following this dictionary clearly proves it now to be so and in some cases shows how it has become so.

Passing by many smaller vocabularies the largest to appear previous to my own Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary (1889) (of which the present volume is a much enlarged and thoroughly revised edition) is that published (unread) by the Rev. J. Summers in Vol. XIV. Part II. page 186 *et seq.*, of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan 1886. It is a great pity Mr. Summers had not a better working knowledge of the Ainu language, his vocabulary being admittedly founded on the efforts of others. As, for example, Dixon; Dening; Klaproth; Scheube; Siebold; Batchelor; Dobrotvorsky; Pfizmaier; Davidoff; and such works as the Yezo Gosen and the Matsumai Mss. This collation and quotation of Authors has not made the work any more valuable for, alas, many of their oversights and mistakes have also been copied. Summer’s vocabulary has some 3,000 words in it, while at the end are found 63 sentences (by no means exact) in the Saru dialect.

It appears to be supposed that the present writer is the first independent British worker in this line. But such is not the case. The Author cannot allow this work to go to press without mentioning the fact that Mr. W. Dening, formerly of the Church Missionary Society at Hakodate, was the first Englishman to really take up the work of studying Ainu in thorough earnest. Mr. Dening’s vocabulary, containing some 925 words and 38 phrases, will be found in vol. I. of *The Chrysanthemum* (now defunct). Though published in 1881 the words were collected five years previously. My own first efforts in Ainu studies commenced in 1877. Would
that Mr. Dening had staid among us here to complete a work so important and so well begun.

Since the publication of the Author's Dictionary in 1889 the only original work of a vocabulary description presented to the public appears to be that printed conjointly by Profs. Jimbō and Kanazawa both of the Imperial University of Tōkyō. This little work is called Ainu go kwaiwa jiten (アイヌ語会話字典), and was published in the 31st year of Meiji. Both words and phrases are in Ainu and Japanese only and therefore useless to all who do not read Japanese.

In the year 1896 Prof. S. Kanasawa (above referred to in connection with Prof. Jimbō) published "A Revision of the Moshiōgusa, an Ainu vocabulary" in vol. XIX. July—September No. 2 Journal of the Tōkyō Geographical Society. I have looked this vocabulary through and also studied the Moshiogusa word for word as given by Dr. Pfizmaier in his Untersuchungen über den Bau der Aīnu Sprache. The result is that I cannot help thinking that it would have been far better had the Prof. reprinted the Moshiogusa just as it stands, for this revision very much partakes not only of the nature of editorship (which I deny the Author any right to assume), but also of changing (and that very clearly) of a Northern way of speaking into a Southern; thus destroying a very important link. Perhaps such a statement from me requires proof (which I am fully prepared to give if necessary and will do if required), but for the present (not to take up too much space) I ask that the following few examples only be accepted as one kind of proof. Thus:—The Moshiogusa gives ʏ ɪ (ri-i) which Prof. Kanazawa revises into plain ʏ (ri) thus cutting off the final ɪ (i). Ought this to be allowed in philological science? For one I most emphatically protest that it should not be.
$Ri$ (י) is an adjective meaning "high," while $ri-i$ (ייא) is an abstract noun meaning "the heights," both in Saghalien and Yezo. I do not therefore see where the revision (properly so called) comes in. It deserves some other name. Again, the Moshiogusa gives ウンジポ (unjipo) for "fire;" Mr. Kanazawa revises this into unji only, thus omitting the final ṡ (po). But the Ainu of Yezo at the present day use unjipo when addressing the fire upon the hearth as a goddess, the particle po implying respect and reverence. Not to multiply instances, however, I will take one more example only. The Moshiogusa gives アエヌ (iyepoko) which the Prof. revises into iyepokha guru, thus substituting ba for o and adding guru! I cannot understand such science as this. It is not philology. What is it, I wonder! ............But iyepok-o is an adjective of the singular number and of the objective case meaning in plain English "bearing the hatred of others,“* while iyepokha guru is a noun plural of the person and singular of the object meaning "one who is hated by others." Mr. Kaṇazawa’s work is one rather of industry than of true science, and the task he set before himself is one which would naturally require a long and varied experience among the Ainu themselves and in the various Northern and Southern districts in which they have lived before being performed. It is a work rather to be dreaded than undertaken lightly.

It will be found that in this Dictionary the Ainu word has been written in Japanese Kana as well as with the Roman letters. This was done at the last moment owing to the request of friends for the sake of any who do not read the Roman form. I was rather sorry at being asked to do this because Ainu cannot be properly represented by

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* (But at the same time implying that he does’t mind it at all!)
kana. Still, for the sake of my friends request, I have waved
my scruples on this point and fallen in with the wish. But
it must be remembered that the Roman is the text and not
the kana.

Wherever it has been found necessary to employ a word
of Chinese or Japanese* origin through lack of an Ainu
equivalent such word has been given. But where this is
the case it has for the most part been marked, and where
it has not those who know Japanese will of course be able
to see which is Ainu and which Japanese. E.g. Umma "a
horse;" hitsuji "sheep;" ishan-tono “a doctor.” It is
more than possible also that some of the Japanese transla-
tion may not quite fit the English, but here again I would
remind the reader that the text is Ainu-English, and not
Ainu-Japanese. Like the kana writing, so also the Japanese
was an after-thought it being the compiler's original inten-
tion to write the work in Ainu-English only.

* (But in some cases it is very difficult to determine which is Ainu, Japa-
nese, or Chinese or vice versa.)
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<td>Repetition of the word under which it occurs.</td>
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LIST OF ERRATA TO PART I.

PAGE.
7. Top line write Sticheus for Stickes.
24. Under AKIANCHI strike out one s in “ssalmon.” Also under AKKITEK write pecen for “pecen.”
29. Second line from top. Write not for “no” in the left hand column.
30. Under the 3rd AN write an-eyairogen for an-eyairiage.
34. Last word left hand column write Korachi for koraeki.
45. Under ARI write iri-an for iri-au. Also write ARI-AN for ARI-AU.
51. Under at strike out the second $ in “squirriel.”
57. For AUWONNUMYERE write AUWONNUMGERE. Also write choose for chosse.
63. For CHIPEN-KUTE-KINA write CHIPÆU-KUTE-KINA.
67. Second line from top of right column write “favour” for “fawwr.”
69. Under CHIKOTPA write pt of chikote for chikote. Also write Chikobap for Chikobop.
73. Write CHIORAUGE for CHIORANGE and for Aoranze write Aorauge.
75. Write Chipiyeto-sei for Chipiyeto-sie.
114. For Ermutasakoe write Eramutasaske.
129. Under EWAK write Eiwak for Riwake.
136. For HAKMA-HAMAKA write HAKMA-HAKMAKA.
140. Under HAKUOTIPARE write after Syn Peutange for Peutange.
151. In the last line but one, left column, write HOSHIKI for HSONIKI.
218. Under KATUWENDE write “ashamed” for as-shamed.
290. In the illustration under NITOKOT write ntokot for notokot.
301. Under NUPURU write after “water” the word or, and strike out the “or” after “Wine.”
302. Under NUSHUYE write by for be.
308. Under OISHIRU write “salmon” for salmon.
314. Under OMAP write To for Te.
355. For Pon-NU-PAN-NU write Pon-NU-PON-NU, and for Ponshinsep write PONSHINGEP.
370. In the illustration under Rataksep change the d into p in the first ras-
taskep.
373. Write quiet for quite under RENE.
381. Write RUHUMI for RUKUMI.
387. For SAMBE-MURUMRUSE write SAMBE-MURUMURUSE.
388. Under Samoro-nimam write in the last line Governor for governor.
402. For Skiki-poro-chep write Shiki-poro-chep.
427. Under shtta write Seta for Ceta.
434. For Susu-man-chikuni write Susu-man-chikuni.
444. Under Tekun-shipship write horsetail for horset.
455. For Tuirrucumi write Tuiru-humi.
478. Under woroge write moat for mast.
PART I.

AN

AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE

DICTIONARY.

アイヌ—和—英—辞典

A (ア).

- A, ア, 此(ア) A 他動詞三加へル時は
  自動詞作り得ルナリ. 例セバ, ヌエ, 紅サ, アルエ, 記サレタ.  A passive
  prefix to verbs. Thus, Nuye, “to
  write;” anuye, “to be written.”
  Raige, “to kill;” araige “to be
  killed.” The old form still used
  among the Saghalin Ainu and also
  among those inhabiting the central
districts of Yezo is an. Thus, an-
  nuye, “written;” an-raige, “kill-
ed.” Set akara? “Is the table to
  be prepared?” But this a or an
  is not always prefixed to the word
  it governs, other words may inter-
vene between them. Thus, for
  wakka atare, “water was caused
  to be drawn,” we hear, awakka
  tare; and for akariobas, “to be
  helped,” we hear kashi-a-obas.

A, ア, 此(ア) A 彼動詞三加フル時は時
  トシテ過去ヲ示スナリ. 例セバ, アナケ
  ル, 終リシ. Sometimes a or an
  represents past time only. Thus;
  aokere, “it has been finished,”
  anki ruwe ne, “it has been done,”
or “it was finished” or “done.”

A, ア, 時トシテコノ(ア) A 彼ヲ代名
  詞ホ直キ前ニ置クトキハ動詞ヲ第一
  人稱単数或ハ第数トナルナリ. 例セバ,
アエンキック，我ハ打タレン．アウンキック，音々ハ打タレンシ．When used immediately followed by the obj. per. pro. en, “me,” or un, “us,” and a verb, it, together with the pronoun should be translated by “I am” and “we are” respectively; for thus is formed the 1st per. sing. and pl. of the passive voice to verbs. Thus:—a-en-kik, “I am struck;” a-un-kik, “we are struck.” But when a en or a un are used before verbs made transitive by the addition of e they should be translated by “me” and “us.” Thus:—a en epotara ki ruwe ne, “they feel anxiety about me” (lit: “I am being felt anxiety about); a un emik, “they bark at us” (lit: “we are barked at”).

A, ア，時＝Koro ナル動詞ト共ニ用キルトキハ（A）ア，ハ第三人賓数，人名名詞トナル．例セベ，アクロアリキアムベ，彼等ノ持来ヲタケルモノ．Prefix to koro, “to possess,” the 3rd per. pl. pro. “they” is formed. Thus, “the things they brought” is, akoro ariki ambe. Such is the idiom but the words mean in fact, “having the things they came.”

A, ア，時＝Koro（持）ト共ニ用キルトキハ第一人稱複数持格代名詞トナル例セベ，アクロペ，我膚ノモノ．By prefixing a to the verb koro, “to have,” the 1st per. pl. poss. pro. “our” is obtained. Thus:—Akorobe, “our things.” Akoro michi, “our father.” But where there is no danger of ambiguity the koro may be dropped. As:—Shipakari, a uni wa ekbe, “only think; they came from our home!” Syn: Chikoro.

A, ア，時＝Koro ノ前＝A よ加フルトキハ第一人稱単数持格代名詞トナル，假セベ，アコロサガ，吾ハ妹．But when used with koro, a sometimes represents the 1st per. sing.
poss. pro. "my." Thus, akoro sopo, "my elder sister." akoro yupo, "my elder brother."

A, ア, 時トシテ A へ第二人称接格単数代名詞トナルナリ, 例セバ, アフタダリ, 涙ノ弟等. 有时 a is found for the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. "you," and as such is short for aokai or anokai, "you." Thus:—aakutari, "your younger brothers." The full way of writing this would be a-koro akihi utari. See aakutari and aaklonoge.

A, ア, 同じ場合 A へ第二人称接格単数代名詞＝用キリルコトアリ. Sometimes a represents the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. "you." As:—Takkari kiokawa ek a ruwe ha an? "Have you come from Takkari?" The more usual way however of using such phrases is by substituting e for a, e being a contraction of eani, "you."

A, ア, 時トシテ A へ第三人事格単数代名詞＝用キリルコト＝A is sometimes used for the 3rd per. sing. per. pro. "he," "she"; and even sometimes as the rel. pro. "who." A-e-hotuyekara, "he is calling you." Tdu an a guru, "the person who was here."

A, ア, 時トシテ A へ動詞ノ後＝用キリル其時ノ疑問或ノ確答ノ義ヲリ, Ued after verbs a, sometimes hardened into ya, expresses interrogation, and sometimes affirmation. Thus, an a? "Is there?" an a, "there is." which is intended being determined by the tone of voice. Syn: ta a? ta an?

A, ア, 縁・肉又ノ肢、支流. A tine. A tooth. A prong of a fork, spear, or harrow. Thus:—Re a ush op, "a trident."

A, ア, 誰、タレ、何、ナニ、所ノ、トコノ・rel. pro. Who. Which. As:—E kik a guru nen ne ruwe? "Who struck you."


A, ア, 坐スル. (単数) v.i. (sing). To sit. As:—Kina kata a, "to sit on a mat." Mo no a, "sit still." A wa an, "to be sitting." A kan a, "he is sitting."

A, ア, 燃エル. v.i. To burn. As:—Abe a, "the fire is burning." Syn: Rui. Paraparase.

A, ア, 豊饒ナル、ユタナル、盛ナル、サカンナル. adj. and v.i. To be in plenty. Luxurious. To be.

Aa, ア・, 吹呼, ア・, interj. Ah. Ah. Alas. See A.


Aainukoro, ア・イヌコロ v.i. and adj. 敬ハレル、大切ヲ思ハレル. To be

Aainukorobe, ア・イヌコラ・ バ大切 Hive ハレルモノ. n. A thing of importance. A thing of value.

Aakkari, ア・ッカリ, 優リタル. adj. Surpassed. Passed by. As:—Ho-
shiki no an chip aakkari an na, “the ship which went out first has been passed.”

Aaktonoge, ア・クトノゲ, 弟, (尊敬スル語). ph. “My younger bro-
ther.” “Your younger brother.”

Aakutari, ア・クタリ, 弟等. ph. “your” or “my” or “our young-
er brothers.” From ookei, aki, and utari.

Aani, ア・ニ, 運ベリ, 持タル. adj. Held. Carried. Led. As:—Aani
pon guru, “the little fellow who is being carried.”

Aani-ushike, ア・ニウシケ, 手, (物ヲ)
握ハ柄) 例そば, シュアニウシケ, 鍋ノ手. n. A handle. A place to
take hold of. As:—Shu aani u-
shike, “a pot handle.” Apa usha
aani ushike, “a door handle.”

Aanka, ア・ンカ, 出来上リシ, 装カル

Aanno, ア・ンノ, 貧ケル. v.i. and

Aannokara, ア・ンノカラ, 貧カラ
ル. v.i. To be over-come or defeat-

Aanno-raige, ア・ンノライガ, 争フテ
殺サレル. v.i. To be killed in con-
test. Syn: Anno-a-raige. Annu-
a-raige. Annu-a-kolki.

Aannu, ア・ンヌ, 負カサル. v.i. To
be defeated.

Aannu-no-hachire, ア・ンヌノハチ
レ, 争フテ負サル. v.i. To be over-
thrown in contest.

Aannu no hachiri, ア・ンヌノハチリ,
争フテ負サル. v.i. To be overcom-
e in contest.

Aannu-no-koiki, ア・ンヌノコイキ, 開
戦戦サル. v.i. To be killed in contest.

Aannu-no-ye, ア・ンヌノイ, 議論シテ
負ケル. v.i. To get the worst of it in argument.

Aapkara, ア・ブカラ, 負サル, 廃.
v.i. To be defeated. To have be-
come rotten through exposure to the elements.

Aapkarabé, ア・ブカラベ, 廃ツタ物.
Anything rotten.

Aapte, ア・ブテ, カタ落ス, 落着スル.
弱イ.例そば, アブテガスアブカシエ
アイカブ, 弱イカラ歩メス. v.i. and
adj. To be very weak. To have lost one’s strength. As:—Apte
guru apkash caikap, “he cannot walk through weakness.”

Aara, ア・ラ, 全ガ, 悪ガ, 假セバ, アア
ライサム, 全ガ無シ. adv. Entirely.
Quite. Thoroughly. As:—Aara
isam, “it has entirely gone.”

Syn: Ara. Aara.

Aara, ア・ラ, 美麗ナル, ウッタシキ.

Syn: Atema.

Aara-ushtek, ア・ラウシテク, 断絶
シヌ. v.i. Exterminated. Extinguished.

Aara-ushtekka, ア・ラウシテッカ,
断絶スル. v.i. To exterminate.
To extinguish.
Aashiri, ア・シリ, 閉じる r.v. To be shut. Closed. Set up (as a door in a door-way or a post).


Aashiri-orishpa-utara, ア・シリオレシバウタラ, 孤児, ミナコン, (複数). n. Orphans. Lit: "persons brought up by others."


Aashto, ア・シテ, 立ミシメル, 設立サレル. n. To be established. To be set up.

Aatama, ア・タマ, 藤ノ入トノ. n. Name of a ceremony in which any woman suffering from hard labour is made to partake of a certain food in order to procure parturition.

Aba or abaha, アバ, アバハ. n. A relation. Syn: Apa or apaha, アバ, アバハ.

Aba or abahautara, アバ, アバハウタラ, 親類, (複数). n. Relations.

Apa or apahautara, アバ, アバハウタラ, Syn: Uiriwak utara.


Abe-ru, "the fire burns." Abe ukopoye, "to stir a fire." Abe usih, "the fire is out." Sometimes pronounced apl.


Abe-bashui, アベバシイ, 火光, ヒバシ. n. Fire-tongs.

Abe-otok, アベオトク, 上, 富, カミダ. n. The head of a fire-place.

Abe-etumbe, アベエツムベ, 蚊, 依ノ蝶, カ. n. A kind of large butterfly moth. (Lit: "Fire-borrowers").

Abe-kamui, アベカムイ, 火女神. n. The goddess of fire. Syn: Kamui huchi; Iresu kamui; Unchi kamui.

Abe-kes, アベケス, 焼ケ木. n. A fire brand. By some Abe-kesa.

Abe-keshi, アベケシ, ネッキ. n. Dragone. *Callionymus sp.

Abe-kisa, アベキサ, 焼ケ木. n. Same as abe-kesa.


Abe-kot, アベコト, 焚ノノ. n. The hearth. The bed of the fire.

Abe-mau, アベマウ, 火熱, カネツ. n. Fire heat.

Abe-meri, アベメリ.

Abe-merimeri, 火花, ヒバナ. n. Fire アベメリイリ. (Sparks)

Abe-miru, アベミル.

Abe-nep-koro-humt-an-tashum, アベネップコロフィアンシム, 熱病, チツヒャ. n. Fever. (Lit: the dis-

* There are three species of the Callionymus in Yeso.
ease which feels like fire). Syn: Sesekmana taashum.


Abe-ni, アベニ, ももサンニシ, チャチナニ. n. Orateus chlorosarcus, Max.

Abe-nipek, アベニペック, 火上, ひのヒカリ. n. A tongue of fire. A flame of fire. As: — Abe-ni koterake, “to catch fire.”


Abe-usat, アベオウサツ, 煙ツ居ル炭. n. Live coals.

Abe-push, アベプシ, 大が跳ボル. ph. The fire jumps.

Abe-sakunto, アベサクント, 侵造青銅ハセカリカメ. n. A kind of spurious bronze. Metal which has been subjected to fire to give it the colour of bronze; usually an old sword guard.

Abe-sam, アベサム
Abe-sami, アベサミ, 廚造. n. The hearth.

Abe-samu, アベサム, The fire-side.

Abe-sham, アベシャム
Abe-sham, アベシャム


Abe-samta, アベサムタ, 雄造ノ, ロセンタ. adv. By the fire-side. As: — Abe samta an, “it is by the fire.”


Abe-seseku, アベセセク, 男. n. A Fire place.

Abe-shotki, アベショットキ, 環ノ, 中, (大チャク所). n. The very centre of a fire bed. The particular place in the centre of a fire in which the fire goddess is supposed to dwell.


Abe-usat, アベウサツ, 熱炭, アフイハイ. n. Hot cinders. As: — Abe o-wai, “living coals.”

Abe-ututta, アベウツッタ, 煙ノ下坐シ. テ西端. n. The lower or western end of a fire place.

Abi, アビ, 炭り炭, スキズズ. n. A place caused by rubbing.


Abu, アブ, 海氷, ウミノコホリ. n. Sea-ice.

Apu, アプ, ice.

Acha, アチャ, 小細ノ切ラル, 挽き割 ラル, 過ノオッタヘン, 魚切ラル, v.i. To be cut up into fine pieces. To be sawn up as wood. As: — Chep acha okere, “the fish has been cut up.”

Acha, アチャ, 父, ナレ, 叔父, テイ, 老人, トヨ. n. An uncle. Father. Also used as a term of respect.
when addressing old men. **Syn:** Achapo; achipo.

Achapo, アチアボ, 叔父, ヨガ, 父, チ

Achi, アチ, 熟シタル. **adj.** Cooked.


Achi, アチ, アル(複数). **v.i.** Are. **Pl.** of an "to be."

Achike, アチケ, 陰門. The vagina.

The word to be used by a physician is chinuina-korobe. **Syn:** Chinu-

Achikka, アチッカ, 滴る. **adj.** and

Achikka an, アチカアン, 神＝滴酒スル禮. **n.**

The ceremony of offering libations to the gods and ancestral

spirits. **Syn:** Icharapa an.

Achikura, アチクル, 神＝滴酒スル禮ヲ為スコト. **v.i.** To perform the

Achikura ceremony.

Achiku ure, アチクルレ, 流レテ塞各地. (河ナド).

Achikuru, アチクルレ, current of a river

(as by logs of wood).

Achipiye, アチピユ, 諫ラル. **v.i.** To be accused. To be

reminded of one's faults.

Achipiye guru, アチピレグル, 私生子. **n.** A bastard. **Syn:**


Achipo, アチポ, 父, 祖父, 父. **n.** Un-

cle. Father. An old man.

Achisei, アチセイ, 他ノ. **adj.** Other. Strange. Belonging elsewhere. Of

Achisei, アチセイ, 他ノ. **adj.** Other. Strange. Belonging elsewhere. Of

another house. **Syn:** Atchisei.

Achisei un guru, アチセイワンゲル,

Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタ

Achisei un guru, アチセイワンゲル,

Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタ

Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタラ.

Achisei un guru, アチセイワンゲル,

Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタラ.

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Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタラ.

Achisei un utara, アチセイウナタラ.
ter made to run forth by vomiting.”

Aeatup, アエアツプ, 吐き出のみ. n. Vomit.


Aechararase, アエチャラレセ, 静＝進ミ行ケ. v.i. To glide along. To slip along. To go along stealthily. To go along and leave a trail behind one as drops of water falling from a bucket. Syn: Anechararase. Aochararase.

Aechikopoye, アエチコポイエ, 挑乱サンメル, カキミササンメル. adj. Mixed. Stirred up.


Aehatatne, アエハタネ, 責ミシツ, 罪ヲレル. v.i. To be kept free from harm. As:—Kamui kosari an gusa aehatatne ruwe me, “I have, by the providence of God, been kept free from harm.”


Aehoshipire, (sing.). アエホシピレ, 見サンル, モド. Aehoshippare, (pl.) アエホシシパレ, 見シパレ. v.i. To be sent back. To be returned.


Aehotkep, アエホテプ, 夫間寄, ヘマキ. n. Same as aehotke amip.


Aekikapaka, アエイカパガ, 話ノ材料, ハナシヨタメ, n. The matter or substance of a speech or lecture. As:—Upa-kauna aekikapa wa ye, “give the matter of the address.”


Aeilma-ani, アイマウアヌ, 各々懸コシイ. adj. Very dreadful. (Lit: to have one's breath taken away).


Aeilshokorobe, アイシヨコロベ, 信仰スルモノ, 信仰. n. Creed. What one believes.

Aeilshungero, アイシエンゲレ, 信仰ヲレス, v.i. To be disbelieved. To be treated as a lie.


Aeiwanoge-eaikape, アエワゴエアイカペ, 無用ノ物, 余儀者, n. An idle fellow. A useless thing or person.
Aeikoroambe, アエキロロアムベ, 絹属ナモノ, 面白キモノ. n. Anything pleasant, pretty, nice.
Aeikiroro-an-i, アエキロロアンイ, 絹属ナコト, 面白キコト. n. Pleasantness.
Aeikiroro-anka, アエキロロアンカ, 喜バセル. v.t. To interest. To please.
Aekotekot, アエコテコツ, 気絶サエ後生キル. v.i. To faint away and revive. (Lit: “died away and died”)
Aemaka, アエマカ, 喊サガサンメ, 泣ラレッし (単数). v.i. and adj. To be cast off. Abandoned. Thrown away. Discharged.
Aemakatesu, アエマカテス, 外カロノ内ニ曲ゲル. v.i. and adj. Turned up towards the inside from the outside.
Aemarapto-kara, アエマラプトカラ, 何々……にテ要塞ヲ設ケル, 何々バ, テスケプアエマラプトカラ, 何々ト果實ヲ以テ要塞ヲタル. v.t. To use in a feast. As:—Rataskep aemarap-
to kara, "to make a feast of vegetables, herbs, and fruits (with no meat or fish.)

Aemina, アエミナ, 笑ヘル. v.i. and adj. To be laughed at. Ridiculed.

Aeminarap, アエミナラップ, 笑ヘルベキモノ. n. An absurdity. A laughable thing.


Aen, アエン, 第一人称, 第二位官職, 与我. per. pro. 1st per. sing. pass. voice or the obj. case, "I am." As:—A-en-eki “I am struck” (lit: “I was an object struck”).

Aeneusara, アエンウサラ, 喜パサル. v.i. To be pleased. Made glad. To be caused to rejoice.


Aenishteh, アニシテ, 制セラル. v.i. To be governed.

Aenishteh, アニシテ, 何々々耐へ能フ. v.i. and adj. To be able to endure.

Aenkelamska, アエンコイスマル, 損スキル. v.t. To suffer loss. To be made to lose as in a bargain.

Aenupetne, アエヌベッテ, 喜ベル. v.i. To be made to rejoice over. To be made pleased or happy.

Aenupurube, アエヌプルベ, 守護神. オマヨ. n. A charm used to keep off illness or bad luck. Syn: Chikaashinninup, Aeshiship.

Aenuwap, アエヌワブ, 分娩. v.i. and n. Birth.

Aenuwap-toho, アエヌワブトホ, 誕生日. n. A birth-day.

Aeochararase, アエオチャララセ, 疾残ス. v.i. To go along and leave an intermittent trail behind one as water dropped from a bucket. Syn: Aechararase. Anechararase.

Aeochiure, アエオチウレ, 交合. v.i. To have sexual intercourse.

Aeokbe, アエオベ, 衣類テ乾ス竿. n. A towel horse.


Aeoma, アオマ, 類ケル. v.i. To be delighted with. Syn: Aenupetne.

Aeomoshiroi, アエオモシロイ, 喜フ. v.i. To be pleased with. To be delighted with. Syn: Aenupetne.

Aeomoshiroire, アエオモシロイレ, 喜ベサルれる. v.i. To be made pleased.

Aeorsaksaka, アエオラムサカ, 廃スキル止メル. v.i. To abolish. To make void. To bring to nothing. Syn: Aepande.
Aeop-chari, アエプチヤリ, 食物ヲ粗末ニスル. v. To waste food. Improvement in the matter of food.
Syn: Aepekoshini.
Aeop-chari-guru, アエプチャリグル, 大食家, タイショク. n. A glutton.
One who wastes food.
Aepekarep, アエペカプ, 目的, メァテ. n. An object aimed at.
Aeop-hapapu, アエブハハブ, 小食ナル, v. To eat sparingly. To be sparing in the matter of food.
Aeop-itusare, アエブイツサレ, 食ヲ施ス, v. To bestow food (as on a beggar.)
Aeop-koshini-guru, アエブコシニグル, 見クスハ多量ニ食スル人. n. A fast or wasteful eater. A great eater.
Aeop-op, アエブオブ, 殊當, モンタ. n. A food wallet.
Aeop-rapapsep, アエブラバブセブ, 食べ残シ. n. Crumbs. Remnants of food. (Lit: “Food dropped down”)
Aeopusukara, アエブスカラ, 浮ア, (例セバ死魚ノ水面ニ浮アガ如キチイプ). v. i. To come to the top (as dead fish to the surface of water).
Aeramasu, アエラマス, 喜ブ, ヨロヨロ. v. and v. i. To be pleased with. To consider delightful, interesting, or admirable.
Aeramasu-nonno, アエラマスノンノ, 絮麗の者, キレイノモノ. n. A handsome person (Lit: "an admirable flower").


Aeramchuptekbe, アエラムチプテクベ, 嵐害ハ, ハザハイ. n. A calamity.

Aeramu-hokasush, アエラムホカスシュ, 不満足, フマンガ culpa. adj. and v.i. To be dissatisfied.

Aeramu-hopunini, アエラムホプニニ, 情熱動す. v.i. To have the feelings stirred up.


Aeramu-sarak, アエラムサラク, 心痛スル. v.i. To be in trouble. To be in adversity. To suffer mental pain. To grieve. To be mentally agitated.

Aeramusarabke, アエラムサラクベ, 心配. n. Trouble. Adversity.

Aeramu-sarakka, アエラムサラッカ, 心配セモル. v.i. and adj. Troubled.

Aeramu-shinne, アエラムシンテ, 満足スフル. 心満, クアリモ成シテ 仕舞ツサ. v.i. To be satisfied. To have determined. Finished. As: — Kù ki aeramu-shinne, "I have finished doing it." This word appears to carry the idea of contentment in it sometimes and as such equals the word yaiyai-nuwere.


Aeramu-usausakka, アエラムウサウサッカ, 暖昧セラレタ, ダマレタ. adj. and v.i. To be confused.

Syn: Eramu-kachihichtekka.

Aeranak, アエラナンカ, 憲用ハ, イラネイ, 障碍セマ. v.i. Not wanted. To be a hindrance.


Aerannakka, アエラナンッカ, 欲モ, 好マス. v.i. To dislike. To think a nuisance.

Aeratrkire, アエラタキレ, 降サレタ, 下サレタ. v.i. To be taken down. To be lowered.


Aerayapka, アエラヤップカ, 美ヲ恩フ. adj. and v.i. To be made to admire. To consider beautiful.

Aerikomare, アエリコマレ, 増大スル. v.i. To augment. To enlarge.

Aerusaihari, アエルサイカリ, 待チ伏セスル. 先テ領スル, 儀メ取カル. v.i. To go to forestall. To forlay. To surround or get round.

Aesamaniki, アエサマンキ, 魔法ヲ施す. v.i. To practice sorcery. Syn.: Niwokki.

Aesanasaapte, アエサナサブテ, 散ヲベキモノ. n. Something to be treated with reverence.

Aessannyo, アエサンニヨ, 考ヘ定メル, 算ヲミル. v.i. To have settled or determined. To be treated as. To be reckoned up.


Aesapamuyep, アエサパムイプ, 頭巾, ナギシ. n. A head-cloth.

Aeshinap, アエシナブ, 秘密, ミミツ. n. A secret. A hidden thing. Anything tied up so as to conceal it. A parcel.

Aeshikkoingara, アエシコインガラ, 偏著スル. adj. and v.i. To act the hypocrite. Syn.: Shikoingarara.

Aeshimoshmare, アエシモシュマレ, 知ラズヲ振リテスル. v.i. To ignore. To pretend not to know a person.

Aeshinnuye, アエシヌヌエ, 書記ヲラメ, 書ヲス. v.i. To be written. Syn.: Anuye.


Aeshitaigi, アエシタイギ, 吼ヲ打ツ. v.i. To be beaten. Struck.


Aeshiyuk-be, アエシユクベ, アエシュユクベ. n. The clothes worn at festivals.


Aetashumbe, アエタシュムベ, 病ノ原因. n. Any cause of illness.

Aeteshekara, アエテシエカラ, 毛ヲハル. v.i. To be sent on business. To be employed by another. To be sent for.

Aetomsam, アエトムサム, 身體ヲカラク. n. The body. As:—Ete un aetomsam kohosari yan, “turn the body this way.”

Aetoitap, アエイトイプ, 農産物ヲササンツ. n. Garden produce. Things planted in the garden.

Aetoranne, アエトランヌ, 能ハズ, 劫ヲハズ, 働ケバ, イベアイトランヌ, 食ヲルコト能ハズ. v.i. To be unable to do. Not liking to do. As:—Ibe aetoranne, “to be unable to eat.” Iki aetoranne, “to be unable to do.” Mokoro poka iki aetoranne, “I was even unable to sleep.”

Aette, アエッテ. 與ヘタル. v.i. To be given. Sent. Handed over.


Aeukote, アエウコテ, 結び合ハス. v.i. To be tied together.

Aeuminare, アエウミナレ, 喜バザレタ. v.i. (pl.) To be made to laugh. To be made pleased with. Syn: Ageupetne.

Aeunbe-ne, アエウンベネ, 天罰＝テ死ス. v.i. To die as a punishment for one’s evil deeds.

Aeunup-ga, アエウヌペガ, 食物, 食物. n. The food provided in feasts for the dead.

Aeuramakka, アエウラママッカ, 喜バザレウル. v.i. To be made happy with. To be pleased with. Syn: Ageupetne.


Aeunonotoush, アエウノトウシュ, 着魔セル. v.i. To be affected by strong drink. To be drunk.

Aewangel, アエワンゲル, 道具, ドゥラ. n. Tools. Implements.


Aeyai-kamui, アエヤイカムイ, 神. n. The stronger and higher powers who are worshipped. The gods and demons who are supposed to be worthy of worship.


Aeyai-ki-ki, アエヤイキキ, 危キモノ. n. Danger. Dangerous places, events, or states.


Aeyai-ki-ki-no-iki, アエヤイキキノノイキ, 危シ, 危。 adv. ph: Adventurously. In a dangerous manner. As:—Aeyai-ki-ki-no iki gur, “an adventurous person.”

Aeyai-ki-takatu, アエヤイキタタクタ, 欲スレ能ハズ. v.i. To desire to have, be or do, but yet not able to realize the wish. As:—Nei gur, “he desires to live longer but is unable.”

Aeyainu, アエヤイヌ. adj. Spoiled.

Aeyaisan: bepokashterep, 阿他立 马白玉科塔列普, 偶然ナモノ. n. A pitiable or miserable object.
Aeyairamshitne, 阿他拉布塔列, 困ラル. v.i. To suffer.
Aeyairamshitnere, 阿他拉布塔列列, 洛筋マレ. v.t. To make suffer.
Aeyaiyattasa-kunip, 阿他依雅塔卡提那普, 供物, ソナヘモノ. n. A return present. A gift given in acknowledgement of some favour. A sacrifice. An offering to a god or to the names of the dead.
Aeyaiyukki, 阿他依雅提, 定期 用ノ为备フ スモノ. v.i. Set apart for some special purpose.
Aeyam, 阿他亚, 大切＝思フ. v.t. To take care of. To treat as of importance. Syn: Aehatatne.
Aeyambe, 阿他亚ム, 大切モノ. n. A thing of importance. A thing to be taken care of.
Aeyam-no, 阿他亚ノ. 大切＝. adv. With care. Carefully.
Aeyannu, 阿他亚怒, 害ハレタ. v.i. Spoiled.
Aeyainu, 阿他亚音, 简単ナ. v.i. Simple.
Aeyapte, 阿他亚普特, 好気モノ. n. A good-natured person. Syn: Aeyapte-
Aeyayapte, 阿他亚普特, 好気ノモノ. adj. and v.i. Disinclined to do a thing. Inexperienced. Not to like doing. As:—Aeyayapte gusu shomo kara, "he did not do it because he disliked it." Ki kuni aeyayapte, "he would not do it." Syn: Aniugesh.
Aeyukke, 阿他亚ケ, 分ヶヘール, 少シ皆ヘール, 好気ノモノ, v.i. To give out anything a little at a time. To portion out. To use sparingly. To use with care. As:—Nei aman aeyupke wa eiwange yun, "use the food with care."
Aeyukke-no, 阿他亚ケノ, 節約シテ, 例モバ, 阿他亚ケノアンカツプ, 注意シテ用ガキモノノり. adv. Sparingly. Grudgingly. In a sparing manner. With care. Carefully. Aeyukke no an kunip ne, "it is a thing to be used carefully." Syn: Aehabapu.
Afuraye, アフラエ, 洗濯メラレタ. v.i. and adj. Washed. To be washed.

Afurayep, アフラエプ, 洗ツマノ. n. Things washed.

Aha, アハ, キンマメ, ヤブマメ. n. The hog-peanut. *Amphicarpaea Edgeworthii, Benth. var. japonica, Oliver. Aha is applied to both the nut and vine though more properly aha is the nut and ahara the vine. Syn: Eha.

Ahachya, アハチャヤ, キンマメノハナ. n. The flower and pod of the hog-peanut.

Ahara, アハラ, キンマメノタキ. n. The vine of the hog-peanut.


Ahekote, アヘコテ, 結バラン. adj. Tied up. Possessed.

Aekoteguru, アエコテグル, 夫, オツト. n. One's husband.


Ahonokka, アホノッカ, 驯ラス. vi.t. To tame.

Ahori-pet, アホリペツ, 埋割, ホリリ. n. A canal.

Ahuit, アフイ, 入口, スルコト. n. An entrance. An entering in. As:—Ahuit shiri soyui shiri shomo anukara, “I neither saw him going in nor coming out.”

Ahun, アフン, らル(単数), 例へば, チセイナルアンレン. n. To enter. To go in. As:—Chisei orun ahun, “to enter a house.” The plural form is ahup.


Ahunde, アフンデ, らル(単数). vi. (sing).

Ahunge, アフンゲ, らル in. To put in. To bring.


Ahungere, アフンゲレ, らルセール (単数). vi.t. To send in through another. To cause another to admit.


Ahunka, アフンカ, 布ノ麻線. n. The woof of cloth. The threads which run across cloth. As:—Attush oru ahunka omare, “to put the wool into cloth.”

Ahunka-nit, アフンカニッ, 束巻キ, 例へば, アフンカニツオロヨ. n. A spool used in weaving. As:—Ahunka-nit oru iyo, “to wind thread on a weaving-spool.”

Ahun-mindara, アフンミンダラ, 中数, 立間. n. A small bare place just inside a hut upon which to leave one's foot-gear when entering. Syn: Rutom.
Ahunpara. アフュナラ, 地獄ノ入口. n. The entrance to hades.
Ahun-pururuqep, アフュノプルルグペ. 家ニ吹込まれ之ヲ雪塵ノ如クノモノ. n. Snow, rain or dust blown into a house by the wind.
Ahunrasame, アフュンラサマ. 進. フクロ. n. An owl of any kind.
Ahun-tonchi-kama-ni, アフュントンチカマニ. 月ノ摩ノ, トノズ. n. A door-sill.
Ahup, アフュプ. 入ル(複数). v.t. To enter. (ptl).
Ahupkara, アフュプカラ. 買フ. 例モ, マチアフュプカラ. 買ヲ貰フ. v.t. To receive. To accept. To marry. As:—Ahnip ahupkara, “to receive some clothes.” Machi ahupkara, “to take a wife.”
Ahupkarabe, アフュプカラベ. 買ヲ物. n. Something received. A present.
Ahupkara-po, アフュプカラポ. 子ヲ貰フ人, モライコ. n. An adopted child.
Ahupte, アフュプテ. 入レル(複数). v.t. (ptl). To send in. To put in. To bring in. To admit.
Ahuptere, アフュプテレ. 入レセル(複数). v.t. To send in by another (ptl).

Ahuptere-i, アフュプテレイ. 他人ヲ入レセルフ. n. A sending or bringing in by another.
Ai, アイ. 河ノ支流. n. A tributary of a river.
Ai, アイ. 刺トツ. n. Thorns of plants.
Ai, アイ, 矢ノ, 例モ, アイラブ. 矢ノ羽根. n. An arrow. As:—Ai-rap, “feathers of arrow shafts.” Ai-rum, “an arrow-head.”
A-i, アイ. 三ノ字ハAWAト同音ナリ, 在ヲテ.
A-hi, アヒ. part. This particle is a kind of past tense factor equalling “did,” “was,” As:—Shomo ene ku inu kuni ku ramu ahi, tan orushpe ku nu, “I did not expect to hear such news as this I have now heard.” A-hi is in some instances interchangeable with avoo. Syn: an.
A-i, アイ. 此ノ字ハ順序又ハ時刻ヲ指ス.
A-hi, アヒ. This particle is used as an adverb of time. As:—Ki kusu ne a-i, “the time it ought to be done.” Tune ku oman kuni a-i epa ruwe ne, “It is now time for me to go.”
Aiai, アイアイ. 嫁キ, 赤子, アカガ. n. A baby. An infant.
Aiai-iyomap, Same as Aiai-o-umbr.
Aiai-o-umbe, アイアイオウムベ. 児守ヲ貰フトキ背ノ上ヲ貰ヲ登セミル木. n. A piece of wood tied to a sling used for carrying
children. The sling itself is called **pakka-tara**.


**Aibe**, アイベ, 鱗, (棒太アイペタ族). n. The sea ear. *Haliotis tuberculata*. Among the Saghalin Ainu *aibe* is “oyster”; so also is *Piba*.

**Aibep**, アイペブ, 食器. n. Eating utensils such as cups, plates, spoons and chopsticks.

**Aichinka**, アイチンカ, 矢ノ部蔡ます結紮丝. n. Bark thread used for tying the different parts of arrows together.

**Aichi-ure**, アイチウレ, 矢ノ根付ヶウ雷. n. The “foot” or bone head of an arrow to which the arrow point is fixed.


**Aieninui**, アイエニヌイ, 臾ス, 伏ス, v.t. To lie down to rest. To lie down to sleep.


**Aie-pishki**, アイエピシキ, 射し, 矢チ以テ撃ツ. v.t. To shoot at with arrows.

**Aige**, アイゲ, ナカラ, 其後, 例セバ, オマンアイケジ, シチャキルエチ, ヒナカナナケラ唱フ. post. As. Thereupon. And so. As:—*Oman aige shinotschuli ruwe ne, “he sings as he goes along.” Nei orushke ku ye, aige, utara obitta en emina nisa ruwe ne. “I told the news, whereupon the people all laughed at me.”

**Aihatatne**, アイハタッテ, 聖護セテレ. v.t. To be taken care of (as a person). Syn: *Aeshatatne*.


**Aikanchi**, アイカンチ, 矢管, ヤハズ. n. A notch in the end of an arrow for the bow-string.

**Aikannit**, アイカニント, 矢ノ根付ケ結. n. The bone part of an arrow.


**Aikap**, アイカブ, ホタテカブ. n. The pecten.


**Aikarakara**, アイカラカラ, 仕上, 出来上. v.t. Finished. Done. Also “to do.”


**Aikashup-ri**, アイカシュプニ, イヌッゲ. n. *Ibex crenata*, Th.

**Aikne**, アイケ, 二分シタ, 例セバ, アイケツエ, ニツナ切チ. adv. A- sunder. In two. As:—*Aikne tuye, “to cut in two;” “to separate joint from joint.”

**Aikolkarabe**, アイコイカラベ, 見本, 手本. n. An example. A copy. Something to be imitated.
Aikoisamba, エイコイサマバ, 異似サマバ, v.i. and adj. Like. Imitated.
Aikoisamabap エイコイサマバブ, 異似ランタメノ. n. Something imitated.
Aikosama, エイコサマ.
Aikosamba, 異似サマバ, v.t. To imitate.
Anikosamba, アニコサマバ
Aikup, アイクプ, 飲み器. n. Drinking utensils.
Aikushte-amip, アイクシテアミップ, 上着. n. A coat. An outer garment.
Aimakanit, アイマカニト, 矢ノ根付ウ. n. The bone part of an arrow to which the head is attached.
Aimokirika-shukup, アイモキリカ シュクプ, 不関ナル生活. v.i. To live in a very miserable fashion. To live miserably.
Aina-nyi, アイナニ, メニバナ, ベウタン サ. n. Loniceria Maximowiczii, Rupr.
Ainan-pone, アイナンボネ, 至骨, 監骨, ニフアネ. The shin-bone. The bone between the elbow and wrist.
Aine, アイネ, 其處, 其處, 其時, 例モハ、ラムネイホットセット, アイネエセニ サルエネ, 長間呼ンテ漸ク懸ヘタ. post. Thereupon. After a while. Hardly. Upon which. At last. As:—Ramneto ku hotseyekara, aine, ese nisa ruwe ne. “I called him for a very long time and at last he answered.”
A-in, アイニ, 
A-hine, アヒネ, particle indicates the past or perfect tense. As:—Tap seenne oto ku apkash kuni ku ra-mu a-in koroka tap ku apkash nisa ruwe ne. “I did not expect to walk thus far yet I have come here.”
Aikot-chep, アイコットチェプ, アカエイ. n. Stingray. Dasyatis akajei. (M. and H.)
Ainu-bata, アイヌバタ, 悲哀ノ辞. カ ナシイカナ, ホシニエ, exol: Ah me! Expression of desire and dis-appointment.
Ainu-buri, アイヌブリ, 人ノ習慣. n. The habits or customs of man in general or of the Ainu in particular.
Ainu-ep, アイヌエブ, 化物, パケモノ, 怪物. n. A hobgoblin (supposed to walk backwards).
Ainu-eshipa, アイヌエシパ, 人名. To ignore a person.
Ainu-katsu-ehange, アイヌカツエハンゲ, 死近キ. ph. To be near dying (Lit:—Nearing a person's form). Syn: Rai-etokooliki.
Ainu-kina, アイヌキナ, やブタメコ, n. Carpesium abrotanoides, L.
Ainu-koapkaash, アイヌコアプカシ, 息話. v.i. A woman to commit adultery with a man.
Ainu-koiwak, アイヌコイワク, 通フ (結婚ノ目的ヲ以テ男ノ家ニ). v.i. To visit one's husband. To pay attentions with a view to marriage. To visit one's intended or spouse.
Ainukoro, アイヌコロ, 敬フ. v.t. To reverence. To honour. To treat with respect.
Ainu-kut, アイヌクツ, 人ノ喉呂. n. A man's throat.
Ainu-kutoro-humi, アイヌクトロフミ, 談話ノトト. n. The sound of men talking.
Ainu-kuwa, アイヌクワ, 男ノ墓標. n. A man's grave mark.
Ainu-muk, アイヌムク, やキノガシ. n. Lactuca squarrosa, Miq.
Ainu-rak-guru, アイヌラッグル, アイヌノ元名. n. Said by some ainu to be the ancient name of this race. Syn: Aioina-rak-guru.
Ainu-san-i, アイヌザニ, アイヌノ子孫. n.
Ainu-shikashishte, アイヌシカシシテ, 人ヲ無頓着ヲ扱フ. v.t. To treat people with indifference.
Ainu-shikashishte-guru, アイヌシカシシテグル, アイヌシカシシテグル, 人ヲ無頓着ヲフリスル人. n. One who treats others with indifference.
Ainu-shitchiri, アイヌシチリ, 島ノ名. n. The same as Ainu-satchiri.
Ainushkare-no, アイヌシカレノ, 驚クベヲ adv. Wonderously.

Ainu-tukap, アイヌツカブ, 鬼霊, n. A ghost. The manes of the dead (supposed to be of a white colour).


Ai-o, アイオ, 刺アル, adj. Thorny.
Syn: Aiush.

Aioina-kamui, アイオイナカムイ, アイヌ先祖ノ名. The name of the ancestor of the Ainu.

Aioma, アイオマ, 垂レカカル, v.i. To lean over.

Aioma, アエオマ.

Aioro, airo, ayoro, アイロ, スズキ, n. Lateolaobrap japonicus. (T. & S.)
Syn: Shimechike. Shunchike.

Aipone, アイポネ, 股骨, ももホソ, n. The thigh bones.

Aipone-tanne-guru, アイポネタンネグル, 長ケ高キ人, n. A tall person.

Aiporo-sak, アイポロサク, 懦々ナル, ハブカシキ, adj. To be ashamed.
Syn: Iporochachiri.

Aiporo-sakka, アイポロサッカ, 懦々サッカ, v.t. To make ashamed.

Airamkatchashuka, アイラムカッチャウシカ, 動ノ為サヌナニ動マレンタ, adj. and v.i. To have been dissuaded from something.

Airamy, アイラミ, 異アベキ, 厳アベキ, adj. and v.i. Adorable. Praised.

Airap-kina, アイラプキナ, クサソテツ, コーミニ (方言), n. The fertile fronds of the basket-fern or Osmunda germanica, Wild.
Loquacity. As:—*Tapun tu itak re itak aitakepiaptep necow a ambe ne ruwe ta an?* “what means this great heaping up of words”?


Aitek, **Aitek**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. To be sent. To be employed by another. **Syn:** Auitek.

Aituyere, **Aituyere**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. To go as far as. To be taken. To be cut off.

Ai-ush, **Ai-ush**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. Thorny. **Syn:** Ai-o.

Aiush-kuttara, **Aiush-kuttara**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. A thistle. **Syn:** Antsami. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. Onicus sp.

Ai-ush-ni, **Ai-ush-ni**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. Acanthopanax ricinifolium.

Ai-ush-samambe, **Ai-ush-samambe**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. Acanthopanax.* v.i. Ceidoderma nesperinus, (T. & S.)

Aiush-top, **Aiush-top**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. Arundinaria paniculata, Fr. & Sav.

Aiwak, **Aiwak**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.i. To be cast away. Buried. To return from one’s work.

Aiwak-gusu-atare, **Aiwak-gusu-atare**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To be cast away. Buried. To return from one’s work.

Aiwakte, **Aiwakte**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To bury the dead. To throw away.

Aiyu, **Aiyu**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To fill up. As:— *Nei ururu aiyu wo en kore, “please fill up the spaces.”

Aiyo, **Aiyo**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To let into garments for ornament. **As:**— *Aiyo ebara, “to ornament a dress.”

Aiyo-takushi, **Aiyo-takushi**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To be accursed. Cursed.

Aiyo-takshi, **Aiyo-takshi**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To be accursed. Cursed.

Aiyonisare, **Aiyonisare**. *N. A blade of knife.* v.t. To change one’s name.

Aiyonisare-rehei, **Aiyonisare-rehei**. *N. An alias.*

Aoniotutu, **Aoniotutu**. *N. An alias.*

Ayonin, **Ayonin**. *N. A short sword.* v.i. and adj. To be in great bodily pain. To be in distress.

Aka, **Aka**. *N. A young brother.* **Syn:** Aki. *Akihi.*

Aka, **Aka**. *N. A short sword.* v.i. To shoot with an arrow.

Aka, **Aka**. *N. Water.* **Syn:** Wakka.

Akakoro, **Akakoro**. *N. Very many.* **Syn:** Poronno.

Akakotare, **Akakotare**. *N. To divide.*

Akam, **Akam**. *N. A ring.*

Akam, **Akam**. *N. A round cake usually made of arrow-root and having a hole in the centre.

Akam, **Akam**. *N. The sea-snail.

Akama, **Akama**. *N. To drop out (as a word in a sentence). To jump over. To pass over.

Akamkoromebe, **Akamkoromebe**. *N. Same as Akamkoromebe.*
Aka, アカ, アカ シ, チョット當たる. v.t. To hit slightly.
A-kasu, アカス, 餅々多々. adj. Too much. Too many.
Akatchiu, アカッチウ, 剃子割りて, 剃子. v.i. and adj. To be stuck. Pierced.
Akatchiu-guru, アカッチウル, 愛ヲラシカラヌ人. n. An unamiable person. One who cannot be trusted.
Akateomare, アカテオマレ, 愛ヲラシアール. v.t. Amiable. Loveable.
Akbe, アクベ, 瞄穴, 職, ヌナ. n. A trap. A rat trap. (This is really a spring-bow which is often set in the trail of the larger animals or in the runs of rats). Syn: Akku.
Akbe-imok, アクベイモク, 職ノ餌, 例 ゼス, アクベイモクオーマン. v.t. To set a trap. As: Akbe imok omare or Akbe imok unu, "to bait a trap."
Akbe-ande, アクべアンデ, 職ガ掛る. v.t. To set a trap.
Akbe-imok, アクベイモク, 職ノ餌. n. A trap bait.
Akbe-shuat, アクベシュアツ, 職ヲ餌ヲ 付ケル器ヲ名. n. The wood catch placed in a trap to loosen that portion of wood which sets the bow-string free.
Akbe-yokore, アクべヨコレ, 職ガ掛る. v.t. To set a trap.
Akem-karabe, アケムカラベ, 針仕事. n. Needle-work.
Akerekeri, アクリ, v.i. and adj. To be scraped.


Akesoro, アクソロ, 小屋ノ西方ノ入口, adv. At the entrance or lower end of a hut.

Akes-un, アクスウン, 小屋ノ西方ノ入口, adv. Same as Akesoro.


Aki, アキ

Akihi, アキヒ, 弟, n. A younger brother.

Akpo, アボ

Aki, アキ, 出来る, v.i. and adj. Done. Finished.


Akihi, アキヒ

Aki, アキ, 弟, n. A younger brother.

Ak, アク

Akihi-utara, アキヒウタラ, 弟等, n. Younger brothers.

Akimokkara, アキモッカラ, 出先ヲ変死ス, v.i. To be killed away from one's home as by accident.

Akka, アッカ, 然レドモ, conj. Although.

Akkai, アッカイ, Syn: Yakka.

Akkai, アッカ, 水, n. Water. Same as Wakka and aka.

Akka-shum, アッカシュム, 水ノ泡, n. Water

Akka-sum, アッカスム, foam.

Akkanne, アッカンテ, 清明ナル, adj. Clean. Same as Ashkanne.


Akkari-kara, アッカリカラ, 通シル, 過シル, v.i. To surpass. To do better or worse than. (Preceded by the objective case).

Akkari-ki, アッカリキ, 通シル, 過シル, Same as Akkari-kara.

Akke, アッケ, ポテテガイ, n. A scallop.

Akke-tek, ポテテコ, Pecten yessoensis, Jay.

Akke-teku


Akketak, アッケテク, ポテテガイ, n. Scallap.


Akku, アッキ, 鏡, ヤナ, n. A trap. See Akhe.

Ak-nishpake, アクニシパケ, 弟, n. A younger brother.

Akno, アクノ, 弓術ヲ秀テシ, adj. Clever at shooting arrows.

| **Ako-apa-ashi** | v.t. To clinch. |
| **Ako-apa-seshke** | v.t. To shut in. |
| **Akoekomo** | v.t. To be agreeably surprised. |
| **Akoerayap** | v.t. To be blown to. |
| **Akoewara** | v.t. To be blown away to. |
| **Akoewara-ewara** | v.t. To rise up as from a huddling position. |
| **Akohepitare** | v.t. To get killed. |
| **Akoiki** | To be judged. |
| **Akoipishishi** | v.t. To be arraigned. |
| **Akoipishish-gusu-atak** | v.t. To bring before a court. |
| **Akoipishish-gusu-atakte** | To destroy. |
| **Akoisamka** | v.t. To please another. |
| **Akokarahari** | v.t. To please another. |
| **Akokatpakbe** | v.t. To make another rejoice. |
| **Akokatpak-guru** | v.t. To receive. |
| **Akokbemachichi** | n. A recipient. |
Ako

Akor'ewen, アコルウェン, 悪霊遇スル. v.t. To treat badly.
Akoroshap, アコローシャプ, 闇ネフリス. v.t. To be deaf to.
Akorobe, アコロベ, 人ノモノ. n. One's belongings.
Akorokaiki, アコロカイキ, 然レドモ. adv. Although.
Akoropap, アコロバップ, 人ノ物. n. One's belongings.
Akosakaikara, アコサカイカラ, バカリール. v.i.
To be scolded. Syn: Akopas.
Akosakayokara, アコサカヨカラ, アコサコーヤカラ. v.i.
A-kush, アクシ ナレドモ. adv. Although.
Akuwakore, アクワコレ, 物質ヲ與フ. v.t. To give as a pledge. Also “to set up a mark to a grave.” As:—Itak gusu akuwakore. “To give as a pledge to one's word.” Rai-guru akuwakore, “to set up a post for the dead.”

Ama, アマ, 母ノ, お母ノ. v.t. To put. To place. To put away. As:—Shi-ri-kata ama, “to place on the ground.”
Ama, アマ, 焼キタル. v.i. and adj. Roasted.
Ama, アマ, 有る, 在る. v.i. To be.
Amakiri-uwekote, アマキリウケトナメ。【spur】. To sit cross-legged.

Amaktono, アマクトノ。弟。n. A younger brother.

Amaktonoge, アマクトノゲ。brother.

Amam, アマム。n. Garden produce, such as rice, millet, wheat, barley.

Amam-chikap, アマムチカプ。雀。n. A sparrow.

Amam-e-chikap, アマムチカプ。雀。n. A sparrow.

Amam-chiri, アマムチリ。out of.

Amam-e-chiri, アマムチリ。out of.

Amam-ko, アマムホ。粉。n. Flour.

Amam-mosh, アマムモシ。卵ノ名。n. A kind of small fly.

Amam-muru, アマムムル。粟類ノ名。n. Millet or rice husks.

Amamp-i-kikiri, アマムピキキリ。エビス、キリギリス。n. A grasshopper.


Ambe, アベ。物。n. A thing. Article.

Amp, アンベ。Object. The matter of a subject.

Amp, アンベ。adv. Truly. Indeed. Is. It is so. As:—Ambe he? “Is it so?”

Ambochichi, アムボチャチ。刺す。v.t. To pinch.

Ampochichi, アムポチチ。v.t. To scratch.
Ambochitpa, アムボチッパ, 抓&M (復数). v.t. To pinch. (pl). To scratch.
Amchayaya, アムチャヤヤ, 蜘蛛を撫撫&M. v.t. To hold in the claws.
Amayaya, アムパイヤヤ, 抓&M. v.t. To hold in the claws.
Amchayaya-wa-kishma, アムチャヤヤワキッシュマ, 蜘蛛を撫撫マ. v.t. To hold in the claws.
Am-etu, アムエツ, 爪ノ端, 爪ノ先, 爪ノ先端. v.t. To hold the ends of the finger-nails (Met: “A very little;” “very sparingly;” “faintly;” “almost finished.”) Syn: Net guru sambe tane ametu pak no an, that person’s pulse have nearly finished beating.
Ami, アミ, 着.& v.t. & adj. Clothed. To be wearing.
Amichi, アミチ, 我等ノ父. pro. Our father
Amichi-ainu, アミチアイヌ, 我が父, 我等ノ父. pro. Our father.
Ami-iyok, アミヨク, 蜘蛛. v.t. To steal.
Amikekara, アミケカラ, 蜘蛛を撫撫カ. To cut in thin slices. To slit fish down the middle, cut off the heads and take out the back-bone.
Am-iki, アミイキ, 爪を撫撫ク. v.t. To scratch.
Am-ikiri, アミイキリ, 知ル, 暗ル. v.t. Same as amkiri. To know. To recognize.

Amip-numsam, アミブヌスムサム, 前端, マイエリ. n. The front edge of a garment.
Amip-shirika, アミブシリカ, 着物ノ マチ. n. The upper or outside of a garment.
Amip-shiripok, アミブシリポク, 着物ノ カラ. n. The inside or underside of a garment.
Ami-tanne-yaoshkek, アミタンテ ヤオシケール, メクラム, クモ. n. The father-long legs.
Amiyok, アミヨク, 偽人, ツスビト. v.t. To steal.
Amiyok-guru, アミヨクグル, 偽人, ツスビト. n. A thief.
Amke, アムケ, 拭ク, (復数). v.t. To brush off as grass seeds or rubbish from one’s clothes.
Amke, アムケ, 整理スル, カタブキル. v.t. To put away (pl of the object).
Amkire, チャキレ, 紹介スル, 知ヲレル. v.t. To cause to know. To introduce one person to another.
Amkiri, アムキリ, 知ル, 識ル, シル. v.t. To know. To be acquainted with. Syn: Amkiri.
Amkiri-guru, アムキリグル, 知人, シャイ. n. An acquaintance.
Amkit, アムキツ, 習ノ啼キ聲, ソシノ ナキコエ. n. The cry of an eagle.
Amkoshshima, アムコシシマ, 爪ノ手, 爪ノ手. v.t. To seize, with the hands or claws.
Amkokomo, アムコモ, 爪つわ手つか て掴む, v.t. To seize with the hands or claws. Syn: Amkosaye.

Amkosaye, アムコサイエ, 爪つわ手つか て掴む, v.t. To seize with the hands or claws.


Amma, アムマ, 有りテ. part. Being. Same as an-wa.

Am-nishu, アムニシュ, 足なき臼. n. A kind of footless mortar.

Amo, アモ, 安息.イコフ, v.i. To be at peace. To be at rest.

Amoini, アモイン尼, 腕. (前部). ウア. Same as amunini, n. The fore-arm.


Amore, アモレ, 割せむ, カマハム, 息マセル, v.t. To let alone. To let rest. To quiet.


Ampiri, アムピリ, 爪つわテカチジ症, n. A scratch. A wound left by a scratch.

Ampiri-o, アムピリ, 爪つわテカチ, 撮ク、ヒツ爬ク, v.t. To scratch. To wound with the nails or claws.


Amse, アムセ, 亀, 筆子, イス, ザ, n. A seat. A throne. From a-se.

Amset, アムセツ, Amset, Amse, アムセツ, アムセ, n. The entire floor of a house.

Amsho, アムショ, 家ノ床, イヘノテカ, n. The floor of a house.


Amshokkara, アムショッカラ, 敷物, シキモノ(床或ハ腰掛＝用＝), n. A small mat made of large rushes and used to spread over the floor as a seat. Syn: Shokkara, A-putki.

Amahoshut, アムショシュツ, 床端, エカノハシ, n. The edge of a floor.

Amu, アム, 爪, ツメ, n. The finger nails (pl).

Amuchichi, アムチチ, 爪つわテヒツ 撮チク(単数), v.t. To scratch, (sing).

Amuchitpa, アムチチプ, 爪つわテヒツ 撮チク, (複数), v.t. To scratch.

Amunin, アムニン, Amunini, Amunin, アムニン, アムニニ, 腕, ウステ, (前部), n. The lower part of the arm. The fore-arm.

Amuraiba, アムライバ, 手ヲ他人ノ頭上＝置キテ愛情ヲ表ス挨拶, v.i. To fondle a person by rubbing his head.

Amusa, アムサ, 手ヲ他人ノ頭上＝置キテ愛情ヲ表ス挨拶, v.i. To stroke the head as in salutation.

Amushbe, アムシュベ, 腕, カニ, 前, エ ビ, n. A crab. Any animal, large or small, having claws.
An, アン, 有る, アル, v.i. To be. 
There is.

An, アン, 一、イチ, 全々, マツタツ, adj. and adv. One. One of a pair. 
Quite. Entirely. Contracted from ara.

An, アン, 此ノ An ハ時シテ最上級ノ意ヲ強聴ヲ表スモノナリ. part. 
Sometimes used as a superlative or intensifying particle. As:—
Anekamari an-eigaiage, “to respect and thank profoundly.”

An, アン, 此ノ An ハ時シテ動詞ノ前ニ加フル時ハ自動詞ニナルカアリ.
part. Used before some verbs an, like a, has a past and passive
signification. As:—An-raige, “he was killed.”

An, アン, 全々, マツタツ. adv. Quite. 
As:—An-rai, “quite dead.”

An, アン, 夜. n. Night. Syn: 
Anchikara,

An-ai, アンアイ, 夜ラス, 同, アナ, adv. Changeless. The same.

An-aige, アンアイゲ, シナガラ. ph. 
In the act of. About to be. 
As:—Tane ariki an-an-aige, “As they are just now coming.”

An-aime, アンアイズ, 潮, ヨウヤク, 侏, ナガラ, 理, ナキ, 例モバ, アンアイチツバキミ, 潮が段々ニ. ph. Hardly. 
With difficulty. Whilst. Without 
provocation or cause. As:—
An-aime wupekita, “hardly and by degrees.” An-aime en kik, “he
struck me without provocation.”
Ikushta ek an-an-aime hotuyekara, “he called to him whilst he was
coming yonder.”

Anaishiri, アナイシリ, 死人ノ蜃. n.

A departed spirit. The manes of the dead.

Anak, アナク, and Anakne, アナク, 此訓ハ日本ノ (ハ) ノ同 シ.
part. Anak serves to isolate or emphasize a word or subject, 
and may in a sense be regarded as a sign of the nominative case. 
When followed by ne it renders the whole sentence to which it 
is applied a substantive clause. 
Often it is not translated but in 
some instances it must be, the 
context alone determining by what 
phrase or word it should be 
represented. The words “as for;” “in reference to;” “as regards,” 
are among the most apt English 
equivalents. It very nearly rep-
resents the Japanese wo, ハ.

Anak-ka, アナッカ, トハ云へドモ. 
The same as an yakka, “although 
there is.”

Anak-ki-koroka, アナッキクロカ, ケ 
レドモ, 然レトモ, ph. Even though it 
is. Nevertheless. 

Anak-ne, アナクニ, ハ, アナクニ見ル 
可シ. See anak.

Anakoroka, アナコロカ, 有ルナレド. 
ph. Although there is.

An-an, アンアン, 有ル, 有リシ, aux v. 
There was. There is.

An-anchikara, アンアンチカラ, 或 
ル夜. adv. One evening.

An...an-gesh shiriki, アン...アン 
ゲシリキ, 咎シド, 罪シド. ph. 
Nearly. As:—An ote an-gesh 
shiriki, “it was nearly speared.”

Syn: Naa followed by a passive.

Anankoro, アンアンコロ, 有ルナラ.


ANAE  —  31  —  ANA

guz. There will be. Same as an nangoro.
Anasak, アナサク, 無き, 持ダ. adv. Without. Not being not having.
Anasap, アナサプ, 静か, できる. v.i. To conive at. Syn: Kasheshina.
Anat-ni, アナツニ, イリガヤ, ヒヤグ (方言). n. Cephalotaxus drupacea, S. et Z.

Fact. As:—Anbe ne, “it is truth.”

Anchi, アンチ, 岩, セキタン, n. Coal.
Anchi, アンチ, 黒石. n. A kind of black flint. Obscure.


Anchikara-chup, アンチカラチュブ, 月, タキ, n. The moon.
Anchikara-ibe, アンチカライペ, 夕食, クタメシ, n. Supper.
An-chup, アンチュブ, 月, タキ. The moon.


Ande, アンデ, 止める, 止メル, v.i. and v.t. To cease. To set down. To let alone. Syn: Moshima no oka.

Andepa, アンデパ, 止める, 止メル, (複數). v.t. To put or place. Pl. of the person.

Andere, アンデレ, 已メラル, 已カメル, v.t. To cause to cease. To make put down. To cause another to set on one side.

Ane, アネ, 私, わ. v.i. pro. 1. Syn: Ku, Kuani.


Anekane, アネカケ, 針金, ヒラガタ. n. Wire. Thin mettle.


Anekik, アネキク, 拗いツク, v.t. To flog. To strike. Also flogged. Struck.

Anekosama, アネコサマ, 羞恥スル, (単数). v.t. To imitate (sing).
Anekosamba, アネコサムバ, 羞恥スル, (複数). v.t. To imitate (pl).

Anekoyairage-an-na, アネコヤイライゲアンナ, 羞恥又有キ, pl. Heartly thanks.

Anekut, アネクツ, 病気帯. n. A small girdle.

Aneongami, アネオンガミ, 深敬スル, 言葉ソルケスル, v.t. To pay profound respects.

Aneopetcha, アネオペットチャ, 小サキロアリ. n. A river with a narrow mouth.

Aneokhororo, アノヒコロ, 頭ビスル, 脕トア, 建トア. v.t. To prize, desire, or seek after earnestly.

ANG

Ange, アンゲ, 今為よクンツ, adv. To be about to do. As:—Ki ange shiriki, “he came near doing it.”

Kowen.


Ankura, アンクラ, 境界, へイ, カラヒ, n. A hedge.

Anguru, アングル, 栄, 人, n. A person.


An-gusu-ne-na, アングスチナ, アルが故は, plh. Because there is.

An-hike, アンヒケ, 明時, は, 或者, adv. When a thing is. The thing that is.

Ani, アニ, 知る, サン, adv. As. So. As:—Ani korachi, “as it is;” “like that.” As:—En otta ani korachi ku koramkun na, “I ask that it may be so to me.”

An-i, アニ, 出来上手事, n. Something done. Something which is.
As:—Epirikare an gusu ene iki-an-i ne, “this thing was done for your benefit.”


Ani, アニ, 携る, タプサエル, v.t. To hold or carry in the hands. To lay hold on.

Ani, アニ, 此字ナ加ル時ハ命令ノ意ヲ作ス, 働セバ, エガウイエアニ, 來タリ話セ, part. Sometimes used at the end of a sentence as an imperative particle. As:—Ek wa ye ani, “come and tell me.”

ANI

shatta ek ani, “Come to-morrow.”

Syn: Hani.

Ani, アニ, 時, adv. When. Then.

Ani, アニ, 以テ, part. By. With.

Ani, アニ, 彼, 彼女, 其も, pro. He. She. It.

Ani-ambe, アニアムベ, 持ツ歩ク物, 携フレモノ, n. Anything one is carrying.

An-ibe, アンイベ, 夕飯, ユメシ, n. Supper.

Anika-aiki, アニカアイキ, 如シ, 左儀＝上手, 賢＝巧ミノル, 例セバ, アニカアイキ＝エアイキ, 上手＝出来ル, adv. So. So clever. Very clever. As:—Ani-ka aiki eashkui, “he can do it so cleverly.”

Anikara, アニカラ, 夜, セ, n. Night.
Syn: Anchikara.

Anikkotama, アニコタマ, 図々, カコム, (単數), v.t. To surround. (sing).

Anikkotamba, アニコタマルバ, 図々, カコム, (複數), v.t. To surround. (pl).

Anikomeuba, アニコメウバ, 摘出し, (単數), v.t. To grub up as trees (pl).

Anikomewe, アニコメウエ, 摘出し, (単數), v.t. To grub up as trees (sing).

Anikoreuba, アニコレウバ, 刀ヲ以テ撃ツ, (単數), v.t. To strike with a sword (pl). Really “to bend.”

Anikorewe, アニコレエ, 刀ヲ以テ撃ツ, (単數), v.t. To strike with a sword (sing). Really “to bend.”

Aninap, アニナブ, 嫌リタル食物, n. Jam. Anything smashed. As:—Anina-kapato, “preserves made of
the *Nuphar Japonicum*.” Anina-nikaop, “jam made of fruit.”
“Fruit preserves.” Anina-niseu, “mashed acorns.”

**Aniniap**, アニニアプ, 餌, n. A bait
drawn along the bottom of rivers
or the sea as a decoy for fish.
**Syn:** Apnhiap.

**Aninka**, アニンカ, 吸込. adj. & v.i.
To be absorbed. From *nin,* “to
shrink up.”

**Anipa**, アニパ, 持分, 貨物行 (復数).
**v.t.** To carry. **Pl:** of the person.

**Anirukushte**, アニルクシテ, 活動する, カッテスル. **v. i.** To become
actively excited. To stretch out
the arms and legs in anger.
**Syn:** Anurukushte.

**Anishka**, アニシカ, 貴重ナル. adj.
Valuable. Difficult to spare. **Syn:**
Aotrepekare.


**Aniugah**, アニウガシ, 欲ミ, 好マ
ミ, 為スコトガ好マミ. **v.i.** To dislike
to do a thing. To be disinclined
to act. **Syn:** Aeyapte.

**Ani-utara**, アニウタラ, 運送スル人, n.
Carriers. Bearers.

**Ani-utara**, アニウタラ, 彼等. pro.
They. Those persons. **Syn:** Nei-
utara.

**Ankan**, アンカン, 前, アイダ, 乍, ナガ
ワ. **adv.** Whilst. **As:** —Ieivo ankan.
“Whilst using it.”

**Ankara**, アンカラ, 爲シル. Same as
akara, “made;” “finished;” “to
be done.”

**Ankera1**, アンケライ, 等. **v.t.** To
receive.

**Ankes**, アンケス, 暁, アウツキ. **adv.**
Daybreak. Early morning.

**Ankes-pakita**, アンケスパキタ, 拂喰,
ラアゲガタ. **adv.** The very first
dawn of early morning.

**Anki**, アンキ, 肥, アフキ. n. A fan.
**Syn:** Aungi.

**Anki**, アンキ, 有ルベシ. aux. About
to be. Will be.

**Ankik**, アンキク, 打タル, **v.i.** To
be struck. Same as *akik.*

**Anko**, アンコ, ナンバ, 時ニ. **adv.** If.
Should. When.

**Ankoiki**, アンコイキ, 打タル. Same
as *akoiki* “to be beaten;” also
“a battle,” “a fight.”

**Ankomonash**, アンコモノナシ, 仕カシ.
**adj.** Busy. In great haste.

**Ankomonashte**, アンコモノナシテ, 念
ガス. **v.t.** To hasten.

**Ankorachi**, アンコラチ, 此ノ通リ, 例
セバ, エイエイタクアンコラチ, チノ云
フ通リ. **ph.** Like this. Thus. In this
way. In accordance with. Openly.
Above-board. As:—E yitak an-
korachi, “as you say.”

**Ankoirushka**, アンコイルシカ, 他人
ノ怒ヲ受ケル, **v. i.** To suffer the
wrath of another. **Syn:** Akoiru-
shka.

**Ankoro**, アンコロ, 若ツ, 時ニ, アルベ
キ時. **adv.** When. If. Should.
About the time of.

**Ankoro-iki**, アンコロイキ, 然レドモ.
**adv.** Although.

**Ankoroka**, アンコロカ, 有リテモ. **adv.
Although there is.

**Ankoro-ka-iki**, アンコロカイキ, 然レ
ドモ. **adv.** Although.

**Ankoro-kusu-ne**, アンコロクス子, 有
ルベシ. **ph.** There will be.


Ankushkeraiai, 助ケニヨリ. adv. By the help of. Ankushkeraipo, (助ケシクライポ) Owing to. By favour of. As: — E an kushkeraipo ku shiknu ruwe ne, “it is by your favour I am now alive.” Kemushn an, awa, chep ankushkeraia shiknu ash ruwe ne, “there was a famine, but owing to the fish we are alive.”


Anna, アンナ, Anna, アンヌ, Anno, アンノ, Annu, アンヌ, Anna-ambe, アンナアムベ, Anne-ambe, アンヌアムベ, Anno-ambe, アンノアムベ, Annu-ambe, アンヌアムベ, Anne-ikippo, アンキクッポ, Anna-ikippo, アンヌイキッポ, Syn: Iwange-no-an.

An-ni, アンニ, 立木, ダチャキ, 餓, ミキ. n. A standing tree. The trunk of a tree.

Annitne-kamui, アンニテキカメイ, 極悪ノ悪魔, ゴクアシキアクマ. n. The worst of the demons.

Anno, アンノ, 誠, カツ. v.i. To defeat. Anno-i, アンノイ, 賢利. n. A Defeat. Anno-ikippo, アンノイキッポ, So. After the same manner. In the same way.


An-noshike, アンノシケ, 夜中, ヨナカ. n. Midnight.

An-noshike-paketa, アンノシケパケタ, 丁度夜中, チョウドヨナカ. adv. The very middle of the night.

Annu, アンヌ, 誠ツ, v.t. To defeat. Annu-kara, アンヌカラ, 誠, カツ. v.t. To defeat. To over-come.

Annu-ikippo-kara, アンヌイキッポカラ, 誠フ, シキフ. v.t. To vie with. To strive with. To compete. As:—Nei ambe iki gusu toan ainu tura ku annu-ikippokara kusu ne, “I will strive with him in doing business.”

Annu-no, アンヌノ, 無財価ナリ. adj. Free of cost. Also, “having been defeated.”


Annu-no-hachire, アンヌノハチレ, 誠ツ, v.t. To defeat in contest. Annu-no-hachiri, アンヌノハチリ, 誠ケル. v.i. To be defeated in contest.
ANNU-NO-KOIKI, アンヌノコイキ, 背く. v.t. To defeat. To over-come in strife.

ANNU-NO-YA, アンヌノイェ, 沈黙サセル. v.t. To put to silence.

ANNUPA, アンヌパ, 飽カラル. adj. To be in plenty. Plentiful.

ANNU-TUIBA, アンヌツイバ, 戦ニテ殺ス. v.t. To slay in battle.

ANNUYE, アンヌイェ, 記サナル. adj. Written.

AN-OHORO, アノホロ, 延ハサレタ, 永ク保ツ. v.t. and v.i. To be lengthened. To have been kept for a long time. To lengthen.


ANOMI, アノミ, 還スル. v.t. To worship.

ANONYOE, アノイェ, 観フ, 投フ, チラフ. v.t. To take aim at.


ANOTANGE-KARA, アノタンケカラ, 刺ツ以テ撃ツル. v.i. To be struck with a sword.


ANNAI, アンライ, 殺サレタ, 死 ning. v.i. Slain. Quite dead.

ANRAIGE, アンライゲ, 殺サレタ. v.i. To have been killed.

ANRAKORO, アンラコロ, チロユリ. n. The black lily. Fritillaria Kamtschatensis, Gaul.

ANRAMASU-USUYESHUYE, アンラマスウシュイェシュイェ, }

ANRAMASU-UWESHYE, アンラマスウエシュイェ, }

ANRASU. v.i. and adj. To be pleased. To be happy.

ANRAMUSH, アンラムシ, 親切ナル. adj. Kind.

ANRAPOKI, アンラポキ, 負ケル, 被サレル, 削サレル, 悪キツビナ, エアンラポキアカリクステナ, 注意セヨ汝敗ケル. v.i. To be defeated. To be killed. To be made to submit to another. As:—Yaikikip na, eanrapoki akari kun ne na, “be careful, you will be defeated by me.”

ANRAMU-OCHI, アンラムオチ, 許ス, 認ス, 通ス, v.t. To permit. To allow. To concede.

ANrawechiu, アラウェチウ, 誠ス, 陣ツ. v.t. To kill. To defeat.

ANREIKA-KARA, アンレイカラ, 承知スル, 謙メル. v.i. To assent. To put the hands up to the head as a sign of assent. To praise.

AN-RESKE-PO, アンレスケボ, 他人ヲ乗りて, 人ヲ乗りし子供. n. Children brought up by persons other than their parents. Syn: Aoreshpa utara.

ANRORI, アノロリ, ......ナラシメヨ, ......デラシメヨ, imper of an. Let be.

ANRUKI, アンルキ, 吞込ム. v.t. To swallow.

ANRURU, アヌルル, エノ西海岸. adj. The western shores of Yezo. As:—Anruru un ahai, “the western sea.”

ANTEK, アンテク, 鳥波, チョット. adv. Just. Only. For a little while.
Antzamii, アンツミ. 
Antsami, アンツミ類. n. Thistles. 
Antuki, アンツキ, 小豆, アズキ. n. A kind of small red bean. 
Antunanga, アンツンガ, 逢ふ.逢ふ. v.t. To meet. 
Anturashi, アンツラシ, 昇る.ノルル (夜鉢). v.i. To ascend a ladder, mountain, or a river together. 
Anu, アヌ, 遊ぶ. v.t. To put. To place. 
Anu, アヌ, 遊べる. v.i. To be heard. Also ph. “I hear,” and “do you hear.” 
Anu, アヌ, 分かる. v.t. To understand. To inquire. As:— Michi orodan anu, “to inquire of one’s father.” 
Anuirototo, アヌイロトト. 全く無ナスル. v.t. To be quite destroyed. 
Anuitashi, アヌイタシ, 開キシ. v.i. To have heard. Syn: Nu-okere. 
Anukan, アヌカン. 現ヘル. v.t. To appear. Same as anukara. 
Anukantak, アヌカンタク. 見ル. v.t. To see. 
Anukara, アヌカラ, 夜.ヨル. n. night. 
Anukara, アヌカラ, 見エル. v.t. To be seen. To appear. Also “to see.” 
Anukar’etoranne, アヌカレトランネ, 見タラナイ. ph. “Not caring to see.” 

Anukarahumi-wen, アヌカラフミウエン, 見ラツキ. adv. Unsightly. 
Anukara-i, 見エルモノ. n. An object or place seen or looked at. The direction in which one is looking. 
Anukara-kopan, アヌカラコバン, 見タラナイ. ph. “To dislike to look at.” 
Anuktakka, アヌクトッカ, アヌ反ラッカ, A v.t. & adj. To take pleasure in a thing. To delight in. Pleasant. 
Anuptakka, アヌブトッカ, レメンタル v.t. & adj. Chosen out. 
Anumunu, アヌムヌ, 塞ガルル. v.i. To be stopped up. Syn: Chinumunu. 
Anun, アヌン, 他人. n. Another person. 
Anun-itak, アヌニタク, 外国の語. n. Strange words. Foreign talk. 
Anun-kopaki, アヌンコパキ, 他人ナ敵ト思フ. v.t. To look upon another as an enemy. 
Anun-korobe, アヌンコロベ, 他人ノ物. n. Another person’s belongings. 
Anun-nishpa, アヌニシパ, 外ノ人.い. n. The other person. Sometimes “you.” 
Anunukeb, アヌヌケブ, 貴重ナル物. A precious thing. 
Anun-utara, アヌンウタラ, 他人.タニン. n. Strangers. Other persons. 
Anupa, アヌパ, 遊(復数). v.t. To place (pl).
Anure, アヌレ, 知ラクレル. v.i. To be told. Made known.
Anure-epare, アヌレエパレ, 開ラメル. v.t. To tell.
Anurkushte, アヌルクシテ, 慣激テシ手足を伸張スル. v.t. To stretch out the arms and legs as in anger.
Anru-oka, アルルオカ, 息ハル. v.i. To finish (as a meal).
Anushuk, アヌシュク, 招カレル. v.i. To be called. To be invited.
Anutureshi, アヌツレス, 隦ル, ノポル. v.i. To ascend a river together. Same as antureshi.
An-wa, アンワ, 有ル, アリテ. ph. and part. It is. Being.
An-wa-ne-yakne, アンワナヤクネ, 然レドモ. ph. Yet. Although.
An-yakne, アンヤクネ, 有ルナバ. conj. If there is.
Ao, アオ, 脣ヲレル, 中ニ在ル. v.i. To be hidden. Contained in.
Aoattuye, アオアツクエ, 切リ萎トス. v.t. To be cut quite off or through.
Aoho, アオホ, クイハク. n. Pieces of cloth let into a garment for ornament.
Aio, アイオ, for ornament.
Aoho-ekara, アオホエカラ, 続クスル. v.i. To ornament a dress.

Aointara, アオインガラ, 見クノソグ. v.t. To peep at.
Aointara-moshiri, アオインガラモシリ, 青天, アツソウラ. n. The heights.
The firmament. The open sky.
The heavens.
Aotakashi, アオタイクシ, 諤ヘル. v.i. To be cursed.
Aotakush, アオタイクシ, 諤レル. v.i. To be cursed.
Aokai-utara, アオカイウタラ, アオカイウタレ, 俄等, pro. Ye. you.
Aokai-utari, アオカイウタリ, アオカイウタリ.
Aokai-yaikota, アオカイヤイコタ, 汝自身. pro. You yourself.
Aokare, アオケレ, 撃リシ, シマフ. v. i. Finished. Completed. Done with.
Aokere, アオケレ, 撃リシ事. n. A person rebelled against or persecuted.
Aokette, アオケテ, 毎リシ, 仕上ツメ. v.i. Finished. Done. Completed.
Aokushke, アオクシケ, 潜ル, ホタリ. v.i. To dive.
Aomakaraye, アオマカリュ, 開キマリゅ. adj. Open.
Aomonnure, アオモンヌルレ, 賛メラレルタル. adj. Praised.
Aonai, アオナイ, 喜. クボミ. n. A gully.
Aonga, アオンガ, 溼ス、ヒタス. v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly.
Syn: Ionga.
Aongami, アオンガミ, 拝マレル. v.i. To be adored. Worshipped.
Aop, アオプ, 器、ヲツヲ. n. A vessel, bag or box in which anything is put.
Aopentari, アオペンタリ, 傾ケル、斜メニセラル. v.i. & adj. To be tilted up. To be raised up a little.
Syn: Aotari.
Aopepikere, アオペピブケレ, 腹ラセル. v.t. To cause to swell up (as by putting water into a dry tub.
Aorakere, アオラケレ, 渡スル、逃エル. v.i. To diminish. To die out. To cease. To lower.
Syn: Ramka.
Arakere.
Aorauge, アオラウゲ, 寝ラズ、退シル. v.i. and v.t. To miss. To be behind-hand. Syn: Chiorauge.
Aosama, アオサマ, 萎ヒ重ナルル. v.i. To be doubled back or over.
Aoripet, アオリペツ.
Ahoripet, へし、割剥、ホリヲリ. n. A canal.
Aori-pet, アウリペツ.
Aoreshpa-utara, アオレシバウタラ, 孤児。ナシゴ、苦しも、モイコ. n. Orphans. Adopted children. Children brought up by people other than their parents.
Aoshikuru, アオシキル, 坪同スル、メガル. v.t. To skirt or go round (as a mountain).
Aoshiraye, アオシライェ, 追マセタ.
v.i. Moved along.
Aoshinuara, アオシンヌカラ, 見エズナル迄見迄ル. v.t. To watch out of sight.
Aota, アオタ, 隣人. n. The next door. As:—Aota an gurum, “the next door neighbour.”
Aotari, アオタリ, 截ヒ重ナルル. v.i. and adj. To be tilted up. Syn: Aopentari.
Aota-un-guru, アオタウングル, 隣人、(単数). n. The next door neighbour.
Aotukekare, アオトケカレ, 寝錯ナル. adj. Difficult to spare.
Syn: Anishka.
Aotushetaye, アオツシエタイェ, 役々
為＝髪ツ釣り上ヲガリル, v.i. To be hung up by the hair of the head as in punishment.

Aotuwashi, アオツワシ, 勇敢ナル.

Aoyaitak, アオヤイタク, 嘲ヲル, ア
ザガラル, v.i. To be derided. Made a fool of. Mocked.

Aoyanenep, アオヤネネプ, 嘲笑セラ

Aowemushi, アオウムシ, 賢シキ, 獄
シナル, adj. Poor. In bad condition.


Ap, アブ, 有ルベキ, 有ルヤ, 例セバ, エクズチアブ, 背ラ答アス, part. Preceded by the words kusu ne, ap signifies that something was intended or ought to be done. As:— Ek kusu ne ap, "he ought to have come." Chi ki kusu ne ap, "we intend to do it."

Ap, アブ, 此語＝過去ヲ返スニ用ヲルナリ, 例セバ, イベアブ, 食セシ, part. Sometimes ap is used to express past time. As:— Ibe ap, "he has eaten." Run ap, "he has gone down."


Apa, アパ, 入口, 海ノ方ヨリ見タル
河口, 例セバ, アベアシテ, 戸ヲ閉
メル, n. A door-way. A gate-
way. An entrance. The open mouth of a river looked at from the sea. As:— Apa ashte, "to shut a door." Apa chaka or maka, "to open a door." Apa shi, "to shut a door." Apa-ushita, "a door."

Apa-chip, アパチプ, 戸磨板, 断切居, n. A door-sill. The grooved piece of word for a door to slide along in.


Apan, アパン, こ, pro. This. Syn: Apani, Tapan, Tapani.

Apanne, アパンネ, イカイ, n. An edible kind of mussel.

Apakikkara, アパキッカラ, 防禦スル, 戸ヲ守ル, v.i. To defend one's door-way.

Apakoashi, アパコアシ, 戸ヲ閉シテ 出入チ
アパコアシ, 断ツ, v.t. To
Apakosesheka, アパコセシケ, 戸ヲ閉シテ 出入チ
アパコゼケ, v.i. To shut the door to. To shut in or out.

Apanera, アパンエラ, 嫌ハレヲル, v.

Apa-otbe, アパオッペ, 戸ノ前ヲ掛ケ
ル, n. A mat hung in a door-
way.

Apapo, アポポ, 花ノ名, n. Some kind of flower.

Apakok, アパコク, 真＝, adv. Be-
hind. As:— Chisei apakok, "be
hind the house."

Apara, アバラ, 言スル, 隙スル. v.t. To injure. To condemn. To lay a fault upon another. Syn: Epara.


Aparu, アパル, 扇ク, 扇ヲ. v.t. To fan. To blow by means of a fan or any such like instrument.

Aparu, アパル, 入口, 闇, シキミ. n. The threshold.

Apa-shem, アパシュェム, 主間, サンカン. n. An entrance porch.

Apa-shi, アパシ, 户を閉メル, v.i. To close a door.

Apa-shta, アパシュタ.
Apa-shita, アパシュタ.

Apashte, アパシュテ, 走ツ, 論ツテ走ツ. v.t. To defeat. To silence in argument.

Apashte, アパシュテ, 走ラセル, 逃ガス. v.i. To be made to run. To be driven away.


Apaushbe, アパウシベ, 戸, ト, 戸ノ前＝掛ケタル際. n. A door. A mat hung before a doorway.

Apa-ushke, アパウシケ, 入口. n. A door-way.


Ape-keshui, アベケシュイ, ネツボ. n. Dragonet (Callionymus curvico-rinis, Cuv. & Val.)

Ape, アピ, 嫌疵, スリキズ. n. A wound caused by chaffing.

Api, アピ, 折ク, (刀ナドチ). v.t. To draw out as a sword from its sheath. As:—Tam api, "to draw a sword."

Apiikuira, アピクイライラ, 滞ンテ行ク, 誠レテ

Apiikuira-kara, アピクイライラカラ, 行ク. v.i. To go along stealthily. As:—Hau-shut oroge apiikura, "he went along stealthily following the voice."

Apiikuira-no, アピクイライラノ, 滞ンテ、例ゼバ、アピクイライラノマンツネレニユクライゲニサ、滞ンテ我ツテ鹿ヲ殺シテ adv. Stealthily. As:—Apiikuira no oman wa nei yuk raige nisa, "he went along stealthily and killed the deer."

Apiri, アピリ, 鳶ノ足跡, 嫌疵, スリキズ.


Ap-ka, アプカ, 鉤線, 釣線テイト. n. A fishing line.

Apka, アプカ, 雄鹿, チカカ. n. A male deer. A buck.
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<th>APK</th>
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<th>APT</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Apkara, アプカラ, 取る, 買う. v.t. To take. To receive. Syn: Ahupkara.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkara, アプカラ, 購. カツ. v.t. To defeat.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkara, アプカラ, 天気＝暑＝腐食. v.t. To become rotten through exposure to the weather.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkash, アプカシ, 歩行する, アルク. v.t. and adj. To walk. On foot.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkash-komon-nukuri, アプカシコモノヌクリ, 頭路する. v.t. To falter in walking.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkash-shininka, アプカシシンニカ, 歩み踏む. v.t. Indisposed to walk.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkash-shinukuri, アプカシシンヌクリ, 歩き乱す. v.i. To find a difficulty in walking either through old age or indisposition.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkash-utor-humi, アプカシトウルフミ, 歩音. n. The sound of foot steps.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apka-topa, アプカトパ, 群鹿ノ群, ノジカノム. n. A herd of male deer.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkoro, アプコロ, 如見エル, 快 vocational. ph. As though. Like. As: Chish apkoro iki, &quot;he appears to be crying.&quot; Erasman ap koro iki, &quot;he seems to understand.&quot;</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apkot-ni, アプコトニ, 用意ノ整即タール釣竿, ツササナ. n. A fishing rod ready prepared for fishing.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apniniap, アプニニアブ, 魚サ捕サ魚. n. A kind of fish decoy. Syn: Apninioap, Chiniapiap.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apnini-furep, アプニニフレプ, 木ノ種類. n. Some kind of nut.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apninisei, アプニニセイ, 木ノ種類. n. A nut shell.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apnit, アプニト, 鋭鉤, ツササナ, 鈍、鉤ノ類. n. A fishing rod. Also a kind of spear. Syn: Perainit. Tush-ni.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Aponki, アボンキ, 居, アフギ. n. A fan.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apunki, { Syn: Yaiparaparup.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Aporose, アプロソセ, 何々名付ケラレタル. v.t. and ph. Called by the name of. Called. Named. He who is named. That which is called.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Aporosep, アプロセプ, 何々名付ラタルモノ. n. Things that are called or named. As: Seta ari apos, &quot;the things called dogs.&quot;</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Appene, アベペ, 採手(ハタ)ナル. adj. Clumsy. Awkward. Syn: Aikap, Katchak.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apsai-ni, アプサイニ, 銘ノ先, ササキ. n. A piece of wood to which hooks are attached when fishing.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apsai-pit, アプサイピツ, 銘＝付タル石. n. A stone attached to an aposai-ni to keep it under water.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apte, アプテ, 勢. adj. Weak, Powerless.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Apto, アプト, 雨. アメ. n. Rain.</strong></td>
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</table>
Apto-ash, アクトアシ, 雨降る. v.t. To rain.
Apto-ashpa, アクトアシュパ, It rains.
Apto-ashte-guru, アクトアシテグル, 雨降ヲ至ル人. n. A rainmaker.
Apto-chikap, アクトチカプ, チドリ, メナガロ. n. The golden plover. Charadrius fulvescens, Gm.
Apto-hauge, アクトハウゲ, 殴々ヲ舞 レテユ. v.t. To gradually cease raining.
Apto-ran, アクトラン, 雨ヲ降ル. v.t. It is raining.
Apto-rui, アクトルイ, 究.
Apu, アブ, 漬氷, サミノコホリ. n. Sea-Abu, アブ, ice.
Apui-kotoro, アブイコトロ, 耳ノ内 面. n. The inside surface of the ears.
Apunki, アプンキ, 亀. n. A fan.
Apun-no, アプンノ, 静カニ, 温和ニ. adv. Gently. Softly. As: —Apun no mokoro, “good night” (lit. “sleep gently.”) —Apun no-paye, “good bye” (lit. go gently.)

Apushke, アプシケ, 狂ニ裂カラル. v.t. To be torn by an animal.
Ara, アラ, 有ノ, 例セバ, アパシアラ, 月 ノ閉メル. aux. v. Imperative form of the verb “to be,” used as an auxiliary to other verbs. As: —Apa-shi-ara, “shut the door.” Syn: Yara.
Ara, アラ, 開キヲル. adj. Open.
Ara, アラ, 全ク. adv. Entirely. Quite. Only. Nothing but. As: —Ishirikuranere, ara mim patek, “dear me, it is nothing but fat.”
Ara, アラ, ハサミムシ. n. An earwig.
Ara-kikiri, アラキキリ, earwig.
Ara, アラ, 前, 肩, 側, モキ. n. Side. As: —Ar’ta, “the side boards of a boat.”
Ara, アラ, 後, 後, 有. n. Slow.
Ara, アラ, 装飾スル. v.t. To beautify. To ornament. As: —Chi-sei ara, “to ornament a house.”
Ara-atap-ne, アラアタナプ子, 空シキ手ヲ, カララテ. adv. Empty-handed.
Aragu, アラグ, 角. n. Beauty.
Araguru, アラグル, Glory. Majesty.
Aralkar, アライガ, 杀. v.i. Kill-ed.
Aralka, アラカ, 痛, いた。v.i. To ache. To be in pain.
Aralka-i, アラカイ, 痛, いた。n. An aching. An aching place.
Aralakap, アラカブ, 痛, いた。n. An aching. Something which aches.
Aralake, アラケ, 苦痛させる。v.t. To give pain to. To agonize.
Aralakot-oroche-chiepoknar, アラカトロケチエポクナレ, へん, させる。v.t. To dishearten. To cause to lose spirit.
Aralake, アラケ, 半分, ニョーノー。adj.
Aralke, アラケ, へん。v.t. Half. One of two.
Aralke-chirage-tashum, アラケチライガタシム, 中風, チュブ。n. Paralysis.
Aralker, アラクレ, 消す。v.t. To diminish. To cease to be. To lower. Syn: Ramka, Ara-
Aralkiri, アラキクリ, ハサミムシ。n. An earwig.

Araikirisamtek-omare, アラキリサムテクオマレ, 坐坐る。アラカク。v.t. To sit cross-legged.
Araikometka, アラコトムカ, 論, 疑。ん。adv. Without doubt. Doubt-
Araikotomka, アラコトムカ, 論, 疑。ん。n. The very worst of the demons.
Araisuru, アラグル, 美しくっと。n. Beauty.
Araikuru, アラグル, Glory. Majesty.
Araikuru-kashi, アラグルカシ, 丁度上 べ。adv. Exactly above.
Araikushkonna, アラクシュコナ, 甚 だ急べ。adv. Very suddenly.
Araikuwan-no, アラクワンノ, 直 べ。n. In front. Straight ahead.

Aramaken, アラマケン, 何々笑ふ。v.t. To amuse. To laugh at.
Aramakenbe, アラマケンベ, 面白キ コト。n. An amusing thing.
Aramauke, アラマウケ, 何々, カタハラす。adv. By the side of.
Aramapakare, アラマパカラ, 思し, 考へむ。v.t. To think. To consider. To calculate. To weigh in the mind.
Aramoisam, アラモイサム, 北, キタ。n. A bay.
Araoraye, アラオライェ, 下げる. v.t. To lower. To let down.

Arapa, アラパ, 行う. v.i. To go.

Arupa, アルパ, アラパレ

Arapare, アラパレ, 行カシマ, v.t. To send.

Arupare, アルパレ, Syn: Omande.

Arapekere-kamui, アラペケレカムイ, 極仏ノ神. n. The best of the deities.

Ararapa, アララパ, 詰メ込マ, 搬り込マ, v.t. To press down. To shake down.

Ararirari, アラリラリ, 踏ミ固メル, v.t. To press or trample down. To press down. To shake down or trample down. To be hard by trampling on.

Arasatchepare, アラサッチェパレ, 開ラク, (風ノ衣服ナドノ飛ニ開ク). v.t. To fly open, as the parts of a dress.

Arasereke, アラセレケ, 半分, ハンフケン. n. The half of anything.

Arashka, アラシカ, 空手ノ, カラナ, 持ツズ, v.i. and adj. To be empty handed. Not carrying.

Arashe, アラシケ, 共ニ, 皆共ニ. adj. Altogether.

Arasheindia, アラシエインドヤ, 或時ニ, 或處ニ. adv. Once upon a time. At a certain time or place.

Arashine, アラシイェ, 一同. adj. Once. 


Arashui-range, アラシュイランゲ, 一旦. adv. One at a time.

Arashunketu, アラシュエンケツ, 草絵.


Aratchi, アラッチ, �慈悲ノ, 耐ガタカナル. adj. Quiet. Peaceable.

Aratchire, アラッチレ, 種カニスル, 安心スル. v.i. To be pacified. To be acquitted of a crime.

Arauratki-no, アラウラッチキノ, 唯ニノ. 此ノミ. adv. Only. Only this and nothing else.

Araushtek, アラウシテク, 消エル, 焚殺スル. v.i. To be extinguished. Exterminated. Massacred.

Araushtekka, アラウシテッカ, 消ニ, 焚クスル. v.t. To extinguish. To massacre. To exterminate.

Arawa(n), アラワ, 七ツ. adj. Seven.

Aruwa(n), アルワ, アルワ.

Arawan-hotne, アラワンホトネ, 百四十. adj. One hundred and forty.

Arawan-ikashima-hotne, アラワニイカシマホトネ, 二十七. adj. Twenty seven.

Arawan-ikashima-ine-hotne, アラワンイカシマイホトネ, 八十七 adj. Eighty seven.

Arawan-otutanu, アラワンオトタンュ, 第七. n. The seventh. (For the numerals see Grammar Chapter vii).

Arawe, アラウエ, 波, アッ, n. Froth. The scum of a boiling pot.

Are, アレ, 大チ付ケル. v.t. To kindle. To light. As:—Abe are, “to light a fire.”
ARE

Are, アレ, 坐ラセル、置ク, (綱ナド). v. t. To cause to sit. To set (as a fisherman's nets).
Ari, アリ, 全ガ、急ガ. v. i. To put. To place. Syn: Anke.
Are-ake, アレアベ, 燃ュル火. n. A flaming fire.
Areika, アレイカ, 喜ア. v. i. To be pleased with. Syn: Eraya.
Areikop, アレイコプ, 名づけル. v. i.
To be named.
Areka, 承知スル、敬メラレル. v. i.
アレカア, and v. t. To give
Areika, アレイカ, praised. To second.
To encourage.
Arekushonka, アレクシコンカ, 念= adv. Very suddenly. In a moment.
Arekushonka, アレクシコンカ, 念= adv. Suddenly. In a moment.
Arepoaka, アレポカラ, 海ニテ死ス. v.t. To die at sea.
Arearakari, アレラカリ, 暴ラサンテル、晒ラサンテル. adj. Aired. Exposed to the wind.
Arearakari-ki, アレラカリキ, 曝スラサンテル. v.t. To air in the wind.
Areshirikush, アレシリクシ, 透過ごスル、通ラ透ケル. v. i. To pass by.
Ari, アリ, 持ツテ、例セバ、マンケアリチナエイキ、錫ヲ以テ捕ル. post. By means of. With. For.
Ari, アリ, 燃エル. v. i. To be alight.
Ari, アリ, 皮ハゲル. adj. Skinned.
Syn: Iri-au.
Syn: A. Ara.
Ari-au, アリアウ、其ノ、彼等. pro. That. Those.
As:—Ari an itak ani ye niso ruve ne, “he spoke with those words.”
Arikari-chisei, アカリチセイ、楽ノ骨組. n. The framework of a house.
Ariki, アリキ, 末ガ、(述形). v. i. To come (pl. of ek).
Arikian, アリキアン, 来タ. v. i. past. Have come.
Ariashin-no, アリアシンノ、一度、又. adj. Once. Again.
Arikashiri, アリキアシリ、来ツテ. v. i. Coming. They are coming.
Arikiki, アリキキ、育ツル、ソツツ、例セバ、ルプネバ、ノアリキキ、大人トナルマダ育ツル. v. t. To bring up.
To rear. As:—Rupne pak no arikiki, “to bring up to manhood.
Arikiki tuikata, “during adolescence.”
Arikiki-no, アリキキノ, 全力以テ。adv. With all one's might. With might and main. Syn: Shiari-
kiki-no,
Ari-kiki-tulka, アリキキツイカタ, 生長スル関。ph. During adoles-
cence.
Earakinne.
Arikko, アリッコ, カラマツサウ, n. The feather columbine. Thalic-
trum aquilegifolium, L.
Arikko-kuttara, アリッコクッタラ, アリツコニ関, n. The same “as
Arikko.
Arimu, アリム, 動, ねじミ。n. A rat
or mouse. Syn: Eremu.
Arkomare, アリコマレ, 怒る, カゲル。v.t. To hang up. To put on a high place.
Arkoraye, アリコライエ, 上ゲル。v.t. To raise. To shift from a lower to a higher position.
Arip, アリップ, 屋根。n. A roof. A covering. As: Chisei arip, “the
roof of a house.”
Aripekunne, アリベクン, 小刀。n.
A small knife.
Arishirikush, アリシリクシ, 訪問ス
ル。v.t. To call upon in passing. To look in upon.
Arita-omap, アリタオマプ, 海ニテ漁
スル船。n. A small boat with boards fixed to its sides used for
sea-fishing.
"very early in the spring."
Arohokamginno, 折角。故意=。
アロホカムギン, adv. Pur-
Arokamgin-no, アロカムギノ} posely. On
Aro-nochiu, アロノチウ, タノ明星。ユ
ウノメウセウ。n. The evening star.
Syn: Aronuman-nochiu.
Aro-numan, アロヌマン, 星方, クラカ
タ。n. Twilight. Late in the
evening.
Aro-numan-nochiu, アロヌマンノチ
ウ, タノ明星。n. The evening star.
Syn: Aro-nochiu.
Aronnu, アロンヌ, 殺ロセンラ, (殺戮).
Aronnu-wa-isam, アロンヌワイス,
殺ロセンラ。ph. Killed and done
away with.
Aropaikara, アロバイラカ, 早春。n.
Very early spring.
Aroramboso, アロラムボソ, 疑懐スル。
v.i. To be agitated with fright.
Syn: Aramboso.
Arorokishine-no, アロロキシシニ, 秘
密ニ、ナイショニ。adv. Secretly.
Privately.
Aroshinep, アロシンプ, 第一。n. The
first one. Primier.
Aru, アル, 時トテテ此字ヲ動詞ニ加フル
トキハ複数ノ動キテナスナリ。part.
Sometimes used as a plural prefix
to verbs.
Aruchire, アルチレ, 充分ニ煮エズ。adj.
Under-cooked.
Arukirika-samtek-o, アルキリカサ
ムテクオ, 笑させスル、アクラカタ。v.i.
To sit tailor-fashion. To sit cross
legged.
Arupa, アルバ, 行った, 卑敬. v.i. To go.
Arupa, アルバ, (sing.)
Arupakbe, アルパクベ, 同ぶ、同様. adv. Alike. In the same degree.
Arupare, アルパレ, 逢う、送る. v.t. To send.
Arapare, アラパレ
Arushantuka-aukoamba, アルシュンタクーオコアムバ, 配列する. ph. To hang in orderly rows. To set in orderly array.
Arushka, アルシカ, 慣怒ヲ受ケルモノニナルツ. v.i. To have become an object of anger.
Arutam-euk-guru, アルタムエウグル, 俘虜、トピュ. n. A captive.
Arutereke, アルテレケ, 跳ちマソル、駒. v.i. To jump about. Syn: Tereke-tereke.
Aruterekere, アルテレケレ, 跳ちサブル、駒ズル。v.t. To cause to jump about. To make frisk about (as animals).
Arutoro, アルトロ, 北、キタ. n. The north.
Asakara, アサカラ, 麻、アサ、イラクサ. n.
Asangara, アサンガラ, Hemp. Nettles.
Syn: Hai.
Asam, アサム, 底、ソコ、基石、ドタい、例セ。n.
Asama, アサマ, 土壌. n. Bottom. Foundation.
As:—Chisetsu asama, “the foundation of a house.” Ure-asama, “the sole of the foot.”
Asam-kotoro, アサムコトロ, 底内面、ソコノウチメン. n. The inside surface of the bottom of anything.
As:—Pet asam-kotoro, “the surface of a river’s bottom.”
Asam-sak, アサムサク, 底ナシノ. adj. Bottom-less.
Asam-sak-i, アサムサクイ, 底ナキ所. n. A bog. The abyss.
Asangara, アサンガラ, 麻、アサ、イラクサ. n.
Asangi, アサンギ, 青い、緑、ミドリ. adj. Blue. Green.
Asarama, アサラマ, 警慎スル、エラブ. v.t. To choose.
Asari, アサリ, 上ヶ向イテ開ラキタル.
ASE

adj. Opened out. Open to the skies. The open skies.


Aseika, アセイカ, 湧=浸ます. v.t. To steep in hot water. To scald.

Aseireka, アセイレカ, 油=ディアゲル, 漏ぐ. v.t. To fry in hot water or fat.

Aessekkka, アセゼッカ, 熱する. v.t. To heat. To make hot.

Aset, アセツ, 腰掛, コシカン, n. A stool; seat; a chair.

Ash, アシ, 立サ, 剃キアゲル. v.t. To stand. To appear. To arise.

Ash, アシ, 吹ケ, To blow (as wind). To descend (as rain). Syn: Rui.

Ash, アシ, 此ノ ash チ受動動=付加スル時=へ復数自己代名詞=為ルナリ, 例モ, アシキアシ, 言々へ來ル. par. When added to intransitive verbs ash indicates the 1st per. pl. As:—Ariki ash, “we come.” Paye ash, “we go.” When added to intransitive verbs it indicates the action of the first person upon the second. As:—Kuai echi nure ash kusu ne, “I will tell you”; e kore ash na, “I give it to you.” Seta chi-romu ash okere, “we have killed the dogs.”

Ash-ashe, アシアシ, 歩マダリ止マッサリスル. v.i. To go a little way and then stop. Syn: Eyokkot.

Ashbe, アシベ, 魚ノ背鰭. n. The first dorsal fin of the larger kinds of fish. On the smaller kinds of fish this is called. “Mekka-ushbe.”

Ashi, アシ, 立ネル. v.t. To set up. To put. To hang over. As:—

Shu obre kata ashii, “Set the kettle over the fire.”

Ashi-ai, アシアイ, 桃矢, ドクヤ. n. Arrows with poison attached. See oka-ai.

Ashureka, アシュレカ, 去る. v.i. To leave. To go away. To depart.

Ashika, アシカ, 布ノ絲. n. Thread in cloth.


Ashikipet-ou-kani, アシキペツオルカンニ, 指環, エピツ. n. A finger ring.

Ashikipettu, アシキペッ, 指, (複数). n. The fingers (pl).

Ashikipettu-ou-kani, アシキペッツオルカンニ, 指環 (複数). n. Rings for the fingers.

Ashikne, アシクチ, 五. adj. Five.

Ashiknep, アシクチブ.

Ashikne-hotne, アシクチホツチ, 百, 数=関スル事ハ第七章ヲフリ. adj. A hundred. (For the numerals see Grammar opt. vii).

Ashiknen, アシクチン, 五人. n. Five men.

Ashikne-otutanu, アシクチオツタヌ, 第五. adj. The fifth.

Ashikne-shine-wan-hot, アシクチシシチワンホツ, 千. adj. A thousand.

Ashikne-shuine, アシクチシュイ, 亜度. adj. Five times.

Ashikne-shuino, アシクチシュイノ,
Ashiknure, アシクヌレ, 救助 모르. v.t. To be saved. To be made to live.

Ashikopa, アシコバ, 似ヲル. adj. Resembling.


Ashikore, アシコレ, 生ル. v.t. To be born.

Ashimbe, アシムベ, 質金, バツキ. n. A fine.

Ashimbe-sange, アシムベサンゲ, 質金ヲ出ス. v.t. To pay a fine.

Ashimbe-sangere, アシムベサンゲレ, 質金ヲ譲ス. v.t. To fine.

Ashimbe-turu, アシムベツル, 列ニスル. 並ベル. v.t. To be arranged in a row.

Ashin, アシン, 出行ク. v.t. To go out. To come out.


Ashinge, アシンゲ, 送リ出ス. 抱出ス. v.t. To send out. To root out. To pluck out. To pull out or up.


Ashinkop-nere, アシンコブテル, 引輪スル. 結ビコプツクル. v.t. To make into a knot.

Ashin-no, アシンノ, 新シク. adv. Newly. Again. Afresh. For the first time.

Ashin-no-kara, アシンノカラ, 新ニスル. v.t. To renew. To do over again.

Ashitoma-i, アシトマイ, 恐ろシキ處、
墓、ハカ、n. A grave. A dreadful thing or place. Syn: Tu-
shiri.
Ashitomap, アシトマブ, 恐シキモノ.
n. A dreadful thing. Something to be afraid of.
Ashitomarep, アシトマレブ, 恐シキモ
ノ、n. A thing to make one fear.
An appalling thing or circumstance.
Ashituk-kirau, アシツキラウ, 厳ノ.
新シキ角、n. The new horns of deer.
Ashiu, アシウ, 一度。adj. Once.
Syn: Arashiu.
Ashkai, アシカイ、能フ、伎術アル、精巧
Capable. Syn: Ri-no.
Ashkai-no, アシカイノ、上手ニ。adv.
Ashkai-samma, アシカイスママ、右
方。adv. The right hand side.
Ashkakamarep, アシカカマレブ、
外着、上着。n. A
Ashkakushte, アシカクステブ.
Ashkanne, アシカンネ。
清潔ナル、純粋ノ。adj.
Clean. Pure. Syn: 
Akkanne, アッカンネ。
アッシュネ。
Ashkanne-ne-kara, 清ムル、v.t.
アシカンネカラ、To cleanse.
Ashkannne-no-kara, Syn: Turu-
アシカンネカラ、sakte.
Ashkannere, アシカンネ、清ムル。
v.t. To cleanse.
Ashke, アシケ、手。n. The hand.
Syn: Teke.
Ashke-auk, アシケアウク、殺サル。
v.t. To be killed. To have one's life taken by hand.
Ashke-kotoro, アシケコトロ、掌、マ
ナコ、ロ、手ノヒラ、n. The palm of the hand.
Ashketesh, アシケテシ、棋、タシ.
n. A comb.
Ashkeuk, アシケウク、殺ス、v.t. To
kill.
Ashke-ukom, アシケウコム、挙、コ
アシ、n. The fists.
Ashkoro, アシコロ、手一パイ、n. A
handful.
Ashkoro, アシコロ、船来ノ酒類、例セ
バ、アルっぱシコロ、輸入シタ酒。n.
Wine or spirits of any kind.
As: ーArutu ashkoro, “imported wine.”
Ashkororo, アシコロ、手イツパイ。
n. A handful.
Ashnap, アシナプ、桿。n. An oar. Syn:
Ashnap, アサナブ、
Ashne, アシネ, 五。adj. Five. Syn: 
Ashikne.
Ashni, アシニ、墓標、ハカウルシ、n.
A memorial set up to mark a
grave. A grave stone.
Ashni-pusa, アシニブサ、女。墓標
ン付ケル線、n. A tassel hung on a
woman's grave mark.
Ashnu, アシュ、早キ、真キ、上手ナル、
例セバ、シエクブアシメ、早ク生ズル。
Shukup-ashnu, “of quick growth.”
Hoyun-ashnu, “a good runner.”
Ashnu-guru, “a clever person.”
Ashpa, アシュ、妻、ツンボ、例セバ、ア
シパキタウツメン、妻ノ真似ス
ル、adj. Deaf. As: ーAshpa kisara
itulanure, “to turn a deaf ear to.”
Ashpa, アシバ, 降る (複數). v.i. To descend. To come down. (pl. of ash).
Ashrekut, アシレクツ, 第一頂樞. n. The top of the spine. Atlas.
Ashrukonna, アシルコンナ, 建つ. v.i. To stand (as a house). To be built up.
Ashhe, アシヒ, 立てる. v.t. To set up. To make stand.
Ashuttasa, アシュッタサ, 供養スル, 供養る. v. t. To perform certain rites for the dead.
Ashwambe, アシュワンペ, 階桝. n. Clitoris.
Assap, アスナブ, 桃, カイ. n. An ear.
Asoye, アソイユ, 殺し穿ツ, v.t. To bore a hole.
Asoyep, アソイユプ, 鎮, キ. n. A gimlet.
Assap, アッサブ, 桃, カイ. n. An ear.
Assap, アッサブ, 桃, カイ. n. An ear.
Assuru, アスル, 評判, 嘚, 名聲. n. Fame.
Assuru-an, アスルアン, 有名ナル. adj. Famous.
Assuru-ash-haw-e-o, アスルアシハウェオ, 名高ウナル. v.i. To have become famous.
Assurunure, アスルヌレ, 揪羅スル, イヒフラス. v.t. To make known.
Asura-ni, アスラニ, 斬羅スイ, イヒラッサス, 言うヲ知ラセム. v.t. To make famous. To make known. To narrate. To describe.
Assuru-oroge-hopuni, アスルオロゲホプニ, 言うヲ布ラセル. v.t. To spread about as a rumour.
Assurube, アスルベ, 熊ノ耳. n. A bear's ear.
At, アツ, 前鼠, ヘサビ. n. A kind of grey flying-squirrel. Pteromys leucogenys, Temm.
At, アツ, 豊カナル, 多数ナル. v. i. & adj. Plentiful. To be numerous.
At, アツ, 出ブル, (発蒸ス或烟ノ). v.i. To come forth as steam or smoke.
At, アツ, 有ル (複数). v.i. Are. (pl. of an).
Atak, アタク, 明へラル, v. i. To be sent for. To be fetched.

Ataku-kara, アタクカラ, 結塊スル, カメル. v. i. & adj. Agglomerated.
Syn: Taku-akara.

At-amba, アタムバ, 結チ以テ築ク, (度数). v.t. (pl.) To lead by a string.
Atane, アタネ, 槻, カブ. n. Turnips.
At-ani, アタニ, 結チ以テ築ク, (單数). v.t. (sing). To lead by a string.

Atap, アタプ, 極ル, (妻ノ). v. i. To roll about as a ship at sea.

Atap, アタプ, 掛け殻し出サルモノ. n. Anything dug out of the ground.
Syn: At-amba.

Atarobe, アタロベ. A travelling bag. (used to sleep on at night. Syn: Atarakina.

Atarimay, アタリマイ, 用、関係、持物. n. One's rights. One's own business. One's own affairs. As:—Ku atarimay guw, iteki isai kake yan, “don't interfere for this is my business.” Syn: Yaikota gusu-an-kunip.

Ataritori, アタリタイ, ノタツク, (馬上ナトテ). v. i. To be shaken up and down as in a saddle when riding.

Atarope, アタロペ, アイノカバ, (草ノが以テ造り物ヲ入ルヲ運び蓑スル時其上ヲハル). Same as Atarabe.

Atat, アタツ, 細カネ切ラレル, v. i. To be cut up into small pieces. Atat-chep, “fish cut up into small pieces and dried.”

Atan, アタウ, 物ノ置場ノ場所. adv. A place where something is or has been placed (pl.


Ataye-arapare, アタイエラパレ, 拭フ, ハラサ. v.t. To pay.

Ataye-eraratikire, アタイエラパレ, 直引スル, v. t. To beat down in price.


Ataye-kore, アタイエコレ, 拭フ, 支給スル, v.t. To pay. Syn: Ataye-

Atayen sange, Ataye-omande. Oro-omande.


Ataye-pan, アタイエバン, 安値ナル, adj. Cheap.

Ataye-sange, アタイエサンゲ, 支給スル, ハラサ, v.t. To pay.

Ataye-yu, アタイユ, 直チ付ケル, v. t. To price.

Ataye-yupke, アタイユプケ, 高価ナル, adj. Expensive. Dear.

Atchii, アッチイ, 他ノ家ノ. n. Another house. A stranger's dwelling.

Atchisei, アッチセイ, 他ノ家ノ. n. Strangers.
Atchiu, アッチウ, 銮チ投ケル. v.t. To thrust. To throw a spear.
Atchin-ashnu, アッチウアシヌ adv. Clever at throwing a spear.
Atchin-no, アッチウノ

Ateineka, アテイチカ, 温ツス、ホテ掛ケル. v.t. To water. To moisten.
Atemka, アテムカ, ホテ掛ケテ息テ吹キ返サセル. v.t. To revive (by sprinkling water upon).
Atere, アテレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await.
Aterekere-terekere, アテレケレテレケレ, 子供ヲ揺スル. v.t. To dangle up and down as a child.
Atesep, アテセプ, 繊物, チリモノ. n.
Anything woven.
Ateshkara-kore, アテスキカラコレ, 侍言スル, コトツケル. v.t. To send a message by a person.
Ateshko, アテスキ, 他人ヲ侍言ヲラル, 例セバ, アラサグルアテスキコレ, 誰人ヲ侍言ヲテタリ. v.t. and v.i.
To send a message by another. To be employed on an errand by another. As: — Arapa guru ateshko runi, “I wish to send a message by him.” Syn: Teshkara.
Ateunina, アテウイナ, 後クツナガ. v.t.
To tie up.
Atkochi, フッコチ, 魚ノ尾, 尾鰭. n. A fish’s tail. The caudal fin of a fish.
At-ri, アツニ, ニヘヨッ. n. Mountain elm. Ulmus montana, Sin. var. laciniata, Trautv.

At-ni-koro, アツニコロ, メノスニ支ヘル. v.i. To be tied up to a tree. To fix in the fork of a tree. Syn: Oknikoro.
Atomte-no-kara, アトムテロカラ, 綺麗ニスル, 美クスル. v.t. To do well. To make pretty. To beautify.
Atpa, アツバ, 前ニ. post. The head or beginning. At the front of anything.
Atpaketa, アツバケタ, 始メニ. adv. In or at the beginning.
Atpata, アツバタ, 先頭ニ, マツサキニ. adv. At the head.
At-saranip, アツサランップ, 楊ノ皮ヲ以テ造リツ袋. n. A kind of bag made of elm fibre.
Attapne, アッタブネ, 空(カラ)手ニテ. adv. Empty handed. Having nothing.
Atbashure, アツバシヌレ, 一口ニ呑マ. v.t. To drink up at once without resting. To swallow quickly (as any kind of noxious medicine).
Atte, アッテ, 輝カス, 見スル, 説明スル, トキアスカス, 例セマ, ヌベキアッテ, 輝カス. v.t. To make shine. To send forth. To explain. To increase. As:—Nupeki atte, “to send forth light.” Yuk atte, chep atte, “to make deer and fish increase.”

Atte, アッテ, 質ケル, 向タシムル, v.t. To hang up. To suspend. As:—Horikashi atte, “to suspend from.” To set up.

Atte-kane, アッテカゾ, 質カツシェル. adv. Hanging. In a suspending position.

Attem, アッテム, 腕中度; ハンヒロ. n. Half the distance one can attain by stretching the arms out.

Atte-reke, アッテレケ, 飛躍スル, ハチル. v.t. To jump or hop about as a frog.

Atte-reke-tereke, アッテレケテレケ, 飛躍スル, トア. v.i. To jump or hop about as a frog. Frequentative of Atte-reke.

Atto-sama, アトトスサマ, 汚, マテ. adv. As far as. To. As:—En-atto-sama eushi, “he came to me.”

Atten-no-an, アッテノアン, 冷遇セルル. v.i. and adj. To be slighted. To be treated in a slighting manner.

Attush, アッツ, ナヒヨウノ皮チ以テ造ウレンシ衣給. n. A kind of cloth made from the inner bark of mountain elm trees. A garment made of mountain elm bark cloth.

Attush-aliyo, アッブシアイヨ, 輪ノ皮チ以テ造ウレンシ衣給=附ケタシ縫 excludes. n. Pieces of Japanese stuff let into attush for ornament.

Attush-bera, アッブシベラ, 枝, ナサ. n. A flat piece of wood used in making cloth.

Attush-kara, アッブシカラ, 織ル. v.t. To weave attush.

Attush-karabe, アッブシカラベ, 織機. n. A loom.

Atu, アツ, 柄, 飾帯. n. A handle.


Atuhu, アツフ, アツフ. v.t. To vomit.

Atu-kopase, “to vomit very much.”

Atu-amba, アツアムバ, 釘チ以テ導ク, v.t. To lead by a string. (pl.)

Atuhu, アツフ, 柄, n. A handle. The sash of a bag.


Atui-epirika, アツイエビリカ, 船 = 強ル. v.i. To be a good sailor.

Atui-ewen, アツイエウェン, 船病. n. Sea-sickness.

Atui-gesh, アツイゲシ, 海ノ西岸. n. The western part of the sea.

Atui-ka, アツイカ, 海上, 海面. adv. Over the sea. Also the surface of the sea.


Atui-kor'ekaashi, アツイコレカシ, 海神. n. The gods of the sea.

Atui-koro, アツイコロ, 海航スル, v.i. To go to sea. To go on a voyage.
Atuikom, アツイコム, シャコ. n. A kind of stomapoda, (Squilla sp.). Syn: Okom, Rokom.

Atuikurukashiki, アツイクルカシキ, 海面 n. The surface of the sea.


Atuiochiuchiu, アツイオチウチウ, イソヒヨドリ. n. Eastern blue rock thrush. Monticola cyanus solitaria (Mulb).

Atuiorunahaunrasame, アツイオルンアフランサメ, 海鳥ノ名. n. A kind of sea bird said to resemble an owl.

Atuip, アツイバ, 海ノ東岸. n. The eastern portion of the sea. Also sometimes called, atui-pace. As: Atuip ne atui-gesh ne, “from one end of the sea to the other.”

Atuip pakno atui-gesh pako, “to the ends of the sea.”


Atuita, アツイタ, 十, 動物ノ数フル時ノ数. adj. Ten. (Used only in counting animals). As: Tu atuta “twenty animals.”

Atuitomotu, アツイトモツイ, 航海スル. v.i. To go a voyage. To cross the seas.

Atuitururimunse, アツイツリムウシセ, 海ノ響キ n. The roaring of the sea.

Atukopase, アツコパセ, 甚ダ々々吐出ス. v.i. To vomit very much.

Atupeoteke, アツペペオッケ, 拘縛モラル. v.i. To be taken prisoner.

Atupeouk, アツペペウク, 拘縛モラル. v.i. To be bound prisoner.

Aturainu, アツライヌ, 失ヘントル. adj. and v.i. Lost. Gone astray. To have lost one’s way. Syn: Shitturainu.

Aturainu-ame, アツライヌアメ, 失フラ物. n. Something lost.


Atura-wa, アツラワ, 共ニ adv. Togetherness.

Aturika, アツリカ, 給料, タクラ. n. The warp in cloth.

Atusa, アツサ, 稲穂ナル, ハダカナル. adj. Naked.

Atushi, アツシ, 縫う, v.t. To bind with a cord.

Atushpa, アツシバ, 稲穂ニスル. v.t. To strip naked.

Atuyaokkarapbe, アツヤオッカラブペ, 憂患. アヘン. n. Compassion.

Au, アウ, 木ノ木, 川ノ川, 鹿ノ角ノ角. n. Awe, アウ, 例節, ベッアウ, 河ノ枝.

Awehe, アウェヘ, n. Branches or forks of trees. Branches or forks in deer’s horns (River branches. As: Au-wash- kirau, “horns with branches.”

Pet au, “the branch of a river.”

Ni awe, “the branches of a tree.”

Auitek-guru, アウイテックル, 僕, ショベ. n. A servant.

Aukashiu, アウカシウ, 助ヶ合フ. v.t. To help one another.
Aukoamba, アウコアムバ, 運ぶ. v.t. To carry (pl. of the object).
Aukomaktekkak, アウコマクテッカ, 共為する. v.t. To feel mutual satisfaction. To be mutually happy. To rejoice together.
Aukonuchetteka, アウコンヌチャッテッカ, 共為する. v.t. To mutually rejoice. To be merry. To rejoice together.
Aukomi, アウコミ, 着る. v.i. To be clothed with. To be wearing (pl. of the object).
Aukomomose, アウコモモセ, 曲げる, 曲げ, 円滑. adj. and v.i. Bent. Humped. To stoop. To bow in thanks.
Aukonumba, アウコンヌマ, 壓す, 压す. v.t. To be pressed upon. To be thronged.
Aukopa, アウコパ, 他人の言葉を曲げる. v.t. To wrest (as one's words).
Aukopa, アウコパ, 似る. v.i. To be like. To resemble one another.
Aukopae-aikapbe, アウコパエアイカブべ, 互を同様する. n. Something incomparable. Things differing from one another.
Aukoramu-oshma, アウコラムオシマ, 一致する. v.i. To be in accord. To agree. To be agreeable.
Aukoramu-osnmap, アウコラムオシマプ, 約束, 一致. n. An agreement. Accord.
Aukoratchire, アウコラッチレ, 敬する. v.i. To be pardoned. To be forgiven. To be pronounced innocent.
Aukosamba, アウコサムバ, 相似する, 相似, v.i. & adj. To resemble one anoth-
Awooshmare, アウオシマレ, 生長シ マル, v.i. To have become fully grown. As:—Okkaiyo shiripo awooshmare, “to become a man.” Shiweute shiripo awooshmare, “to have become a woman.”
Syn.: Rupne. Shukup-okere.
Aupshi, アウプシ, 逆＝, サカサマニ. adv. Upside down.
Aupshire, アウプシレ, 倒＝スル. v.t. To turn upside down.
Aupushi, アウプシ, 貫通=スル. v.i. To be strung together as onions or chestnuts.
Aure, アウレ, 焼へる. v.t. To give.
Aureechiu, アウレエチウ, 原＝ニ, 尊敬スル. v.i. To be reverential. To stumble.
Aureerutu, アウレエルツ, 足＝テ物チ 排スル. v.t. To push on one side with the foot.
Ausatuye, アウサツイェ, 細カニ切ヲ れル. v.i. To be cut in pieces.
Aush-kina, アウシキナ, フタマタイチ ネ. Anemone dichotoma, L.
Aushtekka, アウシテッカ, 塊殺セラル. v.i. To be massacred.
Aushtekka-wa-isam, アウシテッカワイザム. Autara, アウタラ,
Autari, アウタリ,
Autasa-ashte, アウササアシテ, 不和＝ スル, 親睦ヲ破ル. v.t. To set at variance. To set up crosswise.
Automotnoka, アウトモノカ, 無知ナ る. adj. and v.i. Unlearned. Not to know. To be ignorant.
Autunashi, アウツナシ, 撒ケ. v.t. To pound in a mortar (pl. of the person).
Autarashi, アウタラシ, 共＝登ル. Same as Auturashi. (pl.) To ascend a river in company with.
Auw, アウ, ホウシロカモ. v.t. Gold- deneye. Fuligula clangula, Linn.
Auwatore, アウワトレ, 積＝正シカル. v.i. To be in order. To be correct.
As:—Itak auwatore wa ye, “to speak correctly.”
Auwatori, アウワトリ, 管＝節ガズル. v.t. and v.i. To be registered. To register. To be set apart. To enrol.
Auwatorikambi, アウワトリカムビ. ハ露蔵ニ A. A register.
Auwechiuire, アウウェチウレ, 摩＝合 フレル. v.i. To come into contact with one another.
Auweunu, アウウェヌ, 出来上レル. adj. Complete.
Auwonnumyere, アウウォニムイ レル, 搔撣スル. v.t. To chose out.
Auwonuyetaseare, アウウォニイエ タレル, 謎スル. v.t. To translate.
Awa, アワ, 或時＝此ノ語ヲ過去＝示シ 或時＝又ノ意義ヲあり. part. Awa expresses past time, and indicates that one thing having been done another was commenced. This particle never finishes a subject. It is also sometimes like the adverb “as,” and sometimes like the conjunctions “and,” “also.”
A-wa, アワ, 燃＝テイル. adj. Ablaze.
Awe, アウ, マツ. n. Forks of trees.
Awehe, アウェヘ. Tributaries of rivers.
Awekatta, アウェカッタ, 突入する. v.t. To rush in.
Awandarap, アウェンダラブ, 夢. n. A dream.
Awandarapte, アウェンダラプテ, 夢みる. v.t. To be caused to dream.
Awepetatne, アウェペテツ子, 言と能はず. v.t. To be unable to speak (as through cold or parched or stiff lip).
Awoshii, アウォッシ, 結合する. v.i. To tie together.
Awotereke, アウトテレケ, 急ギ делеる. v.i. To rush suddenly in (as into a house.)
Aya, アヤ, 木理, モクメ, 掌ノ線. n. Grains in wood. The lines of the hands.
Ayai-epirikare, アヤアイピリカレ, 利己する, 私益する. v.t. To have done one's self good. To have gained something for one's self.
Ayaikikip, アヤイキキプ, 危険ナル. adj. Dangerous.
Ayaikikip-i, アヤイキキピ, 危険ナルド. n. Dangers. Dangerous times or places. As:—Ayaikikip-i kokekari, “to meet with dangers.”
Ayaishishire-ushi, アヤイシシレウシ, 壁の穴. n. A shelter.
Ayaita-o, アヤイタオ, 炎点する. v.t. To apply the moxa.
Ayatuka, アヤツカ, .......デルナルド. ph. Though it is. Though he is.
A-yakne, アヤクネ, .......デルナラベ. ph. If it was. If he was.
Ayaku, アヤク, 破レル. adj. Burst.

Ayangep, アヤングプ, 供物. n. A sacrifice. An offering.
Ayang-kunip, アヤングクニブ, ph. To be caused to dream.
Ayapo, アヤポ, 喊呼, ア・. exclam. Oh! An exclamation of pain.
Aye, アイエ, 稱々ル, 名付ケル. v.t. To be called. To be named. As:—Aimu ari aye utara, “the people called Aimu.” Syn: Aporose.
Aye-hi, アイェヒ, 言ハレシコト. n. Speech. Anything said, or spoken. The way of calling or saying.
Syn: Itak-hi.
Ayep, アイェプ, 稱々ランタル, 倒セバ, セタアリアイエプ, 大ト云ヘルモノ. ph. Things called. That which is called. Also a noun; a speech. Anything said. As:—Seta ari ayep, “the things called dogs.” Nei ayep anak ne wen, “that was a bad speech.”
Aye-wairure, アイェワイルレ, 言語ヲマレル. v.t. To be caused to make a mistake in speaking.
Syn: Itak- pitaksakka.
Ayoaramuye, アヨアラムイエ, 布ナカレバ, ユ. v.t. To tie the clothes back (as when one wishes to work or run). Syn: Aesamuye.
Ayokitanne, アヨキタンェ, 流レル(潮ノ).
v.i. To flow, as the tide. Syn: Shirara-pesh. Shiraraika.
Ayokitakne, アヨキタクノ, 退ケラカク (潮ノ). v.i. To ebb, as the tide.
Syn: Shirara-ha.
Ayomnere, アヨモンレ, 中止スル (罰ヲ恐レ). adj. and v.i. To be kept from doing something by fear of punishment.

Ayoro, アヨロ, スズキ. n. A kind of perch. Lateolabrax japonicus, T. and S.
Aioro, アアイロ, Airo, アイロ.
Ayupnishake, アユプニシパケ, 兄, モ. n. One's elder brother.
Ayupnishakhehe, アユプニシパケヘ.

B.

No initial sentence in Yezo Ainu ever properly commences with a b. But in composition p is often nigoried into b. For every word therefore having the sound of b the reader is referred to the same under p.

C (チ).

Cha, チャ, 大ナル群衆ノ, 多数ノ. adj. Great. Many.
Cha, チャ, 長ケ短キ樹木. n. Under.
Cha or chash, チャ, チャシ, 囲. カヲイ, ヘイ. n. A Fence. Hedge.
Cha, チャ, 茶. n. Tea.
Cha, チャ, 頭, 口, 頬. n. The head. The mouth. The face.
Cha, チャ, 細ケ切ル, 捕ミ切ル, 例セバ, フムベチャ, 鯨. 切ル. v.t. To cut up. To cut or pinch off as the heads of wheat, millet, barley etc. As: —Humbe cha, “to cut up a whale;” Amam push cha, “to pinch off heads of millet.”
Cha, チャ, 平, 數句. v.i. Spread out flat.
Cha, チャ, 時トシテ単数名詞＝付加スル時＝複數＝ニサラ. part. Sometimes heard used as a plural suffix to verbs and nouns.
Chabbe, チベ, 猫. n. A cat. Also often called Meko. These words are also often heard among the Japanese of Yezo.
Chachha-komon, チチハチコモン, 鍛屑, ニガクス. n. Saw-dust.
Chah, チャ, 柄（コネダ）, n.
Twigs.

Chailpun, チャイブニ, 荷物を運ぶ船.
n. A large boat of Japanese
make. A cargo boat.

Chairak, チャイラック, (ナドノ), vi.
Chairakchairak, チャイラック, 具イラック.
To trot along in a gentle manner, as a dog
or fox. Syn: Sambas. Tantariki no oman.

Chak, チャク, 急出ル, vi. To pop
out; to come suddenly out.

Chak, チャク, 肥満ナル, フリタル, 脂
コキ. adj. Fat, soft, flabby.

Chak, チャク, 無, ナシ, adv. Without.
Not having. This word is some-
times used as a negative adjectival
ending, and often appears in
compounds. Thus:—Katchak,
“weak in ability”; (lit: without
tact). Syn: Sak.

Chaka, チャカ, 汚穢ナル, キタナキ.
adj. Dirty. Filthy. As:—Chaka
itak, “filthy speech.” Syn:
Ichaka. Ichakkere.

Chaka, チャカ, 開, ヒャラク, vi.t. To
open. As:—Apa chaka, “to
open a door.” Syn: Maka.

Sarare.

Chakchak, チャックチャク, ミソサライ.
n. Japanese wren. Trogodytes
fumigatus, Tem.

Chake, チャケ, 脱フ, 好マス, vi.t. To
disdain. To dislike.

Chakekoshne, チャケコシネ, 逐ル,
ノシル, vi.t. To slander.

Chakka, チャッカ, 陷ル, 落＝カマル.
vi. To be caught in a snare.

Chakke, チャッケ, 開キタル, adj.
Open.

Chakkere, チャッケレ, 犬キ, adj.
Ichakkere.

Chakkerep, チャッケレブ, 漏キ物.
n.
A dirty thing.

Chakkosamba, チャッコサムバ, 搭フ,
暗ム（夜間）, vi. To clear away
(as clouds). To disperse. (pl).

Chakkosambare, チャッコサムバレ,
搭フ（夜間）, vi.t. To clear away.
To disperse (pl).

Chakkosanu, チャッコサンヌ, 搭フ,
暗ム（日数）, vi. To clear away
(as clouds). To disperse (sing). To
die away as sound.

Chakkosanure, チャッコサンムレ, 搭フ,
（単数）, vi.t. To clear away. To
disperse. (sing).

Chakorō, チャコロ, 親子ノチナツベ
ノ, adj. Talkative.

Chakoko, チャココ, 学ぶ, 薬フ, vi.t.
To learn. Syn: Eyaipakashnu.
Eyaihannokkara.

Chaktako, チャクトコ, 行燈, ランプ,
Syn: Ratchako.

Chakte, チャクテ, 放ツ, (係務ナドテ).
vi.t. To let off as a gin or snare.

Chama-ku, チャマク, 陷弓, ナトシュ
ミ, n. A spring-bow. Syn: Ku-

Chamon, チャモン, 上唇, スヘノリチ
ビル, n. The upper lip.

Chamse, チャムセ, 物ヲ食スルトキノ
嘈ム音, 噪ガ音, バロナムケツムミ, 物
ヲ食スルトキ音, vi.i. To make a
noise (as in eating). To crunch
audibly with the mouth. As:—
Paro chamse humble, "the noise made by eating."

Chamse-chamse, チャムセチャムセ,物ヲ食ルト音ヲ鳴ム音. v.i. The frequent or intensified form of chamse.


Chanchan, チャンチャン,一歩ヲ進ムル. v.i. To take a step forward.

Chanse, チャンセ,物ヲ食ル時ノ音ヲ鳴ム音.

Chancheanse, チャンチャンセ,The same as chamse and chamise.


Chapish, チャビシ,耳ヲ聞ケル,サ・ヤク. v.i. To whisper.

Chapish-chapish, チャビシチャビシ,耳ヲ聞ケル,サ・ヤク. v.i. An intensified or frequentive form of Chapish.


Charo, チャロ,Paro.

Charage, チャラゲ,散ラサンスル. v.i. and adj. To be scattered. Syn: Apatu.


Charange, チャランゲ,議論スル,呵カル. v.i. To storm. To argue. Syn: Rutke.

Charapa, チャラバ,取顔スル,混錯スル,亡ボス.例ハバ,チャイチチャラバ,家ヲ取リ顔スル. v.t. To put into confusion. To pull down. As:—Chisei charapa, "to pull down a house."

Charapana-charapa, チャラバチャラバ,混錯スル,亡ボス. v.i. An intensified form of charapa.

Chararage, チャララゲ,散ラサンスル. v.i. and adj. Scattered. Syn: Charage. But chara means "to be scattered" of oneself while chararage means to have been scattered by another.

Chararase, チャララセ,急下スル,流レス. v.i. To slip down. To flow along. To shoot down rapids. To slide down a mountain side.

Charase, チャラセ,動ヲ振フ. v.i. To move. To shake.


Chari, チラリ,點火セル. adj. Lighted. As:—Chari-abe, "a lighted fire."

Syn: Chi-ari.

Chari-chari, チラリチャリ,散ラス. v.t. An intensified form of chari, "to sprinkle" or "scatter."


Charo-an, チャロアン,雄鶏ナル. adj. Eloquent.

Charo-nunnun, チャロヌンヌン,接吻スル. v.t. To kiss. To suck the lips.

Charopen, チャロベン,怒口ノ,罵詈的. adj. Abusive.
Charopende, チャロベンデン,  罠る。ノ
ノシル、怒口スル。反対スル。v.t. To
abuse. To scold. To speak against.
Charototke, チャロトッケ, 音ヲ為ス、
唱フ、物ヲ音フ、喚キ聲ヲ為ス。v.i. To
make a noise (as in weeping).
To be fluent. To speak or say.
To sing (as a bird). Syn: Chau-
rototke. Chauchauotke.
Charuge-sande, チャルゲサンデ, 繼続
進行スル。v.t. To be continually
going.
Charumbe, チャルムベ、舌、シタ。n。
The
Parumbe, パルムベ、
Charushbe, チャルシベ、コツップ、木
栓。n. A cork or stopper.
Charuwatore, チャルワトレ, 整ハル。
v.i. To be put in order. Ar-
 ranged. To be set in rotation.
To be put in rows. Syn: Saru-
watore.
Chash, チャシ、走ル。v.i. To run.
Pash, パシ、
Chashash, チャシヤシ、遠ク走ル。v.i.
To run swiftly.
Chashochash, チャシチャシ、遠ク。
adv. Quickly.
Chashi, チャシ、 囲、撓、城。n。A
castle. A fortress.
Chashikara, 囲フ、カフ、v.t. To
Chashikara, 囲フ、カフ。
Chashka, チャシカ、急ガス、v.t.
To hasten.
Chash-no, チャシノ、走リテアル、走
レル。 adv. Running.
Chashnu, チャシヌ、早ク。adv.
Quick.

Chashnu, チャシヌ、準備ラレタル。
ready.
Chashnu-i, チャシヌイ、準備ラレ
タル所。n。A place prepared. A
beautiful place.
Chashnu-no, チャシヌノ、早ク。adv.
Quickly. Syn: Tunashi-no.
Chashnu-mindara, チャシヌミン
ダラ、家ノ庭。n。The region im-
mediately outside a house. An
open yard.
Chashnure, チャシヌレ、準備スル。
v.t. To prepare. To set in order.
To make ready.

Chashnutara, チャシヌタラ、明カナ
ル、晴レタル。adj. Clear. Open (as
Chashte, チャシテ、早メル。v.t. To
hasten. To accelerate. Syn:
Tunashka. Tunashte.
Chataraye, チャタライユ、推察スル。
v.t. To surmise. To guess. Syn:
Pataraye.
Chatchari, チャッチャリ、散ラス、v.t.
To sprinkle. To scatter. Syn:
Chari-chari.
Chauchawatke, チャウチャワツケ、
能耐ナル。v.i. and adj. To be
fluent. Syn: Chaurotrotke.
Chauchawatke.
Chaunaraye, チャウナライユ、入ル。
v.t. To come in. To enter (as
rays of light through a window).
Chaurotrotke, チャウロトッケ、能耐ナ
ル。v.i. To be fluent. Syn:
Chauchawatke.
Chawawa, チャワワ、揉ム。v.t. To
rub between the hands (as wheat
or maize). Syn: Kisakisa.
Chayaya, チャヤヤ, 支へ持つ. v.t. To hold up (as claws).


Chearaaita, チェアライタ, 無し, 常ヲズ. v.t. To be untouched. To escape untouched or unseen. To be without (as without a beard or whiskers). As:—Rok kuru poka chearaaita, “a young fellow without whiskers.” Syn: Chiiehaite.

Cheka, チェカ, 家根. n. The roof of a house.


Chepchiporo, チェプチポロ, 魚ノ卵. n. The spawn of any kind of fish with the exception of that of herrings. Herring spawn is called homa.

Chepshapuru, チェプハブル, 早ヶ鱒. v.i. To become soon hungry.

Chepeninishte, チェプニニシテ, 魚ノ塚ヘル. v.i. To be able to endure hunger well.

Chepenkutekina, チェプケテキナ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica, L.

Chep-furukappy, チェプフルカッポ, 古魚ノ皮. n. Old fish-skins.

Chep-kap, チェプカップ, 魚ノ皮. n. Fish-skins.

Chepkap-hosh, チェプカプホシ, 魚皮製ノ靴. n. Leggings made of fish-skin.

Chep-mokrap, チェプモクラップ, 魚ノ腹ノ鱗. n. The pectoral fins of fishes.

Chep-motot, チェプモトツ, 魚ノ背骨. n. The back-bone of a fish.

Cheppio, チェッピオ, 小魚. n. A young fish. Little fish.

Chep-ram, チェプラム, 魚, サロコ. n. Fish scales.

Cheshikiraine, チェシュキライナ, へシレ. v.t. To.

Cheshikiraine, チェシュキライナ, へシレ. v.t. To.

Cheuko, チェウコ, 雙子, フタゴ. n. Twins.

Cheure, チェウレ, 足, 足ノ指. n. A foot. The toes.

Chi, チ, 仮々. pro. We. The first person pl. pronoun. Syn: Chi utara. Chi okai utara.

Chi, チ, 此ノ字ヲ他調ノ前ニ加フル時ハ自動詞ヲニヲ形質トナル, 例外モふ, チベペニ, 粪ヲシ木. part. When the particle Chi is prefixed to some nouns and active verbs it has a kind of adjectival and passive force. As:—Mipi, “clothing,” chi-mipi, “ready made clothes.” Pereba, “to cleave.” Chipereba ni, “cleft wood.”


Chi, ち, 時トシテ此ノ学ラ名釈ニ付加ス
ルボキハ複数ノ假名ヲナス。part.
Sometimes used as a plural suffix
to nouns. As pe, “water;” pochi,
“waters.”

Chi, ち, 陵部。n. The privates.

Chiai, チアイ, 木栓。n. A cork.

Chiaiye, ちアイャ・ A stopper.

Chiai, ちアイ, 合ふ。v.i. To be at

Chiai-ush-chepe., チアイウシュチェプ, 
イトウ。n. Nine spined stickle- 
back. Pygosteus steindachneri.

Jor and Sny.

Chiana, チアマ, 置カンタル。adj. Set. 
Placed.

Chiana-ku, チアマク, 蔻弓。n. A arrow.

Chiana-ya, チアマヤ, 大網。n. A 
large fish-net.

Chiani-ku, チアニク, 弓。n. An ordi-
nary bow.

Chiannure, チアンヌル, 忘れ易ナル。v.
i. To be forgetful. Absent
minded.

Chiapakore, チアパコレ, 例侍ノル。v.t. 
To treat hospitably.

Ciappise, チアピセ, 私生子。n. A 
bastard.

Chiari, チアリ, 火ヲ點シタル。adj. 
Lighted. Kindled. As:—Chiari 
abe, “an already lighted fire.”

Chiari-ku, チアリク, 弓弓。n. A
spring-bow.

Chiaye, チアイェ, 木栓。n. A 
cork. A stopper. Syn: Kon-
kochi.

Chichap, チチップ, アゾマダ。n. Arun-
dinaria (Sasa) nipponica, Mak.
et Shib.

Chichari, チチカリ, 散サナル。adj.
v.i. Scattered. Dispersed.

Chichari-chare, チチカリチャレ, 散ラ
ス v.t. To scatter.

Chichatchari, チチチャカリ, 散サ
ナル。adj. Scattered. Syn: 
Achatchari.

Chichikey, チチケウ, 庶出。n. An 
apparition. Spectre.

Chichip, チチブ, 痛サボク事。n.
Shooting pains.

Chichipelyere, チチビレイレ, 見ノ過失
ナ想ハス。v.t. To remind one of 
the faults of his parents.

Chichira, チチラ, 魚ノ名。(ウナ)。n.
A kind of fish (Jap. Una).

Chieappise, チエアピセ, 私生子。A 
bastard. A half-breed.

Chieattuye, チエアツイユ, 男用ノ匙.
n. A man's spoon.

Chiehaita, チエハイタ, 持タス、無シ。 
v.i. To be without. Not having.

Syn: Chieraite.

Chiehomatu, チエホマツ, 惹ク、驚ク。 
v.t. To be surprised at. Startled.

Chiehorokekap, チエホロケベ, 帯 
ノ名。n. Name of a kind of inao 
or willow offering to the gods.

Chielkip, チエイキブ, 犬丁、小刀。n. 

Chieishung, チエイシュング, 詐領。n. 
A deception.

Chieishungerep, チエイシュングレブ, 

Chieket, チエコツ, 悪ヲ死ス。v.i. 
To die of anger. To kill one's 

Yaichep-ekote.

Chi-e-kunip, チエクニブ、鈍食。n. 
Necessary food. Syn: E kuni 
aep.
Chiemetup, チエメツプ, 驚懼ノ時ヲ覚
人ヲ分與スル酒. n. A portion of
wine given to women at some of
the Ainu feasts. Syn: Emetup.
Chienimuhe, チエニヌイヘ, 枕, マタ
ラ. n. A pillow.
Chiosoma, チエオマ, 付キ立ツ. v. i.
Cheiromare, チエオマレ, 混雜スル, 交
雑スル. v. t. To mix with. To
hold intercourse with. Syn:
Ukopaikanu.
Chiosotke, チエオッケ, 膝ヲ露, 腿ヲ
v.t. To touch. To strike against.
Syn: Chiekkik. Tomooshma.
Chiepanup, チエパヌプ, 女ノ頭巾. n.
A woman’s headdress. Syn:
Chipanup.
Chieshikiraine, チエシキライイ子, 慎シ
ム, 慎懼スル. v.t. To pity.
Chieshinnuye, チエシシヌイイ, 變養シ
メル, 損サレンタル. adj. Written.
Chieshirikikkik, チエシリキキキク, 震ヘテ鳴ル, フカカヲ打ツ如ク.
揺ガス, 強ガ響カ. v. i. To bang as
a door by the wind. To rattle.
To jar.
Chieshitohari, チエシチヤラリ, 散ヲ
シ, 撒布シタル. v.i. and adj. Scat-
Chieshungere, チエシュゲレ, 詐欺
スル, 欺ケラ. v. t. To practice de-
Chieshungerep, チエシュゲレプ, 詐
言, 口ヲ. n. A lie. A deception.
Syn: Aeshungerep.
Chiesonere, チエソチレ, 真ニ, 诚ニ.
adv. Truly.
Chiesorore-guru, チエソロレグル,
客, n. A visitor. Syn: Ar
eshirikush guru.
Chietattari, チエタッタリ, 肩ヲ, 下下
ニ動ケ, (鳥ヲ如ケ). v. i. To move
up and down (as the tail of a
bird).
Chietay-sei, チエタイセイ, ポタ
gai. n. Scallop. Pecten yes-
soensis, Jay.
Chietu, チエツ, 眉, 鼻. n. A sharp
cape. The nose. A projection.
Chieturi, チエツリ, 戸棚. n. A cup-
board. A room protruding from
the sides or ends of a house.
Chieukaramu, チエウカラム, 晩熱ナ
時, adj. Of late maturity.
Chieuko-an, チエウコアノン, 嬰子ヲ生ア,
v.i. To bear twins.
Chieuramtekuk, チエウラムテクク,
 спорт, 訓ヲ, 追害スル. v.t. To
persecute. Syn: Keshke.
Chieure, チエウレ, 足, 足ヲ指. n.
The toes. The feet.
Chifuye, チフイイ, 燃焼き, 烧ケ, 焚ケ.
n. Same as Chihuye, “to burn.”
Chifuye, チフイユ, アマノカ(方言). n.
Same as Chihuye and Chihuye,
Angelica edulis, Miyabe.
Chihange, チハウンゲ, 静カナル, 徐カ
Chihaye, チハイイ, 失ハル, v.i. To
be lost. Syn: Aturainu.
Chihayere, チハイレ, 失フ. v.t. To
Chiheshui, チヘシュイ, 坐臥スル. v.i.
To sit and sleep.
Chihatuku, チヘツク, 出ル, 生長ヲラ
レタ. v. t. To come out. To have
grown.
Chihetukure, チヘツクレ, 現ハル. v.i. To appear. To rise (as clouds).
Chihokambare, チホカムバレ, 六ケ数キ. adj. Difficult.
Chihoki, チホキ, 商品. n. Merchandise.
Chihoma, チホマ, 害ヲ受ケル. v.i. To suffer hurt.
Chihuye, チフイユ, アマヲ川. (方言). n. A kind of plant used for food. Angelica edulis, Miyabe. Also called chifuye or chihuye.
Chiiiriwak-kore, チイリワココレ, 親類ノ如クヲ待遇スル. v.t. To treat as a relative.
Chihishitomare, チイシトマレ, 待カサル, 喪カサル. v.i. To be frightened.
Chii-ita-te, チイタテ, 占フ, 預言スル. v.i. To divine. To be seized with a spirit of divination. To prophesy.
Chiiitarare, チイタラレ, 憂ズル. v.i. To change.
Chik, チク, 滴. v.i. To drop as water. To drip.
Chikai, チカイ, 曲ヲ曲ル. adj. Wind- ing. Crooked.

Chikai-anu, チカイアヌ, 死ス, 感覚ヲ失フ, 倒セバ, チカイアムロウ, 急ニ死ス. v.i. To die. To faint through an accident. To faint away. This word is also sometimes used as an adverb; “suddenly,” “unexpectedly.” As:—

Chikai anu wa rai, “to die suddenly.” Syn: Ekushkonna sambe-toranne.
Chikambe, チカムベ, 樹木ヲ穂ナドモ積止マ チカムベ. n. Snow settled upon trees or fences. Syn: Hashka-omap.
Chikap, チカブ, 陸塚. (越語). n. Slang for Chi or chiye, the privates.
Chikap-hup, チカプフ, チカプフ. n. Pinus pentaphylla Mayr.
Chikap-kanchi, チカプカンチ, 鳥ノ翼. n. Bird’s wings.
Chikap-ka oreu-ni, チカプカオレウニ, 樹木, トマリキ. n. A roost.
Chikap-konkoni, チカプコンコン, 鳥ノ羽モ. n. Feathers.
Chikap-kutchi, チカプクッチ, ミヤマ マテノ. n. Actinidia kolomukta, Max.
Chikap-muk, チカプムク, キジャクシ, n. Asparagus asperoides, Kunth.
Chikap-nok, チカプノク, 鳥ノ. n. Eggs.
Chikap-perö-ni, チカブペロニ, n. A kind of oak.
Chikappö, チッポボ, n. A kind of charm made of elder used to drive away sickness and contagious disease.
Chikappö-peroni, チッポペロニ, n. *Quercus crispula*, Bl.
Chikap-rapu, チップラブ, n. Bird’s wings.
Chikappö, チッブイ, n. *Caltha palustris*, L. var. sibirica, Regel.
Chikap-set, チッブセツ, n. A bird’s nest.
Chikap-tekkupu, チッブテクプ, n. Wings.
Chikap-uru, チッブウル, n. A garment made of bird-skins. Also “bird-skins.”
Chikarakarabe, チカラカラベ, n. Fancy needle-work. An embroidered dress.
Chikashnukara, チカシヌカラ, n. To be fortunate. To have special favour from the gods. To be blessed.
Chikaye, キライ, adj. Winding.
Chichik, チチク, n. To drop as water.
Chiki, チキ, n. *Ku oman chiki ku kara kuu ne*, “I will do it if (or “when”) I go.” Nuketachi nure wa un kore, “if you see it let us know.”
Chiki-ne-wa, チキネワ, n. The legs. By some “the feet.” As: —*Chikiri asam*, “the soles of the feet.” Syn: Kema.
Chikiri, 茜里, 堆塊. n. A lump. A heap.
Chikiri-ashikiper, 茜リアシキペツ, 足ノ指. n. The toes.
Chikisa-kara, 茜サカラ, 木ト木タ磨障シテ大チ作ル, v.i. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.
Chikisa-ni, 茜サニ, アカタモ, n. The elm tree. Ulmus campestris, Sm. The wood and roots of this tree are used especially for producing fire.
Chikisa-ni-karush, 茜サンクカルシ, ダモギタモ. n. A kind of mushroom (Pleurotus) which grows on the stems of fallen elm-trees. It is used as food by the Ainu. Pleurotus ulmarius, Bull.
Chikisap, 茜サプ, 键スル, ヒテシスル, v.i. To strike fire with a flint and steel.
Chikishirototo, 茜キシロトト, 僑ル, 蝈ダ, v.i. To rub an itching spot.
Chikka, チッカ, チラス, v.t. To drop as drops of water. To let drip. Syn: Chikte.
Chikkiri, チッキリ, ネツキチチノ遊, 危. n. Name of a game somewhat resembling draft. (see ukonittute).
Chikko, チッコ, 老夫. n. An old man.
Chikoapushke, チコアブシケ, 貧傷スル. v.i. To be wounded. To be torn as by a bear. Syn: Piri-ao.
Chikobap, チコバプ, コサネム. n. A beetle.
Chikoe, チコエ, 副ヘタ食フ. v.t. To eat with. As:—Emo shum chikoe, “he eats fat with the potatoes.”
Chiko-hummore, チコフムモレ, 静ナル, 黙スル, v.i. To be quiet. To become silent. To stand still and listen.
Chikoikip, チコイキブ, 生物, (魚鳥獣ノ類). n. Animals of any kind whether of land or sea.
Chikokarakari, チコカラカリ, 仕上ガル, 繁レル, v.i. To have become entangled. To be done.
Chikokari, チコカリ, 繁レル, v.i. Same as Chikokarakari.
Chikokatpak-ki, チコカッパクキ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.i. To commit sins.
Chikokatpakte, チコカッパクテ, 罪ヲ犯サセル, 罪ヲスル, v.t. To make sin. To fix sins upon a person. To condemn.
Chikokoi, チココ伊, 肾垢. n. The kidneys.
Chikonoiba, チコノイバ, 流レ滴ル, v.t. To run round. To trickle as blood from a wound. To run as grease from a candle.
Chiko-okere, チコオケレ, 徒ヲナラシム, 終レ. v.t. To bring to naught. To finish.
Chi-koro, チコロ, 吾等ノ. pro. Our.
Chikot, チコツ,
Chikoro-chimakani, チコロチマカ
ニ, チンペッキスガカカ. n. Gymn-
nocanthus intermedius, T. & S.
Chikosamatak, チコサムタク, 汚点ア
ル, 汚ナル. adj. Spotted. Having
dirty spots. Syn: Chikotachi.
Chiko-seshke, チコセシケ, 閉ゼル, 塞
ガル, 閉塞ガル. v.i. Closed. Shut
up.
Chikoshinninup y, 神符 (身付ケル
チコシンニヌブ, (マモリ). n. A
Chiko-shinnuka, チコシンヌカ,
charm. An
amulet.
Chikoshiripire, チコシリベリ, 物ヲ
反サル, v.i. To be caused to
return something.
Chikotachi, チコタチ, 汚点アラケナル.
adj. Spotted. Syn: Chikosamat-
tak.
Chikote, チコテ, 線ヲ(単数), v.t.
To
tie up (as a horse) sing.
Chikotpa, チコッパ, 線ヲ(複数), v.t.
Pl. of chikote.
Chikte, チクテ, 取ラス, v.t. To drop.
To allow to drip (as water).
Chikuba, チクバ, 嘔マル, v.i. To be
bitten by an animal.
Chikubaba, チクババ, チクババ,
To be set upon (as
Shitaske.
Chikuba-kikiri, チクバキキリ, コガ
キムシノ類. n. A beetle. Syn:
Chikobap. Chikubap.
Chikubap, チクバブ, 黒キゴメムシ
ノ類. n. A beetle. Syn: Chik-
obap.
Chikube-ni, チクベニ, トキエンシュ, エンシュ. n. A kind of flow-
ering shrub. Cladrastis amurensis,
Benth. var. Buergeri, Max. This
shrub is used as a medicine and
charm against disease.
Chikunukui, チクイクイ, 檜ミブ, v.i.
To be gnawed. Syn: Akuikui.
Chikuni, チクニ, 樹木, 境モハ, チクニ
ハム, 木ノ葉. n. Wood and trees of
any kind. As:—Chikuni awe,
"branches of trees." Chikuni
ham, "leaves of trees." Chikuni
sempirike, "the shade of trees."
Chikuni shinrit, "the roots of
trees." Chikuni shuppa kara, "to
make a bundle of wood." Chikuni
tek, "branches of trees." Chikuni
relara kami, "the white wood in
trees found near the bark." Chik-
uni raun kami, "the heart of a
tree." Syn: Ni.
Chikuni-awe, チクニアウェ, 木ノ枝. n.
The branches of a tree.
Chikuni-ikpui, チクニイクブイ, 水
ノ心. n. The heart of a tree. Syn:
Chikuni-osshi. Chikuni kunne
camibi. Chikuni raun kami.
Chikuni-kunne-kamibi, チクニケン
トカミヒ, 木ノ心. n. Same as above.
Chikuni-nirek, チクニニレク, 地衣.
n. Lichens.
Chikuni-muye, チクニムイ, 萩ノ束.
n. A faggot of wood. A bundle
of wood.
Chikuni-osshi, チクニオッシ, 木ノ心.
n. The heart of a tree. Syn:
Chikuni kunne kamibi.
Chikuni-pe, チクニペ, 木ノ汁液. n.
Sap of a tree.
Chikuni-pon-ikoro, チクニボンイコ
ロ, 寶物ノ木刀. n. Small wooden
treasures of the shape of ancient
swords.
Chikuni-potoki, チクニポトキ, 木像.  
{n. A wooden idol.}

Chikuni-ras, チクニラス, 木層. キアクセノ.  
{n. Shavings. Chips of wood. Syn: Koppa.}

Chikuni-shikai, チクニシカイ, 木釘.  
{n. A wooden peg. Syn: Nishikai.}

Chikuni-tokum, チクニトクム, 木ノ節.  
{n. A knot in a tree. A knob on a tree. Syn: Chikuni-peg.}

Chikuni-toge, チクニトベ, 木ノ液汁.  
{n. Tree sap. Syn: Chikuni-pe.}

Chikuni-tumama, チクニツママ, 木ノ幹.  
{n. Trunks of trees.}

Chikup, チクブ, 飲む.  
{n. A drinking. A sitting to drink. Syn: Ikup.}

Chikurure, チクルレ, 來る, 過げる.  
{v.t. To come. To pass. To cross (as a bird the heavens).}

Chikusa, チクサ, 輸入ノ, 例セバ, チクサアシコロ, 修入ノ酒.  
{adj. Imported. As: Chikusa ashikoro, "imported wine."}

Chikusa-ashikoro, チクサアシコロ, 酒.  
{n. Sake. Rice wine. Syn: Chirutu ashikoro; this word means "Imported wine."}

Chikush, チクシ, 過サル.  
{v.i. To be passed over.}

Chikushi, チクシ, 徒, 達, ミチ.  
{n. A path. A road.}

Chikush-ru, チクシル, 徒, 達, ミチ.  
{n. A path. A road.}

Chikuwaikara, チクワイカラ, 病気.  
{v.i. To be afflicted with apoplexy or fits.}

Chikuwan-turi, チクワンツリ, 横直  
{n. v.t. To stick out straight. Syn:}

Chima, チマ, 焦キタール.  

Chima, チマ, 質, カサブタ.  
{n. Scales. Dead skin.}

Chimaire-kamui, チマイレカムイ, 日本皇帝.  

Chimakani, チマカニ, カザカノ維承.  
{n. A kind of sculpin. Also called ten-chimakani and pet-kotchimakani.}

Chimakaniit, チマカノツ, 焦キ串.  
{n. A roasting spit.}

Chima-kina, チマキナ, ウド.  
{n. The spikenard plant. Aralia racemosa, L. var. sachalinensis, Reg. Used by the Ainu both as a vegetable and medicine.}

Chima-co, チマオ.  
{v.t. Scabby.}

Chima-ushi, チマウシ.  
{v.t. To rejoice.}

Chimaktokka, チマクタカ, 悖.  
{v.i. To scald or burn one's self.}

Chimayama, チマヤマ, 振(ケ)ガル.  
{v.i. To itch.}

Chimba, チムバ, 手探.  
{v.t. To search after by feeling. As: Mun chimba wa hunara, "to search after by feeling in the grass."}

Chimba-chimba, チムバチムバ, 手探.  
{v.i. An intensified form of chimba.}

Chimemke, チメムケ, 短て切る, 切る.  
{adj. and v.t. Cut close. Shaven.
As:—Sapa chimemke, "to have the hair shaved off or cut close." Chimemke sapa, “a shaven head.”
Chimi, チミ, 手掻ル. v.t. To feel after. To search after by feeling. This word is the singular form of Chimba.
Chimichi-chimi, チミチミ, 手掻ル. v.t. An intensified form of chimi. To feel after. To search out. When applied to human beings this word has a bad meaning. Thus, Ainu chimi-chimi, “to search out a man” i.e. “to pick out his faults.”
Chimipiri, チミピリ, chimip, “my clothes.”
Chimodum-kore, チモントムコレ, 強ムル, 權威ヲ與フル. v.t. To strengthen. To give authority to a person.
Chimoyomoye, チモイモイエ, 動ク. v.i. To move.
Chin, チン, 拡ゲル. v.t. To spread out. To stretch out.
Chin, チン, 骨盤, 足. n. The pelvis. The top of the legs.
Chinana, チナナ, 乾魚. n. Fish which has been cleaned and dried in the sun unsalted and with the heads left on. See satchep.
Chinanarage, チナナラゲ. 仆ル, 欺カル. v.i. To fall down. To be deceived. To be put out of countenance.
Chingara, チングラ, 乾スメニ擴ゲル. v.t. To spread out skin to dry.
Chingeu-pone, チングウポネ, 骨盤. n. The pelvis.
Chinkeu-pone, チンケウポネ, 腹部. n. Stomach.
Chinirarapare, チニララバレ, 修けヲ附ス. v.i. To sit with bended head as in deep respect or thought. Syn: Hepokiush.
Chinisuap, チニサプ, 急ギテ. adv. In haste. As:—Chinisuap karabe, “a thing done in haste.”
Chinomitarakore, チニシテラムコレ, 壓制スル, 蠅アル, v.t. To oppress. To be hard upon.

Chinointamakorepet, チニシテラムコレプ, 壓制, 無理. n. Oppression. Hardness of heart.


Chinita-ki, チニタキ, 夢キ, v.i. To dream. To have nightmares. サラ.

Chinita-koro, チニタコロ, 虚夢, v.i. To have nightmares.

Chinina-nukara, チニナヌカラ, 虚夢, v.i. To have nightmares.


Chininukesh, チニウケシ, 出来ズ, 能ヘ. v.i. To be unable.

Chinkanokush, チンカノクシュ, 後立ル. v.i. To fall backwards.

Chinkanpayotne, チンカンパヨツプ, 後立レテ足ヲ開ク, 列シク歩ム, 強々, 歩ム, (怒リシドキノ如ク). v.t. To fall over backwards with outstretched legs.

Chinka-payet-turituri, チンカパイタツリツリ, 蒟蒻, スル, (怒リシガ如ク). v.i. To stride along (as in anger).

Chinki, チンキ, 着物ノ端, n. The edge or lappet of any part of a garment. Same as chigi.

Chinkotoro, チンコトロ, 下端. n. The under part of the thighs.


Chinna, チンナ, 骨盤. n. The pelvis. The top of the legs.


Chinomi, チノミ, 拜神, 又, 被拜物. n. The worship of the gods. Also worshipped.

Chinore, チノレ, 蒙フ, v.t. To deceive. To counterfeit. As — Chinore itak ki, “to deceive by word of mouth.”


Chinot, チノツ, 恬, アゴ. n. The chin. A blunt cape.

Chinowainure, チノワイスレ, 殺サル, v.i. To be nearly killed. To come near meeting with an accident.


Chinoye-tat, チノイエツプ, 槍ノ木ニナ作リシ室内用ノ燈矢. n. Birch bark twisted so as to form a torch or light.


Chinchakchakka, チヌチャクチャッカ, 競争スル. v.i. To strive. Syn: Uwetushmak.

Chinchakchakka, チヌチャクチャッカ, 競争スル. v.t. To strive. To vie.

Chinukara, チヌカラ, 見ヲレル. v.i. To be seen.

Chinukarabe, チヌカラベ, 見ヲル. n. Something to see. Anything to look at.

Chinumumu, チヌムム, 突ガル. v.i. To be stopped up. Syn: Anumumu.

but nuina-korobe, are considered slang.

Chin-uturu, チンウタル, 骨盤ノ上部。n. The fleshy part of the pelvis.

Chinuye-pira, チヌイツピラ, 文字ヲ書ツル岩。n. A rock having inscriptions upon it.


Chiolkare, チオカレ, 上チ臥サル。v.i. To be passed over, as a tree or house by a bird.

Chi-oka, チオカ。
Chi-okai, チオカイ。
Chi-okai-utara, チオカイウタラ。

Chi-oka-gusu, チオカグス。
Chi-oka-gusu, チオカグス。

Chia-rapu, チオカリバ。

Chia-rapu, チオカリバ。

Chokapapa, チカバラ。
Chokapapa, チオカリバ。
Chokapapa, チオカリバ。

Chikakapua, チオウカプア。
Chikakapua, チオウカプア。

Chikaukapu, チオウカプ。
Chikaukapu, テオウカプ。

Chio-tane, チオタン。
Chio-tane, チオタン。

Chio-tan-n-i, チオタンツリ。

Chio-tan-n-i, チオタンツリ。

Chiotanne, チオタンン。
Chiotanne, チオタンン。

Chiotanne-turi-guru, チオタンツツリグル。
Chiotanne-turi-guru, チオタンツツリグル。

Chiotan-ne aihin, (Masc.) Chiotan-ne aihin. (Fem.)

Chiotari, チオタリ。
Chiotari, チオタリ。

Chiotari, テオタリ。

Chiotoreusu, チオトレス。

Chiotoreusu, チオトレス。

Chiotoreusu, チオトレス。

Chiotoreusu, チオトレス。

As:—Mina gusu chiotenusu chiarowewe, “to be bent back and forth in laughing.”
Chioushikara, チオウシカラ, 雛卡尔 v.i. To be placed. To be set (as a house upon a hill).

Chiyoyange, チオヤンゲ, 溺着す v.s. v.i. To be cast ashore as a wreck or dead fish.

Chiyoyapte, チオヤプテ, 舟ヲ弾ニ引上ケル v.t. To drag a boat to shore.

Chiyoyanah, チオヤンシ, 舟揚場, n. A beaching place for boats.


Chip shua, “to be sea-sick.”
Chip-shikeka, “a boat’s deck.”
Chip umta, “a boat’s stern.”
Chip wende, “to be wrecked.”
Chip yange, “to haul a boat a-shore.”

Chip, チブ, 陰門, (下等ノ語). n. A slang word for the vagina.

Chipa, チバ, 切カヵル. v.t. To strike at with a sword.

Chipachipa, チバチバ, 進へ. v.t. To hope for. To long for. As:—Ku keutum ta ku chipachipa kane hum ash, “I feel a longing for something in my heart.” Nishat-ta yak kam ku e kuni ku chipachipa ruwe ne, “I hope to have some venison to eat to-morrow.”

It should be noted that kuni generally precedes the word chipachipa as illustrated in the last of the preceding examples.


Chiparase, チパラセ, 現ハル. v.i. To appear. To be depicted as anger upon the countenance.

Chiparasere, チパラセレ, 現ハレ. v.t. To make appear. To show as anger upon the countenance.

Chipske, チパスケ, 黒焼ノ. adj. Burnt black.

Chipaskuma-koro, チパスクマクロ,
Chiefly used in Japanese, the following terms are translated:

**Chipaskuma-koro**, チバスクマコロ, 傳説の昔のル, v.i. To recite traditions. To tell of ancient things.

**Chipasusu**, チバスス, 飲む, 例へば, エキノガラス, 鹿の散らしに, v.i. To disperse. To scatter. As:—Yuk chipasusu wa kira wa paye, "the deer scattered and ran away." Syn: Uko-opiur. Eukopoi-eukopoi kira.


**Chipat**, チバツ, 魚小肛門, n. A fishes anus.

**Chipatuye**, チバツイユ, 舟下す, v.i. To launch a boat.

**Chipakare**, チベカレ, 入る, 出る, v.i. To go in or out. As:—Koro uni chipakare, "he entered his home."


**Chipsheisha-te**, チヒシシテ, 進む, v.i. To go along. To proceed.

**Chipewkoto-kina**, チベウコテキナ, アネミナス, n. Iris sibirica L. By some called Chipewkute.

**Chipiyak**, チピヤク, 鍋, 塩, n. A snipe.

**Chipiyeba**, チピイベ, 器ノ名, n. A kind of shell fish.


Chiporo-ninanp, 魚ノ子ヲ熟鍊スル道
チボロニナブ,具. n. A fish-
rore crasher.
Chipon-ninanp, チボンニナブ,
n. A landing place.
Chiposhpare, チボシパレ, 照り波レ. v.t. To shine through as light. To pierce through.
Chipoyan-i, チボヤニ, 上陸場. n.
A landing place.
Chipta-chikap, チプタチカプ, クマゲ
Chirai-chep, チライチプ, イトウ. n.
Blakiston trout. Hucho blakistoni, (Hiod).
Chiraima-chiri, チライマチリ, サレ
ノ. n. Manderin duck. Anas
 galericulata, Linn.
Chirarep, チライレブ, 遺産相続品. n.
Chirama, チラマ, 最下ノ. 低キ. adj.
Low. The lowest.
Chiramamtep, チラマムテブ, 鬼ソ
マ. n. A bear. The general name for bears. Special names are as follows:—Shiyuk, “a he bear.” Kuchan, “a she bear.” Hokuryuk, “a man eating bear.” Peru-
rep are cubs in their first year. Riyap are cubs in their second year. Chishurap are cubs in their third year. After the third year a-cub is called Chiramamtep, kamui, or kimun kamui.
Chiramrarire, チラマラリレ, 保護ス
ル. v.t. To take care of. To preserve. To keep safe and happy. Syn: Koshiratki. Chishik-
rarire.
Chirangeashkoro, チランゲアルコロ,
栗蝦ヲ造ラレど酒. n. A kind of
drink made from millet. This
is a pure native drink and is said
to have been used by the Ainu
before Japanese sake was intro-
duced.
Chirarakka, チララッカ, 浊カナル.
adj. Slippery. Syn: Chiinra-
rakka.
Chirarire, チラリレ, 後ヨリ往ク. 後
v.t. To go after. Syn: Kashir-
rari oman.
Chiraashtuka, チラシヌカ, 色取ラ
ヲ, 彩色シタル, 倒セバ, チラシヌカサ
ラレプ, 彩色セラレム様. adj. and
v.i. To be striped with colours. To be of various colours. As:—
Chiraashtuka sanurap, “a basket
ornamented with various paterns.”
Chiratchikere, チラッチケレ, 櫛カ
Chiratchikerep, チラッチケレブ, 櫛
リモノ. n. Anything suspended
(as a pot over a fire, a lamp from
a ceiling, clothes from a line, etc.).
Syn: Aratchikerep.
Chire, チレ, 煮過ギヲ, 煮キスギル. v.t.
To overcook. To burn. To cook.
As:—Anam shuye wa chire, “put
the rice on and cook it.”
Chire, チレ. 日光ヲ晒ス, 倒セバ, へ
ンシユクスチレ, 草ヲ枯ラス. v.i. To
expose to the sun. To put to dry
in the sun. Also v.i. “to be
scorched.” This word is always
preceded by shukus, “sunshine”; but is never applied to drying fish.
As:—Mun shukus chire, “to make
hay.” Shukus chire wa ku kapu
pichitche, “my skin is peeling through exposure to the sun.”

Chirekte, チレクテ, 弾ずる. v.t. To play (as a musical instrument).

Chirekte-huttara, チレクテフッタラ. ウナ. n. Sene-
cio sagittatus, Schults Bip. Also called by some
pet-kutu; wakka-kuttara; rek-kut-
tara.

Chirekte-top, チレクトェトプ, 笛. n.
A flute.

Chirepanoshkep, チレプナオシケプ,
綱, ツナ, 綱. n. A cord used for
tying up boxes and for general
purposes.

Chiri, チリ, 渠, 管. n. A ditch.

Chiri, チリ, 鳥. n. A bird of any
kind. This word, though used in
some districts as chikap is in
others, very often occurs in com-
ounds. Thus:—Kapa-chiri, “an
eagle.” Retat’-chiri, “a wild
swan.” Amame-chiri, also amame-
chikap, “a sparrow.”

Chirikari-chisei, チリカリチセイ, 家
ノ骨組. n. The frame-work of a

Chirikipuni, チリキプニ, 直立スル(力
ノ知). v.t. To stand up (as a
large house or high mountain).

Chirikoraye, チリコライェ, 同度スル,
晴ラス、強メル、上ゲル、降ラスル. v.t.
To revive. To clear away. To
strengthen. To raise. To lift up.

Chirinnai, チリニナイ, 橋 seo 川、水
管、渓. n. A very small stream.

Chirinnaine-san, チリンナイチサン,
跡ノ残ス, (蛇、蛇牛ノ步ミ如ク). v.i.
To go along and leave a continuous
trail behind as a snake or worm.

Chiri-po, チリポ, 小鳥. n. A little
bird. A young bird of any kind.

Chiripui, チリプイ, エンコウサ. n.
Caltha palustris L. var. sibirica,
Reg.

Chiriiri, チリリ, 湿レル、湿ル. v.i. To
trickle. To drip (as water). To
slip through.

Chironnup, チロンヌプ, 狐、キツネ.
n. A fox. In some places called
furep which means “a red
thing,” “a red animal.” The
proper names for foxes are:—
Chironnup, shimari, and shi-
tumbe. Shitumbe is generally
applied to the black fox. The
word chironnup enters into the
names of other two animals, viz.,
Upas chironnup, “ermine.” (lit:
Snow fox), so called because in
winter, its hair is said to change
in colour from black to white; and
Wor’um chironnup “a river otter”
(lit: water fox). The usual name for
“river otter” however is Esa-
man. The skulls of foxes are used
for divination by the Ainu men.

Chironnup-kina, チロンヌプキチナ,
キ
ミタカサ. n. Lily of the valley.
Convallaria majalis, L.

Chirosh, チロシ, 熊矢ニ用キル尖ノ鈍
キ矢. n. Blunt arrows used to ir-
ritate bears in the bear feasts.
Syn: Akshinot pon ai. Akshi-
not pon guru.

Chiroshki, チロシキ, 引ク、(塞ナドチ).
v.t. To draw (as window curtains or blinds).

Chiroshne-chep, チ ロ シ ネ チ ー ブ, 魚ノ類. n. Sea-poachers (including several species).

Chiroshnu-cheppo, チ ロ シ ヌ チ ー ポ, 魚ノ類. n. A kind of small salt water fish. Probably the white-bait.


Chisei, チセイ, 家,イヘ, 例セバ, カムイネ, 焼ノ穴. n. A house. A hut. An abode. A bear's den. A wasp's nest. As:—Kamui chisei, "a bear's den." Soyai chisei, "a wasp's nest." Chisei asam, "the foundation of a house." Chisei erupahi, "the front of a house." Chisei honto, "the back of a house." Chisei kara, "to build a house." Chisei kes, "the west end of a house where the rubbish is thrown." Chisei kipip, "the thatch of a house." Chisei kipip kara, "to thatch a house." Chisei kitai or kitaige, "the roof of a house." Chisei koro guru, "a householder." Chisei koro inao, "household offerings of willow shavings to the gods." Chisei koro katinmat, "the mistress of a house." Chisei semohonto, "the back of a house." Chisei orowa no soine, "to go out of a house." Chisei niye, "the framework of a house." Chisei orun ahun, "to enter a house." Chisei oshike chashnure, "to set a house in order." Chisei oshiketa so kara, "to prepare for a guest." Chisei pa, "the east end of a hut." Chisei pana, "the west end of a hut." Chisei pen etupok, "the upper corner of the west end of a hut." Chisei pena, "the east end of a hut. Chisei pen etupok, "the upper of the east end of a hut." Chisei rorogeta, "the outside of the east end of a hut." Chisei rupahi, "the front of a house." Chisei soi, "the site of a house." Chisei sokashi, "the sloping sides of the roof of a house." Chisei sopa, "the treasure corner of a hut." Chisei tai, "a village" or "a hamlet." Chisei ta turesh, "the younger daughter of a house." Chisei tumama, "the wall of a house." Chisei uhuye, "a conflagration." Chisei un, "at home." Chisei un ahun, "to go indoors." Chisei un ahupete, "to take indoors." Chisei urupahi, "the outside of the east end of a hut." Itunnap chisei, "an ant's nest." Chisei nokipip, "the eaves of a house."

Chiselkoash, チセイコアシ, 家成ノ熊ノ穴ノ穴ヲ. v.t. To compass. To surround a bear's den in order to shoot the bear when it comes out.
Chisei-kor’ewen-guru, チセイコレウェングル, 二三度獨身＝成る男女. n. A twice or thrice made widow or widower.


Chisei-nomi, チセイノミ, 新宅祝. n. Prayer made for the prosperity of a household, or a feast made on the occasion of taking up one’s abode in a new house.

Chisei-nomi-an, チセイノミアン, 新宅祝フ. v.t. To hold a housewarming feast.

Chisei-paraka, チセイバラカ, 天井、屋根裏. n. The inside of the roof of a house. Ceiling.

Chisei-uhuyaka, チセイウフイカ, 家＝火ヲ放フ. v.t. To set a house on fire. To commit arson.

Chisei-uhuyaka-i, チセイウフイカイ, 放火、ヒツゲ. n. A houseburning. Arson.


Chisei-ushokoro, チセイウブショロ, 家ノ内. n. The inside of a house. The main part of a hut (lit: house- bosom).

Chiseshe, チセシケ, 閉メル. v.t. To close up. To stop.

Chish, チシ, 泣ク, 例セム, チシハケテ, 泣顔. v.i. To cry. To weep. To sing (as a bird). As:—Chish have “a weeping,” “A crying” or “wailing.” Chish koro, “weeping,” “whilst weeping.” Chish asemareke, “to snuffle as in weep-
ing.” Chish kokararakose also chish korimise, also chish ko-

Chish, チシ, 唱ミ道路. n. A steep winding path. A precipitous path.

Syn: Wen-shiri. Chikaye-chi-

Chishohish, チシヒシ, 水滴. n. A drop of water.

Chishikeraine, チシキライイテ, 儚ム. v.t. To pity. Syn: Chishishike-

Chishikosesheke, チシコセシケ, 布列スル, 蔑ガル, ナラフ. v.i. To be spread out (like a town).

Chishikrarire, チシクラリレ, 蕨ヲル

v.t. To take care of. To pre-

serve. To keep safe and well. This word is often used with chi-

ramrarire, “to keep safe and

happy,” in prayer.

Chishimemokka, チシメモッカ, 唱喧

テ仕向ケル. v.t. To pick a quar-

rel. To challenge to fight. Syn:

Chishinap, チシナブ, 罪金. n. A


Chishipusure, チシブスレ, 忌＝現ハ

v.t. To appear suddenly. To

come suddenly into view. Syn:

Ekushkonna anukara.

Chishirianu, チシリアヌ, 有ル. v.i.


Chishirikirap, チシリキラブ, 悲シマ、

急フル. v.i. To be sorry.

Chishirikirapte, チシリキラブテ, 悲

シマテル. v.t. To make sorry.

Chishirikokarakara, チシリコカラ

カラ, 卷フ. v.t. To wind round.
Chiukokarakari, チウコカラカリ, 紺レル, カラマル. v.i. To become mixed up. To be twisted as thread in a needle. Syn: Hochikarakari.


Chiukomau, チウコマウ, ホ-ツキ. n. The winter cherry. Physalis Alkekgenii, L.

Chiukomoyumye, チウコモイモヨイ, 固レル, カムレル. v.i. Moved together. Twisted.

Chiukunumunu, チウクヌムム, 雲カレル. v.i. To be stopped up.

Chiukopayera, チウコバイレ, 搖掲スル, 搖掲モレル. v.t. To stir up. To mix. Syn: Koyakkoyak.

Chiukopoye, チウコボイヨ, 搖掲サレル, 搖掲モレル, 固掲スル. v.i. To be mixed with. To intermingle. To be stirred up. To be troubled. To be in doubt. To be perplexed. Syn: Chiutumashure.

Chiukopoye-keitum-koro, チウコボイヨ-ケイトウムコロ, 二心ナザレル, 猿貫ナザレル, 搖掲スル, v.i. and adj. To be double faced. Insincere. To have the mind stirred with doubts, fears, or troubles.

Chiukotapapuru, チウコタプタプル, 固メル. v.t. To roll up into a ball.

Chiukush, チウクシ, 泣ケル, 流ケル. v.i. To weep. To shed tears. As: —Ku nangashike chiukush ruwone, "I have tears running down my face." Syn: Chish.

Chiukururu, チウクールル, 流ルナクレガ (木草ナドンタシテ). v.i. To be obstructed as the current of a stream by logs or posts.

Chiunno-tashum, チウンノタシュム, 敗血病. n. The scurvy.

Chiun-chisei, チウンチセイ, 己ノ家, 普家. n. One’s own home.

Chiupiri, チウピリ, 混流. n. An eddy in a stream.

Chiupuni, チウブニ, 混流ノ後ろ. n. The back waters of an eddy.


Chiuri, チウリ, ホツキガイ. n. Clams.

Chiurip, チウリブ, 喧挌, シテシヨヲ. n. Dioscorea japonica, Thumb.

Chiurito, チウリト, 海鼠. n. Cockles.


Chiurui, チウルイ, 混流. シウナガレ. n. A sea current.

Chiushi, チウシ, 上ノ指ム. v. t. To spread on. As:—Shum chiushi wa e, "he spreads fat on and eats it."

Chiutek, チウテク, 使用スル. v.t. To serve.

Chiutek-guru, チウテクグル, 召使. n. A servant.

Chiutumashbare, チウツマシバレ, 悖フレ. n.t. v. i. To be perplexed. To be in trouble. Syn: Chukopoye.

Chiutumashure, チウツマシレル, 固レル, 懇フレ. v.i. To be in doubt, trouble, or perplexity. Syn: Chiukopoye.

Chiwash, チワシ, 魚ノ群. n. Shoals of fish. As:—Chiwash ek, "shoals
of fish are coming." Syn: Chep
rupl. Chep rup.
Chiwash, チワシ, 川口. n. The
mouths of rivers. Syn: Pet
putu.
Chiwash-ekot-mat, チワシスコツマ
ツ, 川口ノ女神. n. The goddesses
of the mouths of rivers.
Chiwе, チュエ, 河流. n. The cur-
rent of a stream or river. As:—
Chiwе moire, "a slow current."
Chiwе tunash, "a swift current."
Syn: Chiu.
Chiuoro, チウオロ, 晃サノ布. n.
Undressed or unbleached cloth.
Chiwende, チエンデ, 破船スル. v. i.
To be wrecked. Syn: Mimam.
Awende.
Chiyakorushka, チヤコルシカ, 有々.
v. t. To have mercy on.
Chiyakorushkara, チヤコルシカラ,
チヤコルシカラ.
Chiyange, チヤンガ, 輸入セラレタル.
adj. Imported. As:—Chiyange
ashkorо, "imported wine." Syn:
Arutu. Chikusa.
Chiyange-ashkorо, チヤンガアシコ
ロ, 日本酒. n. Japanese sake (lit: imported wine). Syn: Arutu-
ashkorо. Akusa-ashkorо.
Chiyе, チイユ, 隠部. n. The private
parts. Syn: Chi.
Chok, チョク, 下. シダ. adv. Under.
Beneath. Syn: Tok.
Chokai, チョカイ, 我, 私. pro. I.
From chiokai, "we." Chokai is
principally used by those Japanese
who speak a little Ainu, but
never by the Ainu when talking
together. It is pigeon Ainu and
should be avoided.


Chotari, チオタリ, 後ロヘ騎ル adv. To kick from behind (as a horse). Syn: Hoke-tu.

Chotcha, チョッチャ, 戦ル, 剣ス单数. v.t. (sing) To shoot and hit. To sting.

Chotchapa, チョッチャバ, 剣ル, 剣ス多数. Same as above.

Chotesusu, チョテスス, 後ヘ反ル adv. To lean back (as in laughing heartily).

Cho-un-guru, チュウングル, 囚人. n. A prisoner. Cho, is the Japanese word jo, "a lock." Hence cho-un-guru, literally means, "the person under the lock."

Cho-un-kamui, チュウンカムイ, 皇帝. n. The Emperor of Japan. (Cho is a Japanese word meaning chief, and kamui is a title of respect).

Chu, チュ, 河流. n. A river current.

Chuchu, チュチュ, 草メナ adv. A bud.

Chueshuye, チュエシュイェ, 見ルニガス. v.i. To betray (as temper in the face). As:

—Iron'tum kon'na chueshuye, "to betray temper in the countenance."

Chuk, チュク, n. A spoon used by women.

Chuk-an, チュクアン, 枝. n. Arm.

Chuk-pa, チュクパ, tumn.

Chuk-unpa, チュクウンパ, The lower part of the abdomen. Syn: Chupkes.

Chunchopeushte, チュンチョペウシテ, 合成スル (金屬ナドチ), マモノスル v.t. To alloy (as metal).


Chup-bera, チュブベラ, 女用ノ匙メナ adv. A spoon used by women.

Chup-chisei, チュブクセイ, 月ノ笠メナ n. The halo round the moon.
Chup-ka, チュプカ, 東. n. The east.
Chup-kamui, チュプカムイ, 日月. n. The sun or moon.
Chup-kari, チュプカリ, 日向. adv. In the sun. Places where the sun shines.
Chupke, チュプケ, 目を閉ぐる. v.i. To close the eyes.
Chup-kosanu, チュプコサンヌ, 閉める. v.t. To close. To shut (as the eyes).
Chupo-hetuku-hi-moshiri, チュプオヘトクヒモシリ, 東, 日ノ出. n. The east. The sun-rise.
Chupoka, チュプオカ, 出産. n. Child-birth. As: — Chupoka ne wa shotki otta naa an ruwe ne, “she has had a child and is still in bed.”
Chuppe, チュプペ, 月經. n. Menses.
Chuppok, チュッポク, 西. n. The west.

Chup-sam-oma, チュプサムオマ, 日向. v.i. To bask in the sun.
Chupoka-ekahuye-guru, チュポカエカフイエグル, 産婆. n. A midwife.
Chupotomush, チュポトムシ, 日光. adv. ph. In the sunshine.
Chupu, チュブ, 折りたたむ. v.t. To turn back as a cloth. To fold.
As: — Set kashiketa an senkaki emko chupu va wakka set kata ande, “turn the table-cloth back and set the water upon the table.”
Chupu, チュブ, 閉める. v.t. and v.i.
Chupu-chupu, チュブチュブ, close (as the eyes). To be blinded (as by a flash of light). To flash about as light. Syn: Kochupuchupu.
Chuputuru, チュプツル, 月トトトトト月間. n. The space of time between moons.
Chuppe.
Chupur-chupu, チュプラチュプ, 第一月, n. The month of January.

-D.

As d never appears to commence a sentence in Yezo Ainu and is therefore only heard in composition it always appears in this work, when used initially, under t. ー (D) ハ支ノ始メニハ用ザレドモ支ノ中間ニハ用キルム, 而ヲナテー (D) ハ支ノ始ニアルトキハティー (T) ト発音ス.
E (工).


E, 工，汝ノ、貴名詞ノ前＝用エルトキハ物主格トナルカリ，例セバ，エサバ，汝ノ頭。 (ii.) pro. Your. When used before nouns e is the poss. pronoun "your." As:—E sapa, "your head." E makiri, "your knife." Syn: E koro.

E, 工，汝ノ，物主格トシテ此ノ字が用
エルトキハ属々 koro カ動詞カ直
ヲ其後＝来ル，例セバ，エコロハ
ム，汝ノ母，エコロミチ，汝ノ
父。 (iii.) pro. When e is used as the possessive pronoun it is often immediately followed by the verb koro, "to possess." As:—E koro habo, "your mother." E koro michi, "your father." E korobe ne hawe? "are these your things?"

E, 工，持ツ、自動関ノ後＝在位置トキハ他動
関＝変セシム，例セバ，キツ，通ツル，エ
キツ，持ツテ越グネ。 (iv.) part. Prefixed to intransitive verbs e has the power of changing them into transitives. As:—Kira, "to run." Ekiru, "to run away with." Mik, "to bark." emik, "to bark at."

Nupetne, "to rejoice." Enupetne, "to rejoice over."

E, 工，動関＝此ノ字がフルトキハ何々
以テシタガ時ニナル，例セバ，タ
ムエライゲ，カヲ以テ殺ロス。 (v.)
part. When prefixed to some transitive verbs e sometimes expresses the means by which an action was done and may be translated by the words "with," "by." Thus:—Raige, "to kill," tam eraige, "to kill with a sword."

E, 工，他動関＝此ノ字がフルトキハ受
動関トニテ得ルカリ，例セバ，アイノ
モイエイツカ，人が犬ヲ盗ンダ。 (vi.)
part. Prefixed to some transitive verbs e represents the objective case of the preceding noun. As:—Seta eikka, "the dog stole it;" ainu seta,eikka, the man stole the dog.

E, 工，形容関ノ前＝此ノ字がフルト
キハ動関トニテ得ルカリ，例セバ，ピリカ，善キ，ヒリカ，利益ス
ル，ニシテ，固イ，エニシテ，区ヲ能
フ。 (vii.) part. Prefixed to adjectives e has a verbalizing power. As:—Nishte, "hard;" enimste, "to be able to endure." Pirika, "good;" epirika, "to be bent on gain."

E, 工，内ニ，方ヘ，例セバ，エキムン，
山ヘ向フ。 (viii.) prep. In. To.
Towards. When used as a preposition e is prefixed to nouns.
Thus: — Ekim-un, “in” or “towards the mountains.”

E, エ, イ, カラ, 数言ずる場合＝＝当
省減ノ意味＝＝用キル例セバ, サンの
エツホツキ, 四十ヨリ五十ケ（即テ三
十）(ix.) part. From. When used
with the numerals the particle e
signifies subtraction. Thus:—
Wan e tu hotne, “thirty” (lit:
ten subtracted from two score).
Wan e re hotne, “fifty,” (lit:
ten subtracted from three score).

E, エ, 此ノ字ヲ時ヲ示ス副詞ノ前＝＝用テ
keta 或ヘ geta テ其後＝＝加へリトキ
ハ其時ノ確実ナルヲ証スルモノラ
(x.) part. The particle e placed
before with keta often changed
into geta placed after adverbs
of time, expresses definiteness or
exactness. Thus:—Nei tohota,
“on that day;” nei etohogeta,
“on that very day.” Nei an-
chikarata, “on that night;” Nei an-
chikarageta, “on that very
night.” Nei pahata, “in that
year;” nei epahageta, “in that
very year.”

E, エ, 警告, (サミ), 洗, 火山灰. n.
pumice dust. Ashes.

E, エ, 然り, 左様. adv. Yes. Syn:
Ruwe-ne. Ruwe-ne.

E, エ, 唄呼. interj. Ah. Oh. Alas.
E, エ, 食スキル. v.t. To eat. Syn:
Ibe.

Eashin, エアチウ, 斬參投げル. v.t.
To cast a spear at anything.
Syn: Kaehin. Katchiu.

Eahun, エアフン, 入ル, ハイル. v.t.
To go into. To enter into.

Eahunpururugep, エアフンプルル
ダプ, 家＝吹込マシ Rutgers n.
Snow, rain, or dust blown into
houses by the wind.

Eaikep, エイカブ, 出来メ, 能ハノ．
v.t. Unable to do a thing.

Eaikep-no, エイカブノ, 不完全ナル
未熟ノ. adj. Abortive.

Eak, エアク, 敵と撃ツ. v.t. To shoot
at.

Eameokte, エアメオクテ, 姿ア. v.t.
To steal. To keep back that
which ought to be given to
another, (lit: “to hook in with
the finger-nails”)

Eami, エアミ, ヤマカクス. n.

Eamkiri, エアムキリ, 知り, 覚エル.
v.t. To know. To recognize.
Syn: Kiri.

Eanasap, エアナサプ, ヤット, 集シク．
adj. Quiet.

Eanchikarageta, エアンチカラゲタ,
丁度其夜. adv. That very night.
That particular night.

Eane, エア子, 洗キ, 細キ. adj. Thin.
High or squeaky as the voice.

Eane-hau, エア子ハウ, 細キ聲. n. A
thin voice. Ischnophobia.

Eane-no-po, エアンチンポ, 困難=, ヤ
ット. adv. Hardly. With great
difficulty.

Eaneramu-pashkosamba, エアチラ
廃パシコサムパ, 喉フ. ph. To be
glad. To rejoice. Syn: Eramu-
pashkosamba.

Eangesh, エアンケシ, 好マス.
v.t. To dislike. Syn: Kopan.
Eani, エアニ, 洗キ, 細キ, 例セバ, エ
Eane, エア子, アニハッ, 細キ聲.
adj. Thin. High or squeaky as
EAN  a voice. Thus:—Eani hau, “a squeaky voice.”


Eani e koro, エアニエコロ, 汝ノ例セベ, エアニエコロセゥ, 汝ノ犬 poss. pro. Your. As:—Eani e koro seta, “your dog.”


Eanru, エアンルル, 西海岸へ, 例セベ, エアンルルンタマン, 私へ西海岸へ往ヲ. ph. To the west coast. As:—Eanru'n ku oman, “I am going to the west coast.”


Eannu-no-koro, エアンヌノコロ, 所有スル. v.t. To possess.

Eanuramu hemiesusu, エヌラムヘムスス, 善イト思フ. v.t. To think good or wise. To be delighted with.


Eara, エラ, 一ツ, 例セバ, エラコ一枚着物, ソンデ. adj. One. As:—Eara kyonde, “one garment.”

Earako, エラコ, 一ツ, 例セバ, カルシエラカ, 手ノ子ヲ食傷スル. v.t. To be hurt by. As:—Karush earaka, “hurt by eating mushrooms.

Earakush, エラクシ, 渡ル, 例セバ, カタブチブエアラクシナルウェデ, 島が月ナカメ渡ラシ. v.i. To pass across. As:—Chikap chup earakush nisa ruue ne, “the bird passed across the moon.”


Earamoisam, エラモイザム, 沿岸ノ草ノ生セ部分, n. That part of the sea shore where vegetation meets the sand.

Earasaine-no, エラサイ TEMO, —捲, (関ノ如ク), 直チニ. adv. In one coil (as a rope). Once only. At once. Syn: Arashui-no.

Earasamne, エラサムネ, 十, (魚ノ数フル時ノ語). adj. Ten (used only in counting fish).

Earautor'un, エラウトルン, 他ノ所ニ. adv. Elsewhere.


Easara, エサラ, 注文スル, 命ズル. v.t. To order (as anything from a shop).

Eashinge, エーシェンジ, 出ス, 例セバ, イタクエアレンジ, モノヲ云フ. v.t. To send forth. To send out. As:—Itak eashinge, “to speak,” “to say” (lit. to send out words).

Eashin-no, エシンノ, 又, 再ツ, 例セバ, エシンノカラ, 攻メテ罠ス adv. Again. Afresh. Newly. As:—Eashin no kara, “to do over again,” “to alter,” “to remake.”

Eashirane, エシラネ, 知ラネ, v.t. To be made known. To be noise abroad.
Eashiri, エアシリ, 喊呼, 例べ, エアシリーをキロロハン. 喊呼如何＝面白カウズヤ! *interj.* Dear me! How very! Just so! The exact meaning of this word can only be determined by the context. As:—Eashiri aekiroro an, “how very interesting!” Eashiri, shui ek a! “dear me has he come again!”

Eashiri, エアシリ, 此ノ知き場合ニ、例べ、ニャクエアシリ、若シ左様アリシナラ. *adv.* It being so. In that case. Yak eashiri, “if it is so.”


Eashirik-kushki, エアシリクシキ, アフテメアナス、アル答、例べ、ツッヒシエアシリクシキ、ニッブルネス。*ph.* There must be. There ought to be. As:—Tuppihe ne eashirik kushki, “there must be two,” “there ought to be two.”

Eashittap, エアシッタプ, *interj.* Dear me! Just so!

Eashittap-ne, エアシッタプネ, Exactly. Certainly. The full form of this word is eashiri tap ne.


Eashkai, エアシカイ, 為シフ能フ、出来ム. *v.i.* To be able to do.


Eashkaire, エアシカイレ, 学部、例べ、カンビエアシカイレ、読ツキ学び学ぶ。*v.t.* To learn. As:—Kambi eashkaire, “to learn to read and write.”

Eassu, エアッサ、造リ、*v.t.* To make (as clothes.)

Easuru-anu, エアスルラヌ、*v.i.* To be made known.

Eassuru-anu, エアスルラヌ、*v.i.* To be noised abroad.

Easuru-ash, エアスルラシ、有名ナル、名高キ. *adj.* Famous.

Easuru-ash, エアスルラシ、*v.i.* To make known. To advertise.

Easuru-ash, エアスルラシ、*v.i.* To make known. To advertise.

Easuru-nu, エアスルヌ、*v.i.* To be made known. To be advertised.

Eat, エアツ、在ル、居ル、懸ケテアル. *v.i.* To be. To dwell. To be hung up as a pot over a fire. To stand (as a country or people).

Eat, エアツ、退居スル、同意スル. *adj.* Agreeing with.

Eatpakka, エアツパケ、原始、例べ、エアツパケ、始メニ。*n.* The beginning. A commencement. As:—Eatpakka, “in the beginning.” “At the commencement.”

Eatpakkegeta, エアツパケゲタ、丁度其ノ始メニ。*adj.* At the very beginning.

Eattarashi, エアッタラシ, 能ハデル。不適當ナル, 稽毎ナル。adj. and v.t. To be unable. To be unfaithful. Incapable. To slight.

Eattekta, エアッテクタ, 他、一方テハ。adv. ph. On the other hand. Besides.


Eattunne-no, エアッツンチノ, 進ケ止マラズシテ, 例セバ, エアッツンネノフカシ, 進ク歩マ。adv. Quickly. Without stopping. All at one time. As: Eattunne no aakash, “to walk quickly,” or “without stopping.” Eattunne no kara, “to do quickly,” or “all at one time.” Syn: Earamatke-no. Tunashi-no.


Eatu, エアツ, 吐出す。v.t. To vomit.

Eatukopash, エアツコパス, 吐き出す。v.t. To vomit. To be sick.

Eauwa, エアウラ, 水鳥ノ名。n. Same as Auwa.

Ebita, エビッタ, 全ク, 凡テ, 例セバ, モシレピッタ, 異国。adj. All. The whole. The aggregate. Throughout the whole. As: Moshin’ ebita, “all countries;” i.e. “the whole world.”

Ebosu, エボス, 成程, 相アール。interj. Just so. Indeed. So it is. It appears so. As:—Ebosu, nei guru ihoshiki katu ne wa ku nu kara, “just so, that man appears to me to be drunk.” Syn: Eposo.


Ebui, エブイ, 花, n. A bud.

Ebuikke, エブイケ, 花, n. A flower.

Ebuikke-pirasa, エブイケピラサ, 花開ク。v.t. To flower.

Ebuishbe, エブイウシベ, 樋, タルキ。n. The rafters at the ends of a hut, which are put up crosswise as a kind of foundation for the others near them to lean upon and be fastened to.

Echake, エチャケ, 不作法ナル。例セバ, チチャヤッカショモエチャヤクソリカケンチ, 彼ハ不作法チモデル真キ入ヲ有。v.t. To do slovenly. To act in an unseemly manner. As: Nep ne yakka shomo echake wa pirika guine, “he is a good person who never does unseemly acts.” Syn: Iohake.

Echakoko, エチャココ, 教へル。v.t. To teach.

Echakurash, エチャクラシ, 柱アル流木。n. A floating log with branches attached.

Echanchange, エチャンチャウゲ, 輕ク響ル, チョット鳴ル。v.t. To glance. To touch but not hurt. To touch slightly.

Echarrase, エチャラセ, 造マ, 例セバ, チャラボエチャラレ, 手ノ筋ナ以テ造マ。v.t. To move along. To skim along (as a fish upon
the surface of water). As:—
Tek wa po echararase, “he moved
along by the help of his hands.”

Echi, エチ, う隨著, 保養. adj. and
vi. To be soiled. To be stained.

Echi, エチ, 汝等, 例メバ, エコロコン
オルンエチヲタスネハ, 汝等ヲ木製
ヘ送ルルル. Ye. Echi is some-
times used as the sing. objective
pronoun “you.” As:—E koro ko-
tan orun echi rura kusu ne na, “I
will send you home to your
country.” E, echi kouwepekennu,
“come here, I have something
to ask you.” Syn: Echiutara.

Echi, エチ, 稠, 唾 (唾ァドゥ). n. A
Etu, エツ, 吐. A handle.

Echianupkoro, エチアヌプクロペ, 心重ニスル, 心駆留メル. vi. To be
careful. To keep in mind.

Echichiuka, エチチウカ, 達グル. vi.
To avoid. Syn: Eshishi.

Echikiki, エチキキ, 注キ出ス. vi. To
pour out.

Echikikippo, エチキキッポ, シユクカ
フ. n. Manchurian great tit.
Parus atriceps minor, (S. & T).

Echi-koro, エチコロ, 汝等ヲ poss.
pro. pl. Your.

Echinge, エチンケ, 亀. n. A turtle.

Echi-okai, エチオカイ, 汝等. per. pro.
pl. Ye.

Echi-okai-utara, エチオカイウタラ,
汝等. per. pro. pl. Ye. Syn:

Echip, エチップ, 自分ノモノ, 例メバ,
チオレプテス, 其ハモノヲモノノリ.
One's own personal belongings.
One's goods. As:—Chikor echip
ne, “they are our goods.” Syn:

Kukorobe.

Echip-ika, エチピイカ, 汝等ヲ船製
ル(船上モノ). vi. To be washed
overboard.

Echi’tari, エチタリ, 汝等. per. pro.
pl. Ye. Short for echi utari.

Echi-utara, エチウタラ, 汝等. per. pro. pl.
Ye. エチウタレ.

Echikoukunure, エチオクヌレ, 他人
ノコトヲ心配スル. vi. To be con-
cerned for another.

Echiriri, エチリリ, ニュレスル, 物ヲ副
フレスル. vi. To trickle down.

Echiuka, エチウカ, 連クル. vi. To

Echikukure, エチウクルレ, 悪ク
vi. To obstruct the current in
a stream by driving in posts or
casting in logs or any other ob-
structions.

Echirure, エチウレ, 物ヲ當ル, 衝突ス
ル. vi. To come into contact with.
To strike against.

Echiush, エチウシ, ロノアル, 例メバ,
エチウシバツチ, ロノアル. adj.
Having a spout. As:—Echi ush
batchi, “a bowl with a spout.”

Echopnure, エチプヌレ, 接吻スル.
vi. To kiss. Syn: Chopchipse-
kara.

Echopopo, エチポポ, スルル. vi.
To put into. Syn: Omare.

Echuchari, エチュチャリ, イハツツ.
n. Vaccinium pretans, Lamb.

Echuppek, エチュポク, 泛. n. The
west.

Echutko, エチュツコ, 間違フ, 例メバ,
ケンヘアナピタヌモノベエチュコ
モノ, 此ト彼レト違フ. vi. To dif-
fer. To mistake. As:—Tambe anak ne ta ambè echutkō no an, “this differs from that.” Syn:
Uweshinnai-no-an.
Echutko-no-ki, エチュツコノキ, 破れ, 遠反スル, 倒セバ, エカガバディエチュツコノキ, 其ノ约束ヲ破リシ. v.t. To break (as a promise). To do differently. As:—Ekmabakwe-i echutko no ki, “he broke his word.”
Echutku-nu, エチュツクス, 関キ. adj. The same.
Edo, エド, エドミリハキ, n. Lythrum. Eto, エト, Salicaria, L. (See Endo).
Eembe, エエムベ, 利器, 及物. n. Any sharp instrument as a knife or sword.
Een, エエン, 利刃, 倒セバ, エエンマキリ, 倒セバ刃小刀. adj. Sharp. As:—Een makiri, “a sharp knife.”
Eenarishpa, エエンアリチパ, 噴火, 喘息引揚リ, v.t. To bite at (as at one’s sleeve). To pull (as one’s sleeve with the teeth). To pull with the teeth.
Eembe, エエムベ, 利器, n. Any sharp instrument as a knife or sword.
Eenka, エエンカ, 動ゲ, v.t. To sharpen.
Eenke, エエンケ, エエンケ.
Eenkashikageeta, エエンカシケゲタ, 丁度上手. post. Exactly above.
Eeripak, エエリパク, 語共ニ. adj. Together with. At the same-time.
Eese, エエセ, 答ヘル, v.t. To answer.
Eeshiri, エエシリ, 以前, adv. Previously.
Eeshiri, エエシリ, Before.
Eeshiri-an, エエシリアン, 前ニ, adj. Above-mentioned. Previous. As:—Eeshiri an ap, “the previous one.”
Syn: Senramsekoru.
Eha, エハ, 脇ノ諸, n. The navel string.
Ehabapu, エハバプ, 節後, シテげるル, 租弗ル. v.t. To keep back.
Ehabapu, エハバプ, v.t. To save. To use sparingly. To be careful of (as of food).
Ehaita-no-oman, エハイタノオマン, 進クル, 進キ越ス, ph. To avoid. To go past.
Ehaitare, エハイタレ, 除ケセル, v.t. To cause to miss. To cause to avoid.
Ehange, エハンゲ, 近ロル, adj. and v.i. To be near at hand. To draw near.
Ehangeko-no-an, エハンゲコノアン, 近ク adv. Distant. To be far away. That which is far away.
Ehange-no, エハンゲノ, 近キノル, 例セバ, エハンゲノアンノン, v.i. To be near at hand. To be close. As:—Ehange no an eka-shi, “one’s near ancestors” in contradistinction to mak un eka-shi, “one’s ancient ancestors.”
Ehange-no-oman-i, エハンゲノオマシノ, 近キノルコト, A drawing near.
Ehanger, エハンゲレ, 近カラセル. v.t. To cause to come nigh.
Ehapi, エハピ, 袖ミスル, 軽シズル, v. i. To slight.
Ehapuru, エハブル, 塩ヲ能ハス, v. i. Unable to endure.
Ehariki-sam, エハリキサム, 左サ方, adv. On the left.
Ehariki-so-un, エハリキソウン, 廊下ノ左方, adv. The left hand side of a fire-place.
Ehatarun, エハタツチ, 守ル, v.t. To watch over. To keep free from harm. To take special care of.
Syn: Eyam.
Ehaukatki, エハウカツキ, 蟲通スル, v.t. To commit adultery.
Ehette, エハテツェ, 答へル, v.t. To return an answer to. To respond to.
Eheuba, エウヘバ, 児ヲカマル, v. i. To lean over. To lean on one side.
Eheuge, エウヘゲ, 児ヲカマル, v. i. and adj. To be bent. To lean on one side. To lean over.
Eheugere, エウヘゲレ, 曲ゲル, v.t. To bend.
Eheuheuge, エウヘウヘゲ, 動揺スル(舟), v.t. To roll or lean on one side as a ship at sea.
Ehoat, エホオツ, 腹ノ綫, n. The string leading from a child to its mother’s navel.
Ehochari, エホチャリ, 散ラス, 徒ヲ費ナス, v.t. To scatter. To waste.
Ehoma, エオマ, 脇ノ名, n. The name of a dance. A dance in which the word ehoma is continuously repeated.
Ehomatsu, エホマツ, 驚ク, (馬ノ如ク), v.t. To shy at (as a horse). To start at.
Ehopiru, エホピル, 去ル, v.t. To leave. Go away from.
Ehapiye, エホピイェ, 飛上ガル, 例セバ、
メコアラケチカケ エホピイェ, 猫か
鳥マエツテ飛上ガル. v.t. To spring
upon. To spring out of. As:—
Meko anak ne chikap ehapiye, "the
cat sprang upon the bird."

Ehopuni, エホプニ, 膚上の. (動物ノ
知リ). v.i. To come up as boils
or blisters. To arise.

Ehorari, エホラリ, 伏ス. 鬆ル, 例セバ、
アイアイシンナブシロモ エホラ
リ, 子供ハ拘り箱ニ伏シェテル. v.i.
To recline. To lie (as a child in
its cradle). As:—Ai'ai shinda
upshorge ehorari, "the child is
lying in the bosom of the cradle."
Syn: Hotke.

Ehoroka, エホロカ, 後へ. adv.
Backwards.

Ehoroka-no, エホロカノ, 後方ニ、
例セバ、エホロカノアブカシ、後へ行き.
adv. In a backward manner.
Backwards. As:—Ehoroka no
apkash, "to walk backwards."

Ehoroka-rapush-chikap, エホロカ
ラブシチカプ, 日本人ナ指セール暗語. n.
A secret term used by the Ainu
of the Japanese when the subject
spoken of is present and the Ainu
do not wish him to know that he
is the subject of conversation.
(lit: "the bird with its wings
turned backward."

Ehosatara, エホサタラ, 汎舞ス. v.t.
To waste.

Ehose, エホセ, 反対ノ方に見ル. v.i.
To look away from. To look in
an opposite direction.

Ehoshi, エホシ, 後地凡地. adv. The
other way about.

Ehoshki, エホシキ, 不足＝思フ. v.t.
To be dissatisfied. Syn: Shom-
mo aeramushinna. Rampoka-
shte.

Ehoshippare, エホシッパレ, 差ス. v.t.
To send back. To return.

Ehumkotui, エフムコツイ, 小キ縦ノ
叛. n. A kind of small black
gnat.

Ehunara, エフナラ, 犯ム、食ム. adj.
and v.t. To begrudge. Stingy.
Greedy. To keep back. To with-
hold. To desire.

Ehureppo, エフレッポ, ヤマフドヲ. n.
Rhododendron indicum, Sweet, var.
Kaempferi, Maz.

Ehurun-mesu, エフルメス,
Ehurun-tasa, 小山ニ登スキル. v.i. To
エフタサ, ascend a hill.
エフタサ,

Ehurun-hose, エフルホセ, 小山ヲ降スキル.
v.i. To descend a hill. Syn:
Ehurun ran. Ehurun pesh.

Ehurun-peek, エフルペック, 小山ヲ落スキル. v.t. To
エフルラン,

Ehurun-pesh-kin, エフルピッシュキ, エス,
Scotopendrium
vulgare, Sm.

Ehurun-tasa, エフタサ, 小山ニ上スキル. n. To
エフタサ, ascend a hill.
エフタサ,

Ehurun-mesu, エフルメス,エフタサ,

Ehuy, エフイ, 待ツ (単数). v.t.
(sing). To await. To wait for.
Syn: Atepe.

Ehuyapa, エフイパ, 待ツ (複数). v.t.
To await. To wait for. (pl).
Eihok, エイホク, 購 v.t. To sell.
Syn: Eiyok.
Eika, エイカ, 擁 v.i. To run over.
Eikan-no, エイカンノ, 豊カル adv.
Eikapa, エイカパ, 談話ノ種ヲ得る v.i. To get matter for a speech.
Eikare, エイカラ, 満るルマヲ常ス v.t. To fill to overflowing.
Eikashu, エイカシュ, 通カリ, 優ル v.t. To surpass. To go beyond.
Eikashnukan, エイカシヌカラ, 常ヘル v.t. To give. To bestow.
Eikaun, エイカウン, 餘り多キ adv. and v.i. Too much. Than. More.
Eikaun-rusui, エイカウンルスイ, 既フ, 争フ v.t. To emulate. To have a desire to surpass.
Eikannu, エイカウンス, 我意ヲ張ル, 爲シ過ギル, 超エル v.t. and v.i. To be selfwilled. To overdo. To prefer to do. To surpass.
Eikannu-no, エイカウンスノ, 过キヲ為ス, 我マニニスル v.t. and v.i. To do over-much. To do in a self-willed manner.
Eikeshkore, エイケシコレ, 相続サル v.t. To cause to inherit.
Eikeshkoro, エイケシコロ, 相続スル v.t. To inherit.
Eikeshului, エイケシュイ, 慰ナル, 怒ツヲ見返シ v.t. To turn away from anything in anger. To abandon. To forsake.

Eikishma, エイキシマ, 擒ル v.t. To seize.
Eikka, エイッカ, 偷ル v.t. To steal.
Syn: Ikka.
Eikohaye, エイコハイ, 不足スル v.i.
To be insufficient. Syn: Ehaye.
Eikoiki, エイコイキ, 開フ v.t. To fight.
Eikotunet, エイコツンテク, 反響スル v.i. To resound.
Eimek, エイメク, 合分スル, 分配スル v.t. To allot. To apportion. To divide. Circulate.
Eingush, エインゲシ, 懼レル v.i.
To be afraid. Syn: Ishitoma.
Einupitara, エイヌピトラ, 好マス, 用キヲ, 賦フ v.t. Not to want or like. To eschew. To hate. Syn: Etunne.
Einure, エイヌレ, 大ヲ点ズル v.t. To light (as a lamp). Syn: Uhuyeka.
Eipak, エイパク, 足ル v.i. To be sufficient. Syn: Pakno.


Eipak-shomoki, エイパクショモキ, 不足スル. v.i. To be insufficient. Syn: Ehaye, Eikohaye.

Eipokun, エイポクン, リモ少ナキ. v.i. To be less than.

Eipokun-no, エイポクンノ, リモ少ナク. adv. Not so much. Less.

Eipok-unu, エイポクウヌ, 好マス, 口情サ. v.t. To dislike. To regret.


Eiram-kotoro-mewe, エイラムコトロメウェ, 喜メル, 歌舞スル, 動マス. v.t. To encourage.

Eirawe, エイラウェ, 好シガル, 好シダル, v.t. To desire to do. To wish to kill. Syn: Irawe.


Eiripakno-kara, エイリパクノカラ, 好シクスル, v.t. To make equal. To make even.


Eirusa-guru, エイルサグル, 貸人. n. One who lends.


Eishokor-i, エイショコリ, 信仰. n. Faith.

Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-aki-re, エイショコリツマシヌレブリアキレ, 信ヲ堅クスル, v.t. To confirm (Introduced by the Compiler).

Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-aki-re-katu, エイショコリツマシヌレブリアキレカツ, 接手式. ph. The order for Confirmation (Introduced by the Compiler).

Eishungare, エイシュンゲレ, 信セス. v.t. To disbelieve.

Eitak-amkire, エイタクアムキレ, 約束スル. v.t. To promise.


Eitoku, エイトコ, 始メ＝ adv. At the beginning.

Eiwak, エイワク, 始ル. v.i. To return to one’s home (as from work).
Eiwange, エイワンゲ, 用語. v.t.
To use. To make use of. Syn: Ewange.
Eiwange-chiekip, エイワンゲチエキプ, 道具. n.
Tools.
Eiwange-kunip, エイワンゲクニブ, 道具. n.
Tools.
Eiwangere, エイワンゲレ, 用語セール.
v.t.
To cause to use.
Eiyok, エイヨク, 實. v.t.
To sell. Syn: Ehok.
Eiyokbe, エイヨクベ, 實品, 貨物. n.
Merchandise.
Eiyonuppa, エイヨヌッパ, 訴げる.
v.t.
To accuse of a crime. To complain about.
Eiyonuppa-ambe, エイヨヌッパアムベ, 訴え.
n.
A complaint. An accusation.
Eiyoinimba, エイヨイニンバ, 反響する.
v.i.
To echo. To resound. To have a noise in the head.
Syn: Shiri-eiyunimba. Tuntek.
Ek, エク, 楽. v.i.
To come. (sing.)
Eka, エカ, 去る. v.t.
To make (as a rope). To twist. As:—Tush eka, “to make a rope.”
Eka, エカ, 周囲. adj.
Round. Round about.
Ekaechish, エカエチシ, 山, 岩ナドロヲ崎凸凹.
Ekaichish, エカイチシ, Rugged places. A sharply pointed rock. A mountain pinnacle or peak.
Eka, エカ, 周囲. adj.
Round.
Eka-nupuri, エカヌプリ, 火山. n.
A volcano (extinct or active).
Ekaakari, エカカリ, 上締める.
v.t.
To sew over (as in making button holes).

Ekakoyaske, エカラクヤスケ, 割れる.
adj.
Cracked (from top to bottom).
Ekamasu-chitarabe, エカルマステラベ, 袋. n.
A bag for carrying clothes etc., when travelling.
Ekambak, エカマバック, 警戒. n.
A warning.
Ekambak-isam-no, エカルマバックイサムノ, 警戒=、不周.
adv.
Without warning.
Ekambakte, エカルマバックテ, 前に待つ.
v.t.
Ekambakte-i, エカルマバックテイ, 前に待つ.
n.
A forewarning. A promise.
Ekambakte-ki, エカルマバックテキ, 警告する.
v.t.
To forewarn. To promise.
Ekambakte-no-an-itak, エカルマバックテノアンイタク, 約束.
n.
A warning. A promise.
Ekampanasas, エカルマパンサッグ, 静.
n.
平平ノ拭ツ器具. adj.
Any vessel with a flat lip.
Ekanai, エカナイ, 以前. adj.
Ekanai-ita, エカナイイタ, 以前=.
n.
At a previous time. Syn: Ekanaita.
Ekanai-wano, エカナイワノ, 従ノ以前=.
n.
From before that time. From ancient times. Syn: Makui-shiri-wanono.
Ekanayukara, エカナユカラ, 同様.
adv.
Like. Syn: Ukorachi.
Ekanok, エカノク. 出迎フ. 例モペ. エカノクアスキマン. 出迎＝往フ. v.t.
To go to meet. As:—Ekanok gusu oman, “to go to meet.”
Ekap, エカプ. 挨拶スル. 會應スル. v.t.
To greet. To salute.
Ekarakara, エカラカラ. 該ス. v.t.
To do. This word very often occurs in legends in place of kara and ki.
Ekari, エカリ. 迎へルハ. 出来上ル. v.i. and v.t. To be met. To put forth (as strength). To be done. To be finished. Syn: Karaokere. Kiroro yupu wa ki.
Ekari, エカリ. 流れスル. v.i. To wander about. Syn: Ekeshenoman.
Ekari-wa-oman, エカリワオマン. 巡ル. 例モペ. トエカリアオマン. 彼ハ湖ヲ巡リ. v.t. To go round. As:—To ekari wa oman, “he went round the lake.”
Ekashpa-unme, エカシパウムベ. 冠. n. A crown made of shavings.
Ekashish, エカシシ. 卑ム. 惡ム. v.t.
To despise. To hate.
Ekashuppo, エカシュッポ. 蝦脛(タマウグワタ). n. Tadpoles.
Ekataliroke, エカタイイロケ. 好ム. 愛スル. v.t. To like. To be fond of. To love. Syn: Katesomare.
Ekatchauash, エカチャウシュ. 脱フ. 好マス. v.i. To feel antipathy towards. To be displeased with. Syn: Eramu ekatchauash.
Ekatki, エカッキ. 接近スル. v.t. To approach. To go to. Syn: Karange no oman.
Ekatnu, エカヌス. 好ム. 愛スル. v.t. To like. To be fond of. To love. Syn: Konoburu.
Ekatupase, エカツバセ. 拒ム. 懇フ. v.t. To refuse. To dislike. To be disinclined to do something. As:—Oman ekatupase, “to dislike to go.” Syn: Nukuri.
Ekaya-ni-ika, エカヤニイカ. 船ノ柱ヲ落シル. v.i. To fall from a ship’s mast. Syn: Okayanipichi.
Eka, エケ, 上手にミルト, v.t. To skim. As: —Tope eke, “to skim milk.”


Ekeutum-konaka-tanak-tanak, エケウツムコンタナタナク, 気ず落ス, 損揢スル, ph. To lose heart. To faint. To faint and come to frequently.

Ekike-usbashui, エキケウシバシュイ, 華上ケル社(祭ノ時用ユル), n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter; i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings left attached to it.

Ekimne, エキムネ, 山へ行きな, v.i. To go to the mountains to work or hunt.

Ekimne-un, エキムネウン, 山=な, adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekim-un, エキムウン, 山=な, adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekimopkara, エキモプカラ, 山ナテ罕スモ惨死スル, v.i. To meet with a violent death in the mountains (as from any accident).

Ekat, エキタ, 携テ走ス, v.t. To run away with.


Ekohoppa, エコホッパ, 去ル, 独ル・(復数), v.t. To leave. To depart from (pl).

Ekohopi, エホビ, 去ル, 独ル・(単数), v.t. To leave. To depart from. (Sing.) Syn: Orowa no oman.


Ekohopi-shikiru, エホビシキル, 順シル, v.i. To turn away from.

Ekohopi-wo-oman, エホビイオマノン, 去ル, 独ル・, v.t. To leave. To go away from.

Ekohoshipire, エホシピレ, 買=置ク, v.t. To pawn.

Ekaimokokoro, エイモココロ, 賞ル, 呈スル, v.t. To take a present to another. To present to. Syn: Eikrap-kore.

Ekaimokorobe, エイモコロベ, 賞物, n. A present.

Ekoiomare, エイオマレ, 水ヲ汲ミ出ス, v.t. To pour out.

Ekoirak-koirak, エイイラクイラク, 動揺モシムル, v.t. To shake up as anything in a bottle. To agitate (as water). Syn: Koyakoyak.


Uhaye-wa-isamka.
Ekokome, エココムゲ, 藤レル, 倚りカル. v.t. To lean upon (as upon a table). Syn: Kokome.

Ekokomo, エココモ, 緞サ付ケル, 折り込マ. v.t. To bind (as a dress). To fold over (as in sewing).

Ekokomo-wa-ukaukau, エココモワウカウカウ, 緞サ付ケル. v.t. To bind.

Ekomo, エコモ, 折り込マ. v.t. To fold over.

Ekomonse, エコモムセ, 玉ヲマク. 緞レル. v.i. Twisted into a lump or ball. Turned.

Ekonishuye, エコンシユイェ, 擾り當テル. v.t. To swing against. Syn: Shuyeshuye wa eok.

Ekonnukan-nukare, エコンヌカンヌカレ, 教へル. v.t. To teach. To instruct.


Ekonramu-shitne, エコンラムシツテ, 怒ヲ歳ル. v.i. To be aggravated. To be much irritated. To be in great trouble.

Ekonramu-shitnere, エコンラムシツテレ, 痛マセル. v.t. To agonize. To give pain to.

Ekonramu-tanak, エコンラムタナク, 苦眠サル. v.i. To have troubled sleep. To have bad dreams.

Ekonramu-tanak-shitne, エコンラムタナクシツテ, 苦ヲ煩累サル, 苦悩シテ眠レス. v.i. To be in great straits. To be unable to sleep for great trouble.

Ekopash, エコパシ, 倚き掛ル, 藤レル. v.i. To lean against. As:—Tuma-

ma epokash, “to lean against a wall.”

Ekopashite, エコパシテ, 藤ヲッカク, 例セベ. ネイナカイペテクニエコパシテ. 英ノ木ニ児ヲテテクニ. v.t. To set against. To rest upon. As:—Nei okaibe chikuni ekopashite yan, “set that thing against the tree.”

Ekoraininne, エコライニンニ, 出来ガネキ adv. Difficult of accomplishment.

Ekoramkoro, エコラムコロ, 私フ. v.t. To beg for. To ask for.

Ekorobe, エコロベ, 汝ノモノ. n. Your belongings.


Ekot, エコト, 死ス. 例セベ. メエコツト, 冻死サル. v.i. To die. As:—Me ekot, “to die of cold.” Popke ekot, “to die of heat.” Syn: Rai.

Ekotankoro, エコタンコロ, 住居ニスル. v.t. To make a home of. As:—Nypuri uturu ekotankoro, “to make one’s home among the mountains.”


Ekotekot, エコテコツ, 度々気ヲ失フ. v.i. To faint away repeatedly.

Ekotewen, エコテウェン, 苦ヲメンア死ス. v.i. To die hardly. To die a painful death.

Ekotpoka, エコトポカ, 近ヨル. v.t. To approach. To get at.

Ekotpoka-ewen, エコトポカエウェン, 近ヨル能ハズ. v.i. To be unable
to approach. Unable to draw near to.

Ekotpoka-ewen-itara, エコトポカエウェンイタラ, 近ヨルコト能ハズ. ph. and v.i. To be unable to touch. To be unable to approach.

Ekottanu, エコッタン, 注意スル, 関係スル, 例セバ. イテキエコッタンス, 關係セズニナケ. v.t. To pay attention. To have a care for. To interfere. As:—Iteki ekottanu, “do not interfere;” “take no notice of it.”

Ekottanu, エコッタン, 注意アル. adj. Attentive.

Ekottanu-wa, エコッタンワ, 注意シテ. adv. Attentively.

Ekottanu-shomoki, エコッタンショモキ, 注意コモニスル. v.t. To neglect. To take no notice of a thing. To let alone.


Ekte, エクテ, 臘タラセル. v.t. To cause to come.

Ekunneyot, エクンニヨツ, 誤スル(念二暗處ニ入リ). v.t. To be dazzled with darkness (as upon entering a dark room fresh from the light).

Ekurok, エクロク, 黒キ. adj. Black.

Ekurok-o, エクロゴ, 黒キ. adj. Black.


Ekushna, エクシナ, 通過スル, 例セバ, アケエコッナ, 賞タ. v.i. and adj. To pass through. Open. Uncovered (as one’s thoughts).

As:—Otke ekushna, “to pierce through.” Syn: Oboso.

Ekushna-etaye, エクシナエタイエ. 賞キ取. v.t. To draw through.

Ekushnare, エクシナレ, 賞キ通ス. v.t. To send through. To open (as the heart to another). To push through. To make known.

Ekusuri-kara, エクスリカラ, 治療スル. v.t. To doctor. As:—Ku shikihi ekusuri-kara ruisui, “I desire to doctor my eyes.”

Emaka, エマカ, 遠アル. 進テアル. v.t. To discharge. To abjure. To cast away. (Sing). Syn: Osura.

Emakba, エマクバ, 遠アル. 進テアル. v.t. To discharge. To cast away. To abjure. (Pl. of Emaka).

Emaknaguru, エマクナグル, 後方ニ. adv. Backward.

Emaknatara, エマクナカラ, 関カ. v.t. To open up. To light up. To clear away. As:—Shukustoikunne chisei upshoro emaknatara, “a bright light lit up the inside of the house.”

Emauri, エマウリ, 種々ノイチコナドノ名. n. A general name for black-berries, strawberries and raspberries.

Emanukush, エマクウシ, 鼻ヲ通シテ云フ. v.t. To speak through the nose.

Emawanu, エマワヌ, 窮ヲ悟ロシキ. adj. Very dreadful.

Emetapunin, エメタプニン, 寒ク見エル. v.i. To look cold.

Emetup, エメツプ, 桃ノ時女ニ與ヘル酒. n. A portion of wine given to women at a feast. Syn: Chimetup.
Emiko, エミコ, 咲ヘル. v.t. To bark at.
Emina, エミナ, 笑フ v.t. To laugh at.
Emina-e-sapse, エミナエサプセ, 明笑スル. v.t. To deride. To scorn.
Syn: Emina-sapse.
As:—Emko e tup, “one and a half.” Emko e rep, “two and a half.”
Emko-gusu, エムコグス, 此ノ故ニ.
post. Therefore. For this reason.
Emkoisamka, エムコイサムカ, 有ヲ失フ. v.i.
Enkoisamka, エンコイサムカ, To suffer the loss of one’s belongings.
Emko-sama, エムコサマ, 此ノ故ニ.
Tunashi no.
Emo, エモ, 馬鈴薯 (マヤガタルイモ). n.
Potatoes. As:—Emo otonire, “to earth up potatoes.”
Emoinatara, エモイナタラ, 懸かる.
v.i. To hang about (as clouds or smoke over a city.)
Emokoro-koshikururu, エモクロコシクルル, 眠フレス. v.i. To be unable to sleep. To turn about in one’s sleep.
Emomnatara, エモモンタラ, 有ル,居ル, 安全ヲアラ. v.i. To be. To be serene. To rest upon. To be at rest.

Emonasap, エモナサプ, 遠キ. adj.
Late. Slow. Syn: Muchimasap.
Moire.

Emonashn, エモナシヌ, 近キ. adj.
Quick. Early. Fast. Syn:
Tunashi no. Hemban no.
Muchimashu.

Emoni, エモニ, 渔サル, 狩サル, 例トバ, エモニヒリカ, 真キ漁. v.t.
To hunt. To fish. As:—Emoni-pirika, “to be successful in hunting or fishing.”
Emoni-ven, “to be unsuccessful in hunting or fishing.”

Emonush, エモヌシ, 忙ハシカル. v.i.
To be busy. As:—Nep-nep ku emonush.” I am busy about a variety of things.”
Syn: Mon an.

Emoshma, エモシマ, 別々ニ, 例トバ, エモシマノイキ, 別々ニスル. adv.
Differently. Separately. As:—Emoshma emoshma no iki “to do separately or differently.”

Emoshma-no-ande, エモシマノアンデ, 度外ニ置ク. v.i.
To apostatize. To put in another place.

Emoshma-no-an-guru, エモシマノアングル, 物ヲ度外ニ置ク人. n.
An apostate.

Emotontori-ush-chikap, エモトントリウシチカプ, ウミアイナ. n.
Red-breasted merganser. Mergus ser-

Empuina, エムブイナ, 頭ヲ前ヲ垂レル.
v.t. and v.i. To fall or knock down head first.

Empuinare, エムブイナレ, 頭ヲ前ヲ垂レサスル. v.t.
To cause to knock or fall down head first.
Emu-emu, エムエム, 插入. v.t. To lay hold of anything with the hands (as a child a table when trying to climb upon it).

Emu-ka-oshma, エムカオシマ, 頭を 前に 乗る. v.t. To fall down head foremost.

Emu-ke, エムケ, 勝手で. adj. All. The whole.

Emu-ke-no, エムケーノ, 全て. adv. Wholly. In their entirety.

Emu-ke-no-an, エムケーノアン, 真の. ph. That is all.

Emu-ke-no-isam, エムケーノイザム, 曾証を 取る. ph. They are all gone. There are none. They are entirely gone. There is not one left. Syn: Obitta isam.

Emu-ke-no-okere, エムケーノオケレ, 皆仕舞う. ph. They have all come to naught. They are all finished.


Emush-ibe, エムシイベ, 刀ノ尻. n. A sword blade.

Emush-rip, エムシリプ, 刀ノ柄. n. A sword hilt.


Emush-seppa, エムシセッパ, 刀ノ鞘. A sword guard.

Emush-shirika, エムシシリカ, 刀ノ鞘. n. A sword sheath.

En, エン, 我氏. pro. Me. Objective case of Ku, “I.” The objective en is often found in Ainu where in English the nominative “I” is used. Thus: En pokno isam, “not so much as I.” En shirine, “instead of me.”

Enangara, エナンガラ, 逢ふ. 安否を 閲ぶ. v.t. To meet. To greet.

Enankurukashi, エナンクルカシ, 面, 顔. n. The countenance. The face.

Enankurukashi-epukitara, エナンクルカシエブキタラ, 感心面を見ます, ph. To look pleased or angry.


Enanrapoki-ekari-na, エナラポキエカリナ, 我汝ノ高慢ヲ制セラ. ph. “I will take down your countenance;” i.e. I will lower your pride. So found in legends, where this phrase is sometimes used as a challenge.
Enchatarage, エンチャラゲ, 刺アる. adj. Prickly.

Encharashne, エンチャラシーヌ, 喋喋スル. v.i. To quarrel.


Endo, エンド, エンド, エド, エト. n. A kind of herb used as food. *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.


Ene, エネ, 其ノノノ知シ, 其ノ通リ, 例セバ, エネアムベ, 其ノモノ. adv. Thus. So. In this or that manner.

What. Such. As:—Ene ponbe he? “so small”? Ene porop he? “is it so large”? Hembara ne yakka ene moire range, “he is always thus late.” Shomo ka ene hawash kuni aramu a-hi, “I had no idea that such things had been said.” Ene ikichi ainu porono okai, “there are many Ainu who do that sort of thing.” Ene shiri buri an rok, “there are those kinds of customs.” Ene ambe, “that thing,” “such a thing” (used in a bad sense). Ene okabe, “that fellow” “that rascal.” Iresu ruwe ene oka-hi, “he was reared after this wise.”

Ene-akari-ka-isam, エネアカリカイサム, 仕方ガナイ. ph. There is no help for it.

Ene-ani, エネアニ, 其ノ知ク. adv. Thus. So. Like this or that.

Ene ani ne, “it is so “it is as you say.”

Ene-ene, エネエネ, 左様. adv. So, so. Just so.

Eneka, エネカ, ドウニカ. adj. Somehow. Anyhow.


Ene-hawase-okai, エネハワセオカイ, ph. He spake thus.

He said this. He spake after this or that manner. Thus it is said.

Ene-neika, エネイカ, 其ノ通リ. adv. In that way. So. Thus.

As:—Ene neika shomo ahi, “it has never been so before.

Ene-pakno, エネパクノ, 其ノ程. ph. To that degree. To this or that extent.

Ene-ene-ni, エネネニ, エネネニ, ドウノキ, n. The Anichinbêni, エニチンベニ, gelica tree. *Aralia Eningenii*, *Aralia sinensis*, L. The leaves of this plant are used as food by the Ainu. The Ainu of Tokachi call this tree *Shuat-ni*.

Enekaiki, エネカイキ, 然而ツナキ. adv. It being so.

Eneturu pakno, エネットルパクノ, 其ノ程. ph. To such a degree. So.

As:—Nei gurum anak ne eneturu pakno ven ruwe he an? “was he so bad?”

Enusara, エヌサラ, チ喜ブ. v.i. To take pleasure in. To rejoice over. To get one’s living by.

Eni-ika, エニイカ, 木ヲ落ツル. v.i. To fall from a tree. Syn: Onipichii.

Enikuruki, エニクルキ, 負傷スル. v.i. To be wounded. To
be hurt. Syn: Yayapushkere.
Yaiyeshikorap.

Eninge-ni, エニジン, n. See En-
エンジン, エンジン, n. See Enge-ni. The Ange-
エンジン, エンジン, n. See Enge-ni. Lica tree.

Eninge, エニンゲ, 亜近, adj. Slow. Dull. As:—Shukup eni-
ningar, “of slow growth.”

Eninui, エニヌイ, 枕突, 枕, 枕, n. A pillow. To lay the head upon a pillow. To take a rest. To sleep.

Eninuibe, エニヌイベ, 枕, n. A pillow. Syn: Aininuibe. Chi-
eninuibe.

Eninuite, エニヌイテ, 矮ネス, 枕, 枕, n. To put to rest. To put to bed.

Enikokomo, エニコクモ, 枕ク以テ打
ツ, v.t. To strike with a stick.

Eni-omare, エニオマレ, 枕以テ打
ツ, v.t. To strike with a stick.

Enishomapa, エニショマプ, 亜ツズル, v.t.
To feel anxious about.

Enishapan, エニシハネ, 亜ドル, v.t.
To lord over.

Enishpeush, エニシペウシ, 咽, n.
Salivation. Also to drivel.

Enitatke, エニタッケ, 風ヒキ, (感
胃). v.i. To be afflicted with a stuffy cold in the head. To sniffle as when one has a cold in the head. Syn: Omke.

Enitomom, エニトモム, 眼, 注意シ

Eniuchinne, エニウチッネ, 他人以テ観
ズル, v.t. To show dislike to another. To treat in a slighting manner. To drive away. To eject. Syn: Eangesh.

Eniwa, エニワ, 削ァル, adj. Bare (as a mountain). Syn: Cha-sak.
Atusa.

Inunuke.

Enkashike-keta, エンカシケケタ, 丁
度上, post. Exactly over.

Enkashike-peka, エンカシケベカ, 上.
post. Over.


Enkata, エンカタ, 上, post. Upon.
Over.

Enkoisamka, 損失スル, v.t. To
エンコイサムカ, エンコイサムカ, sufer the loss of one’s goods.

Enkorokoro, 亜コロコロ, 目ツ目ノ間, 鼻ツ
(ハナハサナ). n. The space between the eyes. The bridge of the nose.

Enkoro-ikata, 亜コロイタク, 鼻ニ掛
ケテ言フ, v.t. To speak through the nose.

Enomi, エノミ, 神酒テ以テ神ニ祈ル
v.t. To worship with libations.

Enon, エノン, 何處ヘ, adv. Whither.
Syn: Ine un.

Enopek-ush, エノペクウシ, 舗ア, v.t.
To be dazzled with light.

Enuezhkari, エヌエシュカリ, 左様ハ思
掛ケナカツマ, ph. I did not expect it.

Enuitase, エヌイタサ, 留ラズ, v.t.
To miss (in walking).

Enukara, エヌカラ, 鍋キ, 偶セバ, エ
メクウママキリ, 鍋キ小刀. adj. Dull
(as a knife). Thus:—Enukara makiri, “a dull knife.”

Enumitanne, エヌミタンヌ, ヨノザ. n. A kind of berry. Lonicera coerulea, L.


Enunui, エヌヌイ, 睡メ. v. i. To sleep.


Enupakushite, エヌペクシテ, 代メ. v. i. To be dazzled with the light as when one enters the light from a dark room. Syn: Enopak-usshite.

Enupitara, エヌピタラ, 嫌フ, 迷クル, 嫌シメ. v. t. To eschew. To be tired of. Not to desire. To hate. To despise. To forbid. To dislike. The degree of intensity is to be gathered from the context. Syn: Kereroshoke.

Enushkari, エヌシカリ, 倒タ. v. i. To be surprised at. To be amazed.

Enutomom, エヌトモム, 見メ. v. t. To look at or into. To stare at. To look at carefully. As:—Hokanoshike enutomom, “to look into the fire (as in deep thought).”

Syn: Enitomom.

Eochayaige, エオチヤイゲ, 紫薰メ. v. i. To stand and spread out thickly as branches of trees.

Eoha, エオハ, 空ヲナメ. v. i. To become empty.

Eohare, エオハレ, 空ヲスメ. v. t. To empty. Syn: Ohare.

Eokushite, (s) 着メ, 接メル. v. t. To clothe. To Eokushite, (pl) spread over.

Eok, エオク, 當メ (單数). v. t. To knock or kick against. (s).

Eokokte, エオコクテ, 打テ當ラセ. v. t. To knock or kick against. (pl).

Eokokte, エオコクテ, 引掛メ. v. t. To hook in. To draw in by means of a hook. To hang up. To fix on.

As:—Tara ide sapa eokite, “to fix the headpiece of a sling (used for carrying bundles) upon the head.” (sing.)

Eoma, エオマ, 倚リカル, 見ル, 倒テ, 倒ロ, 例セバ, カンニエオマ, 杵ヲ依メ. v. t. To lean upon. As:—Kanni eoma, “he is leaning upon his staff.”

Eomken, エオムケン, 捕メ能ハズ, 捕メス. v. i. To be unable to catch. To be unsuccessful in the chase or at fishing.

Eomoshiroi, エオモシロイ, 喜パンラ, 愛セラル. v. t. To take delight in. To be fond of. To be delighted with. Syn: Enupetne.

Eomoshiroire, エオモシロイレ, 喜パンレ, 愛セラレ. v. i. The same as Eomoshiroi.

Eonne, エオネ, 手顏ヲ洗フ. v. t. To wash the face and hands.


Eorange, エオラウゲ。間＝合ハヌ。v.t. To miss (a sa train). To get behind.
Eoripak, エオリパク。尊敬スル。v.t. To honour.
Eoro, エオロ。敬ダ例セバ、エオロハノケコ、敬ダ道キ。adj. Very. Exceedingly. As:—Eoro hangeko. “very distant”; “afar.”
Eoshikpekare, エオシクベカラレ、親ヲ、親ヲ。v.t. To take aim at.
Eoshirok, (s) オシロク。妨げる。v.t. To hinder.
Eoshirokok, (pl) オシロコク。hinder.
Eoshitteau, エオシッテス、軽間シ去ル、滑ル。v.t. To glance off. To slip.
Eoshkoni, エオシコニ、追付ク。v.t. To overtake.
Eoshiwen, エオシウェン、自分ノヨメ、保ツ、蔵ス、例セバ、イタクエオシウェン、知ヲサ、v.i. To keep to one’s self. As:—Itak-eoshiwen, “not to tell.” Yaiota korobe eoshiwen, “to keep one’s belongings to himself.”
Eotara, エオタラ、突キ立ツ。v.t. To stick out of. To pierce. To hit. Syn: Eoroski.
Eotashish, エオタシシ、急クスル、急ガス。v.t. To hasten. To hurry.
Eoteknup, エオテクヌプ、富、豊多。n. Riches.
Eotke, エオツケ、付ケル。v.t. To stick into. To thrust into.

Eotui, エオツイ、絶ル。v.t. To bring to an end. To finish.
Eotuibe, エオツイベ、絶リシモノ。n. Things brought to an end.
Eotuyetuye, エオツイェティイェ、持ツア住ク。v.t. To carry away, (as in theft). To take away. Syn: Eikka wa oman. Koro wa oman.
Eotuyetuye, エオツイェティイェ、振動スル、揺ク、揺フ。v.t. To shake. To fan. To brush. Syn: Paruparu.
Eoyaitak, エオヤイタク、鳴ク笑フ。v.t. To make fun of. To laugh at derisively. To make a dupe of another. To mock. Syn: Ainukirikiru.

Eoyashimga, エオヤシムガ、翌日。adv. The next day. The day after.

Epa, エバ、迄、満ヲル、(時期ナドノ). v.i. and adv. To be fulfilled (as time). As far as. As:—Naa shomo nei ushike epa shomoki, “before one’s time.”

Epa, エバ、常ナル、及ボ、例セバ、クエバエイカブ、私ヲ及ボカクが出カナイ。v.t. To reach to. To attain to. As:—Ku epa caikap, “I cannot reach it.” Epa pakno ku mokoro kusu ne, “I shall sleep as much as I can.”

Epakashnu, エパカシュ、教へル、v.t. To teach. To instruct. Syn: Eyaihannokkare.
Epakashnu-i, エパカシュイ、教訓。n.


Epakashnure, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨚᨛᨛᨛ, 敎へサセル v.t. To cause another to teach.

Epakokomo, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨚᨛᨛᨛ, 斬サ以下の頭 を打タ v.t. To knock on the head with a stick.

Epanchokkai-nep, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨚᨛᨛᨛ ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨛᨛ, 額(ｨレズミ)ナキ女. n. An un tattoed woman.

Epane, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨛ rdf, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨛ rdf, At the finish.

Epane, ᨐᨘᨚᨛ rdf, ᨐᨘᨚᨛ rdf, At the end.


Epanu-ki, ᨐᨘ rdf, ᨐᨘ rdf, 過失サ数フ v.t. To find fault with.

Epara, ᨐᨘ rdf, エバラ, 吹サ v.i. To blow.

Epara, ᨐᨘ rdf, エバラ, 靨サ震サ, 害サ被サフ v.t. To lay a fault upon another. To condemn. To injure another. To cause to catch (as a disease).

Eparatek-sei-yuk, ᨐᨘᨚᨚᨚᨚ, 角枝ノ落サ鹿. n. A deer with deformed antlers. There is a superstition to the effect that whoever kills one of these animals is certain to die shortly afterwards.

Eparoahunkanit, ᨐᨘᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚ, 被アアフカナツ, 織機ノ線巻 n. A weaving spool.

Eparorokashi-kuyushitara, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨛᨚᨛᨛᨛ, ᨐᨘᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚᨚ, 喘サ碎タ v.t. To chew. To masticate. As:—Aep eparorokashi kuyushitara, “to mash ticate one’s food.”

Epaunoiri, ᨐᨘᨚᨛᨚᨛᨛᨛ, 争闘スル, 喘吼スル v.i. To quarrel. Syn: Upaure.


Epaushi, ᨐᨘᨚ rdf, 頭サ破サル v.i. To be wearing upon the head.

Epaushire, ᨐᨘᨚ rdf, 頭サ巻ク v.t. To put round the head as a sling for carrying bundles.

Epekai, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏サ指サ, 仏サ正サ v.t. To refer to. To hit. To adjust. As:—Nei ambe e epekai kuni ne kara, “adjust it.”

Epekai-noye, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏ペカノイエ, 仏付テ音フ v.t. To allude to.

Epekai, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏ペカ, 仏指サス, 仏正サス v.t. To aim at. To point at. To adjust.

Epekai, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏ペカレ, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏ペカレ, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏ペカレヨツ v.i. To be dazzled with light (as in coming from a dark room into the bright sunlight).

Epane, ᨐᨘ rdf, ᨐᨘ rdf, 杉原ナ、源ナ、始めナ v. adv.

Epane, ᨐᨘ rdf, ᨐᨘ rdf, At the source. In the beginning.

Epesap, ᨐᨘ rdf, エペサプ, 小刀ノ類 n. The name of a kind of flat knife.

Epesi, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏殺スル v.i. To soak through. Syn: Oboso.


Epesi, ᨐᨘ rdf, 仏殺, 長サ n. The length.

Epetchii, ᨐᨘ.rdf, 仏ペッチウ, 仏ク v.i. To
stumble. To stumble through striking the foot against an object.
Syn: Urseepetchiu.
Epetchiure, エペチウレ, 腹アエル. v.t. To cause to stumble.
Epetke, エペッケ, 野見. n. A hare.
Epettuye, エペットイ, 割ル. v.t. To slit.
Epetpetke-chep, エペットペッケチェプ, イカ. n. Cuttlefish.
Epikot, エピコツ, 仕上ラダル. adv. Unfinished.
Epikot-attush, エピコツアッツシ, 仕 上ラダル着物. n. Cloth in the process of being made.
Epikot-kina, エピコツキナ, 織ツ、アル黒. n. Mats in process of being made.
Epinine-itangl, エピニセイタンギ, 飯 杢子. n. A ladle used for taking food out of a pot.
Epirika, エピリカ, 儲ケル. v.t. To gain. To acquire. Syn: Yaeirikare.
Epirika-ambe, エピリカアムベ, 利益. n. Gain.
Epirikare, エピリカレ, 儲ケル. v.t. To gain. To acquire.
Epiru, エピル, 搔き出ス. v.t. To brush out. To beat out. To beat the sick with bunches of grass or twigs to drive out demons of sickness.
Epiru, エピル, 掐 Ciudad, v.t. To pick out (as fish from the meshes of a net).
Epishi, エピシ, 海岸へ向ツ, 例セバ, エヒシナブ, 我等へ海岸＝行ク. adv. To or towards the sea-shore. As:—Epishi sap, “we are going to the sea-shore.”
Epishne, エピシネ, 海岸＝向フ. adv. Towards the sea-shore.
Epittek, エピテク, 外レシ, 脱白スル, 例セバ、タツツエピテク、肩が外レ ッ. v.i. and adj. Displaced. To be out of joint. To be displaced or dislocated. As:—Tapsutu epittek, “the shoulder is dislocated.” Apa epittek, “the door has got out of its groove.” Syn: Chitrusere.
Epittekka, エピテッカ, 取外スス. v.t. To displace. To unfasten. To put out of joint.
Epokba, エポクバ, 貴メル, 容メル, 惜メ. v.t. To persecute. To hate. To oppose. To contravene.
This
word is preceded by *otta*. Syn: *Epoppa*.


**Epopkikomo**, エポキコモ, 下方へ疎へ、折込へ. *v.t.* To fold down.

**Epopi-komomse**, エポキコモムセ, 下ノ方へ引き掛へ. *v.i.* To be hooked downwards.


**Eposo**, エポソ, 質ニ、成程. *adv.* Same as *Ebosu*. Just so. Indeed.


**Epotara**, エポタラ, 心配スル、案ず. *v.t.* To feel anxiety for another. To feel anxious about. To be troubled about. To miss (as a friend). As:—*Kwani isan yakun ku utara a en epotara ki ruwe ne, “if I am not there my relations will feel anxious about me.”* Syn: *Enishomap*.

**Epotara-guru**, エポタラグル, 傷師. *n.* A doctor. One who prays for the recovery of a sick person. One who treat the sick in any way with a view to recovery.


**Epu**, エプ, 茎. *n.* A bud.

**Epuige**, エプイゲ, 花. *n.* A flower.

**Epuike**, エプイケ, 花. *n.* A flower.

**Epuige-shipirasu (sing)**, エプイゲシビラサ, 花咲. *v.i.* To blossom. To flower.

**Epuige-shipirasu (pl)**, エプイゲシビラスバ, 花咲. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Epuike-hepirasu (sing)**, エプイケヒビラサ, 花咲. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Epuike-hepirasu (pl)**, エプイケヒビラスバ, 花咲. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Epuike-hepirasu (sing)**, エプイケヒビラサ, 花咲. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Epuike-hepirasu (pl)**, エプイケヒビラスバ, 花咲. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Epuina-no**, エプイナノ, 面ダ伏セル、例セバ、エプイナノハチリ、面ダ伏シテレバ. *adv.* Face downwards. *As:—Epuina no hachiri, “to fall upon the face.”*

Epuinepushbe, エブイチプシベ, 堆積, 粘, n. Same
Upunepushbe, ユブチプシベ, 堆積, 粘, n. As above.
Epuinepi-kara, エブイチビカラ, 积, a. v.t. To heap up. To make into a heap.
Epukitara, エブキタラ, 狀態, 類, n. (怒るナドナ). v.t. To show (as temper).
Epunepush, エブチブシ, 积, a. v.t. To heap up. To stack (as hay).
Epungine, エブギニ, 守る, 治る, a. v.t. To govern. To watch over. To take care of. To look after.
Epunginep, エブギニプ, 司守人, 統治者, n. Same as Epungine guru.
Epuni, エブニ, 上げる, v.t. To lift up. To raise. To set up on end.
To lift up to. e.g. Pase kamui shik epuni, “He lift his eyes up to the true god.”
Epurse, エプルセ, 水吹く, v.t. To squirt. To blow out of the mouth (as water).
Epusu, エプス, 出す, v.t. To come out of. To come up.

Epyukke, エブユッケ, 吝嗇, v.i. To be stingy. Syn: Ibeunara.
Erail, エライ, 垂下する, v.i. To droop as wheat when blown down by the wind or caused to fall through abundance or excessive weight.
Eraiba-pushi, エライバッシュ, ハマベツケイサ, n. Mertensia maritima, Don.
Eriakotne-pirika, エライコツツヒリカ, 備スペキ, adj. Reliable.
Eriakotne-wen, エライコツツウェン, 備スペレヌ, adj. Unreliable.

Erainiukesh, エライニウケシ, 助ケル, v.t. To help. To act faithfully towards. To persevere in.
As:—Eeki kotshetaka erainiukesh ku ni na, “I will persevere on your behalf.” Syn: Eranniu-ke.
Erairai, エライライ, アロ, n. A kind of very tiny black fly. A midge.

Erakoro, エラコロ, 食傷する, v.i. To be affected by. As:—Buta kam erakoro, “He was made sick by eating pork.”
Eraman, エラマン, 了解する, 知る, v.t. To understand. To know.
Syn: Eramu an.
Eramambe, エラマムベ, 知る,レルコト, n. Anything known.
Eramande, エラマンデ, 知ヲセル. v.t. To make known or understood.
Eramante, エラマンテ, 知ヲセル. v.t. To make known.
Eramashu, エラマシュ, 喜ベセル. v.t. Eramasu, エラマス, 抜. To regard with pleasure. To be pleased with. To admire.
Eramashu-no, エラマシュノ, 喜コンデ, 楽シク. Eramasunoo, エラマスュノ, Pleasurably. In a pleasing manner.
Eramashure, 喜ベセル. v.t. To give pleasure to. Eramasure, エラマスュレ, To make another pleased.
Eramchuptek, エラムチュプテク, 悲ガ, 苦痛スル. v.i. To be in sorrow or distress.
Eramchupush, エラムチュプシ, 溃シ. v.i. To feel lonely. Syn: Mishmu.
Eramkatchius, エラムカッチウシ, 好マス, 嫌フ. v.t. To hate. To dislike. To be averse to. To be disgusted with. Syn: Etunne.
Eramisam, エラミサム, 分ラス. v.i. Not to understand or know.
Eramishkare, エラミシカレ, 分ヲ. v.t. Same as above.
Eramkosthkar, エラムコエシカリ, 懐カニ. v.t. To be surprised at. To wonder at. Syn: Enushkari.
Erampekmam, エラムペカマム, スル. v.t. To be in trouble. Erampekmamama, エラムペカママ, Syn: Aeshirkirap an.
Erampekmambe, エラムペカマムベ, 頑果, 苦闘. n. Troubles.
Erampeutek, エラムペウテク, 分ヲス. v.t. To not understand. Not to know.
Erampokiwen-ki, エラムポキウェンキ, 働ア. v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.
Erampokiwen-wa-kore, エラムポキウェンワコレ, 働ア. v.t. To pity. To take pity on. To have mercy upon.
Erampopash-kosamb, エラムポパシコサムバ, 喜ヲ. v.i. Erampopash-kosanu, エラムポパシコサンス, To be pleased.
Eramnuchattek.
Eramu, エラム, 了解スル, 晓メ. v.t. To understand. To know. To apprehend.
Eramu-an, エラムアン, 了解スル, 晓メ. v.t. To understand. To know. Eramu an na mungi na, “a phrase meaning that one thoroughly understands.”
Eramuchakbe, エラムチュクベ, 好マザルコト, 放棄サレンタルコト. n. A thing which discourages. A
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<th><strong>ERA</strong></th>
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<td>Eramu-hopunin, エラムホプニン, 有ち胸がす, v.t. To stir up the heart or mind.</td>
<td>Eramu-sam, エラムサム, 了解せぬ. v.t. Not to understand.</td>
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<td>Eramushkarip, エラムシカリプ, Things one does not know or understand. Syn: Eramupeutekbe.</td>
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<td>Eramutasaoke, エラムタサオケ, などを. v.t. To be vexed with.</td>
<td>Eraraki, エララク, 沈みたる. adj. Sunken.</td>
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<td>Eramutunash-i, エラムツナシイ, 清敏なる. n. Quick-wittedness. Acuteness.</td>
<td>Eraratkire, エララツキレ, 曲げル, 下げル. v.t. To bend down. To lower. To send down. To make to slant.</td>
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<td>Eramu-unun, エラムウヌン, 注意せず. v.i. To take no notice of. To be careless. To be forgetful. Syn: Eramuunin.</td>
<td>Erarayee, エラライイ, 平ニスル(横ニフ ヌリヨイトキノ如). v.t. To level off (as grain in a measure).</td>
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<td>Eramu-unun-no, エラムウヌンノ, 不注意な. adv. Carelessly. Forgetfully.</td>
<td>Erashka, エラシカ, 切る. v.t. To cut. To trim by cutting (as paper).</td>
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<td>Eramu-usausakke, エラムウササクケ, 混雑ナルモノ, 携乱セル. n. Something confusing.</td>
<td>Erau, エラウ, 埋メル. v.t. To bury. To cover up. As—Abe erau, “to cover up fire” in order to preserve it.</td>
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<td>Eramu-usausakka, エラムウササッカ, 混乱スル. v.t. To confuse.</td>
<td>Eraukushte, エラウクシテ, 沈ませる. v.t. To dip into. To sink into.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eramu-usausakka-no, エラムウササッカノ, 混乱ナリ, 携乱シテ. adv. Confusingly. In a confusing manner. As—Eramusuusakka no ye, “to tell in a confusing manner.”</td>
<td>Eraunkuchi, エラウンクチ, 下喉. n. The lower part of the throat.</td>
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<td>Eraomare, エラオマレ, 誘ガスヲセル, 下ダス. v.t. To lower. To humble.</td>
<td>Erauokatta, エラオカッタ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink. To dip into.</td>
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Erayapka, エラヤプカ, 喜べセル. v.t.
To please. Also an interj. of pleasurable surprise.

Eraye, エライ, 知らす. v.t. Not to know. To be ignorant of.
As:—Nei ambe oara ku eraye ruwe ne, “I do not in the least understand that.”

Erayekotne, エライコツ, 不足＝思ふ. v.t. To be unsatisfied. Syn:
Aramushinshomekoiki.

Ere, エレ, 食べる. v.t. To feed.
Syn: Iberu.

Ere, エレ, 辻辻, 仲辻. v.t. To stretch out.

Ereba, エレバ, (えゅく) (網子知く). v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erep, エレプ, (網子) (網子). v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Eregus, エレグス, 大口魚. (タラ) n. A codfish.

Eregush, エレグシ.

Erekaasu, エレカス, 花下, 例へば, エレカスヒリカルウェヒ. 其れ＝甚だ善イ.
adj. Very. As:—Erekaasu pirika ruwe ne, “it is very good.”

Erem, エレム, 鼠. n. A rat. As:
Erem akbe, “a rat trap.” Syn:
Eremu, Erum.

Eremtambu, エレムタムブ, 毛イ＝. n. A wart.


Erem-kina, エレムキナ, ササココ. n.
The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.

Syn: Ereku-kina, Erumkina.

Eremu, エレム, 鼠. n. A rat. See Ereem.

Ereku-kina, エレムキナ, ササココ. n.
The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.

Eremuosa, エレムオサラ, 死人ノ着物ヲ競ボ饰ノ様ニ. n. A peculiar kind of ornament used to decorate the cords which are used in burying the dead.

Eren, エレン, 三人. n. Three persons. As:—Eren a ne wa, “we three.”

Erengaine, エレングアイ, 賛手＝, 隠意＝. adv. As one likes. According to one’s own desires.

Erep, エレプ, 四個ト牛. adj. Four and a half.

Erepa, エレパ, 置く, (網子)置く (網子). Syn: Turupa.

Erep, エレプ, 置く, (網子)置く (網子). v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erep, エレプ, 置く, (網子)置く (網子). v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Abe erepo, “to rake up.” As:—Abe erepo, “to rake up the fire.”

Ereashuye, エレイシュイ, 跟跡＝. v.t. To shake. To shake (as in the wind). To be unable to stand (as a drunken man).

Ereunui, エレウヌイ, 曲りノ内方. n.

Erikikuru, エリキクル, 上＝坐ス. v.i.
To sit upon. To ride upon.

Erikitari, エリキタリ, 上方＝向キ. adj. Pointing upwards.

Erikisesu, エリキセス, 上方＝向キ傾ク.
v.t. To slant upwards.

Erikomare, エリコマレ, 上刃ル. v.t.
To exalt. To raise the price of anything.
Erikomara-ichen, エリコマライチェン. A commission on goods sold.
Eritne-shukup, エリチンシュクブ. To grow up gradually.
Erok, エロク, 内在 in. To dwell in. To be in. As:—Kotan’erokke kanui an, moshiri erokke kanui tapan na, “there are gods who dwell in villages, and gods who dwell in countries.”
Ererunne, エルュンヌ, 上打ノ方. adv. Towards the upper end of the fireplace. As:—Erorunne eturunne hosari wa ingara, “he turned his head and looked towards the upper and lower ends of the fireplace.”
Eroshki, エロスキ, 立 mse. v.t. To set up. To stick up as posts. To shoot at and hit with an arrow. As:—Ai erosshi, “he shot and hit it with an arrow.”
Erumakanu, エルマカヌ, 路チ開けル. v.i. To make way for.
Erum, エルム, 蟻. n. A rat. See Erem.
Erumakanu, エルマカヌ, 路チ開けル. v.i. To get out of the way so as to let another pass. (Lit: to open up a way). Syn: Horukenena.

Erumaknere, エルマクレレ, 路チ開けル. v.t. To turn out of a way.
Erum-kina, エルムキナ, エルムコ. n. The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.
Erupshi, エルプシ, 前面. n. Front. As:—Chisei erupshi, “the front of a house.”
Erupshige, エルプシゲ, 前面. n. Front.
Erupshika, エルプシカ, 前面. n. Front.
Erupshiketa, エルプシキタ, 前面. n. In front of.
Erupshiketa, エルプシキタ, 前面. n. In front of.
Erurikiraya, エルリキライヤ, 頭を巻く v.t. To tie round the head as for the purpose of tying the hair back.
Erurikirayasa, エルリキライヤサ, 頭を巻く v.t. To tie round the head as for the purpose of tying the hair back.
Erusa, エルサ, 貸す. v.t. To lend.
Ertompa, エルトムパ, 路程. adv. Part way.
Esaman-sapa, エサマンサパ, 河類ノ頭. n. An otter’s head (mel—“to be forgetful”).
Esambe-kese, エサムベケセ, 心中ヨリ. 心熱シ adv. From the heart.
Esambe-keses, エサムベケセシ, 心中ヨリ adv. At the bottom of the heart.
Esanaguru, エサンガグル adv. Forward.
Esanakuru, エサンクル,  前方に、例: サンダル, エサンダル。前進へ。
As: — Esanakuru omun, “to go forward.”

Esana-sap-guru, エサンサプグル, 風暴。
Esanniyo, エサンニヨ 先へ、副フレ。v.t. To consider. To account. To reckon. To determine.
Esanniyop, エサンニヨプ, 計算、勘定。
Esapane, エサパン, 司、治、治、支配フレ。v.t. To govern. To lead. To superintend. To act as chief or head.
Esapane-guru, エサパングル, 司、統、治。
Esapanep, エサパネプ, 司、統、治。
n. Same as Esapane guru.

Esapase, エサパス、嘲笑スル。v.t. To ridicule. To laugh at.
Esapase-itak, エサパスイタク、嘲笑スル。

Esara, エサラ、開キタル。adj. Open.
Esara-no, エサラノ、開キタ adv. Openly.

Esara-chish, エサラチシ、大泣ガリクスル。
vi. To cry aloud.
Esarasara, エサラサラ、知ラセル、響クル。v.t.
To make known. Syn: Nure.

Esash, エサシ、音スル、響クル、v.i.
To make a low rumbling sound.
As: — Riri esash huni, the sound of the rumbling waves.

Esau, エサウ、前歯。n. The front teeth.

Esau-tarara, エサウタララ、出歯ヲア
vi. To have projecting teeth.


Ese, エセ、答フル、例: サンダル、エセエネ。
イタクミ、彼レ答ヘアドア、v.t. To answer. As: — Ese wa ene itak-hi: — “he answered and spoke thus.”


Esep, エセプ、答。n. An answer.

Esere, エセル、答セル。v.t. To cause another to answer.

Esereponnu, エセレポンヌ、抜ク。v.t.
To draw out as a knife from its sheath. Syn: Etaya.

Eseshke, エセシェ、閉グル、塞ク。v.t.
To shut. To stop up.

Eshaot, エシャオツ、持テ走ル、v.t.
To run away with. Syn: Kira.

Eshi, エシ、来ル、v.i. To come.

Eshi, エシ、犬＝用エル間投謂、(汝閉
ゲロ) excl: A word used principally to quiet dogs, though sometimes used when addressing persons, (lit: you shut up).

Eshikari, エシカリ、塞ガレタ、混ズ
vi. To be stopped. Pressed. As: — Onshi eshikari, “to be constipated.”

Eshikari, エシカリ、捕ル、捕ム、v.t.
To catch (as an animal or fowl). To seize. As: — Nisatori-chikap eshikari wa raige yan “catch a fowl and kill it.”

Eshikarun, エシカルン、記憶スル。v.t.
To call to mind. To remember. To keep in mind. To feel anxious about.
Eshikarun-i, エシカルンイ, 思想、思索. n. Thought. Remembrance.

Eshikarun-no, エシカルンノ, 記憶. ph. Having a good memory.

Not remembering. Absent-mindedly.

Eshikashke, エシカシケ, 否マ. v.t.
To deny.

Eshikipop, エシキポプ, 見メル. v.t.
To be stared at from countenance.
Syn: Enitomom.

Eshikiraine, エシキライ子, 息子. n.
例セバ、彼女ノエンエンエシキライチサノコレ、何卒 Cartoon.
To compassionate. To pity. As:—Pirika
no en eshiraine wa un kore, "please look upon me with compassion."

Eshikaririmirum, 片栄 (カムラ). n.
The dogtooth.

Eshikaririmirum, エシカリミリム, violet. Erythro-
nium denscanis, L.

Eshiknak, 物見ヲ、(心ヲ見ヲ). n.

Eshiknak, エシカナク, 例セバ、チオ・ウェ.
ンソクウエシクナクヤン、其レハ エシキモノ故見ナイテカ. v.t.
To be blind to a thing. Not to see a thing. To take no notice of.
To be purposely blind to a thing. To purposely not look at.
As:—Nei
ambe wen wa gusu eshikazi yan, "don't look at it for it is bad."

Eneturu pakno wenbe ne gusu ku

eshik coastal nisa ruwe ne, “it was so bad that I purposely did not
look at it.”

Eshikojingara, エシコインガラ, 见ヲ
ルル. v.t. To be seen.
As:—Moshiba guru orowa no eshikoingara
kuni ne, “in order to be seen of
others.” Syn: Anukara.

Eshikojingara, エシコインガレ, 见ヲ
ルル. v.t. To show to another.
Syn: Nukare.

Eshikonukare, エシコンヌカレ, 见ヲル
v.t. To show to another.

Eshikop, エシコブ, 兄弟, 親. n.
Parents.

Eshikop-sak-guru, エシコブサクガ
ル, 子供. (单数). n.
An orphan.

Eshikop-sak-utara, エシコブサクウ
タラ, 子供. (复数). n.
Orphans.

Eshikopuneteka, エシコブンテッカ,
此ノ人ト以テ他ノ者ト喜バサル. v.t.
To cause another to please a
third party.
As:—Shinuma heik-
kachi koro habo eshikopuneteka
ruwe ne, “he caused the lad to
please his mother.” Syn: Nu-
petnere.

Eshiktse, エシクテ, 充ツル. v.t.
To fill.
Syn: Elkare.

Eshimge, エシムゲ, 昨日. adv.
The next day.

Eshimon-sam, エシモンサム, 右ノカ.
adv. Towards the right hand side.

Eshina, エシナ, 否マ. 秘密ニスル. v.t.
To deny. To bind up. To keep
secret. To hide (as one's faults).
Syn: Shikaeshina yara.

Eshina-shomoki, エシナシモキ, 陽
Frankly.
ESH

Eshinakara, エシンカラ, 瞑ス, 秘密スル. v.t. To keep secret.

Eshini, エシン, 業スル, 死スル. v.t. To retire from work.
To abdicate. To adjourn. To die.

Eshinire, エシンリ, 見カス, 止メル, 健健スル. v.t. To adjourn. To cause to retire.

Eshiniuka, エシンウカ, 疲ルル. v.i. To get tired of a thing. To feel indisposed. Syn: Shingi.

Eshinukuri an, エシンヌクリアン, 出来ス, 能々ス, 駄フ. v.i. To be unable. To feel a disinclination to do something.

Eshinnuye, エシンニュエ, 記サル. v.i. To be written. Syn: Anuye.

Cheshinnuye.

Eshinot, エシンツル, 持ツテ遊ア. v.t. To play with.

Eshinotbe, エシンツベ, 遊具, 玩具物. n. A plaything.

Eshipa, エシハ, 関カス振スル, 不満足ス思フ. v.i. To be dissatisfied.

Eshipu, エシハ, with. Not to listen.
To pay no attention to. To turn a deaf ear to a person. To treat with indifference. Not to look at.
As: —Ainu eshipa, “to treat the man with indifference.”

Eshipa-ikaz, エシハイツク, 関キタクナキヨト. n. Things one desires not to hear.

Eshipakahshnu, エシハカシヌ, 駄博ナル, 博学ナル. adj. Learned.

Eshipatuyu, エシハツイユ, 運動スル. v.t. To drill. To exercise. To determine to do something with diligence.

Eshipopk, エシポプケプ, 兵器. n. Arms. Implements of war.

Eshiramgiri, エシラムギリ, 知ル. v.t. To know.

Eshiramgiri, エシラムギリ, To know one’s way. To recognize a person. Syn: Eamkiri.

Eshireoma, エシレオマ, 決ム. v.i. To lean over.

Eshirepa, エシレバ, 割着スル. v.t. To arrive at a place.

Eshiri, エシリ, 以前ニ. adv. Previously.

Eshiri, エシリ, Before.

Eshiri-an, エシリアン, 以前ニ, 例

Eshiri-an, エシリアン, セバ, エシリアンブ, 彼ニ在リシモノ. adj.
Above mentioned. Previous. As: —Eshiri an ap, “the previous one.”

Eshirileok, エシリエオク, 引掛ケル. v.t. To hook on to. To hook in.

Eshirikoshi, エシリコシ, 外レル. v.i. To swerve. To go off the track.

Eshirikoshi-henoye, エシリコシヘノイエ, 一方ニ, 外レル. v.i. To swerve to one side.

Eshirika, エシリカ, 投棄タル. v.t. To cast down. Syn: Oshiripichi.

Eshirikatta, エシリカタ, 投棄タル. v.t. To throw down to the ground with violence.

Eshirikik, エシリキク, 契ヲ倒ス. v.t.
To knock down.

Eshirikirap, エシリキラブ, 苦マ. v.i.
To suffer trouble. To suffer affliction. Syn: Rumpekama.

Eshirikopash, エシリポサシ, 倒カレ. v.i. and adj. To lean against. Leaning against.
Eshirikopashte, エシリコバシテ, 立
て掛けた. v.t. To set against.

Eshirikokari, エシリコカリ, 巻け.
v.t. To twist. To wind.

Eshirote, エシリオクテ, 懸けた. v.t.
To hang up. Syn: Shirote.

Eshiriotke-otke, エシリオッケオッケ,
揺すぶる. v.t. To shake down as grain in a measure.

Eshiri-pichi, エシリピチ, 外れる. v.t.
To slip off. To go off the track.

Eshiroko, エシロコ, 渡る. v.t. To strike against. To stumble.

Eshirok-shirok, エシロクシロク, 跨ぎ.
v.t. To stumble and hesitate (as in speaking). To strike against. To kick. Syn: Shirok-shirok.

Eshiru, エシル, 呼ぶ. v.t. To rub.

Eshishi, エシシ, 除け. v.t. To avoid. To pass by. To eschew. Syn: Eshita.

Eshishinkaete, エシシクナクテ, 知ら
す. v.t. To ignore. To pretend not to know. Syn: Ehoshomare.

Eshishire, エシシレ, 除けさす. v.t.
To cause to avoid.

Eshishiriki, エシシリキ, 訴す. v.t.
To abdicate.

Eshishirikire, エシシリキレ, 戦う.
v.t. To establish in business. To enthrone. To abdicate in favour of another.

Eshishou-un, エシシオウン, 嘩ノ右方.
adv. By the right hand side of a hearth.

Eshishite, エシシテ, 除けさす. v.t.
To cause to avoid.

Eshishuye (sinj), エシシユエ, 投げる. v.t.
Eshishuye (pl). エシシユエ, To swing.
To wave.

Eshitaige, エシタイゲ, 扱げる. v.t. To throw
Eshitaigi, エシタイギ, to. To cast to.

Eshitapka, エシタプカ, 肩ノ上に.
adv. Upon the shoulders.

Eshitapka-ani, エシタプカアニ, 肩ノ
上に. v.t. To carry on the shoulders.

Eshichiu-shirikomuru-kosamba, エシチ
ウシリコムルコサムバ, 烈し
クツル, 打ち仆む. ph. To fall heavily. To be knocked down (as in contest).

Eshittat-oeshke, エシッタツオセシ
ケ, 歩むトキに賭け. v.t. To make a noise of cracking and snapping as walking through dry twigs or reeds.

Echittage, エチッタゲ, 打ちむ. v.t.
To chop.

Eshkari, エシカリ, 取る. v.t. To catch (as a bird, animal or fish.)

Eshkari, エシカリ, 嬰がれる. v.i.
To be stopped up.

Eshkerimrim, エシクケリムリム, 李
ケリムリム, 李. n.
Dog tooth violet.

Eshkerimrim, エシケリムリム, Erythronium dens-
canis, L.

Eshna, エシナ, 呼ぶ. v.t.
To sneeze.

Eshochupu, エショチュプ, 見習ナ仕舞
う. v.t. To get up from a feast. To clear away the mats upon which visitors to a house have been sitting.

Eshokshoki, エショクショキ, 鳥ノ名. n. Any kind of wood-pecker.

Eshorokanu, エショロカンニ, シッペッタニ. n. *Staphylea Bumalda*, S. et Z.

Eshoshipi, エショジビ, 再嫁スル. v.t. To remarry.

Eshouk, エショウク, 懸賞スル. v.t. To buy upon trust. To contract a debt. Syn: Shose kara.

Eshpa, エシバ, 怖そ = 恐フ, 冷淡ス. v.t. To treat with indifference. To ignore. See Eshipa.


Eshunangare, エシュナングレ, 軽クサセル. v.t. To cause to lighten.

Eshunge, エシュンゲ, 詐ル, 鹹ル. v.t. To lie to.

Eshungere, エシュングレ, 詐ミ, 詐リト虚フ. v.t. To disbelieve.

Eishungere, エイシュングレ. v.t. To consider false.

Syn: Eumbipka.

Eshopki, エショップキ, 坐ち越スル. v.t. To make room for another to sit down.

Esonki, エソンキ, 損失スル. v.t. To lose as in a bargain.

Esonnere, エソンネレ, 確メル. v.t. To confirm.

Eshuyeshuye, エシュイェシュイェ, モノ捨テ. v.t. To waive.

Esoine, エゾイチ, 大便デ行ク. v. i. To go to ease one's self.

Esoine-ru, エゾイチル, 便所. n. A water-closet. (This is a polite word).

Esoro, エソロ, 下ガル. v. i. To descend. To go down (as a stream). To go down towards the lower end of anything. As: —Pet eero san, “to descend to the mouth of a river.” Syn: San.

Esoro, エソロ, 長サ. n. Length.


Esoshipi, エソジビ, 亡兄弟ノ妻ヲ妻スル. v.t. To take a deceased brother's widow to wife.

Esoye, エソイエ, 動揺スル. To roll about.

Esum (sing), エスム, 溺死スル. v.t.

Esumba (pl), エスムバ, シュ. To be drowned. To drown.

Esum-wa-rai (sing), エスムワライ, 溺死シタ. adj. Drowned.

Esumba-wa-rai (pl), エスムバライ, 溺死サセル. adj. Drowned.

Esumka, エスムカ, 溺死サセル. v.t. To drown.

Esumka-wa-rai, エスムカライ, 溺死サル. v.t. To be drowned.

Esumka-wa-raige, エスムカライテ, 溺死サル. v.t. To drown.

guru etakure nishpa ne guru, "that is a very rich person."


Etamani, エタマニ, 途渉フ. v.t. To clear the way to a place. To clear a space as with a sword.

Etamba, エタムバ, 此處. adv. This way. Here.


Etaraka-iki, エタラカイキ, 粗末＝ナス. v.t. To do carelessly. To do by chance. To do rashly. As:—Etaraka iki ku ak aige, ohikap ku chotcha, "though I shot carelessly I hit a bird."

Etaraka-iki-kara, エタラカイキカラ, 粗末＝ナス. v.t. To do carelessly. To slight.

Etaraka-kara, エタラカカラ, 輕辺スム. v.t. To slight.

Etaraka-ki, エタラカキ, 徒費スル. 注意セス、例セバ、イテキタンアエッシュ

ラカキ、此ノ食物ヲ費スナカン. v.t. To waste. To be careless of. As:—Iteki tan aep etaraka ki, "do not waste this food." Syn: Koatcha.


Etaratara, エタラタラ, モノ＝就イテ立ツ. v.i. To stick out of.

Etasa, エタサ, 横切リテ. adv. Across. Back again. Athwart. From one to the other.


Etashum, エタシュム, 疾フ. v.t. To suffer with or from. As:—Chikiri etashum, "to suffer with a bad leg."

Etashumbe, エタシュムベ, 病原. n. A cause of illness.

Etaye, エタイュ, 引出ス、抜ク. v.t. To draw out. To abduct. To extract. To pull away from. To pull off. As:—Apa kotuk na, pon no etaye yan, "it is sticking to the door, pull it away" or "pull it off."

Etayetaye, エタエタユ, 引去サ、抜ク. v.t. To pluck out. As:—Tuyuk kishki etayetaye, "he plucked out two hairs from the deer.


Etarekere, エテレケレ, 置フ. v.t. To put on. To place. As:—Ashiseturuka etarekere, "he put it on his back."
Etoshkara, エトシカラ, 送る. v.t.
To send to. To send with a message.

Etosu, エトス, 送る. v.i. To turn up. Syn: Aemaka-tesu.

Etosure, エトスレ, 送る. v.t.
To make turn up. To cause to glance off.

Etoun, エトウン, そ處. adv. Here. This way.

Etowe, エトワ, 塾(単数). v.t. To choke.

Etowepa, エトウェパ, 塾(複数). v.t.
To choke. (pl.)

Eto, エト, ナキフマコウシュ. n.
Edo, エド, 一种の可消化. v.i. A kind of edible herb. (see Endo).

Etoi, エトイ, 稲(赤柾). adj.

Etotoshpa, エトトシバ, 萌出る. v.i. To sprout out from the earth.

Etokininde, エトコニンデ, 爲シテ見る. v.t. To assay.

Etoupukka, エトブッカ, 土ヲ敷フ. v.t.
To earth up. To put earth to. As:—Emo etoupukka, “to earth up potatoes.” Syn: Otoipukka.

Etotita, エトイタ, 植エル, 株スル. v.t.
To plant. To sow.

As:—Pet etok, “the source of a river.” Hoka etok, “the head of a fire-place.”

Etoko, エトコ, 以前も, 前面に. adv.
Before. Formerly. Previously.

In front of. As:—En etoko, “in front of me.”

Etok-an, エトコアン, 以前ノ, 例セバ、
エトコアンツマン, 一昨日. adj.
Before. As:—Etoko an onuman, “the day before yesterday.”

Syn: Hoshiki.

Etok-asehka, 妨ク, 防タ. v.t. To
エトコアセシケ, prevent. To
エトコアツイ, hinder. To forbid.

Etok-kush, エトコクシ, 前＝逆ア.
v.i. To go forward. To cross in front of one.

Etok-nunme, エトコヌム子, 待伏スル.

Etokta, エトコタ, 前面＝, 以前＝.
v.i. In front of. At the head of. Before. Previously.

Etok-ush, エトコウシ, 待伏スル.
v.i. To lie in wait. Syn: Etoko-nunme.

Etokoushhe, エトコウシ, 前＝アルモノ, 例セバ、
エトコウシヘ, ヘッエトクシヘ, 水.
Etokoushhe, エトクシ, 理＝在ヲモノ, n.
Things at the source or head of anything or place. As:—Pet etokushhe, “things at the river’s source.” (sometimes used as a metaphor for “mountains.”)

Etokooiki, エトコオイキ, 規制スル.
v.t. To prepare. To make ready. To be at the point of death. As:—Rai etokooiki, “to be at the point of death.”

Etokosehke, エトコオシケ, 防ガ, 妨
エル, 取スル. v.t. To hinder. To


Etokush, エトクシ、用意す。 vt. To get ready. To make preparation. About to do. With the words nekon a ka, “must.” As:—Nekon a ka akara etokush ruwe ne, “I must do it somehow or other.”

Etomka, エトムカ、上を照らす。 vi. To make to shine upon. Syn: Kotomka.

Etomme, エトムス、好漁ノ又ハ、好漁ノ。 adj. Successful in hunting or fishing.

Etomo, エトモ、研がす、習フ。 vi. To smooth out. To arrange. To polish.


Etomochine-no, エトモチニノ、愚雑＝、 adv. Stupidly. Absurdly.

Etomochinep, エトモチニプ、背理、妄誕、囁漠。 n. An absurdity. A stupid person.


Etopara, エトバラ、追い出す。 vi. To get rid of. To drive out. To send out of the way. As:—Chisei orono na etopara, “he drove him out of the house.”

Etoranne, エトランテ、為スコトヲ好マス。 vi. To dislike to do. Not caring to do.

Etoro, エトロ、鼻汁。 n. Mucus.

Etoroki, エトリキ、鼾ヲカレ、 vi. To snore.


Etororat, エトリラツ、鼻汁。 n. Mucus from the nose.

Etororatki, エトリラツキ、鼻汁ヲ垂ラス。 vi. To have a running at the nose.

Etororatkip, エトリラツキブ、鼻垂、ハナタラシ、 n. A dirty nosed person.

Etoru, エトル、鉢、例セバ、エトルフミアジ、鉢ヲ鳴ケテナル。 n. A bell.
As:—Etoru humi ash, “the bell rings.” Etoru humi ashe, “to ring the bell.”

Etoruratki-nonno, エトリラツキノンノ、ナルコウイ、 n. Solomon’s Seal, (lit: “bell hanging flower.”) Polygonatum giganteum, Dietr. var. falcatum, Maxim. In some places the “lily of the valley.”

Ette, エッテ、矢ハレル、手渡ス。 vi. To give. To hand over. To assign.

Etu, エッ、鼻、柄、鳥ノ鳴、刃物ノ尖先。 n. The nose. A spout. A

Etuhu, エッフ、handle. The bill of a
bird. The point of a knife or sword.
As:—Etu *kapke guru,* “a person with a flat nose.”
Etu *kara,* “to clean the nose.”
Etu *kennu,* “a bleeding at the nose.”
Etu *mekka,* “the bridge of the nose.”
Etu *mekka riri,* “to be proud.”
Etu *mezu,* “to cut off the nose,” (as
in punishment for crime).
Etu *ni,* “to blow the nose.”
Etu *piruba,* “to wipe the nose.”
Etu *pech ingara,* “to look down the
nose.” Syn: Chietu.

Etu, エツ, 鼻. n. A spout. A handle.

Etup, エツプ, 一つ牛分. adj.
One and a half.

Etuchikore-itak, エツチコレイタク, 怒言. n. Words of anger. Angry

Etuchikere-itak-ki, エツチコレイタクキ, 怒り言子. v. i. To speak
angrily.

Etuchikereppo, エツチコレッポ, 甘日
鼠. n. A mouse.

Etuiritan-amam, エツイリテンアマム, 神ノ類. n. A kind of millet.

Etukange, エツカンゲ, 列べる. v. t.
To set in order.

Etukarip, エツカリプ, 口親, 口縁. (犬

Etu-kishima, エツキシマ, 驚ケ, 恐ケ, (直驚, 噩ナ驚ア). v. t. To be sur-
prieved (lit: to seize the nose).

Etu-masmasa, エツマスマサ, 喫ス. v. t. To smell. To snuffle. Syn:
Hura nu.

Etupe, エツペ, 鼻. n. Drops of
water sometimes seen hanging
from the nose. As:—Etupe-chik-
ke, “a running at the nose.”

Etupechikka, エツペチッカ, 鼻垂ル.
v. i. To have a running at the
nose.

Etupe-chikkap, エツペチッカプ, 鼻
垂, ハナタラシ. n. A person with a
dirty nose. A person having
drops of water hanging from the
nose.

Etupui, エツブイ, 鼻孔. n. The
nostrils.

Etuk, エツク, 突*キ出グル, 出*グル. v. i.
To extend beyond. To come out.
To protrude. To sprout forth.
As:—Ruys kasu no etuk, “it ex-
tends beyond the line.”

Etukepushbe, エツケプシベ, 島ノ嘴.
n. A bird’s bill.

Etukka, エツッカ, 出ス. v. t. To push
out. As:—Mokoriri kirawne etuk-
ka ruwe ne, “the snail pushes
out its horns.”

Etukkare, エツッカレ, 突*キ出ス. v. t.
To push out (as the head out of a
window).

Etumam, エツマム, 身體. n. The
body. As:—Etumam noshke, “the
waist or middle of the body.”

Syn: Shituman.

Etumamkashi, エツマムカシ, 着ケル, (衣着ル知ク), 帯スル. v. i.
To have upon the body. To be
clothed with (as with armour).
To wear round the waist.

Etumekka, エツメッカ, 鼻梁. n. The
bridge of the nose.

Etumekkarire, エツメッカリレ, 高
スル, 鼻高トスル. v. i. To be proud
(lit: to carry the nose high).
Etun, エツン, 猴する. v.t. To borrow.
Etunangara, エツナンガラ, 送ふ. v.t. To meet.
Etu-nil, エツニ, 鼻チ拭ふ. v.t. To wipe the nose.
Etunne, エツン子, 情ム, 恨マス. v.t. To abhor. To hate. To despise. To reject. To dislike. To abominate. To be unable. As:—
Nei aimu ku etunne, “I dislike that person.” Mokoro etunne, “to be unable to sleep.” Ihe etunne “to dislike to eat.” Syn: Akowen.
Etu-pe, エツペ, 鼻汁. n. Nose water.
Etu-petneka, エツペテチカ, 鼻汁ヲ垂ラス. ph. A running at the nose.
Etu-pi, エツピ, 鼻汁. n. Mucus from the nose.
Etu-noyanoya, エツノヤノヤ, 鼻汁ヲ嘴スル. v.t. To rub the nose.
Etunup, エツンヌブ, 口鼻ノアーツ器具. n. See Etunup.

Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 支フル, 擁スル. v.t. To support. To shove up.
Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 恐トカス. v.i. To start back at anything. Syn: Eshiai.
Eturu, エツール, 迄. adv. As far as. As much as. Unto. To. As:—
En uturu pakno, “as much as I.”
Eturupakno, エツルパクノ, 同 =, 迄. adv. Whilst. During. As far as. To the extent of.
Eturupak-shomoki, エツルパク シモキ, 四敷 セガル, 努レル. adj. Unequal.
Etushingari, エツシンガリ, 鼻チ摩スル. v.i. To rub the nose with the palm of the hand and to sniffle. Also, to make a snorting noise with the nose. To snort or grunt (as a pig).
Etushmak, エツシマク, 駄フ. v.t. To strive with. To compete.
Etushнатki, エツシナツキ, 貴キ通スル. v.t. To permeate. To fill with. To extend to. To push forth. As:—Iruka ne koro tonoto hura chisei upahoro etushнатki, “in a short time the smell of the wine permeated the whole house.”
Etushpitchire, エツシピチテレ, 蓄フ. v.t. To reserve.
Etushtek, エツシテク, 急ギテ, 助ナテ. v.i. To be in a great hurry. To be excited. To get excited.
Etushtek-no, エツミショクノ，愚=、念.
adv. Foolishly. Hurriedly Thoughtlessly.

Etutanne-kikiri, エツタンフキチリ，蚊.
n. A mosquito (lit: long nosed insect).

Etukopak, エツコパク，别ナ音ゲル.
v.t. To bid farewell.

Etuututuri, エツフツトリ，嗅へ.
v.t. To sniff. To snif at.

Eu, エウ，両親.
n. Parents.

Euaunukoro, エウアイヌコロ，敬フ.

Eubitte, エウビッテ，結目.

Eubitte-kara, エウビッテカラ。
v.t. To tie a knot.

Eukichi, エウキチ，出来ナイ，仕事ヲ
歇フ.
v.t. To be unable, awkward or incapable. To feel disinclined to do a thing.

Eukoroshte, エウクロシテ，後ヲ
置カラ.
v.t. To be placed by the side of.

Eukashi, エウカシ，助ケ合フ.
v.t. To help one another.

Euko, エウコ，駄背（セミシ）.
n. A hunchback.

Euko, エウコ，共=結バツル.
v.t. To be joined together. To conjoin.

Eukobitte, エウコビッテ，結目.
n. A knot.

Eukobitte-kara, エウコビッテカラ。
v.t. To tie a knot.

Eukobitte-ki,
Syn: Eubitte
cara. Eubitte ki.
Eukotama-no, エウコタマノ, 合せテ. 
adv. Unitedly.

Eukote, エウコテ, 結び合ハス. v.t. To 
tie together.

Eukoturīre, エウコトリレ, 退く仲ハス. v.t. To 
hold out to.

Eukoyupekere, エウコユベケレ, 論 
ズル. v.t. To discuss. To reason 
about.

Eumarapto-koro, エウマラプトコロ, 
祭行フ. v.i. To hold a feast.

Eumashnu, エウマシヌ, 集ムル, 著へ 
ル. v.t. To collect. To store up.
To put away.

Eumashtekka, エウマシテッカ, 充ツ 
ル. v.i. To fill. To become very 
abundant. As:—*Chep ne manup 
pet ivoro shoka eumashtekka,* “all 
the rivers were filled with fish.”

Eumbipka, エウムピプカ, 信セス. v.t. 
To diabolise.

Eumina, エウミナ, 笑フ. v.t. To 
laugh at. To deride. (p.p.)

Euminare, エウミナレ, 笑ハセル. v.t. 
To make laugh. (p.p.)

Eumontassa, エウモンタサ, 酔 ユ ル、 
返ス. v.t. To do in return. To 
render.

Syn: Hekuru.

Eumpirima, エウムピリマ, 真切(ウマ 
ギリ)スル, 内臓スル. v.t. To betray.
To make known secretly.

Eun, エウン, サ, 近. prep. To. Unto.

Eun, エウン, 彼ニ. prep. To him. 
To her. To it. At him. To- 
wards him. As:—*Nei guru eun 
shomo shinuma nukara,* “he did 
not look at him.”

Eun, エウン, 刺ス, 入レル, 例セズ, ダム 
ジュカエウン, 刀ヲサカニ刺ス. v.i. & 
adj. To stick in. Sticking in.

Containing. To have. To pos-
sess. To be in. To be. As:— 
Tam shinika eun, “the sword is in 
the sheath.”

Eun, エウン, 悪ガ感スル. v.t. To 
affect in a bad way.

Eunbe, エウンべ, 悪ガ感スルモノ, 內気 
ン. Something which affects one in 
a bad way. An ill-omen.

Eungerai, エウンゲライ, 受取ル、夏 
フ. v.t. To receive (as a present).
To accept. To take (as alsms).

Syn: Ahupkara.

Eungeraite, エウンゲライテ, 真へ 
ル. v.t. To give (as alsms). To cause 
to accept. Syn: Ahupkare.

Euninni-an-guru, 宴席ノ客. ph. 
エウニアングル, Guests at a 
Euninni-an-guru, エウニアングル, 
エウニスアングル, 
Eunkashi-no, エウンカシン, 熱心ニ、 
頑ニ. adv. Earnestly. Mostly.

Syn: Yokkata.

Eunkeshke, エウンケシケ, 貴メル. 
v.t. To persecute.

Euomare, エウオマレ, 達フ、歓迎スル。 
v.t. To meet. To welcome. To 
put in upon.

Euomashnu, エウオマシュ, 包メ、寄透 
スル. v.t. To pack up.

Eupakte, エウパクテ, 完成スル, 完成ス 
ル. v.t. To complete. To fill up.

Eupoka, エウベカ, 町ヲ合フテ埋ス. 
v.i. To face one another. As:— 
*Eupokarok,* “to sit facing one 
another.”

Eupoppokinne, エウポッポキンノ, 
結合スル. adj. Joined together.

Eupshire, エウブシレ, 反覆スル. v.t. 
To turn bottom upwards. To turn 
upside down.
Eyrantekuk, エウラムテクク, 顯ふ. To attack. To pursue.

Eirarapa, エウララバ, 壓迫する, 難害す. v. i. To press upon. To crowd upon.

Eure, エウレ, 実へる. v.t. To give.
.: To bestow.

Euruki, エウルキ, 於く込む. v.t. To swallow.

Eusama, エウサマ.

Eusamanu, エウサマウン. adj. Double.

Eusambamab, エウサマムバ.

Eush, エウシ, 行く, こり来す. v.t.

Eush, エウシュ. To come to. To go to. As: —Nei kotan attomsama eush, "he came as far as that village."

Eush, エウシュ, 剣す, 進す. v.t. To

Eushi, エウシュ, 用する, 言ぶ. v.t. To stick on or into. To set up (as a post).

Eutashpa, エウタシャパ, 猫し合ふ. v.t.

To do one to another.


Eutschke, エウツチケ, 造スコトマ好マス, 例セバ, イェスツチケ, 論シタツナイ. v. i. To dislike to do a thing. As: —Ya eutschke, "he dislikes to tell." Syn: Eiram-mukari.

Epturunne, エウツルンヌ, 下仕＝. adv. Towards the lower end of the hearth.

Euyalkopunket, エウヤイコプランチク, 共＝喜ぶ. v. i. To take mutual delight in. To rejoice over together.

Euyepnu, エウイプヌス, 相談する, 對策する. v.t. To hold council. To agree. Syn: Eukoramkoro.

Ewak, エワク, 家へ歸へる. v.t. To return to one's home.

Ewik, リワク, go home. To return to one's home.


Ewakshioroge, エワクシホロゲ, 証キ場. ph. A place in which anything is (heard only in traditions). Syn: Otta an i.

Ewara, エワラ, 言口以テ吹ク. v.t. To blow with the mouth. Syn: Uku.

Ewara-ewara, エワラエワラ, ロ＝テ吹クリ. v.t. An intensified form of ewara, "to blow with the mouth."

Ewekatkara, エウェカツカラ, 試ミル. v.t. To tempt to do a thing. As: —Tonoto ewekatkara, "to tempt to drink wine."

Ewekatu, エウェカツ, 共＝. adv. Mutually.

Ewen, エウェン, 損失する. v.t. To lose (as in a bargain). To do with difficulty. To be unable to do properly. To do but poorly.

Ewende, エウェンデ, 散乱す, 壊す. v.t. To spoil.

Ewonne, エウォンヌ, 手足ヲ洗フ. v.t. Fonne, エオノンヌ, To wash the face and hands. Syn: Yashke.

Ewonne-wakka, エウウォンチワッカ, 洗ィ水. n. Washing water.

Eyai, エヤイ, 改身ヲ. rel. pro. Yourself. Your own.

Eyai, エヤイ, 拝教す, 例セバ, エヤイカムイ, 拝スベキ翁. v. t. To wor-
ship. As:—Eyai kamui, “the gods who are worshipped.”

Eyaikashishka, エイヤイアシシカ, 恨む. v.t. To repent of a thing.

Eyaichichitakute, エイヤイチチタクテ, 仕返す. v.t. To acknowledge. To confess.


Eyaiepirikare, エイヤイピリカレ, 利得す. v.t. To gain through one’s own exertions. To do good to one’s self.


Eyaieshinge, エイヤイシンジング, 自分ノモノト誇る, 俗越す. v.t. To arrogate. To claim falsely.

Eyaiahaitare, エイヤハイタレ, 撹ずる. v.t. To avoid (lit. to cause one’s self to avoid). Syn: Eyaishishire.


Eyaikatanu, エイヤイタヌ, 敬ふ. v.t. To respect.

Eyaikatekara, エイヤイテカラ, 憂ヒスル. v.t. To be love-sick.

Eyaikoemaka, エイヤイコマカ, 懐テル. v.t. To throw away. To abandon.

Eaikopuntek, エイヤイコンテク, 善プ. v.t. To rejoice over.

Eyaikoramkoro, エイヤイコラムコロ, 為スコトヲ翼フ. v.t. To desire to do. As:—Toi kara eyaikoramkoro, “he desires to do his garden.”

Eyaikoshiramshui (e), エイヤイコシラムシュイ, 思フ. v.t. To think. To consider.

Eyaikokoshiramshuiba, (pl.), エイヤイコシラムシュイバ, 思フ, 考フ. v.t. Same as above.

Eyaimonpok-tushmak, エイヤイモンポクツシマク, 三十シ. v.t. To hasten to do anything. To work hard.

Eyaiau, エイヤイ, 義スル, 経験スル. v.t. To experience. To feel.

Eyaiau, エイヤイ, 理スル. v.t. To spoil.


Eyaipaye, エイヤパイエ, 慰テスル. v.t. To confess.

Eyaipushi, エイヤイプシ, 白状スル, 慰テスル. v.t. To acknowledge. To confess.


Eyairamsett, エイヤイラメット, 注意シテスル. v.t. To take careful aim.


EYAI

Eyairamkashure, エライムカシュレ，競争する。努力する。v.i. To endeavour to defeat. To strive with.

Eyairamkikkara, エライムキッカラ，取る。拒む。v.t. To refuse to take.

Eyairamkuru, エライムクル，欲する。v.t. To have a desire for. To wish to obtain. To try to get hold of.

Eyairamkuru-shitokere, エライムクルシトクレ，取る。試す。v.t. To endeavour to obtain. As: —Nei shintoko ku eyairamkuru shitokere, “I will endeavour to obtain those treasures.”


Eyairanniku, エライアンクス，殆んど酔る。adj. Nearly intoxicated.

Eyairenga, エライレンガ，好す。喜ぶ。v.t. To like. To cheer. To be pleased with. To pay respects to. To rejoice over.

Syn: Enupetme.

Eyairenga-enupetne, エライレンガエヌペトレプ，好物。n. A thing acceptable. Anything one is pleased with.

Eyaisambepokash, エライサムベポカシ，懐けられる。adj. Pitable.

Eyaisambepokashte, エライサムベポカシテ，懐けられる。v.t. To make pitable.

Eyaisarama, エライサラマ，他人を為す。v.t. To give to another to do.

Eyashikarunde, エライシカルランデ，思う。v.i. To recall to mind.

Eyashiknuina, エライシクヌイナ，目を蔽う。v.i. To cover the eyes.

Eyashishire, エライシシレ，逆る。v.t. To avoid. To wrest (as words). As: —Kotan eyashishire, “to avoid a town.” Nei guru ku ye itak eyashishire ruwe ne, “he wrests my words.”

Eyaitoki, エライトキ，驚かす。v.t. To alarm.

Eyaitompuni, エライトムブニ，馬鹿にする。v.t. To make a fool of.

Syn: Eoyaitak.

Eyaitupa, エライツバ，好んで為る。adj. Willing.

Eyaituba, エライツバ，切望する。欲する。v.t. To be eager to do. To desire. To wish. To be ambitious of doing.

Eyaitubap, エライツバプ，目的。n. One desirous of doing. One eager to do. An object. Something one aims at.

Eyaitukepap, エライツべパレ，節制する。adj. Abstemious.

Eyaiyattasa, エライヤタサ，呈する。案を呈す。v.t. To offer (as wine and inao to the gods).

Eyaiyukki, エライユッキ，仕舞ツテ置く。v.t. To set on one side. As: —En gusu nei ambe eyaiyukki yan, “place that on one side for me.”


Eyambe, エヤムベ，注意深く。n. A careful person.

Eyamno, エヤムノ，謹慎，真っ。adv. Carefully. Well.

Eyapkire, エヤプキレ, 拾る, 楽しむ. v.t. To cast away.

Eyapte, エヤプテ, ごと数キユヌスル. v.t. To render difficult.

Eyasara, エヤサラ, 他人ニサカル. v.t. To get done by another person.

Eyasara, エヤサラ, 尖す, 研く. v.t. To sharpen. As:—Noko eyasara, “to sharpen a saw.”

Eyaske, エヤスケ, 削レテ. adv. Cracked.

Eyayahte, エヤヤプテ, 爲ス好マス, 経験ナキ. v.t. and v.t. To be inexperienced. To dislike to do. To be unable to do through inexperience. To feel troubled about anything. As:—Ku eyayahte gusu ku kara eikap, “I cannot do it for I have had no experience.” Nei ambe uk eyayahte, “I do not like to accept it.”

Eyayattasa, エヤヤッサ, v.t. To offer as inao and wine to the gods.

Eyayattasa, エヤヤッサ, inao and wine to the gods.

Eeyayahte, エイェヤプテ, 为ス好マス, 経験ナキ. v.t. and v.t. Same as Eyayatte.

Eyok, エヨク, 卖る. v.t. To sell. Syn: Eiyok.

Eyokbe, エヨクベ, 販品. n. Merchandise.

Eyoki, エヨキ, 止まる. v.t. To stop. To cease.

Eyokire, エヨキレ, 止める. v.t. To stop.

Eyoko, エヨコ, 狙う, 待伏せる. v.t. To take aim at. To stand ready to shoot at. To lie in wait for.

Eyokkot, エヨッコツ, 一歩進ミテ停止す. v.t. To go a little way and then stop. Syn: Ashash.

Eyomak, エヨマク, 屋ヲ解ク, 汰ヲラ. v.t. To send away. To discharge.

Eyomme, エヨムメ, 剝スル. v.t. To deter from doing something by punishment. To punish.

Eyongoro, エヨンゴロ, 待チ伏スル. v.t. To lie in wait for. As:—Neco anak ne erum eyongoro wa hojiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the rat.”

Eyukara, エユカラ, 真似る. v.t. To imitate. To mock. To do in the same way as another. Syn: Ikoisamba.

Eyukke, エユッケ, 荒へル. v.t. To store up (as food). To take great care of. To use sparingly.

Eyukke-kishima, エユッケキシマ, 握マリ箸タ. v.t. To cling to.
The letter $f$ resembles the true labial in sound, it being softer than the English labiodental $f$. It is always slightly aspirated as though, indeed, it were $h$. 此處＝記サレル $f$ は異ノ $f$ ノ音＝非ズシテ少シク $h$ ＝似ザリ


**Fukashtaro**, フカシタロ, 蒸す。v.t. To put to soak. To steam. To cook by steaming (a very common word but of Japanese origin).


**Fukuru**, ブル, A smell.

**Fura**, フラ,香気。n. A smell.

**Fura-ato**, フラアツ, 香ノ 味スル。v.i. To stink.

**Fura-nu**, フラヌ, 嗅ゲ。v.t. To smell.

**Fura-wen**, フラウェン, 恶臭, 污臭。n. A bad smell. A stench.


**Furayeba**, フライズバ, 洗フ (複数)。v.t. To wash (pl. of furay).
A wild red currant. *Ribes petra-
eum* Wulf. var. *tomentosum*, Max.

**Furere**, フレレ, 赤クスル. *v.t.* To make red.

**Fure-shiriki-o**, フレシリキオ, 赤キ
横桿アル. *ph.* Having red pat-
terns.

**Fure-shiripuk**, フレシリプク, 赤キ
色ノアル魚. *n.* A kind of red-
coloured rock-trout.

**Fure-shisam**, フレシサム, 外国人.
*n.* Foreigners. Europeans or
Americans. *As:*— *Pure shisam/
chip,* “a foreign ship.”

**Fure-soi**, フレソイ, アカソイ、キ
ン、メスケ. *n.* Name applied to
several species of red-coloured rock
fishes (*Sebastodes*).

**Furetamkere**, フレタムケレ, 電.
*n.* Lightning. *Syn:* Imeru.

**Fure-toi**, フレトイ, 赤キ土. *n.* Clay.


**Furi**, フリ, 大キナル鳥、(或人驚リト
云フ). *n.* A kind of very large
bird said by some to be an eagle.

**Furu**, フル (小山、坂. *n.* A hill. An
Huru, へれ. *n.* Acclivity.

**Furu-an**, フルアン、(坂多キ、晴シキ. *adj.* Ac-
Huru-an, フルアン、(坂多キ
るous.

**Furu-kuru**, フルクラ、晴レカラリダル
雨雲. *n.* A passing rain-cloud.

**Furukap**, フルカプ、(死体ノ皮骨、傍於ノ
に悪ノ時. *n.* A space occupied by
the body of a dead or dying animal.

**Furukappo**, フルカップ、(死体ノ
上臓ヲ指シテ日
フ禿アリ、例セバ、テニ
プフルカップアストプに
ウレス、此人
ハ美味ナル魚ニテ胃ヲ退タリ. *n.*

The skin and bones of anything
dead and decomposed. In legends
furukap is sometimes used of good
food, and may be translated by
delicious; thus:— *Chep furukappo
ainu aeroesu,* “the man was
brought up on delicious fish.”

**Fushko**, フシコ, 古昔ノ、古キ. *adj.

**Fushko-ne**, フシコノ、昔ノ、古ク
ナル. *adv.* Anciently. Also *v.i.* To
have become stale.

**Fushko-okai**, フシコオカイ、昔ノ.
Ancient.

**Fushko-okai-utara**, フシコオカイウ
タラ、昔ノ、古ノ. *n.* The ancients.
Aborigines.

**Fushkotoi**, フシコトイ、古 キ. *adj.
Ancient. Old.

**Fushkotoita**, フシコトイト、
昔ノ、昔時. *adv.* Anciently.

**Hushkotoita**, フシコトイト、
昔ノ、昔時. *adv.* Anciently.

**Fushkotoi-wa**, フシコトイワ、昔カラ、
幼少ノ時ヲヲ. *adv.* From olden
times. From early childhood.

**Futtat** or **Huttat**, フッタツ、フッタツ,
クマサ、. *n.* Bamboo grass. A-
rundinaria.

**Fushottota**, フッシュトッタ、釣具ヲス
ル袋. *n.* A skin bag used for
carrying fishing tackle.

**Fuyehe or Huyehe**, フイヘ、頸. *n.*
The cheeks.

**Fuyetok**, フイエトク、笛. *n.* A flute.

**Fuyetop**, フイエトプ.

**Fuyetop-reke**, フイエトプレケ、笛
ヲ吹ク、*v.t.* To play a flute.
HA, ハ, 淡ズル, 退ク (潮ノ如ク). v.i. To ebb (as the tide). To diminish. To grow less (as water in a river). To recede. To decrease in size or volume. To grow less (as in boiling). To go down a river into the sea (as fish). To withdraw.

Haaure, ハアウレ, 足面 (アシノカフ). n. The instep.


Hacham, ハチム, サクラドリ n. Starling.

Hachimaki, ハチマキ, 手拭 (顔ヲ裏

Hachire, ハチレ, 付ス. v.t. To make fall down. To make tumble. Syn: Hokushe.

Hachiri, ハチリ, 付 ル, (單數). v.i. (Sing). To fall down. To tumble.

Hachiripa, ハチリパ, 付ル, (復數). v.i. (pl). To fall down.

Hai, ハイ, 喘呼, 嘆息ノ語, 例ガバ, ハイ
クサバ, 喘呼 私ノ頭, interj. Oh! An exclamation expressive of pain. As:—Hai ku sapa, “oh, my head”!


Haina, ハイナ, 縄 (ナタ). n. A line.

Hainakani, ハイナカニ, 針金 n. Wire.

Haipungara, ハイプンガラ, クルウメ
モドキ n. A kind of creeping plant, Cela-trus articulatus Th.

Haita, ハイタ, 不足ナル, 例セバ, クラ
ナ アシネブハイタ, 槍ノ不備ナル v.i. To come short of. To decrease. To be insufficient. As:—Kura uva shinep haita, “there is one saddle short.”

Haita, ハイタ, 外ゲス (的チ). v.i. To miss (as a mark).

Haita-guru, ハイタグル, 愚人, 痴漢 n. A fool.

Haitapa, ハイタバ, 淡ズル. v.i. To decrease. (pl)

Hak, ハク, 口 n. The mouth.

Used only in traditions and now nearly obsolete.

Hakakse, ハカクセ, 静カレ adj. and v.i. Softly. Silently. As:—Hakakse itak, “to speak softly;” “to whisper.”

Hake, ハケ, 此方ノ側 adv. This side. As:—Hake-va, from this side of (a place).

Hakegeta, ハケゲタ, 此方ノ側, 此處 adv. This side of. Here. This side.

Hagegeta, ハゲゲタ, 此方ノ側 adv. This side cf.

Hakeiketa, ハケイケタ, 此方ノ側, 例セバ, ペトホ
ハケイケタ (ケイケタ, 河ノ此方側 adv. This side of the river.

As:—Pet hokei keta, “this side of the river.”
Haketa, ハケタ adv. Here.
Hake-ita, ハケイタ This side.


Hakma-hamaka, ハクマカクマカ, ピュルr, v.i. To whisper. To speak very softly. Same as Hakmahakma.

Ham, ハム, 木ノ葉. n. Leaves of trees.

Ham, ハム, 否. adv. No. Not.

Hambe, ハムべ, 父. n. Father.

Hamme, ハム子, 全々, 残ラズ. adj. Whole. Entire.

Hamme-an, ハムラアン, 全々, 残ラズ. adj. Whole. Entire.

Hamme-no, ハムンノ, 有リノマ、其ノ處、全々. adv. As they are. Untouched. Left alone. Wholly. Entirely.

Hamme-ruki, ハムルルキ, 吞込み, v.i. To swallow. To swallow whole.

Ham, ハモ, 鏡, ハモ. n. A saltwater eel. Said to be of Japanese origin.

Hamoki, ハモキ, 伏す, v.i. To lie down.

Hamuki, ハムキ be asleep.


Hankuchotchapt, ハンクチョッチャプト flies.


Hange, ハンゲ, 近々, 例セバ, ハンゲノク, 近々. adj. Near. As:
—HANGE no ek, “to come near.”
HANGE esoine, “to go to make water.” (Polite.)

Hange-a, ハンゲア, 小便する, (女=用坐). v.i. To make water (only used of women).

Hange-ike, ハンゲイケ, 此方, 例セバ, ヤムクナイコトハンゲイケ, ヤムクナイ村ノ手前. adv. This side of. As:—Yamkushnai koton hange-ike, “this side of Yamkushnai.”
Syn: Hekageta.

Hangeiketa, ハンゲイケタ, 此方. adv. This side of.

Hangeko, ハンゲコ, 遠々, 例セバ, ハンゲコノアノ、其ノ遠シ. adj. Far. Distant. As:—Hangeko no an, “it is far away.” Syn: Tuima no.

Hani, 此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後ニ加フェルキハニ, 順意又ヲ命令ヲ表ハシテハニ. v.i. 多ク答ヲ求ヲル語ヲナルナリ, 例セバ、オマンワフペハニ. 往キテ彼ニ告ケヨ. part. After verbs this particle often indicates request or command. It is a kind of softening factor and is very much used when the speaker expects to be answered. As:—Oman wa ye hani, “go and tell him;” E, “yes” (I will.)

Hanku, ハンク, 腹. n. The navel.


Hankupkara, ハンクプカラ, 拳ヲ固メル, v.i. To square the fists with
the third knuckle of the second finger protruding.

Han-ne, ハンチ、否、然ウズ。adv. No; it is not. Syn: Seenne.

Hannokara, ハンノカラ, 教ぬ、訓練する。v.t. To teach. To break in (as a horse). Syn: Epakashnu.

Haphap, ハブハブ、親友、(婦人及と小児主トシテ此語ヲ用ユ)。adv. Thank you (used principally by women and children).

Hapi, ハピ、愚ナルコトナス、嘲笑する。v.t. To act foolishly or unwise. v.t. To deride. To laugh at. Syn: Eoya-itak.

Haprapchup, ハブラプチュブ、三月。n. The month of March.

Hapun, ハブン、柔カキ、(ハブルノ略)。adj. Short for hapuru, "soft."

Hapun-no, ハプンノ或アプンノ、アプンノ、静カカ。adv. Gently.

Hapun-no-oman, ハプノオマン、(sing.) or Hapun-no-paye, ハプンノパイ、(pl.) 左様ナラ。ph. Goodbye. Adieu. (lit.: go gently.)

Hapun-rui, ハプルイ、砺石。n. A soft whetstone.


Hapuruka, ハブルカ、柔カニスル。v.t. To make soft. Syn: Pewanka.


Hara, ハラ、ナナドゥ。n. Heracleum lanatum, Michx.

Harakika, ハラキカ、ラキカ、繩。n. Rope. Cord.


Haraki, ハラキ、左側ノ。adj. The left side of anything or any where. On the left. Syn: Hariki.

Haram, ハラム、蜥蜴トカゲ。n. A lizard.

Harara-shinot, ハララシノツ、隠ノ名、(婦人ノ隠リニシテ島ノ羽打キサ真似スル)。n. The name of a woman's dance, in which those who take part imitate birds flapping their wings.

Hariki, ハリキ、左、例モバ、ハリキナク、左手。n. The left. As:—
Hariki tek, "the left hand."

Harikika, ハリキカ、絲、繩。n. Cord.

Harikaka, ハリキカ、ハラキカ、Rope.

Harikimon, ハリキモン、左ノ方。adv. The left hand side. On the left hand side.

Hariki-sam, ハリキサム、左側。n. adv. On the left hand side.

Hariki-so, 燈ノ左方(東ノ窓ヨリ見リ)ハリキソ、(タル)，客ノ席スル場所。Hariki-sho, ハリキショ、n. The left hand side of a hearth looking in from the east window. This is the place where visitors sit.

Harikiso-inumbe, ハリキソイヌムベ、箱ノ左ノ端(東方ヨリ見タル)。n. The left edge of the hearth (looking in from the east).

Harikiteksam, ハリキテクサム、左ノ方。adv. On the left hand side.

Haro, ハロ、肥ヘメル、例ソバ、肥大ノ人。adj. Fat. As:—Haro-guru, "a fat person."
HAR


Harotke, ハロツケ, 滑リ落チル. v. i. To slip down.


Harubere, ハルベレ, 破裂スル, 割レル. v.i. To burst. To split. Syn: Yoske.

Harukoro, ハルコロ, 槿チ刺拉斯. v.i. To take provisions with one (as when on a journey or at work).

Haru-oboso, ハルオボソ, 乱費スル. v.t. To waste (as food). Syn: Aep koatcha.

Hasa, ハサ, 開ク, 開キタル. v.i. and v.t. To be open. To open the mouth. As:—Ishirikurantere, nei chikoikip ru turainu wa hasa kane chish va okai, “dear me! the animal has lost its way and is crying with its mouth open.” Syn: Pasa. Maka.


Hashinao, ハシイナオ, 帯ノ一種. n. A kind of inao made of scrub-wood.

Hashinao-koro-kamui, ハシイナオコロカムイ, 枭. n. The screech owl.

Hashipo, ハシホ, イツツ・シ. n. Ledum palustre, L. var. dilatatum, Wapl.

Hashipo-keushut, ハシボケウシュツ, エゾムラキツシ. n. Rhododendron dahuricum, L.

Hashka, ハシカ, 惑 descargar, ハシカ. n. The measles.


Hashop, ハショップ, 数林. n. A copse of small trees.


Hashtumane, ハシツマチ, 害ヲ蒙ラス (楔キヲ覆レタルトキノ如ク). v. i. To be left uninjured as when struck with some light instrument.

Hat, ハツ, 葡萄. n. Grapes.

Hatat, ハタツ, 細カニ切リテシタル鱼. n. Fish cut up into slices and dried.


Hatcho-nonno, ハッチョノンノ, 子供ヲ親愛スル語. ph. A term of endearment used when addressing children. A pretty child.

Hatopok, ハトポク, 腹ノ下. n. The arm-pits.

Hat-piye, ハツピイェ, 葡萄ノ種子. n. Grape pips.


Hatto-an, ハットアン, 柴ヲタル. adj. Forbidden.
Hattoki, ハットキ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hattoho-ki, ハットホキ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hatokun, ハトクン, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hattota, ハットォトア, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hatotag, ハットガ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hatotayaki, ハットタヤキ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
Hatoto, ハットオ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
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Hatotobo, ハットトボ, n. Large, especially of fish. Syn: Kani.
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Haukotantariki, ハウコタンタリキ, นกนิสรา shortfall. v.i. To speak as one walks along. To yelp as a dog.
Hawash, ハワシ, 人々が知る. v.t. To say. To tell. As:— "The voice. As:—Hauw rui, “a loud voice.”
Haw-ashha, ハウンアシ, 行母出す. v.t. To call out. To say. To croak as a frog.
Hawe-asaniki, ハウエアムシ, 助け出し分け. v.t. To recognize a voice.
Hawe-ni-yakun, ハウエヤクン, 左様テアルナバ. ph. If it is so.
Hawe-neyakun, ハウエヤクン, 左様ナ. v.i. To speak loudly. To roar as an animal.
Hawe-ni-yakun, ハウエヤクン, 左様ナ. v.i. To make a noise with the voice. As:—Haweroise guru, “a noisy person.”
Hawehe, ハウエヘ, うん. v.t. To be less than.
Hawehe, ハウエヘ, うん. v.t. To be less than.
Hawehe, ハウエヘ, うん. v.t. To be less than.
prolonged upper jaw of a common sword-fish.

Hayokbe-kirau, ハヨクベキラウ, 兜ノ錐形. n. The horns on a helmet.
Hayokne, ハヨクネ, 武具. n. Armour.
He, ヘ, 呼吸. n. The breath.
He, ヘ, 口氣, 疑問ノ語ニシテ挨拶 (an) ナル語ニ繰ラ例トス, エクルウエヘアン, 彼ハ乗ヲカ. part. This particle expresses interrogation, and is often though by no means always, followed by the verb an "to be." Thus: —Ek ruwe he an? “has he come?” Tane he? “now?” Achapo he? “is it my uncle?”
He, ヘ, 何, 何ンダ. adv. What?
Heashi, ヘアシ, 元始, 起原. n. The beginning. The commencement.
Heaship, ヘアシブ, 始末モノ. n. A thing which has been commenced.
Heashire, ヘアシレ, 始マル, 出ス. v.t. To commence. To send forth. To publish as a book.
Heashpa, ヘアシバ, 始メル(覆数). v.i. To commence (pl.)

Hechaka, ヘチャカ, 暗ネル, 例セバ, ニシテヘルチャカ, 暗ニシテル. v.i. To clear away as a fog. To become clear. As: —Nishkuru hechaka, “the clouds are clearing away.” Syn: Hechawe.
Hechawe, ヘチャウェ, 発出スル(弓矢ナトノ). v.t. To go off as a gun. To become unstrung as a bow. To become unravelled. To clear away as a fog. To get torn. To clear away as clouds.
Hechawekani, ヘチャウェカニ, 鉄ノ引金. n. The trigger of a gun.
Hechaweni, ヘチャウェニ, 毎ノ弾キ止メ. n. The trigger of a cross-bow. That portion of a bow or trap which causes the string to be let loose from the place which holds it.
Hechawere, ヘチャウェレ, 放ツ, 射ウ. v.t. To let off a gun or bow. To undo. To pull to pieces. To pick to pieces.
Hechimiraka, ヘチミカラ, 頭髪ヲ牛ヨリ分ケル. v.i. To have the hair parted in the middle.
Hechimirasara, ヘチミラサラ, サホノカビ. n. Mussel. Mya arenaria, Linn.
Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 咲ケ(単数). v.i. To blossom (sing).
Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 髪ノ乱シル. v.i. To be rough as the hair. Syn: Herisarisa.
Hechirasasare, ヘチラササレ, 髪ヲ柔ス. v.t. To make rough as the hair.
Hechiraspa, ヘチラスバ, 咲 (複數). v.i. To blossom. (pl).


Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊び. v.i. To play. To jump about.

Hechirin, ヘチリン, 喧嘩, 音吹. v.i. To jingle. To rattle.

Hechirin-kani, ヘチリンカニ, 金輪, (犬馬ノ首 = 付ケテ音ヲ放セシム). n. Metal rings fastened to animals and so arranged as to jingle when they move.

Hechirin-kut, ヘチリンクツ, 金輪ノ付 キタる帯. n. A waistband with metal rings attached.

Heheba, ヘヘア, 見き見る. v.t. To peep.
Heheba, へヘア, at.

Hehem, ヘヘム, 引張る. v.t. To pull.

In some places this word is applied to both boys and girls. Generally, however, boys only are called heikachi. (Sing). The plural being heikat'tara or heikachi utara.

Heikachi-koro, ヘイカチコロ, 男童コルス, 親著スル. v.i. To nurse a male child.

Heikachi-koro-guru, ヘイカチコロ グル, 男寄りコルス, 孫母. n. A nurse.


Heikat'tara, ヘイカッタラ, 子供等. n. Lads.
Heikachi-utara, ヘイカチウタラ, Boys.

Heise, ヘイセ, サイテ, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heisepa, ヘイセバ, サイテバ. The breath.

Heise-heise, ヘイセヘイセ, 呼吸呼吸スル, v.i. To breathe quickly. To be out of breath as in running.

Heise-ki, ヘイセキ, 呼吸スル. v.t. To breathe.

Heise-mawe, ヘイセマウ, 気息, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heisepa, ヘイセバ, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heise, ヘイセ, サイテ. breath.

Heiseturiri, ヘイセットリリ, 咳スル, 喘スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Tanne heisei omane.

Hekachi, ヘカチ, 男. n. Same as Heikachi, "a lad."


Hekai-hokushte, ヘカイホクシテ, 老 死スル. v.i. To die of old age.

Hekai-oro, ヘカイオロ, 死シタル. adj. Dead.

Hekatpa, ヘカツバ, 生レル (複數). v.i. To be born. (pl.)

Hekatu, ヘカツ, 生レル (単數). v.i. To be born (sing).

Hekatup, ヘカツプ, 生レルモノ. n. That which is born.

Hekature, ヘカツレ, 子産. v.t. To bear a child. To bring forth.

Heki, ヘキ, 故 =. adv. Because.
For the reason that. Syn: Wagusu.

Heki, ヘキ, サイテガノマハラ, aux. v.
Hekiya, ヘキヤ, サイテガニヤ. To be unable to do. Syn: Eai kap.

Hekim, ヘキム, 森. n. A forest.

Hekimo, ヘキモ, 森=ニ, adv. In the forest.
Hekiru, ヘキル, 遠ぐる, 背向る. To turn away from. Syn: Shitutanure.
Hekiyu, ヘキユ, 爪が動く. aux. v. i. To be unable to do.
Heki, ヘキ, へ. To be twisted.
Hekomba, ヘコムバ, 頸ル(浮数). v. i. To return. Syn: Hoshippa. (pl.)
Hekota-hosare, ヘコタホサレ, 振向ケル. v. i. To turn towards.
Hekote, ヘコテ, 佇ネ. adv. By the side of.
Hekote, ヘコテ, 結ע, 付. v. t. To tie up; “and “tied up.”
Hekote-guru, ヘコテグル, 夫婦. n. A husband or wife.
Hemaka, ヘマカ, 終了スル, 成達シル. v. t. To finish. Also “to have done.”
Hemakaraiba, ヘマカライバ, 川上へ帰ル. v. i. To return towards a river’s source. To return from a journey.
Hemakari, ヘマカリ, 頸ル(重=海岸). v. i. To return (especially from the sea-shore.
Hemakashi, ヘマカシ, 落下スル=, 後先ネ. adv. Wrong side before. Before.
Hemanda, ヘマンダ, 何. adv. What?
As:—Heikachi hemanda kara gusu kimta oman a? “what has the lad gone to the mountains for?” Hemanda ye!“what does he say”?
Hemanda ta a?“what is it?” Syn: Nep.
Hemanda-gusu, ヘマンダゲス, 何故. adv. Why? As:—Hemanda gusu tembe nee no an a?“why is this so?” Syn: Nep gusu.
Hematsu, ヘマツ, 急シテル. v. i. Twisted. To be cramped. To be drawn out of position.
Hemban-nisap, ヘバンニサブ, 急ネ. adv. Very suddenly.
Hembara, ヘムバラ, 何时. adv. When.
Hembara-kane, ヘムバラカネ, 何时. adv. When.
Hembara-ne-yakka, ヘムバラネヤッカ, 常ネ. adv. Always. At any time. As:—Hembara ne yakka ene moire range, “he is always thus late.”
Hembaratara, ヘムバラタラ, 何时. adv. At what time. When.
Hemeshpa, ヘメシパ, 登ル, 上ル(復). Hemespa, ヘメシュパ, (复数). v. t. (pl.) To ascend. To go up. To climb a mountain.
Hemesu, ヘメス, 登ル, 上ル (単数).
Hemeshu, ヘメシュ, v. t. (sing). To ascend as a mountain. To climb. To go up.
Hemge, へムゲ, 又ヘスベ タ. トモ. 勝セ バ. マへムゲシュエヘムゲ. 蒸サナ焼イ テモ. post. Either. Or. As:——
Ma hemge, shiye hemge, "either roasted or boiled." Syn: Hene-
ki.
Hemhem, ヘムヘム, モ亦、ト. post. And. Also.
Hemhem-ki……hemhem-ki, ヘム ヘムキ, ト. post. Either……
or. Both……or. Both……and.
Hemoimo, ヘモイモイ, 動ケ. v.i. To move.
Hemoi, ヘモイ, 息ラ居ル鰤類 (未列川 ラ上ヲメ). n. Salmon found in the sea before entering the rivers.
Syn: Keneu.
Hemoi-ke, ヘモイケ, 鰤類ノ脂. n. The fat of salmon.
Hemoi-up, ヘモイウプ, 鰤ノ脂蜜. n. The soft roe of salmon.
Hempak, ヘムバク, 数何. adv. How many. As:——Hempak be, "how many." Hempak no, "how much." Hempak hot an ruwe ta an? "how many score are there?"
Hempututtu, ヘムプツツ, be sulkY. v. i. To
Hepututtu, ヘプツツ, Patuku. Syn: Hene,
Hene, ヘネ, ト或ハ、ト. post. And. Either.
Hene……hene, ヘネ, 何. post. Both……and. Either.

Hene, ヘネ, 折曲ツテ往ク. v. t. To go crookedly. As:——Ru he-
nene, “to go out of a path.”
Heneu, ヘネウ, マスノスカ. n. King salmon.
Heneuba, ヘネウバ, 傾り懸ル. v.i. To lean over.
Henne, ヘンエ, 否. adv. No.
Henne-nep, ヘネンチブ, 何ヲナシ. adv. There is nothing.
Henoye, ヘノイェ, 見ル. v.i. To doze. To sleep.

Hense-tashum,
ヘンセタジュム、喘息. n. Asthma.
Haise-tashum,
ヘイセタジュム、
He-o, ヘオ, 浮び出ル. v. i. To dive out of (as from water when diving). To come to the surface.
Hepshi, ヘブシ, 川下, 例セバ, ヘベ
Hebashi, ヘザシ, シエンオマン, 川デ ダム. adv. Down stream. As:
——Hebashi un oman, “to follow a stream down.
Hepeku, ヘペク, 引ヲル. v. i. To flare. Syn: Paraparase.
Hepenki, ヘペンキ, 生長スル. v. t. To rear. To bring up. Also "source"; "origin.
Hepenki-kotan, ヘペンキコタン, 故郷. n. One's native place.
Heperal, ヘペラル, 川上へ, 例セバ, ヘペラルオマン, 川デスル. adv. Up a stream. As:——Heperal wu oman, "to follow a stream up."
Hepere, べべレ, 熊ノ子. n. A bear's cub.

Hepere-chep, べべレチュブ, 魚ノ名. n. Name of a fish. Azumina eca-
   min, Jor & Sny. (Same as Nikopp-
   pana).

Hepere-kot, べべレコツ, 熊ノ子ヲ生
   長セジムル腹. n. A cage made
to bring up bear cubs in.

Hepere-kot-urai-ni, べべレコツウラ
   イニ, 熊祭リノ時ニ＝熊ヲ懸ヲ柱. n.
The pole to which bear cubs are
tied during a bear feast.

Hepere-pusaru, べべレプサル, 熊祭
   ノ時熊＝興フル食物ツルル袋. n.
A bag containing food offered to
bears before being killed.

Hepere-sat-chep, べべレサツチュブ,
   熊祭ノ時熊＝興フル干魚. n. An
offering of dried fish made to
bears when killed in the bear
feast.

Hepeu, へべウ, キヨウ. n. Halibut.
Hypoglossus hypoglossus, Linn.

Hepirasa, へビラサ, 咸タ (単数). v. i.
To blossom (sing).

Hepiraspa, へビラスバ, 咸ク (複数).
v. i. To blossom (pl).

Hepita, へピタ, 放ノ(銃又ハ弓ヲドノ).
v. i. To rise up from a bent
position. To let go. To set off
(as a trap or gun).

Hepita-ni, へピタニ, 落シニ＝弾
   キ木. n. A bent piece of wood
used as a spring in traps; also
a trap for snaring animals and
birds.

Hepitoto, へピトト, 大キナハ刀. n.
A large knife. Syn: Makiri.

Hepokichiu, へポキチウ, 身ヲ屈メル
   (禮拜ニトキ). v. i. To bow one's
   self as in worship.

Hepokiki, へポキキ, 低頭スル. v. i.
   To bow the head. To bow down.

Hepokipoki, へポキボキ, 頭肯スル.
   v. i. To nod the head.

Hepokitekka, へポキテッカ, 身ヲ屈メル.
   低頭スル. v. i.
   ヘポテテッカ, (To bow down.

Hepoktekka, へポテテッカ
   (She bow the head.

Hepoki-ush, へポキウシ, 身ヲ曲ゲル,
   (禮拜スルトキ). v. i. To bow one's
   self as in worship.

Hepoko, へポコ, 嫌惡スル. v. t. To
despise. To abhor.

Hepoktekka-heteshtekka, へポケ
   テッカへテシテッカ, 上下スル. ph.
   To rise and fall as anything
upon the sea. To bow and rise.

Heporap, へポラブ, 蝶ヲハ蛾. n. A
butterfly or moth.

Heporap-wata, へポラブワタ, 蝶.
   ヤコ. n. Cocoons.

Hepuni, へブニ, 見上ケル. v. i. To
look up. To turn the eyes up-
ward.

Hepuru, へブル, 長ヲ鰭ヲテルモ(黙傾
   ナド). v. i. and adj. To have
long rough hair as some animals.
Long-haired.

Hepututu, へプツツ, 弁ドル. v. i. To
be sulk. Syn: Hemppututu.
Pattukuku.

Hera, ヘラ, 貧ノアシナヘマル. adj.
Mained. Lame. Crippled. Syn:
Yalewen.

Heraske, ヘラスケ, 鬱黙ノ. adj.
Naked. Bare. Striped.

Herasa, ヘラサ, 下ガス. v. t. To
send down. Syn: Arange.
HERASHI, ヘラシ, 下方へ. adv. Downwards. Towards the sea shore. From above.

HERASHI-RATKI, ヘラシラツキ, 離る. v.i. To be suspended.

HERASHI-RATKIRE, ヘラシラツキレ, 掛ケル. v.t. To hang down. To suspend.

HERASHNU, ヘラシュ, 照ラス. v.i. To shine. Syn: Heri at.

HERASHNURE, ヘラシュネレ, 質々, 照ラス. v.t. To shine. To polish.
Syn: Heri atte.

HERE, ヘレ, 輝. n. Brightness.

HEREGUSH, ヘレグシ, メラ(大口魚), エレグシ.同シ. n. Same as eregush, a cod fish.


HEREERUSH, ヘレルシ, 照ラス. v.i. To shine.

HEREERUSHTHE, ヘレルシテ, 照ラス. v.t.
To shine.

HERE-AT, ヘリアツ, 照ラス. v.i. To shine.

HERI-ATTE, ヘリアッテ, 照ラス. v.t.
To shine.

HERIKASHI, ヘリカリ, 上方. adv.
Upwards.

HERIASAIRA, ヘリサリサ, 萌髪. v.i.
To be rough as the hair. Syn: Hechirasasa.

HEROKI, ホロキ, = シン. n. A herring. Clupea harengus, Linn.

HERON, ホロ, 貧乏, 貧シ. adj.
Poor. Destitute.

HERU, ヘル, 間, 唯, 陣ノ, 例セバ, ヘルアイス, 同等ノ人, ヘルアンアビナベタキ, キノノノバカサ(不誠実), ヘルアイス, 間ノ人間. adj.
As:—Heru ainau, “the same class of people.” Heru an a paro ani patek, “just with the mouth only,” i.e. “insincerely.”

HERUKI, ヘルキ, = シ. n. A hering, Clupea harengus, Linn.

HEROKI, ヘロキ, EROKI, エロキ, = harengeus, Linn.

HESASHI, ヘサシ, 海岸ノ方へ. adv.

HESASHI, ヘサシ, 此處, 又ノ爐へ向フ, 例セバ, ヘサシナヌキル, 顏ノ此方へ向ケヨ. adv. Here. Facing the fire. This way. As:—Hesashi nanu kiru, “turn the face this way.” Syn: Satara Teda.

HEKOTA.

Hese, ヘセ, 喘息スル. v.i. To breathe.
To sigh.

Hese-hum-pirika, ヘセフムビリカ, 快チ感スル. v.i. ph. To feel better in health.

Hesei-teuri, ヘセイツリリ, 略キトキ, 又ノ瞬ヲタリトキニ大息スル. v.i. To blow as when hot or tired. Syn: Tanne hushta arapare.


Hese, ヘセ, 気息スル. v.i. To breathe.

Heisepa, ヘセパ, 口気, 気息. n.

Heisepa, ヘセパ, n. The breath.

Heise, ヘイセ, =.

Heshi, ヘシ, 北西ノ海. n. The north-western seas.

Heshi, ヘシ, 小湖. n. A pond. A small lake.

Heshiu, ヘシウ, 瞑. v.i. To sleep.
Heshuiba, ヘシュイバ, 坐聴スル. v.i.
To sleep in a sitting posture. To sit and sleep. Syn: Ahesui.

Heshuri, ヘシュリ, 出家, 神主, 仏簽語 n. A buddhist or shinto priest. Also any person whose head has become bald through disease.

Heshuye-shuye, ヘシュイェシュイェ, 動揺スル(風=備ノ動揺如タ), v.i. To waive about as trees in the wind.

Heta, ヘタ, 現場又現時願信ニ用エル語ナリ, 例セバ, モコンラポケットヘタ, 丁度離タ居トキ, part. This word is sometimes used to express the very time or place. Thus: — Mok'mrapoketa heta, “at the very time he was asleep.” Nupuri kitaigeta heta chikumi okai, “there are trees upon the very top of the mountain.”

Hetak, ヘタク, 此ノ語ハ掛聴ニシテ見ヨ, サァ, ナン, ナド, 言ヲ如シ, interj. This word expresses urgency, desire, defiance, vigilance or solicitude, each particular meaning being determined by the tone of voice and subject. Behold! Come. Now then. Look out. Dear me! Oh dear! As:— Hetak, akoro chisei orum paye ruuui, “oh dear! I desire to go to our house.” Hetak, nishka ek wa ibe, “now master come and eat.”

Hetaptu, ヘタプタブ, 立聴シヲ眠レ, v.i. To lie down with the head resting in the arms and the legs drawn up.

Hetari-araka, ヘタリアラカ, 刺聴スル(タキノキ痛マ), n. Shooting pains.

Hetari-ni, ヘタリニ, 付ケル棒(栃ノ全), n. The long poles to which the lower ends of the end rafters of a but are tied. See also Aman-ni. Syn: Hotarini.

Hetarire, ヘタリレ, 立タセル, v.t. To set up. To make stand.

Hetche, ヘッチェ, 答へル, 言ヲスル, v.i. and n. To answer affirmatively. An answer. To respond to. To give a word of assent. Syn: Ese.

Hetchi, ヘッチ, 聽ヲ唱フトキ用エルトキノ語, n. A peculiar exclamation made by the Ainu when singing some kinds of songs. An exclamation of assent.

Heteshtekka, ヘテシテッカ, 頭ヲ上ゲル, v.i. To lift up the head. To hold the head up.

Heteshu, ヘテシュ, 頭ヲ上ゲル, v.i.
To hold the head up. To lift up the head. Syn: Hetari.

Hetke-hetke, ヘツケヘツケ, 拔き差シスル, (刀ノ如シ), v.t. To draw out and push in as a sword.

Hetokushiru, ヘトクしり, 将ニ, 例セバ, イサムヘトタ, シ, 今将ニ滅セントス, v.

Etokushiru, へトクしり, Isam hetokushiru, “about to come to nothing.” “About to lose sight of.”


Hetepo-hetepo, ヘトポヘトポ, 度々, adv. Again and again. Frequently.

Hetepo-hetepo-oman, ヘトポヘトポオマン, 往来スル, ph. To go backwards and forwards.
Hetopo-shiknu, ヘトポシクヌ, 養生スル. v.i. To return to life.
Hetopo-shiknure, ヘトポシクヌレ, 養生命スル. v.t. To raise to life.
Hetukba, ヘトクバ, 生長スル, 出グル. v.i. To grow. To come forth.
Pl. of Hetuku.
Hetukbap, ヘトクバパ, 生長スルモノ. n. Things which grow.
Hetukbare, ヘトクバレ, 生ヤス, 出スル, 生ム(発数). v.t. (pl.) To make grow. To send forth. To produce.
Hetuku, ヘトク, 生長スル, (発数) v.i. (Sing). To grow. To come forth. To be born. To rise as the sun.
Hetukure, ヘトクレ, 生ヤス, 生ム. v.t. To make grow. To send forth. To give birth to.
Heturashte, ヘトラシテ, 兄弟ノ知ラ, (兄弟ノ知ラ). v.i. To live with another (as with a sister or brother).
Heturu, ヘトル, 居ム. v.t. To bend. To stoop.
Heuge, ヘウゲ, 居ム, 曲ル. v.i. To be bent. To be crooked. Syn: Ohoge.
Heush, ヘウシ, 着ゲル. v.t. To put on as a hat. To draw on as boots.
Heye, ヘイ, 顔. n. The countenance. Face.

Hi, ヒ, or I, イ. 此語ヲ動詞又ハ形容
化＝附加スルトキハ名詞ヲナスヲテ得
例セバ, エイシヨコロ, 信仰スル, エイシヨコイ, 信仰. part. Suffixed
to verbs or adjectives this particle has the power of changing
them into substantives. As:—
Pirika-i, “a good thing.” See I.
Syn: Amba.
Hi, ヒ, 左類. adv. Yes. So.
Hike, ヒケ, or Ike, イケ, 此ノ語ヲ
動詞＝付加スルトキハ＝就テ, 又ハ
＝関シテノ意トナルナリ, 例セバ, クム
ヒケ, 我間クコド＝関シテハ. part.
This particle is used as a suffix
to verbs, and signifies “as regards,” “with reference to which.”
Thus, ku nu hike, “as regards
what I hear.” Ku nuka’r’hikeye,
“with reference to what I see.”
Hike, ヒケ, 物. n. An article.
Thing.
Hinta-ne, ヒントナ, 何ナラヤ. adv.
What is it? Syn: Nep ta.
Hinta-ta, ヒントタ, 何ナラヤ. adv.
What is it?
Hitsuji, ヒツジ, Hitsuji-chikoikip,
ヒツジチコイキプ, 羊. n. Sheep.
A sheep. (Jap.)
Hitsuji-epungine-guru, ヒツジエプ
ンギネグル, 牧羊者. n. A shepherd.
(lit: sheep watcher).
Hitsuji-reshsa-guru, ヒツジレーシバ
グル, 牧羊者. n. A shepherd (lit: sheep rearer).
Hitsuji-topa, ヒツジトパ, or topa-
ha, トハ, 羊ノ群. n. A flock of
sheep.
Ho, ホ, 陰門. n. The anus. Va-
gina. The posteriors.
Ho, ホ, v.t. To call.
Ho-atak, ホアタク, 跳び足す. v.t. To fetch by calling. Syn: Hotuyekara.
Hoashtari, ホアシタリ, 風ノアシナヘタル. adj. Lame. Maimed.
Hobashi, ホバシ, 海岸ノ. adv. From the sea-shore.
Hochahocha, ホチャホチャ, 跳ね躍る. v.i. To hop.
Hochaku, ホチャク, 羽下黒スル. n. Manure. Also to suffer from diarrhoea.
Hochatchari, ホチャチャリ, 蛇淫スル. v.i. To commit adultery.
Hochatchari-guru, ホチャチャリグル, 蛇淫者. n. An adulterer or adulteress.
Hochanouchu, ホチャウチウ, 跳躍スル, 三脚ヲテ. Hochawachawewa, ホチャワチウ, 歩ム, (被ノ犬馬ノ如ク). v.i. To hop. To walk on three legs as a lame horse or dog.
Hochiarana, ホチアラナ, 下ヲタル. v.i. To descend. Syn: Ran.
Hochihi, ホチヒ, 合計數. n. A sum.
Hochikachika, ホチカチカ, 跳る(魚ノ如ク). v.i. To splash about. To flounder as a fish.
Hochikarakari, ホチカラカリ, 縮レル, 縮ストレスル. v.i. To crumple up.
Hochikom, ホチコム, ホチコム, ホチカラカリ, To be twisted or tangled. Syn: Chiukarakari.
Hochika-hochika, ホチカホチカ, 跳る. v.i. To flounder as a fish.
Hochikok, ホチコク, ヨクカ. n. Goat-sucker.
Hochikom, ホチコム, ホチコム, v.i. To crumple up. To become twisted. To become entangled.
Hochin, ホチン, 服ノ下. n. The under part of the thighs. Syn: Chin-kotoro.
Hochin-uturu, ホチンウツル, 骨盤. n. The pelvis.
Hochin-uturu-kushte, ホチンウツルクシテ, 踏リテ. adv. Astride.
Hochipakara, ホチバカラ, チャチャル. v.t. To dandle up and down as a child.
Hochipiki, ホチブキ, チャル, 例セバ, アバシタマルホチブキ, 彼ノ門屏ヲヨリテ垂タル. v.i. To swing. Thus:—Apa-ushta kata hochipiki, “he is swinging on the gate.”
Hochiukara, ホチウカラ, 浮と, 漂フ. v.i. To float about as in the back water of an eddy.
Ho-eimek, ホイエメク, 游女ノ務スル. v.t. To act the harlot.
Ho-eimek-guru, ホイエメクグル, 蛇淫スルノ. n. An adulterer.
Hoinsu, ホイヌ, 素, テン. n. A marten. Sable.
Hoiyaku, 依イャク, 堕胎. n. An abortion. A miscarriage. Same as Hoyaku.

Hoiyo, 依イヨ, 夜獄ノ類. n. Some kind of night hawk.

Hoiyo, 依イヨ, 罹淫スル. v.t. To commit adultery. To wish evil to another. To desire to harm. To do evil.


Hoiyotusu, 依イヨツス, 惡シキ預言. n. Evil prophecies.

Hok, ホク, 買フ. v.t. To buy.

Hoka, ホカ, 火. n. A fireplace.

Hoka-etok, ホカエトク, 火ノ上座. n. The head of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut nearest the head of a fireplace.

Hokamba, ホカムバ, 六ヶ數. adj. Difficult.

Hokamburi, ホカムブリ, 女ノ朝子. n. A woman's bonnet.

Hokkamburi, ホッカムブリ, ホッカムブリ, Hokkannaishi, ホカナンシ, 上方ニ、外方ニ. adv. The upper. The outer.

Hoka-o, ホカオ, 火上ニ置ク, 例シバ、バッバッコカナ、炭ヲ織ア. v.t. To put on a fire. As:—Paspas hoka-o, “to put charcoal on a fire.”

Hoketu, ホケツ, 後へ蹴ル. v.i. To kick out from behind as a horse. Syn: Chotari. Chiotari.

Hoketuketu, ホケツケツ, 掬キ掴ル. (鳥ノ如ク). v.t. To scratch (as fowls).

Hokeura, ホケウラ, 肌脱. n. A bladder.

Hoki, ホキ, 魔術ヲ使フ, 例シバ, メソキ, 雪気ヲ呼ブ. v.t. To call for by enchantments. As:—Me-hoki, “to call for cold.” Apto hoki guru, “a rain maker.”

Hokiru-kiru, ホキルキル, 搖レル. v.i. To sway too and fro.

Hokke, ホケ, 伏ス. v.i. Same as Hokke, “to lie down.

Hokomakote, ホコマコテ, 立膝スル. v.i. To raise the knees up towards the chin.

Hokorakorak, ホカラカラク, v.i. To rattle. Hokokorakorak, オカラカラク, as things loose in a box.

Hoku, ホク, 夫ヲタット. n. A husband.

Hoku-koiwak, ホクキウワク, 已レノ夫ヲ達フ. v.i. To go to visit one's husband.

Hokukura, ホククラ, or Hokure, 本クレ, 掛接ヲ用ユル語. excl. An exclamation of urging, defying, or calling the attention to anything. This word is generally placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Hokure, ホクレ, 食食スル.例シバ、ホクレベ,食リテ食スル. adv. Greedily. Excessively. As:—Hoku-
<table>
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<th><strong>HOK</strong></th>
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| HOMAKOCHIWE, ホマコチウエ, 後 = 流
v.i. To move backwards. | **HOMAKOCHIWE, ホマコチウエ, 後 = 流
v.i. To move backwards.** |
| HOMAKASHI, ホマカシ, 後 = post.
Back. Behind.** |
| HOMAKOROBE, ホマコロベ, 滝島ノ名.
n. Name of a kind of sea-bird. | **HOMAKOROBE, ホマコロベ, 滝島ノ名.
n. Name of a kind of sea-bird.** |
| HOMAKUSHTA, ホマクシタ, 後 = adv.
Abaft. Behind. | **HOMAKUSHTA, ホマクシタ, 後 = adv.
Abaft. Behind.** |
| HOMAN-NO, ホマンノ, 滝ノ名. v.t. To
be dizzy. To see dimly. | **HOMAN-NO, ホマンノ, 滝ノ名. v.t. To
be dizzy. To see dimly.** |
| HOMARE, ホマレ, 釣具セシムル. v.t. To
make dizzy. To confuse. | **HOMARE, ホマレ, 釣具セシムル. v.t. To
make dizzy. To confuse.** |
| HOMARE-NAPO, ホマラノナ, 後 = adv.
Indistinctly. | **HOMARE-NAPO, ホマラノナ, 後 = adv.
Indistinctly.** |
| HOMATU-MA, ホマツマ, 驚ケ. v.t. To
be startled. To be taken aback. To shy (as a horse). | **HOMATU-MA, ホマツマ, 驚ケ. v.t. To
be startled. To be taken aback. To shy (as a horse).** |
| HOMATURE, ホマツレ, 他ガス. v.t. To
startle. To amaze. To astonish. | **HOMATURE, ホマツレ, 他ガス. v.t. To
startle. To amaze. To astonish.** |
| HOMERU, ホメル, 痛M. v.t. To be
hurt. To be distorted. | **HOMERU, ホメル, 痛M. v.t. To be
hurt. To be distorted.** |
| HOMERURE, ホメレル, 他メル. v.t. To
distort. To wound. | **HOMERURE, ホメレル, 他メル. v.t. To
distort. To wound.** |
| HOMEINONNO-TAK, ホメイノノタク,
他所ノ名. n. A ceremony performed on or about the time
of conception. | **HOMEINONNO-TAK, ホメイノノタク,
他所ノ名. n. A ceremony performed on or about the time
of conception.** |

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**HOKUSHI, ホクシ, 仆ぬ, 落つぬ. v.t.**

**HOKUSHTA, ホクシテ, 仆ス. v.t.**
To knock over. To turn over. To knock down. To upset.

**HOKUYUK, ホクユク, 人ヲ食スル触. n.**
A man-eating bear. A bear which steals horses or cattle. The opposite is called Noyuk. Syn: Wenyuk.

**HOKUYUK-EMAU, ホクユクエマウ, クロイチオ. n.**
*Rubus occidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.*

**HOM, ホム, 木ノ节. n.**
A knot in wood.

**HOM, ホム, 節.フシ. n.**
A flaw in cotton or weaving threads. A knot in a piece of wood. A joint of the body. A variation of *kom.*

**HOMA, ホマ, 鰳ノ子. n.**
The hard spawn of herrings.

**HOMAKA, ホマカ, 晴ル. v.i.**
To clear away. (as weather).

**HOMAKA, ホマカ, 後ロ. post.**

**HOMAKACHIWE, ホマカチウエ, 流ヲ戻
ル. v.i.**
To be washed back by the current of a river.

**HOMAKAITA, ホマガイタ, 遠ケ. adv.
Distant. Yonder. There. As:—
_Homakaita no ande, “put it yonder.”_**

**HOMAKA-NO, ホマカノ. 後. adv.**
After. Behind.
Hon-ekot, ホネエコツ, 産死スル. v.i. To die of child-birth. Syn: Hon ewen wa rai.
Hone-kunne-cheb, ホネクンナチェプ, パセ類ノ雄構. n. Gobies (including several species).
Honeugoro, ホネウゴロ, 下腹. The lower part of the abdomen.
Hon-ewen-wa-rai, ホネウエシナライ. v.i. See hon-ekot.
Hongesh, ホンゲシ, 真中. n. The middle.
Honi, ホニ, 腹. n. The belly. The abdomen. The stomach. As:—Honi araka, “the stomach ache.”
Honi-araka, ホニアラカ, 腹痛. n. Cholic.
Honi-nini, ホニニニ, 腹匈スル. v.i. To crawl upon the stomach. Syn: Reye. Honoyanoya wa arapa.
Honi-un, ホニウン, 妊娠スル. v.i. To have conceived a child. Syn: Shinnai-kat-iyu-unu.
Honun, ホヌン, ト To have conceived a child. Syn: Shinnai-kat-iyu-unu.
Honun-no, ホヌンノ, 腹部. adv. Abdominally.
Honkoro, ホンコロ, 妊娠スル. v.i. To conceive. To be pregnant. Syn: Yaiaipase.
Honnera, ホンテレ, 齢音見ス. v.t. To acquit. To absolve. Syn: Tushi honnere.
Honnera-i, ホンテレイ, 夫従. n. Acquittal.
Honoise, ホノイセ, 嗆ル, 叫ル. v.i. To growl as a dog. To snarl. To hum (as in a song).
Honoïye, ホノイユ, 方寄ル, 喊スル. v.i. To lean on one side. To lean over. To be twisted out of place. Syn: Heneuba.
Honoïye-noyep, ホノイユノイブ, タンボ. n. A dandelion.
Honoïye, ホノイユ, 方寄ル. v.t. To tip over. To make lean.
Honu, ホヌ, 腹道＝伏ス. v.i. To lie down flat on the stomach and drag oneself along by the hands. Syn: Reye.
Honyaku, ホンヤク, 中産, 流産スル. n. and v.t. An abortion. A miscarriage. To abort.
Honyakure, ホンヤクレ, 流産セル. v.t. To produce abortion.
Hoparata, ホパラタ, 無禮デスル. v.t. To insult in an indecent manner. Hoparata is a kind of insult
resorted to particularly by women, and consists in throwing up the hinder part of their garments and whipping the posteriors at a person. This performance is generally acted in secret and behind a person's back.

Hopash, ホバス, 仆れし, v.t. To fall.

Hopashi, ホバス, 沿岸ヨリ, adv. From the sea-shore.

Hopushte, ホバステ, 倒れし, v.t. To fell.

Hopayapaya, ホパヤパヤ, 苦シム, v.i. To struggle. To stretch out the arms and legs as a kicking baby or an animal in its death struggles.

Hopochina, ホペチナ, 坐ス(单数), (日本本人模=), v.i. (sing). To sit upon the heels.

Hopochina-rok, ホペチナロク, 坐ス, (复数), v.i. (pl). To sit upon the heels.

Hopentari, ホペンタリ, 仆ス, v.t. To knock over.

Hopera, ホペラ, 沿岸へ往ケ, adv. To go to the sea-shore. From the interior.

Hopirasa, ホピラサ, 開キシ(ソリ返ル迄=), adj. and v.i. Opened out backwards.

Hopita, ホピタ.

Hopinba, ホピウバ, 早タ走ル, v.i. To run fast.

Hopiwé, ホピウエ,
Hopuni, ホプニ, 飛ぶ. (v. i.) To fly. To get up. To arise. To set out on a journey (pl. Hopumba).
Hopunki, ホブンキ. (n.) A species of butterfly.
Opunki, オブンキ. (n.) Yes. So.
Hopurap, ホプラベ, 蝶. (n.) A butterfly.
Horak, ホラク, 堆れ, 叠れ. (v. i.) To break. To snap off as dead wood. To tumble down as a house.

Horak-hum, ホラクフム, 叠れ音. (n.) The sound of breaking wood.
Horakte, ホラクテ, 仆す, v.t. To push over. To knock down.
Horacinwe, ホラアミウエ, 落す, 下す, 下す. (v. i.) To fall down. To come down. To drop off. To descend. Syn: Rautereke.
Horar, ホラブ, ヤマシャヤブ. (n.) Peonia obovata, Max.
Horar, オラブ, ヤマシャヤブ.
Horararase, ホラララセ, 沈む. (v. i.) To sink into.
Horatutu-ushi, ホラツツウシ, ひる所. (n.) A slide. Syn: Oninkot an-i.
Horah, ホレ, 来る, 来る. excl. Come!
Horahore, ホレホレ, come!
Horaka, ホリカ, 下方に. adv. Downwards.
Horakashi, ホリカシ, 下方に. adv. Downwards.
Horiki, ホリキ, 上方に. adv. Upwards.
Horikiraye, ホリキライエバ, 布を裏側へ. (v.t.) To tuck up the clothes. To pull up the garments (as for work).
Horikirayepa, ホリキライエバ, ポラキエバ, ホリキライエバ. (pl. of Horikiraye.)
Horikitai, ホリキタイ, 上方に. adv. Over. The space above.

Hiripi, ヒリピ, 飛ぶ, 眠る. (v. i.) To jump.
Horippa, ホリッパ, To dance.
Horippa-shinot, ホリバシノツ, 踏ノ名. (n.) The name of a dance.
Horohorose, ホロホロセ, 蹴撃する. (v.t.) To set upon as a dog.
Horohorose-kara, ホロホロセカラ, 蹴撃サセル. (v.t.) To set a dog upon.
Horoka-ai-ush-ni, ホロカアイウシニ, ナミコギ. (n.) A kind of thorny tree. Acanthopanax divericatum, &c. et Z.
Horoka-apkash, ホロカアプリ, 後へ歩む, 後退スル. (v. i.) To walk backwards.
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<tr>
<td>Horoka-chiu, ホロカチウ, 湍. n. An eddy. A back-water.</td>
<td>Horutu, ホルツ, ひる(地にりノ如ク). v. i. To slip as land. <strong>Syn:</strong> Meshke.</td>
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<td>Horokaika, ホロカイカ, 直直ニ. adv. Straightway. <strong>As:</strong>—Horokaika hoshipi, “to return straightway.” Horokaika tereke ahim, “to rush in.” <strong>Syn:</strong> Nuni.</td>
<td>Hosamun, ホサムン, 振向ク. v. i. To turn the head.</td>
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<td>Horoka-ingara, ホロカインガラ, 願す. v. i. To look back.</td>
<td>Hosare, ホサラ, 回る. v. i. To turn round.</td>
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<td>Horoka-moi, ホロカモイ, 溺. n. An eddy.</td>
<td>Hosari, ホサリ, 神ノ操理. n. Providence. <strong>As:</strong>—Kamui hosari an gusu ene ani ne, “it is so by the providence of God.”</td>
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<td>Horokareyep, ホロカレイブ, サリカニ. n. A crayfish.</td>
<td>Hosari, ホサリ, 後振向ク, 例セバ, ホ サリツインガラ, 後ヲ振向イテ見シ. v. i. To turn the head. To turn about. <strong>As:</strong>—Hosari wa ingara, “to look back,” “to look round.”</td>
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<td>Horokashi, ホロカシ, 下ニ. adv. Downwards.</td>
<td>Hosariire, ホサリアリ, 他人ノ頭ヲ振向ケ セル. v.t. To turn the head of another. To cause to turn round.</td>
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<td>Horokasuwat, ホロカスワツ, 同上. n. Same as above.</td>
<td>Hose, ホセ, 峽ヲ探シ答フ. v. t. To answer by calling to.</td>
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<td>Horoka-tom, ホロカトム, 反照, 反射. n. A reflection.</td>
<td>Hose, ホセ, 到ス. v. t. To fell as trees. <strong>As:</strong>—Chikuni hose, “to cut down trees.”</td>
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<td>Horoka-tuyo-tuyo, ホロカツヨツヨ, 振り反ツ. v. i. To face about. To turn round. <strong>Syn:</strong> Hosari.</td>
<td>Hosh, ホシ, 単脚ノ. Leggings. <strong>Syn:</strong> Hosho, ホシホシ, 单脚ヲ替え. v.t. To set a dog at any one.</td>
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<td>Horopse, ホロブセ, 吸フ, 吞ム. v. t. To sip up. To drink.</td>
<td>Hoshikenge, ホシケ, 順レ, 例ヘバ, ホシキネマシ. v. n. —昨H. adv. Last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horopse-kara, ホロブセカラ, 吸フ, 吞ム. v. t. To sip up.</td>
<td>Hoshiki, ホシキ, 前ノ. Previous. Before. Antecedent. <strong>As:</strong>—Hoshiki num-an, “the day before yesterday.” Honsiko sak ne, “the year before last.”</td>
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Hoshiki, おしき, 待つ. v.i. To wait.
Syn: Oshke.
Hoshiki-an, おしきアン, 前者ノ. 例セバ, おしきアンマン. 昨日. adv.
The previous one. As:—Hoshiki an roman, “the day before yesterday.” Hoshiki an sake pa, “the year before last.”
Hoshiki-hoshiki, おしきおしき, マテマテ. ph. Wait, wait.
Hoshiki-no, おしきノ, 以前ニ. adv. Previously.
Hoshiki-teine, おしきてい子, バイクイサ. n. Veratrum album, L. var. grandiflorum, Max.
Hoshi, ほし, 縁ル(単数). v.i. To return. (Sing).
Hoshipire, ほしひれ, 素ス. v.t. To send back.
Hoshippa, ほしッパ, 遠ル(複数). v.i. To return. (pl).
Hoshippare, ほしッパレ, 返ス, 返ス. v.t. To send back. To return. (pl).
Hoshhipihi, ほしッピ, 遠ル, 例セバ, ほしッピヒオンガラ, 後ヲ見ル. v.i. To turn round. As:—Hoshhiphi wa ingara, “to look back.” Syn: Okshut no.
Hoshiptekek, ほしッテクテク, 随々. v.i. To return quickly.
Hosura, ほすら, 無礼ヲ働ク. v.i. To act in an indecent manner. To insult another by exposing one's self.
Hot, おと, 十. adj. Twenty. A
Hotne, おとね. score.
Hotsu, おとす.
Hotakba, おたくバ, 殴る. v.t. To kick the feet out. To struggle.
Syn: Hopayepayea.
Hotakutaku, おたくタク, 歪ギ撮ル. v.i. To lie down and scratch up the earth (as fowls).
Hotanu, ホタヌ, 訪問スル, 見舞フ. v.t.
Hotanukara, ホタヌカラ, ホタヌカラ. To visit a sick person. To call upon a person in trouble. This verb is usually immediately followed by guzu and the verb arapa, “to go.” As:—Nei tashim guru ku hotanukara guzu ku arapa kusune, “I will go and visit the sick person.” Chihotanukara ikekarakara wa ikore yan, “please pay us a visit.”
Hotari, ホタリ, 倒ス, 破裂スル. v.i.
To tumble down. To burst as a volcano. Syn: Opush.
Hotari-ni, ホタリニ, 家ノ垂木ノ下端ニ結ブ木 (枝ナリ). n. The long poles to which the lower ends of theed rafters of a hut are tied. Syn: Hetari-ni. See also Aman-ni.
Hotemayaya, ホテマヤヤ, ガニ. n.
Hotamtemu, ホテマテム, カニ. n.
A crab.
Hotemu, ホテム, 横ニ歩ム. v.i. To move along sidewise.
Hotke, ホテケ, 伏ス, 寝＝就ク. v.i. To lie down. To go to bed.
Hokke, ホッケ.
Hotke-wa-an, ホテケワアン, 眠タイ. adv.
Abed. In bed.
Hotkere, ホテケレ, 寝＝セル. v.i. To lay down. To put to bed.
HOT

Hotku, ホトク, 両掌屈める. v.i. To stoop down.
Hotku-hotku, ホトクホトク, 屈める. v.i. To stoop down.
Hotoki-maimai, ホトキマイマイ, ニクミノツケヒスカゲラ, 昼ノミ. n.

Hottoro-geshi, ホトロゲシ, 額ノ下部. n. The lower part of the forehead.

Hotui, ホタイ, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call.
Hotuye, ホトイェ, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call.
Hottoro-pa, ホトロパ, 額ノ上部. n. The upper part of the forehead.

Hotuse, ホトセ, 引く. v.t. To draw.
Syn: Nimba.

Hotuyekara, ホトイェカラ, 呼ぶ. v.t.
To call. To call to. As:—Nei guru hotuyekara yan, “call him.”
Nei guru hotuyekaran, “call him.”

Hotuyepakara, ホトイェパカラ, 呼ぶ.
To call. (pl.)

Hoyashi, ホヤシ, 漁桟, 河畔. n. The seaside. A river side. The brink of the sea or a river.

Hoyashi-ikanobas, ホヤシイカオバス, 鮫魚スル人ナ数. v.t.
To go to save one from drowning.

Hoye, ホイェ, 腎スキ業ナナス. v.t.
To do evil deeds. To act sinfully.

Hoyecheppe, ホイェチュッポ, 魚ノ名. n. A kind of fish. Elaxis nikkonis, Jor and Sny.

Hoyuptaktek, ホユプテクテク, 遠ヶ飛と去る. v.t. To fly away quickly.

Hoyupu, ホユブ, 走る (単数). v.i. To run. (sing).
Hoyuppa, ホユッパ, 走る (複数). v.i.
To run. (pl.)


Huchi, フチ, 祖母. n. Grandmother.
Huji, フジ, 火. n. Fire. Kamui huchi, “the goddess of fire.”

Hu, 亜腹ノ脂壌. n. The inside fat of animals of the
Huibe, フイベ, larger kinds. By some “the liver.”

Hu-i, フイニ, 落葉松 (カラマツ). n.
Larch. Syn: Hup-ni.

Hum, フム, 碎片, 塊. n. A piece of anything.


Humba, フムバ, 磨リ耗ラス, 細＝切る. v.t.
To grate. To cut into very fine pieces. To cut up. Syn: Nokan no tuyeba.

Humba-humba, フムハフムバ, 細＝切ル. v.t.
To cut up in fine pieces.

Humbe, フムベ, クガラ. n. A whale.

Humbe-e, フムベエ, 鯨ノ白肉. n.
Blubber.

Humbe-choro, フムベエトロ, クラゲ. n.

Humbe-ki, フムベキ, 鯨ノ白肉. n.
Whale blubber.

Humbe-reki, フムベレキ, 鯨鉄. n.
Whale-bone.
Humbe-rika, フムベリカ, 鯨ノ白肉. n. Blubber.

Humhum-okkai-kamui, フムフムオッカイカムイ, シマフクロウ. n. Blakiston's eagle owl.

Humbe-rit, フムベリツ, 鯨ノ腱. n. Whale's sinews.

Humge, フムゲ, 搖る. v.t. To dangle or swing about. Syn: Koshuyeshuye.

Humhumase, フムフムセ. 羽音スル、(鳥ナドノ). v.i. To make a whirring sound as birds in flight.


Hum, フム, 何erto, (感嘆), 例セバ、ネッポロフミ, 何ト大キヤモノタラ. interj. How! Dear me, how! As:—Nep porohumi, “how great.” Nep ven humi, “how bad.” Shiriseisek humi, “dear me, how very hot it is!”

Humirui, フミルイ, エソヤマドリ, エソライチフ. n. The hazel-hen.


Humnanda, フムナンダ, or Humnanta, フムナンタ, 同所ニ adv. At one place. By the side of. Together. As:—Humnandaibe, “to eat together.”

Humnanda-ande, フムナンダアンデ, 同所ニ置ク. v.t. To put in one place. To put together.

Humnanta, フムナンタ, 同所ニ. adv. In one place. Together.

Humnan-un, フムナンウン, 同所ニ. adv. In one place. Together.

Humne, フムネ, 時々. adv. Sometimes. At intervals.

Hum-niukeshite, フムニウケシテ, 能ハス. v.i. To be unable. Syn: Eaihap.

Hum-ochikap, フムオチカブ, 桧. n. An owl.

Humotanne, フモタンス, 達響. n. A long rumbling sound.

Humrarire, フムラリレ, 止マル. v.i. To settle upon. To come upon.

Humrikikatta, フムリキカッタ, 音シテル. v.i. To ascend with a sound.

Humse, フムセ, 音ヲ発スル. v.i. To gruff. To grunt. To growl. To sound. To make a noise.


Humse-humse, フムセフムセ, 嘲ヲス, 例セバ, キサラフムセフムセ, 釘ヲマシ. v.i. To sound. To make a noise. As:—Kisarahumsehumse, “to have a noise in the ears.”

Humtururu, フムツル, 彼ハ、ハシ. n. The ends of such things as string and cotton.

Hunak, フナク, or Kunak, クナク, 何ヲスルト, 例セバ, アフタナナクイェ, 彼ハ従ヲトヨヘ. pro. That. As:
<table>
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<th><strong>HUN</strong></th>
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<td>—<em>Arapa hunak ye,</em> “he says that he will go.”</td>
<td><strong>Hup,</strong> フブ, 鼻物. <em>n.</em> A swelling. A boil. An abscess. <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Hup-hetuku,</em> “to have boils.”</td>
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<td><strong>Hunaketa,</strong> フナケタ, 彼所. <em>adv.</em> There. That place.</td>
<td><strong>Hup-oma,</strong> フブオマ, 鼻物アル. <em>v.i.</em> To have boils.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunakta,</strong> フナクタ, 何所. <em>adv.</em> Where? <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Hunakta an ruwe he an?</em> “where is he.”</td>
<td><strong>Hup-ni,</strong> フブニ, トマツ. <em>n.</em> Sakhalian fir. <em>Abies sachalinensis,</em> Masters.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunak-un,</strong> フナクウン, 何所へ. <em>adv.</em> Whither. <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Hunak un arapa?</em> “where are you going?”</td>
<td><strong>Hura,</strong> フラ, or <strong>Huraha,</strong> フラハ, 香 気, 例セバ, チマフフ, 熟焦ノ香, ニマ フフ, 焦き香. <em>n.</em> A smell. <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Chi-mau hura,</em> “the smell of ripe brier fruit.” <em>Niwot hura,</em> “a nice ripe smell.” <em>Nitoro hura,</em> “the smell of over-ripe brier fruit.” <em>Nitokot hura,</em> “a smell of something decomposing.”</td>
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<td><strong>Hunapak,</strong> フナパク, 幸福ナル, 幸福ナル. <em>adv.</em> Fortunately.</td>
<td><strong>Hura-at,</strong> フラアツ, 悪臭ヲ発スル. <em>v.i.</em> To stink.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunara,</strong> フナラ, 孰スル, 探ス (単数). <em>v.t.</em> To search for. To seek. (sing.)</td>
<td><strong>Hura-nu,</strong> フラヌ, 嗅ガ. <em>v.t.</em> To smell.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunarapa,</strong> フナラパ, 孰スル, 探ル. <em>v.t.</em> To search for. (pl.)</td>
<td><strong>Hurakrakkara,</strong> フラクラッカラ, or <strong>Hurarakaka,</strong> フララッカ, 嗅ガ. <em>v.t.</em> To smell.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunda,</strong> フンダ, 稀. <em>n.</em> A written form. <em>(Jap: Fude).</em>* As:** —<em>Shiroshi hunda,</em> “a passport.”</td>
<td><strong>Hurarui,</strong> フラルイ, 強キ香ノノ, 例セ バ, フラルイアイス, 強キ香ノノアルノ. <em>adj.</em> Having a strong smell. <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Hurarui ainu,</em> “a strong smelling man.”</td>
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<td><strong>Hunki,</strong> 孫ノノ灌木ノアル海濱. <em>n.</em> フンギ, (That part of the sea- shore upon which grass and low shrubs grow.)</td>
<td><strong>Hurarui-chep,</strong> フラルイチェプ, キヨ ウリタ. <em>n.</em> Same as <em>Nuiras</em> Smelt. <em>Osmerus dentex,</em> Steind.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunka,</strong> 孫ノノ角. <em>n.</em> <em>Hunna,</em>* フンナ, 誰. <em>pro.</em> Who. *<em>Hunna e korep an?</em> “who gave it to you.” <strong>Syn:</strong> Nenta-an.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunna-koro,</strong> フンナコロ, 誰ノノ, 特格. <em>pro.</em> Whose. <strong>As:</strong> —<em>Hunna korope an?</em> “whose is it?”</td>
<td><strong>Hurarui-kina,</strong> フラルイキナ, or <strong>Hurarui-mun,</strong> フラルイムン, キヨウ シャニニタ, キトビル, <em>n.</em> A kind of Garlic. <em>Allium victorialis,</em> L.</td>
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<td><strong>Hunsebe,</strong> フンセベ, <em>n.</em> Same as humse-chikop.</td>
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Sometimes stuffed in the pillows of the sick to drive out disease.

Syn: Pukusa.


Hura-wen-kina, フラウェンキナ, カリゲササ. n. Caryopteris divaricata, Max.

Huru-an, フルアンド, or Furu-an, フルアンド, 坂である. adj. Acclivious.

Huru, フル, or Furu, フル, 小山, 坂. n. A hill. An acclivity.

Hussa, フッサ, 銀の吹き抜け (人ノ病ノ治ス為メスルコト). v.i. To blow upon the sick as a charm to drive away disease.

Hussa-omande, フッサオマンデ, 大息スル. v.i. and v.t. To sigh. To blow. To puff. To blow at. Syn: Hussa shiukosamba.

Hussai, フッサイ, 一吹き. v.i. and n. To blow. A puff. The ceremony of blowing upon the sick. See the next word.

Hussai-omande, フッサイオマンデ, or Hussai-shiukosamba, フッサイシウコサムバ, 吹く. v.t. To blow at. Also v.i. To sigh. To puff.

Hut, フツ, 驚嘆ノ詞. interj. An exclamation of surprise.

Hutne, フツネ, 窄キ. adj. Narrow.

Huttat, フッタツ, スマタケ. n. Bamboo grass. Arundinaria. Sasa borealis, Max. et Shib. Sometimes pronounced as though it were fultat. Huttat takusa, “a bunch of bamboo grass.”


Syn: Haye.

Huyuine, フユイネ, 全ク. adj. Entirely. Through and through.

I (1).

I, i, 此ノイ (I) テ動詞ノ前＝置クトキハ其ノ意義ヲ強クス、例セバ、目、聞ク、思、注意シテ聞ク (i). When the vowel I is prefixed to some verbs it has the power of intensifying their meaning. As:—Nui, “to hear,” iiu, “to listen.” Chimitchimi, “to search after,” ichimi-chiini, “to search diligently after.”

I, い, 時トシテ此ノイ (I) ハ自己代名詞ノ第三人稱単数＝用クルに、例セバ、カマイイツレンツガスネイノイイタクリウエネ、神ヨリ言テ受ケテカクノ如キコトヲ云フ. (ii). Sometimes the particle I stands for the third person singular personal pronoun, objective case. As:—Kamui ituren wa gusu nei no itak ruwe ne, “he speaks so because he is inspired by God.” Ikurukashike, “upon him.” Nep ipon aiai, “what a small child it is.” Seta inoshpa ruwe ne, “the dog is chasing him.” Akoro sawo ireshpa ruwe ne, “my elder sister brought him up.”

I, い, 此ノイ (I) ハ時ヨリテ人代名詞ノ第一人稱複数＝用クルナリ、例セバ、イバクスネ、彼レハ我々見付ケルナルナリ. (iii). Sometimes the
vowel I stands for the first person plural objective case of the personal pronoun, "us." Thus:—Ipa kusu ne, "he will find us." Ikik an, "he struck us."

I, 4, 行ノ立 (I) 時トシテ人代名詞ノ第一人稱単数物主格トナルナリ。例セバ、イエプテ、我レニ興ヘヨイ。 Sometimes the vowel I stands for the first person singular objective case of the personal pronoun. As:—Ipo ite, "give it to me." Iere, feed me." Syn: En.

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲ實名詞ノ前ノ置トシタトナルノ此ノ字ヲ用ノ代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、イエプテ、彼レノ子供。 Sometimes the prefix I is prefixed to nouns, it represents the third person singular possessive pronoun, "his" or "her." As:—Ipo ne guru, "his" or "her child."

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲ形容詞又ハ動詞ヲ附加スピルトキハ實名詞ヲ変セジムルヲ得、例セバ、ヒラカ、宜シヒ、ビリカイ、善キコト、ナケレ、仕上ヒ、オケレイ、仕上。(vi.) When suffixed to adjectives and verbs I has the power of changing them into nouns. Thus:—pirika, "good," pirika-i, "goodness." Okere, "to finish," okere-i, "the finish." Akara, "to be done," Akari, "a thing done," a thing to be done." Ene akari ka isan, "nothing can be done" (i.e. there is no help for it).

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲ代名詞ヲ附加スピルトキハ指示代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、ネイアベ、其ノ物、(vii). When suffixed to the particle I makes with Ne the demonstrative pronoun, "that," "those." Thus:—Nei cinu, "that man." Nei utara, "those persons." Nei ambe, "that thing."

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲネタ (ta) ナル語ヲ付加スピルトキハ場所ヲ附ハ時ヲ指示ス、例セバ、ネイノ、其ノ時、或ハ其ノ所、(viii). When I is prefixed to the word ta, thus making it ita, "time" or "place" is expressed. Thus:—Nei ita, "at that time or place."

I, 4, 文中ヲ用ノ単獨ヲ置カルトキハ時 或ハ場所ヲ指示スナルナリ、例セバ、ネイノ、其ノ時、或ハ其ヲ、(ix). When standing alone in a sentence, the vowel I often signifies "time" or "place." Thus:—Nei i oro, "from there;" "thence" "from that time."

I, 4, 時トシテ (I) ノ後ヲ又ハ、又ハ、ミロヲ、(テラ、ヨリ、ノ意志) 又ハ、オタ、オトン、(ニ、又ハ、ヘ、ノ意志) 等ノ語ヲ受スピルトキハ凡テ地名ヲ附ハテズラナリ、例セバ、サツボロイソヲ、札幌ヲ、(x). The particle I is often heard suffixed to the names of places when followed by the post-positions wano, wa, orouwa, "from" or otta; orun, orota, "to." Thus:—Satporo, i wano, "from Satporo." Piratori, i otta, "to Piratori." When so used i appears as the equivalent of koton, "town," "place," or "village."

I, 4, テクサマタ (従、ソバ) ト云ヲ副詞ヲ附加スピルトキハ此ノ字ヲ (I) 時トシテ我レテ、我レノ、ナル意志ヲナルナリ、(xi). When prefixed to the adverb teksamata, "by the side of," i sometimes represents the pronoun en, "me." As:—Itexsamata, "by my side."
I, い, 此ノイ (I) ハカラフト、又ハ沙流
地方ハ於ハ時トシテノ代リニ用
カリヲ例モタ、ボイ、サトト云フガ
如ス。(zit.) In speaking I will
often be heard for に particularly
in the Saru and Saghali dialects
As: — Po'i け for pon, 小 "small,"
"little."
I, い, イートヲ呼ぶ. An onomat-
opea for a squal.
Ibe, イベ, 食スル, 例セバ、イベアエラメ
シンキ、食ヲ仕マフ. v.t. To eat.
As: — Ibe aeramashune, "to have
been satisfied with food."
Ibe-ambe, イベアムベ, 食物. n.
Ibe-ap, イベアブ, 食マズニ食物ヲ與フ
ル. adj. and v.i. To be kind in
giving away food.
Ibe-erok, イベエロック, 食スル音メシ音
ス、(複數). v.i. To sit down to eat.
Ibehe, イベヘ, 食物、果實、音訳ノ意味、
原素、力、刀剣ノ如. n. Food. Fruit.
Bulbs. The meaning of a word.
Essence. A sword or knife-blade.
Strength.
Ibe-hunara, イベフナラ, 貧匱、シサキ.
v.i. To be stingy.
Ibe-bashui, イベバシウイ, 货、ハシ. n.
Chop-sticks.
Ibe-mondum, イベモンズム, 食慾. n.
The appetite.
Ibe-op, イベオブ, 質. n. Spears.
Ibe, イベ, 食器. n. Eating utensils.
Ibepa, イベバ, 食スル. v.t. (pl.) To
eat.
Ibeporore, イベポロレ, 食欲ナル. adj.
and v.i. Avaricious. Greedy.
Covetous. Syn: Ibe-shikashu-
re. Eporore. Eishikashpari.
Ibere, イベレ, 食べサセル. v.t. To
feed.
Berekut, イベレクツ, 食道. n. The
oesophagus.
Ibe-rok, イベロク, 大食スル. v.t. To
given to much eating. To sit
and eat.
Ibe-rui, イベルイ, 食ヲ食フ. adj. and
v.i. Greedy. To be a great eater.
To be greedy.
Ibe-sak, イベサク, 貪シキ, 無意味ナ
ル, 漁獲ニ於ノナキ. adj. and v.i. To
be poor. To be unlucky in the
hunt or at fishing. Absurd.
Meaningless.
Ibe-sakbe, イベサクベ, 笑ヲ可キト.
背理. n. An absurdity.
Ibe-sak-no, イベサクノ, 荒唐. adv.
Absurdly.
Ibe-sarakorobe, イベサラコロベ, オ
ナサメ. n. Thresher shark.
Alopecias vulpes, (Gmelin.)
Ibashikashure, イベシカシレ, 食スル.
v.t. To covet. To be greedy
over.
Ibashikashure, イベシカシレ, 食.
ル. adj. and v.i. To be cove-
Ibetam, イベタム, 刀、カタナ、剣. n.
A sword.
Ibunara, イブナラ, 破たスル. v.i.
To be stingy. Syn: Epyupka.
Ibe-ush, イベウシ, 肥オル, 大粒ノ.
例セバ、イベウシアマヲ、大粒ノ音.
As: — Ibe-ush amain, "full corn."
Icha, イチャ, 摘ヲ採ス、越ノ肉ヲ切ス.
To gather. To pick off. To cut
up whale's flesh. Syn: Ipush-
tuye.
Ichaka, イチャカ, 不潔ナル, 無道慮ナル。 adj. Dirty, Immodest.
Ichakkara, イチャッカリ, 急を起す上に。 v.t. To start up suddenly.
Ichakkere, イチャッケレ, 不潔ナル。 adj. Dirty.
Ichakoko, イチャッココ, 散へ、騒う。 v.t. To train. To teach. A hole. A ditch.
Ichan, イチャン, 鰤鰤卵産み付ケル水中ノ場。 n. The hole salmon make in the beds of rivers in which to deposit their spawn. A spawning bed.
Ichan-chup, イチャンチュプ, 新月。 n. The new moon.
Ichaniu-chep, イチャニウチェプ, 鯵(マス)。 n. Sea trout. Oncorhynchus masou, Brevoort.
Ichanui, イチャヌイ, 鯵(マス)。 n. Same as above.
Ichankot, イチャンコツ, ヤマペ。 n. Young sea trout.
Ichanui, イチャヌイ, 鯵。 n. A salmon-trout.
Ichanul-cheppo, イチャヌイ切ッポ, 鯵ノ子。 n. A small salmon-trout.
Icha-piba, イチパバ, 貝ノ名(アイスハアコハナ)以テ穀物ヲ食ナドヲ切リ採ルヲ用エ。 n. A kind of shell used for cutting off the ears of corn during harvest. Syn: Icha-sei.
Icharapo, イチャラポ, シャク、コシャ

IHA

v. n. The wild chervil. Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm.
Ichari, イチャリ, 弁(フリ)。 n. A round wicker basket. A sieve.
Ichari-kina, イチャリキナ, (イチリャナ、ト同シ)。 n. Same as Icharapo.
Icha-sei, イチャセイ, 穀物ヲ切レルヲ用エル具。 n. Shells used for cutting off the ears of corn in harvest. Syn: Icha-piba.
Ichawetenge, イチャウェテング、命ずル。 v.t. To command. Syn: Ipawetenge.
Ichien, イチエン, 錢。 n. Money.
Ichikimaimai, イチキマイマイ, ガンクラン、コケノミ。 n. The crow-berry. Empetrum nigrum, L.
Ichimichimi, イチミチミ、意ヲ探ス。 v.t. To search diligently after. To act inquisitively.
Ichotcha, イチョッチャ、剣ス。 v.t. To sting (as a wasp).
Ichuptasarep, イチュプラサレブ、赤樹ノ皮ノ軽汁ヲ染メラ、服用ス。 n. The name of a decoction made from alder bark and taken after child-birth.
Ien-peka, イエンベカ、上ヘ。 adv. Over.
Iyen-peka, イエンペカ, Ien-peka.
Ienupitara, イエヌピタラ, 軽シズル。 v.t. To slight. To reject.
Ifurre, イフレレ、赤ヲ染メル。 v.t. To dye red.
Ihaita-keutum, イハイトケウツム, 悪心. n. A bad heart or mind.
Ihanokka, イハノッカ, 呼ぶ, 起こす. v.t. To call. To wake up.
Ihenkotpa, イヘンコットパ, 点頭スル, 愛スル, 可愛がル. v.i. To nod to a person. To endeavour to attract the attention of a small child by nodding. To love. To fondle. To comfort.
Ihewe, イヘウェ, 横風ニテ帆走スル. v.t. To sail with a side wind. To tack as a ship.
Ihok, イホク, 客買スル. v.t. To buy or sell.
Ihokbe, イホクベ, 商品. n. Merchandise.
Ihokkorobe, イホックロベ, 貨品. n. Same as above.
Ihoma, イオマ, 慰問. n. Compassions. Tender mercies.
Ihosoki, イホシキ, 酔頭スル. v.i. To be drunk.
Ihumba, イフムバ, 細カ刀切タル. adj. Cut. To mince.
Ihumge, イフムゲ, 吹シキ. adj. Noisy.
Ika, イカ, 理. n. A reason.
Ika, イカ, 泳ぐル, 渡越スル. v.i. To run over. To overflow. To bubble up. To pass from one to another. To be full.
Ika, イカ, 爲スナカレ, 例セベ, イカエナナ, 食フカレ, イカエマナナ, 行フ勿レ. v.i. Do not. As: — Ika echi e na, "don’t eat them." Ika e oman na, "do not go." Syn: Iteki.
Ika, イカ, 飛跳ル. v.i. To take leaps and bounds.
Ikabiuki, イカビウキ, 助ケル. v.t. To help. To assist.
Ikaehotanu-guru, イカエホタヌグル, 番人; 病者ヲ見舞フ人. n. A watchman. One who visits the sick.
Ikaetunnai, イカエツンナイ, 疾走スル(驚ノ如ク). v.i. To gallop very fast.
Ikaeyoko, イカエヨコ, 看病スル. v.t. To nurse the sick. To watch over. To keep watch.
Ikaeyoko-guru, イカエヨクグル, 看病入. n. A sick-nurse. Syn: Ikahuye guru. See also Chi-poka ekahuye guru.
Ikahuye, イカフイユ, 看病スル. v.t. To nurse the sick.
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<td><strong>Ikahuye-guru, イカフエグル, 看病人.</strong>&lt;br&gt;n. A sick nurse.</td>
<td><strong>Ikaraku, イカラク, 媼, 嫂. n. A nephew.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ika-ika, イカイカ, 液(渋ノ如く). v.i.</strong>&lt;br&gt; To bubble up (as boiling water).</td>
<td><strong>Ikarapopchep, イカラポプチェプ, ハリフ. n. Same as Ikarekocheppo. Porcupine fish.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ika-koro, イカクロ, 赤ケル, 赤ヶ. v.t.</strong>&lt;br&gt; To step over. To gallop (as a horse). <strong>Syn</strong>: Kama-kush.</td>
<td><strong>Ikarari, イカラリ, 綿と付ケル. v.i.</strong>&lt;br&gt; To sew into. To sew one thing upon another. The narrow line seen upon a border in fancy needlework. To patch.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikanepeka, イカネペカ, イカネペカ</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Iki-neipa, イキイペパ, Ikinepeka, イキイペパ, Iki-neipeka, イキイペパ) &lt;br&gt;Must not. &lt;br&gt;As:—Ikanepeka e ki na, “you must not do so.” Ikanepeka e oman na, “you must not go.”</td>
<td><strong>Ikarashki, イカラシキ, 埒着スル. v.t.</strong>&lt;br&gt;To have a care for. To dislike to part with. To be attached to a thing. Loath to part with.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikanepeka-shomo, イカネペカシモ, セネバシモ, 例セバ, イカネペカシモエナ, 畏 وباس. ph. Must.</strong>&lt;br&gt;As:—Ikanepeka shomo e ye na, “you must say it.”</td>
<td><strong>Ikake, イカレ, コボス, 輪ケル, 例セバ, プイケル, 倉庫ヨリ輪ケル出. v.t.</strong>&lt;br&gt;To spill. To roll out. To over fill. As:—Pu ikare, “to roll out of a godown.”</td>
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<td><strong>Ikanepeka-shomoki, イキイペカシンキ, 同上. ph. Same as above.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ikarekocheppo, イカラコチェッポ, ハリフ. n. Porcupine fish. Diodon holocanthus, Linn.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ikani, イカニ, 珠珠. n. A pearl.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ikarip, イカリプ, 粉砕スル. v.t.</strong>&lt;br&gt;To grind. To pound.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikaobas, イカオパス, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t.</strong> To help. To save.</td>
<td><strong>Ika-ru, イカル, 山頂ノ途. n. A path along the top of mountains or hills.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ikoikì, イカオイキ, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t.</strong> To help.</td>
<td><strong>Ikashi, イカシ, 于. adv. Upon.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ikaono-kara, イカオノンカラ, 番ス. v.i.</strong> To stand guard.</td>
<td><strong>Ikashima, イカシマ, 過剰ノ. adj.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Over. Above. Plus. More than.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikaoshke, イカオシケ, 興ヘル. v.t.</strong>&lt;br&gt;To give. To bestow.</td>
<td><strong>Ikashima, イカシマ, 過剰ノ. adj.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Over. Above. Plus. More than.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikarakara, イカラカラ, 繕揃スル, 仕事スル. v.t. To embroider. To work.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ikashima, イカシマ, 過剰ノ. adj.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Over. Above. Plus. More than.</td>
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Ikashimare, イカシマレ, 加へル. v.t.
To enhance.

Ikashimare-i, イカシマレイ, 獲る. n.
Surplus. That which remains.

Ikashui, イカシウ, μイカツタイカシクル
Ikashui, イカシュ, サウタイ, 陸鯨助々特別
ιアスル. v.t. To help. To cast in one’s lot with. To side with.
As:—Nihon kanui otta ikashui guru okai, “some persons side with (lend themselves to) the devil.”

Ikashma, イカシマ, 養鯨, 海鯨.
Same as Ikashima, “to exceed.”

Ikashmare-i, イカシマレイ, 附属. n.
An Accession.

Ikashpaotte, イカシバオッテ, 命ずる. v.t.
To command. To give commandments.

Ikashpaotte-i, イカシバオッテイ, 命
令. n. Commandments.

Ikashum, イカシム, 獲りモノ, 残り
モノ. n. Surplus. That which is left ever.

Ikataomare-ambe, イカテオマレアム
べ, 同情. n. Sympathy.

Ikataomare-guru, イカテオマレグル,

Ikataomare-ki, イカテオマレキ, 同情
を寄せる. v.t. To sympathise with.

Ikatkarare, イカツカラ, 馬鹿にする. v.t.
To make a fool of. To deceive.

Ikaun, イカウン, 外. adv. Besides.

Ika-unu, イカヌ, 重ねる, 気儀=振
舞い. v.t. To put in upon. To
add to. To act wilfully. To act contrary to another’s will.

Ika-ushi, イカウシ, 山路, ヤマミチ.
n. A path over a hill.

Ikayop, イカヨブ, 矢筒. n. A quiver.

Ikayup, イカユブ.

Ikayop-pakkai, イカユブパッカイ, 矢
筒の貯備. pl. To carry a quiver of arrow.

Ike, イケ, 物, 二語録隨配套名調トシ
テ, 所ノ物ノ意ヲ示ス, 例ヘバ, テイ
イカシムイールカヲサクルナツヲ
タレウカ, 我ハエタノウクノ残モノ所
モノヲ興ヘシ, 又, タツリケノ物ヲ興
シ物. n. An article. A thing. That. This word is often used as the relative pronoun “that which.” As:—Nei ikashum ike
Yuk-no-uk guru otta ku kore na,
“i gave that which was left to
Yuk-no-uk.” Kunukar ike, “that
which I saw was.” Syn: Ambe.

Ike, イケ, 其時=, adv. At that time.

Ikehumshu, イケムシュ, 出来ごと.
n. An accident. Syn: Ikehu-
shu.

Ikem, イケム, 練る. v.t. To lick.

Ikema, イケマ, イケマ, n.
A plant used both as a medicine and for food. Cynanchum caudatum,
Maxim.

Ikema-chippo, イケマチコボ, イケマ
ノ矢(サヤ). n. The pod of the
ikema or Cynanchum caudatum,

Ik emnu, イケム, 覆録スル, 代理ス
す. v.t. To avenge. To take the
part of another. Syn: Ikotki.

Ikemumbe, イケムムベ, 食指. n. The
Ashkipet.

**Ikeran, イケラ, 甘キ. adj. Sweet. Nice.**

**Ikeran, イケラ, 恋人. n. One's sweetheart.**

**Ikeran-kara, イケラカラ, 爬々. v.t. To make a scratch.**

**Ikere, イケレ, 爬々, 足を踏む. v.t. To scrape or scratch. To shuffle with the feet.**

**Ikereru, イケレル, 咬み付ける. v.i. To be just on the point of intoxication.**

**Ikerikarap, イケリカラブ, 酔神病態. n. A kind of neuralgia which attacks the roots of the hair.**

**Ikerokpa, イケロクパ, 足を踏む. To shuffle with the feet.**

**Ikesamba, イケサムバ, 追い. v.t. To chase. To run after. To follow. Syn: Itomkot, Iyokot.**

**Ikesh-koro, イケシコレ, 相向る. v.t. To inherit.**

**Ikesh-koro-guru, イケシコレル, 相向る. n. An heir.**

**Ikeshui, イケシュイ, 怒る, 慎ろ. v.t. To be angry. As:—Ikeshui wa oman, “to go away in anger.”**

**Ikeu, イケウ, 逃げる. v.i. To run away. Syn: Kira, Shaot.**

**Ikeumushu, イケウムシュ, 出来る. To be able to. n. An accident. Syn: Ikehumshu.**

**Ikeure, イケウレ, 刺る. v.t. To hew.**

**Ikeutum-wende, イケウツムウェンデ, 動く. v.t. To stir up strife.**

**Ik, イキ, 之の (第数), 例セバ, ネタイキルウェチ, 之がナセシマ. v.t. To do (sing). As:—Nen ta iki ru ne, “who did it?”**

**Ikia, イキア, ソレ, ソロ, カレ, ソコ, 例セイキア. パー, イキアアイス, ソノ人.**


**Iki-actoranne, イキエアトランセ, 能ハズ, 例セバ, ソロポバイキアエトランセ, 知覚スルコノ能ハズ. ph. Unable to do. As:—Mokoro poka iki-actoranne, “to be unable to sleep.”**

**Ikichi, イキチ, 無ス, 例セバ, エキテイキチアイヌポロンノナサイ, 例イキチアイヌ, トテル人ハ多クル. v.t. To do. As:—Ene ikichi aini poron no okai, “there are many men who do that kind of thing.”**

**Ikii, イキイ, 既=為シコト, 例セバ, マカナクイキイ, 何チナサレシヤ. n. Something which has been done. As:—Makanak ikii, what was being done?**

**Ikikse, イキクセ, 縮小シタル. v.i. To become crumpled.**

**Ikimausuhite-ikip, イキマウクシテイキブ, 行動マエモノナリトヘルコト. n. A parable expressed in action.**


**Ikinnimara, イキニマラ, 一部, 例セバ, イキニマラキキカララアンテ, 部分ヲ残シテ置ク. adv. and n. In part. A part. As:—Ikinnimara kikikara wa ande, “to keep back a part of anything.”**

Ikiri-ikiri-an, イキリイキリアン, 順序= adv. In order.
Ikiri-ikiri-an-no, イキリイキリアンノ, 順序的= adv. Orderly.
Ikiri-kara, イキリカラ, 続フ. v.t. To sew. To seam.
Ikirimimunhi, イキリミムンヒ, 魚ノ側線. n. The lateral line of fishes.
Ikiri-pake, イキリパケ, 酋長. n. Chief. Head.
Ikiri-paketa, イキリパケタ, 上＝, 頂上＝, 先頭＝. adv. At the top. At the head.

Ikiroro-ande, イキリロアンデ, 美麗ナル, 美シク思フ. adj. and v.i. To consider pretty, nice, beautiful or fine. Syn: Irayapka.

Ikiru, イキル, 顕著セル. v.i. To be overtaken.
Ikisha-kani, イキシカム, 同上. n. Same as above.

Ikisani, イキサニ, 木製ノ槌. n. A wooden gimlet or awl. A drill.
Ikisap, イキサプ, 錐. n. A drill awl.
Ikishima, イキシマ, 半開スル人々ヲ引き分ケル. v.t. To part persons who are quarrelling.
Ikitaro, イキタラ, チシマザ. n. A kind of bamboo. Sasa kurilenis, Mak. et Shib.

Ikuya, イクヤ, 空ヲ付ケヨ. excl. and adv. Mind! Be careful lest! Look out!
Ikuyap, イクヤプ, or Ikiap, イキアプ, 奴, 物, 樂楽, (第三者＝對ソテ用エル軽蔑ノ語). n. A fellow. A thing. An article. A rascal. A term of contempt applied to a third person. As:—Nei a ikiyap sango wa en nukare, “show me that thing.”
Ikka-guru, イッガル, 売人. n. A thief.


Ikkewe, イケウェ, or Ikkewehe, イケウェヘ, 脊椎, 言語ノ意義, 山ノ端. n. The backbone. The spine. The vertebrae. The meaning of a word. A ridge of mountains. As: —Ikkewe-kono, “to bend the back.” Ikkewe turi, “to straighten the back.”
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<td><strong>Ikki</strong>, イッキ, 脊椎. Same as ikken.</td>
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<td><strong>Iko-arakomo</strong>, イコアラコモ, 痛マ, v. i. To suffer pain. <strong>Syn</strong>: <strong>Yai-ramheko-mo</strong>.</td>
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<td><strong>Ikobaa</strong>, イコバ, 間違ヲ取ル, 取り違へル, v.t. To take by mistake. To mistake. To mistake one for another.</td>
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Ikokuba, イコクバ, 強亀, 嘔吐. v.t. To bite severely.
Ikokut, イコクツ, サフキサフカ. n. Polygonum sachalinense, Fr. Schm.
Ikokuttara, イコクッタラ, 同上. n. same as above.
Ikombap-wata, イコムバブワタ, 昆虫の蛹. n. A cocoon.
Ikomikom, イコミコミ, 這いフ (毛虫ノ如ク). v.t. To go along as a caterpillar.
Ikomui, イコムイ, 蟻を採む. v.t. To search for lice.
Ikon, イコン, 捜す, 病気ニナル. v.i. To suffer pain. To be ill.
Ikoni, イコニ, 病気. v.i. To ache. To be in pain.
Ikonire, イコニレ, 苦痛サセル. v.t. To agonize. To make suffer.
Ikoni-ushpia, イコニウシピ, 急ニ痛ム. v.i. To be seized with pain.
Ikonnku, イコンヌ, 罪ニ未前ニ或シム. 呼フ. v.t. To give warning of something bad to come. To bewitch. To cause misfortune.
Ikopan, イコパン, 吠える. v.t. To scold. Syn: Kopa.
Ikopopke, イコボブケ, 湿カナル, 例モウキ, イコボブケアミブ, 湿カナル寒物. adj. Warm. As: — Ikopopke amip, “warm clothing.”
Ikopopke-samanu-ni, イコボブケサマウニ, 寒カナル寒木. n. Heaps of rotten wood such as harbor snakes and the like reptiles.
Ikopunake, イコプランケ, 喜ぶ事ヲスル, v.t. and v.i. To be very much pleased. To do with pleasure. To greet. As: — Ku ikopunake, I am very much pleased.” Syn: Yairenga.
Ikramu-hoshiki, イコラムホシキ, 虚栄ナナル事ヲ勧マス. v.t. To hurry one who is lazy. To scold for being lazy.
Ikramkore, イコラムコレ, 願ハス. v.t. To cause to ask for.
Ikramkoro, イコラムコロ, 乞ふ, 願フ. v.t. To beg. To ask for.
Ikramnuka, イコラムヌカラ, 誘惑スル, v.t. To tempt.
Ikramnukara-ambu, イコラムヌカラアム, 願惑ニし, 誘惑. n. Temptation.
Ikramnukara-ape, イコラムヌカラベ, 誘惑者. n. The tempter.
Ikrampoktu, イコラムポクツイ, 廢農採カルル. v.t. To be let alone. To be taken no notice of. To be treated in an indifferent manner.
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To be cut off from the favour of God. As:— Kamui ikorompoktu ye gusu kemush iki ruve ne, “this famine has arisen because the gods are unfavourable.”

Ikoramu, イコラム, 疑ふ. v.t. To suspect.


Ikoro, イコロ, 寳. n. Treasures. Precious things. Riches (Usually an old sword or wooden imitations of swords.


Ikoro-koro-guru, イクロクログル, 富人. n. A rich person.


Ikoro-nishpa, イコロニシバ, 富人. n. A rich person.

Ikosaksak, イコサササ, 不滿足ヲ思フ. v.t. To be dissatisfied with.

Ikosan, イコサン, 急病ヲ罹ル. v.t. To be suddenly attacked with illness. To be suddenly seized with pain. The fever stage in ague.

Ikosange, イコサンゲ, カヲ出ス. v.t. To put forth as strength.

Iko-sapane-guru, イコサパテグル, 同等ノ人. n. Persons of the same office or rank.

Ikosaire, イコサウレ, 親切ヲ待遇ス. v. adj. To be kind to. To deal gently with. Not to be hard upon.

Ikoshina, イコシナ, 縛帯スル. v.t. To bind up. As:— Piri ikoshina, “to bind up a wound.”

Ikoshunge, イコシンゲ, 言ふ. v.t. To lie to. To cheat. To gull.


Ikotarara, イコタララ, 手ノ上ヲ置キテ物ヲ出ス. v.t. To hold out in the hand.

Ikotchane, イコッチチケ, 仲縁スル. v.t. To mediate.

Ikotchane-guru, イコッチチケグル, 仲保者. n. A mediator.

Ikotchane, イコッチチケ, 仲保者. n. A mediator. A go-between.

Ikotke, イコツケ, 他ノ人ヲ警ムル為ニ際シ Narrowly. Syn: Oteknu. To punish an innocent person in order to warn others. To warn or punish anyone that others may take warning. To make an example of. To avenge one’s self on a third party to show the state of one’s feelings towards the person upon whom vengeance ought according to right to have been taken.

Ikotki, イコツキ, 同上. v.t. Same as above.

Ikotunash, イコツナシ, 迅速ナル. adj. Very fast.

Ikotuntek, イコツンテク, 病メス. v.t. To be ill.

Ikowayaashnu, イコワヤシヌ, 智慧ヲ操ル. v.t. To surpass in wisdom. To be very wise.

Ikowende, イコウェンデ, 損スル. v.t. To spoil. To smash up.
Ikoyorikipuni, イコヨリキプニ. n. To come into sight as a distant mountain when travelling.
Ik-pui, イクプイ. n. Neural canal of vertebræ.
Ikra, イクラ. A joint.
Ikura, イクラ. A verse.
Iku, イク. v.t. To drink strong drink. To smoke.
Iku-ambe, イクアムベ. n. Drink.
Iku-an, イクアン. adj. Drinking.
Ikuapushke, イクアプシケ. v.i. To break.
Ikuapushkere, イクアプシケレ. v.t. To break.
Ikubaba, イクババ. n. Same as above.
Ikuba-bashui, イクババシュイ. n. A moustache-lifter.
Iku-i, イクイ. v.t. To chew. Syn: Kui-i.
Iku-nimak, イクニマク. n. The grinders. The molars.
Iku-nimaki, イクニマキ. n. Same as above.
Ikuira, イクイラ. v.i. To go along stealthily or noiselessly.
Ik-u-komanakte, イククロマナクテ. n. To be unable to sleep on account of inordinate desires for strong drink.
Ikunere, イクケレ. v.t. To dye black.
Ikunneyot, イクケユツ. v.i. To be dazzled with darkness as when coming fresh indoors from the light.
Ikup, イクプ. n. Drinking utensils, as cups, moustache-lifters, etc.
Ikura, イクラ. or Ikra, イクラ. A joint. A division. A verse.
Ikure, イクレ. v.t. To give to drink.
Ikurianda, イクリアンダ. v.t. To laugh at. To deride.
Ikurok, イクロク. v.i. and adj. To sit and drink. To be much given to drinking.
Ikurukuru, イクルクル. v.i. To be in pain. Sometimes used like Ikururu. Syn: Araka.
Ikururu, イクルル. n. The pangs of childbirth (especially the pangs immediately antecedent to the actual birth of a child). Syn: Kapuhi. Ikurukuru.
Ikurushna, イクルシナ. adj. Straight.
Ikurusui, イクルスイ, 汤クール. v.i. To be thirsty.

Ikusa, イクサ, 河ヲ渡ス. v.t. To ferry across a river. Pl. Ukushpa.

Ikusa-guru, イクサグル, 渡守. n. A ferry-man.


Iku-sakayO, イクサカヨ, 暴酒スル. v.t. To revel.


Ikushke-peka, イクシケベカ, 向ニ. adv. Beyond.


Ikush-wano, イクシワノ, 彼處ヨリ. adv. Thence.

Ikuso, イクス, 茹草シテ酒ヲ呑ウ. v.i. To sit in lines by the hearth to drink.

Ikutasa, イクタサ, 酒宴. n. A drinking feast.

Ikutuni, イクツニ, 沦衣. n. A bib.

Ima, イマ, 焼ク. v.t. To roast.

Ima-ni, イマニ, 焼串. n. A piece of wood upon which to stick fish or flesh to roast. A roasting spit.

Ima-nit, イマニツ, 焼串. n. A roasting spit.

Imanit-tai, イマニッタイ, 焼串. (複数). n. A large number of roasting spits.

Ima-onit, イマオンツ, 焼串. n. A roasting spit.

Imakake, イマカケ, 一ツ置キ, 例セバ, シテトイマカケ, 一日スキ. adv. Every other. As:—Shine to imakake, “every other day.”


Imakake-un, イマカケウン, 後ニ. adv. Afterwards.

Imakanu, イマカヌ, 間際ヲ設ケル. v.t. To open up or clear a space. As:—Ru imakanu, “to open up a way.”


Imek, イメク, 食物ヲ分カッ. v.t. To serve out food. To portion out.

Imek-guru, イメクグル, 食物ヲ分カツ人. n. A person who serves out food. One who portions out anything.

Imeru, イメル, 電雷. n. Lightning.


Imokirika, イモキリカ, 奴シキ. v.i. and adj. Abject. Miserably bad. To live in utter misery.
Imo-omare, イメクオマレ, 喂 = 餌
たな, 餌 = 餌 + 附け + た. v.t. To
bait a trap. To bait a fish hook.
Imommuye, イメムムイネ, 喂フ. v.t.
To atone. To propitiate. To
give as a present.
Imompekari, イメモベカリ, 愧ム.
adj. To take pity on. To have
mercy on. Syn: Erampokiwen
wa kore.
Imompekari, イメモベカリ, 同上.
adj. Same as above.
Imontabire, イメモノビレ, 急ガ. v.t.
To hurry. To hasten. To be
busy.
Imontabire-kashpa, イメモノビレカ
シパ, 急ガ急ゲ. v.i. To be ex-
ceedingly busy.
Imontabire-no, イメモノビレノ, 急ニ.
adv. Abruptly.
Imontasa, イメモンササ, 後襲. v.t. To
retaliate. To revenge.
Imu, いム, 狂セル, ヒステリヤ. adj.
and v.i. A kind of hysteria.
Rabid. Mad. To be attacked with
sudden fits of hysteria.
Imuki, いムキ, 同上. adj. and v.i.
Same as above.
Imu-bakko, いムバック, ヒステリヤ＝
カとツメ老婦人. n. Any old
woman subject to fits of imu or hy-
steria.
Imu-imu, いムいム, 弱シキヒスメリヤ.
adj. and v.i. An intensified
form of imu.
Imu-imu-ki, いムいムキ, 同上. adj.
and v.i. Same as above.
Imut, いムツ, 刀. n. A sword. As:
—Imut mut, To wear a sword.
Imut-shitoki, いムツシトキ, 女ノ珠ノ
首飾り. n. A woman's bead neck-
lace.
Ina, イナ, 何々セラ様＝注意セヨ．
例セバ，テイセタニウィンモネタススイ
ナエクバアンナ，彼レハ悪イ大ザカ
フ喫マレナ様＝用心セヨ．v.i. Take
care lest. Be careful lest. As:
—Nei reta niwene seta ne gure ina aeku-
bara an na, "as that is a savage
dog take care lest it bite you" (lit:
take care lest you are bitten). Yaik-
kipte, ina e kuhaba an na; oyakta
arupa, yaikipte na, "you are in
danger, take care lest it bite you,
get out of the way, it is danger-
Ina, イナ, 傳言，傳說，願．n. A
message. Tradition. Request.
A song.
Inakarap, イナカラブ，祝ス．v.t.
To salute.
Inambe, イナムベ．何ニ．adj. Which.
Inambe-gusu-ne-yakun, イナムベ
グスチヤクン．如何トナルベ，故ニ．
adv. For. Because. For this rea-
son.
Inan, イナニ．何ニ．何．adj. Which.
What. As:—Nei gurun inan kotan
un gurune ruwe he an? "to what
village does that person belong?"
Nei gurun inan kotan wano ek a?
"which town does he come from."
Inani, イナニ．何處．adv. Where.
Inankayo, イナンカヨ．草木ノ塚．n.
The stem of a plant.
Inao, イナオ．帯．n. Whittled pieces
of willow, lilac and other wood
which are stuck in the ground as
offerings to the gods. Inao bear
some mark or sign by which the
gods may know who is the offerer,
In the Ainu idea, no greater sin can be committed than that of stealing and hiding the inao of another person, the idea being that the gods, finding themselves without inao, will withdraw their favour from those who ought to have offered them. No worse name can be given to an Ainu than . Inao sak guru, “the man without inao.”

Inao-chipa, イナオチパ, 多々ノ帯. n. A cluster of inao. The place at the east end of a hut where the inao are placed.

Inao-ke, イナオケ, 帯ヲ造ル. v.i. To make inao.

Inao-kema, イナオケマ, 帯ノ柄. n. Pieces of wood to which inao are tied.

Inao-kike, イナオキケ, 帯ノ削リカケ. n. The shavings which are left attached to inao. Pieces of willow shaving which are sometimes hung in Ainu huts.

Inao-korashkoro, イナオコラシコロ, 栗ヲ造リ酒. n. A kind of liquor distilled from millet.

Inao-kotchep, イナオコッチエプ. 幼或ハ鰤ノ子. n. Young salmon.

Inao-netoba, イナオネトバ, 帯ノ柄. n. A piece of wood to which inao are sometimes tied.


Inaotumbu, イナオツムプ, 帯ヲ置ク箱. n. A box filled with inao shavings.

Inauni-kina, イナウニキナ, クルマバサ. n. Wood-ruff. Asperula odorata, L.

Inauni-susu, イナウニススス, 同上. Same as above.

Inde, インデ, 目黒, メハニ. n. A gummy discharge from the eyes.

Ine, イネ, 何處, 例セバ, イテイアブ, 其ノモノハ何處ニ在リカ. adj. Where? As: — Ine nei ap, “where is that thing?”

Ine, イネ, 四. adj. Four.

Ine, イネ, 行動ヲ示ス, 例セバ, エヲHine, ヒネ, ト.) イネ, 素ル, メヤイネ, 住ク, イネナイエ ニテイネテ, 彼ノハヨイト來タノpart. This word is expressed by the English participle “ing.” Thus: — Ek ine, “coming.” O-man ine, “going.” Irukai ek ine ne! “he has come for a short time?”

Ineau, イネアン, 何方ニ. adj. Which of two.

Ine-akushtsu, イネアクシタ, 呼呼、ナヤ, 如何ニ, 例セバ, マー此様ニ魚カ澤ニ, イネアクシタチエプボロンノアン. interj. Dear me! How great. How surprising. As: — Ine-akushtsu cho poron no an, “dear me, what a number of fish.”

Syn: Karainepita un.

Ineau-pekambe, イネアオシベカムベ, シニシノ. n. Trapa quadri-spinosa, Roxb.

Ine-hotne, イネホツツ, 八十. adj. Eighty. Four-score.

Ine-hotnep, イネホツツプ, 八十個. n. Eighty things.

Ine-ikashima-wan, イネイカシマワ ン, 十四. adj. Fourteen.

Ine-otutanu, イネオツタヌ, 第四. adj. The fourth.
Ine-rere, イチレレ, 四, 例サバ, イチレレコ, 四日. Four. As: — Ine re-re-ko, “four day.”


Ine-rokbe, イチロクベ, キャ、(嘘息ノ辞), interj. Same as ineapkuhta. Dear me?

Ine-sambanu, イチサムバヌ, 四角ノ, adj. Square. Four-sided.

Ine-shuine, イチシュイツ, 四度ノ, adj. Four times.

Ine-shuine-o, イチシュイツオ, 同上. Same as above.

Ine-un, イチウン, 何處へ, 例サバ, イチウンエチマン, 何處へ行タカ, adv. Whither. As: — Ine-un e oman, “whither are you going.”

Ingan, インカン, 見ヲ adv. Same as ingara.

Ingan-no, イングノ, 遠目カ利ク, adv. Long-sighted. Of good sight.

Ingan-rui, イングルイ, 穿騒好キナル, adj. Curious. Inquisitive.

Ingaprapu, イングラプ, 眉ヲ動カス, v.i. To work the eyebrows up and down.

Ingara, イングラ, 見ル, v.i. To look at. To see.


Ingi, インギ, 皆ノ, 凡テ, adj. All. Universal.

Inichu, イニチュ, 陰フ, v.i. To be suspicious.

Inine-kangi, イニネイタンギ, 約子＝用ヲル碗, n. To scoop out. A cup used as a ladle.

Inini, イニニ, 嚼ア, v.t. To bite at (as a fish at a bait).

Inini-ap, イニニアブ, 蟲ヲ, v. n. A kind of fish spear to which a bait is tied.

Inisapushka-an, イニサプシカアン, 鯨ヲナルル, もガノル, adj. and v.i. To be startled suddenly. To be suddenly surprised. To hurry.

Inise, イーヌ, 約子, n. A dipper. A ladle. Also v.t. To ladle out drink.

Inisai-ya, イニセイヤ, 役網, n. A small hand net.

Initne-ike, イニツイケイ, 恶悪, 悪鬼, The devil. A demon.

Inkush, インキシュ, 僵ル, 戦桟スル, v.i. To fear. To tremble through fear. To call out in fear. Syn: Ishitoma.


Inne-no, インネノ, 群集ノ, adj. In crowds.

Inne-topaha, インテボハ, 多数ノ, 群集ノ, adj. Very many. A great multitude.

Inne-utara, インヌウタラ, 群集, n. A multitude.

Inoka, イノカ, 蛇ノ形ニ造ルアメル偶像, n. An idol made in the shape of a snake for divination, cursing and worship.


Inomi-chup, イノミチュブ, 一月, n. January. The month of liba-
tions; possibly so called from the
Japanese custom of paying visits
and drinking at the new year.

Inonchip, イノチップ, 恅弄スル, 薬弄
スル. v.t. To baffle. Syn: Un-
keshke.

Inonchirube, イノンチルベ, 酔弄ヲラ
レタラ. n. A person baffled in
something he desired to do or
have.

Inon, イノン, 許姫. n. Prayer.

Inonno, イノノ, 同上. n. Same
as above.

Inonno-itak, イノノイタク, 新ル.
v.i. and n. To pray. Prayer.

Inonno-itak-hi, イノノイタクヒ, 新
戸. n. Prayer.

Inonno-itak-i, イノノイタクイ, 同
上. n. Same as above.

Inore, イノレ, 欠ヲ. v.t. To deceive.

Inonre-itak-ki, イノレイタクキ, 質
ル. v.i. To lie to. Syn: Ko-
shunge.

Inoshketa, イノシケタ, 丁度異ノ中.
adv. In the very centre.

Inoyenoye, イノイェイヨイェ, 染ル. v.t.
To twist.

Inotu, イノツ, 生命. n. Life.

Inraprapu, インララプ, 烏シクテ瞬
キスル. v.i. To blink or wink with
the eyes. Syn: Shik-ukochup-
chupu.

Inrapu, インラプ, 同上. v.i. Same
as above.

Inu, イヌ, 聞ウ. v.t. To listen. To
hear. To listen attentively. As:
—Ku pishi wa ku inv, “I will
make enquires.”

Inu-ewen, イヌエウェン, 聞キ透ヘル.
To mistake in hearing.

Inukuri, イヌクリ, 能ハヌ, 下手. adj.
and v.i. Unable. Awkward. In-
capable. To be incapacitated
through sickness or old age. To
dislike to do. Syn: Aikap.
Kopan.

Inukuri-an-korokai, イヌクリアン
コロカイ, 御気ノ毒なるトモ. ph. I
am sorry to trouble you, but.

Inuma, イヌマ, 自分ノ宝物. n. One’s
treasures and ornaments.

Inumba, イヌムバ, 響ス (複數). v. t.
To strain.

Inubume, イヌムベ, 塗穢. n. The
wooden framework round a fire-
place.

Inubume-ibe, イヌムベイベ, ダチウナ.

n. Silver fish. Trichiurus haun-
mela Forskal.

Inubume-saushibe, イヌムベサウシベ,
塗ノ内ノ樹ノ樹 (主トシテ物ヲ創る変
=用=). n. A little post stuck at
each corner of the fireplace used
as a chopping-block.

Inunechiri, イヌメチリ, 息ノ類. n.
A kind of hawk.

Inumu, イヌム, 潮ス (単数). v. t. To
strain (sing).

Inun, イヌン, 息ノタメ野宿スル. v. i.
To stay away from home in pur-
suit of one’s lively-hood as when
fishing or working in a distant
garden.

Inun-chisei, イヌンセイイ, 山小屋.

n. A fisherman’s hut.

Inuni-chiri, イヌニチリ, 小室ノ類.
n. A kind of hawk. Syn:
Onunechiri.

Inu-no, イヌノ, 合点早キ, 晴れ早キ.
adj. Quick of apprehension.
Quick-witted.
Iunukashiki-wa-kore, イヌヌカシキワコレ, 憐憫. v.t. To have mercy upon. To pity.
Inunuke, イヌヌケ, 祝福. n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ambe, イヌヌケアムベ, 祝福. n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ash, イヌヌケアシ, 我々汝等. 憐憫. ph. I pity thee. What a pitiable object!
Inup, イヌプ, 閣キショト. n. A thing heard.
Inupitara, イヌピタラ, 欲しく、嫌ふ. v.t. To feel dislike to. To dislike. Syn: Kopan. Epange.
Inupukushish, イヌブクシシ, 外出好マス. v.t. To dislike to go out. Syn: Soine kopan.
Inusa-inusa, イヌサイササ, 傳説ノ名. n. The name of an Ainu legend of a famine.
Inushiramare, イヌシラマレ, 抑へル, 制止スル. v.t. To control. To hold in. To restrain.
Inushuye, イヌシュイユエ, 呼ぶ, 手招す. v.t. To call. To beckon.
Inushuyep, イヌシュイユエプ, 旗. n. A flag.
Inuye, イヌイユエ, 交身スル, 影刻スル. v.t. To tattoo. To carve wood. Syn: Shinuwe.
Iokbare-guru, イオクバレグル, 反逆. n. A rebel. One who goes against another.
Ioman, イオマン, 早々往け. v.t. To go quickly. Syn: Tunashinoman.
Iomande, イオマンデ, 急げ. v.t. To send away. To kill an animal in sacrifice.
Iomompeke, イオモムベケ, 憐憫. adj. To have mercy upon. To take pity on.
Ionga, イオンガ, 潤かす, 浸す. v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly. Syn: Aonga.
Ioriki-kut-koro, イオリキクツコロ, 腹を帯に. v.t. To gird up the loins. Syn: Orikut koro.
Ionga-kuttara, イオンガクッタラ, アンゴンサラ. n. Senecio palatus, Pall.
Iotutana, イオツタヌ, 其ノ次, 第二. adj. The next in order. The second.
Ioyapa, イオヤバ, 明後年. adv. The year after next.
Ioyashimge, イオヤシムゲ, 明々後日. adv. The third day from to-morrow.
Ipa, イバ, 踏躓, チドリアシ. v.t. To reel about as a drunkard.
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Ipakashi, イパカシ, 敦訓. n. Doctrine. What one teaches.


Ipakasnu-guru, イパカシヌグル, 教師. n. A teacher.

Ipaketa, イパケタ, 然ルトキ. adv. Then. As:—Nei ipaketa, “at this time.” Syn: Ita.


Ipara, イバラ, 傷染スル. v. i. To transmit (as a disease). To catch a disease. Syn: Koturuse.

Iparo-maka-ni, イパロマカニ, 熊ノロ＝入レ木. n. The piece of wood thrust into the mouths of bears and other animals when killing them in sacrifice.

Iparo-shuke, イパロシュケ, 人ノ為＝食物ヲ調理スル. v.t. To cook for another. As:—En iparo-shuke wa en kore, “please cook me some food.”

Ipatuye-chiuchibare, イパチュチエチュウチバレ, モガク. v. i. To flounder about. To writhe (as an animal in its death-struggles).


Ipawetenge, イパウェテンゲ, 命スル. v.t. To command. Syn: Kashpaotte.

Ipawetenge-i, イパウェテンゲイ, 命令. n. Commandments.

Ipikuira, イピクリア, 密カ＝歩マ. v.i. To go along stealthily. Syn: Kuira. Okuira.

Ipirimuye, イピリムイェ, 供フ. v.t. To make amends. To make amends for some wounds or harm rendered. Syn: Immomuye.

Ipiru, イピル, 毛換リスル. v.i. To moult as a bird. To lose one’s hair.

Ipishi, イヒシ, 裁判スル. v.t. To judge.

Ipishi-anesannYo-i, イピシアエサンニョイ, 裁判. n. Judgement.


Iphisihite, イピシシテ, 切割タ. v.t. To rip up (as a bear before skinning it).

Ipishki, イピキ, 数. n. Number.

Ipishki-wa-ingara, イピキウィンガラ, 数ヲル. v.t. To count.

Ipishki-wa-nukara, イピキウィヌカラ, 数ル. v.t. To count.

Ipita, イピタ, 放ス. v.t. To let loose.

Ipokash, イポカシ, 酸キ. adj. Ugly.

Iporo, イポロ, {頬付, 様子. 例セバ, イ. Ipot, イポツ, } ポトムコンナ, 顔色ニ, イポツツムコンナシエイジェイジェイ, 颜色ヲ変スル. n. The countenance. Aspect. As:—Ipot’tum konna, “in the countenance.” Ipot'
Iporo-chiku, いポロチウク, 颜色が変
する. v.i. To change colour in the countenance through internal excitement. As:—Fure iporo-
chiku, “to blush,” “to turn red.”

Iporo-hachire, いポロハチレ, 臆カシ
める. v.t. To make ashamed.

Iporo-hachiri, いポロハチリ, 臆シキ、
立腹する. v.i. To be ashamed. To be angry.

Iporo-ningi, いポロニンギ, 頥ふ心の.
adj. Of a bitter temper.

Iporo-pirika, いポロピリカ, 顔色よ
し. v.i. To look happy or pleased. Good-looking.

Iporo-pirikare, いポロピリカレ, 喜
パル. v.t. To please.

Iporose, いポロセ, 名カラタル. v.t.
Called. Named.

Iporo-shikaunure, いポロシカウヌ
レ, 怒りチ顔ニ現ハス. v.i. To show anger in the face. To look displeased.

Iporo-shiu, いポロシウ, 頥ふ心の. adj.

Ipot, いポット, 頥付キ. n. Same as Iporo, “the countenance.”

Ipuni, いブニ, 給事すル. n. To wait upon as servants or helpers in a feast.

Ipunii-guru, いブニグル, 給事. n. A servant.

Ipush-tuye, いブシツイユ, 揪ミ採ル.
v.t. To pluck off. To pinch off (as heads of millet at reaping time.

Irachitkere, いラチツケレ, 慌ヶル.
v.t. To hang up (as a picture or ornament).

Iramande, イラマンデ, 喪スル. 喪スル.
v.t. To hunt. To fish.

Iramande-guru, イラマンデグル, 捕師、漁師. n. A hunter.

Iramasure, イラマスレ, 美ヲキシキ、嘆
賞スヘキ. adj. Beautiful. Admira-
ble.

Iramasure-no, イラマスレノ, 美ヲキ

Iramatahuye, イラマチユイユ, 考ヘ
ル、熟考. v.i. To think. To con-
sider. To revolve in one’s mind.

Syn: Ramepakari.

Irambotarare, イラムボタラレ, 嘆ガ
シイキ. excl. You noisy one! Noisy.

Iramchuptekka, イラムチュプテッカ,
恐レル. v.i. To feel timid. To be afraid. Syn: Ishitoma.

Iramepakari, イラメバカリ, 思慮アル.
adj. Thoughtful.

Irani, イラミ, 崖、がケ. n. Preci-
cipices.

Iramikachauhsha, イラミカチャウ
シカ, 失望スル. v.i. To be disappointed.

Iramisaika, イラミサイカ, 倫ゾノ、温

Iramisaikare, イラミサイカレ. 平品ニ
スル、少々スル. v.t. To make easy. To make less.

Iramisamka, イラミサムカ, 驗取スル.
欺ク. v.t. To obtain by fraud. To deceive.

Iramishkare, イラミシカレ, or Ira-
mushkare, イラムシカレ, 了解ス.
Iramkara, イラムカラ, シラセル. v.t. To tease.
To make angry. To make cry.
To poke fun at. Syn: Ramukara.

Iramkare, イラムカレ, 悔. v.i. To feel regret.

Iramkatchaushka, イラムカッチャウシカ, 他人ノ為サントスルウトナ止メサセル. v.t.: To disuade from a project or action.

Iramkittarara, イラムキッタララ, 懐シル. v.i. To be in fear. Syn: Kimatek.

Iramkoiki, イラムコイキ, 辭メル. v.t.

Irammakaka, イラママカカ, 全タ. v.t.

Irammokka, イラムモッカ, 遊戯スル. v.i.
To play. To have some fun. To tease. To poke fun at.


Iramnukuri, イラムヌクリ, 為ルコト
好マノ. v.i. To dislike to do. To feel diffident. To be averse to.

Irampokiwen, イラムポキウェン, 悔ノ. adj. Pitiable.

Irampokiwen-wa-kore, イラムポキウェンワコレ, 悔ノ. v.t. To pity.
To have mercy upon.

Irampoye, イラムポイユ, 敦レル. adj.

Iramsarakka, イラムサラッカ, 心配ツラレル. v.i. and adj. To be troubled.

Iramshtinere, イラムシチレレ, 此ノハ此レハ(嘆息ノ辭.耐へ忍レメノ意ヲ表ス). excl. Dear me! Dear me! An exclamation expressive of impatience.

Iramtoinere, イラムトイチレ, 悲イカナ(嘆息ノ辭). excl. How sad! What a trial! An exclamation expressive of sorrow and com-

Iramtubba, イラムツイバ, 胆病ナル.
恐ロシキ.例セバ.イラムツイバハ
ヲアリ."何ソト恐ロシイデハナイカ. v.i. and adj. To be timid. To be frightened. As: Iramtubba ta hau osh a; “what a frightful thing!”

Iramu, イラム, 考慮スル. v.i.
To be thought of. To be considered.
Syn: Aaramu.

Iramuikurukuru, イラムイクルクル,
関係スル. v.i. To be concerned about.

Iramuok, イラムオク, 悲ノ. v.i. To be sorry. To be distressed.

Iramuokka, イラムオッカ, 悲マセル.
v.t. To make sorry. To distress.

Iramye, イラムイユ, 稱メル. v.t. To praise. To applaud.

Iramye, イラムイユ, 稱メル. v.t. To praise. To applaud.

Irangarap, イラングラップ, 挨拶. n.
A salutation. This word is often pronounced Iyangarap by those
JAPANESE WHO SPEAK A LITTLE AIINU.
It is pigeon ainu and should be avoided.

Irangarap-Itak, イランガラブイタク, n. The words of a salutation. A salutation.

Irangaratpe, イランガラプテ, 如何, adv. How do you do.

Irannakka, イランナッカ, 障碍物. n. A nuisance. A hindrance. v.i. To have no need of.

Irappa, イラッパ, 先祖＝酒祭献アルノ儀式. n. The ceremony of offering libations to the dead. Syn: Ichara pa an.


Irarape-ki, イララベキ, 悪穢ナスル. v.t. To do naughty things.

Irapungara, イラプンガラ, アマ＝チャ＝. n. Gymnostemma cissoides, Benth.


Iraustupa, イラウダツバ, 仕事ヲスル. v.t. To do business. To pursue as a business.

Irawe, イラエ, 炎シキ, 殺シタキ. v.t. To desire to attack. To desire to do. To wish to kill. As:—Pirika buri ku irave ne, “I desire to do good things.” Chiraman tep ku irave ruwe ne, “I desire to kill a bear.” Syn: Ramande.

Irayapka, イラヤブカ, 美シト思フ, 驚ケキス(驚息ノ辞). v.t. and excl. To consider beautiful or nice. Dear me! how beautiful. I am surprised. This exclamation always gives assent to the subject exciting it, it indicates assent but never denial.

Iraye, イライユ, 殺ロス. v.t. To kill. To have good sport. As:—Taude iraye poro, “lots have been killed today.”

Iraye-guru, イライュグル, 殺害者. n. A person who has killed something. A killer. A successful hunter.

Irekte-chiri, イレクテチリ, ハヤブサ. n. A falcon. Falco peregrinus, Tunst.


Irenza-ate, イレンザアテ, 意思ヲ以テ遇スル. v.t. To treat with good will. To favour.

Irenka-koro, イレンカコロ, 世話＝ナ. v.i. To enjoy the favour of another.
Irena-ratchire, イレンガラツチレ, 調停スル. v.t. To reconcile.
Irena-sange, イレンガサンゲ, 善ム. 親切ニスル. v.t. To favour. To treat with good will.
Irena-uturu-eapkash, イレンガツルアプカシ, 仲保スル. v.t. To act as a go-between.
Irena-wende, イレンガベンデ, 爭ヒテ惹起スル. v.t. To stir up strife.
Irena-ye, イレンガイ, 調停スル. v.t. To reconcile.
Iresaba, イレシバ, 生長スル, (復数). v.t. To bring up. To rear. (Pl of the person).
Iresake, イレスケ, 生長スル. v.t. To bring up. (Pl of the object).
Iresu, イレス, 生長スル. v.t. To bring up. To sustain.
Iresu-guru, イレスグル, 他人ヲ生長セシムル. n. One who brings another up.
Iresu-kamui, イレスカムイ, 神. (人ヲ養フ). n. God, the sustainer (lit: foster-god).
Iresu-michi, イレスミチ, 父, 父父. n. One's father. Foster-father.
Iresu-totto, イレストっと, 母, 妻母. n. One's mother. Foster-mother.
Iresu-yubi, イレスユビ, 兄. n. Elder brother. Foster elder brother.
Iretaraka, イレタラカ, 漂白スル, 漂白スル. v.t. To bleach.
Iri, イリ, 一家族ノモノ. v.t. To be of the same family. As:—Shine iri guru, "persons of the same family."
Iri, イリ, 皮ヲ剥ク, モノヲ抜き採ル. v.t. To skin. To pluck out as feathers. Syn: Risel. Ri.
Iri-guru, イリグル, 親類. n. Relations.
Irikuan-no, イリクワンノ, 前ニ、前頭ニ、卒先シテ. adv. Straight ahead. In front.
Irishik-pui, イリシクブイ, 家族ニ似タル顔付き. n. Family likeness.
Iritak, イリタク, 親類、兄弟. n. Relations. Brothers and sisters.
Iriwak, イリワク, 血縁、兄弟. n. Blood relations. Brothers. As:—Tu iriwa ne orowa shine tureshnu, "two brothers and one sister."
Iriwak-ne-guru, イリワクチグル, 親類、兄弟、姊妹. n. Brothers. Relations. Sisters.
Iro, イロ, or Iroho, イロホ, 色. n. Colour.

Iroaushi, イロアウシ, 彩色シタル. adj. Coloured.

Iro-eshiknak, イロエシクナク, 色盲ノ. adj. Colour-blind.

Iroikeshne, イロイケシネ, 段々ト大々. adv. One after another. By degrees.

Iroki, イロキ, 光ル, 色ヲ有ツ. v.i. To shine. To have colour.

Ironne, イロンヌ, 厚キ. adj. Thick. (Used only of inanimate objects)

Ironne-samambe, イロンテサマムベ, クロハシラ. n. A kind of plaice. Parophrys. sp.

Ironne-tat-ni, イロンタットニ, 樹木ノ名. n. A kind of birch.

Iroroshen, イロロケショ, 傍ヲ. adv. By the side of.

Iroshki, イロシキ, 魂ヲす. n. The ceremony of offering food to the manes of the dead.


Iruka, イルカ, 時ヲ, 身ヲすル. adv. For a little while. For a short time. In a little while. After a short time.

Irukai, イルカイ, 時ヲ, 身ヲすル. adv. For a little while. For a short time. In a little while. After a short time.

Irukai-tomta, イルカイトムタ, 時ヲシテ. adv. In a short time. After a little while. Just for a moment. For a short time.


Irukur, イルクル, 雄ヲ. n. The pangs of child-birth.

Irup, イルプ, 損タ. n. Dregs.

Irupi, イルプイ, 損タ. n. Sediment. The remains of the arrowroot plant after the flour has been extracted.

Irura, イルラ, 送ヲル. v.t. To take or send away. To see one off as when going on a journey.

Irusa, イルサ, 貸ヲ. v.t. To lend.

Irushka, イルシカ, 恥ヲ. v.i. To become angry.

Irushka-chep, イルシカチェプ, フアノ. n. Puffer. Swell fish. Name applied to several species of Gn. Spheroides.

Irushka-i, イルシカイ, 慎シ. n. Anger. Wrath.

Irutasa, イルタサ, 此處ヲ, 彼處へ. adv. From one to the other.

Irutashpa, イルタシバ, 平ヲ. adj. Mutual.

Irutashpa-no, イルタシバ, 平ヲ. adv. Mutually.

Irushkare, イルシカラ, 愤ヲル. v.t. To make angry. To stir to anger. To aggravate.

Iruwe, イルウ, 熊ヲ足跡. n. A bear's foot-print.


Isa, イサ, キキト形ヲ, 魚ノ鳴ヲ. v.i. To squeak. A deer's call.

Isa-wa-okeru, イサワオケル, 熟シル, v.i. and adj. To have become quite ripe as fruit.

Isaika, イサイカ, 易ヲナル. adj. Easy.
Isaikako, イサイカコ, 千溢歌, 口出シスル, 口出シスル, v.i. To interfere. To speak when not spoken to.
Isam, イサム, or Isham, イシム, 俳句, 非ス, 無し, 全て無し, 居ラズ, 例へば, 手元にイサム, 仮キテ居ラズ, エヨイサム, 調べて仕舞フテナイ, v.i. Not to be. It is not. To be absent. In some cases the word isam expresses "entirety," and may be translated by "away." Thus:—oman wa isam, "he has gone away." Koro wa oman wa isam, "he has taken it away." E wa isam, "it has all been eaten." Rai wa isam, "he has died." Isam kotom an, "there appears not to be," "it looks as if there were none." When immediately followed by the verb isam may be translated by not As:—Naa ek isam, "he has not yet come."
Isama, イサマ, 無た, v.i. Same as L-am.
Isambe, イサムペ, 有ラス, 有クナラタ, 有クナラタ, n. and v.t. It is not. To have died.
Isami, イサミ, 何ミナイ, 例メハ, 例メハ, 例メハ, カナタナナミイ, イサミ, イスナ, イスナ, 对シ何ミ言フ無ハナイ, v.i. and n. It is nothing. There is nothing. Absence. As:—Nep ku otta yep ku isami, "there is nothing you can say to it," i.e. "you have nothing to answer."
Isam-isam, イサミイサム, 早ク終リニ, v.i. To come quickly to an end.
Isamka, イサムカ, 縮スル, 墜絕スル, v.t. To abolish. To annihilate.

Isamka-i, イサムカイ, 廃止, n. Abolition.
Isam-no-po, イサムノポ, 否, はらず, pH. No, there is not.
Isamta, イサムタ, 二次, adv. Next to.
Isapa-kik-ni, イサバキクニ, 魚, 魚ナ, ドナ捕ヘ掠殺ス фин用ノ柳ノ棒, n. A willow stick used for killing salmon after they have been captured.
Isapte, イサプテ, 給事シル, v.t. To wait upon as in a feast. Syn: Ipuni.
Isapte-mat, イサプテマツ, 給事跡, n. A waitress.
Isapte-atchike, イサプテアチケ, 大キナル盆, n. A large tray. A waiter.
Ise, イセ, 喫タ, v.i. To squeak. To call out. To squeal.
Ise-hawe-ash, イセハウェアシ, 喫ク, 喫ク, 喫ク, 喫ク, v.i. To squeal. The call of a deer.
Iseise, イセイセ, 喫タ, v.i. To squeak.
Iseku, イセク, 分類ノ時間, 乳房ノ数, レルテフ, (人畜共用キラル), v.i. To swell up with milk as the breasts of animals just before having young. This word is also applied to women. Syn: Topeseku.
Isenram-ari, イゼンラマアリ, 前 = 云ヘル知ク. ph. The aforesaid. That which was spoken of before. Syn: Senramasekoro.

Isenrambe, イセンラムベ, 前. 此語ハ毎ニ間投詞ニ用キランナガリノ意思ヲ表ス. adv. Again and again. Continually. Always. Dear-dear! This word is always used as a kind of interjection. As:—Isenrambe-haU, “saying it again.”

Isentramte, イセンラムテ, 靳上. adv. Same as above.

Isenramte-shiri, イセンラムテシリ, 何時デモ関シリトナスル. ph. Always doing the same thing.

Isenramte-shiri-ki, イセンラムテシリキ, 同上. ph. Same as above.


Isepo-saraki, イセポサラキ, ヒロハノドヨウツナギ. n. Glyceria aquatica, Sm.

Iseremak-inonno, イセレマクイノノ, 喊フ. n. A prayer that another may receive harm. A prayer for a curse.


Isese, イセセ, 嘘ク. v.i. To squeal. Syn: Ise.

Isesekka, イセッカ, 恨メル. v.t. To heat.

Ishan-tono, イサントノ, 醜師. n. A doctor. (Jap)

Ishi, イシ, 島ノ尾. n. A bird’s tail.

Ishikamare, イシカマレ, 置ク. v.t. To put. To set down.


Ishikekara, イシケカラ, 昏キスル. v.i. To wink the eyes.

Ishikipipka, イシキピプカ, 耻ナテ頭ヲ垂レル. v.i. To be unable to look up for shame. To hang the head in shame.

Ishikoba, イシコバ, 意匠.目的. 待ツ. n. Design. Intent. Also. v.i. To wait.

Ishiksamnere, イシクサムネレ, 焦目ヲ見ル. v.i. To look out of the corners of the eyes.

Ishimekuttara, イシメクタラ, ナツユニサウ, ナニジモノツカサウ. n. Filipendula kamtschatlica, Max.

Ishimemokka, イシメモッカ, 喧嘩仕掛ケル. v.i. To pick a quarrel with. To challenge to fight. Syn: Chishimemokka.

Ishime, イシメ, 明日. adv. Tomorrow. The day following. As:—Ishime hikte an gusu ne na, “we will go on with it tomorrow.”


Ishineka, イシネカ, 恨感スル. v.t. To bewitch.
Ishinere, イシテレ, or Ishinnere, イシンテレ, 形が変ズる. v.i. To assume the form of some other being. To act the witch. Syn: Shinere. Yaitasare. 

Same as above.

Ishinerep, イシテレブ, or Ishinne-rep, イシンテレブ, 騎寶. n. A phantom or ghost. A witch.

Ishiorore, イシオロレ, 驚ク. v.i. To be surprised. Syn: Iyokunure.

Ishiororeka, イシオロレカ, 驚カス. v.t. To surprise.

Ishi-oush, イシオウシ, 動慢ナリトッテフ. v.t. To speak proudly.

Ishiraineka, イシライエカ, 待伏セスル. v.i. To crouch. Syn: Yon-gororo.

Ishiramka, イシラムカ, 可愛ガル. v.i. To fawn.

Ishiramkore, イシラムコレ, 愛ヌル. v.t. To love. To care for.

Ishiri, イシリ, カヲ用キテ. adv. With might. Severely.


Ishiri-kootke, イシリコオツケ, 強ケ刺ス. v.t. To spear very much, or thoroughly.

Ishirikurantere, イシリクランテレ, マー（嘩息ノ辞）. interj. Dear me! Oh dear! As:—Ishirkurantere nep poro! “dear me how large!” Ishirkurantere, ukuran etutanne kikiri tumi sange, “dear me, how the mosquitoes waged war last night.” Ishirikurantere, ara mim patek, “dear me! it is nothing but fat.”


Ishiriro, イシリロ, 萌キ鼻息テスル(奔馬ノ如ク). v.i. To snort (as a horse).

Ishiru, イシル, 摩リ剥グ. v.t. To abrade. To rub off. To grate. As:—Tush ishiri wa tui, “the rope has worn asunder.” Ku teke ishiru wa meshke, “I have rubbed the skin off my hand.” Shuop ush-i ishiru wa pitche, “the paint has been rubbed off the box.” Nei numa ishiru wa tonto ne, “that skin has had the hair rubbed off and has become bare.”

Ishirubare, イシルバレ, 惡気ヲ取付カレル. v.i. To be possessed with a devil. To be afflicted with cleptomania. To be a maniac. Syn: Nitne Kamui shikatkare.

Ishirubarep, イシルバレブ, 狂人. n. A maniac.

Ishirup, イシルブ, 銭. n. A file.

Ishitaigi, イシタイギ, 織ル. v.t. To weave. To make cloth.

Ishitoma, イシトマ, 慎レル. v.i. To be afraid. Syn: Kimatek.

Ishitomare, イシトマレ, 驚カス. v.t. To frighten.

Ishitoma-ship, イシトマシブ, 織物スルキ用セル腰着テ. n. A flat piece of wood bent so as to fit the lower part of the back and used in weaving cloth.

Ishiu, イシウ, 不断ニ, 常ニ. adv. 
Ordinarily.

Ishkari, イシカリ, 閉塞セシ. v.i.
Stopped up.

Ishnichī, イシンチ, 音推ノ下端. n.
The lower end of the spine.

Ishpoki, イシボキ, カレイノ種. n.
A kind of flounder.

Isho, イショ, 豊饒ナ. adj. 
Plentiful. Sport. Lucky. Also game, as bears, deer, etc. As:—Isho koro guru, “a lucky sportman.”
Ainu moshiri chikoikip isho pirika moshiri ne, “Ainu land is a place where there are plenty of animals.” Isho koven, “unlucky in sport.”
Tanto isho pirika, “today we have bad sport.”
Isho muikesh, “unfortunate in hunting.”


Isho-itak, イシオイタク, 見閉シタルコト語ル. v.t. To tell what one has seen and heard. To report upon. To say. To report.

Syn: Uweneusara.


Isho-itak-an, イシオイタクアン, 報知.

n. News.

Isho-itakka, イシオイタッカ, 知セル, 話ス. v.i. To tell. To say.

Isho-kapiu, イシオカピウ, アホウドリ, n. Albatross.


Ison, イソン, or Ishon, イショ, 豊饒ナ. adj. and v.i. Plentiful, good sport. Clever. Lucky. Fortune.


Isho-seta, イショセタ, 輪ヲ曳クトキ先頭ニ立ツ犬. n. A leader sleigh dog.


Syn: Ishu tuika.

Ishu, イシュ, 有り, 存在スル. v.i. and adj. To be. To exist. To live. Living. Perfect health. Strong.
As:—Ishu Kamui, “the living God.”
Ishu an, “it is alive.”
Ishu rapoketa, “during one's lifetime.”

Ishu-i, イシュイ, 生涯. 生涯. n. Life.
A lifetime.

Ishu-ramat, イシュラマツ, 生涯. n. 
A living soul.

Ishu-tuika, イシュツイカ, 一生涯. n.
A lifetime. During one's life.

Iso, イソ, 蔌岩. n. Large bare rocks.

Ison, イソン, or Ishon, イショ, 器用ナール, 巧ナール, 運ノ着キ. adj. and v.i.
To have good sport.

Isonbe, イソンベ, 多々渡セシ人. n.
A successful hunter or fisher.

Isoye, イソイユ, 笑＝テル. v.t.
To shake the husks off a winnow after winnowing.

Isoyep, イソイユプ, 笑. n. A winnow.
Syn: Muye.

Isoyep, イソイユプ, 锛(キリ). n. A gimlet.

Ita, イタ, 板. n. A board.

Ita, イタ, 何時. rel. pro. When.

Itak, イタク, or Itakki, イタッキ, 音. n. A word. Language. Speech.

Itak, イタク, 話ス, 言フ. v.i. To speak. To say. To acknowledge.
To tell. As:—*Tu itak kainon yaikeruki,* “to swallow one’s words.” *Itak hau konna charototke,* “to speak fluently.” *Itak awatore wa ye,* “to speak without making any mistakes.”

*Itak-ambe,* イタクアムベ, 言葉 n. A word.

*Itakamkira-ye,* イタカムキラ食堂, 紹介する v.t. To introduce. To make known.

*Itakamkire,* イタカムキレ, 約束する v.t. To promise.

*Itak-ande,* イタカアンデ, 言白する v.t. To leave word.

*Itak-apak-guru,* イタカパクグル, 諫誨家 n. A bad speaker.

*Itakhe,* イタクヘ, 役逃りの棚 n. The stem of a spring-bow.

*Itak-chihoshipire,* イタクチホシピレ, 命令ヲ取消ス v.t. To countermand.

*Itak-eashinge,* イタクエーシング, 話す v.t. To speak. To say.

*Itak-eashiwen,* イタクエシウェン, 気聴て物ヲ言ふ, 間違て報知ス v.t. To speak disagreeably. To be deficient in speaking. To misinform.

*Itak-eyukara,* イタケユカラ, 口仮声ス v.t. To mock. To imitate one’s speech.

*Itak-hau,* イタクハウ, or *Itak-hawe,* イタクハウ, 話声 n. The tone of voice in speaking. What one says.

*Itak-hau-konna-charototke,* イタクハウコンチャロツゲ, 流暢ヲ言 v.t. ph. To speak fluently. Fluent.

*Itak-hi,* イタクヒ, or *Itak-i,* イタク
Itak-omare, イタコオマレ, 有感仲間. v.t. To join in conversation.
Itakpa, イタックパ, 有感. v.i. To speak (pl of the person).
Itak-ramat, イタクラマツ, 言語ノ意味. n. The meaning of a word or speech.
Itak-rui-guru, イタクルイグル, 多話者. n. A great talker or speaker (not necessarily a phrase of evil import).
Itak-san-i, イタクサンイ, 命令. n. A command. An order from a superior. As:—Tono orawa no une itak san-i, “thus orders the government.”
Itakshikushte-Itak, イタクシキシテイタク, 比喩話. n. An illustration.
Itak-sura, イタクスラ, 来期ノ言葉. n. The last words of a dying person. A person’s last wishes or commands. Syn: Hoppa-itak.
Itak-taknere, イタクタクレ, 嘩言す. v.t. To abbreviate.
Itak-teksama, イタクテクサマ, 再び、更。 adv. Again. Besides.
Itak-tomte, イタクトムテ, 面白イ話ノ. adj. Of pleasant speech.
Itak-tomte-guru, イタクトムテグル, 面白イ話スル人. n. A person who speaks in a pleasing manner.
Itak-tomtare, イタクトムテレ, 言葉ヲ飾る. v.t. To polish up one’s manner of talking.

Itak-tunash, イタクトツナシ, 早口ヲテ言フ. adj. and v.i. To talk quickly. To speak without due thought As:—Itak-tunash wasasap, “a quick talker is unwise.”
Itaku, イタク, 話. n. A speech. The plural of itak.
Itak-ununin, イタクウヌニン, イタクノ覆数. v.i. To stammer in talking.
Itak-uwetore-kambi, イタクウエトレカミ, 話典. n. A dictionary.
Itan, イタン, 指. n. Hammer.
Itanchiki, イタンチキ, 床. n. Floor.
Itangi, イタンギ, 余. n. A cup.
Itangi-kem-ashikepet, イタンギケムアシケベト, 残指. n. The index finger. So called because it is generally used for scraping out remnants of food from the eating utensils. Syn: Ikemumpe.
Itaratara, イトラトラ, クラクラスル. adj. Shaky.
Itas, イタス, 代り、ノ返シ＝. 例えバ、イタサカニ、贈物＝対シテ返禮スル. adv. In return. In answer to. As:—Itas kare, “to do” or “give in return for something received.”
Itas, イタス, 変り易キ, 定リナキ. 例えバ、イタサナラ、変り易キ風. adj. Changeable. As:—Itas rera, “a changeable wind.”
Itasa-itak, イタサイタク, 答, n. and v.t. An answer. To answer.
Itasare, イタサレ, 交換スル, v.t. To exchange.
Itasayukke, イタサユクケ, 風, n. A storm.
Itashka-0, イタシカオ, 覚テカレル, v.i. To tie up (as one's sleeves). To turn up one's sleeves.
Itashko, イタシコ, 稲ヲ巻上ガル, v.t. To turn up one's sleeves. To tie up (as one's sleeves).
Itata, イタタ, 打ツ, (錆ニテ), 打切ル, v.t. To hammer. To chop.
Itage-ni, イタウゲニ, 粗, n. A chopping block.
Itashasa, イタササ, 無禮スル, 打絆スル, v.i. To be saucy. To contradict.
Itastasa, イタスタサ, 同上, v.i. Same as above.
Itaugi, イタウギ, 打切ル, v.t. To chop.
Itak, イタク, 被ハレル, v.i. To be employed. To be sent.
Iteki, イテキ, 無スナ. aux. v. & adv. Do not. Iteki is imperative. As: — Iteki nep ye, "do not say anything." Iteki mashkin no shik-te, "do not fill it too full." Iteki nekon a ka iki, "do not meddle with it." Iteki nei peka, "by no means." Followed by kuni ne, iteki forms a supplication; Thus:
— Iteki aehomatru kuni ne ki wa en kore, "grant that I may be afraid of nothing."
Itekka-kara, イテッカカラ, 禁ずル, v.t. To prohibit.
Iteme, イトメ, 伸ビスル, v.i. To stretch out at full length.
Iteme-kikiri, イトメキキリリ, 尺毬, n. The looper caterpillar.
Itemi-kikiri, イトミキキリリ, 同上, n. Same as above.
Itere, イテレ, 待ツ, v.t. To await. To wait for.
Itese, イテセ, 線, v.t. To weave. To spin.
Iteseka, イテセカ, 線綫, n. The strings used in weaving mats.
Itese-ni, イテセニ, 機機ノ部品ノ名, n. An instrument used in spinning or weaving cloth.
Iteye-ni, イティエニ, 機機ナトシ, n. A kind of snare, so constructed that the top shall fall down upon any animal going under it.
Itomkoku-nun, イトムコカヌ, 預ケル, 依託スル, v.t. To commit to the care of another. To let another do. Also v.i. Not to be able to do without the consent of another.
Itomnukara, イトムヌカラ, 結婚する. v.t. To marry. To live together as husband and wife. *Syn: U-tomnukara.*


Itomnukara-utara, イトムヌカラウタラ, 夫婦等. n. Husbands and wives. Also “Husband and wife.”

Itomo, イトモ, 平和. n. Peace.

Itomo-itak, イトモイタク, 和睦する. v.t. To make peace.

Itomushi, イトムシ, 腹鰭. n. The ventral fins of fishes.

Itomot-guru, イトモツグル, 友人漁者. n. A clever or successful hunter. *Syn: Etomne guru.*

Itomun-un-puyara, イトモノンブヤラ, 南部. n. A window on the south side of a house.

Itoppa, イトッパ, 騎乗印. n. One’s personal mark or sign.


Ittome, イトトメ, 往復する. v.t. To go and return. To go and come back at once.

Ituiba, イツイバ, 切り落す, 殺ろす. v.t. To cut off. To kill.

Ituipauibe, イツイプアイベ, 惡人ノ子. n. Son of a bad man. A name given to the children of very bad parents. Also sometimes applied to bad young people irrespective of their parents. The offspring of a person who has been killed.

Itui-rui, イツイルイ, 荒砥. n. A rough whetstone.

Ituye-rui, イツイルイ, 荒砥. n. Same as above.

Ituituye, イツイイ, 築る. v.t. To winnow.

Ituituye-i, イツイイ, 籐場. v.t. To winnow.

Itukarige-sak-no, イツカリゲサノ, 恐れ虫, 惶々ナク. adv. Without diffidence. Without fear.

Itukari-sak-no, イツカリサクノ, 恐れ虫, 惶々ナク. adv. Without difficulty. Without fear.

Itumama-ni, イツママニ, 様様ノ部分. n. A piece of straight wood used in weaving.

Itumashire, イツマシレ, 混製する. v.t. To adulterate.

Itunnap, イツンナプ, 蝲, 例モバ, イツナナナチセイ, 蝨ノ巢. n. An ant. As:—Itunnap chisei, “an ant’s nest.”


Itura, イトラ, 喪. adj. Led. As:—Itura guru, “a person led.”

Ituren, イトレン, 神話ヲ受ケル, 略示ヲ受ケル. v.t. To be inspired. To be acted upon by some internal impulse.

Ituren-kamui, イトレンカムイ, 守護神. n. One’s guardian angel.


Itusare, イツサラ, 與へろ. v.t. To give. To bestow. As:—Aep itusare guru, “a person who gives food to a beggar.”

Itushtek, イツシテク, 斉領ニ取リ付卡
<table>
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<th>ITU</th>
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<th>IWA</th>
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<tr>
<td>レル, v.i. To be possessed by an animal. To be bewitched by an animal. To be mad.</td>
<td>To be in pain. As:—Tui iun, &quot;to suffer from the stomach ache.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itushtekka, イツシテッカ, 急イデモノテナセル, v.t. To cause one to do anything with haste.</td>
<td>Iunin, イウンニ, 病, 疼痛, 苦痛. n. Sickness. Disease. Pain. As:—Iunin tumuni, &quot;to groan with pain.&quot; Also v.i. To suffer. To be in pain.</td>
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<td>Itushtek-korachi, イツシテッコラチ, 復カレタ様子, 狂ハシク. adv. As one possessed. Madly.</td>
<td>Iuninka, イウンニンカ, 患マシム. v.t. To make suffer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itutandé, イツシテトデ, 知ラズ振リチスル, v.i. To take no notice of. To turn a deaf ear to. As:—Ashpa kisara itutanure, or ashpa kisara itutande, &quot;to turn a deaf ear to.&quot;</td>
<td>Iunu, イウス, 若ハ, 例モバ, レクナイフ, 項ニ着飾リ, v.t. To put on as a necklace. As:—Rekuchi iunu, &quot;to put upon the neck.&quot;</td>
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<td>Itutanure, イツタヌン, 同上. v.i. Same as above.</td>
<td>Iutek, イウテク, 仕～. v.t. To serve. As:—Kamui iutek, &quot;to serve God.&quot;</td>
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<td>Ituyashkarap, イツヤシカルブ, 愛スル可愛ガル, v.t. To love. To fondle.</td>
<td>Iwa, イワ, 岩, 岡. n. Land as opposed to rivers. Rocks.</td>
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<td>Ituye-sere-hum, イツイェセルフム, 物チ切断スル音. n. The noise made in cutting anything asunder.</td>
<td>Iwayehe, イウェイヘ, 同上. n. Same as above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ituyerui, イツイール, 荒砥. n. A rough whetstone.</td>
<td>Iwak, イワク, 往ク, 例モバ, クウニタクイソ, 我へ家ニ往クナリ, v.t. To go. To go away. To return from work. As:—Ku uni ta ku iwak, &quot;I am going home.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuru, イツリスト, 同上. n. Same as above.</td>
<td>Iwak, イワク, 密通スル, v.t. To have illicit intercourse. Intercourse between the sexes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iukotama, イウコタマ, 共ニ. adv. (Obj).</td>
<td>Iwak-an, イワクアン, 家ニ還ツタ, v.i. To have gone home (as from work).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iun, イウン, 傷アケル, 痛メル, 例モバ, タイエン腹ヲ痛メ. v.i. To hurt.</td>
<td>Iwakikin-ni, イワキキンニ, ナ・カマ</td>
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Iwakte, イワクテ, 送る. v.t. To send away. To cause to go. In some places, "to bury."


Iwanatsubake, イワナツブケ. 陶瓷. n. A kind of earthen vessel.


Iwange, イワنجェ, 肝臓ナル. v.i. and adj. In good health. Healthy.

Iwange-no, イワンゲノ, 肝臓ニ. adv. Healthy. In good health.

Iwange-no-an, イワンゲノアン, 肝臓ナル. v.i. To be in good health.

Iwange-no-okai, イワンゲノオカイ, 肝臓ナル. v.i. (pl.) To be in good health.

Iwangeru, イワンゲル, 療す. v.t. To heal. To make well.

Iwangueba, イワンゲウバ, 肝臓ナル. (pl.) v.i. To be well in health.

Iwa-ni, イワニ, アケダモ. n. Ash tree. *Fraxinus longicuspis, S. et Z.*


Iwanreikut-koro-guru, イワンレクツコログル, 魔術師で人. A liar (lit. a person with six throats).

Iwanshuine, イワンシュイ子, 六度. adj. Six times.

Iwarasupa, イワラスバ. サハアササキ. n. *Hydrangea Hortensia, DC. var. acuminata, A. Gray.*

Iwashii, イワシ, イショ. n. Sardine. (Japanese). *Oclipanodon melanostictus, (Fos).*

Iwasoko-ri, イワソコリ, 同上. n. Same as Iwarasupa.

Iwatarappe, イワタラッペ, 赤子. 嬰児. n. A small child. A very young baby.


Iwan, イワノ, 硫黄. n. Sulphur.


Iwende, イウェンデ, 呪せる. v.t. To curse. To cause to become bad.


Iwente, イウェンテ, 同上. n. Same as above.

Iwok, イワク, 病気追ふ. n. A ceremony for charming disease out of the sick.

Iworo, イワロ, 山, 例えば、イチロモクルカ, 山ノ上の. n. Mountains. As: "Iworo shokuruka, "over the mountain tops." *Iworo shokata, "on the whole mountain."

Iworo, イワロ, 烏々, 皆ナ例えば、ペティヨロ, 例えれば, 烏々山ヨウ, 海一面. adj. The whole. As: "Pet iworo, "the whole river" or "all the rivers." *Rep un iworo, "the whole sea." Ya un iworo, "the whole earth."
Iworush-ande, Իութլիշանդե, 重
てがみ入る。v.t. To be put into
one another.
Iyahunge, Իյանգե, 家入る。v.t.
To take into a house.
Iyahup, Իյափ, 受け、賞。v.t.
To receive. Syn: Ahupkara.
Iyahup-guru, Իյափբեգ, 強人、
乞食。n. A recipient. A beggar.
Syn: Hoito guru. Ahupkara
guru.
Iyai, Իյաի, 危き、恐ろし、例へば、イ
ヤイアン、ソル危い。v.i. and adj.
Danger. Fearful. As:—Iyai an,
“there is danger.” Iyai have ne
on, “fearful talk.”
Iyai-iyai, Իյաիիյաի, 注意せよ。ph.
Be careful. Take care.
Iyairaiagere, Իյաիրայգերե, 謹頭、
adv. Thank you.
Iyairaiagere-longamire, Իյաիրայ
gere-longamir, 謹頭、我レ故ノ
安否ヲ問フ。ph. Thank you; I
salute you.
Iyaiikipte, Իյաիիկիպե, 甚大危.
v.t. To be very dangerous.
Iyaiikorushkare, Իյաիիկուշկարե, 静
ナルル、絶る。v.i.
Iyaikorushkare, Իյաիիկուշկարե,
To be serene. To be calm. To be even
tempered. Also to be troublesome. This word is generally
used in an imperitive sense, and
when a person has been suffering
from some trouble, or when one
is afraid he has given trouble.
It then seems to form part of a
salutation. The word means:—
“I am afraid I have made you
angry.” Thus:—Irangarapte, iyai-
ikoirushkare, “how do you do, may
you be calm.”
Iyainumare, Իյաինումարե, 懸
レル、例へば、イヤイヌマレイヨンセレ
ケレハヲテシ、何ト恐ろシキ話
テナイカ。v.i. To be afraid. To
be in dread. Also sometimes used
as an interjection “how shock-
ing!” Thus:—Iyainumare, iyosh-
serekere haue ashe a! “how shock-
ing, what dreadful talk!”
Iyapi, Իյապի, 弱き。adj. Weak.
Invalid. Lame.
Iyapi-guru, Իյապիբեգ, 柔弱ナル人、
病者。n. A weak person. A lame
person. A sick person. An in-
valid.
Iysapo, イヤボ, 苦痛啞啞 excl. An exclamation of pain.


Iyashinze, イヤシンゼ, 復フ Renسب. v.t. To make compensation. To give as compensation for some evil done. To compensate. A fine paid for something wrongfully done.

Iyashke-ani, イヤシケアニ, 親血ノ席 =導ク. v.t. To be led to a feast. To be brought into a house of feasting. Syn: Ashke auk.

Iyashke-uk, イヤシケウク, 親血＝招ケ. v.t. To invite to a feast.

Iyashke-uk-shongo, イヤシケウクシヨンゴ, 招待. n. An invitation to a party or feast.

Iyatte, イヤッテ, 飾ル. v.t. To ornament. To hang up ornaments.


Iye, イェ, 知ラセル. n. To tell.

Iye-e-ine, イェイエイ子, 四ツ. adj. Four.

Iye-e-ine-ikenne, イェイエイ子イキン子, 第四. adj. The fourth.

Iye-ere, イェイエレ, 三. adj. Three.

Iye-ere-ikenne, イェイエレイキエン子, 第三. adj. The third.

Iye-itak, イェイイタク, 言フ, 話スル. v.t. To tell.

Iye-ka-hunara, イェカフナラ, 待望. v.t. To wait expectantly for. To await with anxiety.

Iyekamge, イェカムゲ, 知ラセル. v.t. To make known.

Iyekarakara, イェカラカラ, 出来マ. v.i. To be done. Syn: Anekarakara.

Iyekari, イェカリ, 乞フ. v.t. To beg.


Iyeninuite, イェニニイテ, 喪ガス. v.t. To put to bed.

Iyemaunne, イェマウンヌ, 混スル. v.i. To mix. Syn: Ikopyoage.

Iyeniuchinne, イェニウチチュンヌ, 喘嘆. v.t. To cause to quarrel. To set at variance.

Iyen-pekka, イェンペッカ, or len-pekka, イエンペッカ, 上ニ. adv. Over. As:—Chikap anak ne un iyen-pekka kush, “the birds cross over us.”

Iyenuchupkichiure, イェンヌキチクチウレ, 光ヲ眩スル. v.t. To be dazzled by the rays of the sun.

Iyenupe-o-guru, イェンヌペオグル, 墓葬. n. Mourners for the dead.

Iyeokok, イエオコク, 蛇ニ喰マル. v.t. To be bitten by a snake. Syn: Aeokokte.

Iyepa, イエパ, 出来ル, オバ待ム, 例セバ, イエパチキボンノアブカシタ
IYE

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IYO

under the wings as birds. Thus:
—Chikap iyetapapu kane mokoro
wa okai, “the birds are sleeping
with their heads covered.”
Ku
sapa araka guru, ku iyetapapu
ruwe ne, “as I have a headache
I have wrapped it up.”

Iyetaye, いたいえ, 披き出し. v.t.
To draw out.

Iyetokoiki, いたえトオイキ, 準備する.
v.t. To prepare.

Iyetoko-ush, いたえトウシ, 待つ.
v.t. To ambush. To lie
in wait for.

Iyetoketa, いたえトクタ, 前へ. adv. In
front of.

Iyetuima-samun-samun, いたえ
イマサムンサムン, 共に歩く. v.i. To
walk together. To walk side by
side.

Iyetunangara, いたえツナンガラ, 逢
ふ. v.t. To meet.

Iyetushmak, いたえツスマク, 理期する.
v.t. To anticipate. To fore-
stall.

Iyetanne, いたえタナン, 伴う. v.i.
To be in company with. To
be together with. Syn: Tur-
no.

Iyo, イヨ, スル. v.i. To put in-
to.

Iyo, イヨ, 充実する. adj. Full. Filled.

Iyo-ai, イヨアイ, 毒矢. n. A poison-

Iyo-ship, イヨアシブ, 疽疹. n. The
dry eczema. The itch. Syn:
Maiyaige tashum.

Iyo-attush, イヨアツシ, 日本ノ布=
テ飾り着物. n. A cloth garment
trimmed with Japanese stuff.

Hyoka, 水へ出る. v.t. Foot. foot.

As:—E iypepa chiki pon no ap-
kash yak pirik, “you had better
walk if you feel able.”

Iypepokun, いたえポクン, 恋念る.

Iypepokun-guru, いたえポクングル, 恋
念る人. n. An evil-minded per-
son.

Iypepe-ainu, いたえベアイヌ, 花嫁.
A bride-groom. Syn: Itomnuku-
karu guru.

Iypepe-habo, いたえベハポ, 姑.
The mother of one’s wife.

Iypepe-mat, いたえベマツ, 花嫁.
A bride.

Iypepe-michi, いたえベミチ, 継父.
A father in law.

Iypepe-totto, いたえベットット, 継母.
A mother-in-law.

Iypepeise, いたえベイセ, 壯健る.
adj. To be in good health.

Iyeramuhauge, いたえラムハゲ, 親切な.
adj. Kind.

Iyeramu-nishte, いたえラムニシテ, 無惨
な, 厳忍な. adj. Cruel.

Iyerikitesha, いたえリキテシバ, 弱
絕さ. v.t. To hold up.

Iyeshikeraine, いたえシスライアイ, 助
け, 救ふ, 息子. v.t. To help. To
favour.

Iyetapkara, いたえタブカラ, 舞. A
dance.

Iyetapapu, いたえタブプ, 被る. v.t.
To cover as the head. To wrap
up the head. To hide the head
Iyo


Iyochishibare, イヨチシバレ, 損し. v.t. To spoil.

Iyohai, イヨハイ, 驚愕する. excl. An exclamation of surprise. Dear me! Dear, dear! Oh dear.

Iyojihishich, イヨハイチシ, or Iyo-
jihishich, イヨハイチシ, 歌. n. A psalm. A song.


Iyohaiochish, イヨハイオチシ, 歌. n. A psalm or song.

Iyoir, イヨイラ, 忘れ. v.t. To forget.

Iyok, イヨク, 鈎=引き掛けられ. v.i. To be caught in a hook. To be hooked.

Iyokake-un, イヨカケウン, 直後に、 引接イテ. adv. Immediately after. Afterwards.

Iyokane, イヨカネ, 後ろ. adv. Behind.

Iyokane-emushpo, イヨカネエムシボ, 小刀. n. A small sword very much valued by the Ainu as a treasure.

Iyokatushmak, イヨカツシマク, 敵を走る. v.t. To follow an enemy up. To attack an enemy in the rear.

Iyokeshupkachiyure, イヨケシュプカチウレ, 足をこする. v.i. To be clothed down to the foot.

Iyokbe, イヨケベ, 錬. n. A sickle. This word is sometimes corrupted into iyopbe.


Iyokot, イヨコト, 痛み. n. Pock marks.

Iyokte, イヨクテ, 引掛ける. v.t. To hook in. To get with a hook. To reap.

Iyokunnure, イヨクンヌレ, 驚かす. v.i. To be surprised. Syn: Ishi-orore.

Iyokunnure, イヨクヌレ, 同上. v.i.

Iyokunure, イヨクヌレ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.


Iyomai, イヨマイ, 陰間, 陰窓. n. The privates. The penis.

Iyomande, イヨマンデ, 熊祭り. n. A bear feast. A feast in which any animal is killed.

Iyomande, イヨマンデ, 屠殺イテ人=贈る, 犠牲=スル. v.t. To kill and send as a present to another person. To kill as a bear for a feast. To sacrifice (as an animal).

Iyomap, イヨマップ, 物ノスリ等器具. n. A vessel or instrument in which anything is placed. As:—Aiai-

Iyomap, イヨマップ, 物ノスリ等器具. v.t. To fondle. To love.

Iyomap-guru, イヨマプグル, 可愛がる. n. One who fondles another.

Iyomare, イヨマレ, 注テ(酒ノダテ). v.t. To pour out as wine into a cup.

Iyomare-guru, イヨマレグル, 給仕. n. A waiter at a drinking feast.
One who distributes wine at a feast.

Iyomomo, イヨモモ, 光ヲ眩スル, v.i. To be dazzled with the sun or any bright object.

Iyonitaare, イヨニタサラ, 感へル, 例セバ, レイヘイイヨニタサラ, 反名スル, v.t. To change. As:—Reihei iyonitasare, “to change one’s name.”

Iyonnupba, イヨンヌプバ, 謊证スル, 謊ル, v.t. To bear false witness. To speak evil of another.


Iyonnupa-itat, イヨンヌプバイタク, 謊理, n. A false accusation.

Iyonitasa, イヨヌイタサ, 返報スル, v.t. To do in return. To return as good for evil or evil for good.

Iyookunnure, イヨクウンヌレ, 鎖シク, v.i. To be very much surprised.

Iyokunnure, イヨクウンヌ, 同上, v.i. Same as above.

Iyoomaoma, イヨオマオマ, 慰メラレル, v.i. To be comforted.


Iyo-omare, イヨオマレ, 二個ノ荷物ヲ重テヲ運フ, v.t. To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the shoulders and the other lower down the back.


Iyopakkai-ushi-guru, イヨパッカイウシグル, 子守, n. A nurse.

Iyopanere, イヨパンレ, 帯ヲ着ル, v.i. To wear the clothes loose without the girdle.

Iyopannatte, イヨパンナテ, 同上, v.i. Same as above.

Iyopbe, イヨプベ, 藤, n. A sickle.

Syn: Iyokbe.

Iyopok-omare, イヨポクオマレ, 二個ノ荷物ヲ重テヲ運フ, v.t. To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the other.

Iyopsura, イヨプスラ, 鋳ヲ投ケル, v.t. To cast a spear.


Iyorapte, イヨラプテ, 上ヲ降ル, 園ヲ出合フ, v.i. To descend upon. To chance upon.

Iyorande, イヨランデ, 下ヲ降ル, 例セバ, ベツラントムイヨランデ, 河波ヲ下ダル, v.t. To chance upon. To come down to. As:—Pet rantom iyorande, “to come down to a river.”

Iyoriki-puni, イヨリキブニ, 拳ヲ握ル, 捜挿スル, v.i. To be raised up. To be pleased. To be stirred up as in anger. To be lifted up. To be stirred up. As:—Rera iyoriki puni, “he was lifted up by the wind.”

Iyoro-itat, イヨロイタク, 談ノ仲間入リテスル, 話ヲ雑ヲ言スル, v.i. To join in conversation. To interfere when others are talking.

Syn: Tomo-un itak.

Iyororope, イヨロロペ, 槍ヲ用ヲ居ノ葉ヲ端ヲタテメント発スル非スル, interj. An excl.: of pleasure. A word sometimes heard in songs, but
which does not appear to have any special meaning.

**Iyo-rum, イヨルム, 命矢。** *n.* A poisoned arrow. *Syn:* Iyo-ai.

**Iyorun, イヨルン, 命ふ。順ふ。** *v.t.* To beg. *Syn:* Ikoramkoro.

**Iyorun-ki, イヨルンキ, 命上。** *v.t.* Same as above.

**Iyorun-guru, イヨルングル, 命食。** *n.* A beggar.

**Iyorushe-nu, イヨルシベン, 話ヲ聞ク。** *v.t.* To hear the news.

**Iyoshi, イヨシ, 後=。** *adv.* After. *Afterwards.*

**Iyoshi-no, イヨシノ, 後=。** *adv.* *Afterwards.* *By and by.*

**Iyoshi-un, イヨシウン, 後=。** *adv.* *By and by.*

**Iyoshikpekare, イヨシケベカレ, 虚フ。神フ。** *v.t.* To aim at.

**Iyosheserekere, イヨシェレケレ, 恐るル。例モベ。イライスメールイヨシレとうレハツアシアル、驚クベキカナ、ナンドヨシキ話ナラズナ。** *v.i.* and *adj.* To be afraid. To be in fear. Fearful. Dreadful. *As:* —Iyai-numare, iyosheserekere hau ash a! “how shocking, what dreadful talk”!

**Iyotapshite, イヨタピシテ, 仔細＝関フ。** *v.t.* To make very close inquiries. *To thoroughly search by making inquiries.* *Syn:* Tomtano uwepekenu.

**Iyotta, イヨッタ, 最多ナル。例モベ。イヨツメリカ、最も善キ。** *adj.* *Most.* Superlatively. This word is used before adjectives to give the superlative degree. *Thus:* —Iyotta pirika, “most good.” *Iyotta weni, “most bad.”


**Iyounumpekare, イヨウンムベカレ, 助ケル。** *v.t.* To assist one in trouble. To advise.

**Iyoyamokte, イヨヤモクテ, 奇ク。** *v.i.* To be astonished. To marvel. To wonder.

**Iyoyange, イヨヤンゲ, 上ケル。** *v.t.* To lift up. To offer to a superior.

**Iyukoikeyre, イユコイキレ, 弁ッ起ス、害ッ為ス。** *v.t.* To make mischief. To stir up strife. *Syn:* Iyuturupao. Iyukowenda.

**Iyukoikeyre-guru, イユコイキレグル、無裁者、不和ッ起スル人。** *n.* A mischief maker. A person who sets others at variance with one another.

**Iyukomi, イユコミ, 重着スル。** *v.i.* To wear much clothes.

**Iyukowende, イユクウォンデ, 弁ッ起ス。** *v.t.* To make mischief. To stir up strife. *Syn:* Iyukoikeyre.

**Iyukowende-guru, イユクウォンデグル、不和ッ起スル人。** *n.* A person who sets others at variance with one another.

**Iyun, イユン, 内＝。** *post.* *In.*

**Iyuninka, イユニンカ, 罪害スル、痛ミフ。** *v.t.* To damage. To hurt. To give pain to.

**Iyun-wa-rai, イユンワライ, 寂ケ、呼吸フ止メル。** *v.t.* *E.g.:* Iyunciwa, leคริสท์เรียคอีวัน ซาร์, 彼は喉を骨立テテ塞死シタ。 *v.t.* To choke. *As:* —Rekuchi pone iyun wa rai, “he died through having a bone in his throat.”

**Iyupokba, イユポクバ, 悪ム、道害スム。** *v.t.* To hate. To persecute.
IYU


Iyuta, イユタ, 白々.  v.t. To pound millet or rice.

Iyuta-ni, イユタニ, 付.  n. A pestle.

Iyutaratuye, イユタラツイユ.  v.t. To kill one's relations. v.i. To run amuck. Syn: Yalutaratuye.


Iyutasa-ashte-guru, イユタサアシュテグル.  n. A person who sets others at variance with one another.

KA

Iyuturu, イユタル, 間.  adv. Among. Between.


Iyuturu-oingara-guru, イユタルオインガラグル.  n. One who watches between others.


Iyuturupao-guru, イユタルポオグル.  n. A mischief maker.

K (ケ).

K, ケ, 我、クレ. (此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ前ニ付ケ加フリキハ新人段名詞トナルナリ) 動詞、例セバ、クレシカイ、私ニ出来マス、語ノ主體ヲクアニ、ナレドモ カニモ、 シテリテ終ニ此處ニ示セルモノ トナレリ. pro. This letter is often prefixed to verbs as the first person singular personal pronoun “I,” particularly in the Saru district and when the verbs begin with a vowel. As: Keashkai for Ku eashkai, “I am able.” Koira for ku oira, “I forget.” The full form of this word is Kuani, then kani, then ku, and lastly k as here.

Ka, カ, (ii). 此語ハ時ニヨリ名詞ニ附加 ヘテ他動詞ヲ作レコトナリ、例セバ、ベ ケレ、光リ、ベケレカ、輝カス. part. Ka is also sometimes heard suffixed to nouns to give them a transitive verbal force. Thus:— Pekere, “light,” pekeraka, “to lighten.”

Ka, カ, (iii). 時トツテ此ノ字ハ語意ヲ 輕クスルヲ為メニ用フラル、此場合ニハ 動詞必ズ之ヲ従フ、例セバ、モエシテカ キ、我ハ為シマソニ. part. Sometimes the particle Ka is used as a kind of softening factor, and...
as such, cannot always be translated into English; when so used, however, it is always followed by the verb. Thus:—Seeenne ka ki, “I have not done it.” Ku me-raiγgə ka ki, “I am cold.” Seeenne ku oman ka ki, “I have not been.” Kinta oman aige naa shomo hoshipî ka ki, “he went to the mountains and has not yet returned.”

Ka, ㄌ, (iv). ㄡ, 然レドモ, post. Also. Although. And. As:— Kuani ka ku oman kusu ne, “I also shall go.” In some places this word is pronounced kai, but when i is added the meaning is slightly different inasmuch as it gives to ka a kind of substantive meaning. Syn: Ne yakka.

Kaa, ㄌ, 上, ウヘ, ～. n. The top of anything. As:—Pira ka, “the top of a cliff.” Ka ta, “on the top.” Ka un, “on the top,” “towards the top.”

Ka, ㄌ, 絲, レオ, カタ, ケヲ. n. Thread. Cotton. String. As:—Ka-tak, “a ball of thread or string.”

Ka, カ, 劲ノ卵. n. Nits. Louse eggs.

ka........ka is also negative, but when used with an affirmative it is affirmative also. As:— Kuani ka shinuma ka utura oman ruwe ne, “both he and I are going.” Kuani ka shomo ne, eani ka shomo ne, “neither you nor I.” Syn: Ne yakka........ne yakka.

Kaaunu, カアヌ, 鳥ニ捕る篭. n. A kind of bird-trap consisting of a bent piece of wood and string.


Kacharashnu, カチャラシヌ, 健康ナ. adj. Healthy.

Kachimbe, カチムベ, 草ノ名. n. A kind of grass.

Kaeobiuki, カエオビウキ, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t. To help. To save.

Ka-etu, カエツキ, 織出し, ～. n. The surplus end of the threads used in weaving cloth.


Kai, カイ, 又, 而シテ. post. Also. See Ka (iv).


Kaihe, カイヘ, Kaise, カイヘ, 転ノ白波. n. The surf of the seas. Breakers.

Kaika, カイカ, 絲ヲ造る. v.i. To make string.

Kaikei, カイケイ, 呼ブ, (犬ナド). v.t.
To call as a dog. *As:*—*Setakaikai.*

**Kai**

To call as a dog. *As:*—*Setakaikai.*

**Kaikai**

* Kai, カイ クイ, 渋苔沼, 例モバ, アツイカタイ イ, 海上ノ渋苔レル.  

**Kakiri**

* カキリ, 交尾スル (馬鹿鹿シキ), ミドリノ.  
* v.i. To rut (as deer).  
* Syn: Ukokaikiri.

**Kaijuma**

* カイジュマ, 柴.  

**Kainon**

* カイノン, 吞む.  
* v.t. To swallow.

**Kaipe**

* ケイペ, 白頭 (暖違 = 折レル).  
* n. Same as kaipe, “breakers.”

**Kaisash**

* カイサシ, 咚キ, カイ.  
* n. A low murmur. A rumbling sound. *As:*—Itak kaisash, “the murmuring sound of talking.”

**Kaisei**

* カイセイ, 死骨, 死.  
* n. A corpse.

**Kaishikut-kesh**

* カイシクツケシ, 喉頭.  
* n. The top of the throat.

**Kaishikut-kesh-makaraye**

* カイシクツケシマライエ, 咚ケハイ (訪問ノ時差 = 入ラ先 = 咚ケラシテ姫トナス).  
* v.i. To clear one’s throat as when about to enter a house.

**Kaita**

* カイタ, 鏡.  
* n. An anchor. A variation of *Kaita.*

**Kaitsa**

* カイタ, 鏡, 例モバ, カイテアマ, 鏡ヲドロス.  

**Kaka**

* カカ, 子ヲ食フ.  
* v.t. Same as *Kakko.* To carry an infant on the back. Used chiefly by children. *Syn:* Pakkai.

**Kakapo**

* カカポ, 近子.  

**Kakewa**

* カケウェ, 魚ノ頭上ヲアセル.  
* n. The meat on the top of a fish’s head. *Syn:* Repa.

**Kakewa**

* カケウェ, 守ル, 防グ.  
* v.t. To defend. To keep guard over. *As:*—Toi-kakewe, “to guard one’s garden.” *Syn:* Kikikara.

**Kake**

* カケ, 錦.  
* n. A hammer.

**Kaki**

* カキ, 鳥ス, 例モバ, ケツカキフ インガラ, 手テ鯖シテ見ル.  
* v.t. To hold the hands up to the forehead. Thus:—*Tek kaki wa ingara, “to look at by shading the eyes with the hands.”

**Kakka**

* カッカ, 子ヲ食フ.  

**Kakkankawak**

* カッカンカワク, 歌ノ名.  
* n. The name or refrain of a song.

**Kakko**

* カッコ, or Gakko, カッコ, 学校.  
* n. A school. (Jap.)

**Kakkok**

* カッコク, 子ヲ規, 杜跡.  
* n. The common cuckoo. *Kakkok hau, “the cuckoo’s note.”*

**Kakkok-amam**

* カッコクアマ, カッコクアマム, オンギ パタケシマラン.  
* n. *Streptopogonis amplexifolius, D.C.*

**Kakkok-kina**

* カッコクキナ.  
* n. The iris. *Syn:* Chepeukutekina.
Kakkum, カクム, 水桶. n. A bucket for drawing water.
Kakse, カクセ, 咳バライ. v.i. To clear the throat.
Kakse-kakse, カクセカクセ, 咳バライ. To make a noise with the throat as in spitting up phlegm. To clear the throat.
Kama, カマ, 鍋瓶. n. A kettle. (Jap).
Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル,
Kama-hairururu, カマハイルル,
肉ノ粥. n. A stew. Soup made from meat.
Kama-hau, カマハウ, 肉ノ粥. n. A stew made of meat cut into slices.
Kama-hau-kara, カマハウカラ, 肉粥創造. v.t. To make a meat stew.
Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル,
Kama-hairururu, カマハイルル,
肉ノ粥. n. A meat stew. Soup made from meat.
Kamakap, カマカブ, 織機. n. A weaving loom.
Kamakara, カマカラ, 織機. n. A weaving loom.
Kamakush-marapto, カマクシマラプト, 通越ノ祝デ (キリスト教). n. The Passover feast. (Introduced by the compiler).
Kamaso, カマソ, 屋平ナル岩. n. A flat rock. A broad flat rock.
Kamasu, カマス, 包ミキシ, カマス. n. A wrapper. A parcel. (Jap.)
Kamasu, カマス, 包ミキシ, カマス. v.t. To make into a parcel.
Kamasu-kara, カマスカラ, 咳チ造ル. v.t. To make a parcel.
Kamasu-oroomare, カマスオロオマレ, 包ミキシ造ル, 倍ム. v.t. To put into a wrapper. To fold up. Also, kamasu o ro oyo, “to put into a wrapper.” “To wrap up.”
Kamba-ush-reki, カムバウシレキ、口髭. n. The moustache.
Kambi-nyue, カンビヌイエ、書ク、v.t. To write. To write a letter.
Kambi-nyue-guru, カンビヌイエグル、記者. n. A scribe.
Kambi-nyeep, カンビヌイグプ、筆. n. A pen. A pencil.
Kambi-nyeup, カムビヌイ.FromArgb, アヤメ。n. Iris sibirica, L.


Kamdachi, カムダチ, 焦。n. Rice steamed and otherwise prepared for brewing purposes. Malt.

Kamdachi-sak-guru, カムダチサクグル, 俗人。n. A fool.

Kam-e-ewen, カムエエヴン, 食傷(肉食シテ). v.i. To be hurt by eating meat.

Kameyaraape, カメヤラペ, 途頓ノ為メ。不潔ナルモノ食ハセル人。n. One who makes another eat filth or the bad parts of an animal out of spite. Syn: Pauchikoro-guru.


A dead body. A demon.

Kamiyashi-tashum, カミヤシタシュム, 毒気ヲ取付カレヲ病。n. Demonical possession.

Kam Kashke, カムカシケ, 皮膚, 身体ノ外部。n. The skin. The surface of the body.

Kambe, カムベ, 水面, 例トメ, カンベクタカ, 水上。n. The surface of water. As:—Kambe-kuruka, “on the water.”

Kamoi, カモイ, 化膵セール膿物, 條毒。n. A running sore. Syphilis.

Kampara, カムパラ, 外方。adv. Without. Outside of.

Kamporo, カムポロ, 線。n. The rim of anything.

Kamu, カム, 上ト置カレ, 戦フ。v.i. and adj. To be placed upon, as a lid upon a pot. To cover.

Kamui, カムイ, 神。n. A god. A bear. A title applied to anything great, good, important, honourable, bad, fierce or awful; hence used of animals and men, gods and devils. (I). Used as a prefix Kamui my be regarded as an adjective. Thus:—Kamui re-ra, “a great or good wind.” Kamui nonno, “a beautiful flower.” Kamui nishpa, “a great or dread master.” (II). Used as a suffix Kamui may be regarded as a noun. Thus:—Abe kamui, “fire god.” Re ra kamui, “wind god.” Rep un kamui, “sea gods.” Nitne kamui, “devils.”

Kamui-aikarip, カムアイカリップ, クコンツキ。n. Diervilla Middendorffiana, Carr.

Kamui-amam, カムアイアマム, サ・ノメ。n. Beckmannia erucaefonis, Host. Also used for the grain of bamboo.


Kamui-chip, カムイチップ, 病気ヲ追ヒ捕フ。変ノイナヨテ種ミテ流ス船,(ア レノ迷信ヲ用ユ). n. A boat with inao and straw images placed in it and sent floating down a river or out to sea for the purpose of carrying away disease.

Kamui-chitakte, カムイチタクテ, 神託ヲ受ク。v.i. To be inspired.
Kamui-chisel, カムイチセイ, 熊ノ穴
巣. n. A bear's den. Syn: Kamui-
muisei.
Kamui-ekashi, カムイエカシ, シマフ
クロワ. n. Blakiston's eagle owl.
Kamui-emauni, カムイエマウリ, サラ
シロイナギ. n. Rubus phoenicolo-
asius, Max. Sometimes called yuk-
emauni. Also Rubus occidentalis,
L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.
Kamui-enenge-ni, カムイエンゲー,
イノキ, クロイ
カムイエンゲーニ, イノキ. n. The
angelica tree, Aralia sinensis, L.
Kamui-hurep, カムイフレビ, マメイ
チゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius.
Bunge. Also called yuki-emauni.
Kamui-hauturan-guru, カムイハウ
ツルングル, 天使. n. An angel.
Syn: Kamui hauturanbe. Kamui
uitekbe. Kamui shongo
guru.
Kamui-kosari, カムイコサリ, 神ノ攝
理. n. The providence of God.
Kamui-huchi, カムイフチ, 火ノ女神.
The goddess of fire. Syn: On-
ne huchi. Iresu huchi. Abe
kamui.
Kamui-hum, カムイフム, 雷. n.
Thunder. Syn: Kamui turu
humse hum.
Kamui-humbe, カムイフムベ, シャナ
郷. n. The killer whale. Orca
gladiator, Lacep.
Kamui-irushkatashum, カムイイル
シタシュム, 中風. n. Paralysis.
Kamui-kambi-sosh, カムイカムビソ
シ, 聖書. n. The bible.
Kamui-kene-ni, カムイケチニ, ミャ
マハンノキ. n. A kind of alder.

Alnus viridis, D.C. var. sibirica,
Kamui-keu-kina, カムイケウキナ,
ケッカ. n. The peppermint. Men-
tha arvensis, L. var. piperascens.
Also called Toi-orush-mun.
Kamui-kiri-samata, カムイキリサマ
タ, 神ノ前, 神ノ知る所. ph. Before
God. In the knowledge of God.
Kamui-koitukka-chep, カムイコイ
ツァチャブ, 魚ノ名. n. Some
kind of fabulous fish.
Kamui-koingara, カムイコインガラ,
Kamui-korametok, カムイコラメ
トク
Kamui-ramotok, カムイラモトク
大饗ナル. ph. and adj. Very brave.
Kamui-kotan, カムイコタン, 天. n.
Heaven.
Kamui-kurooro, カムイクロクロ, 神ノ困
ラセル. ph. and v.i. To be trou-
bled by the gods.
Kamui-kuru, カムイクリル, 密雲(白又
黒). n. Thick black or white
clouds.
Kamui-moshiri, カムイモシリ, 天.
n. Heaven.
Kamui-nomi, カムイノミ, 神酒ヲ献
ルコト. n. The ceremonies of
drinking to and worshipping the
gods.
Kamui-noya, カムイノヤ, イハヨ
モギ. n. A kind of mugwort.
Artemisia sacrorum, var. latiloba,
Lede. Also used for Artemisia
japonica, th, サトヨモギ and A.
Stelleriana, Bess. ショヨモギ。
Kamui-nupek カムイヌペク, or ni-
pek, ニペク, 神ノ悪霊. n. The
favour of the gods. The glory of the gods.

Kamui-oposam, カムイオポサム, 熊の愛撫る辞, (熊祭ノ時用ユ). ph. A term of affection applied to bear cubs just before killing them in sacrifice. Dear little divinity.

Kamui-otopush, カムイオトプシ, 縮毛. adj. Curly-headed.


Kamui-pa, カムイパ, 神罰. n. Punishment of the gods. Also, a year of calamity.

Kamui-pak-buri, カムイパクブリ, 神病ヲ以テ罰スル, 悪行. n. Evil deeds which the gods punish with sickness. Henious crimes.

Kamui-pungara, カムイプンガラ, ノグダ. n. Vitis heterophylla, Th.

Kamui-ramatok, カムイラマトク.

Kamui-koramatok, カムイコラマトク.

大膽. n. ph. and adj. Very brave.

Kamui-rangetam, カムイランゲタム, 立派ナル刀. n. The sword of the gods. A beautiful sword.

Kamui-ratatashkep, カムイラタシケプ.

Kamui-ratataskap, カムイラタスクベ, 果願. n. All kinds of fruits which grow on trees.


Kamui-shongo-akore-guru, カムイジンゴアコレグル, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-guru, カムイジンゴグル, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-koro-guru, カムイジンゴコログル, 天使. n. A angel.

Kamui-shotki, カムイショタキ, 愛ノ中央ナル疾 (花ノ女神ノ監督ヲ行フ). n. The ashes in the very centre of a fireplace, supposed to be the birth place of the goddess of fire.


Kamui-shupki, カムイシュプキ, ヨシ. n. A kind of large reed.

Kamui-soroma, カムイソロマ, センマイ. n. The flowering fern. Osmunda regalis, L.


Kamui-yukara, カムイユカラ, 神話. n. Traditions.

Kamuktek, カムクテク, 閉口ル (眠ヲ). v.t. To shut as the eyes. As:— Shik kamuktek, “to shut the eyes.”
Kamukamup, カムカムプ, 提縄附
ケタル箱, 又ヘ, 類, n. A small box with strings attached to it as a handle to carry it by. Also a basket with a lid made of grass.

Kamure, カムレ, 蔵フ, 蓋フ, v.t.
To cover over.

Kan, カン, 習ス, v.t. To do. To make. Short for kara.

Syn: Ka, Kam.

Kana, カナ, 銅, n. A plane.

Kana, カナ, 線巻, n. A reel of cotton.

Kana, カナ, 類フ, v.t. To ask for.
Thus:—Shinuma shine ichi en kore kuni nishpa orowa no kana ruwe ne, “he asked his master for a yen.”

Kana-iki, カナイキ, 銅カケル, v.t.
To plane.

Kanasayep, カナサイエブ, 線巻, n.
An instrument for winding thread upon. A reel.

Kana-op, カナオプ, 線巻, n. A reel.
Syn: Kanasayep.

Kanat-ni, カナツニ, イタザヤ, n.
Cephalotaxus drupacea, S. et Z.

Kanbashui, カンバシュイ, 頭ヲ挙ケル著.
Kamba-ush-bashui, カンバウシュバシュイ, n. A festive ceremonial moustache lifter also called Kikewshbashui.


Kanchikama-ni, カンチカマニ, サンモチ, n. Zanthoxylum piperitiunum, DC. The leaves and fruit of this shrub are used as a condiment to food.

The sky. As:—Kando koro Kanui, “God the possessor of Heaven.”

Kando-kotoro, カンドコトロ, 天, 菲尊, n. The skies. The vault of heaven.

Kando-moshiri, カンドモシリ, 天網, n. Heaven.

Kane, カネ, 銅, n. Metal. Iron.

Kani, カネ, Money.

Kane, カネ, 此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後ニ加フルトキハ副詞トナスタ得, 例モセバ, アプカシカシテ, 歩キタカヲ. part.
This word is sometimes suffixed to verbs to change them into adverbs or adverbial phrases. As:—Apkush kane. “whilst walking.” Ki kane, “whilst doing.”

Kanma kane, “always.”

Kane, カネ, 鉄, 鉄シテ, 鍛, n. A hard metal.


Kani, カニ, 金屬, 錫, n. Metal.

Kane, カネ, Money.


Kani-penere, カニペニレ, 金ヲ鍛ヱル.
v.t. To melt metal. To heat iron to a red or white heat.
Kani-toitap, カニトイラブ, 動. n. A spade.
Kani-wakka-kep, カニワッカケブ, 金杓子. n. A metal water ladle.
Kaniz, カニツ, 條. n. A shuttle.
Kankan, カンカン, 大腸. n. The large intestines.
Kankan, カンカン, 腸結 (料理ノ観). n. Sausages.
Kankapakaeka, カンカブカベカ, 偽善. n. Hypocrisy.
Kankapakaeka-iki, カンガブカベカイキ, 偽善行. v.t. To act the hypocrite.
Kankapakaeka-iki-guru, n. カンガブカベカイキグル, 偽善者. n. A hypocrite.
Kankita, カンキタイ, 冠毛 (顕ノ). n. The hair upon the top of the head.
Kanna, カンナ, 再. adv. Again.
Kanna-kamui, カンナカムイ, 雷神. n. The thunder god.
Kanna-kamui-hum, カンナカムイフム, 雷. n. Thunder.
Kanna-kamui-humi-ash, カンナカムイフミアシ, 雷鳴スル. v.i. To thunder. Syn: Kamui turimimshum.
Kanna-kara, カンナカラ, 再ビスル. v.t. To do over again.
Kanna-moshiri, カンナモシリ, 地上ノ世界ノ, 即ノ生物界ニシテポクナモシリ即ノ生界ニ對シテ云フ. n. The upper world, i.e. the world of living beings. This word is used in contradistinction to Pokna moshiri, “Hades.”
Kanna-shui, カンナシュイ, 又. adv. Again.
Kannit, カニツ, 矢＝用ノ骨. n. The bone part of an arrow.
Kan-nital, カニタイ, 大樹. n. Large trees. Large timber.
Kan-niukesh, カニウケシ, 拘手ナ. adj. Awkward. To be unable to do.
Kan-rok, カノロク, 炎. v.t. To do.
Kanshiri, カンジリ, 腸ノ前部. n. The forepart of the body, i.e. the bosom and face. As:—Kan shiri kata echopnure, “to kiss the bosom and face of a child.”
Kantori-kamui, カントリカムイ, 雨神. n. The god who makes it snow and rain.
Kaobiuki, カオビウキ, 助ケル. 救フ. v.t. To help. To save.
Kap, カプ, 皮一外部. n. The skin.
The outer covering of anything.
Syn: Kapu.
Kapachiri, カパチリ, 鳥. n. Eagle.
Kapecheppa, カペチェッパ, 魚ノ名. n.
The land locked blue-back salmon.
Kapai, カパイ, 南カゴイラクサ. n. A kind of nettle.
Laportea bulbifera, Wedd.
Kapara, カパラ, 薄キ. adj. Thin.
Kapara-amip, カパラアミップ, 蜍蝣シ着物. n. An ornamented garment.
Syn: Kapari-mip.
Kapara-kam, カパラカム, 助肉. n.
The diaphragm. Midriiff.
Kapara-samambe, カパラサマムベ, ヒッパチ. n. Hippoglossoides sp.
Kaparui, カパルイ, カレイノ一種. n. A kind of flat fish.
Kapari-nup, カパリヌップ, 蜍蝣シ着物. n. An ornamented garment.
Syn: Kapara-amip.
Kapurush, カバルシ, 岩. n. Rock.
Kapato, カパト, カハナ. n. A kind of yellow water-lily. The Nuphar japonicum D.C. This plant is used as an article of food.
Kapat-tat-ni, カパッタニ, シラカンス. n. A kind of birch tree.

Betula alba, L. var. vulgaris, D.C.
Syn: Petat-ni.
Kapiu, カピウ, 鳥類ノ總稱. n. Sea-gull.
Kapiu-sei, カピウセイ, カチムラサキ. n. Saxicola arctica, Linn.
Kapke, カップケ, 薄キ, パナール. adj. Flat. As: —A Eku-kapke guru, “a flat-nosed person.”
Kappara, カッパラ, 肥. n. A toad-stool.
Kapshi, カプシ, 倒ス. v.t. To over throw.
Kaptek, カプテク, 平タキ, 重キ. adj. Flat. Heavy, as dough. Level.
Kaptek-nere, カプテクナレ, 平タクスル. v.t. To flatten. To make level.
Kaptek-no-kara, カプテクノカラ.
Kapu, カプ, 皮. n. Bark. Skin.
Syn: Kap.
Kapuhu, カプフ, 産ノ苦ミ. n. The pangs of child-birth.
Kapu-kara, カプカラ, 皮ノ剥. v.t. To bark a tree. To skin. To peel. To flay. Syn: Kapu soso.
Soshpa, Kapuri.
Kapu-noye, カプノイエ, 弐(ツメ)ル.
v.t. To pinch.
Kapu-ri, カブリ, 剃ツ. v.t. To flay.
To skin. To bark a tree. To peel.
Syn: Kapu kara.
Kapu-riisei, カブリセイ, 披ツ, (鳥ノモ
ナツ). v.t. To pluck as a fowl.
To skin.
Kapu-soso, カプソソ, 皮ノ剥ア. v.t.
To bark a tree. To skin.
Kara, カラ,造る,為す,例べ,入る,イキリ,綫目,イキリカラ,綫フ,ナムケ,風邪,ナムケカラ,風ヲ引ク,vt. To make. To do. To act. To achieve. To build. To accomplish. The word kara is often used as an auxiliary to verbalized nouns. Thus:—Ikiri, "a seam," ikiri kara, "to sew." Omke, "a cold"; omke kara, "to take cold." Kara wa ingara, "to try. To attempt."

Karabe, カラベ,ミズヒキ, n. Polygonum virginianum, L.

Kara-i, カライ,功名, n. Achievement.

Kara-imi, カライミ,仕上タル着物, n. Ready made clothes.

Karaka-chiri, カラカチリ,鶏,ツグラ, n. A quail. Cornus japonica, T. and S.

Karakara, カラカラ,梳る,掃除スル, vt. To tidy. To comb as the hair. To do.

Karakara, カラカラ,為す,aux. v. To do. This word is often heard in prayer. As:—A en kore kuni ne karakara wa en kore, "grant that it may be given me."

Karakanase, カラカナセ,鶴落し, v. i. To run off (as water off a duck’s back). To slip off.

Karakanasere, カラカナセレ,駆除スル, vt. To roll away. To cause to run off.

Karakari, カラカリ,包む,vt. To roll up. To wrap up. Syn: Kokarakari.


Karako, カラコ,カラコロ,器量, n. Ability.

Karakasa, カラサ,木ヲ摩擦シテ火ヲ造る, vt. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.

Karakono, カラホウ,カラホウ,器量, n. To be unable to do or make.


Karakundo, カラコン,カラコンゾム,器量, Ability.


Karange-no-eku, カランゲノエク,接近スル, vt. To approach. To draw near to.

Kara-ni, カラニ,火ヲ造ル為メニ用ユル木, n. Sticks used for producing fire.

Karan-karan-karan, カランカランカラン,カランカランガル,金屬ヲ打合シヒ生スル音, intj. An onomatopoeic expressive of the jingling sound caused by metal knocking together.

Kara-okeru, カラオケル,成シ数ル, vt. To finish. To accomplish.

Kara, カラ,為サセル, vt. To cause to make. To make another do.


Karari, カラリ,土ヲ置カラル, vt. To be placed upon. To rest upon.

Karasuma, カラシュマ,燧石, n. A flint used for striking fire. Syn: Kattashuma.
Karauto, カラウト, 宝箱. n. A treasure box. A money box.
Syn: Mat-shuop.
Kara, カレ, 与せるとる. v.t. To cause to make or do Syn: Karara.
Kar-i, カリ, 功績. n. Achievement.
Kari, カリ, にヨツテ、例へば、お話したのを、しかしカリ インガラ、詫問＝見ル. post. By. Through. Along. As:—Oya ru kari, “to go by another road.”
Pet kari oman, “to go along a river.”
Kari omade yara-hi isam, “there is no-one to send it by.”
Kari, カリ, 輪行す. v.i. To go in a circle.
Kari, カリ, 走る. v.t. To go by. To pass along.
Karin-ba-ta, カリンバタツ、サイハ ダカンベ、n. Betula Maximowicziana, Regel.
Karip-pasht, カリブパスチ、輪ヲ投 ゲル. (遊戯ノ名). v.t. To throw a hoop from one to another as children in play. The game of throwing a small hoop which is caught by thrusting a stick through it whilst it is in full motion.
Karire, カリレ、遊同す. v.t. To send round in a circle.
Karishiri, カリシリ、瞥見す. v.t. To get a glimpse of a thing.

Karisia, カリシア, 教會. n. The Christian Church. (This word has been introduced by the compiler).
Karop, カロブ, 鋼道具. n. Flint and steel used for making fire.
Karu, カル, 鋼袋. n. A flint and steel box or bag. Syn: Piuchi-op.
Karush, カルシ, 厳. n. Mushrooms. Fungi.
Kasa-ranpu, カサランプ、笠ノ紐. n. Hat strings.
Kasa-ranpu, カサランプ、帯. n. Hat.
Ka-saye, カサイ、縦. n. A coil of string or rope. A noose.
Ka-sayep, カサイエプ、縦巻. n. An instrument upon which to wind cotton or thread. A spool. A reel.
Kash or kashi, カシ、又＝カシ、小屋、 納屋. n. A lodge. A hunter’s or fisherman’s lodge.
Kashi, カシ、上＝例へば、ナシ＝カシ ナ＝カナブ、木上＝結＝タ＝果實.post. Upon. As:—Chikuni kashi o ni kaop, “the fruit which is borne upon the tree.”
Kashi, カシ、事欠ナキ. v.i. and adj. To be inefficient. To be ineffective. Ineffuctual.
Kashiakik, カシアキク、病ヲ起スル為 メメノ枝又＝草ヲ以＝病人ヲ打ツ. v.t. To beat sick persons with boughs of trees or bunches of grass to cure them of disease.
Kashi-a-obas, 祉ハル、助ケラン カシアオパス、. v.t. To be saved. To be helped.
Kashi-a-obiuki, カシアオビウキ、 . v.i. To be helped.
Kashi-buto-unu, カシブツウヌ、蓋フ、隠ス、v.t. To cover up. To keep secret. To put a lid on anything.
Kashi-chiobiuki, カシチオビウキ、助ケル、数フ、v.t. To help. As: Kashi-chiobiuki aekarakara guru ek an na. “I have come to help you.”
Kashi-chiukush, カシチウクシ、上ヲ洗ル、v.i. To flow over as water over stones or a fallen tree.
Kashi-e-obas, カシエオパス、助ケル、数フ、v.i. To help.
Kashi-e-obiuki, カシエオビウキ、. save. To help.
Kashishina, カシシナ、黙許スル、v.t. To connive at. Syn: Anasap.
Kashi-iki-kush, カシイキクシ、ス、キネジョミ、n. A squirrel. Sciurus lis, Temminck.
Kashi-iy0, カシイヨ、増ス、v.t. To put in upon. To augment. To add to.
Kashi-iyop, カシイョプ、増加、n. Addition.
Kashi-iyop-wa-ye, カシイョプワイエ 針小棒大ニスル、v.t. To exaggerate.
Kashi-kamu, カシカム、蓋フ、載ハル、v.t. To cover. To over-shadow.
Kashike-kik, カシケキク、何物ヰテモ 其上ヲ打ツ (例モバ、病人ノ病ヲ治ヒ 捕フタメ). v.t. To strike the top of anything. To beat a sick person with the smaller branches of trees or bunches of grass as a charm to drive away disease and evil spirits. Syn: Epipru.
Kashi-ke-omare, カシケオマレ、上ヲ置ケ、v.t. To put upon. Syn: Kashi-iy0.
Kashiokok, カンオコク、蹴、v.t. To kick against. (pl),
Kashi-ke-pekka, カンケベカ、上ヲadv. Above. In the heights.
Kashiketa-anue, カシケタアヌイ、以上ノ如ケ、adj. Above mentioned. Written above.
Kashikewe, カシケウ、守ス、v.t. To defend, To take care of. Syn: Ka-kewe.
Kashi-kush, カシクシ、越エル、v.t. To pass over. As: Chisei kashi-kush, “to pass over a house.” Yakota katpak kashi kush wa moshima guru katpak patek eawniyo, “he passes over his own faults and thinks only of those of others.” Koro buri kashi kush guru, “a person who does not think of his own deeds.”
Kashinda, カシンダ、鳥ヲ取ル禽、n. A kind of bird snare.
Kashinkop, カシンコプ、禽、n. A snare made of string.
Kashiobas, カシオパス、数フ、助ケル、v.t. To save. To help. Syn: Kashobiuki.
Kashiobiuki, カシオビウキ、数フ、助ケル、v.t. To save. To help.
Kashioiki, カシオイキ, 人ノ為メニ準備す。v.t. To provide for the wants of others.
Kashiok, カシオク, 噴。v.t. To kick against (sing).
Kashiokara, カシオカラ, 鎮ズル。v.t. To forbid. To warn not to do a thing. To bridle. To punish for doing something wrong. Syn: Hattoki.
Kashiookba, カシオクバ, 噴る。v.t. To kick against (pl). Syn: Kashiookok.
Kashiomare, カシオマレ, 上＝壁ク、除フル。v.t. To put upon. To accuse. To add to. Syn: Kashike-omare.
Kashiomarep, カシオマレプ, 增加。n. An addition.
Kashiorai, カシオライ, 相次テ死ス。v.t. To die one after another.
Kashi-ose, カシオセ, 興フ。v.t. To bestow. To give. To take and give to another. Syn: Ika-oshke.
Kashi-ota, カシオタ, 潤フ。v.t. To anoint. To sprinkle over.
Kashi-oyoko, カシオヨコ, 守ル。v.t. To keep under one’s eye. Syn: Epungine.
Kashiramu, カシラム, 助手スル。v.t. To take one’s part. Syn: Kashikewa.
Kashirarapa, カシララパ, 壓シ付ケル。v.t. To press down.
Kashirari, カシラリ, 直キ後。adv. Immediately after. Behind. As:—
Kashirari wa ek, “he is following behind.” Also v.t. To press upon.
Kashirarire, カシラリレ, 後＝。adv. Afterward.
Kashish, カシシ, 防ガ、碍ケル。v.t. To prevent.
Kashi-seshke, カシセシケ, 蓋フ。v.t. To cover over. To shut down.
Kashitomuship, カシトムシブ, 織機ノ名。n. An article worn round the body by women when weaving cloth, and which holds the threads tight and straight.
Kashiunno, カシウノ, 上＝。adv. Over. Above. To be over.
Kaskamui, カシカムイ、寶。n. Treasures. Things one prizes very highly. Life. Strength.
Kaskamui-koro, カシカムイコロ、繁栄スル。v.i. and adj. To be prosperous. To be in good health. fortunate. Lucky. Syn: Maukopirika.
Kaskamui-oshitchiu, カシカムイオシチウ、幸運ナル、仕合モノナル。adj. and v.i. Fortunate. Lucky.
Kaskamui-sak, カシカムイサク、死マ、運が悪イ。v.i. To die. To be unprosperous. To be sick.
Kashnuka, カシヌカ、仕合＝ナル、神ヲ愛ケル。v.t. To be lucky. To have special favour from the gods. To be fortunate.
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<th>KAS</th>
<th>KAT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kashu, カシュ, 直ケ後。adv. Immediately after. Close upon. As:—Itak kashu, “immediately one has done speaking,” “even before one has finished talking.”</td>
<td>Ka-soyai, カソヤイ,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kashup, カシュブ, 杓子。n. A ladle. A large spoon.</td>
<td>Kata, カタ, 上＝、例セバ、シリカタ地ノ上＝。adv. Upon. On the top of anything. As:—Shiri kata, “upon the ground.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katam, カタム、キナパイサ、n. Trollius patulus, Salisbury.</td>
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</tbody>
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Katam-sara, カタムサラ, サ・ハラ. n. A plain of arundinaria.
Katap-katap, カタブカタブ, カ......カ, 例メバ、アイガタブカムイカタブ人カ神カ. adv. Either......or. As:——Ainu katap kamui katap. "either a man or a god.” Syn: Hene.
......hene.
Katawa-ne, カタワチ, 不具ナル. adj. Deformed.
Katchak-be, カッチャクベ, 弱キモノ, 資シモノ. n. A weak creature. An abject.
Katakak-wa, カッチャクワ, 弱キ. adj. Abjectly.
Katcham, カッチャーム, 心、性. n. The heart.
Kachti, カッチイ, 火氷造ヌ木. n. Firesticks.
Katchiu, カッチュイ, 投ゲル. v.t. To cast or thrust a spear at anything. Syn: Kachiu. Eachiu.
Katchiu, カッチュイ, 賞メル, 殺ミスル. v.t. To persecute. To take no notice of. To treat with indifference.
Katchiyai-ni, カッチヤイニ, 大ナ作ルトキユ用ユル木. n. The stick which is turned by the hands when making fire.
Kateush, カテーリシ, 慢鬼ニ付カル. v.i. To be possessed by a devil.
Katken, カッケン, カサガラス. n. Dipper. Syn: Katten.
Katkimat, カッキマツ, 主婦. n. Mistress of a house.
Katkorou, カツコロ, 安全ニアラ、壮健ニアル、才能アール. v.t. To be well and happy. To have ability.
Katpak, カップク, 呼. n. Sina.
Syn: Chikokatpak. Wenburi.
Katpak-atusare-ame, カップクアツサラアムベ, 即アガズサラアムベ.
Katpak-atusare-i, カップクアツサライ, 即ガズスト. n. Absolution.
Katpak-ki, カツパッキ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To commit sin.
Katpak-koro, カツパックロ, 罪ヲ負. v.t. and v.i. To have sins. To sin. To be a sinner. Syn: Chikokatpak an.
Katpak-koro-guru, カツパックログル, 邪人. n. A sinner.
Katpak-obosore-ambe, カツパックオボソレアムベ,.
Katpak-tusaare, カツパックサレ, 邪ヲ赦ス. v.t. To forgive sins. To absolve.
Katpak-tusaare-i, カツパックサレイ, 邪ヲ赦シ. n. Absolution.
Katta, カッタ, 此ノ字ヲ動詞ニ付加スル トキハ急激 ノ態ヲ表ス. part. A verbal ending implying hurry and violence. Same as Ekatta.
Katten, カッテン, カッタラス, n. Dipper. (Cinctus Pallasi, Tem.) Syn: Katken.
Katu, カツ, or Katuhi, カツフ, 仕仮, 形, 仮, 有様, 法. n. Mode. Shape. Figure. Form. Face. Method. Appearance. Countenance. Way. Katu is sometimes added to verbs to change them into nouns. Thus: —An katu, "existence." Katu rengahe, "according to circumstances." Katu ene ani, "this is the way of it."
Katu-chakakkhe, カツチカッケ, 無異

安全ナル. v.i. To be well and happy. To feel serene. To be comfortable. Syn: Nupetne.
Katue, カツエ, 慣性スル. v.i. To be pregnant.
Katu-ikashishaba, カツイカシシバ, 無力. v.i. To be weak, tired, lazy or decrepit.
Katukara, カツカラ, 霊ス, 正ス. v.t. To straighten out. To put right.
Katukari, カツカリ, 蒔ノ継シテ用ユル. n. The strings of which mats are made.
Katukari, カツカリ, 立スル. v.t. To interfere. To act the busybody. Syn: Shiyaapikire.
Katukari-guru, カツカリグル, 周旋人. n. A busy-body.
Katukari, カツカリ, 焦気ナル, v.i. and adj. To be impatient. Syn: Ramukari.
Katumki, カツムキ, フトキ. n. Bulrush. Scirpus lacustris, L.
Katun-katun, カツンカツン, 悪戯ナル. adj. Mischievous.
Katurenga, カツレンガ, 命ずル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.
Katu-rengeine, カツレンガイイ子, 事実ヲ由スピ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires. As it may happen.
Katu-turushno, カツツルシノ, 冷淡ナル. v.i. Indifferently.
Katuwa, カツウェ, ヒナノウツボ. n. Serophylaria alata, A. Gray.

Katwende, カツウェンデ, 馬鹿ニスル. v.t. To make a fool of. To make ashamed. This word is the same as katu-wende; but katu-wende always becomes katwende after the objective pronoun i “us.” Thus:—Nei guru i katwende, “that person is making fools of us.”
Kauka, カウカウ, 彼. n. Hail.
Kauka-ash, カウカアシ, 彼ブル. v.i. To hail.
Kauka-pas, カウカウパス, 彼ブル. v.i. To hail.
Kauwe, カウレ, 腹キ. adj. Brittle.
Kawasei, カワセイ, 朽テル. n. Dry-rot.
Kaya, カヤ, 帆. n. A sail.
Kayalsei, カヤセイ, 帆音スル, 帆ヲ. v.i. To sound. To rattle. As:—Kitchi-kayasei, “the death rattles.”
Kaya-koro, カヤコロ, 帆掛ケル. v.i. To set sail.
Kaya-ni, カヤニ, 帆柱. n. A mast.
Kaya-shishte, カヤシシテ, 帆ヲ張ゲル. v.t. To spread a sail. To set sail.
Kaye, カイ, 破壊スル. v.t. To break.
Kutkayekai.
Ke, ケ, 此ノ字ヲ自動詞ノ語尾ニ加ルトキハ他動詞トナル. 例セバ, ライ, 死ス, ライダ, 殺ロス. part. Ke, softened into ge, is suffixed to some in-
transitive verbs to make them transitive. Thus:—Rai, "to die;" raiye, "to kill." San, "to descend;" sange, "to send down;" "to take down."

Ke, ケ, 異時ハ Ke (ケ) ハ動詞ノ目的
寄数ニスル.part. Ke sometimes
forms the plural of the object of
verbs. Thus:—shuye, "to cook"
(sing); shuke, "to cook" (pl. obj.).
Ke, ケ, 所.loc. part. Place. Locality;
sometimes pronounced as if it
were ke-i.
Ke, ケ, 嫁女ノ用＝ル間接詞.interj.
Exclamation of surprise used by
women and girls.

Ke, ケ, イザ、例へば、ケウク、イザ取し
interj. Here. As:—Ke, uk, "here,
take it."
Ke, ケ, 拭ふ.v.t. To skim. To
scrape. To laddle up. (This word
must never be used of skimming
milk or the fat off soup, in such
cases eke is the word used).

Ke, ケ, 常ヲ造ニ.v.t. To make inao.
Ke, ケ, 所 adv. Place.
Ke, ケ, 脂肪。adj. Fat. Grease.
Kean-no, ケアンノ, 誠ニ。adv. Truly.
Just so.

Kannakun, ケアンナクン, ハイ, 成
程。adv. Just so. Yes. Ex-

Kechi, ケチ, 味ヲナス。v.t. To groan.
To moan as in illness. Syn:
Nuwap.

Keiki, ケイキ, 髄ハカミ。n. The
under-part of the knees.

Keiperi-pe, ケイペリペ, 源。n.
Shallow rapid water of a river

Keirat, ケイラツ, 靴ノ組。n. Sandal
thongs. Boot laces or strings.

Keirat-muye, ケイラツムイ, or Ke-
irat-shina, ケイラツシナ, 靴ノ組
組。v.t. To lace up one's boots.

Keire, ケイレ, 皮靴。n. Salmon or

Keire-shiru, ケイレシル, 靴揺り.v.t.
To hurt one's foot with a boot.
To be wrung by one's boots.

Keire-ush, ケイレウシ, 靴ヲ穿ク。v.t.
To wear boots.

Keirekape-che, ケイレカプチェック, 魚
ノ頭ト骨骨ヲ去リアシールモノ。n.
Fish with their heads cut off, the
backbone taken out, and then
dried.

Kek, ケク, 私ヲ来ニ.v.i. To come.
I am coming. Syn: Ku-ek.

Kekaihi, ケカイヒ, 飢餓。n. A
famine. A scarcity. Syn: Kem-
an.

Keke, ケケ, サア, サア。exclam. Here,
here.

Kekeshi, ケケシ, 存在, 命。n. Ex-
istence. Life.

Kekirit, ケキリツ, 臓ノ腱。n. The
tendons of the heels. As:—Ke-
kiti tuye, "to cut the tendons of
the heels as in punishment for
muder."

Kekke, ケッケ, 破壊スル。v.t. To

Kekon, ケコン, hetak, ササ, 紙無,有り。adv. ph. Here, now.
Come, come. Now, be quick.

Kem, ケム, 舐ル。v.t. To lick. As:
—Kem wa inu, "to taste." Syn:
Kemkem.

~Kem, ケム, 血。n. Blood. Kem-
shito, "a clot of blood." Kem-
kara, "to bleed."

Kema, ケマ, Kemaha, ケマハ, 脚. The legs. The feet.


Kemaratki-ningari, ケマラチキニンガリ, 耳環. n. Ear rings.

Kema-ure, ケマウレ, 足ノ裏, 足. n. The lower part of the extremities. The feet. The soles of the feet.

Kema-ush, ケマウシ, 足ノアル. adj: Having legs.

Kemaush-inao, ケマウシイナオ, 帯. n. Inao (i.e. whitened pieces of wood) which have sticks tied to them to make them longer.

Kembe, ケムベ, 食指. n. The index finger.


Kem-ewen, ケメエヴェン, 食死シル. adj. Starved. Lean through want of food.

Kemi-an, ケミアン, 稀有ナル. adj. Rare. Precious.


Keminakarushka, ケミナカルシカ, 嚮格ナル. v.i. To be grave.


Kem-kara, ケムカラ, 出血スル. v.i. To bleed.

Kemkem, ケムケム, 啜ム, 呻ル. v.t. To lick.

Kem-nu, ケムヌ, 出血スル. v.i. To bleed.

Kemnu, ケムヌ, 復讐スル, v.t. To requite. To avenge. To take the part of another.

Kem-nure, ケムヌレ, 出血サス, v.t. To make bleed.

Kem-o, ケムオ, 血ヲラケナル. adj. Bloody.

Kem-ohonun, ケムオホウヌ, 刺ヲ針ニ通ス, v.t. To thread a needle.

Kem-op, ケムオブ, 針箋. n. A needle-case.

Kemori, ケモウク, 血続. n. Line of descent. Family blood.


Kempama, ケムバナ, 血点. n. Spots of blood.

Kem-pui, ケムプイ, 針ノメド. n. The eye of a needle.


Kemrampa, ケムラムバ, 鍔護年. n. A season of famine.
Kemrit, ケムリツ, 黒. n. Veins.
Kem-ush, ケムウシ, 鶏鶏がアル. v.i. A famine to exist. ("There is" or "was" a famine).
Kem-ush-rok-okai, ケムウシロックオカイ, 鶏鶏がアル. v.i. A famine to exist. ("There is" or "was a famine.")
Kem-wa-inu, ケムワイヌ, 味フ. v.t. To taste.
Kenash, ケナシ, 林野. n. A plain of trees.
Kenashioromap, ケナシオロマップ, エンレイサウ. n. Trillium Smallii, Max.
Kenashka-ushbe, ケナシカウンヒべ, 洪水. n. A flood.
Kene, ケネ, 河ニ寄ラントスル鰓. n. Same as Keneu.
Kene-karush, ケネカルシ, マキダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Kene-ni-karush, ケネニカルシ, マキダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Keneu, ケネウ, マスノスケ. n. Oncochrysea sp.
Keni-hetuku, ケニヘトク, 根ズ. v.i. To sprout. To bud.
Kenituk, ケニツク, or Kenetuk, ケニツク, 芽ズス, 萌ス. v.i. To sprout. To bud.
Kenitup, ケニツブ, or Kenetup, ケニツブ, 芽. n. A sprout. A bud.
Kennatara, ケナタラ, 慣メテ見ル. v.i. To look at intently.
Kenu, ケンル, or Kereu, ケレル, 家. n. A house. Home. Abode. As:—Kamui koro kenru, “the home of the Gods,” “a church” or temple.”
Kenuma, ケヌマ, 身體ノ毛. n. The hair of the body.
Keoro, ケオロ, 頭. n. The brain.
Kep, ケプ, 携へ出し, 剷ク. v.t. To peel. To bark. To scoop. Syn: Soshpa. As:—At kep gusu oman, “he has gone to bark elms.”
Kep, ケプ, 急ニ破開スル. v.i. To burst suddenly open.
Keparapara-ohaukop, ケパラパラオハウコブ, オハウコブ, イハノヲ. n. Porphyra suborbiculate, Kjellm. (A kind of red sea-weed.
Keperibe, ケペリベ, 滝. n. Deep smooth water.
Kepkep, ケブケブ, or Kepkepu, ケブツ, 嘯切ル, 嚼ム. v.t. To gnaw. To peck as a bird.
Kepuru, ケプルル, 裸ナル, (モノキ), adj. Bare. Hairless as leather.
Kepuru-kara, ケプルカラ, モノ脱ガ.
Kereno, ケレノイ, Aconitum having very virulent poisonous properties.

Kerero, ケレロ, Smilacina japonica, A. Gray.

Kereroshi, ケレロシキ, To dislike. Syn: Enupitara.

Kereru, ケレル or Kenru, ケンル, A house.

Keri-keri, ケリケリ, or Kere-kere, To scrape. To gnaw.


Kerumun, ケルムン, Calamagrostis Epigerjos, Roth.


Kes, ケス or Kese, ケセ, 终り, end, 例し, past tense. The end. The finish. As: -To kes, "the end of the day," i.e. "evening." An kes, "the end of the night," i.e. "early morning."

Kesh, ケシ, n. A brand of fire. As: -Kes, "a firebrand."

Kese, ケセ, n. A spot. As: -Kese, "to have spots."


Kesets, ケセット, 終り =. adv. At the end.

Kesh, ケーシ, or Gesh, ゲシ, 下, 終り. adj. Lower. The end. The bottom. Probably a variation of kes. As:—Set-gesh, “the foot of the table.”


Keshirekari, ケシレカリ, 香緑又は兩親ヲ離レル. v.i. To leave one's parents or village. To wander about. Syn: Kotan ekari.

Keshirekari-guru, ケシレカリグル, 洗洗者. n. A wanderer.


Kesh-o, ケシオ, 実(マダラ)ナル. adj. Spotted. Striped.

Keshup, ケシプ, 障. n. The heel. The lower part of the heel. As:—Keshup akpash, “to walk on the heels.”

Keskes, ケスケス, 黒. n. Spots.

Keskes-o, ケスケスオ, 斑, マダラナル. adj. Spotted.

Keso, ケソ, 斑點アル. adj. Spotted.


Kesto, ケスト, 毎日. adv. Daily.

Ketchimuige, ケッチムイゲ, 腰ノ上部. n. The upper part of the heel. The heel tendons. As:—Ketchimuige kotuye, “to cut the heel tendons (as in punishment for murder).

Ketketchep, ケツケッチェブ, 現. n. A frog.

Ketu, ケツ, 鳴ル. v.t. To scrape.

Kettok, ケットク, 病ノ名(風ノロシ). n. A kind of itching rash caused by exposure to the cold winds.

Ketu-hash, ケツハシ, カラスシキミ. n. Daphne chinensis, Lam., var. breviflora, Max.

Ketunchikara, ケツンチカラ, 仲シテチテス, (皮ノ如ク). v.i. To spread out dry as the skins of animals. Syn: Chinkara.

Ketush, ケツシ, or Ketushi, ケツシ, 女ノ寶箱. n. A woman's treasure bag or box. Syn: Shut-ketu-shi.

Keu, ケウ, 死人, 諸骨. adj. and n. Dead. A corpse. A dead body. (Said to have originally meant life.)

Keu-ataye, ケウアタイェ, 殺人=対スラ罰金. n. A fine for murder.

Keu-chimaushi, ケウチマウシ, 頭部ノ瘤物, 白髪シラクム. adj. To have a scabby head.


Keuk, ケウク, 人ヲ殺ス. v.t. To murder.

Keuk-guru, ケウクグル, 人殺シ. n. A murderer.

Keukata, ケウカタ, 故. part. Because. So. As. Why. For the reason that. As:—Nep keu kata pon an gusu, “it was because I was so small.” Nep keukata nei no e ki ya? “Why did you do so?”
Keukimui, ケウキムイ, 冠頭, つもじ. n. The crown of the head.

Keukosanu, ケウコサヌ, 物ノ割レ音. v.i. To give forth a very great noise as something breaking.

Keura, ケウラ, 味. n. Taste. Flavour.

Keurarap, ケウラブ, 飲メル. v.t. To praise.

Keure, ケウレ, 割レ音. v.t. To plan. To peel off. To sharpen as a pencil or stick. To shave off. To hew.

Keure, ケウレ, 破レ音. adj. Brittle.

Keurotke, ケウロツケ, 鳴レ音. v.i. To sound. To rumble. To rattle as thunder.

Keushi-kesh, ケウシケシ, 石ノ落ト音. n. The rattle of stones rolling down the side of mountains.


Keutum, ケウツム, 心, 意志, 感. n. The mind. Heart. Will. Affections. As: Keutum arage pirika kamui an, keutum arage wen kamui an, "there are gods with partly good and partly evil dispositions."

Keutum-atte, ケウツムアッチ, 志ヲ立テル, 决心スル. v.i. To fix the mind on. To be determined.

Keutum-atte-no, ケウツムアッチノ, 目的ヲ定メテ. adv. With a purpose.


Keutum-muru-muruse, ケウツム ムルムセ, 憤怒スル. v.i. To boil over with anger. Syn: Sambe murumuruse.

Keutum-nin-ush, ケウツムニンウシ, 困ラセサル. v.i. To be troubled. Syn: Oknatara.


Keutum-raine, ケウツムライヌ, 悲哀ナル. adj. Sorrowful.


Keutum-ramuoshma-i, ケウツムラム オシマイ, 受納. n. Acceptance.

Keutum-ritakke, ケウツムリチッケ, 親切ナル. adj. and v.i. Kind. Of
a kind disposition. Syn: Ramu-hauge.

Keutum-sak, ケウツムサク, 思考ナキ, 儡人. adj. and n. Thoughtless. A fool.


Keutum-usaraye, ケウツムウサライ, 給ス. v.t. To pardon. To forgive.

Keutum-utumashi, ケウツムウツマシ, 心ヲ定マサル. adj. Unstable. Doubtful.

Keutum-utumkush, ケウツムウツムクシ, 作マザル, 気ヲ合ハザル. v.i. To be disagreeable. Syn: Kuroma keutum koro.


Keu-wen, ケウエン, 頭ノ臓物, 白髪ヲサテモノ. adj. To have scabs on the head.

Keue, ケウ, or Keu, ケウ, 死骸, 人頭. n. A dead body. A corpse. Also the head.


Keue, ケウ, 追ひ出す, 追ひ払フ. v.t. To drive out. To expel. To drive away.


Kewechari, ケウェチャリ, 追ひ散ラス. v.t. To scatter by driving (as animals or birds).


Keyam, ケヤム, 大危険ニアル. v.i. To be in great danger.

Ki, キ, ヨシメアシノ總称. n. A general name for rushes and reeds.

Ki, キ, 脂, アラ. n. Fat.

Ki, キ, 畜. n. A loose.

Ki, キ, 東キスス, 例ヘバ, キホンニ, 怵キテ起キ上る. v.t. To do anything. To accomplish. To act. To achieve. When preceding another verb ki has the sense of “hurry,” “severity,” or “urging” in it. Thus:—Ki hopuni, “to get up in a hurry.” Syn: Kara. Iki.


Ki-ai, キアイ, 光線, 紙, 反射. v.i. To sparkle. To blaze.
Kichi, キチ, 為(復數). v.t. To do. Pl. of Ki.
Kichimomme, キチモモ子, A kind of flounder. Litt. yohokama, Chth.
Kuchimomme, クチモモ子, A kind of flounder. Litt. yohokama, Chth.
Kichirakotba, キチラコツバ, 樂.s.v.i. To creak as cart wheels or oars in rowing a boat. To tick as a clock. Syn: Rek.
Kichitche, キチッチェ, 時計ノ運転スルノ似タル音. 樂.s.v.i. To tick as a watch or clock. To creak as cart wheels or oars in rowing a boat.
Ki-i, キイ, 為シタル事. 成就. n. Achievement.
Kik, キク, 打ツ.叩ク. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.
Kik-kat, キカツ, 才能. n. Ability.
Kike, キケ, 銛層. n. Shavings.
Kike-chinoye-inao, キケチイヌイナオ, 帯ノ名.n. A kind of fitch with curled shavings attached.
Kikeparase-inao, キケバラセイナオ, 帯ノ名.n. Kind of fitch having the shavings spread out.
Kike-ush, キケウシ, 削りカケノ付キタ. s. adj. Having shavings attached.
Kike-ush-bashui, キケウシバシイ, 削りカケノ付キタ(前上). n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings on it and used especially in religious ceremonies.
Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 擊. n. A shield.
Kiki, キキ, 引き揺ラ. v.t. To scratch.
Kikiaraye, キキアライエ, 順.s.v.i. To be redeemed.
Kikikara, 防ケ, 守護スル. v.t. To defend. To keep.
Kikikara, キキカラ, an gusu en kikikara wa en kore, “please defend me because of that bad person.” Ku goro pumma ikinnimara kikikara wa ande nisa, “he kept back part of my wages.”
Kiki-kiki, キキキキ, 引き揺ラ. v.t. To scratch.
Kikin-ni, キキンニ, エゾウハミグサタウ. n. The bird cherry. Prunus Padus, L.
Kikinrajchep, キキンライチェプ, 嶺(サナギ). n. A chrysalis.
Kikitue, キキツイエ, 防フ. v.t. To ward off. To keep away.
Kikiraye, キキライエ, 順フ. v.t. To redeem.
Kikiroro, キキロロ, 才能. n. Ability.
Kikiri, キキリ, 報, その他昆虫. n. Insects and flies.
Kikkara, キッカラ, 防ケ, 守ル, 例セバ, アバキッカラ, 戸ヲ守ル. v.t. To defend. As:—Apa キキカラ, kikkara, “to defend a door.” Moshibi kikkara, “to defend a country.” Kotan kikkara, “to defend a village,” as from disease by charms of various kinds.
Ki-koyaikush, キコヤイクシ, 為シ能ム. v.i. Unable to do.
Kim, キム, 山脈, (対数). n. The mountains.
Kimatek, キマテク, 恐レル, 性急, 注意スル. v.i. To be careful. To be afraid. To be in a hurry. To be in fear. Startled. Syn: Ishitoma.
Kimbui-etu, キムブイエツ, 角ノ尖. n. Points of horns.
Kimbulkes, キムブイケス, 鹿角ノ最端. n. The points or extreme ends of a deer’s horns.
Kl-mondum, キモノズム, 才能, 技巧アリ. n. Ability.
Kimoppe, キモペ, 野獣, 狐. n. Wild beasts. A fox.
Kim-oro, キモロ, 山間＝. adv. Among the mountains.
Kimta, キムタ, 山ノ中＝, 山間＝. adv. In the mountains. Among the mountains.
Kimui, キムイ, 頭ノ頂, 冠. n. The top of the head. Crown.
Kimumbe, キムムベ, 野獣. n. Wild beasts.
Kim-un, キムウン, 山中＝, 山＝. adv. In the mountains. To the mountains.
Kimunge, キムンゲ, 山中ノ大湖. n. A very large mountain lake.
Kimum-upeu, キムムペウ, カハラバフサ. n. Pceuedanum terebinthaceum, Fisch.
Kim-ushpu, キムウシュプ, 山中ノ貯藏庫. n. A temporary store house put up by hunters when hunting in the mountains.
Kina, キナ, 大ナル草ノ総称. As the heart, rough heart. n. A general name for grasses of the larger kinds. Also, a mat made of coarse grass or rushes.
Kina-omauri, キナオマウリ, シロバナノエンレイサ. n. Trillium kamtschaticum, Pall.
Kina-kara, キナカラ, 草ノムシル. v.t. To weed. To pull up weeds.
Kinapō, キナポ. n. See: Kina-pe.
Kina-pe, キナペ. n. See: Kinapō.
Kina, キナ. n. A turtle.
Kinapō-tambu, キナボタムブ. n. Tortoise-shell.
Kinaraita, キナライタ. n. Agrimonia pilosa, Ledeb.
Kina-saranip, キナサラニブ. n. A kind of bag made of grass.
Kinashut, キナシュツト. n. A mat rolled up.
Kinashut-un-guru, キナシュツウングル. n. A snake.
Kina-surugu, キナスルグ. n. Aconitum volubile, Pall. var. japonicum. Max.
Kinatush, キナツシ. n. Straw rope.
Kinatuye-hoshi, キナツイホシ. n. Summer leggings made of grass or bark.
Kinin, キニン. v.t. To commit adultery. Syn: Oominu.
Itara kamasu.
Kinkinnet-upa, キンキンチウパス. n. Small flakes of snow.
Kinnatara, キンナタラ. n. (音懸ノ時ナトニ). v.i. To sit well clothed as at a feast.
Knoop, キノップ. n. The liver.
Syn: Yukram.
Kinrakara, キンラカラ. v.t. To be angry. To be mad or crazy. As:—Kinrakara wa ye, “to speak in anger.” Syn: Irushka.
Kinra-koro, キンラコロ. n. To be angry.
Kinra-ne-ekohetari, キンラキエホエタリ. n. A kind of reed. To turn round in anger.
Kinrata, キンラタ. n. (音懸テニトジノ). v.i. To sit well clothed as a feast.
Kinup, キヌプ. n. A kind of reed.
Kinupka, キヌプカ. n. plain of reeds.
Kinusho, キヌブシ. n. A plain of reeds.
Ki-o, キオ. n. adj. Lousy.
Kio, キオ. n. adj. Cleared. As a garden.
of its vegetables. **Syn:** Kioka-ke.

**Ki-otchike,** キオッチケ, 蓼蕎新盆. *n.* A tray made of reeds.

**Kip,** キブ, 行動、仕上ケ物. *n.* An action. A thing done. **Syn:** Ki-hi.

**Kiparapara,** キパラパラ, 海草ノ一種. A kind of seaweed.

**Kipip,** キピプ, 注意スル, 難渋スル. *v.i.* To be careful. To fear.

**Kip-niuesha,** キプニウケシ, 思義ナル. *adj.* Faithful.

**Kira,** キラ, 走ユ去ル. *v.i.* To run away.

**Kiraig,** キライ, 髭. *n.* A comb.

**Kirai,** キラウ, 角, 鬣角. *n.* Horns. Antlers.

**Kirai-awe,** キラウア샘, 鬣ノ枝角. *n.* Branches of a deer’s horns. **Syn:** Kirai konda.


**Kirawe,** キラウズ, 角, 鬣ノ角. *n.* Horns. Antlers.

**Kirawe,** キラウ, 驗. *n.* Marrow. **Syn:** Kiri.

**Kirawe-o-pone,** キラウオボン, 驗骨. *n.* A marrow bone.

**Kire,** キレ, 爲サシム. *v.t.* To cause to do.

**Kiri,** キリ, 髭. *n.* Marrow. **Syn:** Kirawe.

**Kiri,** キリ, 知ル, 認識スル. *v.t.* To know. To recognize. **Syn:** Amkiri.

**Kiri,** キリ, 肢. *n.* The legs. The feet.

**Kiri-guru,** キリグル, 知乙. *n.* An acquaintance.

**Kiri-kewa,** キリケウサ, 腿ノ骨. *n.* The bones of the legs. **Syn:** Chikiri-pone.

**Kiri-ku,** キリキリ, 嘟フ, 笑フ. *v.t.* To mock. To laugh at. To make fun of. **Syn:** Eyaipuni.

**Kiri-pa,** キリハ、順服スル, 振き雑ヒル. *v.t.* To turn over. To stir. Properly *kirupa.*

**Kiri-piru,** キリビル, 脱ガ、(靴ノドチ). *v.t.* To cast off (as boots).

**Kiri pu,** キリブ, 脂肪. *n.* Fat.

**Kiri-pu-o,** キリブオ。

**Kiri-pu-ush,** キリブウシ, 脂溢ナル. *adj.* Fat.

**Kiri-ushte,** キリウシテ,

**Kiri-ushte,** キリウシテ, 肥ヤス. *v.t.* To fatten.

**Kirisam,** キリサム, 側＝. *adv.* By the side of one. **Syn:** Samata.


**Kirok,** キロック, 其事ヲ為ス. *v.t.* To be doing anything.


**Kironnure,** キロヌレ, 充スル, 満足セシムル. *v.t.* To fill. To satisfy.


**Koro-asnu,** キロアシス, 強キ. *adj.* Strong. Able-bodied. **Syn:** Tumashnu.
Kiroro-skot, キロロエコツ, 気絶する，死する. v.t. To faint. To lose one's strength. To die.
Kiroro-koro, キロロコロ, 強き，有為なる。adj. Strong. Able.
Kiroro-sange, キロロサンゲ, 全力を以て。adv. With all one's might.
Kiroro-yuptek-no, キロロユプテクノ, 力強く。adv. Powerfully.
Kiru, キル, 頑腹する，轉バス。v.t. To turn over. To roll over.
Kiru-kiru, キルキル, 頑腹する，(キルノ語意ヲ強キ)，v.t. An intensified form of kiru. Applied to human beings this word has an evil sense. Thus:—Ainu kiru-kiru, "to turn a man over and over," i.e. to search out a person's faults.
Kiru-osh, キルオシ, 腹。n. The loins.
Kirupa, キルパ，頑腹する，轉バス，(劣数)。v.t. To turn over. To roll over. Pl. of kiru.
Kirurugeta, キルルゲタ, 間。n. adv. Amongst.
Kisa, キサ, 錆乱する，手ヲ揉む，(アイヌ語意ヲ重要ス)，v.t. To rub in the hands as fire-sticks when producing fire. To make a hole with an awl.
Kisa, キサ，皮ヲ剥ガ，v.t. To peel. Syn: Kapu kara.
Kisa-kisa, キサキサ，揉が，鍬乱ミスル，v.t. To rub in the hands as an awl or fire-stick. To bore with an awl. Syn: Kisa.
Kisan-nin, キサンニン，耳ノ中央ニ部位。n. That part of the ear between the lobe and top.
Kisanrap, キサンラップ，耳ノ上部。n. The upper part of the ears. Syn: Kisara sap.
Kisara, キサラ，(耳，例セサ，クイエ。 Kle.
Kisarahana, キサラハナ，イタキュキサラオッタアスベン，我言ヲ妨ノ耳ヲ掩メヨ。n. The ears. As:—Ku ye itak e kisara otta ahunge, "put my words into your ears." Ashpa kisara itutanure, "turn a deaf ear to it." Kisara mayaige "to have itching ears" (met, to desire to bore: also, to be spoken about).
Kisara-hap, キサラハブ，耳殻。n. The lobe of the ear. Syn: Kisara top.
Kisarapeot, キサラペオツ，マヒグルサウ。n. Maianthemum bifolium, DC.
Kisara-pui, キサラブイ，耳ノ穴。n. The ear-holes.
Kisarapui-o, キサラブイオ，耳殻ニ穴ヲアケル。To bore a hole in the ears.
Kisara-sap, キサラサブ，耳ノ上部。n. The upper part of the ears. Syn: Kisanrap.
Kisara-top, キサラトップ，耳殻。n. The lower part or lobe of the ear. Syn: Kisara-hap.
Kisara-turu，キサラツル，耳垢。n. Ear-wax.
Kisashke, キサシケ, 狂寒ズル, (風又
. ～寒気ノ為). v.i. To be chilled
with rain and cold as:—Ku.
kisashke humi ash, “I feel chilled.”

Kisassara, キササラ, 沼地 (高栄ノ
葉茂セル). n. A plot of thick tall
reeds.

Kisatarara, キサタララ, 動物ノ知
ク耳取ノ管アール. v.t. To prick up
the ears as an animal when
listening.

Kisattarara-pekambe, キサタララ
ベカムベ, ミシ. n. Trapa bis-
pinosa, Roxb.

Kisat-turu, キサツツル耳垢. n. Ear-
wax.

Kiseri, キセリ, 煙管. n. A tube. A
tobacco pipe.

Kiseri-opot, キセリオトプ, 煙管筒. n.
A tobacco pipe case.

Kiseri-uhiuka, キセリウフカ, 煙管
＝火ヲ點ズル. v.t. To light a pipe.

Kisesseri, キセセリ, アイネツセビ,
. n. A kind of bitter cress. Car-
damine yezoensis, Max. This plant
is used as an article of food.
Syn: Nisesseri, Risesseri,

Kishikin-ni, キシキニ, クロウメ
モデキ. n. Buckthorn. Rhamnus
japonicus, Max.

Kishima, 捕る, 押す. v.t. To lay
Kishima, キシマ, 押し. (hold of. To seize. To
arrest. To take hold.

Kishinkishin, キシキシキシ, カタカノ種. n. A
kind of sculpin.

Kishunkishin, キシュンキシ, 一種. n. A
kind of sculpin.
Calystegia Sepium, Br.  Syn: Ken.

Kito, キト, ギギャッジョニニク n.  Syn: Allium victoriae-segetis, L.


Kiuta-chup, キウタチュブ, 四月 n.  Syn: The month of April called by some Mokuta-chup.


Kiyanne-mat, キヤンネマツ, 妹姉 n. An elder daughter.

Kiyanne-po, キヤンヌポ, 長子 n. An elder child.

Kiyannrene, キヤンネレ, 主トスル, 長子ノ待遇ヌスル v.t. To make chief. To treat as an elder child.

Ko, コ, 粉 n. Flour. Powder.

Koho, コホ, Anything ground fine.

Ko, コ, 日(常ニ他語ト組合ス) n. A day. Only heard in combination with other words. As: — Tatu ko. "two days"; rereko, "three days."

Ko, コ, 若NI然ニ, post. When. If. Whilst. As: — Tan kusuri ni ko anak ne e riten ruwe ne, "you will get better if you drink this medicine."

Ko, コ, 此語分間ナリとノ動詞ノ先ニ附 モラ言前置詞ト形タ属ニ用キタル, 例 セバ, キラ, 走ル, コキラ, 走ル. part.

This word is often used as the preposition "to" and is prefixed to verbs. Thus: — Kira, "to run away," ko-kira, "to flee to." Ye, "to say," ko-ye, "to say to." Ko-ongami, "to worship."

Ko, コ, 此語文書ヲ起ニ於テハ無意味ナリ, 日本語ノ発音, イザニ似た, part.

Sometimes the word ko is heard at the beginning of a sentence, and has no special meaning. It is so used merely to give the speaker time to think.

Ko, コ, 此語ヲ接尾語ニ用ユル時ヘ, 時トシテ, 遠キハ近ス, 例セバ, ハンゲヘ, 近キハ, ハンゲコ, 遠キ part. Used as a suffix to some words ko gives the sense of distance. As, hange, near; hange-ko, "far away."

Ko, コ, 甲乙ニ通意ナル, prep. In.

As: — Ko-apa ashi, "to shut in."

Koapa-ashi, コアパアシ, 通ガ 込ム, もう閉メ出ス v.t. To shut in or out. As: — Kamui chisei otta a-ko-apa ashi, "she is shut in the church."

Koarikire, コアリキレ, 来ラス (復) v.t. To cause to come to. (Pl)

Koaruwe-un, コアルウェウン, 全キ, 全部ノ v.i. and adj. To be entire. Whole. Syn: Ramme no.

Koash, コアシ, 圏ム, 例セバ, チセイコ アシ, 熊ノ穴又家ケ泡ム v.t. To surround. As: — Chisei koash; "to surround a bear's den," or a "house."

Koasarani, コアサラニ, 知ヲセル, v.t. To make known to.

Koatcha-wa-an, コアッチャワアン, 呆気なく. adj. Accursed.
Kochan, コチャ, 町, 狂気. n. An object. A thing looked forward to.
Kochanup, コチャヌプ, 物命, 後ずさる. n. An object. A thing looked forward to.
To dislike. Not to want.
Kochanup-koro, コチャヌブコレ, 目指す. v.t. To have as an object. To keep in view.
Kocharapa, コチャラパ, 分配する. v.t. To distribute. Syn: Kochatchara.
Kochare-ewen, コチャレエウェン,散らす. v.t. To revile.
Kochi-kara, コチカラ, 地図的な. v.t. To make level as a plot of land to build a house upon.
Syn: Kotokara.
Kochimpuni, コチムプニ, ごと, 散歩する. v.t. To walk.
Kochupchu, コチュプチュブ, 盲目. (光と呼ばれる). 瞬間. v.t. and v.i. To be blinded as by light. To blink the eyes at. To flash about.
To send forth flashes of light.
Kochuppa, コチュッパ, 捕れ. v.t. (pt). To roll up.
Kochuppa, コチュッパ, 捕れ. v.t. (pt). To roll up.
Koachuire, コアチウレ, 打つ. (銃を切る). v.t. To strike as with a sword.
Kochange, コエハンゲ, 近づく. v.t. To draw near to.
Koekari, コエカラ, 相逢う. v.t. To meet with.
Koekushna, コエクシナ, 通る. v.t. To pass through. To traverse.
Koeratchite, コエラチッケ, 懺る. v.i. To hang down.
Koerikoma, コエリコマ, 登る. v.t. To ascend.
Koeshikeraide, コエシケライド, 増える. To pity. As: Nei ainu ku koeshikeraide gusu aki na, “I do it because I pity the man.”
Syn: Erampokwen wa kore.
Koetaye, コエタイエ, 引く. v.t. To pull from.
Koetun, コエツン, 借用する. v.t. To borrow from.
Koeeweitu, コエウェチュウ, 合ふ. v.t. To meet. As: The ends of a net round fish.
Kohaitakaspa, コハイタカシパ, 酔い. v.t. To make a very ugly face. To be very repulsive in one's looks.
Ko-hawe-ashte, コハウェアシチ, 呼び. v.t. To call to. To call upon.
Kohemachichi, コヘマチチ, 仰ふ. v.i. To throw the head back.
Koheraye, コヘライエ, 像る. v.t. To resemble. To be like.
Koho, コホ, 粉. n. Flour.
Kohoe, コホエ, 可恵勒. v.i. To hang out or down.
Kohonoye, コホノイ, 脱す. v.i. To punish. Syn: Paragoatta.
Kohoshipire, コホシピレ, 物ツ人返す. v.t. To return anything to another.
Kohoshupkarapa, コホシブカラパ, To touch (as wind) but to do no harm.
Kohummumatki, コフムマツキ, 風. n.
Kohumumatki, コフムマツキ, 風. n.
Kohuyu, コフユ, 魚ゲル. v.t. To burn as food in a saucepan. Syn: Shu-kohuya.
Ko-ihok, コイホク, 池. v.t. To sell to. Syn: Otta eok.
Kokikara-guru, コイカラグル, 弟子. n. A disciple.
Koikashke, コイカシケ, 東＝當. adv. To the eastward.
Koikature, コイカツレ, 急行する. v.i. To speed along. To go along in a hurry. Syn: Chashnu no arapa.
Koikayu, コイカユ, 非常＝急ギ行す. v.i. To go very fast.
Koiki, コイキ, 吃す. v.t. To scold. To catch as fish. v.t. To fight. To kill.
Koinga, コインガラ, 比べる. v.t. To compare.
Ko-iokbake, コイオクバレ, 反乱を起す. v.t. To rebel against.
Koiomare, コイオマレ, 酔す. v.i. To pour out for another. As: Sake en e-koiomare yan, "pour me out some sake.
Koipak, コイパク, 殺す. v.t. To punish. To scold.
Koipishba, コイピシバ, 質す. v.t. To enquire. To ask. To judge. As: En koipishba, "he enquired of me." Pl of koipishi.
Koipishi, コイピシ, 判断する. v.t. To judge. To enquire into.
Koipokita, コイボキタ, 四＝當. adv. To the westward.
Koipokun, コイボケン, 四＝當. adv. Westwards.
Koiraiiraige, コイライライヘ, 謝す. v.t. To thank.
Ko-iramye, コイラムイェ, 説. v.t. To praise.
Koiri, コイラ, 感. v.t. To praise. As: Kamui koiri, "to praise God."
Ko-irushka, コイルショクサ, 怒す. v.t. To be angry with. As: Iteki oman, e oman yak ne nei guru e ko-irushka kuru ne na, "do not
Koi, コイ, adj. v.t. To be afraid of.
Koi-shum, コイシュム, v.t. Foam.
Koitakkashi, コイタッカシ, v.t. To disobey. As:—
Kamui irenga koitakkashi, “to disobey the will of God.”
Koi-to, コイト, or Kuitop, クイトプ, n. A goose.
Koiwak, コイワク, v.i. To take a wife or husband.
Koiyange, コイヤング, v.i. To be tossed up by the waves.
Koiyange-ni, コイヤングニ, v.i. To be tossed up by the waves.
Koiyange-nup, コイヤングプ, v.i. A wreck.
Kokakse, コカラシ, v.t. To dirty. To besmeat.
Kokararase, コカララセ, v.t. To clothe.
Kokarase, コカラセ, v.t. To swarm. To congregate. Syn:
Koitoise.
Kokari, コカリ, v.t. To roll up. To wind.
Kokatpak-guru, コカツパックグル, n. A sinner. Syn: Chiko-
Kokatpak-guru.
Kokatun-ki, コカツンキ, v.t. To do or say funny things for amusement.
Kokekke, コケッケ, v.t. To break (as wood).
Ko-keutum-koro, コケウツムコロ, v.t. To be in accord with. To be partial to.
Ko-keutum-oshitchiure, コケウツム
Kokkininpashte, コキニンパスチ, v.t. To talk much. To act wickedly with another.
Kokira, コキラ, v.t. To flee to.
Kokirau-puni, コキラウプニ, v.t. To sit with the hands over the head like horns.
Kokka, コッカ, n. The knees.
Kokkaea, コッカエア, v.t. To kneel. To sit upon the knees.
Kokkaerok, コッカエロク, 跪く (v.t. To kneel. Pl of kokkae a).
Kokkaeshirote, コッカエシロツケ, 跪ぐ. v.t. To kneel.
Kokkapaku, コッカバ, 藤頭. n. The knee-cap.
Kokkasapa, コッカサバ, 藤頭,藤. n. The knee. The knee cap.
Kokko, コッコ, 軍斧, 打撃デ置ケ. v.i. Do not. Let it alone. This word is equal to iiteki, but is only used by little children.
Kokomge, ココムゲ, 鳥矢. v.i. To lean upon.
Kokomgere, ココムゲレ, 鳥矢レル. v.t. To make lean upon.
Kokomomatki, ココモマツキ, 能手行ケ. v.i. To go along in a stooping posture.
Kokou-ne-guru, コクウスグル, 婦. n. A son-in-law.
Kokuruse, コクルセ, 乱スル, 混間サスル. v.i. To be confused. To be confounded.
Kokuruseru, コクルセル, 乱スル, 混間セスル. v.t. To confuse. To confound.
Kom, コム, 葉. n. Leaves.
Komaunukuri, コマウヌクリ, 恐ル. v.t. To be afraid of. Syn: Koi-shitoma.
Kombu, コムブ, or Kombo, コムボ, 昆布, コンブ. n. A kind of brown sea-weed. Laminaria.
Kombururu, コムブルル, 藤キ (タスニ). adj. Rough, as hair.
Komeahpa, コメアパイ, 切り落ス (v.t. to cut down).
Komesu, コメス, 切り落ス (v.t. to cut). v.t. (pl). To clip off.
Komesu, コメス, 切り落ス (v.t. to cut). v.t. (sing). To clip off.
Komeg, コムゲ, 曲リマルモノ. n. Something bent, or twisted.
Komeg-makiri, コムゲマキリ, 形割用ノ小刀. n. A knife used for carving.
Komi-ni-karush, コムニカルシ, レピタケ. n. Lepiota sp.
Komo, コモ, 引キスル, 強迫スル, 強セスル. v.t. To draw in. To compress. Also, distorted. Twisted.
Komomse, コモムセ, 押シ合ヒ, 堆撃スル. v.i. To be cramped. Drawn.
Komontuchi, コモンツチ, 人魚ノ竪. n. Riches said to be possessed by the mermaids.
Kompo, コムポ, 見布, コンプ. n. Laminaria. Seaweed.
Komran, コムラニ, 落葉スル. v.t. To shed leaves.
Kom-tuye, コムツイェ, 落葉スル. v.i. To shed leaves.
Komui, コムイ, 擠ミ出ス(頭ヲ覗チ或 ミ出ス). v.t. To pick out (as lice from the head).
Komuyre, コムイレ, 捨キ付レ, v.t. To bind round.
Kon, コン, 持ツ. v.t. To possess. To have. This word is a contraction from koro. It is used as the possessive pronoun “his” “your,” “their etc. Thus: — E kon reihe, “your name.” Ku kon ni, “my master.” See Koro.
Konam, コナム, 落葉. n. Fallen leaves.
Ko-nan-e-puni-wa-orun-ingara, コナネプリニオルンインガラ, 厚意ヲ以テ見ル. v.t. To look upon with favour.
Konda, コンダ, 双子. n. Twins. Syn: Chieuuko.
Konda, コンダ, 樹ノ節, 鹿ノ枝角. n. A knot in a tree. A branch in a deer’s horn.
Konde, コンデ, 興フ. v.t. To give. Syn: Kora.
Kongane, コンガネ, 黄金. n. Gold.
Kongane-ikayop, コンガネイカヨブ, 金飾ノ箇. n. Quivers having gold ornamentation.
Konge-ni, コンゲニ, ツリバナ. Eovnymus oxyphyllas, Miq.
Koniki, コニキ, 一所ニタメ. v.t. To fold together.
Konin, コニン, 日々ナル(月ノ如). v.i. To wane as the moon.
Koninka, コニンカ, 誠ズル. v.t. To make less.
Konish-oshirikono-ye, コニシオシリコノイエ, 雲ヲ包マル. v.i. To be enveloped in clouds.
Konisha-tapapa, コニシタババ, 擾ル, (雲ナドヲ). v.t. To spread over (as clouds over a place).
Konitata, コニタタ, 抱ク(焼人ナドヲ). v.t. To hold in the hands as a sick person.
Konitatke, コニタツケ, 連ナル, 一所 ニナル. v.t. To be joined.
Koniwok, コニウォク, 訴人(狐頭ノ占ニ 依ツテ新定メラレタ人). n. The person pointed out as a culprit by augury with the fox’s head.
Konkai, コンカイ, 大ナル桶. n. A vat. A large tub.
Konkitai-ushbe, コンキタイウシベ, 帽子ノ穂(フサ). n. The tassel on the top of a hat.


Konkon-upas, コンコンウパス, 大ナル雪片. n. Large flakes of snow.

Konkon, コンコン, or Konkon, コンコン, 羽毛, 絹毛. n. Feathers. Down.


Syn: Orowa.

Konna, コッナ, 内側ニ、中ニ. adv. Inside. Into.

Konne, コンネ, 然シ、實ニ然シ adv. Yes. Just so.

Konne-konne-o, コンネコンネオ, 實ニ然シ、然シ adv. Just so, just so. Yes.

Konniki, コンニキ, 破レタル、裂ケタ \n(破れ木ノ大ナル葉ノ如). adj. Tattered. Torn (as the large leaves of some plants and trees. In pieces. Ragged. Jagged. As: —Olu konniki or konniki orange-range, “to hang down in tatters.”

Syn: Nikiki.


Kon-rusui, コンルスイ, 望ム、持ダンフ. v.t. To wish for. To desire to have.

Kontukai, コンツカイ, 小使. n. A public servant in rank next below the third or lowest chief of a village. The three titles of the chiefs were-So-otlena, the head chief; otlena, the second or ordinary chief; and so-kontukai, the third or lowest chief. The kontukai ranked below these three dignitaries. (Of Japanese origin).

Konu-ewen, コヌエヴェン, 誤解ス. v.t. To misunderstand. Not to hear perfectly. To be unable to understand through having heard imperfectly.

Konukara, コヌカラ, 比ベ. v.t. To compare.

Konukoshne, コヌコシネ, 感ア. v.t. To hate. To be angry with.

Konumbara-sange, コヌムバラサンゲ, 攻撃スル v.t. To attack. To fall on. As:—Nei guru i konumbara sange nisa, “he attacked him.” Syn: Kopiuki.


Konuptek, コヌプテク, 好ム. v.t. To like. To appreciate. To be fond of. Syn: Konupuru.

Konupure, コヌプレ, or Konupuru, コヌブル, 好ム. Same as Konuptek. To like.

Ko-ochiupashte, コオチウパシテ, 急ぎ行ケ. v.t. To go in a hurry. Syn: Chashnu no otta arepa.

Ko-okai, コオカイ, 集マル. v.t. To be together. To be congregated together. Ko-okaire, “to cause to congregate.”

Ko-ok-turiri, コオクトリリ, 首筋ノ前方ニ仲ベール(重キモノナ質ヒシ時ノ
Koo. v.i. To stretch the neck forward (as through carrying a heavy burden). Syn: Okkeu turiri.

Ko-ok-noru-ushi,

Ko-ok-noru-chiure,


Koomam, コオマム, 死葉, n. Dead leaves.

Ko-oman, コオマン, 行ク, 行ル, v.i. To go to. To associate with.

Koomande, コオマンデ, 見ル, 見フ, v.t. To send to. To give.

Ko-omap, コオマプ, 爱スル, v.t. To love.

Koongami, コオンガミ, 崇敬スル, v.t. To worship.

Ko-opsura, コオプスラ, 槍ヲ投げ付ケル, v.t. To cast a spear at. Syn: Kachiu.

Koorama, コオラマ, 下ル, v.i. To descend.


Kop, コブ, 浮木ノ生ズル小丘, 小山, n. A small hill. Also a cope.

Kopahauu, コパハウス, 交接スル, 物語スル, v.t. To hold intercourse with. To speak of. To hear of.

Kopak, コパク, 非難スル, 責スル, v.t. To blame. To scold.

Kopakhe, コパクヘ, 平均スル, v.t. To make equal.


Kopakeat, コパケアツ, 一致スル, v.i. and adj. To agree with. Agreeable to.

Kopakesama, コパケサマ, 拓ヘ, v.t. As far as. To. Unto. The outskirts of a place.

Kopaketa, コパケタ, or Kopakta, コパクタ, 侧ニ付ケル, v.t. By the side of. Near to. As: I kopaketa an na, "it is by the side of you."

Kopakketa, コパッケタ, 与イテ, 与テ, v.t. About. At. In. As: Onuman kopakketa ku hopuni, "I shall start in the evening."


Kopan, コチ, or Kochan, コチャ, 嫌フ, 嫌マシ, v.t. To dislike. To abhor. To abominate.

Kopang, コパング, 嫌フ, 嫌マシ, v.t. To dislike. To abhor. To abominate.

Kopante, コパクエ, 嫌ハシム, 嫌マシ, v.t. To cause another to dislike.

Kopa, コパオ, 吠スル, v.t. To scold. To chide.

Kopashirota, コパシロツタ, 咲スル, 咲テ, v.t. To scold. To storm at. To speak angrily to. To recite the evil deeds of another. Syn: Kopao.

Kopecha, コペチ, or Kopetcha, コペチャ, 鷬ノ雄鶏, n. A wild duck. This word was formerly applied to tame or domesticated as well
as to wild ducks, but for tame ducks the Japanese word ahiru has now been adopted.

Kopenram-turi, コペンラムツリ, 探首する. To stretch out the neck.

Kopubapiuba, コピウパピウバ, 驱逐. To drive. To chase.

Kopiuki, コピウキ, 攻撃する. To attack. To fall upon. To rush at. Syn: Koniwen.

Kopiwé, コピウエ, 压す, 挫す, 堆内へ迫
迫込, 投げる. To push. To press. To drive into a corral. To throw at. As:—Shima kopiwe, “to stone.” Umma kopiwe yan, “drive the horses into the corral.”

Kopiye-kara, コピイェカラ, 投げる. To throw at. As:—Shima ari kopiye kara, “to throw stones at.”

Koponchi, コポンチ, 粗し物ノ穏さ
穏. n. The coarse dust of decayed matter. Coarse earth dust is called toitoi-koponchi, and fine earth dust toitoi-mana.

Koponchi-mana, コポンチマナ, 粗し物ノ細さ穏. n. The fine dust of decayed matter.

Koponchi-ne, コポンチネ, 碎けた穏. To crumble into dust.

Kopoye, コポイェ, 混ぜる. To mix. To stir.

Kopoyege, コポイェギ, 混ぜる, 混ぜる. To be mixed. To be stirred.


Kopuni, コプニ, 食べる. To give to eat. To offer to eat.

Koramputuye, コラムプトイェ, v.t. To suspect. To think. This word is always preceded by kuni. As: — Nei guru anak ne nei ambe eikka kuni koramu, “I suspect that man of having stolen it.”

Koramu, コラム, or Kuramu, クラム, 思フ, 怖フ (この語前ニ「コロ」ヲ用ヘル語用カフェ) v.t. To suspect. To think. This word is short for Koroan, and is often used with verbs to express present time. Syn: Shiriki.

Koraonaka-puni, コラオナカプニ, v.t. To be set up on end. Syn: Epuni.

Korara, コララ, or Koran, コラン, 贈る, v.t. To give. To cause another to give. As: — Kuani tambe ekorara ash na, “I gave this to you.” Syn: Koraya.

Korare-guru, コラレグル, 救護者, n. A giver.

Korare-guru, コラレグル, 救護者, n. A receiver of a present.


Kore, コレ, 要フ, 要ヘル, v.t. To give. To administer. To assign.

Kore-an, コレアン, 要ヘラレン, adj. Given.

Koreika, コレイカ, 演メル, v.t. To praise.


Koreere, コレレ, 與ヘシムル, v.t. To cause another to give.

Koreuba, コレウバ, 曲ゲル, (復数). v.t. To bend. (pl).

Korewe, コレウエ, 曲ゲル (単数). v.t. To bend. (sing).


Korimimse, コリミムセ, 爲ス, (動詞ノ意味ヲ強メルニ用ユ). v. aux. To do. This auxiliary intensifies the meaning of a verb. As: — Chissh korimimse, “to cry much.”

Korishpa, コリシバ, 極ギネスル, v.t. To root up.


Koro, コロ, 或る動詞ノ前ニ「コロ」ヲ付スル時フ其動詞ヲ副詞, 又ヘ副詞句ニ為スカラル, 例セバ, 「×コロ」聞ケ間ニ, 又ヘ間ニ時ニ. part. When immediately following some verbs, koro has the power of turning them into adverbs or adverbial phrases. Thus: — Nu-koro, “whilst hearing;” or “when he heard.” Ariki-koro, “when coming;” or when he “came.”

Koro, コロ, コロヨヨ略, フキ, n. An abbreviation of Koroko-ni, Parasites.

Koro, コロ, 私ノ, 君ノ, 彼ノ女ノ, 彼 Goro, ゴロ, 八, 彼等ノ, 我等ノ, poss.

His. Their. Our. As: — Ku go-
robe, “my thing.” E koro habo,
“your mother.” Chi kon nishpa,
“our master.”

Korochare, コロチャレ, 興ふ. v.t.
To give.

Korobe, コロベ, 所有物. n. Belong-
ings.

Koroham, コロハム, フキノヘ. n. The
blade of the Petasites.

Koro-hine, コロヒネ, 所有セル. adj.
Having.

Koroka, コロカ, 若シモ, ト雖、併シ.
post. If. Although. But.

Koro-koran, コロコラン, 所有セル
v. partic. To be possessing.

Koroko-ni, コロコニ, フキ. n. Petas-
ites japonicus, Miq. Syn: Make-
yo.

Koroka-omap, コロカオマブ, シロバ
ナノエンレイサウ. n. Trillium
kamtschaticum, Pall.

Korokoroase, コロコロセ, 鳴る (鈴
ナドノ). v.i. To rattle. To jar.
Syn: Okorakorak.

Korokorosere, コロコロセレ, 鳴る.
v.t. To rattle. To jar.

Koropa, コロバ, 興フ (複数). v.t. To
bestow (pl).

Koropare, コロパレ, 興フ. v.t. To
give. To bestow.

Koropok, コロポク, 下ニ, adv. Un-

Koropok-guru, コロポクグル.

Koropok-un-guru, コロポクングル.

Kusu, コサ, カラハナサウ. n. Hops.
The roots of hops are used by the
Ainu as an article of diet. Hu-
mulus lupulus, L.

Kosa-ra, コサラ, カラハナサウノ夏.
n. Hop-vine.

Kosakaikara, コサカイカラ, 吃スル、
面賞スル. v.t. To scold. To re-
Kosakaiyokara, コサカイヨカラ, 面 責スル, 怒スル. v.t. To reprove. To scold.

Kosakaiyokarakara, コサカイヨカラカラ.
Kosakaiyokaraki, コサカイヨカラキ.
非難スル, 怒スル, 譴責スル, 争諍スル. v.t. To scold. To reprove. To make an uproar. To rebuke. To quarrel with.

Kosamba, コサムバ, 比較スル. v.t. To liken.

Kosankokka-eshitchiure, コサンコッカエシチウレ, 坐る. v.i. To sit upon the knees Japanese fashion.

Kosantek, コサンテク, 粘着スル, 着附. v.i. To stick to. To adhere. Syn: Kotuk.

Kosaraye, コサライ, 分配スル. v.t. To divide among others. Syn: Usaraye.

Kosat-nan-capu-ukaiukai, コサツナカンカブウカイウカイ, 紙寄せメタル顔持ち. v.i. To have a wrinkled face (as an old person).


Koshikerana-atte, コシケラナアッテ, 見下ス. v.i. To look down at.

Koshikiraine, コシキライ, 悯メ. v.t. To pity. Syn: Erampokiven wa kore.

Koshikiru, コシキル, 願々, 振向ク. v.t. To turn round to.

Koshikkkan-aine-aicharara, コシッシュカアイチアイチアアイチララ. v.i. To look fierce. To look very angry.

Koshikkote, コシコテ, 看守スル, 熱視スル. v.t. To look at intently. To watch.

Koshimbu, コシムブ, or Koshimupuk, コシムプク, 人魚. n. A mermaid.

Koshimonruki, コシモンルキ, 吃メ. v.i. To falter in talking. To stammer.

Koshina, コシナ, or Koshina-shina, コシナシナ, 締り上げル, 締り付ケル. v.t. To tie to. To tie up.

Koshinewae, コシチウエ, 共＝楽シハ、共＝遊プ. v.i. To take pleasure with. To sport with. To play.

Syn: Tura no shirot.


Koshinip, コシニプ, 満費、消費セラレシ物. n. Waste. A thing wasted.

Koshinnukuri, コシミヌクリ, 恐ル, 恐レテスナ好マル. v.t. To be afraid of. To dislike to do through fear or reverence.

Koshinniukesh, コシニノウケシ, ナス得メ. v.i. To be incapable. To be unable to do a thing. As: —Kishima koshinniuken, “to be unable to catch.

Koshipashnu, コシパシヌ, 輝ク、清澄ナル. adj. and v.i. Bright. Clear.
As: —Shik koshipashnu, “to have bright eyes.” Koshipashnu wakka, “clear water.” Kando kotoro koshipashnu, “the sky is clear.”

Syn: Pekashnu.

Koshipashnu, コシパシヌ, 恐クセタル、悪キ. adj. To be badly done by. Bad. Syn: Shipashnu.
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<th>KOT</th>
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<td>Koshiratki, コシラツキ, 着守スル. 番</td>
<td>Koshune-kara, コシレチカラ, 照ス.</td>
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<tr>
<td>v.t. To take care of. To</td>
<td>v.t. To lighten. To show a light</td>
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<tr>
<td>watch over. To guard.</td>
<td>to. Syn: Pekereka.</td>
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<td>Koshirepa, コシレパ, 到着スル. v.i.</td>
<td>Koshunge, コシュンガ, 憲音スル. v.t.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To arrive at.</td>
<td>To lie to. Syn: Ikokandama.</td>
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<td>Koshiruwande, コシルワンデ, 検査</td>
<td>Koshuyep, コシレイプ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スル. v.t. To examine. Syn:</td>
<td>コスウエプ, キガバト. n. A Turtle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uwande.</td>
<td>dove. Turtur gebas-tis, Temm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshishirapa, コシシラバ, 繕ス. v.</td>
<td>Kusuwep, クスウエプ,</td>
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<tr>
<td>aux. To do. As:—Chish koshi-</td>
<td>クスエプ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirapa, “to cry.”</td>
<td>Kusuyep, クスレイプ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshishuye, コシシュイエ, 搀ル</td>
<td>Kosokoso, ココソコ,</td>
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<tr>
<td>(子供). v.t. To dwell or swing</td>
<td>v.t. To feel the weight of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about, at a child. Syn:</td>
<td>Kosonde, コソンデ, 小穂. n. A cloak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunge.</td>
<td>made of Japanese material.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshi-uturu-karire, コシウツルカリ</td>
<td>Kusuwep;</td>
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<tr>
<td>レ, 振る振スル, v.t. To ignore.</td>
<td>コスウエプ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take no notice of. Syn: Shi-</td>
<td>キガバト. n. Turtle</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramsamte.</td>
<td>dove.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshiiwatki, コシウワツキ, 風ノ</td>
<td>Kusuwep, クスエプ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹ク音, 又ハ鳥ノ鳴ビ走ル音. n.</td>
<td>Kusuyep, クスレイプ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The whirring sound of the wind.</td>
<td>Kusuyep, クスレイプ</td>
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<tr>
<td>The sound made by birds flying</td>
<td>Kusokoso, ココソコ</td>
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<tr>
<td>or animals rushing along. Rera</td>
<td>v.t. To feel the weight of anything.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pash hum koshiiwatki, “the</td>
<td>Kosonde, コソンデ, 小穂. n. A cloak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound of rushing wind.”</td>
<td>made of Japanese material.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshmat, コシマツ, 嫡. n. A daugh-</td>
<td>Kusuwep;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ter-in-law.</td>
<td>コスウエプ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshmat-habo, コシマツハボ, 嫡. n.</td>
<td>コスイエプ, キガバト. n. Turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habo. Iyepetoto.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshne, コシネ, 靴キ. adj. Light.</td>
<td>Kusuwep;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koshne-no-kara, コシネノカラ, 靴ク</td>
<td>クスエプ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スル. v.t. To lighten.</td>
<td>クスレイプ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashui, コシュイ, 再び, 又. adv. A-</td>
<td>Kot, コツ, 所有スル. (此語ハ、コロノ約</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gain. Syn: Shui.</td>
<td>言語ナリ). v.t. To possess. This word is</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a contraction of koro. As:—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kot-ne-hi, コツヌヒ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. A dip in the ground. A</td>
<td>Kot, コツ, 墓(人又は他ノ者ノ葬 レン</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kotamge, コタムゲ, 他に. adj. Altogether.

Kotan, コタン, 村, 所, 市, 例 せに, コタ ヌブリ, 所ノ風俗. n. A village. A city. A town. As:—Kotan buri, "the customs of a place." Kotan kara Kamui, "the Creator." Kotan ebari guru, kotan shaot guru, "a fugitive." Kotan koro sapo moshiri koro sopo, "the name of the morning star, considered to be a goddess." Kotan pa, "the east end of a town or village." Kotan gesh, "the west end of a town, village, or place." Kotan tek, "the district round a village." Kotan ukturuge, "the borders of a village or district." Kotan un utara, "the inhabitants of a place."

Kotan-shitchire-moshiri-shitchire, コタシンシシレモノシシシレ, 九郎外官ノ義経ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Okikurumi or Kuro-hangwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.

Kotan-shitchire-moshiri-shitchire-pon-oibepi-poro, コタシンシシレモノシシレポノイペピポロ, 聲慶ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Wariune kuru, the henchman of Kurohongwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.

Kotan-uni, コタンウニ, 長長ノ小舎. n. The chief hut in a village.

Kotan-shaot-guru, コタヌシャオツ グル, 脱走者, 流人. n. A fugitive.

One who runs away from his village.


Kotchaketa-shiri, コッチャケタシリ.

Kotchaketa-shirihine, コッチャケタシリヒイ.

他人ノ為ニスル. v.t. To do for another.


Kotchapa, コッチャバ, 前, 前面. post. To front. Ahead.


Kote, コテ, 締込, 締び合ス. v.t. To tie up with anything. To tie on to. As:—Tush-kote, "to tie up with a rope."

Kotekot, コテコッ, 重々気経スル. v.i. To faint repeatedly. To become repeatedly unconscious. Syn: Ekokotok.

Kotereke, コテレケ, 大鉄砲, 飛び付く, v.t. To jump to. To catch as fire. As:—Abe-nui kotereke “to catch fire.”

Kotereke-tereke, コテレケテレケ, 飛び付く, 飛び移る, v.t. To jump to. To leap to as fire from house to house in a conflagration.

Kotki, コツキ, 他人が成ものを無邪な者に贈る, v.t. To punish an innocent person in order to warn others. See Ikote.


Koto, コト, 琴, n. A harp. (Jap).

Kotoise, コトイセ, 集合する, v.i. To congregate. To come together.

Syn: Kokarase, Uwekaraap.


Kotoman, コトマナン, adv. and v.t.

Kotoman, コトマン, Apparently. To appear to be. As:—Seta kotom an ruwe ne, “it is apparently a dog.”


Kotoro, コトリョ, 集, 物ノ集, n. The sides of anything. A boundary. As:—Nai-kotoro, “the sides of a stream” or “glen.” Nupuri kotoro, “the sides of a mountain.”

Kotorush-ni, コトルシニ, コシアラ, n. Name of a tree.

Acanthophananx sciadaphyloides, Fr. et Sav.

Kotpara, コツバラ, 首領, 頭, n. A collar.


Kotpoketa, 前, adv. Before. As:—コツポケタ, Nei guru un kotopedki shirepa nisa ruwe ne, “he arrived there before us.”

Kotpokiketa, コツポキケタ, 前, adv. Before. Same as Kotpoketa.


Kotuikosanu, コツイコサヌ, 下ル, v.i. To come down. Same as Kotuikosama.

Kotuituige, コツイツイゲ, 発スル, 降スル, v.i. To issue. To come out. To give forth. To appear and disappear at intervals. As:—Erum anak ne shui orawa etuhe kotuituige, “the rat pops its head in and out of its hole.”

Kotuk, コツク, 着着ル, 着ケ, v.i. To adhere. To stick to. Syn: Kosantek.

Kotuk-wa, コツクワ, 粘結プル, adj. Adhesive.

Kotukka, コツッカ, 着着セル, v.t. To stick on. To agglutinate.


Kotumi, コツミ, 戦, 軍, イツタ, n. A fight. A war.
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<th>KOUY</th>
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<td>Kotumi-koro, コツミコロ, 戦フ. v.t.</td>
<td>Kourepuni, コウレブニ, 歩ム. v.i.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To war with. To fight. To give battle.</td>
<td>To walk. Syn: Apkash.</td>
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<td>Koturuse, コツルセ, 染スル. v.t.</td>
<td>Ko-usei, コウセイ, 浮クスル, (スープノ如ク). v.t.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To catch as a disease. To pass from</td>
<td>To make thin as soup. As:— Ruru kousei,</td>
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<tr>
<td>one to another as a disease.</td>
<td>“to make soup thin.”</td>
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<td>Kotushmak, コツシマク, 暗殺スル, 殺ス. v.t.</td>
<td>Kouwekari, コウウェカリ, 集マル. v.i.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotushhte-k-no, コツシテクノ, 急キテ,</td>
<td>Kouwekarire, コウウェカリレ, 集マル. v.t.</td>
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<tr>
<td>厳格ニ. adv. In haste. With severity.</td>
<td>To assemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurriedly. As:— Kotushte-k no ki, “to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>do in haste.”</td>
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<td>Kotususatki, 愛フ, 戦慄スル. v.i.</td>
<td>Kouren, コウェン, 慰ム, 慰フ. v.t.</td>
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<td>Kutususatki, To trouble. To quiver.</td>
<td>To hate. To dislike. To abbor. To</td>
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<tr>
<td>To trouble. To quiver.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotosuyupu, コツスユブ, 効ノ限リタ出</td>
<td></td>
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<td>シナスル. v.t. To do with all one’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>might. To put forth all one’s power.</td>
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<td>Syn: Kiroro yupu wa ki.</td>
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<td>Kutowatuwak, コツワツワク, 疾疎シト生スル</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soft.</td>
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<td>Kotuyashi, コウヤシ, 保ツ, 家族ノ中ニ保存スル. v.t.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To hold. To keep in one’s family. To</td>
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<tr>
<td>hand down in the same family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ko-uainukoro, コウアイヌコロ, 敬スル,</td>
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<td>楽ムル. v.t. To honour. To treat with</td>
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<td>Kouk, コウク, 取ム, 例セバ, 信用シテ</td>
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<tr>
<td>エンブエニコク、其錢ヲ私カ取ツキノテス. v.t. To take from. As:— Nei</td>
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<td>ichen a en kouk, “the money was</td>
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<tr>
<td>taken from me.”</td>
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<td>Koumam, コウマム, 打葉（ケババ）、枯葉（ケレバ） n. Dead leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koomam, コオマム, Decaying leaves.</td>
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KOY

Koyairamikkara, コヤイラムキッカラ, 能カナキ街メ事中止スル. v.i. To cease through inability to do a thing. To be incapable. To be unable. As:—Kishima ko-yairamikkara, "to be unable to catch." Syn: Koeshinniukesh.

Koyaisanagasange, コヤサイサナサング, 後は行ケ. v.i. To go to the side of. Syn: Samake un arapa.

Koyaishinire, コヤイシニレ, 退ク、休アク. v.i. To retire. To rest. To withdraw as from business or war. Syn: Eshini.

Koyakoya, コヤコヤ, 搖篮頃ス. v.t. To stir up. To shake up.

Koyakkoyak, 搖晃頃ス, v.t. To stir up. To shake.

Koyakoyak, 搖晃頃ス. v.t. To stir up. To shake.

Koyakkoyak, 搖晃頃ス. v.t. To stir up. To shake.

Koyan-chem, コヤンチェム, 鰐アリ. n. Yellow tail. Seriola quinquera-
diata, J. & S.

Koyapkiri, コヤブキリ, 推ゲル. v.t. To throw at.

Koyaspa, コヤスパ, 撕き取ル. v.t. To tear from.

Koye, コイユ, 知ラセル. v.t. To say to. To tell.

Koye-ap, コイユアブ, 彼に語ラシ振. ph. That which was said to him. Syn: Otta aye ambe.

Koyome, コヨメ, 昔. n. An almanac. (Jap).


Koyupttek, コユプテクテク, 活麗ナル, 勉強ナル, 勉強スル. v.i. and adj. To be active. Industrious.


Ku, ク, 飲ム, 喝煙スル. v.t. To drink. To smoke.

Ku, ク, 私, (名詞ノ前＝附時＝ハ私ノ). pro. 1. When used before nouns, "my."

Ku, ク, 弓, 弦セバ, クサ、弦. n. A bow. As:—Ku ka, "a bow string." Ku mun noshike, "the middle of a bow." Ku pita, "to unstring a bow."


Chare-ku, Chama-ku.

Kuani, クアニ, 私, (動詞ノ前＝デハ. n. ケムク). pro. 1. Before verbs k or ku.

Kuani-yaiketa, クアニヤイコタ, 私、私自身. pro. 1. Myself.

Kuare, クアレ, 無ナ仕掛ル. v.t. To set a spring bow.


Kuba, クバ, 嚥ム (単数). v.t. (sing). To bite. To hold with the teeth.

Kubaba, クババ, 嚥ム (複数). v.t. (pl). To bite. To hold with the teeth.


Kucha, クチャ, 猿小舎、寓舎. n. A hunter's or fisherman's lodge. A lodging place.

Kuochachisei, クチャチセイ, hunter’s lodge. A

Kuchanchisei, クチャンチセイ, lodging place.

Kucha-kochisei, クチャコッチセイ, 猿小舎. n. A hunter's lodge.

Kuchan, クチャン, 牠熊. n. A she-bear.


Kuchi-momonne-samambe, クチモモンネサマムベ;
Kichi-momonne-samambe, キチモモンネサマムベ;
マガレイ. n. A kind of flounder. Limanda yokohamae, Gthr.


Kugoro, クゴロ, 私ノ. pro. per. My. Mine.

Kukot, クコツ,

Kui, クイ, シロマツ, 厳島ツ. n. The kurile larch. Larix dahurica, Tures, var. japonica, Max.


Kuikui, クイクイ, 噛む. vi. To gnaw.

Kukereke-pi, くけ レケブニ. . n. Same as Nipeshe-ni.


Kuiira, クイラ, 潮ノ行カ. v.i. To go along stealthily. To steal up to. Kuirawa omite chiki yuk raige eashkai nangoro, "if you go along stealthily you may kill a deer." Syn: Ipikuira.

Kuto, クイト, 魚, サン. n. Wild geese.

Kuitop, クイトプ,


Kukeu-pone, クケウポネ, 肩甲骨. n. The shoulder-blade.

Kukewe, クケウェ, 肩ノ部, 特=肩ノ前部. n. The shoulders, especially the fore-part. Clavicula.

Kukka, クッ、, 鳥嘴. n. A mattock.

Kupka, クップカ.

Kuma, クマ, n. A deep roaring sound.

Kuma, クマ, 物乾竿. n. A pole for drying clothes upon.


Kumame, クマ子, 連山ノ峰. n. A ridge-like mountain top. As:— Kumame tapkup, "a mountain-top ridge."


Kumosei, クムセイ, 嗆む. vi. To rattle (as wind in the stomach).

Kunak, クナク, ト, 借せバ, アラバナク クイ, 行ラト云ヒマス. pro. That. Thus:—Arapa kunak ye, "he says that he will go." Heikuchi tane ek kunak ye, "the lad says that he will come now." Syn: Sekoro. Ani. Ari.
| Kunda, クンダ, 煙(シリガミ)ニ付ケメル木製ノ輪. n. | The reels on a crupper. | This word expresses duty or need or purpose. As:—Kī kuni, “that which one ought to do.” |
| Kuni-ne, クニ二, ノ為ニ, 又為ニ, ヤッニ, 例セバ, ショモソウムバツクニレクカラ, 私ハソレが出ナイワニ数シマス. post. In order that. In order to. To. For the purpose of. | As:—Shōmo soyumba kuni ne ku kara, “I will make it so that they cannot get out.” Iteki homatu kuni ne kara yan, “do it so as not to frighten him.” | Kunne-chup, クンヌチュプ, 月. n. The moon. |

Summary:

- **Kunau-nonno**: An Adonis amurensis plant.
- **Kunchiru**: A broad road.
- **Kunda**: A crupper with wooden reels.
- **Kungashi**: A small boat of Japanese make.
- **Kungi**: A nail.
- **Kuni**: A string of Japanese make.
- **Kuni-gusu**: For. In order to.
- **Kuni-ne**: In order that.
- **Kunipe-koro-yainu**: To anticipate.
- **Kunibe-koroyainu**: To anticipate.
Kunne-nishat, クンネニシハツ, 朝マダキ, 早晩. adj. Very early morning.
Kunne-no-kara, クンネノカラ, 黒クスル, 黒口スル. v.t. To blacken.
To slander.
Kunneb, クンネブ, 黒染ノアッショ, 黒色ノ物. n. Attush dyed black. Anything black.
Kunne-reushi-oman, クンネレウシオマン, 休息モズミ夜行スル. adv. To travel all night without stopping for rest.
Kunne-shikun, クンネシクヌ, 暗. n. The pupil of the eye.
Kunne-soi, クンネソイ, クロソイ. n. Sebastodes Schlegeli, (Hilg).
Kunne-to, クンネト, 夜. n. Night.
Kunne-tom, クンネトム, 黒色ナル. adj. Of a black colour.
Kunneryot, クンネヨツ, 昏ズル (暗ノ為ニ). v.t. To be blinded by darkness.
Kunnu-itak, クンヌイタク, 宜敷カラザル話. n. A curse.
Kuntukapaap, クンツカパップ, 海魚ノ一種ニテ角アリテ扁平ナルモノナリト云ヒ傳ヘ 流夫等ノ最も恐ルモノナル. n. A kind of flat salt-water fish said by some to have horns, and of which the Ainu fishermen are extremely afraid. Probably devil-fish.
Kupka, クプカ, 大ナル槌. n. A large mattock. As:—Kupka, クプカ, nichi, "the handle of a mattock."
Kure, クレ, 飲マセル. v.t. To give to drink.
Kureanda, クレアンダ, n. To laugh at. To deride.
Kureande, クレアンデ, Syn: Eyo itak ki.
Kuri, クリ, 霧. n. A shadow.
Kurikyri, クリキリ, n. A shadow.
Kurimukere, クリムケレ, 隣ス, 捨テル. v.t. To hide. To do away with. To make away with. As:—To-an raitish tunashimo kurimukere yan, "make haste and hide the cord with which he hung himself."
Kurimukmuke, クリムムケムケ, 影ス. v.t. To hide away.
Kurimonto, クリモント, 沼地. n. A bog.
Kurinin, クリニン, 逃ラす. v.t. To escape. To run away. Syn: Chopiat.
Kuroma-kokuruse, クロマコクルセ, 驢ハス. v.i. To be confounded.
Kuroma-keutumkoro, クロマケウトムコロ, 不愉快ナル. v.i. To be disagreeable.
Kuroko, クロコ, ネ. adv. Through. By. As:—Ainu kuroko akoyayo-
mokte, kamui kuroro akoyomokte, "he was troubled both by men and gods."

Kuroro, クロロ, 要素, 意志, 心. n. Essence. Will. Heart. Mind. Kamui kuroro akooripak kuni ne, "the will of the gods is to be respected."

Kuru, クル, 人, 者, 鳥鷲無生物ニ應用セル, 倒セバ, タンチクア, ナタネソノアポシクルキ, 此島ハ大層欲シガラレマス. n. A person. This word is also sometimes applied to animals, fowls or inanimate objects. As:—Tan chikap anak ne son no aoshi guru ne, "these fowls are very much sought after," or "prized."


Kur, クル, 近々. v.i. To draw near. As:—Abe kuru, "to draw near to a fire."

Kuruse, クルイセ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of bird.


Kurukashike, クルカシケ, 上ニ, 頂ニ. adv. Upon. On the top of. As:—Set kurukashike osoroushi, "to sit upon a chair."

Kurukashike-aukomomse, クルカシケ-aukomomse. The white frost.

シケアウコモムセ. 其他ニ, ソレカフ. adv. Besides which. Upon which.

Kuruka-shikama, クルカシカマ, 恵み. 守る. v.t. To bless. To be kind to. To preserve.

Kuruki, クルキ, 魚. n. The gills of fish. The region of the tonsils.

Kurukituk, クルキツク, 咽血液ル. v.i. An abscess in the throat.

Kuruko-hopuni, クルコホプニ, 気絶スル. v.i. To faint. To lose consciousness.

Kurukokonna-shiknatara, クルコンナシクナタラ, ウフニナル. v.i. To fall into a trance.

Kurukush, クルクシ, 搊撃スル. v.i. To twitch.


Kurukane, クルカンカ, 漆黒キ. adv. Slightly darkened as one's skin with newly growing whiskers. As:—Kurun-kane an ainu, "a young man."


Kuruppe, クルッペ, 白霜. n. The white frost.

Kuruppe-chiai, クルッペチアイ, 白霜ノ片. n. Flakes of white frost.

Kuruppe-an, クルッペアン, 霜降ル. v.i. To freeze as in a white frost. To riune.

Kurushtu, クルシュツ. n. The stems of weeds and trees.
Kusa, ン [Kusan], ¥ogan v.i. To ferry across a river. As:—
Kusana, ン [Kusan], ¥ogan v.t. To stretch out as the legs in sitting astride a horse. To stretch over. To cross over.
Kusentu, ン [Kusentu], ¥ogan n. Shells or burs of chestnuts. Syn: Push.
Kushe, ン [Kushe], ¥ogan v.t. To pass over. To cross. To cross as a river. To traverse. As:—
Kushe von oman, “to walk across.”
Kushe von omande, “to send across.”
Kushka, ン [Kushka], ¥ukan adv. Owing to. By the favour of.
Kushketa, ン [Kushketa], ¥ukan adv. Beyond.
Kushkal, ン [Kushkal], ¥ukan n. The sign of future time. As:—
Kushen, ン [Kushen], ¥ukan v. To thrust through.
Kushyno, ン [Kushyno], ¥ukan adv. Through.
Kushw, ン [Kushw], ¥ukan n. Turtle.
Kusu, ン [Kusu], ¥ukan adv. Fortunately. As:—Kusu eun ku ak, “fortunately I got it.”
Kusun, ン [Kusun], ¥ukan adv. About to be or do.
Kusun, ン [Kusun], ¥ukan adv. Through. As:—Kusun eon, “to draw through.”
Kusun ene, ン [Kusun ene], ¥ukan adv. “to pierce through.”
Kusun no, ン [Kusun no], ¥ukan adv. Through.
Kutsu, ン [Kutsu], ¥ukan n. The throat. As:—Kutsu maketa mina, “he laughs in his throat.”
Kutsu, ン [Kutsu], ¥ukan n. A girdle. A waistband. As:—Kutsu koro, “to
fasten one’s waistband.” *Kut-voke*, “to buckle one’s belt.”

**Kut, クツ, or Kute, クテ, 岩, 断崖. n.** Crags. Rugged places. Cross valleys. **As:** — *Range kut*, “crags which hang downwards.” *Rikun kut*, “crags which point upwards.

**Kuta, クタ, 頭ス, 柔アル. v.t. To spill. To throw away. To upset.** **As:** — *Nani puyaro kari kuta*, “he threw it straight out of the window.” *Tope eho kuru rupush shiri kata oshitte wa hachiri, orowa, tope kuta*, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilt the milk.”

**Kutapa, クタバ, 頭ス(覆数). v.t. (pl). To spill. To upset.**

**Kutcham, クッチャム, or Kutchama, クッチャマ, 喉頭, 腹ノ発音, 方言. n.** The top of the throat. The pronunciation of a word. A dialect. **As:** — *Shine kutcham koro*, “to pronounce or speak in the same way.” *Kutcham pirika*, “to speak clearly.” *Kutcham wen*, “to speak hoarsely.”

**Kutchoaro, クッチャロ, 喉頭. n. The same as kutcham.**

**Kutchi, クッチ, 喉. n.** The throat.

**Kutchi, クッチ, コクア, サルノ言ノ. n.** The fruit of the *Actinidia arguta, Planch.* This fruit is eaten by the Ainu, and is greatly relished by bears.

**Kutchi-hayaisei, クッチハイアイセイ, 人ノ死セントスル時, 喉ノ鳴ル事. n.** The death rattle.

**Kutchike, クッチケ, 陰茎. n.** The penis. **Syn:** *Iyomai.*

**Kutchi-pungara, クッチブンガラ, コクア, サルノ. n.** *Actinidia arguta, Planch.*

**Kutchi-tui, クッチツイ, 断崖. n.** Crags. Rugged places. **Syn:** *Kut.*

**Kutchup, クッチュプ, 帶ヲ織ルヲ用ユル小木片. n.** A small piece of wood used for weaving girdles.

**Kute, クテ, 断崖. n.** Crags. See Kut.

**Kuteai, クテアイ, 喘ス. v.i. To sit.** **Syn:** *A.*

**Kutek, クテク, 猿ノ民ニ属クヲ為ノ国, 且ノ民. n.** A kind of fence made for the purpose of leading animals into snares. Also a snare to catch birds.

**Kutkamakap, クッカマカプ, 帯ヲ織ル小サキ機. n.** A small loom used for weaving girdles.

**Kutkan, クッカン, 喘ヲ刺激スル. v.i. To have an irritation in the throat.** **Syn:** *Kuthipishi.*

**Kutkesh, クツケシ, 喉. n.** The throat. **As:** — *Kutkesh ka maka-raye*, “to clear the throat (so as to let the inmates of a house know when one is at hand).”

**Kutkoro, クツコロ, 帯ヲル. v.i. To gird. To fasten one’s girdle on.**

**Kut-koro-kamui, クツコロカムイ, 断岩ノ神. n.** The demons of crags and cross valleys.

**Kutnoye, クツノイ, 嘘セス. v.t. To look upon with disfavour. To dislike. To eschew. To disapprove.** **Syn:** *Ekohopi. Notkush-Akopan.*
Kutpishishi, クツビシシ, 喉の刺激作用. v.t. To have an irritation in the throat. Syn: Kutkan.
Kutpokochiu, クツボケチウ, 佩刀. v.t.
To wear in the belt (as a sword).
To stick in the belt.
Kuttara, クッタラ, 空虚ナル堂. n.
The hollow stem of any kind of plant.
Kuttara-amam, クッタラアマム, ポリゴノウムウェイリチウ, Fr. Schm.
Kutte, クッテ, 喉上ゲル. v.i. To hold the chin up. To raise the chin.
Kuttesu, クッテス, or Kuttesuru, クッテスル, 喉上ゲル. v.i. To hold the chin up. To look up.
Kuttoko, クットコ, or Kuttoku, クットコ, 倒下. adv. Upside down.
The wrong side up.
Kuttokoitak, クットコイタク, 喉下. n.
Wandering speech. Senseless talk.
Kuttokoye, クットコイェ, 喉下ルル, v.t.
To wander in one’s talk. To speak so as not to be understood. To speak in riddles. To talk rubbish.
As:—Kuttoko aye have an ulla, “he is just talking rubbish.”
Kuttom, クットモ, or Kuttomo, クットモ, 喉. n.
The pharynx.
Kuttom-meshra-meshra, クットモメシラメシラ, 喉カリ高 технолог. v.i.
To speak loudly out of the throat.
To make a great noise with the throat. To speak gruffly.
Kuttom-ushbe, クットムウシベ, 带子. n.
A long knife worn in the belt. Kuttom ushbe esere ponnu, “to draw one’s knife out of the sheath.”
Kutu, クッブ, 断岩. n.
Crags. Jagged rocks.
Kutu, クッブ, 隈(カライ). n.
A kind of wickerwork fish trap. A weir.
Kutususotki, クツスサツキ, or Kotususotki, コツスソツキ, 養父, 薬根スル. v.t. To tremble. To quiver.
To shake.
Kuwa, クワ, 枝, 基更. n.
A staff.
Cudgel. Club. Crutch. A walking stick. A tombstone. As:—Aitai kuwa “a man’s tombstone; shiwenete kuwa, “a woman’s tombstone or grave mark.”
Kuwa, クワ, 負荷携, 旅の不用アクトライクアクトライク, 是へ余ノ音頭ナル. n.
A pledge. As:—Tambe anak ne itak kuwa ne, “this is the pledge of my word.”
Kuwaisho, クワイショ, 會所. n.
The Japanese Government offices which were formerly established in Yezo (Jap).
Kuwakore, クワコレ, 負荷携～ルルルル, v.i.
To give as a pledge.
Kuwanno, クワンノ, 真直ナル. adj.
Straight.
Kuwash, クワシ, 真直ナル. adj.
Kuyatatke, クヤタケ, 喘ルルルル, v.i.
To rattle. As:—Ashke kuyatatke, “to have a rattling in the stomach.”
Kuyekaichup, クイェカイチュプ, 十二月. n.
The month of December.
Kuyoe, クヨエ, or Kuyoi, クヨイ, 番地. n.
An air bladder of fish.
M (マ).

Ma, マ, 焼く, 例せば, マカム, 焼肉, チェプマヤン, 魚を焼く. v.t. To roast.  
As: — Ma kam, “roast meat.”  
Chep ma yan, “roast the fish.”

Ma, マ, 牛島, 小島, 湖沼, (河又は海＝縄⇒) n. A small spit of land in a river or the sea. A peninsula, or tiny island. As applied to water “a lagoon.” Also, adj. Dry:  
Ma, マ, 河川. v.i. To swim.

Ma-chikap, マチカプ, 水鳥. n.  
Water fowls.

Machi, マチ, 妻, 例せば, マチアフカフ, 妻よ. n. A wife. As: — Machi ahupkara, “to marry.” Syn:  
Mat ahupkara.


Machiribe, マチリベ, 従弟, 従妹. n.  
Cousin. Also by some, “younger sister.”

Machitke, マチツケ, 瘡撲シタル. adj. and v.i. To be convulsed. Cramp-ed.  
To have one's joints drawn up as in pain. Syn: Hematu.


Mai, マイ, 内障眼, ソコ Nico, 例せば, マイ

マツシ, 眼内障アル. n. A cataract. As: — Mai oma shik, “eyes having cataract in them.”


Maire, マイレ, or Maire-ki, マイレキ, 伺候スル. v.i. To go to pay respects to (as to a governour).

Mairotokke, マイロトッケ, 病シ, 例せば, クサバマイロトッケ, 我が頭病シ. v.i. To itch. As: — Ku sapa mairotokke, “my head itches.”  
Syn: Mayaige.

Maitari, マイタリ, or Mantari, マンタリ, 前掛. n. An apron. A pinafore. (Jap.)

Maiyaige, マイヤイゲ, or Mayaige, マイヤイゲ. "病. v.i. To itch. Syn:  
Mairotokke.

Mak, マク, 何, 例せば, マクエキ, 何チ=為シルヤ. adj. What. As: — Mak e ki, “what are you doing.”  
Same as Makanak.


Maka, マカ, 開ケル. v.t. To open.  
Syn: Sarare.

Makachinkan-roshki, マカチンカンロシキ,

Makachinkan-tari, マカチンタンタリ,
足を仰向け背後を寝る。vi. To lie flat upon the back with the legs in the air.

Makachinkan-tara-kosambai, マカチンカンタラコサムバ, 足を延シタ仰
向＝寝る。vi. To lie stretched up
on the back with the legs extended.

Maka-hokushi, マカホクシ, 後方＝仮
る。vi. To fall backwards.

Makahokushte, マカホクシテ, 後方
仮る。vt. To knock down backwards.

Maka-hotari, マカホタリ, or Maka-
hotari, マカホタリ, 小サキ木鬼。n.
The little horned owl.

Makan, マカン, 如何様ナル, 例モベ,
マカンガコロベ, 如何ナル形。adv.
What kind. Such a kind. As:
—Makan kat korobe, “what kind of shape.”

Makanak, マカナク, 何ト, 例モベ, テ
ンコメンレイヘイマカナカアイヘル
ウェアン, 此村名何サリヤ, マカナ
カアイヘアン, 仮何ナルタ, マ
カナカハウェアアルウェアン, 何ト彼
ヘミヨシカ, adv. What. As:
—Tan kotan reihe makanak aye ru
we an? “what is the name of this village.” Makanak adaye an,
“what is the price?” Makanak
have an ruwe an, “what did he say?” Syn: Nekon a.

Makananda, マカナンダ, 或時, 例セ
ベ, マカナンダアマカナンダイサ
ム, 或時ハアリ, 又或時ハラノ。adv.
Sometimes. See Makan ne koro).
As:—Makananda an, makananda
iwan, “sometimes there is and
sometimes there is not.”

Makangane, マカンガネ, 格別ニ, 極
ニ。adv. Particularly. In a
special manner. Beyond measure.
Makanit, マカニチ, 矢ノ根＝付ケ骨.
n. The bone part of an arrow to which the head is affixed.

Makan-ne-koro, マカンネコロ, 武時
ニ是, 又或ル時ニ其, 例セバ, マカンチ
コロタプコラチイエマカンチコロ
ネイネイノコラチイエ, 帝トシ
テ彼ヘ是ナヲヒ, 又時トシテ彼ナヲフ.
adv. Sometimes this, sometimes
that, now this now that. As:—
Makan ne koro tap korachi ye, makan
ne koro nei no korachi ye,
“sometimes he says this and
sometimes that.” Syn: Makan-
da.

Maka-ni, マカニ, 梁。n. A cross
beam.

Makan-ruru, マカンルル, 北海。n.
The northern sea.

Makanu, マカヌ, 開ク, 暗ル, 例セ
ベ, ルマカヌ, 道ガ開クタ, vi. To
open. As:—Ru makanu, “the way is open.”

Makaotari, マカオタリ, or Maka-
hotari, マホタリ, ココミツク。
n. Short-eared owl.

Makap, マカブ, 内地へ行ク。vi. To go
inland. Syn: Pene un paye.

Makapa, マカバ, 開。vt. To open
(pl).

Makareye, マカライエ, 開ク, 暗ル。
vi. To clear. To open.

Makaro, マカラ, マダイウ, リシキシ,
スイヘノ類。n. Docks and Sor-
rels. Rumex acetosa, L.

Makayo, マカヨ, フキノトゥ。n. The
flower-shoot of the Petasites japon-
icus, Mig.
### MAK

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<td>Makmakbe, 靓Ku, FlashKu, Kasabwa, SandyKu FlashKu. v.I. To glitter. To flash as light. As:—Imaru-makmakbe, “the lightening flashes.”</td>
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<td>Maknatara, マクナタラ, 明カナル, 顯レル, adj. Clear. To be opened out to view. Open as the skies. As:—Kando kotoro maknatara, “a clear sky.”</td>
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<td>Mak-pekka, マックベカ, 後ノ方＝ adv. In a backward position or direction.</td>
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<td>Makta, マクタ, 後, 例セバ, マクタナカシ, 收蔵ス, マクタアン, 除キ去シ adv. Behind. Away. As:—Makta ukao, “to put away.” Makta are, “to clear away (as food etc.).”</td>
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<td>Makta-ekashi, マクタエカシ, 太古ノ民. n. The very ancient people.</td>
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<td>Makun-amunin, マクンアムニン, 二ノ腕. n. That part of the arm next the shoulder. Syn: Makun tek.</td>
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<td>Makun-tapsu, マクンタプスツ, 肩ノ上部. n. The top of the shoulder.</td>
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Mama-michi, ママミチ, 増父. n.
Step-father.

Mama-po, ママポ, 増子. n. A stepchild.

Mamba, マンバ, 亜=置ク, 包ア. v.t.
To set on one side. To do up, as goods for transportation.

Mame, マメ, 豆, 例モバ, マメケブジェヘ, 豆ノ英, マメニ, 豆ノ手栞, マメム, 豆ノ剣ク, マメブンガラ, 豆ノ巻. n.
Beans. As:—Mame kpushhe, “a bean pod.” Mame ni, “bean sticks;” sticks placed for runner beans to climb upon.” Mame num akara, “to shell beans or peas.”
Mame pungara, “bean vines.” (Jap).

Mame-kikbe, マメギクベ, 連枷. n.
A flail used for beating out beans.
Syn: Pai.


Mana, マナ, 壁块. n. Dust. As:—Toi mana, “earth dust.”

Manaita, マナイタ, or Manaita-chikuni, マナイチクニ, 祖板. n. A board for cutting up food on.
Syn: Moshkara. (Jap).

Mantari, マンタリ, or Maitari, マイタリ, 前掛. n. An apron.

Maramarage, マラマラゲ, 綾キ, 外レンダル. adj. Loose. Disconnected.

Maramarase, マラマラセ, マラマラケナ同ヲ. adj. Same as maramarage

Marapto, マラプト, 猫, 例モバ, マラプトトン, 給スル. n. A feast. Marapto an, “to keep a feast.”


Maratto, マラット, 熊ノ頭, 熊祭. n.
A bear’s head. A bear feast.


Maratto-sapa, マラットサパ, 熊ノ頭骨(拜スル為メ屋外ニ搭ケル). n. A bear’s skull which is placed outside the huts for worship.

Marek, マレク, 魚銘. n. A hook used for spearing fish.

Marek-op, マレクオブ, 魚銘ノ柄. n.
A long piece of wood to which a fish spearing hook is fixed.

Marek-shu or shui, マレクシュ, 夕ヘシュイ, 魚又ナ取り付ケル小キ木. n.
A small piece of wood to which a hook used for spearing fish is attached.

Marek-torara, マレクトララ, 魚銘ノ柄=結ビ付スル皮. n. A piece of skin used to tie a marek to its handle.

Marotke, マロツケ, 綾キ, 外レン. n. and adj. Loose. Disconnected.

Marotke-chiporo, マロツケチポロ, 魚銘ノ筋子(甲子). n. The ripe row of salmon.


Masa, マサ, 開ツ, 順ス. v.t. To open. To display.
Masara, マサラ, 海藻ノ草 生 へ シ 境. 
*n.* The back part of the sea shore upon which grass and weeds grow. That part of a river bank where vegetation commences. The part immediately behind this upon which shrubs grow is called hunnaka.

Masara-orunbe, マサラオルンベ, ジ ソスカシユ, n. *Lilium dahuricum,* Gaul. The bulbs of this lily are used as an article of food.

Masaas, マササ, 開ゲサセル, v.t. To cause another to open.


Mashki-no, マシキノ, or *Mashkin-no,* マシキンノ, 遍多, イテキマシユキノシケ, 養リ一塗=満スカノ, マシュ kidnapping, adv. Too much. Over. Above. Too. As: —*Iteki mashki no shikte,* "don't fill it too full." Mashkin no pon, "too small." Mashkin no poro, "too great."


Mat, マツ, 見原, n. A kind of trap used for catching hares.


Mata, マタ, or *Mata-pa, マタバ,* or *Mata-un-pa, マタウンバ,* 冬, n. Winter.


Mat-ahupkara, マツアフプカラ, 排, v.t. To marry a wife.


Matapa, マタバ, 女ノ親類, n. Female relatives.

Matapa, マタバ, 冬, n. Winter.

Matatambu, マタタムブ, マタタヒ, n. *Actinidia polygama,* Planck. The fruit of this plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.

Matariya, マタリヤ, 冬霧スル(单数). v.i. To spend the winter at a place. (sing.)

Matariyapa, マタリヤバ; 冬霧スル(複数), v.i. To spend the winter at a place. (pl.)

Matcharashne, マッチラシチ, or Maccharashne, マチャラシチ; 鎸キテ コナゴナミミタル, adj. In separate particles. Dry and loose (as earth dried up by the sun.)

Matcepe, マッチュプ, キンマス, n. Silver salmon. *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walb.)

Mat-erumunishte, マテラムミシテ, 義ヲ虐待スル, v.t. To ill-use one's wife. *Syn: Mat-shikeshte, Matkor'even.*


Mat-karaku, マタカラク, 娘, n. A niece.

**Mat**

Mat-ko-iwak, マットコイワク, 妻又へ
許嫁と間違えぬ v.i. To visit one's intended wife. To pay attentions to a young lady with a view to marriage. To go to visit one's wife.

Mat-kor'even, マッツコレウェン, 妻ヲ
虐待スル v.i. To ill-treat one's wife.

Matkosanu, マタコサヌ, 起立スル v.i. To leap up from a sitting or lying posture.

Mat-kuwa, マックワ, 女ノ墓標 n. A woman's grave mark.


Matne, マッチ, 女ノ北風 adj. A female whether of man or beast.


Syn: Matkachī.

Matne-mitpo, マッチミツボ, 孫娘 n. A grand daughter.

Matnep, マツネプ, 女性 n. A female.


Matne-noya, マッチノヤ, ヨモギ n. Mugwort. *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.

Matne-top, マッチトップ, トマトメンチク n. The blotched bamboo.

Mat-sak-guru, マツサクグル, 獨身者 n. A bachelor.

Matrure, マツルレ, 娶る v.t. To take to wife.

Mat-shikeshke, マツシケシケ, 妻ヲ
虐待スル v.i. To ill-treat one's wife. Syn: Mat-kor'even. Mat-
eramunishite.

**Mau**

Mat-shuop, マツシュオプ, 女ノ寶箱, 鎖
箱 n. A woman's treasure box. A box in which a woman stores her nicknacks. A money box.

Mau or Mawe, マウ, 麦ヘマウオ, 狀態 n. State. Condition.

Mau, マウ, or Mawe, マウオ, 空気, 呼吸, 風, 眼べ, 麦ウエドクタ, 風前 n. Air. Breath. Wind. As:—

Mau etok, “before the wind.”


Maukopirika, マウコピリカ, 幸せ n. 幸運 n. adj. Lucky. Fortunate.


Maukopirikaki, マウコピリカキ, 好運 n. v.i. To be lucky or fortunate.

Maukowen, マウクウェン, 不幸, 不幸ニ
ナル n. adj. and v.i. Unlucky. To be unfortunate. Syn: Okashikamui sak.

Maukush, マウクシ, 通ル (風ヲ如シ) n. v.t. To pass through as the wind. To permeate. To penetrate.


Maun-maun, マウンマウン, 言も曲ゲル, 漁心スル v.i. To prevaricate. To be fickle. Syn: Ramkoshkashke.

Maun-noyere, マウンノイレ, 眚ヲ隠ス, v.i. To avoid as a sword sweep. To jump away as from one striking with a sword.
Mau-nu, マウヌ, 強き, 強き香髪アル. adj. Strong. Having strong flavour.

Maupere, マウペール, 風ヲ折ル. v.t. To be broken with the wind.
Syn: Mau kaye.

Maurotki-chiporo, マウロツキチポロ, 成熟シル鰤卵. n. Fish roe having each egg separate. Syn: Marokte chiporo.

Mau-sak, マウサク, 弱き. adj. Weak.

Maushipirasa, マウシピラサ, 流行スル (病ヲ知シ). v.i. To spread as disease.


Maushirotor, マウシロト, or Maushororo, マウショロ, 口笛ヲ吹ク. v.t. To whistle.

Mausok, マウショク, 汗スル. v.i. To yawn.

Maushok-chierarapa, マウショクチエララバ.

Maushok-yairarapa, マウショクヤエララバ.

Mausoro, マウショロ, or Mausor, マウショ, 口笛ヲ吹ク. v.i. To whistle.


Mawe-an, マウェアン, 強き香ノスル. adj. Of strong flavour.


Mawe-tui, マウェツイ, 死ス. v.i. To die.

Mawe-yupke, マウェブケ, 強き, 香気ノスル. adj. Strong. Of strong flavour.


Mayaige, マヤイゲ, 染ガル, 例セバ, チキリマヤイゲ, 体腰ガシ. v.t. To itch. As: — Ku chikiri mayaige, "my leg itches." Kisara mayaige, "To have itching ears. To desire to hear. To be talked about." Syn: Mairotokte.

Mayaige-tashum, マヤイゲタシュム, 断機. n. The itch.

Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, or Mayemaya, マイエマイ, 染ガル. v.i. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayaya, マヤヤ, 刺激スル. 例セバ, レクチマヤヤ, 啾喴ガ刺激スル. v.t. To irritate (as parts of one's body). As: — Rekuchi maya, "to irritate one's throat."

Mayeat, マイエツ, 鳴ラ音スル. v.i. To sound. To make a noise. Syn: Maikosamba.

Mayemaya, マイエマイ, or Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, 染ガル. v.i. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayun, マユン, 悅快ナル音ノスル. adj. Of pleasing sound.

Mayun-mayun, マユンマユン, 噪音フ. v.i. To sound. To ring. To resound. Syn: Uwetunmise.
Mayun-no, マユンノ, 鳴り響け. adv. Resounding. Ringing.
Me, メ, 寒さ, 冷, 例を, 例, 冷, 冷凍, 例, n. Cold. Coldness. As:—
Me ekot, "to die of cold," "to starve with cold."
Me-an, メアン, 冷キ (天気ノミ用). adj. Cold. (Spoken of the weather only.)
Megane, メガネ, 眼鏡, 例を, メガネメガロ, 眼鏡サケル, n. Spectacles. (Jap.) As:—Megane koro, "to wear spectacles."
Mehuru, メフル, 腎臓, (魚ノ脊腸), n. Kidney of fish.
Mek, メク, 部分, n. A division.
Mek, メク, 猫ノ鳴き声, n. An onomatopoea for a cat’s-mew.
Me-kamui-koro, メカムイコロ, リックマチスミ勧め, v.i. To be afflicted with rheumatism.
Mekare, メカラ, 分々, v.t. To divide.
Mekka, メッカ, 物ノ背 (メッカ), n. The back edge of anything.
Mekka-shike, メッカシケ, 刀背, 山ノ端, 家ノ棟, n. The back of a fish, knife, or sword. The ridge of a mountain or house.
Mekkaushbe, メッカウシベ, 小魚ノ背筋, n. The dorsal fin of the smaller fishes. This fin on the larger kinds of fishes is called Ashbe.
Mekkaushike, メッカウシケ, 魚ノ背, 刀ノ背, n. The back of a fish knife, or sword.
Meko, メコ, 猫, n. A cat.

Mekoashi, メコアシ, 栢ノ一種, n. A kind of millet.
Mekoparachi, メコパラチ, 猫=崇クフレ, v.i. To be possessed or bewitched by a cat as a punishment for some evil done to the feline family.
Mekoparagot, メコパラゴット, 猫=崇クコント, n. A kind of millet.
Mekoparat, メコパラット, 猫=崇クコント, n. A kind of millet.
Mekoro, メクロ, 冷キ, adj. To be cold.
Mekse, メクセ, 猫が鳴ケ, v.t. To mew.
Memian, メミアン, 冷キ, adj. Cool.
Membriru, メミブリュ (ノセ), n. A wild garlic. See mempiro.
Memka, メムカ, 一軒ノ小村, n. A hamlet of one house.
Memke, メムケ, 剃り, v.t. To shave.
Mempa, メムバ, 差出口スル, 話ノ腹ヲ折る, v.i. To cut off one’s speech. To commence speaking and leave off before having finished.

Mempiro, メミピロ, Allium nipponicum, n. A wild garlic.
Mempiri, メミピリ, Fr. et Sav.

Menasaru, メナサル, ハマエンドウ, n. Beach pea. Lathyrus maritimus, Bigel. var. Thumber gianus, Miq.

Menash, メナシ, 東風, n. The east wind.
Menash-kikiri, メナシキキリ, 小嵐ノ一種, n. A kind of small fly.
Menashuke, メナシュケ, ホウシロガモ. n. Golden eye (sea-fowl).  
Fuligula clangula, (Linn).
Meni, メニ, 小雨, 霧. n. Fine rain.  
Mist.
Meni-ash, メニアシ, 霧降る. v.i. To drizzle as fine rain.
Menoko, メノコ, 嫁女, 嫡. n. A woman. A female. This word is of Japanese origin and may be designated pigeon Ainu. The proper Ainu words for woman are Mut-ainu and shiwentep.
Menu, メヌ, 冬クナル, 冬サテ感ズル. v.i. To be cold. To feel the cold.  
Syn: Meraige.
Meraige, メライゲ, 冬クナル, 冬サテ感スル. v.i. To be cold.
Meraoma-ni, メラオマニ, ベツヨナギ. n. The goat willows. Salix baprea, L.
Meri, メリ, 閃メタ, 煙ク. n. A twinkle. A bright flash of light or fire.  
Syn: Miru.
Meri-at, メリアツ, 燃ク, 煙ル. v.i. To twinkle (as the stars). To shine.
Meri-meri, メリメリ, 火花, 例セバ, アメリメリ, 火花. n. A spark.
As: Abe meri-meri, “a spark of fire.”
Meri-merige, メリメリゲ, 燃ク. v.i. To twinkle as the stars.
Mesheke, メシケ, 壊ル. v.i. To break. To rub off. To break.
Meshpa, メシュバ, 切り去ル, 壊ル, 例セバ, キサラメシバ, 訴トシテ耳チ切リ去ル. v.i. To cut off. To break. To clip. As: Kisara meshpa, “to cut off the ears as in punishment for crime.”
Mesmeske, メスマスケ, 壊レ. adv. Broken up.
Mesu, メス, 切り去ル, 壊り去ル, 取り去ル, 壊ル, 例セバ, エツメス, 訴トシテ割ル. v.i. To cut off. To break off. To take off. To break.
As: Etu mesu, “to cut off the nose as in punishment for crime.”
Nei akamokochep tumashnu gusu shuma wano mesu eikap, “he cannot take the sea-snail off the stone on account of its strength.”
Pl. Meshepa.
Mesuya, メスヤ, 冬サテ弱ハル. v.i. To become weak through exposure to the cold.
Metarop-notorap, メタロフノトラプ, 養. n. Opeculum.  
Metot, メトツ, サクサンベ. n. Betula Ermanni, Cham.
Metot, メトツ, 山ノ端, 山地. n. A ridge of mountains. Mountainous places.
Metotshiri, メトツシリ, 山ノ端. n. A ridge of mountains.
Metumbeka, メツムベカ, 极寒. n. The very cold weather.
Me-un, メウン, 寒ク, 冬サテ感ズル. v.i. and adj. To be cold. Cold.  
Syn: Meraige.
Meunatara, メウナタラ, 美シク. 例セバ、トタンクニロシキルウェメウナタラ、其等ノ樹木ヘ美シク英羅ニ成セリ. adv. Beautifully.  
Newly. In a beautiful manner. As: To an chikuni roshki ruse meunatara, “those trees stand there in a beautiful manner.”
Syn: Teshnatara.
Meuren-chep, メウレンチプ, キンマス, n. Silver salmon. Same as Mat-chep.

Mi, ミ, 着る, 例セバ, アミブミ, 衣ヲ着る, v.t. To clothe. To wear.
As:—Amip mi, "to put on clothes."

Mi-ambe, ミアムベ, 衣類, n. Clothes.

Syn: Amip.

Michi, ミチ, 父, n. Father.


Michipa, ミチバ, ミツバ, ミツバセリ, n. Cryptotena japonica, Hassk.

Mik, ミク, 吹る, 例セバ, セミミク, 大ガ吹クレル, v.i. To bark. As:—Seta mik, "the dog barks."

Mike, ミケ, 浮キ片, n. Thin slices.

Syn: Nike. Also v.t. To cut with slices.

Mike-mike, ミケミケ, 島ク, 浮ク, 例セバ, イメルミケミケ, 稲妻ガ閃ク.
v.i. To glitter. To flash as lightning. As:—Imeru mikemike, "the lighting flashes."

Syn: Mak makke.

Mike-rui, ミケルイ, 浮片ニスル, v.t. To cut into thin slices.

Syn: Nikerui.

Mindara, ミンドラ, or Mindara, ミンドラ, 堆堤, n. A rubbish heap.

Mindara, ミンドラ, or Mindara, ミンドラ, 堆, 牧場, n. A yard. A clear space in front of the Ainu huts. Also a place where animals feed. A pasture.

Mim or mimi, ミム, 立ハエミミ, 脂肪, 魚肉, 例セバ, ソリタリクテレ, アラミンメテ, イヤナヤ, 脂肪ヲテナイカ, チェプミム魚肉, n. Fat. The flesh of fish.

As:—Ishiri kuratuere, ara mim patek, "dear me! it is nothing but fat."

Chap mim, "fish flesh."

Mimi-pene, ミミペネ, 柔キ肉ノ, adj.

Soft fleshed. Flabby.


Mim-ushka, ミムウシカ, 肥ナス, v.t.

To fatten.

Mim-ushte, ミムウシテ, 肥ナス, v.t.

To fatten.

Mina, ミナ, 笑フ, 例セバ, ミナヒト, ミナカテ, 笑ヒテ, v.i. To laugh.

As:—Mina hine; mina kane, "laughing."

Mina-mina, ミナミナ, 抱腹スル, v.i.

To laugh heartily.

Mina-ne-manup, ミナヌマヌプ, 笑フ人, n. A laughing person.

Minapa, ミナバ, 笑フ(腹議), v.i. To laugh. (pl).

Minare, ミナレ, 娯メセル, 有ス, v.t.

To amuse.


Syn: Moshi-kina.

Mintuchi, ミントチ, 人魚ノ類, n. A kind of fabulous animal said to be half human and half animal and to inhabit lakes and rivers. A sort of evil dispositioned mermaid who causes many accidents in rivers, ponds, and lakes. These mermaids are said to have bodies like those of human beings while they have hoofs instead of hands or feet. They are also said to disembowel and devour human beings when they catch them. The Ainu threaten children with mermaids to keep them from going near
rivers. There are also said to be good mermaids or *pirika minutchi*, really fairies inhabiting the mountains, and these are said to benefit people with their help.


**Mip**, ミップ, 未類. *n.* Clothing. **Syn:** Ahip.

**Mire**, ミレ, 着る. *v.t.* To clothe.

**Miri**, ミリ, 希望. *n.* A twinkle.

**Miri-at**, 希望へ. *v.i.* To twinkle (as the stars). To sparkle.

**Miri-at**, 希望へ. *v.i.* Sparkle.

**Mirumiri**, ミルミル, 希望へ. *v.i.* To sparkle. To shine. To twinkle.

**Mishmu**, 寂し気. 寂し気感ずる. *adj.* and *v.i.* Lonely. To feel lonely.

**Mitpo**, ミトップ, 孫. *n.* A grandchild.

**Mo**, モ, 沈黙, 平和. *n.* Silence. Peace. **Syn:** Ratchitara.


**Moimoi**, モイモイ, 動かす, 搖り動かす. *v.t.* To move. To shake.

**Moimoige**, モイモイゲ, 震わす, 動かす. *v.i.* To tremble. To move.

**Moinatara**, モイナタラ, 搖がる, (震がるノ上ナド). *v.i.* To be spread out as clouds over the mountains or as smoke over a town. To lie extended as a city.

**Moire**, モイレ, 遊き, 銅メル. *adj.* Slow. **Syn:** Katu moire.

**Moireka**, モイレカ, 坦メル. *v.t.* To slacken.

**Moirepa**, モイレパ, 遊き, 銅メル. (復数). *adj.* Slow (*pl*).

**Moire-no**, モイレノ, 坦＝. *adv.* Slowly.


**Moishutu**, モイシュツ, 打つ. *v.t.* To flog. To strike with the hand. To beat. **Syn:** Monshutu.
Moishutu, モイシュツ, 意味,理由,例せ
述べ,イダミオシシュ,関ノ意味. n.
Meaning. Reason. As:—Itak
moishutu, “the meaning of a
word.” Syn: Ikkehehe.
Moite, モイテ, 洋口ノ土地. n. The
land immediately at the entrance
to a harbour.
Moīwa, モイワ, 回. n. A gradual
sloping hill or mountain. Also
a little hill. Syn: Pon huru.
Mokiutu-chup, モキウタチュブ, 四月.
The month of April.
Mokkeu, モッケウ, 試査. n. The
operculum of fishes.
Mokon,
{モコン
Mokoro, モコロ, 眠る. v.i. To sleep.
Mokonno, モコンノイ, 死ぬ. v.i.
To be dead. To be fast asleep.
Mokonraw, モコンラウ, 睡た
い. v.i. To desire to sleep. Syn:
Mokon-rusui.
Mokon-rusui, モコンルスイ, 睡たる.
v.i. To be sleepy. To desire to
sleep. Syn: Mokonraw.
Mokore, モコレ, 睡たる. v.t. To put
to sleep.
Mokori, モコリ, 寝所. n. A sleeping
place. Syn: Mokoro ushi.
Hotke ushi.
Mokoriri, モコリリ, 巻貝ノ総. n.
The name of any kind of whelk-
shaped shell.
Mokoriri-sei, モコリリセイ, 巻貝ノ殻.
n. Siphonalia signum, Reeve.
Mokoro-an, モコロアン, 睡る. v.i.
To sleep.
Mokoro-an, モコロアン, 睡る. adv.
Asleep.
Mokoro-koinu, モコロコイヌ, 安眠ヲ
妨ガル. v.i. To be disturbed in
one's sleep.
Mokoro-kotak, モコロコイタク, 寝言
ヲ雲フ. v.i. To talk in one's sleep.
Syn: Monna-itak.
Mokoro-komoha, モコロコモシ, 睡遊
スル. v.i. To walk in one's sleep.
Mokoro-komosh-guru, モコロコモシ
グル, 睡遊人. n. A somnambulist.
Mokoro-kotushmak, モコロ コツシ
マク, 痴者ヲ打ツ. v.t. To murder
one while sleeping.
Mokoro-pokai-hike, モコロポカイヒ
ケ, 烏睡スル人. 寝坊. n. A great
Mokot, モコト, 睡る.例 sez, モコトツイ
カタ, 睡る同. v.i. Same as
mokoro. As:—Mokot' tuikata,
"whilst sleeping"; "during rest."
Mokrap, モクラプ, 胸鰭. n. The
pectoral fins of fishes.
Mom, モム, 流れる.流ヲ下る. v.i. To
flow as a river. To float down a
stream. To float.
Mom, モム, 漂い. adv. Adrift.
Afloat.
Moma, モマ, スモ. n. Plums.
Prunus communis. Huds.
Momambe, モマムベ, 牦鹿. n. A
doe (deer).
Moma-ni, モマニ, スモノ木. n. A
plum tree.
Moma-chup, モマウタチュブ, 六
月. n. The month of June, by
some called shinan-chup.
Moma-yarape, モマヤラペ, 睡たる
衣類. n. The clothes one wears.
Momnata, モムナタ, 一羽ニナル.
v.i. To be full to the very brim.
Momde, モムデ, 浮べる. v.t. To set afloat.
Momka, モムカ, 浮べる. v.t. To cause to float.
Momok-aeiwange-itak, モモクエイワンゲイタク, 俗語. n. Colloquial.
Momoketa, モモクエタ, ヨリタク, 例セバ, エンモキタバリアン, ヨリ年少. adv. Less than. As = En momoketa pa an, “of less years than I”; i.e. “younger than I.”
Monak, モナク, 寝フレス. v.i. and adj. To be unable to sleep. To be awake. Dull. Tired. Sleepy.
Monak, モナク, 無職. adv. Without business or work.
Monak, モナク, 歩テ、例セバ、モノヲ、キノキコケン、應、若シクスルヲ為サベ、其ニ黙シナル可ニ. interj. Now. As = Monak, nei no ki ko wen, “now, if you do so it will be bad.”
Mon-an, モンアン, 多忙. v.i. and adj. Busy.
Monashnu-no, モナシヌノ, 速ニ. adv. Quickly.
Monawere, モナウレ, 口許ニテ実行セス. v.t. To talk of doing something, but not to do it. Syn: Yairawere.
Monbudum-kore, モンブドムコレ, 強メル、権威ヲ興ヘル. v.t. To authorize. To strengthen.
Monbudum-pirika, モンブドムピリカ, 健全ナル、例セバ、ソチエフムピリカヲヘエイキ、汝正シク健全ナルヤ. v.i. To be in good health. As = –Sone e tumi pirika wa he, e iki, “are you really better in health.” Syn: Tumu pirika.
Monbudum-pirika-ki, モンブドムピリカキ, 全体スル. v.i. To recover from sickness.
Monbudum-wen, モンブドムウェン, 病気スル. v.i. To be in ill health.
Monbushna, モンブシナ, 滅没、例セバ、ボロノユイハノッカラオサカモンブシナエラムヘワテノ、彼ヘ勉力学ヲシカバ、些か解スルカラ adv. By degrees (used in a negative phrase). As = Poron no eyaihan-nokkara yakka monbushna eramepeutek, “although he studies hard he understands less.”
Monbudum-ta, モンブドムタ, 仕事ヲ終リ, v.t. To finish what one is doing.
Mongo-an, モンゴアン, 爲ス可キ仕事がアル. v.i. To have business to transact. Syn: Moni-an.
Mon-hauge, モンハウゲ, 窒ナル. v.i.

Moni, モニ, 仕事. n. Labour. Work.

Moniamuye, モニアムイエ, 顺フ, 便フ.
v.i. To be ailed for. To be redressed.

Moni-an, モニアン, 爲ス可ニ仕事ナ持ツ.
v.i. To have business to transact.

Moni-saure, モニサウレ, 仕事ニ下手ナル.
adj. Weak handed at work.
Not busy.

Monichashnu-no, モニチャシヌノ, 妨ナシニ, 速ニ.
adv. Without impediment. Quickly.

Monimuye, モニムイエ, 便フ, 報酬ヲ與へル.
v.t. To redress. To remunerate.

Moni-yupeke, モニユプケ, 仕事ニ上手ナル.
adj. Strong handed at work.

Monna-itak, モンナイタク, 働音ヲ與ふ.
v.i. To talk in one's sleep.
*Syn: Mokoro-koitak.*

Mo-no, モノ, 静ニ.
adv. Quietly.
Silently.

Mo-no-an, モノアン, 静マル, 安全ナル.
例セバ, モノアンノク, 黙然スル.
v.i. To be at peace. To be quiet. As:—*Mo-no an no rok, “to sit in silence.”*

Mopas, モパス, 駅ふ.
v.i. To canter.
*Syn: Chaïra.*

Monraiga, モンライフ, 動ク, 例セバ, テイタモニライフ, 君へ何處ニテ動ク.
v.i. To work. As:—*Neita e monraige? “where do you work?”*

Mon-saure, モンサウレ, 窒ナル.
v.i. Not busy. Not much to do.
*Syn: Mon-hauge.*

Monshutu, モンシュツ, 打ツ, 手ヲテ打ツ.
v.t. To beat. To strike with the hand.
*Syn: Monshutu.*

Montabi, モンタビ, 忙シキ.
v.i. To be busy. To be engaged.

Montabire, モンタビレ, 忙シキ.
v.i. To be busy. *Syn: Unisapkan.*

Mon-shu, モンシ, 多忙.
adj. Busy.

More, モレ, 静ル.
v.t. To quiet.
To compose. *Syn: Haugere Ratchire.*

More, モレ, 毒矢ノ根ヲ包マ木ノ葉.
n. Any kind of leaf in which arrow poison is wrapped.

Morus, モレウ, 雛ノ模様.
n. The turns and twists in fancy needlework. Patterns of embroidery.

Morí, モリ, 小山.

Moru, モル, 髭ヲ毛.
n. The hairs which grow on the temples.

Moru-enka, モルエンカ, 蜂谷(コメカシ).
n. The temples.

Mosa, モサ
《イラクサノ繊維. n. The bast fibres of nettles.
Mose, モセ.
Also “nettles” in some places.
Mose, モセ.

Mose, モセ
《刈ル.
v.t. To reap.
*Mose-kara, モセカラ, To mow.
Mose-hai, モセハイ,《イラクサ.
n. Stinging-nettles. *Urtica dioica, L. var. platyphylla,*
Wedd. Also “the inner bark or bast fibres of nettles.” Syn: Ipishiship.
Mossem, モセム, 木漿. n. An anticham.
Moshem, モシューム. 木漿. n. 
Mosh, モシ. A porch.
Mosh, モシ, 壞. n. A fly.
Mosh, モシ, 闇. v.t. To wake up.
Moshikarabe, モシカラベ, ツクネノツクメノシャン. n. Adenophora verticillata, Fisch.
Moshima, モシマ, 他ノ adj. Another. Other. Besides.
Moshima-kotan-ta, モシマコタンタ, 他ノ村. adv. Abroad.
Moshima-no-okai, モシマノオカイ, 捨置. v.t. To let alone.
Moshima-okai, モシマオカイ, 他ノ者. n. Other. Others.
Moshimap, モシマプ, 他ノ adj. Another one.

Moshiri-buri, モシリブリ, 習慣, 風俗. n. The ways, customs or manners of a people.
Moshiri-emko, モシリエムコ, 西. n. The west.
Moshiri-etok, モシリエトク, 東. n. The east.
Moshiri-gesh, モシリゲシ, 西. n. The west.
Moshiri-hoppa, 死スル, 此世ヲ遊ベル. v.t. To die. Moshirooppa, モシリオッパ, モシリオッパ, To leave the world.
Moshiri-ikkewe-chep, モシリイケウェチェプ, 世界ヲ脊負ヒタル鱼. n. The name of the fish upon the back of which the world is supposed to rest. Syn: Tukushish.
Moshiri-ko-ishu-ambe, モシリコイシュアムベ, 生涯. n. One's life.
Moshir-un-guru, モシルングル, 外国. n. A foreigner.
Moshir-un-utara, モシルウタラ, 一国ノ住民. n. The inhabitants of a country.
Moshit, モシツ, 世界. n. The world. The same as moshiri.
Moshitpa-tata, モシップタタ, 地上. n. Above the earth. The open expanse above.


Moshkara, モシカラ, 原板. n. A tray used for cutting up food and also for carrying fish in. Syn: Manaita.

Moshkara, モシカラ, 物の置く場所＝草の敷き. v.t. To spread out grass to lay anything upon. To be laid out like lumps of grass. To be mown down like grass.

Mosh-wa-an, モシワアン, 覚醒中. adj. Awake.

Moso, モソ, 昏ま.起. v.t. To waken. To rouse up from sleep.


Mosomoso, モソモソ, 昏ま.起. v.t. To rouse up from sleep.

Mososhpe, モソシバ, 昏ま.起. v.i. To arouse. (pl.)


Mososhpe-kut, モソシベクツ, カイサ. n. Veronica sibirica, L.

Mososo, モソソ, 起上. v.t. To rouse up.

Motarap, モタラブ.《魚ノ頭肉. n. The cheeks of fish.

Motarap, モタラブ, of fish.

Moteki, モテキ, 幸＝シテ, 仕合. = adv. Fortunately. Luckily.

Moteki, 名. Syn: Kusu eun.


Moto-kotan, モトコタン, 放課. n. One’s native place.

Motoma, モトマ, 少き席. n. A small mat.


Motontori-kara, モトントリカラ, 絆の結ぶ. v.i. To do the hair Japanese fashion.

Motot, モトツ, 魚ノ脊椎. n. The backbone or ventral column of fishes.

Mototchi-ikiri, モトチイキリ, 魚ノ脊椎骨. n. Vertebra of fishes.


Moyoike, モヨイケ, 泡ク. v.i. Same as moyomoyo.

Moyomoyo, モヨモヨ, 泡ク. v.i. To move as swarms of maggots in putrified fish or meat. Syn: Ukopaiyalga.


Moyuk-soyai, モユクソヤイ, 土蜂. n. A humble bee.

Mu, ム, 厳, 窄. v.t. To slant upwards or downwards. To creep.
MU

Mu, に, 塞がる, 塞ぐ. v.t. and adj. To be stopped up. Blocked up As: —Kisara mu, “to have the ears stopped.” Syn: Omu.

Muchattek, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク, ムチャッテク. adj. and v.t. To rejoice. To feel happy.


Tunash.

Mui, ミウ, 結ぶ, 束める. v.t. To tie. To bind. To make into a bundle.

Mui, ミウ, 束, 束める, 束ナレ. n. A bundle. As: —Mii ne akara, “to be made into a bundle.”

Muk, ムク, 簟. n. A winnow.

Muk, ムク, 山ノヨリ海ノ方へ向イテ見る時사항, 亀掘低シ, 且次第ニ幅広ケ傾き, 又海ノヨリ山ノ方へ向イテ見ル時リケ反対ニ見タル場所. n. A place which slants gradually outwards and slightly downwards towards the sea when looked at from the mountains and vice versa when looked at from the sea.

Mukkane, ムッカニ, 角キ. adj. Round.

Mukkane-chikuni, ムッカチクニ, or Mukkane-ni, ムッカニ, 角キ. n. A round pole.


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| Mukkot, ムッコツ, 恐ル, 例セバ, パラ | Mungi, ムンギ, 小麦. n. Wheat. |


| ムッコツカネコトマン, 彼が心を懸け抱く知ク見エル. v.i. To be in fear. As: —Koutum oroge mukkot kane kotoman, “he appears to have fear in his heart.” | Munin-shiye, ムニンシイエイイ, or Munin-tashum, ムニントシュム, 瘤病. n. Leprosy. |

| Mukku, ムック, or Mukkuri, ムクリ, 楽器ノ名, ピッポン. n. A kind of musical instrument made of wood, and somewhat resembling a “Jew’s harp.” | Mun-konchi-koro, ムンコンチコロ, 無住ノ家屋ノ如ク荒レル. adj. To become desolate as a deserted house (lit. to wear a grass bonnet). |


| Mukmuk, ムック, 塞ガレシ, adj. | Munnuye, ムヌイエ, 拭. v.i. To sweep. |

| Stopped up. | Munnuyep, ムヌイエブ, 拭. n. A broom. |

| Mukmukke, ムックムケ, 塞ゲ. v.t. To stop up. | Munnuyep-nochiu, ムヌイエプノチウ, 慈星. n. A comet. |


| Mukramama, ムクラママ, 縮シ. v.i. | Mun-ra, ムンラ, 草ノ葉. n. A blade of grass. |

| To cringe. | Munsamambe, ムンサマムベ, シマカレイ. n. Yebrias yebrinus. F. & S. |

| Mukshit, ムクシツ, バツブ, 例セバ, ムクシツコッカ, パツプチアテル. n. | Mun-tuitui, ムンツイツイ, 病気ノ呪呪＝ 衣ヲ打ツ. v.t. To beat one’s clothes as a charm against sickness. |


Muriri, ムリリ, 舞式ノ時死體＝結ブ絲. *n*. A band used for tying up the dead for burial. *Syn: Mururi.*


Murumuruse, ムルムルセ, 怒ム. *v.i.* To be angry. To boil up with anger.

Mururi, ムルリ, 死體及共他共＝舞 ル品物＝結ブ絲. *n*. A lace or cord used for tying up the dead and the paraphernalia buried with them. *Syn: Mururi.*

Musa, ムサ, 他人ノ頭ヲ撫デル (禮義トシテ). *v.t.* To stroke the head of another person in salutation. *Syn: Urururue. Umusa.*

*Muse, ムセ, イラササ. n. Same as Mose, "nettles."

Mut, ムト, 帯フ (刀ヲ), 頭ニカケル. *v.t.* To wear as a sword. To wear round the neck. *As:—Emush mut "to wear a sword." Emut omushi anochautekka, "he drew the sword which he wore." *Syn: Unu.*

Muthe, ムテヘ, 刀, 武器. *n*. Swords, Arms.

Muye, ムイェ, 東. *n*. A bundle.

Muyemanba, ムイェマンバ, 包装スル. *v.t.* To pack up one's things.

N, ナ, 数詞後＝附ケ加フレバ N ハ、＝ナ (人) ノ略ナリ. *n*. When found suffixed to numerals *n* is a contraction of *Niu,* "a person." See *Niu.*

Na, ナ, 此詞ヲ動詞ノ後＝加フ時ハ文 意ノ辞ヲルテ示ス. *part.* This particle is often placed after a verb when a subject is supposed to be finished or a sentence concluded. It is a conclusive or affirmative particle.

Na, ナ, 逐フ、荷フ、例セバ、＝ナアス オマン、彼ハ木ヲ取ニ行ツタ. *v.t.* To carry. *As:—Ni na guzu o-man, “he has gone to fetch wood.”


Naa, ナア, 猙、若シ否定ノ詞共＝用＝ レバ、未だノ意味ナリ、此詞ハ又形容 謂ノ前＝附ケ加テ、比較級ヲ構成ス、 例セバ、ナアポン、ヨリモ少ク. *adv.* Yet. More. With a negative "not yet." This word is often used before adjectives to express the comparative degree. *Thus:—Naa pon, "smaller." Naa po-ro, "larger."* *As:—Naa an, "there is more.” Naa arashueine,*
“once more.” Naa ek isam, “he has not yet come.” Naa isam, “there is no more.” Naa moshiba, “yet again.” Naa okai, “there are more.” Naa pon no, “a little more” Naa shinep, “one more.” Naa shomo, “not yet.”

Naa-anak, ナアアナク, 受動ノ動詞
= 接続スルトキヲ待トドノ意味トナル.
例セバ、ナアアナクアツク、キツド検
ニテ劇サレントシタリキ.
adv. When followed by a passive verb “nearly.” As:—Naa anak aotke, “it was nearly speared.”

Naani, ナアニ, (ナ)ナニ
Naanihengo, ナアニフエック, ナノド
Naanipo, ナアニポ.

Na-anun-neyakka, ナアヌンニャッカ, 何處=モ.
Syn: Nei ta ne yakka. Inani un ne yakka.

Naa-samata, ナアサマタ, 其他、再び、又 adv. Besides. Again. Also.

Naa-shirankoro, ナアシンシノロ, 皆ラシテ.
adv. Presently. A little later.

Nahun, ナフン, 只今, 散日以前.
adv. Just now. A few days ago. Just a little while ago.
Syn: Take. Ahunak.

Nahun-po, ナフンポ, 今, 即時.

Nai, ナイ, 流, 河, 谷.
n. A stream. A river; (in sghahien “a large river”).
A valley either with or without water.

Naibutchi, ナイブッチ, 河口.
n. A river's mouths. (pl).

Naikosamba, ナイコサムバ, (鴨ノ音
スル、似セバ、タムヒフムカンナイコサ
スキル、刀ヲ抜クトヨノ音.
v.i. To make a noise. To sound. As:—Tam
pi humkan naikosanu, “the sound of
drawing swords.”

Naiai, ナイヤ, 支流.
n. Tributaries of a stream.

Nak, ナク, 場所、何處、幾何.
n. and

Nak, ナク, 否ラズ、ナシニ、例セバ、ソ
クナク、盲目、目が無イ.
eyes;” “blind.”
Syn: Sak.

Nakana, ナカナ, 何處ヘ.
post. Whither.

Nakkane, ナッカネ, 兩度.
post. How much?

Nak-oron, ナコロ, 何處ヘ.
post. To
where?

Nak-ta, ナクタ, 何處=.
adv. Where.
Syn: Hunakata.

Naktek, ナクテク, 丁度、何處テ、丁度
何程カ.

Nak-wo, ナクワ, 何處カラ、例セバ、ナ
クワエッカ、何處ヨリ彼ハ來リシカ.
adv. Whence. As:—Nak wo ek, “whence has he come?”

Nak-wa, ナクワ, 何處カラ、例セバ、ナ
クワエッカ、何處ヨリ彼ハ來リシカ.

Nam, ナム, 冷り、例セバ、ナムツッカ、新
鮮ナル水、又ハ冷水、之ノ對シテピサ
ツッカ、ヘ停滞セルホナリ.
adv. Cool as water or one's feet or hands.
Fresh or cool (as fresh water).
Thus:—Nam wakka, “fresh or
cool water.” Fresh water in con-
tradistinction to stagnant water is
called pituru wakka.

Namde, ナムデ, 冷す. v.t. To set to
cool. To cool. Syn: Tuwarage.

Tuwaraka.

Nam-o-yan, ナミオヤン, 魚知知客
v.i. v.t. To crowd together as fish
in water.

Namka, ナムカ, 冷す. v.t. To make
cool.

Namshu, ナムシュ, or Namshun, ナ
ムシュン, 蝟. n. Maggots. Grub-
worms.

Nam, ナン, 顔. n. The face. As:
—Nan kokik, “to slap the face.”

Nanapo, ナナポ, 直ナニ. adj. Im-
mediately.

Nanchi-chup, ナンチチュプ, 七月. n.
The month of July by some called
shimanta-chup.

Nanchimi, ナンチミ, 蛤妓, 賞賀妓. n.
A secret whore or whoremonger.
A secret harlot.

Nanepuriwen, ナンペリウエン, 恰マ.
v.t. To pity.

Nanga, ナンガ, 顔. n. The face.

Nangashke-chiu-kush, ナンガシケ
チウクシ, 落葉. v.i. To shed
leaves.

Nangue, ナンゲ, 頬骨. n. The
cheekbones.

Nange, ナンゲ, or Nanke, ナンケ,
刈り, 例切, メンナンゲ, 草切刈り.
v.t. To mow. As:—Mun nange,
“to mow grass.”

Nangon, ナンゴン, ナンゴン＝同 ジ.
Same as nangoro.

Nangora, ナンゴラ, 多分, 大抵, 例セ
メ, チョコアキナンゴラ, 彼へ大抵何

ナミスナンカ. adv. Perhaps. It
is most likely to be so. As:—
Nekon a ki nangora? ‘What
will he most likely do.”

Nangoro, ナンゴロ, 未来及未来ノ実
現ヲ示ス助詞. aux. v. This word
expresses the future tense and also
a future probability, “there pro-
ably will be.” Ek nangoro, “he
will probably come,” or “he will
come.”

Nangoro-wa, ナンゴロワ, 多分, 大抵
adv. Perhaps. Probably. Most
likely. Being likely.

Nan-hepuni, ナンヘプニ, 頭ヲ上ゲル.
v.t. To hold up the face.

Nani, ナニ, 直ナニ, 近ニ, 然ニ時ニ.
adv. Immediately. Quickly. At
once. Then. Without stopping.

Nani-no-po, ナニノボ, 直ナニ. adv.
Immediately. At once.

Nani-hungo, ナニフンゴ.)
Naanihungo, ナアニフンゴ.) 始adv.


Nani-nani, ナニニ, 直ナニ. adv.
Very quickly. At once. Im-
mediately. Directly after.

Syn Naanihungo.

Nan-iporo, ナンイポロ, 颜色. n. The
complexion of the face.

Nani-rai, ナニライ, 極死. n. A
sudden death

Nani-ruki, ナニルキ, 鉤鉤ニスル. v.t.
To swallow without biting. To
swallow whole.

Nankan-tushte, ナンカンツシテ, 頭
ヲシカメル. v.t. To screw up the
face.
Nan-kotchaketa, ナンコッチカケタ, 面前＝. adv. Before the face of. In the presence of.

Nan-kotchaketa-pirasa, ナンコッチカケタピラサ, 示ス, 顕ス, 前＝拝ゲル. v.t. To reveal. To make known. To spread out before one.

Nanta, ナンタ, 船首. n. The bow of a ship or boat.

Nan-tarara, ナンタルラ, 頭ヲ揺ゲル. v.t. To hold up the face. Syn: Nan-hepuni.

Nan-shik-tarara, ナンシクタルラ, 見上げル（不意ノ音響＝驚キタルトノ如ク）. v.t. To look up (as when startled by any unexpected noise).

Nanu, ナヌ, or Nanuhu, ナヌフ, 顔. n. The face.

Nanu-iporo, ナヌイポロ, 顔ヲ臥セ, カホカタチ. n. The countenance.


Nanu-wen-chep, ナヌウェンチェプ, トウベツカケカ. n. Sculpin. Hemilepidotus gilberti, Jor. & Eny.


Nanu-wen-kikiri, ナヌウェンキキリ, 胸髯（歯＝似タル尾ヲ持ツ）. n. A kind of small blue fly having a woolly tail resembling mildew.

Narai, ナライ, 壇. n. A ditch.

Nasa, ナサ, 割ク. v.t. To tear.

Nashke, ナシケ, 破ク. v.i. Slit. Cracked.

Nata, ナタ, 尖ノ無キ大ナイフ. n. A kind of large pointless knife.

Nauta, タナ, 誰ノ. adj. Whose.

Naugep, イウゲプ, or Naukep, ナウゲプ, 銘, 銅針. n. A crook. A hook.

Naukepsaine, ナウケプサイエ, 成ノ分ケル（水ノ茂ラ枝ナド持ラ）. v.t. To hook or hold on one side as branches of trees as when one is passing through a forest.

Naye, ナイエ, 源（スゲ）, 櫛（シルシ）, 例セバ, マキリア＝ナイエカラ, 小刀ニナツ欅ノ付ケル. n. A line or mark. As: —Makiri ani naye kara, “to make a mark with a knife.”

Ne, ネ, …ニナル, アル, 例セバ, ペチ, ホ＝ナル. v.i. To become. To be. Is. As: —Ainu ku ne, “I am an Ainu.” Pe ne, “to become water.” Kopomoni ne, “to become dust.”

This word is often used as an affirmative particle; it follows nouns and is itself generally followed by ruwe ne. As: —Seta ne ruwe ne, “it is a dog.” Chep ne ruwe ne, “it is a fish.”

Ne-gusu, ネグス, 故ニ, 例セバ, ソンノタガス, 残ナルが故ニ. post. For.

Because. As: —Son no ne gusu, “because it is true.”

Nei, ネイ, 其, 彼, 彼ノ女. pro. That. The. He. She. It.

Nei-a, ネイア, 其, 左倉, 例セバ, ティアアル, 彼人, ティアアメ. 物, ティアナッテイエ, 左倉＝ツムノル. pro. That.

So. As: —Nei a guru, “that person.” Nei a ap, “that thing.” Nei a yak aye, “so it is said.”
ネイアムベ, 子イアムベ, 其物. n. That thing. That person.

ネイアオロタ, 子イアオロタ, 然し時. adv. Then. Upon that.

ネイアヤッカ, 子イアヤッカ, 時シア、時トモノ, 例セバ, キテネイアヤッカ, 其亦為サンタレド. post. Also. Although.

As: — キワネイア. "although it is done."

ネイアヤッカ... ネイヤッカ, 子イアヤッカ, ... モ... 又... モ. post. Both... and, when used with an affirmative; neither... nor, when used with a negative.

ネイアヤクネ, 子イアヤクネ, or ネイアヤクン, 子イアヤクン, 若シトモノ adv. If. Although.

ネイヒサマタ, 子イヒサマタ, 其他. adv. Besides.

ネイイタ, 子イイタ, 然し時, 其時, 例セバ, ティイトドミントボ, 其他ノ日. adv. Then. At that time. As: — ネイトドシムテトド, "the following day."

ネイカ, 子イカ, 其如ク, 其様. adv. So. In that way.

ネイケナイケ, 子イケナイケ, or ネイケナイ, 子ケナイ, 子ケナイ, 然デモ, adv. All. Every-where.

ネイケセイマ, 子イケセイマ, 然デ, 全テ adv. All. Entirely.


ネイナチカプ, 子イナチカプ, 鳴鳥ノ一種. n. Some kind of singing bird.

ネイノ, 子イノ, ... ノ如ク, 例セバ, 子イノカラ, 似モル, 散乱スル. adv. So. As. Thus. Like that. As: — ネイノカラ, "to imitate, to do like."

ネイノアン, 子イノアン, 左様ナ, ... ノ如, 即チ adv. So. Thus. Like this or that. It is so.

ネイオロパノ, 子イオロパノ, 如何程遠キカ. ph. How far?

ネイオロタ, 子イオロタ, 然し時, 其處, 子イオロタ, 其ニ其處ニアルカ. adv. Then. There. As: — ネイオロタア? "is it there?"

ネイオロン, 子イオロン, 何處, 何 adv. Where.


ネイパクノ, 子イパクノ, 如何程遠ク. ph. How far.

ネイパクノネイパクノ, 子イパクノ子イパクノ, 子イパクノ, 何處デモ, 何處デモ, 例セバ, ネイパクノ子イパクノ, シュテシカイイショニテモダメ, 其他ノ日. ph. Every-where and at all times.

As: — ネイパクノネイパクノ, "it is a thing I shall never forget."

ネイパクノネイパクノ, 子イパクノ, 子イパクノ, 或ル處マア. ph. As far as one likes. To any distance. Everywhere. Anywhere.

ネイパクノネイパクノ, 子イパクノ子イパクノ, 何處デモ, 何處デモ, 例セバ. ph. Everywhere. At all times. Important.

ネイパクノネイパクノ... チェモ, 子イパクノ 子イパクノ, シェモ, 決シテ... チェモ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ, 子イパクノ 子イパクノ, シュテシュテニショニテモダメ, 其他ノ日. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph. 決, 決定, 決定, 例セバ. ph.
“it is a thing I shall never forget.”


Neita-korak-ayayamkire, チ タ コ ラク サ ヤマ キレ. A thing one has never known before.


Neita-pakno-newa-ne-yakka, チ タ パッノ チ ヤッ カ, 何時ニデモ, 常ニ. adv. ph. Always.

Nei-ushpe, チ ユ シ ペ, 音信. n. Any news. News from any place.

Nei-utara, チ イ ウタラ, 彼等, 彼等. pro. They. Them.

Nei-wa, チ イ ワ, 何處ヨリ, 例セバ, チ イ エフ, 彼ヨリ何處ヨレル. adv. ph. Whence. As:—Nei wa ek, “where have you come from?” Syn: Nako wa.

Neko, 子コ, 若シ, 時ニ, 例セバ, エッチ. 若シ彼來ラ. post. If. When. As:—Ek neko, “if he comes.”

Nekon-a, 子 ノ ト, 何ノ, 例セバ, チ ノ ッ ア カラ, 何 シ ヲ モ ノ ラッサ. adv. What kind. What. As:—Nekon a akara, “what is to be done.” Nekon a iki wa gusu, “what to do.” Nekon a ataye an, “what is the price.” Nekon a have an, “what did he say.” Nekon a a-kara kuni guru ta a? “what ought to be done with him?” Nekon a a- kara kunip ta an a? “what is to be done with it?” Syn: Makanak.

Nekon-a-poka, 子 コナ ボ ク, 何 卒. adv. Please. Somehow or other.


Ne-manup, チ マヌプ, 呼語 コ ル ブ, 物, 例セバ, チ ク マ ネ フ, 此者ハ大ト呼 オ ル ブ. ph. The object called. As:—Seta ne manup, “the object called “dog.”

Nekon-ka-newa, チ コン カ チ ワ, 何 卒. ph. Please (often used in prayer).

Nekon-ne-yakka, チ コン チャッ カ, 併. ナルデモ. post. However.

Nen, 季, or Neni, 季, 誰, 例セバ, タ メ ペ チ ネ タ ニ, 誰が此ノ為セシカ. pro. Who. Somebody. As:—Tambu nen ki ya? “who did this?”


Nenka, ケンカ, 誰カ, 何者カ, adj. Somebody. Some one or other.


Nen-ne, チ ノ, 誰, 例セバ, タ メ ペ チ ケ ル チ ネ タ ニ, 此ト為セシ ハ 誰 ナ ルカ. adv. Who. As:—Tambu ki guru nen ne ya? “who is he that has done this?”


Nen-ne-yakka, チ ノ シ ヤ ッ カ, or Nen-nen-ne-yakka, チ ノ ッ ケ イ ッ シ ャ


Nepki-ne, 子ブキ, 職, 何, 倒セバ, チツキチアキ, ホ事ハヲ為シルノリ, n. Something or other. As: - Nep ki ne aki, “to be doing something or other.” Nepki isam, “he is doing nothing.”

Nepkor’ame, 子ブコラムベ, 断ノ如ク, 倒セバ, エブニチコラムベ, 汝ノ如ク, adv. Such. So. So......as. Thus: - Eani nepkor’ambe, “such as you.” Eani nep pon kor’ambe, “so small as you.” Kuani nepkoro oira gusu, “a person who forgets me.”

Nepkoro, 子ブコロ, 如ク, 倒セバ, チツコロガシ, サモ其ノ如ク, adv. Like. As. Resembling. As: - Nepkoro kane, “As it is.” “Like.”

Nepkoro-okai, 子ブコロオカイ, 新ノ如ク, エフニエブニチコロオカイ, ペルメガルテイテイアンプリ, サモ其ノ如ク, adv. Like. Same as nepkor’ambe. As: - Eani a e nepkoro okai ide ruwe guru nei ita
an a? “Is there another such a big eater as you?”

Nep-ne, 子ブ子, 畜ノ動詞 件ハザル時ハ、或物ノ紅看、子ノ完レノ件フ トキハ、何モノシノ味看ナリ、例セバ、テチテラム、汝・何ヲ考へ居ル カ、テチテラムカシモノ、其大考フルノ物＝アラズ、post. Followed by a verb without a negative this word means “anything,” something;” but when followed by a negative it means “nothing,” “a thing of no importance.”

Thus:—Nep ne aramu? “are you thinking of anything?” Nep ne aramu ka shomoki, “it is nothing to be thought of,” or “it is not worth even a thought,” i.e. it is of no importance. What is it?

Nep-ne-gusu, 子ブ子グス, 何故＝. post. Why. For what reason.

Nep-nep, 子ブ子ブ, 種ノ種々ノ物、例セバ、テチテラエノモノシ、余ハ種々ノ事＝関シテ多忙ナリ、adj. and n. Various. Many. Various things. As:—Nep-nep ku emonushi, “I am busy about a variety of things.”


Nepshul-shui, 子ブシェイシュイ, 橋返 シ橋返シ、度々。post. Again and again.

Neppa, チッポ, 片小。n. A little bit of something.

Neppu, チップ, 深木ノ堆積。n. Heaps of drift wood.

Nep-ta, チブタ, 何、例セバ、チブタレイ ヘイアン、其ノ名ハ何カラ。pro. What.

As:—Nep ta reikei an, “what is it called.” “What is its name.”

Nep ta an? “what is it.” Tambe nep ta an? “what is this.”

Neptapa, チブタバ, 其ハ何カラ。ph. What is it?

Nere, 子レ, 似合ハス、模倣スル、......

トンテ通スル、例セバ、アエイカム イチイコ、禮拜斯可セモトテ通スル。v.t. To cause to become. To imitate. To treat as. As:—Ae-yai-kamui nere, “to treat as gods to be worshipped.”

Ne-rok-okai, チロクオカイ, 間違タル。v.i. To have mistaken one for another. To be mistaken in seeing. Syn: Nei ambe.

Ne-shiri, 子リ, ノ如ッ見ユ。v.i. It seems. It indicates. It appears as.

Neshkoni, 子シコニ, 棺ノ木、*＝シ＝ シュ＝. n. Walnut tree. Juglans Sieboldiana, Maxim.

Net, テツ, 平穂ナル木面。n. The smooth surface of water.


Net, テツ, 人形、身体。n. An effigy. Body. An idol. As:—Ainu net “the body or effigy of a man.”

Syn: Noka. Inoka.

Neto, テト, 平穂ナル天気。n. Still calm weather.


Neum-poka, ニャムポカ, 如何ニカシテ. adv. Somehow or other. In some way or another.


Neun-an-gusu, ニュンアングス, 何故ニ. ph. For what reason. What can it be.


Neun-shi-no-nei-ya, ニュンシノノイヤ, 何处へ行キサ. ph. Where has it gone.

Neusara, ニュスラ, 物語ル. vi. To tell tales. *Syn*: Uweneusara.


Neusara-guru, ニュスラグル, 講談師. n. A storyteller.

Newa, ニーワ, とシテ, 又. post. And. Also.

Newa......newa, ニーワ......ニーワ, モ...モ, 例セバ, クアノテヒメアニテハ, 我ヲ汝ヲ. post Both......and. As: — Kuani newa eani newa, “both you and I.”

Neyakka, ネヤッカ, と....ト. post. Both; and. Also.

Ni, ニ, 吹ク (鼻テ). v.t. To blow (as the nose).

Ni, ニ, 服用スル, 飲ム. 例セバ, タンクスリュコアナテツナシノエリ テンクス, 君若シ此薬ヲ飲マベ, 君ハ遠=遠エン. v.t. To drink as medicine, tea; soup or hot water. As: — Tan kusuri ni ko anak ne tana-shi no e riten kusu ne, “if you drink this medicine you will get better soon.”

Ni, ニ, 延びル. vi. To stretch out.

Ni, ニ, 樹, 例セバ, ニュテヘ, 樹ニ懸ル. n. A general name for trees or wood. As: — Ni ekohe, “to hang upon a tree.” Ni ham, “the leaves of trees.” Ni ihehe, “the fruit of trees.” Ni ka omare, “to lay upon a bush.” Ni periba, “to cleave wood.” Ni-wakka, “the sap of trees.”

Ni, ニ, or Niu, ニウ, 人. n. A person.


Nibu, ニブ, 山中ノ食物庫. n. A storehouse in the mountains.

Nipu, ニプ, ニブ, ブル食物庫. n. A storehouse in the mountains.

Nichih, ニチヒ, 棒. n. The handle of anything.

Nichima, ニチメバ, 棒. n. The handle of any tool or utensil.

Nichime, ニチメ, 疲患, 疲患. n. The cramp. To be stiff from work or exercise. To be tired.

Ni-eanu-no, ニエヌノ, 迅. adv. Fast.
Ni-hamu, ニハム, 木ノ葉. n. The leaves of trees.
Nikam-muninkap, ニカムムニンカプ. 細雨. n. Very fine rain.
Niharu, ニハル, 植生樹. ヤドリギ. n. Mistletoe. *Viscum album*, L. Sometimes used as a medicine and sometimes as food.
Nihorak-chup, ニホラクチュップ, 九月. n. The month of September.
Ni-ikiri, ニイキリ, 菊ノ木. n. A load of wood.
Nikambe, ニカメベ, 菊ノ種. n. The white leathery layers of the fungus mycelium found between the bark and wood of dead oak, elm or ash trees.
Nikanoisep, ニカノイセプ, 楢ノ木=縦スルキブタノ類. n. Any tree-climbing plant.
Nikanoigepungara, ニカノイゲプンガラ, 楢ノ木=縦スルキブタノ類. n. Any tree-climbing vine.
Nikaop, ニカオプ, 木ノ實. n. The fruit of trees.
Ni-kap, ニカップ, 楢皮, 特=楓ノ皮. n. The bark of trees, especially the bark of elm trees. Syn: Nikapu.
Nikap-attush, ニカブアツシ, 楓ノ皮＝デ造レル布. n. Cloth made from elm bark.
Nikappa, ニカッパ, カズナギノ
Nikappana, ニカッパナ, 一種. n. A kind of blenny. (Ayuma *Emnion Jor. of Eg*):

Nikashup, ニカシュプ, 木舖. n. A wooden spoon.
Nikat-turashi-hemesu, ニカツラシヘメス, 械ヲ昇ル. v.t. To go up a ladder.
Nikaun-emauri, ニカウンエマウリ, タケイチゴ. n. *Rubus crataegifolius Bunge*.
Nike, ニケ, 滑キ片＝切ル. n. and v.t. Slices. To cut into thin slices.
Nikema, ニケマ, 樹幹. n. The trunk of a tree.
Nikerui, ニケルイ, 滑キ片＝切ル. v.t. To cut into thin slices.
Nikerui-chep, ニケルイチェプ, ニケルイチェプ＝シタレツ魚. n. Fish having their heads cut off; their backbone taken out, split down the middle as far as the tail and dried in the sun.
Nikerururu, ニケルルル, ニケイル＝同シ. n. Same as Nikeiruru.
Niki, ニキ, 書. v.t. To fold up.
Nikikara, ニキカラ, 堆meaning. v.t. To fold up. Syn: Ukoniki kara.
Nikkotama, ニコトマ, 原meaning. v.t. To surround.
Nikoniko, ニコニコ, 溼meaning. adj. Curled (as hair). Crumpled.
Nikorange, ニコランゲ, 收穫meaning. v.t. To gather as beans in harvest. To take down from above.
Nikoro, ニコロ, 抱meaning. v.t. To embrace. To fold in the arms.
Nikoro, ニコロ, 内部meaning. adv. Inside.
Nikorobe, ニコロベ
Nikorose, ニコロセ, キッ・キガ木meaning. n. Sound made of the wood-pecker when pecking at trees.
Nikotuk, ニコツク, ウクロクmeaning. n. Owl.
Nikuru, ニクラ, 木ノ庭, 又ハ影meaning. n. The shade or shadow of trees.
Nimaha, ニマハ
Nimakaka, ニマカカ, 齒ヲ現す (犬ノ如く). v.t. To show the teeth.
Nimaki, ニマキ, 齒, 例セバ, ニマキアラカ歯痛meaning. n. The teeth. As:—Nimata araka, the toothache.
Nimaki-kutu, ニマキクツ, チッペナモトmeaning. n. Clintonia udensis, Trautv. et Mey.

Nimaki-ukerere, ニマキウクレレ, 切 оборすmeaning. v.i. To gnash the teeth. Syn: Sai-kui.
Nimaki-uturu-iyun, ニマキツルルイユン, 齒ノ間ツ挤マルmeaning. v.i. To lie between the teeth (as a fishbone).
Nimaki-uturu-kara, ニマキツルルカラ, 小鳥ツヲ使フmeaning. v.i. To pick the teeth.
Nimakka-ni, ニマッカニ, サハフタギmeaning. n. Symphococcus crataegoides, Ham.
Nimaraka, ニマラカ, Syn: Upak sereke.
Nimba, ニムバ, 指ヲ, 引キズルmeaning. v.t. To draw. To lead as a horse. To drag along.
Nin, ニン, 湧ケル, 溶ズルmeaning. v.t. To melt. To become less as water in a river. To abate. To become absorbed. To change. To vary. Syn: Shi-etaya.
Nin, ニン, 木ノ瘤meaning. n. A wen. An unnatural lumpy formation often seen upon trees.
Nin, ニン, 筋, 肉meaning. n. The muscles of the body.
Nina, ニナ, 粉砕スルmeaning. v.t. To pulverize. To crush.
Nina, ニナ, ヒラメmeaning. n. A kind of sole. Paralichthys olivaceus, Linn.
Ninacha, ニナチャ, ミブナサ, n. A kind of flounder. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

Nina-chep, ニナチプ, ヒラメ, n. *Taralichthys clioaeus*, T. and S.

Nina-chi, ニナチ, ミブナサ, n. *Hippoglossoides* sp.


Ninara, ニナラ, 小山, 高原, 小山ノアラ原野, n. Table-land. Small hills. Flat plains with low mountains in them. A terrace.

Ninaye, ニナイエ, 神ヨリノ霊トシテナ代伝命セリト言ヒ傳ヘルム・アイノ名, n. The name of an Ainu who is said to have lived for ten generations and could not die, as a punishment from God.


Ninge, ニンゲ, 勇, n. Gall.

Ningeu, ニンゲウ, 首骨, n. The collar bones.

Ningeu-parocho, ニンゲウパロホ, 咽喉部, n. The region of the throat.

Ningeu-ohe sarahi, ニンゲウオヘサラヒ, 喉尾, ミブナサ, n. The pit of the stomach.

Nin-guru, ニングル, 侏儒, 小人, n. A dwarf.


Nini-ashi, ニニアシ, ウソダ (大傷ノ為ニ), v.t. To have shooting pains in the various parts of the body caused by a boil or wound.

Nini, ニニ, 延バス, 引ク, v.t. To stretch out. To draw. **Syn:** Turi.

Ninka, ニンカ, 吸収スル, v.t. To absorb. To sap up.

Ninka-i, ニンカイ, 吸収, n. Absorption.

Ninkari, ニンカリ, 耳環, n. An earring.


Ninninu, ニニヌ, 髪フ, v.t. To stitch.

Nino, ニノ, 海藻, n. The seaweed.

Nino-e-chep, ニノエチップ, ハコトコナメアブラコ, n. A kind of rock trout. **Syn:** Rumaibe.


Ninoka, ニノカ, **Syn:** Niyokai.

Ninokararip, ニノカラリブ, ヒトデ, n. A star fish. **Syn:** Otakararip.

Ninorotoki, ニノロボキ, ニモロボキ, n. The under part of the knee.

Ninu, ニヌ, 種子穂, 風氷竿, 推ケル, v.t. To thread as beads or chestnuts. To string on a pole as fish.


Nunumi, ニヌミ, By some “walnuts” especially.
Nin-wa-isam, Ninawaisam, 吸収する. adj. Absorbed.

Nioropoki, Ninoropoki, 二郎歩き. n. The under part of the knee. Same as Ninoropoki.

Ni-oshii, Ninoshii, 木の心. n. The heart of a tree.

Nip, Nin, 刀ノ小刃. n. The handle of a sword or knife.

Ni-pe, Ninpe, 木ノ桁. n. The sap of trees.


Nupek, Nupek, 輝. n. The splendour. As:—
Abe nipekt, a flame of fire.

Syn: Ninpek. 

Ni-peki-at, Ninpekiat, 光輝. vi. To shine.

Ni-pekatte, Ninpekatte, 輝かせる. vi. To make shine.

Ni-pekn, Ninpekn, 均える. vi. To flare. 

Syn: Nupeknu. 

Ni-pokkep, Ninpokkep, 柚木ノ下生ノ樹. n. Under-wood.

Ni-pesh-ni, Ninpeshni, シナノ木. n. Linden-tree. Tilia cordata Mill, var. japonica, Miquel.

Ni-pethi, Ninpethi, 貯蔵場所. n. A wooden platform the Ainu make in the mountains upon which to store meats. A meat store.

Ni-ranram, Ninramram, 樹ノ表皮. n. The surface bark of trees.

Ni-ras, Ninras, 木片. n. A wood splinter.

Ni-rash, Ninrash, 木. n. A wood splash.
Nisao, ニサイ, 空虚なる, 例ッセ, ニサナクニ, 空虚ナル末. adj. Hollow.  
As: —Nisao chikuni, “a hollow tree.”

Nisanp, ニサブ, 屋骨. n. The shin bone of human beings. The shin bone of animals is called ainan pone. Syn: Nisapi-pone.

Nisapka, ニサブカ, 早ル. v.t. To quicken.


Nisato, ニサツ, 黎明ニ. adv. The morning twilight.

Nisatsaotnochiu, ニサツサオツノチウ, 昼星. n. The morning star.

Nisatta, ニサッタ, 明日. adv. To-morrow.

Nisattat, ニサッタ.

Nisatta-onuman, ニサッタオスマン, 明晩. adv. To-morrow evening.

Nisatta-onuman, ニサッタオスマン, ing.

Nise, ニセ, 拘束ガル, v.t. To dip up. To ladle out.

Nisai, ニセイ, 拘束ガル, 例ッセ, ヒンヤアリニツシ, ナロヲノツカリニセイ, 約束ニテ手桶ヲ水ヲ汲上ケル, v.t. To dip up. To ladle out.  
As: —Pishako ani niwatish orowa no wakka nisei, “to dip water out of a bucket with a ladle.”


Nisesseri, アイネッサビ, n. A kind of water cress.

Kisesseri, キセッサリ, Cardamine yezoeensis, Max. This plant is used as an article of food. Horse—raddish.

Niseunum, ニセウヌム, 拘ノ實. n. An acorn.


Niseushu, ニセウシュ, カシノミノカ. n. An acorn-cup.


Nishashin, シンシン, 昼光ノ. adj. The coming appearance of the dawn.

Nishatok, ニシャテク, 黎明. adv. Very early in the morning. The cock crowing.

Nishatookonchu, ニシャツオク, トノチウ, 昼星. n. The morning star. Called also Nisatsaotnochiu.

Nisatata, ニシャッタ.

Nisatta, 明日. adv. To-morrow.
Nishetok-wen, นิชेटก์เวิน, 湿暗朝き. n. A gloomy morning.


Nishikep, นิชิเเกป, 甲虫ノ一種. n. A kind of beetle.


Nishke, นิชิเกะ, Nina.

Nishiromare, นิชิロマレ, 批束スル. v.t. To curb or hold in.

Nishiu, นิชิウ, 磨百. n. A millstone.

Nishka, นิชカ, 吞ム. 例セバ, アコレクニシカ, 道り合ム. adv. Hard to spare. Difficult to part with. As:—Akoru kuni nishka, “difficult to give.”

Nishka, นิชカ, 苍穹. n. The skies. The heavens above the clouds.


Nishke, นิชケ, 木ヲ運フ. v.i. To carry wood.

Nishkitoro, นิชキトロ, 空. n. The skies. The firmament.

Nishkurun, นิชクラん, 晝. n. It is cloudy.

Nishkuru, นิชクル, 雲. 例セバ, ニシクルヘチャカ, 雲が晴レル. n. The clouds. As:—Nishkuru hechaka, “the clouds are clearing away.”


Nishkutu, นิชクッツ, 雲ノ層. n. Strata or piles of clouds.

Nishmu, นิชム, 寂シキ, 淋シガル. adj. v.i. นิชム. Lonely. To feel lonely.

Mishmu, นิชム, Weary.

Nishmukamui, นิชムカムイ, 恐覚. n. The devil.

Nish-oshitchui, นิชオシチウイ, 雲ノ柱. 例セバ, ニシオシチヒウイ.

Nish-ochitchiwii, นิชオチチウィイ, マカケウンダエ, レクネルウェエ, 余ヘ雲外ヨリ人ナリ. n. Pillars of clouds. As:—Nish-ochitchiwii imakake un gurukun ne ruwe ne, “I am a person from beyond the clouds.”

Nishoshichiu-moshiri, นิชショシチウモシリ, 天. n. The place of clouds. The heavens.

Nishomap, นิชマプ, 心懸スル. v.i. To be anxious about. To long for. Syn: Epotara.

Nishoma-o, นิชマオ, v.i. To feel anxiety about.

Nishoro, นิชロ, 蒼穹. n. The firmament. The heights above.

Nishoro-okake-an, นิชロオカケアン, 晴レル. v.i. To clear up (as weather).

Nishoro-uwande, นิชロウワンデ, 天気ヲ見ル. v.i. To examine the skies to see what the weather is likely to be.


Nishspake, ニシパケ, 主人, 時トシテ人ノ親族ニ對スル尊稱, 例セバ, エユヒニシパケ, 君ノ御令兄. n. Master. Lord. Sir. Sometimes applied as a title of respect to a person's relations. As: —E yupi-nishspake, "your respected elder brother."
Nishpake-koshungep, ニシパケクシングゲプ, 富人ヲ敬ス者, 例セバ先キニ晴天ニシテ後ニ雲天. n. A deceiver of the rich. Spoken of a day which begins clear and fine and then turns out badly. See Wen-guru koshungep.
Nishte, ニシテ, 固キ. adj. Hard.
Nishte-no-kara, ニシテノカラ, 固メル. v.t. To harden.
Nishu, ニシュ, 足ノ木ノ臼. n. A wooden mortar having a foot to it.
Nishu-chishbe, ニシュチシベ, 白ノ臼. n. The middle part of a stem of a mortar.
Nishuk, ニシュク, 手招キスル. v.t. To beckon. To call by beckoning.

Nishu-omke, ニシュオムケ, 風邪(胸). n. A cold on the chest.
Syn: Nisei omke.
Nisosh, ニソシ, 木ノ皮ノ層. n. A layer of bark. A wooden platter.
Nitai-karabe, ニタイカラベ, 風. n. Wind.
Nitan-koro, ニタンコロ, 速 =, 早ク. adj.
Nitan-no, ニタンノ
Nitat, ニタツ, 沼地ニ樹ノ生シタル部分. n. The wooded part of a swamp.
Nitarango, ニタランゴ, 甚ダ, 早ク. adj. Very swift.
Nitata, ニタタ, 看護スル, (看護). v.t. (sing). To hold in the hands as a sick person. To nurse the sick.
Nitrate-ni, ニタツケ子ニ,  ハノノキ. n. *Alnus maritima, Nutt.* 
Nitrate, ニタツバ, 看護スル. (複数). v.t. pl. To nurse the sick. To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Nitrazione, ニタラウラウ, 天然産ノ一種ノ球根ハ附子ト共ノ熊果等ノ殺スニ用セル毒ヲ製ス. n. A kind of herb the bulb of which is sometimes used mixed with aconite as a poison for killing bears and deer. Jack in the pulpit.


Nitattara-pekambe, ニタッラベカツベ. n. *Trapa bispinosa Roxb.*


Nitemaka, ニテマカ, 木ノ片ヲ以テ開ケル. 例セバ, バロニテマカ, 魚ヲ干ストキニ, 木ノ片ヲ以テロバ開ケル. v.t. To open with a piece of wood. As :—Paro nitemaka, "to open the mouth with a piece of wood as in drying fish."

Nitesh, ニテシ, 垂. n. A raft.


鬼ニ屬スル, v.i. To be possessed with a devil. Syn : Katush.


Nitnep-parat, ニツチブパラツ, 依愚. n. Demonania.

Nitokkari, ニトッカリ, 亀亀スル. Giddy.

Nitok, ニトク, 木片. n. A splinter.

Nitokot, ニトコツ, 倒セバ, ニトコツフラ, 魚ヲ腐シ, 魚ヲ腐シ. adj. Decomposed. Rotten. Used chiefly of decomposing flesh. As :—Nitokot hura, "a rotten smell"; "stinking."

Nitomoshma, ニトモシマ, 叩ケ, 擾キムシル(軽ケ). v.t. To knock. To graze.

Nitoro, ニトロ, 熟シ過キダル攻鬼ノ賀. n. Over ripe brier fruit.


Nit-otke, ニツツケ, 錆ヲ剣ス. v.t. To prick with a thorn.

Nitpa, ニツバ, 槌. n. The handles of tools or utensils.
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<th>NIT</th>
<th>NIW</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nitpo, ニットポ, 小ナールサ魚. n. A small kind of shark.</td>
<td>Niurototo, ニウロトト, 焼き塩ス. v.t. To burn up.</td>
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<td>Nitpo, ニットポ, 孫. n. A grandchild.</td>
<td>Niush-niush, ニウシニウシ, 骨が痛ム. v.i. To have a pricking and aching sensation in the bones.</td>
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<td>Niu, ニウ, 人, (数ヘル時ニノミ用キ, 一人, 二人等ノ如シ, 今略シテ N トナル事アプリ). 例セバ, シチニ, 一人, ソン, 二人. n. A person. This word is only used with the numerals, and may be said to resemble in some extent the so-called “classifiers” of Chinese. Niu, “man” is sometimes contracted to n only. Thus:—Shinen, “one person.” Tun, “two persons.”</td>
<td>Niwashnu, ニワシヌ, 活潑, 動勉=, 動勉=. v.i. adj. Lively. Diligent. Active. To be industrious. Syn: Yuptak. Koyuptektek.</td>
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<td>Niuchire, ニウチレ, 不愉快ナル. adj. Disagreeable.</td>
<td>Niwatori-chikap, ニワトリチカブ, 鶏. n. The domestic fowl. A cock or hen. This is a hybrid compound, niwatori Japanese, and chikap Ainu.</td>
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<td>Niurotki, ニウロツキ, 不味ナル, 敵ノ生セシ. adj. Insipid. Nasty. Of bad taste. Stale. Mouldy. Syn: Kera wen.</td>
<td>Niwenhoribi, ニウェンホリビ, 變死人ニ对シテ行ノ一種ノ儀式. n. The ceremonies performed upon the death by accident of a person. This ceremony consists in the men and women forming single file and marching as near to the place of accident as possible at the same time emitting a peculiar grunt as each step is taken. The men march with</td>
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drawn swords or long knives in the right hand; when the left foot is placed upon the ground the sword is stretched out, and when the right foot is set down it is drawn in. Perfect time is kept in this performance. Also the noise sparkles make when they see a snake, see Aruwokumesciu.

Niwen-no-kire, ニウェンノキレ, 強迫する, v.t. To coerce.

Niwenrek, ニウェンレク, 高聲ノ話, n. The sound of high or loud talking. The peculiar noise sparkles make when they see a snake or adder.


Niwok-ki, ニウォッキ, 狐ノ頭髪ニテ占ふ, v.i. To perform augury with a fox's head. Syn: Aesaman ki.


Kema koshne guru marapto.

Niya, ニヤ, 萌芽, 萌エ出グルル, v.i. To become green (as trees. As:—Niya tuk, "to bud forth.

Niyap, ニヤプ, 焰, 例セハ、アベヤフ火炎, n. A flame. As:—Abe niyap, a flame of fire.

Niyarakap, ニヤラカフ, 木ノ皮, n. The bark of trees.


Niye, ニイェ, 物ノ骨組, n. The framework of anything.

Niye, ニイェ, 口＝テ支へル, v.t. To hold with the teeth.

Niyehe, ニイェヘ, 草, 例セハ、アル＝イエヘ,草葉ノ葉, n. A stalk. As:—Mun niyehe, "the stalk of a blade of grass.

Niye-kaara, ニイェカラ, 切歯すル, v.i. To grind the teeth as in pain or anger.

Niye-nishta, ニイェニシテ, 死＝雉キ, adj. Difficult to die. Tenacious of life.

Niye-rishpa, ニイェリシバ, 書＝テ支へル, v.t. To hold in the teeth.

Niyokai, ニヨカイ, クルマエユヘ, n. Lilium avenaceum, Fisch.

Niyoki-eremu, ニヨキエレム, 羅キ耳, アル亀, n. A rat having long ears.


Niuyk, ニユク, 茎鼠, n. A squirrel.

No, ジ, 腸ノ後＝付キテ、形容詞ヲ副詞ニ＝副詞ヲ形容詞＝変更スル分関, part. A particle placed after adjectives to change them into adverbs, or after adverbs to change them into adjectives.
Nok, ノク, 英語 no 用語に用いられる形で表す。part. Sometimes used like “ing.” As:—Nukan, “to see” Nukan no; “seeing.”


Nochi, ノチ, ロ, 類, n. The mouth. The mouth. As:—Nochi noimoi: e, “to move the jaws.”

Nochi-lush, ノチイラ, 病態, n. Epilepsy. Fits.

Nochipon, ノチボン, 小量ノ, adj. A small quantity. A little.

Nochipon-no, ノチボンノ, 慎重シ, adv. Sparsely.

Nochiu, ノチウ, 星, n. Stars. As:—Nochiu makke-makke, “the stars twinkle.”

Nochiu-o-kando, ノチウオカンド, 星空, n. The starry heavens.


Noibon, ノイボン, 脳, n. Brains.

Noihe, ノイヘ, 腦, n. Brains.

Noihe-rat, ノイヘラツ, 腦器分, n. The watery substance of the brain.

Noiboro, ノイボロ, n. The forehead.

Noiporo, ノイポロ, In some places also “brain.” Where noiporo is used for brain, the forehead is called noiporo pone.

Noige, ノイゲ, 蝴蝶, 仍蝶, v.t. Twisted.

No-iki, ノイキ, 真似スル, v.t. To imitate. To do like.

Noikisama, ノイキサマ, 頂ノ 知, n. The side whiskers.

Noine, ノイネ, 恰モ, 剃モ, タンショウシノイチアノ, 今治津波ノ, グ如々見ユ, adv. As if. As though. To have the appearance of. This word is generally followed by the verb an, “to be,” and expresses the potential mood. Thus:—Tan ukuran apto ash noine an, “it looks as if it will rain to-night.” Ek noine an, “he appears to be coming.” E omke kara noine an, “you appear to have caught cold.” Noine hum ash, “it sounds as if it were.” Shomo an noine have ash, “there seems not to be.”


Nok, ノク, 卵, 蛋丸, n. An egg. The testicles.


Nokan, ノカン, 小キ, adj. Small. Little.

Nok-anu, ノカヌ, 卵産ス, v.t. To lay an egg.

Nok-itingi, ノキタンギ, 卵レル器, n. An egg cup.
Noki-konru, キコンル, 垂水. n. Icicles.
Nok-kapu, カブ, 卵殻. n. An egg shell. Syn: Nok-sei
Nok-karari, カラリ, 卵ヲ抱ク. v.t. To sit upon eggs (as a bird).
Nok-koro, カロ, 卵ヲ産ア. v.i. To lay eggs.
Noko, コ, 錦. n. A saw. (jap).
Noko-konchi, ココンチ, 錦層. n. Sawdust.
Nokoshka, コシケ, 新. v.i. To be jealous. Syn: Eyaeltunnap.
Nok-po, ポ, 蛋白, 卵黄, 卵丸. n. The white of an egg.
Nok-pi, ピ, 卵芯, 卵の中心, につく卵の殻. v.t. The centre of the yolk of an egg. Testicles.
Nokuyak, キヤク, ヤマバメ. n. A swift.
Nomi, ノミ, 賞賛ヲ神酒ヲ奉る式. n. v.t. The ceremony of offering inoa or libations of wine (often both) to the gods. To worship. Nomi does not of necessity include prayer, but simply the mere fact of offering, for inoa are often placed in the ground without any prayer being said and still this act is called nomi. Chisei nomi, “a house-warming.”
Nomi-nit, ミニツ, ミツバツギ. n. Staphylea Bumalda, S. et Z.
Nomo, モ, 平緩, 静謐. n. Peace. Quietness.
Nomo-irenga, モイレンガ, 平和, 好意. n. Peace. Good-will.
Non, ノン, 唾. n. Saliva. Spittle. As: — Non ashinge, “to spit.”
Nona, ノナ, 海膽. n. The sea-urchin.
Nonishatta, ニシャッタ, 朝味. adv. Early-morning.
Nonno, ノンノ, 花. n. A flower.
Nopakan, ノパカン, 晴天. n. Clear good weather.
Noram, ラム, 溫厚ナ. adj. Gentle.
Noshikarikari, シカリカリ, 瞪眼シッ. v.t. Giddy.
Noshike, シケ, 中央. adv. Middle.
Noshki, シキ.
Noshiketa, シケタ, 中央. adv. Middle. Halfway. In the midst.
Noshike-un, シケウン, 中央. adv. In the middle.
Not, カツ, ロー杯, n. A mouthful.
As: — Shine-not, "one mouthful."


Nota, ザタ, 玻面, 例セバ, ザタミリカ, 静波海, n. The surface of the sea.
As: — Nota pirika, "a calm sea."
Nota wen, "a rough sea."

Notak, ザタカ, 割キ及尖, n. The edge of any sharp tool. The edge of a knife or axe or board.

Notakam, ザタカム, 頷, n. The cheeks.

Notakam-bone, ザタカムボン, 頷骨, n. The cheekbone.

Notakne, ザタクン, 側, adv. Upon its side. To be turned upon its side.


Nota, ザタ, 鍮キ及チ持タム, adj. Having a sharp edge.

Nota, ザタプ, 諸種, の道具, n. Tools of any kind.

Nota, ザタラブ, 鍮キ耳, n. Fish gills.

Nota, ザタラブ, The cheeks of fish.

Nota, ザタラブ, 平手で打つ, v.t. To box the ears. To slap the face.

Notasam, ザタサム, 岩, n. A cape.

Not-echiu, ザテチウ, 食気が進マス, イベノテチウ, 食気得ズ, v.t. To have lost one's appetite. As: — Ibe not-echiu, "to eschew one's food."
"To be unable to take food."

Notekepa, ザテクペ, 最上ノ, n. The very best. Most good.

Notenai, ザテナイ, 南, 例セバ, ザテナ, イレハ, 南風, .n. The south wind.
As: — Notenai れラ, "the south wind."

Notese, ザテセ, 縄ノ知ヲ其ノ子ヲ哺フ, v.t.

Noteshke, ザテシケ, To feed as a pigeon its young.

Notetuye, ザテツイ, 嘔ミ切ル, v.t. To bite off.

Notka, ザッカ, 毎ニ付ケル繋此ニ觸ル, レバ発矢, n. The string attached to spring bows, which when touched lets off the arrow.

Notkarari-ainu, ザックラリアイヌ, 枕人, (男性), 愛シ又ハ信頼スル人ノ儀ナリ, n. A pillow man. A person one loves or relies on.

Notkarari-guru, ザックラリグル, 枕人(男性), n. A pillow person. A person in whom one trusts. A friend.

Notkarari-mat, ザックラリマツ, 枕人(男性), n. A pillow woman.

Notkeu, ザケウ, 銷, 例セバ, カンノヒツケ, 下顔, n. The jaws. As: — Kanna notkeu, "the upper jaw."
Pokna notkeu, "the lower jaw."

Notkeu-mokurap, ザッケウモクラブ, n. Pectoral fins of fishes.

Notkiri, ザツキリ, 割(サトギ), n. The chin.

Notkush, ザツクシ, 頭チホムケル, v.t. To turn the head away from.
Syn: Oyakun kiru.

Not-made ni, ザツマカニ, 枕(バイ), 残留(サルガツタ), n. A gag. A plug of wood often put into —
the mouth of the dying to keep it from closing.


Notokkari, ノトッカリ, 興奮スル. adj. Giddy. Faint. To be in a swoon.


Not-o-mare, ノトマレ, 悟り懸カル. To lean upon as upon a stick. Lit: “to place the chin upon.”

Not-oro-ikui, ノトロイクイ, 反舞スル. v.i. To chew the cud.

Notosam, ノトサム, 崎. n. A cape.

Nottata wause, ノッタワウセ, 賛ブ, 歯チガタガセル. v.i. To shiver. The teeth to chatter. Syn: Wauwause.

Notu, ノツ, 崎. n. The jaws. A Not, ノツ, cape.

Not-uturu, ノツウツル, 魚ノ舌. n. A fish's tongue.

Noya, ノヤ, モキ. n. Mugwort. Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Noya-noya, ノヤノヤ, 揚ム, 割ム, 例セバ, 例モセバ, ムンギブシテヘオッタ ノヤノヤ, 手ヲテ參ノ種ヲ揃ム. v.t. To rub. To peel. To strip by rubbing. As:—Mungi push tekehe otta noyanoya, “to rub ears of wheat in the hands.”

Noya, ノヤブ, The side of the face.

The profile. As:—Noyapi tanne guru, “a person with a long face.”

Noyaparakas-tashum, ノヤパラカタシュム, 耳腺炎. n. Face-ache. The mumps.

Noya-surugu, ノヤスルグ, 病ノ種. n. A kind of poison.

Noye, ノイエ, 湿ス, 湿ム, 湿ル. v.t. To turn. To twist. To wind. To wring. To turn over.

Noye, ノイエ, 忍ぐル, 死スル, 例セバ, トノトライイ, 潫＝滅クル. v.i. To be overcome with a thing. To be dead. As:—Tonoto noye, “to be overcome with wine.” Mokon noye, “to be overcome with sleep” “to be dead.”

Noyuk, ノユク, 貓熊, 人及ヒ家畜ガトヲ襲撃セザル. n. A good bear. i.e. A bear which does not attack people or steal animals. Noyuk, is the opposite of hokuyuk.

Nu, ヌ, 名詞ノ後＝付ケ時ハ、多々、多々＝ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ、チエプス, 魚ノ豐＝ニ、エッス、鹿ノ多キソノ如シ. part. Suffixed to nouns nu has the force of nuye an, “to be abundant.” As:—Chepnu, “an abundance of fish.” Yuknu, “plenty of deer.” Nu is therefore a plural suffix. Suffixed to verbs un has the force of eashkai, “to be able”; to be clever.” As:—Oku, “to shoot”; oku, “able to shoot” i.e. “an archer.”

Nu, ヌ, 闘ス, 勝スル, 此ノ動詞ス普通、サッ、ナル語＝接ヲ他、例セバ、エンドッタス、彼ノ余＝奪サトサリ. v.t. To
hear. To enquire. To listen. This verb is generally preceded by _otta_. As:—_En otta _m_, "he enquired of me." _Nū_ _utara_, _n_.

Hearers. An audience.

_Nū_, _ヌ_, _m_. _Tears_. _Syn_: _Nūpe_.

_Nū-an_, _ヌアン_, _沼山ナル_, _豊ナル_. _adj_. Plenteous. _Abundant_. _Syn_: _Nuyoe an_. _Nū-ush_.

_Nuap_, _ヌアブ_, 病＝呻吟スキル_v.t_. To groan as in sickness. _Syn_: _Nuwap_.

_Nuashu_, _ヌアシヌ_, _真面目_, _シラフ_. _adj_. Sober.

_Nube_, _ヌベ_ (渋、例セバ、ヌベクスシクナッヌベ) _カツ、渋＝疎ら）。_n_. _Tears_.

_Nupe_, _ヌピ_ (As:—_Nube gusu shiknak kane_. "blinded by tears." _Syn_: _Nu_).

_Nuca-guru_, _ヌチャグル_, _露菌人_. _n_. A Russian.

_Nuchak_, _ヌチャク_, _幸ナル_. _adj_. Pleased. _Happy_. _Syn_: _Nuchat_.

_Nuchat_, _ヌチャツ_, _幸福ナル_, _悦ペル_. _adj_. Same as _Nuchak_. Pleased. _Happy_.

_Nuchatk_, _ヌチャツカ_, _幸福＝ス＝ル_v.t_. To make happy. _Syn_: _Nuchattekkak_.

_Nuchatte_, _ヌチャッテ_, _悦ペス、幸福＝ス＝ル_v.t_. To please. To make happy.

_Nuchattekkak_, _ヌチャッテカ_, _悦ペス、幸福＝ス＝ル_v.t_. To make happy.

_Nuchimashnu_, _ヌチマシヌ_, _ヌチマシンヌ_, or _MUCHIMASHNU_, _MUCHIASHNU_, _活潑ナル_. _adj_. Active. _Agile_. _Abrupt_.

_Nuchimashnu-i_, _ヌチマシヌイ_, _活潑穏状_. _n_. _Activity_.

_Nuchimashnu-no_, _ヌチマシヌノ_, _活潑穏状ノ_. _adv_. Actively. Quickly.

_Nuchimashnure_, _ヌチマシヌレ_, _速＝スル_v.t_. To accelerate.

_Nu-ewen_, _ヌエン_, _聞取＝聴き_v. adj_. Hard of hearing.

_Nu-eyaituba_, _ヌエイヤツバ_, _好奇＝心ナ持ツ、穿撹＝好キ＝ナ_v. adj_. Curious. Inquisitive.

_Nugesh_, _ヌゲシ_, _クロカモノ類_v. n_. A kind of black coloured duck.

_Nui_, _ヌイ_, _火始_v. n_. A flame of fire.

_Nuikara_, _ヌイカラ_, _梳ツ_ (髪ナドツ)、_掃ク、拂フ_v.t_. To comb as a horse's mane. To currycomb. To groom. To brush.

_Nuikarape_, _ヌイカラペ_, _刷子_v. n_. A brush. A currycomb.

_Nui-kotereke_, _ヌイコテレケ_, _大ケッ_ _v.t_. To catch fire.

_Nuina_, _ヌイナ_, _隠ス_v.t_. To hide away.

_Nuina-korobe_, _ヌイナコロベ_, _生器_(男女共)_n_. The private parts of both male and female.

_Nuinaak_, _ヌイナク_, _隠ス_v.t_. To hide one's self.

_Nuina-no_, _ヌイナノ_, _窺＝_ _adv_. Secretly. _Syn_: _Arorokishine no_.

_Nuina-shomoki-no_, _ヌイナショモキノ_, _公然_v. adj_. Above board. Openly. _Syn_: _Anukan no_.

_Nuipe_, _ヌイペ_, or _Numbe_, _ヌムベ_, _護課_v. n_. Gum.

_Nuira_, _ヌイラ_, _キュタナノ_v. n_. Smelt. _Aenurus dentex_, _Stim_.

_Nuisam_, _ヌイスム_, _帯_v. n_. The front edge of a dress or coat.
Nui-uk,ヌイウク，火がつく、例えば、チャイヌイウク，家火がつく。v.i. To catch fire. As:—Chisei nui uk, “the house caught fire.”

Nukan,ヌカン，見る。v.t. To see. Short for Nukara.

Nukande,ヌカンデ，=示す。v.t. To show.


Nukan-nukara,ヌカンヌカラ，看護する。v.t. To nurse as a sick person. To look well after. To take care of. Syn: Nitata.

Nukanro,ヌカンロ，見せよ。v.t. Let us see.

Nukara,ヌカラ，見る。v.t. To see.

Nukara-eramushkare,ヌカラエラムシカレ，未見ディシ。v.i. Not to have seen.

Nukara-ewen,ヌカラエウェン，観察ノ弱き，観＝見エル。v.i. To see badly. Not to see clearly. To have bad sight.

Nukara-humi-wen,ヌカラフミウェン，観察＝見ナットモセス。adj. and v.i. Ugly. Unsightly. Not caring to see.

Nukara-no,ヌカラノ，好く見ル、明カ＝見ル。v.t. To see well. To see clearly.

Nukara-tak,ヌカラテク，瞥見する。v.t. To get a glimpse of anything. Syn: Irukau nukara.

Nukattek,ヌカッテク，瞥見スル。v.t. To get a glimpse at.


Nukuri,ヌクリ，嫌ふ。v.t. To dislike. As:—Me nukuri, “to dislike the cold.” Apto nukuri, “to dislike the rain.” Syn: Kopan.

Nukuri-ibe,ヌクリイペ，八ツ目鼓。n. A lamprey.

Num,ヌム，水滴，丸球。n. A drop. A ball. As:—Wakka num, “a drop of water.” Shik num, “the eye-ball.”

Numi,ヌミ，The nipples of the breast.

Numa,ヌマ，毛。n. Hair of any kind.

Numaha,ヌマハ，

Numa-kiru,ヌマキル，脱毛スル。v.t. To shed the coat (as an animal).

Numan,ヌマン，昨日，例へば，ヌマンア！

Numan-i,ヌマンイ，昨日来たラザリキ。adv. Yesterday. As:—Numan ariki
shiri ka isam, “they did not come yesterday.”
Numan-ibe, スマニケベ, 夕食. n. The evening meal.
Numan-onuman, スマノスマノン, 昨夜. adv. Last evening.
Numarashtara, スマラシララ, 物を送る用手用木. n. A leather thong used for carrying purposes.
Numa-shosho, モラブチ. v.t. To pull the hair out of a skin with a knife. To pluck.
Numa, スマツ, 紐帯. n. The strings to fasten a dress.
Numa-koro-sei, クタスオク. n. The name of a kind of bi-valve. The name of a shell often used by children to ornament their dress strings.
Numa-ush-kikiri, スマウシキリ, タカダシ. n. A caterpillar.
Numba, スムバ, 推出ス. v.t. To squeeze. To press out. To rub together. To press.
Numa-chiu, スメチウ, 急に攻撃スル, (島ノ生餌ヲ呑ミテキニノミ用ユ). v.t. To attack suddenly. Used only of birds attacking their prey. To strike with the breast bone as hawks are said to do their prey.
Numa, スムガ, 推ス. v.t. To choose. To appoint.
Numi, スミ, 陰ベタ. adj. All. Syn: Obitta.
As: —Numi rupne ota, “coarse-grained sand.”
Numi-pon, スミボン, 長キ, 周囲スモノ, 小人. adj. Short. As: —Numi pon guri, “a small person.”
Numi-poro, スミボロ, 丈高キ. adj. Tall.
Numko-sange, スムコサング, 圓々. v.t. To besiege.
Numne, スムネ, 圓キ. adj. Round.
Numne, スムネ, 圓々. v.t. To besiege. To surround.
Numne-an, スムネアン, 番スル, 待伏スル, 圓々, 先取スル. v.t. To watch. To lie in wait. Also to forestall. To surround.
Numpe-aushi, スムペアウス, 括グクス. v.t. To paste.
Numpe-omap, スムペオマフ, 括查. n. A paste pot.
Numsam, スムサム, 衣類ノ釈読. n. The front edges of a dress or coat.
Nun, ヌン, 吸収する, v.t. To absorb.
To suck. Syn: Shikonun.
Nunno, ヌノ, 吸弗, v.t. To suck.
Nunnun, ヌンヌン, 吸弗, v.t. To suck.
To absorb. Syn: Shikonununun.

Nu-no, ヌノ, 明白=聞く, v.t. To hear well.
Nu-noke, ヌノケ, 乞う, v.t. To bless.
Syn: Kaoki.
Numumaunuu, ヌママヌス, 強き, adj. Strong.

Nup, ヌプ, 間きの事, n. A thing heard.
Nup, ヌプ, 平原丘, 頂ノ平地, n. A plain. Table-land. Field. A
Nupe, ヌペ, 間 (復数), v.t. To hear (pl).

Nupe, ヌペ, ギャガナニンニク, n. A kind of wild garlic. Allium
victorialis, L. Syn: Fukusa.


Nunabe, ヌナイベ, ハゲトコ, n. Agrimmus agrammus, Schlegel.

Nupek, ヌペク, Nupek, ヌペク, Nupek-hi, ヌペクヒ, 光, 光明, n.
Nupek-at, ヌペカツ, 光る, v.i. To shine.
Shining.

Nupek-at-kamui, ヌペカツカムイ, 輝神, 真ノ神, n. The shining
God. The true God.
Nupek-atta, ヌペカッテ, 照す, v.t. To cause to shine.

Nupetne-an, ヌペツチェアン, 楽シキ, v.i. To be joyful. To rejoice.
Nupetnere, ヌペツチェレ, 楽シャシム, v.t. To please.
Nupettek, ヌベッテク, 十分隠メタル, v.i. To be wide awake.
Nupittek, ヌビッテク, 深面目=ナル, v.i. To become sober.

Nupka-ushi, ヌプカウシ, スキキカ, n. Miscanthus japonicus, Benth.

Nupki, ヌプキ, 水ダラケナル, 深水ノ如テ厚ナ, adj. Muddy. Thick,
as dirty water.

Nupki, ヌプキ, キ＝カカ, n. Miscanthus, sp.

Nupkina, ヌプキナ, キミカツサウ, スズラン, n. Lily of the WaLety.
Convallaria majalis, L.

Nupki-at, ヌプキアツ, ヌプキアツ, n. Convallaria majalis, L.

Nupki-ot, ヌプキオツ, adj. Muddy.

Nupkire, ヌプキレ, ヌプキレ, ヌプキレ, n. To make muddy.
Nupkurun-ni, ヌプクルンニ, ハナナギ, n. Poplar. Populus tremula,
L. var. villozana, Wedn. Also called Yai-ni.

Nuponne, ヌボン子, 平原, n. A
plain. Syn Nup.

Nup-pukusa, ヌプクサ, キミカケサッ, n. Lily of the vallen.
Convallaria majalis, L.

Nupure, ヌブレ, 好ム, v.t. To like.
To be fond of.
Nupshinge, ヌプシンゲ, ヌプシンゲ, ヌプシンゲ, ヌプシンゲ, ヌプシンゲ.
n. Lepidodea bicolor, Turcyl.

Nup-shungu, ヌプシュンク, キョウシュンク.
n. Asparagus schoenoides, Kunth.

Nupuri, ヌプリ, 山, 例: ヌプリ, ヌプリヘ
メス, 山=登る. n. A mountain.
As: — Nupuri hemesu, “to ascend a mountain.” Nupuri koto-
oro, “the sides of a mountain.” Nupuri ran, “to descend a moun-
tain.”

Nupun-noya, ヌプノヤ, イハヨギ, イハヨギ.
n. Artemisia sacrorum, Ledeb. var. latiliba, Ledeb.

Nupuri-esoro, ヌプリエソロ, 蕃. n.
The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-esoro-ran, ヌプリエソロラ
ン, 下山スル. v.i. To descend a mountain.

Nupuripa, ヌプリパ, 山ノ前面. n.
The forepart of a mountain. We
final pa is not to be confounded
with ka, “top.”

Nupuri-pesh, ヌプリペシュ, 蕃. n. The
foot of a mountain.

Nupuripo, ヌプリポ, 小山. n. A
small mountain.

Nupuri-shut, ヌプリシュツ, 蕃. n.
The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-shutomo, ヌプリシュツモ,
蕃ヨリ少シク上ノ處. n. A little
above the foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-tapka, ヌプリタプカ, 山ノ頂.
n. The top of a mountain.

Nupuri-uturu, ヌプルウツル, 谷. n.
Valleys.

Nupuru, ヌプル, 軽重ナル, 例: ヌプル, カム
イ, ヌプルモンカム, 語ノ軽号ニヨ
Nushimaune-no, ぬしマウヌ, 强ケ. adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. As:—Nushimaune no akara, "is it made or done strongly."

Nushuk, ぬシュク, or Nishuk-nishuk, 舣シュク니シュク, 手招スル. v.t. To beckon. To call. To pray to God.

Nushinne-no, ぬシニチヌ, 侠ヨ. adv. Comfortably.

Nushiromare, ぬシロマレ, 制御スル. v.t. To control.

Nushuyue, ぬシュイェ, 手招ギスル. v.t. To beckon. To call be beckoning.

Nuso, ヌソ, 槽. n. A sleigh.

Nusumaunu-no, ヌスマゥヌヌ, 强ケ. adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. Syn: Nushimaune no.

Nutap, ヌタブ, 山間ノ平野. n. A level place between mountains.

Nutap, ヌタブ, 川ノ曲曲スキル個處ノ内部. n. The inside of a bend in a river. An isthmus.

Nutokkari, ぬトッカリ, 躉暈スル. v.i. To be giddy. To feel dizzy. Syn: Ramukari. Ramukari-kari.


Nuwap, ヌワブ, 明keiten. v.i. To groan.

To call out in pain. To give birth.

Nuwashi, ヌワシ, or Nuashi, ヌアシ, 虚面日ヲナル. adj. Sober.

NuyasGe, ヌヤスケ, 割レル. v.i. To break in or through. To split (sing).

Nuyaske, ヌヤスケ, 割レル. v.i. Broken through. Split.

Nuye, ヌイェ, 書タ, 影刻スル, 入墨スル. v.t. To write. To tattoo. To carve.


Nuyaspa, ヌヤスパ, 割レル(複数). v.t. To break in or through (pl).


Nuye-an-no, ヌイェアンノ, 豊ニ. adv. Abundantly.

Nuye-ita, ヌイェイタ, 寫字板, 石板. n. A writing tablet.


Nuyere, ヌイェレ, 書カスル. v.t. To cause to write.


Nuyuk, ヌユク, 火ウッカ. v.i. To catch fire.

-O (オ).

O, オ, 名詞ノ後ニ付ケ時ハ, 形容詞ノカヲ有ス. 例モバ, アイモニ, 割アル木. Suffixed to nouns the particle o has an adjetival force. As:— Ai-o ni, "thorny wood." Uruki-o, "lousy."


Oa, オア, 一對ノーツ, 此ノ語ハオアラ (o a r a) ノ略ナルヲアツ (o a i) ノ 代りヲ用ヒラル, 例モノ, オアチキリ, 一足. adj. One of a pair. This word is sometimes used for oar which is a contraction of oara. Thus: —Oa chikiri for oachikiri short for oara chikiri, "one foot."

Oahunge, オアフング, 淡色シダル物ノ内側. n. The inside of a bend, Syn: Ereuunui.

Oai, オアイ, 集合所. n. A meeting place.


Oai-ush-kikiri, オアイウシキキリ, ハサミムシ. n. An earwig.

Oan, オアン, 全ク, 例モノ, オアンライゼ, 全ク殺ス. adv. Thoroughly. Quite. Entirely. Outright. This word is a contraction from oara. Thus: —Oanraige, "to kill outright;" for oara raige.


Oanruru, オアンルル, 西海岸ヨ. adv. From the western shores of the sea.

Oara, オアラ, ニッノーツ, 一對ノーツ. adj. One of a pair. One of two.
Oara, オアラ, 全く、オアラエン、全く悪
Thoroughly. As:—Oara wen,
“very bad,” or “abominable.”
Oara aetunne, “very much hated.”

Oara-araki, オアラアラキ, 牛. adj.
A half.

Oara-kanchi-ush, オアラカンチウシ,
ハサミムシ. n. A earwig. Syn:
Oai kanchi. Ouluush-kikiri.

Oashin, オアシン, 出行く、入り來る.
v.i. To go out. To come out.
Oashinge, オアシンゲ, 遠り出ず、取り
出ス. v.t. To send out. To take
out. To root out.

Oaship, オアシブ, 出入スル. v.t. To
come or go out. To issue forth
(pl.)

Oashiuaka-imp, オアシウカアミブ,
夏き衣類. n. Good clothes. Syn:
Aeshiyak amip.

Oat, オアツ, ニツノツ、此ノ語ハナア
ラノ略ナリ、例セバ、オアツチキリ、
一足(片足). adj. One of two. This
word is short for oara. As:—
Oatchikiri for oara chikiri, “one
foot.” Oat-teke, “one hand.”

Oat, オアツ, ニツノツ. adj. One
of two.

Oatimaka, オアツイマカ, 河ノ廣キ
ロ. n. The broad open mouth of
a river.

Oatu-wakka, オアウバックカ, 動物ノ精
液. n. Animal semen.

Oau-ush-kikiri, オアウシキキリ, ハ
サミムシ. n. An earwig. Syn:
Oaiinchni.

Obakanere, オバックネレ, 恶ニスル、馬
魔ニスル、例セバ、ネクアイナタサク
オバックネレ、大酒ノ為ニ愚トナル. v.t.
To make a fool of. To deprive
one of his senses. As:—Nei guru
iku wa sake obakanere, “through
drinking wine has made a fool of
him.”

Obitta, オピッタ, 難メテノ、全體ノ. adj.
All. The whole.

Obiyo, オビヨ, 声が嗄レル. v.i. To
have lost the voice as in a heavy

Oboru, オボル, 最悪シキ非難ノ語. n.
A very evil term of reproach.

Oboshpa, オボプバ, 遊タ行ク. n. t.
To go through. Pl. of oboro.

Oboshpare, オボスポバレ, 遊タ行カ
セル. v.t. To cause to go
through. Pl.

Oboso, オボソ, 遊シテ例セバ、オボソ
ツンインガラ、遊シテ見ル。post.
Through. As:—Oboso un ingara,
“to look through.”

Oboso, オボソ, 遊タ行ク、浸ミ透ス.
v.t. To go through. To soak
through.

Obosore, オボソレ、無クスル、治療ス
ル、為ヌタニスル、遊シテ行カシム.
v.t. To allay. To alleviate. To
cease to do (as evil). To cause
to go through.

Ochako, オチャコ、横行ナル. adj.
Presumptuous. Given to loose
ways.

Ochakot, オチャコツ、強盗 シテ幕ス.
v.t. To live in debauchery.

Ochakot-guru, オチャコツグル、強盗.
n. A debauchee.

Ochi, オチイ、突進スル. v.i. To dart.
To whirl. To rush.

Ochias-ush-mun, オチアイウムン,
クロリ. n. Fritillaria Kamtschi-
atensis, Gawl.
Ochichiwi, おちちうい, 立つ, 立つおちちうい adj. v.i. To stand up on end. To be piled up. Syn: Ochi-chiu.


Ochikiki, おちきき, 空々器 s. v.t. To empty to the very last drop. To drain.


Ochinkama, おちんかマ, 踏ミ越ス v.t. To step over.

Ochinakkari, おちんッカリ, 日本人 n. A Japanese.

Ochinkapa, おちんカバ, 足を伸ばシテ足スル v.i. To sit with the legs stretched out.

Ochipa, おちっぱ, 突進スル, 溝ク v.i. (pl.) To dart. To whirl. To rush.


Ochipum, おちぶみ, 足跡ヲ付ケル v.t. To follow a trail.

Ochishbare, おちしばれ, 破損サセル v.t. To spoil. To damage.

Ochiu, おちう, or Hochi, おち, 蠟 mm. Adultery.

Ochibare, おちゅばれ, 死ス v.i. To die.

Ochichiu, おちちう, 筆ミシカサナル立つ v.i. To be set up on end. To be piled.

Ochichuno, おちちうノイエ, 接続ヲ欲シテ死ス v.i. To die through strong desire to have sexual intercourse.


Ochiuchiu, おちうちゅう, 強迫 n. Compulsion.

Ochiumashte, おちうばしテ, 交接スル v.t. To have sexual intercourse.

Ochiwe, おちゅえ, 追ヒヤル v.t. To drive away. As:— “Ochiwe wa isamka, “to drive clean away.”

Ochopcho, おちょプチョ, 魚ノ尾 n. A fish’s tail.

Ochopkokomge, おちょブコ コムゲ, 縮マル(寒サミ) v.i. To shrink up as a person or dog in the cold.

Oeshikari, おえしカリ, 滑ケ v.t. To be closed up as the mouth of a river.

Ochukko-esikari, おちくコエシカリ, 尿閉 n. Stoppage of the urine. Isehury.

Ochupka-un, おちょブカウン, 東ノ方 n. The region of the East.

Oha, おha, 空ナル, 倒セバ, モハチセイ, 空虚 adj. Empty. As:— ”Oha chisei, “an empty house.” Oha shire, “to take care of an empty house.”

Oha-ai, おハアイ, 無義ノ矢 n. Arrow without any poison attached. See: Ashi-ai.

Ohai-araiko-tenge, おハイアイコ テンギ, 泣ク(子供が母の墓へ). v.t. To weep as a child after its mother.


Ohai-ingara, おハイインカラ, 見違ル v.t. To look after one.
Ohaine, オハイ子, 質 =. adv. Indeed. Just so.
Ohaine-kane, オハイ子カ子, 質 =. adv. Indeed. Just so.
Ohaita, オハイタ, 塊がる, 適合せず. v.i. To be warded off. Not to fit.
Ohaitare, オハイタレ, 逃げず. v.t. To cause to escape. To defend from. To ward off. To make not fit. To cause to avoid.
Ohaiyokke, オハイヨッケ, or Ohay-yokke, オハヨッケ, 吐気を催す, 嘔気をmixed up, strew. v.i. To belch. To eructate.
Ohayokke, オハヨッケ, or Ohayokke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気を催す. v.i. To retch.
Ochetke, オヘツケ, 落ち, コボル, 例へば, オヘツケ, 落ちたり, 酸液を落とす. v.t. To spill. To shed. To empty.
Ohetuk, オヘツク, 出て来ぬ. v.t. To come out of.
Oheugesak-i, オヘウゲサクイ, 精確. n. Accuracy.
Oho, オホ, エロベ. n. A kind of fancy needle-work.
Ohau-not, オハウノツ, 炊き用土瓶の肉又は植物. n. A lump of meat or vegetables cut ready to stew.
Ohau-not-kara, オハウノツカラ, 肉又は魚又一魚. v.i. To make a meat or fish stew.
Ohayokke, オハヨッケ, or Ohayokke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気を催す. v.i. To retch.
Ochetke, オヘツケ, 落ち, コボル, 例へば, オヘツケ, 落ちたり, 酸液を落とす. v.t. To spill. To shed. To empty.
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Oho, オホ, エロベ. n. A kind of fancy needle-work.
Ohoikara, オホイカラ, 縫通する. v.i.
To do a kind of fancy needlework.

Ohokara-kem, オホカラケム, 縫針. n.
A sewing needle.

Ohon-no, オホノ, 長さ間, 永々. adv.
For a long time.

Ohonto, オホント, 家ノヲシム. n.

Ohontoki, オホントキ, 肛門. n.
The anus.

Ohontom, オホントム. 側を. adv.
By the side of.

Ohooho, オホオホ, or Ohuohu, オフオフ, 案内ヲ領ム一種ヲ達. n.
A peculiar noise made by women as a warning before entering a house or room.

Ohoro, オホロ, 永々. adv.
For a long time.

Ohorukara, オホルカラ, 縫通する. v.t.
To embroider.

Ohuuyoro-ne, オフイヨロ子, 如何テセサカ, 此ノ語ハ否定ノ意味ヲ含シ. v.
Example. フィヨロネ, ネイアシヴェンテモシマッコロヤアエムヘヴテラ, 彼ノ女ハ生キテ居ルカ死ンダカ如何テセサ. adv. How will it be?
This word carries with it a negative idea. As: Ohuuyoro ne, ne a shiventeper seremak koro yak a aerampeutek, "How it will be with that woman, whether she will live or not I know not, the probability being that she will die.
Ohuuyoro ne, shiknu kuni aponde, "how will it be, I think he will not live."

Ohurukotuibe-mun, オフルコツイペムン, カラヘナサウ. n.
Hops. Humulus lupulus, L.

Oibe, オイベ, 元素, 持続力. n.

Oibe-an, オイベアン, 永ク持続キタル. adj.
To have stamina or endurance. To last a long time.

Oibe-chawan, オイベチャワン, 飯椀. n.

Oibep, オイベプ, or Oibepi, オイベピ.
食器, 飯椀. n.
Eating utensils.

An eating cup.

Oibe-sak, オイベサク, 弱き, 弱ナル. adj. and v.i.
To be weak. Syn: Tum-sak.

Oibe-sam, オイベサム, 湯費スル, v.t.

Oibesamka, オイベサムカ, 湯費スル.

Oibe-sei, オイベセイ, 食器, 盤. n.
An eating vessel. A plate.

Oika, オイカ, 飢ヘタ, 例セバ, オイカホプニ, 飛ヒ越エテ. post. Over. As:—Oika hopuni, "to fly over."
Oika ingara, "to look over." Oika kama, "to step over." Oika tereke, "to jump over."

Oikara, オイカラ, キズ. n.
A kind of climbing liguminous plant. Puerariae Shunbergiana, Benth. Used for tying purposes. The small inner fibre is sometimes used for securing thread.

Oikaru, オイカル, 澈(ヨ)レタル, 澈(ヨ)スビタル. adj.
Twisted. Entwined.

Oiki, オイキ, 謲ル. v.t.
To touch.
To meddle with.

Oiki-oiki, オイキオイキ, 謢ル. v.t.
To touch. To meddle with.
Oikush, オイクシュ, 漏れ, v. i. To leak. (As a tub or bucket). Syn: Opekush.

Oikush-un, オイクシュウン, 向ふ, adv. Beyond.

Oimatturinne, オイマッツリンヌ, 彼等, v. i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down. To be stretched out. Syn: Omatturinne.

Oimek, オイメク, 恐る, v. i. To fear. To be afraid.

Oina, オイナ, 古代の, 傳説の, adj. Ancient. Traditional.

Oina, オイナ, 昔話の, n. and v. t. To relate ancient traditions.

Oina-mat, オイナマツ, 紐, n. Adenocaulon adhaerens, Maxim.

Oina-otta, オイナオッタ, 古代の, 例数の, adj. In ancient times. As:— Oina otta an buri, “an ancient custom.” Oina otta tambe korachikai havashamu ruwe ne na, “such is the ancient news we have heard.” Oina otta tapne shiriki yak aye, “it is said that it was so done in ancient times.”

Oingara, オインガラ, 見た, v. t. To peep through. To look through.

Oinuye, オイヌイユ, 達す, v. i. To reach to. To attain to (as water from a river to a road on shore).

Oioi-ki, オイオイキ, 喝采す, v. t. To acclaim.

Oioiki-i, オイオイキイ, 喝采, n. An acclamation.

Oioiolo, オイオイオイ, 驚懼又は驚愕ノ時, v. i. To be in a state of fear or surprise. Oioi, オイオ, 事々, adv. Oei, オエイ, 事々, adv. An exclamation of surprise or admiration. As:— Oioi oioi, eani nep ne yakka e kara ko iramakake e kan ruwe ne, “ah, what ever you do do well.”

Oiporoboso, オイポロボソ, 頭顔変へル, (苦痛, 心配, 顔色等ノ為), 仰ラる. v. i. To change countenance as through pain, trouble, or sickness. To turn pale.

Oira, オイラ, 忘れ, (単数), v. t. To forget. (sing).

Oirapa, オイラパ, 忘れ, (複数), v. t. To forget. (pl.)


Oishiru, オイシル, 産卵後, n. A very old salmon. A salmon which has died of old age. Spent salmon.

Oitak-sak, オイタクサク, 免ヲ願フ, 言ミ, 願フ, v. t. To beg pardon. To make a mistake in talking or by word of mouth.

Oitak-sakka, オイタクサッカ, 言ミ, 達セム, v. t. To cause to make a mistake by word of mouth.

Oitak-sakte, オイタクサクテ, 願ヲ願セム, v. t. To make beg pardon.

Oitakushi, オイタクシ, 叟フ, v. t. To curse.


Okake-un, オカケウン, 其後. adv. Afterwards.
Okamoi-koro, オカモイコロ, 槊目ヲ. n. A ship's rudder.
Okanta, オカンタ, 袋ヲ, 袋ヲ. n. A tape worm.
Okan-naktiki, オカナンクチキ, 圓弧ヲル, マドキヲル. v.t. To sit in a circle.
Okapikuira, オカピクイラ, 隠ニ造り追フ. v.t. To follow stealthily after.
Okarira, オカリレ, 取り遅ス. v.t. To put round.
Okashkamui-koro, オカシカムイコロ, 健全トナル, 病気ヨリ恢復スル. v.t. To be in health. To revive from sickness. Syn: Seremak-koro.
Okashkamui-sak, オカシカムイサク, 病トナル, 病ヲ, カテ落ス, 病ヲ気り
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oka</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oki</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ナル、不仕合ミナル。v.i. To be in bad health. To lose strength. To grow worse in sickness. To be unfortunate.</td>
<td>Okep-koro-guru, オケプクローグル, 児報ヲ帯ラセシ人。n. A bearer of evil tidings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okasu, オカス。Ouksu, オウカス, 甚ダ大ニ、例セバ、タネナカスサリカ、彼ハ今甚ダ善シ。adv. Very. In a great degree. To a great extent. Much. Very much. As: —Tane okasu pirika, &quot;he is now much better.”</td>
<td>Okep-shongo, オケブショングン, 児報、n. Bad news.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oka-uk, オカウク、取リ尿ス。v.t. To take back. Syn: Oka-chupu.</td>
<td>Okere, オケレ、終リ、為ヲ遂ゲル。v.t. To finish. To accomplish.</td>
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<td>Okaya-ni-pichi, オカヤニピチ、惶ヲ落ツ。v.i. To fall from a mast. Syn: Ekaya-ni ika.</td>
<td>Okere-i, オケレイ、終リ、n。n. The finish. Accomplishment. The end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okaye, オカイ、断レタル、チゴンタル。adj. Broken off.</td>
<td>Okerep, オケレブ、終リ、n。Accomplishment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okbare, オクバレ、不孝ヲスル、敬ヲスル。v.t. To treat one's parents slightingly or unfilially. To rebel against. To fight against. Syn: Uokbare。Iyokbare。</td>
<td>Okerepa, オケレパ、終リ、(復数)。v.i. Finished. To be done。Pl of okere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ok-chish, オクチシ、泣ク(哀ノ為)。v.t. To weep for sorrow.</td>
<td>Okes, オケス、尻、底、n。The posteriors. The rump. The bottom. Syn: Osoroho.</td>
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<td>Okekarip, オケカリブ、黴、頭髪。n。A collar.</td>
<td>Okese, オケセ、Oksesageeta, オケセゲタ、終リニ、後、例セバ、イノノ母ヲ見セタ、狩ニ卜。adv. At the end of。After。As: —Inono-itak okesegeta, “after prayers.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ok-ekot, オケコツ、悲ヲガル。v.i. To be very sorrowful. To be very cast down. To die of sorrow.</td>
<td>Okettektek, オケテテテク、終リシ。v.t. To have finished. To have prepared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okep, オケプ、児島。n。Name of a very rare bird said to be of ill omen.</td>
<td>Okeuba, オケウバ、迫ヒカル。v.t。To drive away。Pl of okeue。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okep, オケプ、惡ヲ音信。n。Bad news.</td>
<td>Okeura, オケウラ、コパン。n。A moor-hen。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okep, オケプ、悪ヲ音信。n。Bad news.</td>
<td>Okewe, オケウェ、迫ヒカル。v.t。To drive away。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okikurumi, オキクリミ、アイヌ文化＝導キ人(源ノ義経ヲ指スララン)、アイヌノ傳説ニヨルバ、義経ハ柳太鳥ニ＝</td>
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テ殺サレット。n. The name of a person said by the Ainu to have been a great civilizer of the race. Most likely this person was the Japanese hero Kurōhan-gwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune who fled from Japan to Yezo in the twelfth century of our era to avoid the sword of his elder brother. He is said by the Ainu to have been killed by Ainu in Sakhalien.

Okikurumi-turesh-machi, オキクラミツレシマチ, オキクラミノ妻。n. The wife of Okikurumi.

Okimne, オキムネ, 山ヲ遊。adv. From the mountains. O is a preposition meaning “from.” (See O prep. and compare E, prep).

Okim-un, オキムウン, 山ヲ遊。adv. From the mountains.

Okimumpe, オキムンペ, 洪水。n. A flood.

Ok-iporo, オキポロ, 悲色。n. A sad countenance.

Okira, オキライ, カ。n. Strength.

Okirasap, オキライサペ, 弱キ。adv. Weak.

Okirashnu, オキラシヌ, 弱キ。adj. Strong.

Okisashke, オキサシケ, 濡レテ汚レシ。adj. Wet and dirty (as an infant).

Okishka, オキシカ, 処、庭、又熊ノ尾。n. The tail of a hare, deer, or bear.

Okitak, オキタク, 悲シキ話。n. Sad or sorrowful talk. Syn: Okuetak.


Okkai, オッカ伊, 男ノ、雄ノ、牡ノ。adj. Male.

Okkai-apa, オッカアイパ, 男ノ親類。n. Male relations.

Okkai-bo, オッカイボ, 青年。n. A young man.

Okkai-karaku, オッカアイカラク, 嫡。n. A nephew.

Okkai-ko-iwak, オッカアイイワク, 憐夫ノ許へ通フ。v.i. To visit one's intended husband. To pay attentions to a young man with a view to marriage.

Okkai-mitpo, オッカイミットポ, 孫(男)。n. A grandson.

Okkai-pohu, オッカイポホ, 男ノ子、息子。n. A male child. A son.

Okkai-shiripo-auoshmare, オッカイシリポアウオシマレ, 成人シマレ。ph. To have become a man.

Okkai-tomo-un-patek, オッカイトモウンパテク, 常ニ男共ニ居ル。v.i. To be always with men.

Okkai-yo, オッカヨ, 男、青年。n. A male. A young man.

Okkashi, オッカシ。More than. Some

Oka-shita, オカシタ。more. More besides. Than.

Okkeu, オッケウ, 前ノ上部、頭頂、顚、例セバ、オッケウカタチニララバレン、脊ヲ曲ゲ突スル。n. The upper part of the back. The nape of the neck. As:— Okkeu kata chinirarakare, “to sit with bended back or neck as in great respect.” Okkeu nichiten, “an aching neck”
Okkeu nini, “to stretch out the neck.” Okkeu nitne, “a stiff neck.” Okkeu nitturinne, “to hold the head up.” Okkeu ukao, “to draw the neck in.” Okkeu ukotunek, “to have an aching neck.”

Okkeu-kashi-aprikare, オッケウカシアピリカレ, 持参金チャル. v.t. To give a dowry to a person with his daughter when given in marriage.


Okkeumaka-atte, オッケウマカアッテ, 倒=吊ルス. v.t. To hang with the face looking upwards.

Oknatara, オクナタラ, 喪シム. v.i. To be sad or sorrowful.

Ok-ne-iporo-oma, オクネイボロオマ, 悔ス, 備シタル, 悲シキ顕スル. v.i. and adj. To have a cast down appearance.

Ok-ne-itak, オクネイタク, カナヲ, 悲シゲナル話. n. Spiritless, gloomy or sorrowful talk.


Oknikoro, オクニコロ, 木ノヌ. n. The fork of a tree. An indentation.

Oko, オコ, 捕ム, 鉤ヲ捕フ. v.t. To catch on to. To hook on to.

Okoi, オコイ, 海波ヲ. adv. Out of the waves of the sea.


Okoipok-un, オコイポクウン, 西ヨリ. adv. From the west.

Okokke, オコッケ, 吊ルス (覆数). v. t. To hang up. (pl).


Okokko-akam, オコッコアカム, トゲロ打ツタル蛇. n. A curled up snake.


Okonomose, オコモムゼ, 斋儀スル, 礼スル. v.i. To bow as in salutation or deep respect.

Okorakorak, 帰ル (箱中ノ物ノ如オコララク). v. i. To rattle as things in a box.

Ok-pirikare, オキピリカレ, 辛ナラシムル. v.t. To please. To make happy.

Okshiri, オクシリ, 荒蕪ノ地. (geo). Bad land.

Okshut-no, オクシュツノ, 後ヲミル, 偶セバ, シヨモクシユツノエッニアルウェテ, 彼ノ後ヲ見ズシテ來レリ. adv. A looking back. As:—Shomo okshut no ek nisa ruwe ne, “he came without looking back.”

Okshutu, オクシュツ, 名. The nape of the neck. Syn: Ki-Oksutu. adv. to mui oshimaki.

Okte, オクテ, 喪シマスル. v.t. To make sorrowful.

Oktomne-an, オクトムチアン, 死者ヲ 喪シム. v.i. To sorrow for the dead.
Okturiri, オクトリリ, 首を延べ. v.i. To stretch the neck out.

Okuikoeshkari, オクイコエシカリ, 尿閉. v.i. Okui-coeshkari wa ekot, “to die of stoppage of the water.”


Okuima-kina, オクイマキナ, ツリフネササ. n. Impatiens, Textori, Miq. A kind of Touch-me-not.

Okuru-kina, オクルキナ, キバウシ. n. Funkia ovata, Spreng.

Okunnure, オクヌネレ, 悲しみ. v.i. To feel grieved about.

Okunushike, オクヌシケ, 陰棚ナル場所. (geo). A craggy place.


Ok-yoni, オクヨニ, 老年ノ為＝腰曲ル. v.i. To shrink up through old age.

Om, オム, 股. n. The thigh.

Oma, オマ, 屁メル, 例セバ, オマコモマットキ, 風ミテ行ク. adj. Stooping. As: Oma kokomomaki, “to go along in a stooping manner.”

Oma, オマ, 含む. v.i. To be inside. Containing. Having.

Omai, オマイ, 行く. v.i. To go. Same as Oma.

Omai, オマイ, 床床, 布団. n. A bed. A platform. A place where something has been put.


Omai-so, オマイソ, 焚き火場. n. The floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace. The sides of a room or chamber.

Omakana, オマカナ, 退. adv. Behind. By some Homaka no.

Omakatetereke, オマカテテレケ, 足踏スル(舞ヒタルノ如ク). v.i. To reel as a drunken person. To walk crookedly.

Omakirush, オマキルシ, バッタ. n. A locust.

Oman, オマン, 行ク, 進め. (v.erg). adv. (sing). To go. To advance. To proceed. The plural of this word is paye.

Oman-an, オマンアン, 行カス. v.i. Gone.

Omande, オマンデ, 送る. v.t. To send. Pl. Payere.

Omanru, オマンル, 道路. n. A path.


Oman-so, オマンソ, 墓場, ロバ. n. That part of the floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace.

Oman-takoro, オマンテコロ, 少々行かへ. v.t. Having gone a little way. Whilst going.
Omaoma, オマオマ, 慰る v.t. To comfort.
Omap, オマブ, 愛す v.t. To love.
Syn: Kaitairotoke.
Omare, オマレ, 立す v.t. To put into.
Ommatturinne, オマッツリン子, 長く延びる v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down.
Omau-kaun, オマウカウン, 風ノ上ニ adv. To the windward.
Omaukush-ni, オマウクシニ, コアシニ n. Magnolia Kobus. D.C. Also called Opke-ni.
Omaunure, オマウヌレ, 恐る v.i. To be afraid.
Omau-pokun, オマウポクン, 風下ニ adv. To the leeward. Syn: Opara pokun.
Om-chikiri, オムチキリ, 後足 n. The hind feet of animals.
Omihi, オミヒ, 後脚 n. The hind legs of animals.
Omke, オムケ, 喘息、風邪、例メ、オムケオシマ、風邪ニ罹ル n. A cold. Asthma. As.—Omke oshma, “to catch a cold.”
Omke-kara, オムケカラ、風邪ニ罹ル v.i. To take cold.
Omkepo, オムケポ、咳す v.t. To cough.
Om-mekka, オムメッカ, 膝ノ前部 n. The top or front part of the thigh.
Omoikoro, オモイコロ、姦淫スル v.t. To commit adultery.
Omoi, オモイ n. Adultery.
Omoiru, オモイ務る, 姦淫する n. To commit adultery.
Omoiru, オモイ務る, 姦淫する n. To commit adultery.
Omoiru-guru, オモイヌグルル, 姦淫者 n. An adulterer.
Omoiru-shiventep, オモイヌシウェンテプ, 姦婦 n. An adulteress.
Omomomo-wa-yé, オモモモノワイェ, 平易ニ語ル v.i. To say in an easy manner. To tell in a simple manner.
Omompekare, オモモベカラ, 厚ケ敬フ v.t. To treat with great deference.
Omonku, オモンク, 手綱 (タブナ) n. A bridle.
Omoypush, オモイプッシュ, 毛冠 (トサカ)アル adj. Crested.
Om-poki, オムボキ, 膝ノ下部 n. The under part of the thigh.
Omtui-poki, オムツイボク, 膝ノ下部 n. The under part of the thigh.
Omu, オム, 塞ガル, 例セバ, ヘツアツオム, 河口ヘ塞リ. v.i. To be stopped up. As: —Pet butu omu, “the river’s mouth is stopped up.” Ku kiseri omu wa tambako ku eikap, “my pipe is stopped up and I cannot smoke.”
Syn: Mukkanne.

Omukken, オムケン, 拘フル能ヘズ. v.i.
To be unable to catch.

Omumbe, オムムベ, 股引. n. Trousers.

Onumbe, オムンベ, 股引. n.

Omusu, オムサ, 昔流期ノ絵リ＝日本人ノ役人ノ長が所＝テアイヌノ宿＝閉ノ宴会. n. A feast given in ancient times to the Ainu at the end of the fishing season, and when the officials were on circuit duty.

Omutoro-sama, オムウトロキマ, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thighs.

On, オン, 腹(皮膚又ハ魚ナドノ). v.i.
To rot as skins or fish. Syn: Horose. Apkara.

On, オン, 熟シタル, 食シ得ラル, 例セバ, ミミオン, 此魚ヘ食フ＝堪ユ. adj.
Ripe. Fit for eating. Cakes prepared for food. As: —Mimi on “the fish is fit to be eaten.”


Onashi, オナシ, 偶骸. n. Skull. Cranium.

Onashiri, オナシリ, 父ノ代＝. ph.
Instead of a father. To act as a father towards.

Ongami, オンガミ, 挨拶スル, 拝ム. v.t.
To salute. To worship. To bow to. To adore.

Onikapunbe, オニカプンベ, 本ノ皮又ハ革ヲ以
テ飾リタル着.

Onikapun-kina, オニカプンキナ, n. A small sedge mat ornamented with strips of bark or rushes.

Oninkaot, オニンカオツ, 泛ハ (舟ノ水
面＝於ケルか知シ). v.i. To slip along as a boat upon the surf of the sea or down a stream.

Oninkaot, オニンカオツ, 滑ル, スペル. v.i. To slide. To skate. Syn: Horatutu.

Oninkot ani, オニンコタニ, 滑リ場所. n. A slide.

Oninkot-ushi, オニンコツ, ushi.

Oninumba-haw-eash, オニヌムハハウェアシ, 喊ク(羊ノ如ク). v.i. To blear like a sheep.

Onipichi, オニピチ, 木ヲ落タル. v.i.
To fall from a tree.

Onishbosu, オニシボス, 陨石, 電撃セ
タル. n. and v.i. A meteorllite. To be struck with lightning.

Onishbosu, オニシボス, 死ス. v.i. To die.

Onishbosore, オニシボソレ, 殺ス. v.t.
To kill.

Onishnishi, オニシェシ, or Onishnishi,
オニシェシュ, 謝ム, 忠告スル. v.t.

Onishnishi-i, オニシェシイ, 忠告, 勧告. n.
Exhortation. Advice.

Onna, オンナ, or Onnai, オンナイ, 内部. n. The inside.
| ONNAIGE, オンナイゲ, 内部. n. | The inside. |
| ONNAIGETA, オンナイゲタ, 内二. adv. | Inside. |
| ONNAIGE-UN, オンナイゲウン, 内二. | Inside. |
| ONNE-CHIKUNI, オンチチクニ, 接骨木. n. | The elder tree. Sambucus racemosa, L. |
| ONNE-KORO, オンテコロ, 老フル. v.t. | To become old. To be aged. |
| ONNE-PASKURU, オンテパスル, ヤガラス. n. | Raven. Corvus corax Linn. |
| ONNEREPA, オンテレバ, 知ル (複数). v.t. | To know (pl). |
| ONNU-ONNU, オンヌオンヌ, 叩ズル, カチズサム. v.i. | To make a noise inwardly. To hum. To make melody in the heart. To speak to one’s self. See Eraunkuchi. Kamui noye. |
| ONON, オノン, 何處ヨリ。adv. | Whence. As:—Nishpa, onon e ek! “Master, whence have you come?” Syn: Hunak wa. |
| ONRUIKA, オンルイカ, 口吹スル, クチことがあるサミル. v.i. | To make a humming sound with the voice. To crone. |
| ONTARO, オントロ, 槍. n. | A tub or bucket. |
| ONTUREP, オンツレブ, オンツレップ. Dried lily-root cake’s. Cakes made from the Lilium Glehni, Fr. Sohn. |
| ONTUREP-KAM, オンツレプカム, オンツレブカム. |
| ONTUREP-TAK, オンツレプタク, オンツレプタク. |
| ONUITASA, オヌイタサ, 外ス、見落ス. v.t. | To miss. To pass by without seeing. Syn: |
| ONUITASA, オヌイタサ, オヌイタサ. |
| ONKITASU, オンキタス, オンキタス. |
| ONUMAN-IBE, オヌマンイベ, 夕飯. n. | Supper. The evening meal. |
| ONUITASA, オヌイタサ, 見失フ、見落ス. v.i. | To miss. To pass by without seeing. Syn: |
| ONUITASA, オヌイタサ, オヌイタサ. |
| ONITASU, オニタス, オニタス. |
| OHHO, オホオ, 深キ. adj. Deep. |
| OOITAK, オオイタク, 談話スル. v.i. | To converse together. |
Oosorushi, オオソルシ, 坐る. v.i. To sit upon.

Op, オブ, n. A spear. Op-sekhi ka, “a string used to tie a spear to the shaft.”

Op, オブ, 〜扱. adv. In. Same as un.

Op, オブ, 色, 例セバ, シュームナノ, 油器. n. A box. A vessel in which to put anything. As:—Shum op, “a vessel for carrying or holding oil.” Syn: Shuop.

Opagoat, オバガオツ, 森津者. n. An adulterer.


Opanguash-chikolkip, オパンガシスチコイキブ, 前脚短く後脚長き動物. n. An animal with short fore and long hind legs.

Openrene, オペンレ子, 身體ノ下部=痛ミテ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the lower part of the body.

Openrene, オペンレ子, 身體ノ上部=痛ミテ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the chest and upper part of the body.


Opasopash, オパソパシ, 走セ廻ル. v.i. To run about.

Opatasse, オパタッセ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.


Opattbek, オパッテク, 噴火スル, 破裂スル. n. v.i. and adj. To burst as a volcano. Burst open.

Opattekka, オパッテッカ, 破裂スル. v.i. To burst open. To break into. Syn: Opush.

Opechiri, オペチリ, 漏ル. v.i. To leak.

Opechiri, オペチリ, 漏チ仕掛ケル. v.i. To set a spring bow.

Opekinn-aruki-wa-isam, オペキニアールキイサム, 忘ル. ph. To forget.

Opekush, オペクシ, 漏ル. v.i. To leak (as a tub or bucket). Syn: Oikush.

Opentari, オペンタリ, 根ヲキニスル、顛倒スル. v.i. To be rooted up. To fall down with the heels in the air. Syn: Chiopentari.

Opere, オペレ, 少女. n. A little girl.

Operekew, オペレケブ, 女ノ子. n. A female child.

Opessa, オペサ, 同ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be inquisitive. To make inquiries.

Opessa-opessa, オペサオペサ, 同ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be very inquisitive.

Opessh, オペシ, 詢ク、問フ. v.i. To listen. To act in an inquisitive manner. To inquire into. Syn: Iyopesh.

Opesh, オペシ, 聽ク下ル. v.i. To run down as rain down the trunk of a tree.

Opetaushi, オペツカウシ, 渡船場. n. A ford in a river.

Opetke, オペテケ, 配瑞、ボロ. adj. Ragged. Torn.
Opetpetke, オペリツペツケ, 汚穢ナル醜

Syn: Oshitratanne.

Opichi, オピチ, 濃ラス, オトス, 緰
ムル, 取リ落ス. v.t. To drop.

To loose. To allow to slip out of the
hand.

Opichitche, オピチッチェ, 下痢病. n.


Opatatche.

Opikikise, オピキキセ, 下痢病. n.

Diarrhoea.

Opikin, 補助スル, 助ケル. v.t. To

オピキン, do for another. To


Opio-omke, オピオオムケ, 重々風邪. n.

A heavy cold.

Opirasa, オピラサ, 擾ガカレル. v.t.

To spread over.

Opirika, オピリカ, 多々ノ, 甚ダ多々
ノ. adj. Many. Very many

(used only of good things as
deer or bears or fish). Very
plentiful.

Opiri-sak, オピリサク, 健康ノ, 無疵ノ,

完全ノ. adj. Without blemish.

Sound. Whole.

Opishne, オピシチ, 海岸ヨリ. adv.

From the sea-shore.

Opita-shiru, オピタシリ. 解キタル.

adj. Undone. Loose.

Opke, オブケ, 放屁スル. v.i. To

break wind.

Opke-ni, オブケニ. コアヲ. n.

Magnolia Kobus, D.C. Also called

Omanukush-ni.

Opne-top, オブチトップ, ネマカリダケ.

n. Sasa paniculata Mak. et Shib.

Opoi, オポイ, 不誠実ナル. adj. In-
sincere.

Opoisam, オポイサム, 小サキ. adj.

Small. Little.

Opoktara, オポクタラ, 疾キ, アラキ.

adj. Jagged. Stripped up (as
bark).

Opokun, 補助スル. v.t. To do for

オブクン, another. To assist.

オブクン.

Opombake, オボムバック, アマガヘル. n.

Tree frog.

Opunki, オブンキ, 共通ソ、仰ノ如ク、

然シ. adv. Just so. As you say.

So it is. Yes. Indeed.

Opomau, オボマウ, 熱. n. Fever.

Opuruse, オブルセ, 埋マル. v.i. To

sink into.

Opush, オブシ, 破裂スル, 開ク. v.t.

To burst open. To break into.

Syn: Opatteka.

Opush, オブシ, 穴アリ, 護ヲ. adj.

and v.i. Having holes. Bored.

As: — Opush chikuni, “wood with
holes bored into it.”

Opushbe, オブシベ, 又（話ヲ出ア＝乗
セテ揺ゲル者). n. A kind of row-
lock used to send spears through
when spearing fish.

Oputuye, オブツイエ, 押シナル(肩ヲ
押出し如ク). v.t. To push off as
a boat from the shore.

Ora, オラ, アチカノ尾. n. The tail
of a sea-lion.

Orange, オランジ, シララズ. v.i. (Is not.

オラゲ, To come to nothing.

オラケ, To become extinct.

Orai, オライ, 善良ナル, 温順ナル. adj.

Orai, オライ, 動物ノ如ク吃驚スル. adj. Shy as animals. Quickly startled. To be absent as game when looked for.

Orai, オライ, 馬ノ如ク吃驚スル, 逃ぼ 
チ早クスル. v.t. To shy at as a horse. To flee from in haste. To start at quickly.

Oraihe, オライヘ, 尿ヲ塔へ能ハノ、小便し 
小便スル人. n. A person who cannot hold his water. One who wets the bed.

Orai-kas, オライカ, 諭ヲセル, 命令スル. 
v.i. To make humble. The command.

Orai-tashum, オライタシュム, 病ノ名
(尿ノ塔へ能ハノ). n. A disease the chief feature of which is that one cannot hold his water.

Oraiten, オライテク, 煙スプル, 例セバ、 
アベオライテク, 大ハ早スル. v.i. To smoulder. To be just at the point of going out. As:—Abe 
oraiten, “the fire smoulders.”

Orake, オラケ, 消滅スル, v.i. To become 
extinct. To come to nothing.

Orage, オラグ, 悪あニ仕様スル, 例セバ、 
イベ オラグセ, 食ニ仕様セス. v.i. To be dissatisfied. To wish for more. To be insufficient. As:— 
Ibe orake, “to be dissatisfied with one’s food.”

Oramatu, オラマツ, 学問アル, 例セ 

orambsose, オラムボソレ, 驚カス. 
v.t. To frighten.

oramnure, オラムヌレ, 怒シト思フ. 
v.t. To think bad. To consider a thing bad.

oram-sak, オラムサク, 愚ナル, 貧弱ナ 
ル. adj. Stupid. Imbecile.

oram-sakka, オラムサッカ, 貧ム, 馬 
鹿スル. v.t. To despise. To make a fool of.

oramtaisak, オラムタイサク, 迷ヘル. 
adj. Bewildered.

oramakka, オラムサッカ, 輕フズ 
ル(上ノ人ニ對シテ). v.t. To behave disrespectfully towards one’s betters.

oramush, オラムシ, 学問アル. adj. 
Learned. Syn: Eramush.

Orap, オラブ, ヤマシャガク. Paeonia 
obovata, Maxim. Also called by some Horap.

Orange, オランジュ, 模タハラルス, 橙ウ 
ス. v.t. To allow to lie down.

orara, オラライ, 空ナル, 荒レタル. 

oray, オラギ, 退キ, 退クナル, 外レル. adv. 
オラウギ, and v.i. Late. To miss.

Orange, オラウゲ, To be too late.

orane, オラウス, 稀スル. v.t. To keep secret as one’s thoughts and actions. Syn: Eshina.

orau-oshma, オラウオシマ, 腿ヲ深ク 
踏ミメル. v.t. To sink into.

oraugenge, オラウラウゲ, 埋マル. v.i. 
To sink into.

oraugen-i, オラウラウゲイ, 落ち着 
地. n. A bog.
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<tr>
<th>ORE</th>
<th>ORO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oren, オレン, =、マデ. post. To</td>
<td>Oripak-an, オリパクアン, 丁寧な新. v.t. To be polite. To be reverential. To be humble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orere, オレレ。弱々ナロ、立タレヌマハ歩マレマ。v.i. To become weak.</td>
<td>Oripak-o, オリパクオ, 謙遜スル。v.i. To be humble or reverential.</td>
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<td>To be unable to walk or stand.</td>
<td>Oripak-shiyeye, オリパクシイエイ, or Oripak-tashum, オリパクチャシュム, 疫症。流行。n. The small-pox. Cholera. Syn: Kamui tashum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orashpa, オラ_dashap。お Teresa。v.t.</td>
<td>Orito, オリト。突起シタル血管ノ。adj. Being protruding veins.</td>
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<td>Oretopo, オレトポ。v.i. Tore turn.</td>
<td>Oro, オロ、入ツテアル。v.i. To be in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orohetopo, Syn: Hokomaba.</td>
<td>At, or by. To be contained in. At. Inside of. Situated in. Oro governs the word as follows. As:—Chisei oro, “in the house.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ori, オリ、掘り出す。v.t. To dig out.</td>
<td>Oro, オロ、代価、豊富、例セバ、オロノブナル、高価ノ。n. The price of any thing. Abundance. As:—Oro nupuru, “dear;” oro isam no, “without price.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oriki-kut-horo、オリキツクツコロ、裙ヲ端折ル。v.i. To gird up one’s loins. To gather up one’s skirts.</td>
<td>Oro-an-no, オロアンノ、代価ヲ以テ、多々、例セバ、オロアンノコヲ、多々興フ。ph. With a price. Much. As:—Oro an no kore, “to give abundantly.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>To lift up.</td>
<td>Orikipuni, オリキプニ、摺ツル。v.t. To slant downwards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orikiraye、オリキライエ、雲カガ、ガル。v.t. To hold the garments up high as in crossing a river.</td>
<td>Orikutkoro、オリクツクコロ、裙ヲ端折ル。v.i. To gird up the loins. Same as oriki kut koro.</td>
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</table>

Oroge, オロゲ, 水路ニ依テ到着スル. v.i. To arrive at a place by water.

Oroge, オロゲ, 内部, 内ニ, 例メバ, ゲツメヲ離スメヲ, 髪ノ燃メル. adj. Inside. In. As:—Keutum oro-ge parase, “to have a burning in the mind”; Thus:—Irushka keutum akeutum oro-ge parase, “to burn with anger.” Syn: Oshke.

Oroge, オロゲ, 岩ノ下ノ穴. n. A hole under a rock.

Oroge-nina, オロゲニナ, 木製ノ盆. n. A kind of wooden tray.


Oro-hangeko, オロハンゲコ, 甚ダ遠キ. adv. Very distant.

Oro-isam-no, オロイスサムノ, 無代価ニテ, 無輪駄ニテ, 例モノ, オロイスサムノコノル. ph. Without a price. Without remuneration. As:—Oro isam no kore, “to give.”

Oro-iy0, オロイヨ, 入ルル, 捨キ付ケル, 例モノ, トタクリオロイヨヤン, 瓶ニ注グモノ. v.t. To put in. To wind on. As:—Takuri oro iyo yan, “pour it into the bottle.” Akun-ka-nit oro iyo, “to wind thread on a spool.”

Oroke, オロケ, 有如ク. adv. As. Like as. So.

Orokesh, オロケシ, or Orogesh, オロックシ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Orokwewuse-hawe-ash, オロックウェウセハウェアシ, 鳴ク(羊ノ如ク), 吼ュル. v.i. To bleat as a sheep. To roar. Syn: Oninumba hawe ash.

Orokotuyce, オロックツイ・初下ケル v.t. To cut down-wards. To cut perpendicularly.

Oro-kush, オロックシ, 橫切ル. v.i. To cross.

Oroma, オロマ, 脂. n. Fat. Suet.

Oromam, オロマム, or Oroman, オロマン, 怒ル. 不平ヲ云フ. v.i. To be angry. To be cross. To grumble.

Oromande, オロマンデ, 呼ク, ウメク. v.i. To groan.

Oromawepe, オロマウェベ, 呼ク歎. n. A gruff voice.

Oromawe-soshma, オロマウェソシマ, 唱キテ語ル. v.i. To speak gruffly.

Oromun, オロムン, ハンゴンサヲ. n. Senecio palmatus, Pall. Also called Pekambe-kuttara.

Oro-okii, オロオキイ, 勱ル. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.

Orooitak, オロオイタク, 議メル. v.t. To read.

Oro-omande, オロオマンデ, 呼ク, ウメク. v.i. To groan.

Oro-omap, オロオマプ, 物ヲ入ルル器, 例モノ, ルホントムタレワシアンコ, アブオロマプ, 族ヲ用ユール箱. n. A vessel in which to put things. As:—Ru hontoma reushi an ko, aep oro omap, “a vessel in which to put food for when one rests on a journey.”

Oro-omare, オロオマレ, 入ルル. v.t. To put into.
Oro-onurep, オロオヌレープ, 物ヲスレル器. n. A vessel in which to put things.
Oro-oya-chiki, オロオヤチキ, 如何ノヲ, 実ニ, 同時ニ. ph. Indeed. At the same time.
Oro-pakno, オロパクノ, 其處マテ. adv. ph. So far. That far.
Ororumbe-ne, オロルムベシ, 戦争ノ原因. n. An occasion for war or a quarrel.
Orosama, オロサマ, 内ニ, 其内ニ, 整. adv. and adj. Amongst. All.
Oroshine-anda, オロシヘアンダ, 奄. adv. Once upon a time. On a certain occasion.
Orotta-an, オロタアン, 含ム, 増加スル. v.t. To be in. To accrue.
Orotta-okai, オロタオカイ, 含ム, 増加スル. v.t. To be in. To accrue.
Orotta-ye, オロタイエ, 呼び掛ケル, 語. v.t. To accost. To tell. To say to.
Orowa, オロワ, 其時, 依テ, 面シテ, カラ, 例セバ, オイヤオロハバカチアカラ, 彼ハ彼等ニ愚弄セラテ. post. Then. By. And. From. As: — Oyap orowa paka ne akara, “he was made a fool of by them.”
Orowa-no, オロワノ, 後ニ, 其時, カラ, 依テ. adv. After. Then. From. By. Also. And.
Orowa-no-po, オロワノポ, 其時ヨリ, 其後. adv. And then. After that.
Orowa-aibei, オロワアイベイ, 浅キシ. n. A platter. An eating shell or bowl.
Orowa-no-yaiisamka, オロワノヤイイサムカ, 自殺スル, 馳走スル. v.i. To absent one's self. To kill one's self. (See Yaiisamka).
Orun, オルン, 二ニ於テ, ニマア, 倒セバ, オルンアフン, スル. post. To. In. Unto. As: — Orun ahun, “to enter.”
Orura, オルラ, 送ル, v.t. To send.
Oru-unu, オルウヌ, 決断スル. v.t. To follow a trail.
Osa, オサ, 橫瀬, 帆. n. A loom.
Osakange, オサカゲ, 呼び答セル. v.t. To send one person to another. To call to one. To bid.
Osamatki-keutum-koro, オサマツキケウツムコロ, 好マシ, 不愉快ナル. v.i. and adj. To be disagreeable. Disagreeable.
Osampichi, オサムビチ, 不意ニ落ス. v.t. To let suddenly fall on one side.
Osan-osan, オサンオサン, 下ル, 陣ル. v.t. To come down to.
Osap, オサップ, 下る, 下り. v.i. To descend. A descent.

Osau-sau, オサウサウ, 緩める. v.t. To loosen.

Osau-usauke, オサウウサウケ, 緩む. adj. Loose.

Ose, オセ, 吼る. v.i. To roar.

To cry.

Ose-kamui, オセカムイ, エゾイ. n. A wolf. Canis familiaris (Yesshoana).

Osemkere, オセムケレ, 静ニ, 秘密ニ. adv. Quietly. Secretly.

Osemkere-ki, オセムケレキ, 秘密ニ為ス. 静ニナス. 剣ヲ. オセムケレオマン, 秘密ニ行ケ. v.t. To do quietly or in secret. As: — Osemkere oman, “to go quietly or in secret.”


Ose-puni, オセプニ, 弓ケル. v.t. To lift up. To elevate.


Osh-an, オシャン, 次ノ. adj. The next.

Osh-ek, オシエク, 次ノ, 従フ. adj. and v.t. The next. To come next in order. To follow.

Osh-oman, オシオマン, 従フ. v.t. To follow.

Oshikama, オシカマ, 後ヨ. adv. From behind.


Oshike, オシケ, or Oshikehe, オシケヘ, 内ニ, 胃. adv. and n. Inside. The stomach.

Oshiketa, オシケタ, 内ニ. adv. Inside.

Oshike-op, オシケオプ, 燕, ヨウ. n. The entrails.

Oshike-un, オシケウン, 内ニ. adv. Inside.

Oshikiru, オシキル, 辻向スル. v.t. To go round; as round a mountain.

Oshikkote, オシッコテ, 漫ムル, 愛スル. v.t. To take a fancy to. To admire. To love.

Oshikkote-guru, オシッコテグル, 恋人. n. One’s sweetheart.

Oshikkurukote, オシックリクテ, 漫散ヲテ見ル. v.t. To look at with admiration.

Oshiknuka, オシクヌカ, 漫散ヲテ見ル. v.t. To look at with admiration.

Oshikon, オシコーニ, 追ニ付ケル, 謝ケル. 獲む. v.t. To overtake. To earn. To get.

Oshikpekare, オシケべカラ, 狙フ. v.t. To take aim.

Oshikshuye, オシクシゅェ, 見週スル. v.t. To turn the eyes about. To look about.

Oshimonsamo, オシモンサム, 右手ノ方ニ. adv. At the right hand side.


Oshipi, オシピ, 反対ニ. アベコペニ. adv. Wrong end first.
Oshiraiba，オシライバ，行け。（複数）。 （Pl.）v.i. To go to. To move along. To go.
Oshiraye，オシリレイ，行け。（単数）。 （Sing）v.i. To move along. To go.
Oshiri，オシリ，地，席。n. The earth. Ground. A place where one sits or lies.
Oshirikatanu，オシリカタヌ，眠れ。v.i. To be unable to rest or sleep.
Oshirikonoye，オシリコンオイエ，包まる。（雲ナドネ）。v.i. To be enveloped (as with clouds). To settle down.
Oshirikoppe，オシリコペ，到着スル。v.i. To arrive at. To come to.
Oshirikosat，オシリコサツ，乗り揚ゲル，座礁スル。（舟が浅瀬や岸ナドニ）。例セバ，チプショシリコサツルウェチ，小舟が乗り揚ゲタ。v.t. To ground as a ship or boat. As：—Chip oshirikosat ruwe ne, “the boat is aground.”
Oshiripichi，オシリピチ，or Oshiripitba，オシリピットバ，打 Cree スル。v.t. To knock down.
Oshiripotchi，オシリポチキ，プリ、フラガ。n. Yellow tail. Seriola quinquergiata, T. & S.
Oshirokka，オシロッカ，止マル。v.t. To detain. To stay.
Oshiroma，オシロマ，住居スル。v.t. To dwell at a place. Syn：Shiroma.
Oshirumuke，オシルムケ，見エズナル速見透ル。v.t. To watch one till he goes out of sight.
Oshirush，オシルシュ，脣ノ，不具ノ。adj. Lame. Maimed.
Oshish，オシシ，底，地面。n. Bottom. Ground. As：—Oshishite，on the ground.”
Oshish-oun，オシシオウン，家ノロヲ見テ左方ノ爐邊。adv. On the left hand side of a fireplace looking in from the porch door of a hut.
Oshitteshu，オシテシュ，or Oshitte-su，オシテス，滑リコロ、例セバ、トベホクアクルブシリマガタオシテシュ、オロヲ、コロトベクス。乳液が凝リシ地＝滑ツテ乳ヲ醸シサ。v.i. To slip down. As：—Tope ehok guru rupush shiri kata oshitteshu, orowa, koro tope kuta, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilled his milk.”
Oshitchiu，オシチウ，決定セラル、決心セラル。v.i. To be decided. To be determined.
Oshitchiu-no，オシチウノ，決然。adv. Decidedly.
Oshitchiure，オシチウレ，決定ス、決 心スル。v.t. To decide. To determine.
Oshitkurukote，オシクルコテ、or Oshikkurukote，オシックルコテ，熟視スル，愛ラジナ＝見ル。v.t. To watch carefully. To look at with favour. To look lovingly upon. Syn：Oshikunu.
Oshitratomne，オシツラトムネ，既キ
Ragged and dirty.

Syn: Opetpetke.

Oshittesu, オシツテス, 滑る. v.i. To slip.

Oshion, オシウン, or Oshi-oun, オシオウン, 傾倒する. v.i. To suffer from constipation. To be costive.


Oshke, オシケ, 胃, 身体, 腹, 物, 腹部, 例せば, オシケアラカ, 胃＝痛ミア. v.i. The stomach. The inside of the body. The inside of anything. As:—Oshke araka, “to have the stomach ache.”

Oshke, オシケ, 網子アム, 又修繕スル, 維ル. v.t. To make or mend nets. To net. To weave.


Oshkon, オシコニ, 追ヒ付ク (単数). v.t. To over-take.

Oshkonia, オシコニカ, 追フ. v.t. To pursue. To strive to catch.

Oshkonipa, オシコニパ, 追ヒ付ク (複数). v.t. To overtake (pl).

Oshma, オシマ, 穴＝陷レ, 入ル. v.i. To fall into a hole. To go in. To get in. To enter (as a rat into a trap).

Oshma, オシマ, 疫レ, 例せば オンケマナシマ, 風邪＝著レ. n. To take (as a cold). As:—Omke oshma, to catch a cold.

Oshmakε, オシマケ, 後, 例せば, オシマケコッチヤケケ, 前＝後＝後＝. post. Behind. As:—Oshmakε wa kotchake wa, “both before and behind.” Syn: Homokashi.


Oshnohopo, オショップショップ, 潔ク, スイ, tes. v.t. To rinse. To wash out.

Oshotki, オショッキ, or Osotki, オソッキ, 寝床. n. A bed. A sleeping place.

Oshoyumbe, オショユムベ, 幻, マポロ. v. n. An apparition.


Osharti, オシタリ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.

Osh-uk, オシウク, 引き Tits. v.t. To take back.


Osoine-ru, オソイテル, 雪解. n. The water closet. This a better word to use than Ashirnu. Syn: Esoine ru.


Osoroka, オソロカ, 後ヨリ, 尾ヨリ, 下ヨリ. adv. From the posteriors. From behind. From below.
Osoro-un, オソロウン, 下腹ノ. adj. 
Abdominal.

Osoro-un-no, オソロウンノ, 下腹ノ. 
adv. Abdominally.

Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ, 寄添へ. 
adj. Close by the side of.

Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ, 家ノ裏. n.
The back of a house. Syn: Chi- 
sei ogesh.

Osrorma, オソロマ, 大便=行ケ. v.i.
To go to stool.

Osoyoshma, オソヨシマ, 突然=走り 
出ス. v.i. To rush suddenly out 
of doors. To gush out. To drop 
out. As:—Niwatash osama osoyo- 
shma, “the bottom dropped out 
of the bucket.”

Osserekre, オッセレケ, 悲シム, 逆面ス 
ぬ, 容易に怒ス. v.i. To be sorry. 
Snappish.

Ossh, オッシ, 木ノ心, キノシン. n.
The heart of a tree. The inside of 
anything. Core.

Ossheshiki, オッシエシケリ, 僕秘. 

Osshiwen, オッシュエン, ぶスチ好ヌ. 
v.i. To dislike to do a thing.

Ossura, オスラ, 投骨堂ル, (単数). v.t. 
To throw away. (sing).

Osurupa, オスルバ, 投骨堂ル, (複数) 
例セバ, オスルバランケ, 投骨堂レ 
シュ物. v.t. To throw away. (pl).
As:—Osurupa rangep, “things 
to be thrown away.” Pl. of osura.

Otsu, オツ, 葬ノ為ニ帯ニ着カレシ死骸. n. 
A corpse rolled up in mats ready 
for burial. Ot ani chikuni, “a 
pole used in carrying corpses to 
their burial.”

Otsu, オツ, 甚ダ, 此語ハナノ略ナリ, 例 
セバ, ナツエダ, 太古ニ. adv. 
Very. This word is contracted 
from oro. Thus:—Otsu-deeda for 
oro teeda, “in very ancient times.”

Otsu, オツ, 有ル, (複数). v.i. To be. 
Pl. of o.

Otsu, オタ, 漬ギカチル. v.t. To pour 
upon.

Otsu, オタ, 砂. n. Sand.

Otsu, オタ, 嫌フ, 不用ナル. v.t. To 
dislike. To not want. Syn: Ko- 
pan. Irannakka.

Otachmakani, オタチマカニ, カチ 
カノ一种. n. A kind of scruplin.

Otakkoro, オタッコロ, 短キ. adj. 
Short.

Otakne, オタク子, 短キ. adj. Short.

Otamba, オタムバ, 此ノ方, 例セバ, ル 
イカタムバ, 例ノ方. adv. This 
side of. As:—Ruika otamba, “this 
side of the bridge.” Syn: Ha- 
keita.

Otakoro, オタコロ, 砂ノ. adj. Sandy. 
Gritty.

Otamba-un, オタムバウン, 是レヨリ. 
adv. Hence. From this side.

Otanne, オタン子, 長キ. adj. Length-
wise.

Otanne-ni, オタン子ニ, 学. n. A 
pole. A perch.

Otapan, オタパナ, 絆砂. n. Fine 
sand.

Otara, オタラ, 突キサス, 突キシシタル. 
v.i. and adj. To stick into. Stick-
ing in.

Otasa, オタサ, 海岸. n. The sea-
shore.

Otashish, オタシシ, 归ラント欲スル. v.t. To desire to return.

Otasashke, オタサシケ, 悚メ, 苦シメ. v.i. To suffer. To feel pain.

Otoshoska, オトショシカ, 砂濁. n. A bank of sand.


Ota-ushe, オタウシ, 砂ノ. adj. Sandy.

Otchari-sak, オッチリサク, 古クラレタル. adj. Old and worn out.

Ottchike, オッチケ, 盆. n. A tray.


Otchina, オッチ子, 無能ナル人. n. An incapable person.

Otchiwe, オッチウ, 弱キ. adj. Weak.

Otdeeda, オッデエダ, 大古ノ. adv. In very ancient times.

Otekna, プテクナ, 攻撃スル. v.t. To attack. To set upon. *Syn: Piunki, Chourage.*


Otekomare, プテコマレ, 抱擁スル, 抱き著ケ. v.t. To embrace. To take into the arms. To cuddle.
murmuring of voices. A slow speaking. Also v.t. To speak slowly.

Otonokari, 朝寝る, 睡過す. v.i. To sleep late. To oversleep one's self.

Otonoirim, おとおりみ, 大砲打の音, 声. n. A thumping sound. The report of guns. As:—Otonoirim otuk, "the sound of thumping."

Otop, トープ, 頭髪. n. The hair of the head.

Otop-konchi-koro, トープコンチコロ, 哀悼する, 哀悼ノ為髮下げる. v.t. To mourn for the dead. To let the hair hang down as in mourning for the dead.

Otop-sak, トープサク, 秃髪丸. adj. Bald.

Otrasambe, トライザムベ, 心相手. n. To be mystified.

Otta, オッタ, たれ, 迷, 復, 例せ, エンオタス, 彼ノ余ニ詰めたり. post. In. To. Unto. By. Of. Among. With the verb nu, "to hear," or inquire" otta is used like the English word "of." As:—En otta nu, "he inquired of me." Amip otta uk, "he took them from his dress." Kamui otta shikoebi kire, "to be saved by God." Syn: Orotu.

Ottaanushike, オッタアヌシケ, 物ノ有り場所. ph. The place where it is.


Otta-omare, オッタオマレ, 入る. v.t. To put into.

Otta-ye, オッタイエ, 向ツテ云ふ. v.t. To address.

Otteeda, オッテエダ, 甚ダ古キ, 大古ノ. adv. Very anciently. In very ancient times.


Ottena, オッテナ, 首長. n. The ordinary chief of a village. See Kontukai.


Otuiba, オツイバ, 切り倒ス. v.t. To cut down.

Otuk, オック, 蟲ノ音ナ出ス. v.i. To give forth a thumping sound.

Otuk, オツク, 突き出ス. v.i. To stick out of.

Otukonnik-iore-konnik-i, オツコンコンニキオレコンニキ, 数百ヶ下ル. ph. To hang down in rags.


Oturai-sambe-akote-kara, オツライスベエコテカラ, 強ムル, 動ムル, 身ヲ障ス。薬ヲ取ス, 例セバ, アイヌカッテアイヌカラクニオツウライサムベアコテカラ、彼ノ恍惚ヲラシムル為ヲ余ヘ楽ヲレサリ. v.t. To endeavour. To mystify. To do with all one's might. To render one's self invisible. As:—Ainu kat ne ainu-kara kuni oiturai-sambe ae-
kate kara, “I rendered my form invisible so as to mystify him.”

Otusanashke, オツサナシケ, 兩手ヲ 揉ス一種ノ挨拶。n. The salutation of rubbing the hands.

Otusanashkeweno, オツサナシ ケウノイ, 擦手ヲ 揉デ挨拶スル。v.t. To salute by rubbing the hands.

Otusashuishi, オツサシュイシ, 永 遠ニ。adv. For ever. As:—

Otusashuishi wa no otusashuishi jirou, “from everlasting to everlasting.” Syn: Shashuishi-

Otush-staye, オツシエタイ。挾間(ユ サモノ)スル。髪ヲ 挟ツテ吊ツテ下 グル。v.t. To hang up by the hair of the head as in punishing or making a person confess a fault.

Otushshinin-pa-shiritatpa, オツシ シウェンパシリタツバ。叱スル。v.i. To scold.

Otutapkanru, オツタブカンル。踊る。v.i. To dance and clap the hands.

Otutapkara, オツタブカラ。多々踊ル。v.t. To dance much.

Otutapkara-oratapkara, オツタブ カラオレタブカラ。踊リグ結。v.i. To dance very much.

Otuwashi, オツワシ。侘傺ナル故ニ舞 や。v.t. To chose on account of one’s cleverness. Syn: Asarama.

Otuye, オツイ。切リ去ル。v.t. To carry cut off.

Otuye, オツイ。海鳥ノ一種。n. A kind of sea-fowl.

Otuyetute, オツイツテ。煽ケ、アホダ。v.t. To fan. Syn: Paruparu.

Otuyetsuye, オツイツイ。切レ去ル (盗 ゲラ持チ去ルヤウニ)。v.t. To carry away (as one’s property in theft).

Ouguru, オウグル。切リ目多クスル。v.t. To cut very much. To cut not quite through.

Ouhaita, オウハイタ。合ハス。v.i. Not to fit.

Ouhuika, オウフイカ。焦ゲル。v.t. To burn (as food on the bottom of a saucepan).

Oukasu, オウカス。大ニ、大ニ。例モ。v.i. Very. In a great degree. As:—Oukasu pirika. “He is much better.”

Oukashui, オウカシュイ。増減スル（蜂蜜ノ 如ク）。v.t. To increase or decrease as a boil.


Oukot, オウコツ。結合シタル。adj. Joined together.

Orikotokwe, オルコトクウ。深谷。adv. A deep, difficult valley.

Oun-no, オウンノ。此時ヨリ、即ヨリ、例モバ、タマバアリチュヒアウンノ、本年一月ノ始。adv. From the time of. At the commencement of. As:—Tampa ashiri chup own no, “at the beginning of the first month of this year.”

Oupak, オウパク。適スル。adj. Fit.

Oupak-no, オウパクノ。適當ニ。adv. Fittingly.
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<td>Oupeka-no, オウベカノ, 正確ニ, adv.</td>
<td>Oushiketa, オウシケタ, 伴ニ, adv.</td>
<td>By the side of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oupshoro-omare, オウプシロオマレ, 懐中スル, v.t.</td>
<td>Oworo-koash, オワロコアシ, 水面ニ達セル滑ラル表面ヲ有スル岩又ハ岩, n.</td>
<td>A cliff or rock with a smooth surface running straight down into a river or stream of water.</td>
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<td>Ousamo, オウサモ, 捨(ケナドノ), v.i.</td>
<td>Oya-itak, オヤイタク, 反語, n.</td>
<td>Irony.</td>
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<td>Oush·no-an, オウシノアン, 附属スル所ノ, 例セバ, オウシノアンイタモノノナタイタモノ, 私ハ附属セル物ヲ附可シ, adj.</td>
<td>Oya-kotan-ta, オヤコタンタ, 外ノ處ニ, adv.</td>
<td>Abroad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ousha, オウシハ, 突キ刺ス, v.i.</td>
<td>Oyakta-ande, オヤクタアンデ, 他ノ處ニ, adv.</td>
<td>To place</td>
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elsewhere. To adduce. To abrogate.

Oyakta-oman, オヤクタオマン, 他ノ處へ行け. v.i. To go elsewhere.

Oyak-un, オヤクウン, 他處へ. adv. Elsewhere.

Oyak-un-omande, オヤクウンオマンデ, 他處へ送る. v.t. To send to another place. To adduce. To abrogate.

Oya-moshiri-ta, オヤモシリタ, 外ノ處へ. adv. Abroad.


Oya-mokoro-ki, オヤモクロキ, 死す. v.i. To die. Syn: Rai.

Oyamokte, オヤモクテ, 奇クル, 驚ク. adj. and v.i. Odd. Funny. Unusual. Strange. To be surprised at. This word is sometimes used as an interjection indicative of surprise or wonder.

Oyan, オヤン, 乗ラシム. v.t. To cause to ride. Naa shomo ku oman gusu nei ku goro umma oyan rusui, "as I cannot go yet, I wish to let him ride my horse.

Oyange, オヤング, 打上げる (渾風ヲ吹ア). v.t. To cast ashore.


Oyap, オヤプ, 他ノ者. n. Another one. A different one.

Oyap, オヤプ, 上陸スル. v.i. To land from a boat.

Oya-pa, オヤパ, 明年. n. Next year.

Oyapa-eoyapaka, オヤパエオヤパカ, 昔ノ年. adv. The year after next.


Oyapkopoye, オヤブコイユ, 混淆スル. v.t. To adulterate.


Oyaramat, オヤラマツ, 亡魂. n. A departed spirit.

Oyaramkore, オヤラムコレ, 知ツ人トテ待遇スル. v.t. To treat as a stranger.

Oyasu, オヤサ, 切り下げる. v.t. To cut downwards.

Oyashi, オヤシ, 精霊. 鬼, 其ノへ悪霊. n. A spirit. A good or evil spirit. A demon.


Oyashim, オヤシム, 明後日. adv. The day after to-morrow.

Oyashima, オヤシマ, 明日後. adv. The day after to-morrow.

Oyashim-shime, オヤシムシムゲ, 明日後. adv. シブサステ. adv. The second day from tomorrow.

Oyashiri, オヤシリ, 異ノタリ, 魔ノシ. adj. Different. Bad.

Oyatorokoro-samambhe, オヤトコロサマムベ, カレイノ一種. n. A kind of flounder.

Oya-ukuran, オヤウクラ, 明後. adv. To-morrow evening.

Oyokane, オヨカ, or Oyokaush, オヨカウシ, 残り. n. Remainder.

Oyopero-ni, オヨベロニ, ハクワンポリ. n. Styx Obassia, Sieb. et Zucc.
Oyumakun-atui, オユマクンアツイ, 東ノ海 n. The eastern sea.

Oyupupke, オユププケ, 悪クナル n. (病気、又ハ病人) v.i. To grow worse as a disease or sick person.

Oyupupu, オユププ, 振キマワス, 誘 v.i. To stir up. To exhort. To incite.

Ouyukechiri, オユユケチリ, 啄木鳥ノ一種 n. A kind of woodpecker.

P (ピ).

P, ピ, 此語が形容詞及動詞ノ後＝付ケ時ハ、其名詞＝トナスガナ有ス。例モバ、ポロ、大ナル、ホロブ、大ナル物。Used as a suffix to adjectives and verbs p has the power to turn them into nouns. Thus:—Poro, “large”; porop, “a large thing.” Kashiobiuki, “to help”; “to save; kashiobiukip, “a helper,” “a saviour.” P so used is contracted from pe, “a thing,” “an article.”

Pa, パ, 有り (複数三人稱), 重＝動詞ノ接尾＝用ヲ、例モバ、ホシヒ (重質) ホシッバ (複数) 略ハ、n. The 3rd pers. pl. of an to be; “they.” Used chiefly as a suffix to. Thus:—Hoshipi (Sing) “hoshippa (pl), “to return.” Kore (Sing), korepa, (pl) “to give.”

Pa, パ, 充チタル, 例モバ, マツカシチ, ホ一杯, adj. Full. As:—Wakka shine pa, “a cupful of water.”

Pa or paha, パ, 又ハ, パハ, 時季, 齢、例モバ、パイカラバ, 春季 n. A season. Age. A year. Thus:—Paikara pa, “the season of spring.” Sak pa, “the season of summer.” Mata pa, “winter.” Nei pakno e paha an a? what is your age”? Pa pirika, “a year of plenty. Pa wen, “a bad year for crops or hunting or fishing.” Pa yupke, “a rough season or year.” Pa emko, “half a year.” Pa koshipashnu, “to have one’s garden produce destroyed by birds or animals.”


Pa, パ, 発見スル v.t. To find.

Pa or paha, パ, 又ハ, パハ, 蒸気, 煙, 鯨ノ吐ク水煙 n. Steam. Smoke. The water which whales blow out. Pa at, “to emit steam or smoke.”


Pa-ashin, パアシン, 煙筒, 煙出シ. n.
A chimney. A going off of steam or smoke.

**Pa-akari**, パアカリ, 墻べラル, 墻ベラレタル. v.t. and adj. To be smoked.

**Pa-ashinbe**, パアシンベ, 負ス(負債アル人チ). v.t. To let one off (as a debtor). To forego one's rights.

**Pa-ashinge**, パアシング, 水ヲ噴ク(鯨ノ雾). v.t. To blow or send out water as a whale.

**Pa-ashingep**, パアシングプ, 煙筒. n. A chimney.


**Pachiko-an**, パチコアン, 罰セラル. v.t. To be punished.

**Pachingara**, パチンガラ, or **Patchingara**, パチンガラ, カヤガカ. n. *Sibastodes Taczanowskii* (Steind).

**Paenrum**, パエンルム, 唾ノ目中. n. The middle of the lips.

**Pagoot**, パゴオツ, 惡シキ, 腐悪モラレル. adj. Wicked. Bad. One spoken against. One who is under-going some punishment from fiends or the higher powers.

**Pahau**, パハウ, 風読, ウハサ, 倭セバ, カムイシュミアスノイチハハサアス, 堰着リトノ唫アリ. n. A rumour. As:— *Kamui hishum an noine pahau an*, “it is rumoured that there is small-pox.”


**Pai**, パイ, n. Bamboo grass.

**Pai**, パイ, 連枷, (カサホ), 例セバ, パ

**Pai**-ni**-shirikik**, 連枷ヲ打ツ. n. A flail. As:— *Pai ani shirikik*, “to thrash with a flail.” *Syn*: *Mame-kikbe*.


**Paige**, パイゲ, チタチクスル. v.t. To prick or twitch as “pins and needles.”

**Paikara**, パイカラ, 春. n. The spring of the year. *Syn*: *Pai-karu*.

**Paikara-pa**, パイカラバ, 春季. n. The season of spring.

**Paikara-un-pa**, パイカラウンバ, 春季. n. The season of spring.


**Paiyaige**, パイヤイゲ, 霜ヲ, 寒ガル. v.t. To shiver. To feel cold.

**Pak**, パク, 討. n. Punishment.

**Pak**, パク, 吱スル. v.t. To scold.


**Pakakse**, パカッセ, 爆音(火ノハネル), 例セバ, アベパカクセ, 火ガ爆ル. v.t. To crackle as a fire. To creak with a noise (as ice). As:— *Abe pakakse*, “the fire crackles.” *Syn*: *Push*.

**Pakararip**, パカリリブ, 草製ノ爺子. n. A hat made of grass.

**Pakari**, パカリ, 計ヲ, 量ヲ, 移ス. v.t. To measure. To weigh. To kill.

**Pakari**, パカリ, 塩ス. v.t. To smoke (as fish).

**Pakari-kane**, パカリカ子, 分冊. n. Weights.
Pakashnu, パカシヌ, 罰スル, 訓戒スル. v.t. To admonish. To punish. 
Syn: Kapao.

Pakashnu-i, パカシヌイ, 訓戒. n. Admonition.

Pakashnu-wa-kashpaotte, パカシヌワカシバオッテ, 最尠スル. v.t. To adjure.


Pakekai, パケカイ, 死人ト共に埋メル食器. n. The bowls, cups and trays buried with the dead.

Pake-koshe, パケコシテ, 謾. v.t. To backbite. To talk of others. Syn: Kuchikanna.


Pakemenuma-ushe, パケスマウシ, 具ノ一種. n. A kind of shellfish.


Pake-rui, ハケルイ, 多様ナル. adj. Talkative.

Pakesara, パケサラ, 慣ズル, 高慢ナル. v.i. and adj. To be proud. Syn: Shiokunnure.

Pakesara-wa, パケサラワ, 高慢ナル adv. Proudly.

Pakes-upas, パケスウパス, 忘れ雪. n. The last snow of the season.

Paketa, パケタ, 首=、始=、adv. At the head. In the beginning.

Paketake, パケタケ, 多言スル. v.i. To jabber.

Paketara, パケトラ, or Pakesara, パケサラ, 慣ズル, 高慢ナル. adj. and v.i. To be proud. Proud. Haughty.

Paketaraki, パケトラキ, 高慢ニ振舞フ. v.i. To act proudly.

Pake-tunash, パケツナシ, 早口ノ. adj. Quick in speaking. Quick in answering.

Pake-usace, パケウサオツ, 言と間違フ. v.i. To make a mistake in talking. Syn: Itak-oira.

Paki, パキ, or Pakihi, パキヒ, 時. Time.

Paki, パキ, パチ. n. A prawn.


Pakisaraha, パキサラハ, 口ノ通. n. The sides of the mouth.

Pakkai, パッカイ, 背負フ. v.t. To carry on the back as a child.

Pakkai-be, パッカイベ, 背負フ, 道具. n. A sling used for carrying children on the back.

Pakkaitara, パッカイトラ, 背負フ道具ノ繩ノ部分. n. The cord parts of the sling used for carrying children on the back. Syn: Pakkai-tupa.

Pakkai-tupa, パッカイツパ, 背負フ道具ノ繩ノ部分. n. The same as pakkai-tara.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAK</th>
<th>PAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakno, パクノ, 滅, 此ノ如キ, 充分ニ. <em>adv.</em> Until. As far as. Such as. Than which. Sufficient. Adequate. This word expresses the utmost limits.</td>
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<td>Pakokanu, パコハヌ, 退チ現ヲ, 立間スル. <em>v.t.</em> To listen secretly. To go eavesdropping.</td>
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<td>Pako-koro-kamui, パコロカムイ, 鳥ノ名, 又病者, 虎烈刺病ノ神. <em>n.</em> The red-cap. Also the demon of such diseases as small-pox and cholera.</td>
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<td>Pakte, パクテ, 計ルハカル.<em>v.t.</em> To measure.</td>
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<td>Panake-un-no, パナケウンノ, 下腹ノ.<em>adv.</em> Abdominally.</td>
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<td>Panare, パナレ, 鬱積. <em>n.</em> Hypocrisy.</td>
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<td>Panare, パナレ, 偶善行フ.<em>v.i.</em> To be hypocritical.</td>
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<td>Panata, パナタ, 虚ノ下端.<em>adv.</em> The lower end of a place.</td>
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<td>Pancho, パンチョ, 大工. <em>n.</em> A carpenter.</td>
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<td>Pandane, パンダネ, ハン種、怪. <em>n.</em> Barm. Yeast. (Jap).</td>
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<td>Pane-tupok, パネツボク, 西ノ薬. <em>n.</em> The eaves of the west end of the roof of a house.</td>
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<td>Pange, パンゲ, 好マス.<em>v.t.</em> To dislike. To feel disinclined to. Not to like or want. To abominate. <em>Syn:</em> Kowen.</td>
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Pange-pet, パンゲベツ, 下流. n. The lower part of a river.
Pannikotoro, パニコトリ, 上顎. n. The roof of the mouth. The palate.
Pannok, パノク, 西ノ端. n. The west end of the roof of a hut.
Panore, パノレ, 動く, 妥々, 便宜. v.t. To lie. To deceive. To flatter.
Panore-guru, パノレグル, or Panore-itak-guru, パノレイタックグル, 阿諛者. n. A flatterer.
Panrakte, パランクテ, 味見. v.t. To taste.
Panrekte, パランクテ, 嘘. v.i. To whistle. Syn: Maushoro.
Pantak, パタンク, or Pantaku, パタンク, パンター塊. n. A loaf of bread.
Pa-ore-mina, パオレミナ, 微笑む. v.t. To smile.
Pa-pon, パポン, 若き. adj. Young.
Paufisma, パウフイスマ, 洗禮. n. Baptism. (This word was introduced by the compiler).
Paufisma kore, パウフイスマコレ, 洗禮ヲ授. v.t. To baptize.
Paufismauk, パウフイスマウク, 洗禮ヲ授ク. v.t. To receive baptism.
Par, パール, 口, 言葉, 例セバ, ハルバールアニ, 口ノ先アテ. n. The mouth. (Contracted from parar or paro).
As:—Heru par’ani, “with just the mouth,” i.e. “insincerely.”
Para or parohe, パラ, あや, パロホ, パラ. n. The mouth. Para nunnun, “to suck the lips as in rearing bear cubs.” Para rui guru, “a loud speaker.” Para sange “to speak.” Para sesske, “to stop or cover the mouth.” Para shinuyu, “to tattoo the lips.” Para ukotukka, “to shut the mouth.” Para yupke, “to speak severely.” Syn: Charo.
Paraka, パラカ, 天井. n. A ceiling. The inside of the roof of a house.
Parakankan, パラカンカン, サナダムシ. n. Tape worm.
Paraki, パラキ, 冷虫, 鼻ニ. n. A tick.
Parakina, パラキナ, ミゾハセモ. n. A kind of swamp arum. Lysichiton kamtschatcensis, Schott.
Parakoat, パラコアツ, 厳罰ヲ受ク. v.t. To be punished by God.
Parakoatte, パラコアツテ, 咲フ, 軽ズ. v.t. To accuse. To curse. To punish.
Parakomonak, パラコモナク, 食怒ノ
パラセ, パラセ, Pararase, パララソ, Pararase, パララソ, 燃えろ, 例せよ, アッパラレ, 火が
帰urs. v.i. To turn. To burn up in thousands of sparks as spray wood or thorns. As:—Abe paraphrase, "the fire sends off sparks." See uhuwe.

パラセコロ, パラセコロ, 喜ノ叫. excl. Hurrah.

パラタクブ, パラタクブ, 多言者, オシヤベリ. n. A chatterbox.

パラテク, パラテク, or Parateke, パラテク, 手. n. The hands.

パラテクユク, パラテクユク, or Epara-
atee-see-yu, エラテクセイユク, 叉角ノ矢ダル鹿, 此ヲ殺ス者
ハ其後久シカラズシカ死ストノ信啓フ
y. n. A deer with deformed antlers. There is a superstition to the effect that whoever kills one of these animals is certain to die soon after.

パラト, パラト, 幅廣キ河口 (沼ノ如キ).
n. An estuary.

パラウレ, パラウレ, 足ノ面, アツノカ
y. n. The instep.

パラウレエコモムセ, ハラウレエコモムセ, 形見脚. n. Club-footed.

パレトコ, パレトコ, 道ヲ備フル, 備全
スル, 計全スル, 例等バ, テイゲラワ
イゲクニペトレコノヤイカラシムアン, 其人ヲ殺ス計量フ. v.i. To prepare the way for. To get ready to do. To plot. To scheme. As: Nei guru araige kuni paretoko yaikara shirian, "there is a plot on foot to kill that person."

パララ, パララ, 感動, 神来. n. In-
fluence. Inspiration.
Pariri, パリリ, 神來スル. v.i. To be inspired. n. Air.
Paro, パロ, ロ. n. Same as Para.
Syn: Charo.
Paro-a-o-shuke, パロオオシュケ, 飲酒スル. v.i. To be entertained with food.
Paroka, パロカ, 上顎. n. The roof of the mouth.
Paroko-shomo-mokoro, パロコショモモコロ, 食欲ヲ催ス=縛ラネス. v.i. To be unable to sleep through intense desire for food. Syn: Parakomonak.
Paronitamaka, パロニチマカ, 枚ヲ含マス, 木片ヲ以テヲ開ク. v.t. To gag. To open the mouth with a piece of wood.
Paronnata, パロンナタ, 自ヲ語リ, 又ハ自ヲ聞ク. 例セバ, パロンナタス, 自ヲ聞ク. v.i. To speak or hear for one's self. As:—Paronnata nu, “to hear for one's self. Paronnata itak, “to speak for one's self.
Parononot, パロノノツ, 口水ヲ出ヲル, 食欲ヲ催ス=流ス. v.i. To water at the mouth as in anticipation of something nice to eat or drink.
Paro-oiki, パロオイキ, 他人ノ飲ヲ食モノヲ備フ. v.t. To provide food for another.
Paro-o-shuke, パロオシュケ, 飲走スル. v.t. To entertain a guest with food.
Paropetetne, パロペテツ子, 吃者. v.i. To eat. v.t. n. and v.i. Impeded utterance. Ischnophony (used especially of those who cannot speak for cold). Syn: Awepetetne.
Parosheshopo, パロショブシュポ, 含飲スル. v.i. To gargle.
Paroshuke, パロシュケ, 煮スル, 料理スル. v.i. To stew. To cook food. To cook for.
Paro-un, パロウン, 能験ナル. adj. Eloquent.
Paru, パル, 飛散スル. v.i. To fly about as dust or chaff.
Paru, パル, 拊フ, 又ハ打ツ(撃ナドタ). v.t. To brush or knock off as a fly from the forehead or nose.
Paruparu, パルパル, 扇. n. A fan.
Paruparu, パルパル, 扇ヲ. v.t. To fan.
Paruparuge, パルパルゲ, 端. n. Edges.
Parure, パルレ, 飛散シムル, 風ヲ扇イテス. v.t. To make fly about as dust. To cause wind as in waving anything.
Pas, パス, 黒キ. adj. Black.
Pasa, パサ, 開口スル. v.t. To open the mouth. Syn: Hasa.
Pasamok, パサモク, 鳥ヲ覚ヲラル. v.i. To be bewitched by birds.
Pasa-pasa, パサパサ, 履歴書に略す。v.t. To open the mouth frequently.

Pasare, パサレ, 開口する。v.t. To open the mouth.

Pase, パセ, 重き, 軽ナル, 重要ナル, 偶て、パセオルシベ、重要ナル報道、adj. Heavy. True. Important. As: — Pase orushpe, “important tidings.”

Pase-kamui, パセカムイ, 神。n. The true God.

Pase-ni, パセン, サハシテ。n. Carpinus cordata, Bl.

Pase-no-kara, パセノカラ, 重カリシムル。v.t. To make heavy.


Pasetara, パセタラ, 荒だち、熱心ニ、大事ナル。adv. Same as pase no po.

Pash, パシ, 乱れ、インダミ。n. Tatt-too.

Pash, パシ, 色スル(馬ノ如ク)。v.i. To gallop as a horse. To run.

Pa-shinap, パシナプ, 頭巾(女ノ)。n. A head dress (woman’s).

Pashirotara, パシロタレ, 吼スル。v.t. To storm at. To scold.

Pashitaigi, パシタイギ, 吼スル, 言＝テ不親切＝取扱フ。v.t. To scold. To treat unkindly by word of mouth.


Pashka, パシタ, 竪シラスル。v.t. To make gallop. To send along fast as in throwing a hoop. To make run.


Paskuma, パスクマ, 敎育, 例セバ, エナエパスクマエナミッポパスクマ, 汝ノ子も孫も教へ。v.t. To instruct. To teach. As: — Echi po paskuma echi mitpo paskuma, “instruct both your children and grandchildren.

Paskura, パスクル, 鶴。n. A crow or rook.

Paskura-kamui, パスクルカムイ, カラスヘベ。n. Tropinodotus maritensis, Hilgd.

Paskura-okokko, パスクルオコッコ, カラスヘベ。n. Same as above.

Paskura-topo, パスクルトポ, ハマグリ。v. n. Meretrix meretrix, Linn.

Paskutta, パスクッタ, ナンメンホベ。n. Cucubalus baccifer, L. var. japonicus, Mij.

Pasna, パスナ, 塊屑, 灰塚. n. Cinders.
Pas-op, パソップ, 火絵箱(ホアチュバコ). n. A tinderbox.
Passanna, パッサンナ, イカ. n. The ink-fish. Calamary.
Pasushke, パッシュケ, 混乱シテ逆アル. v.i. To flee in disorder.
Patachinne, パタチンネ, 昼口＝語ル. v.i. To talk very rapidly. To gabble. To babble.
Pataoasta, パタオアスタ, 蠟蟀, キリガリス, 蟻, イナゴ. n. Same as pata.
Patapatakse, パタパタクセ, 跳ル(火ノ花ノ如ク). v.i. To snap off or jump about (as fire or splinters) with a crackle.
Patapata, パタパタ, or Patupatun, パッハッ, 鏡ル, ヒル. v.t. To winnow.
Pataraye, パタライエ, 推量スル. v.t. To surmise. To guess.
Patche, パッチェ, 飛散スル(雪ノ如ク). v.i. To fly about as snow or dust or spray. To explode as a volcano or bottle.
Patchi, パッチ, or Pachi, パチ, 銃. n. A wooden basin.
Patchinu, パッチヌ, 釘抜. n. Pinchers. Tongs.
Patchingara, パッチングカラ, or Pa-chingara, パッチングカラ, カヤヤ. n. A kind of rockfish. Sebastodes taczanowskii, (Steind).
Patek, パテク, 只. adj. Only.
Patemtemu-ki-guru, パテムテムキグル, 窺観好ノ人, モンサクズキノヒト. n. An inquisitive person.
Patpatke, パッタッタケ, 跳スル(火ノ如ク), 涌スル. v.t. To crack off and fly about. To bubble up as boiling water. To jump about (as fire in many splinters from a log). Thus:—Abe patpatku, “the fire jump. Syn: Pop.
Pattakupi, パッタクリ, 嘔舌家, オシヤベ. n. A chatterbox.
Pattukuku, プッタクク, プッテル. v.i. To be sulky. To pout the lips.
Patukuku, パッテル, ステル. v.i. The same as pattukuku.
Patu, パゥ, 飛散スル. v.i. To scatter. To fly about. To jump about as fat in fire.
Patupatu, パッハッ, 線(ハチ). v.i. To flounder as fish. To scatter.
Pauchi, パウチ, 食物＝毒ヲ入レル事, 例セバ, パウチヲシユケ, 毒食ヲ料理スル. n. To put poison in one’s food. As:—Pauchi o-shuke, “to prepare a poisoned meal.” Pauchi e yara, “to give one poisoned food to eat.”
Pauchikoro-guru, パウチコログル, 賢人. n. A very evil minded person specially a woman who spites another by administering poisoned food. Syn: Kameyarope, or Kameyarope.

Paumbe, パウムベ, 鉄卷. n. A head band.

Paunguru, パウングル, 賢い, 興奮. n. A wise person. A chief.

Pau-pau, パウパウ, 犬の鳴き声, ポジス語. n. An onomatopoeia for the bark of foxes.

Pawe, パウエ, 話. n. Speech.


Pawetange, パウェタンゲ, 命令スル. v.t. To give commandment.

Pawetange-i, パウェタンゲイ, 命令の. n. A commandment.

Paweteshu, パウェテシュ, 證する. v.i. To bear witness.

Paweteshu-guru, パウェテシュグル, 證者. n. A witness.


Pawetok-koro, パウェトクロ, 賢い. n. Angelica refracta, Fr. Schm.

Pawetok-koro-guru, パウェトクログル, 賢人. n. A wise person.

Payaya, パヤヤ, 捕え, シュカム, (覚其爪以テ). v.t. To hold up as an animal its claws. Syn: Ambayaya.

Paye, パイエ, 行く. v.i. To go. To advance. To proceed. Pl. of o-man or arupa.

Paye-ash, パイエアシュ, 我等行く. ph. We go.

Payekai, パイカイ, 旅する. v.i. To travel.

Payekai-guru, パイカイグル, 族人. n. A traveller.

Payere, パイレ, 送る. v.t. To send.

Paye-takup, パイエタクプ, 行きタケプ, 目的へ送る. v.i. To go somewhere but see no one. To go somewhere with a special object in view, but to be unable to accomplish the object.


Pe, ペ, or Pehe, ペヒ, 深水, 湯, 例セバ, ハッペ, 葡萄汁. n. Water, principally undrinkable water. Thick water; Mist. Fine rain. Melting snow. Sap. Juice. As: Hat pe, “grape juice.”


Pechara, ペチャラ, 円弧画. n. A}
岸＝沿江可の如く。n. The broad, spread out water such as the broadened mouths of some rivers along the sea coast.
Pechicha, ペチチャ, 水溜。n. Puddles of water.
Pechinne, ペチチン子, 潤しる。adj. Wet through.
Pei, ピイ, 泡沫・プール。n. A bubble. A water-bladder.
Peikosanu, ペイコサヌ, 音すく、(柔き物を切り、又は貫き等が知り)。v.i. To sound as if something soft was being cut or pierced.
Pechish, ペチシ, 水ノ。adj. Aqueous. Containing water.
Peka, ペカ, =依て、例せば、やべか、陸ニヨリ。adv. By. As:—Ya peka, “by land.”
Peka, ペカ, 捕る。v.t. To catch (as a ball).
Peka, ペカ, 側、部分、場所、例せば、テペカ、此處ニヨリ。adv. Side. Part. Place. As:—Te peka, “here.” To ani peka, “there.”
Pekama, ペカマ, 浮ア、漂フ。v.i. To float.
Pakambe, ペカムベ、ヒシ。n. Water cattroop. Trapa bispinosa, Roxb.
Pekambe-kuttara, ペカムベクットラ, ハンゴンサバ。n. Senecio palmatus, Pall. Also called Oromun.
Pekange, ペカンゲ, 漂フ、浮ア。v.i. To float. Syn: Pekama.
Pekangere, ペカンゲレ、漂バスル。v.i. To make float.
Pekatonit, ペカオニツ、布ヲ織ル＝絹ヲ分ケル機械。n. Same as Pekatoni.
Pekaothe, ペカオツベ、布ヲ織ル＝絹ヲ分ケル機械。n. Same as Pekatoni.
Peken-nishat, ペケンニシヤツ、黎明。n. Daybreak.
Peken-rera, ペケンレラ、流手、順風。n. A good or favourable wind. Syn: Pirka rera.
Pekep, ペケブ、柄杓。n. A water ladle.
Pekere, ペケレ、光。n. Light.
Pekere-ash, ペケレアシ、or Pekere-ashnu, ペケレアシヌ、光ル。v.i. To be light.
PEK

Pekere-ashnu-i, ペケレアシヌイ, 胜地, 美の處. n. A beautiful place.
Pekere-chup, ペケレチュブ, 太陽. n. The sun.
Pekere-keutum, ペケレケウツム, 精心. n. A pure heart.
Pekere-mata, ペケレマタ, 初冬. n. The early part of the winter.
Pekere-sam, ペケレスァム, 暮. adv. In day light. In the day-time. In the light.
Peketossa, ペケットサ, 驯牛腹毛無臭. n. The bare place in the skins of animals under the belly.
Peko, ペコ, or Beko, ベコ, 牛. n. A bull or cow. Ox.
Pekse, ペクセ, 牛. v.i. To low as oxen.
Pen, ペン, 源, 上, 谷ノ上方. adj. Source. The upper part of a valley.

PEN

Penake, ペナケ, 上. adj. Upper.
Penata, ペナタ, 場所ノ上. n. geo. The upper part of a place.
Pende, ペンデ, 尖端, 例モバ, シグネンテ, 詳細. n. The points of certain things. As:—Ure-pende, “the points of the toes.”
Pene, ペネ, 消化スル. v.t. To digest.
Peneka, ペネカ, 滑リタル. adj. Wet. Aqueous.
Penere, ペネレ, 激熱スル, ゲキチツスル. v.t. To heat to the degree of redness or whiteness as in heating metal.
Penetupok, ペネトポク, 屋根ノ東ノ方. n. The upper or east end of the roof of a house.
Penge, ペンゲ, 上=例モバ, ペンゲヘッ, 上流. adv. Upper. As:—Penge-pet, “the upper part of a river.”
Pengisep, ペンギセプ, 弧角線. n. The groin.
Peni, ペニ, 内地, 例モバ, ペニウンパ, エアン, 内地ヲ属スル. adv. Inland. The interior of a country. As:
Peni-un paye an, "to travel inland."

Peni-un-guru, ペニウングル, 山人、

Pennok, ペンノク, 屋根ノ東部. n.
The upper or east end of the roof
of a hut.

Penoye, ペノイユ, 結る. v.t. To
wring out as wet clothes.

Penram, ペンラム, 胸. n. The chest.
Penseai, ペンセイ, 帆船. n. A junk
or sailing ship.

Penup, ペヌプ, イケマ. n. A kind
of plant whose root is used both
as food and for medicine. It is
also put in pillows as a charm

Peoshish, ペオシシ, 河床. n. The
bed of a river.

Peot, ペオツ, 湿る. adj. Wet.
Damp. Containing water.

Peot-humi, ペオツフミ, 音, (バサトマ
音). n. A heavy thud. A
cracked sound.

Peot-kando, ペオツカンド, 霧. n.
Fogs. Misty clouds. Syn: Ura-
rakando.

Pep, ペプ, or Pepe, ペペ, 濡る. adj.
Damp watery. Boggy.

Pepero, ペペロ, ユキザサ. n. A
liliaceous plant. Smilacina japonica, A. Gray.

Pepeash, ペペシ, モノ如々矢直ニ. adj.
Straight as hair.

Pepuni, ペプニ, ホニ達アヲル. v.i.
To be lifted up by water.

Pera, ペラ, 棧. n. A shuttle.

Pera, ペラ, or Bera, ベラ, Para-
bashul, ベラバシュイ, 茶. n. A
spoon.

Pera, ペライ, 薬スル. v.t. To fish
with rod and line.

Pera, ペライアブ, 薬針. n. A
fish hook.

Pera, ペライカラ, 薬スル. v.i.
To fish with rod and line.

Pera, ペライニツ, 薬竿. n. A
fishing rod. Syn: Tushni; ap-
kotni.

Pera, ペライショク, アンコウ. n.
Fishing frog. Lophiomus titulos. 
Jor. & Sny.

Pere, ペレ, 崖へ開ク. v.t. To break.
To open.

Pereba, ペレバ, or Peruba, ベルバ,
割る, 崖へ. v.t. To cleave. To
split. To break. To smash.

Pereke, ペレケ, 崖へ, 割る. v.i.
To be broken. To be split. Syn: 
 Yaske. Kone.

Perepere, ペレペレ, 斬々ニ唸る. v.t.
To break into fine pieces.

Peritomi-buri, ペリトミブリ, 割禮.
n. Circumcision. (Introduced by
the compiler).

Peritomi-buri-kk, ペリトミブリキ, 割
禮ヲ施ス. v.t. To circumcise.

Pero-ni, ペロニ, へロナラ. n. A
kind of oak. Ruericus crispa
Bl.

Pero-ni-karush, ペロニカルシ, シヒ
ヌケ. n. Cortinellus Shitake, P.
Henn.

Peruba, ペルバ, 割る, 崖へ. v.t. Same
as Pereba, "to cleave."

Pesakara, ペサカラ, 船ヲ泥中又ハ某
Pesh, ペシ, 今へ. n. A long mountain or hill with flat-tish sides. A cliff.

Pesh, ペシ, 風し, 下し, 底へ向ツ, 瀬
へ向ツ, 市へ, ペシ川, 檜々
adv. and v.i. To hang down. To descend. Towards the bottom. Towards the source of a stream or river. As:—Ni pesh ran, “to descend a tree.” Pet pesh san, “to go down a river.” Ehuru pesh, “to descend a hill.”

Peshikambe, ペシカムべ, 浮べる. adj. Floating.


Pe-sosh, ペソシ, 雨雨. n. Sleet. Rain with snow. As:—Pe sosh ash, “to rain sleet.”

Pet, ペッ, 片. カガ. n. A piece of anything.


Pet, ペッ, 水. n. Water.


Pet-au, ペッアウ, or Pet-anu, ペッアン, 支流. n. The branch of a river.

Petaru, ペタル, 水引キタル處. n. A place where water is drawn.

Petcha, ペッチャ, 大河. n. A great river; by some the flat banks of a river.

Pet-chep-ne, ペッチェプネ, 鮮魚. v.i. Very fresh fish. Fish just caught.

Petchi, ペッチ, 湿り. adj. Wet. Damp.

Petchi, ペッチ, 河. n. A river.

Petchine, ペッチェ, 湿し, ビショビシヨニシメル, v.i. To be wet through.

Petchish, ペッチシ, 水路. n. A water-way.

Petchish, ペッチシ, 貝ノ一種. n. The name of a shell fish. By some an oyster; by others small muscles (Mytilus sp.)

Petchish-noka, ペッチシノカ, 銀河. n. The milky way.

Pet-inika, ペティニカ, 湿す. v.i. To moisten.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PET</th>
<th>PEW</th>
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<tr>
<td>To cross a river.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petkotchimakani, ベッコッチマカリ, カッカッカ. n.</td>
<td>Peure, ベウレ, 若キ. adj. Young.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pet-kutu, ベックツ, ヨアスマササ. n.</td>
<td>Peure-humsei, ベウレフムセイ, カ, ツッカライ. n. The strength or gruff of a young man. The noise a young man makes when pulling with all his might.</td>
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<td>Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip. Also called Wakka kuttara.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petneka, ベッテカ, 滯ラス. adj. Sloshy. Watery. To be made Damp. Also:—v.t. To make wet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petpaush, ベッパウシ, エヌスゲ. n.</td>
<td>Pe-ushte, ベウシテ, 滯ラス. v.t. To make wet. To mix water with.</td>
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<td>Peutangge-hawe-ash, ベウタンゲハウェアシ,救ヲ呼フ. v.i. To call for help.</td>
<td>Petpo, ベッポ, 小河. n. A little river.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peutangge-ki, ベウタンゲキ, 救ヲ呼フ.</td>
<td>Pet-eye, ベッイ, 小河ヨリ農メヲ, 特種ノ殊 色. n. A peculiar red reflection of the setting sun upon the clouds supposed to be the harbinger of trouble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peutosus, ベットスス, キ expresses you.</td>
<td>Pewa, ペワ, 漂亮ヲ認メル, 特種ノ殊 色. n. and v.i. Dangerous. To be in danger. This word is used only of things likely to get spoiled or broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pew-an, ペーワン, 浮雲 (アナ)キ, (端 レ物ニヨミ用=). n. and v.i. Dangerous. To be in danger. This word is used only of things likely to get spoiled or broken.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pewan, べわん, 柔, 弱. adj.  
Soft. Weak.

Pewanka, べワンカ, 柔, はるか, 弱. adj.  
To make soft. To make weak.

Pewapiwak, べわピワク, 脆, adj.  
Crisp. Brittle (as glass).

Syn.: Piye.

Pi, ひ, 手刀, 割手刀, ナメナメスカ  
ンナナイコサムバ, 手刀ノ手. v.t.  
To draw or unsheathe as a sword. 
Thus:—Tam pi humkan naikosamba, "the sound of unsheathing 
  swords."

Pi, ひ, 解く, つか. v.t. To undo or 
untwist.

Pi, ひ, 小き, 細微ナル, 僕モノ, ヒイタグ.  
Adj. Small. Fine. As:—Pi itak, "a whisper." Pi ota, 
"fine sand."

Piba, びバ, or Pipa, びバ, カバサイ.  
Cardigan. n. A kind of shell 
fish found in rivers and lakes.

Pichiribe, ピチリベ, 蛻. n. A 
maggot.

Pichish, ピチシ, 怒ぶ様羽. v.i.  
To weep softly.

Pichitehe, ピチチテ, 割, 割る, ヌケル.  
v.i. To be worn out. To come off.  
Syn.: Pitche.

Pikan-no, ピカンノ, 速さ. adv.  
Quickly.

Pikai-shipini, ピカイシビニ, 旅仕度  
スル, 僕モノ, ピカイシビニアナイヨ  
カラカラ, 我ら旅装せ. v.i.  
To prepare for a journey. To dress 
for a journey. As:—Pikai-shipini  
ayatokorakara, "I dressed my-  
self for a journey."

Pikan, ピカン, 速ナル, 活潑ナル, 敏捷 
ナル, 僕モノ, ピカノヒム, 駿馬. adj.  
Quick. Active. Agile. Swift of 
foot. Fast. As:—Pikan umma, 
"a fast horse." Syn: Nitan.

Pikata, ピカタ, 西南風. n. A south- 
west wind.

Pikahi, ピカヒ, 撫デル, (指ヲ以テ溜セ 
る外套ヲ手ヲ去ラン為). v.t.  
To stroke out (as water from a wet 
cloth by means of the thumb 
and fingers).

Pinal, ピナイ, or Pinnal, ピンナイ, 
塹, 谷. n. A ditch. A trench. A 
valley.

Pindoro, ピンドロ, 砂子. n. Glass. 
Through the Japanese word 
biidoro from the Portuguese 
vidrio.

Pine, びね, 砂ノ知らせキ, 僕モノ, ビ 
チダ, 粗砂. adj. Coarse sand. 
As:—Pine ota, "coarse sand."

Pinka, ピンカ, or Pinkai, ピンカイ, 
キハダ, 木ノ皮ノ製物. n. A kind 
of tow made of bark and used in 
caulking boats.

Pinkishut, ピンキシュツ, or Pinku- 
shutu, ピンクシュツ, 扉上部. n.  
The upper part of the thighs.

Pinnal, ピナイ, or Pinal, ピナイ, 
塹, 谷. n. A valley. A ditch. A 
trench.

Pinne, ピンヌ, 雄. adj. Male. This 
word is often placed before nouns 
when it is necessary to give 
them a distinctive masculine 
gender, but is used principally 
of animals.

Pinne-rau, ピンテラウ, 牡鹿. n. A 
buck. Male deer.
**PIN**


Pinnerau, ピンチャラウ, 二歳ノ牡鹿 n. A two year old buck. A buck with straight horns, i.e. with horns without branches.

Pin-ni, ピニ, ヤナダモ n. The ash tree. Fraxinus mandshurica, Rupr. var. japonica, Maxim.


Pinu-no, ピヌノ, 噁気ニテ, 呪ビルク adv. In a whisper. Quite privately or stealthily.

Pinu-no-haseba, ピヌノヘバ, 噁ニ観フ v.t. To peep stealthily at.

Pinu-no-ye, ピヌノイエ, 噁ク, サヤメヲ v.t. To whisper.

Pinu-pukara, ピヌプカラ, 噁ク v.t. To peep at.

Pinu-pinu, ピヌピヌ, 甚ダ柔和ナル呪気 n. A very soft whisper.


Pip, ピプ, 沼 n. A swamp.

Pipa, ピバ, or Piba, ビバ, カハガイ n. A kind of fresh water shell fish. Anodonta sp. In Saghaliens an oyster.

Pipok, ピポク, 沼池 n. A swamp.

**PIR**

Pipa-sei, ピパセイ, カハガイノ貝 n. The shell of anodonta.


Pira, ピラ, 開ケタル, 擬れる adj. Open. Spread out.

Pira, ピラ, 開塞 n. A cliff.

Pirakka, ピラッカ, 下駄 n. Clogs.


Pirapira, ピラピラ, 散布ショール, 散落トスル adj. Scattered. Torn to pieces.

Pirasara, ピラサラ, 咳ガム, 擬ゲル v.t. To open as a book. To spread open.

Pirasare, ピラサラ, 咳ガム, 擬ゲル v.t. To cause another to open.

Pirasake, ピラスケ, 咳ガム, 擬レル v.i. To be opened out. To be spread out. To be torn.

Piraspa, ピラスパ, 機ガスル, 機ガスル, 機ガスル v.t. To spread open. To open as a book. Pl. of Pirasa.

Piraspare, ピラスパレ, 機ガスル v.t. To cause another to open.


Piri, ピリ, 傷, キズ, 例モバ, ピリピリカララカラ, 続帯スル n. A wound. As: — Piri-kokarukara, “to bind up a wound.”

Piriba, ピリバ, or Piruba, ピルバ, 拭フ, 損クフ v.t. To wipe.

Pirika-irenga, ピリカイレンガ, 好意.  

Pirika-mahuni-anreika, ピリカマヌヒアンレイカ, 喜びアクタ承知スル.  

Pirika-mintuhi, ピリカミントチ, 善性ノ人魚.  

Pirika-no, ピリカノ, 善々. adv.  

Pirikap, ピリカブ, 善良ノ物. n.  

Pirikapo, ピリカポ, 善き, (数数) adj.  

Pirikare, ピリカレ, 改善スル. v.t.  

Pirika-wa, ピリカワワ. ph.  

Pirikep, ピリケブ, 打ち落シタル稲. n.  

Pirikere, ピリケレ, 栄々揃ツ. v.t.  

Piri-kokurakara, ピリコカラカラ, 繕帯スル. v.t.  

Piri-omap, ピリオマブ, 負傷者. n.  

Piri-miri, ピリミリ, or Piri, ピリ, 満. n.  

Piri-seshke-kane, ピリセシケカネ, 船釘. n.  

Piriishinoye, ピリシノイエ, 満. n.  

Piru, ピル, or Piruru, ピルル, 拭フ, 均スル, 均スル, ナラス. v.t.  

Piruba, ピルバ, 拭フ. v.t.  

Piruturu, ピルツル, 咲. n.  

Pisse-shi, ピサシセイ, アイ. n.  

Pise, ピセ, 身内ノ胞. n.  

Pise-kikiri, ピセキキリ, 獣類ノ身内ノ胞. n.  

Pisene-kombu, ピセヌコムブ, クロンノマ. n.  

Pise-nonno, ピセノノ, ハマヘンケイサ. n.  

Pise-pise, ピセピセ, or Pisepse, ピセプセ, フノロフノリ. n.  

Pish, ピシュ, 数ノ後ヲ用エル語.  

Pishakkoi, ピシャク, or Pishako, ピシャコ, 棵杓. n.  

Pishi, ピシ, 検査スル, 許可スル, 例メバ, クヒシツクイリ, 余ヘ検査セシ. v.t.  

Pishkaneke, ピシクアナ, 寄り渡ヒテ. 周囲ニ. adv.  

Pishkaneketa, ピシクアナケタ, 近キ, 例メバ, エンシカチケタア, 学ニ
Pishkan-moshiri, ピシカンモシリり, adv. Here and there.  
Pishkanta, ピシカンタ, adv. Here and there.  
Pishkanta-pishkanta, ピシカンタピシカンタ, adv. Here and there.  
Pishkara, ピシカラ, n. Rocky, rugged, places.  
Pishki, ピシキ, 数, 数ヲル, 例セバ, タムベシ ヒンペーショナル, 是等ノ物幾何ヲリナ, n. & v.t. A number.  
Pishkipa, ピシキパ, 数ヲル, v.t. To count.  
Pishki-wa-nukara, ピシキワヌカラ, 数ヲル, v.t. To count.  
Pishne, ピシヌ, 海岸. n. The seashore.  
Pishno, ピシノ, 例セ, カンベ, ピシノノ, 各村. adj. Every. As: —Kotan pishno, "every village."  
Pishoi, ピシオイ, 魚ノ腹. n. The belly of a fish.  
Pishto, ピシト, 海岸. n. The seashore.  
Pishto-yomomke, ピシトヨモムケ, 爆ふる, ハセル (鍋中ノ油如ク), v.i. To splutter about (as fat in a frying pan).  
Pit, ピツ, 小石, n. A small stone; flint.  
Pita, ピタ, 解, 説明スル, v.t. To untie. To undo. To explain. To loosen.  
Pitara, ピタラ, 河床ノ名アリル處ノ乾ケル部分. n. The dry stony sides of the bed of a river. Also, rarely, "a plain." Syn: Piuka.  
Pitara-an, ピタラアン, 石多キ, adj. Stony.  
Pitake, ピタケ, 巻, v.t. To hang down. To dangle. To become unrolled or unraveled.  
Pitche, ピッチ, 剃グル, 破レル, v.i. To come off. To be worn out. To wear out. Syn: Pichitche.  
Pitke, ピツケ, 砕破スル, v.i. To be subject to fits. Syn: Cheachiushiyeye.  
Pitke-tashum, ピツケタシュム, 砕破. n. Fits.  
Pito, ピト, 人若クハ神ヲ數フ時数ノ後ニ付ケル, 例セバ, アイヌヒト, カムイヒト, 人ノ神トノ. adj. A kind of classifier for men and gods. As: Ainu・bito, kamui・bito, "gods and men."  
Pitromun, ピトロムン, 青草. n. Herbage. Young green grass.  
Pitpo, ピトポ, 小石, 坑石. n. Small stones. Flints.  
Pitpoturuse, ピトプトルセ, 石ノ知ク須ヲル, 例セバ, ヒッポツルセシヒコナラ, 原ノ石ノ如ク須ヲシタ. v.i. To fall as a stone. As: —Pitpoturuse shikopayara, "It fell down like a stone."
Pittarane, ピッタラネ, 諸ツァ節レル. v.t. To swell with pride.


Pituru, ビトル, 新鮮ナル、例セバ、ミソルチエブ、鮮魚. adj. Fresh. As:—*Pituru chesp*, “fresh fish.”

Piuchi, ピウチ, 火打金. n. A steel for striking fire.

Piuchi-op, ピウチオブ, 嫻薫. n. A flint and steel box or bag.

Piuchi-shuma, ピウチシュマ, 嫻石. n. A flint.

Piuka, ピウカ, 石多キ河床. n. A stony river-bed.

Piuka-chishka, ピウカチシカ, or Piuka-chishkara, ピウカチシカラ, n. A sandpiper.


Piuki, ピウキ, 攻撃スル、散フ、例セバ、セタエンピウキ、犬我ニ敵ヘリ. v.t. To attack. To set upon. To aggress. As:—*Sata en piuki*, “the dog set upon me.” Syn: Choraunge. Otekna.

Piukire, ピウキレ, 攻撃スル. v.t. To set at. To cause to attack.

Piukitosu, ピウキトイル, 攻撃スル. v.t. To attack.

Piukosamba, ピウコサムバ、鼻ノ吹タ, （黒ノ如タ）. v.t. To blow through the nostrils as an animal. Syn: Shiukosamba.


Piwiuse, ピウィウセ, 呼吸音. v.t. To wheeze (as in breathing with a cold).

Piwiwitki, ピウィウィツキ, 音スル (鳥飛ア時ニ). v.t. To make a whirling noise with the wings as a wood cock when shooting through the air.

Piyapa, ピヤバ, 栗. n. Millet.

Piye, ピイエ, 種子、例セバ、ピイエナブ、種子入器. n. Seeds of any kind. As:—*Piye op “a seed vessel.”

Piye, ピイエ or Piyhe, ピイヘ、脂肪. n. The fat of living creatures such as birds and beasts.

Piye-kara, ピイェカラ、投ケル、例セバ、シエマリピイェカラ、投石スル. v.t. To throw at. As:—*Shuma ori piye kara*, “to throw stones at.” Syn: Kopye kara.

Piye-o, ピイオ、肥エタル. adj. Fat.

Piye-sak, ピイエサク, 肥エタル. adj. Lean.

Piye-toi, ピイエトイ、白キ土. n. White clay.

Piye-us, ピイエス、肥エタル. adj. Fat.

Po, ポ, 此語ハ時ニ名詞ノ後ニ用キテ細少ヲ示ス接尾語トナル、例セバ、チエボ、小魚. part. This word is sometimes suffixed to nouns as a diminutive particle. As:—*Chep po* “a little fish.” It is also used as an adjective, “small” “little.”

Po, ポ, 此語ハ時ニ柔アルカテ有ス、例セバ、プイティオオマンエアイカブ、獨ニテハ行ケス. part. Sometimes this particle has a kind of softening power. Thus:—*Puine po oman*
Ponbepo, ポンペポ, 極 小ナル物. n. A very little thing.
Ponchikaman, ポンチカマン, えカチ パラ. n. Rosa acicularis, Lindl.
Pone, ポン, 骨. n. Bones.
Ponechi, ポンチ, ペニコナヘタタン ポズ. 体. n. Lonicer a Maximowici, Rupr.
Pone-ik, ポンイク, 問節. n. A joint.
Pone-ik-pui, ポニクプイ, 背髄骨. n. The spine. The backbone.
Ponekakanu, ポンカカヌ, 死骸 共に 鬼夜. n. The outer clothing buried with the dead. Syn: Shi rikamup.
Po-ne-kara, ポネカラ, 妊子ニスル, v.t. To adopt a child.
Pone-kara-i, ポネカライ, 妊子ニス る事. n. Adoption.
Pone-kem, ポネケム, 杉舟ヲ修繕スル ニ用エル骨ヲ長. n. A bone needle used in mending boats.
Pone-o, ポネオ, 骨ヲ短. adj. Bony.
Pone-op, ポネオブ, 骨ヲ短ヲ物. n. A bony thing.
Pone-nere, ポネレ, 妊子ニスル, v.t. To adopt.
Pongi, ポングイ, ヤマアハ. n. Calama grostis Epigejos, Roth.
Pon-humbe, ポンフムベ, 浮自. n. The porpoise.
Pon-itak, ポニタク, 魔術. n. Witchcraft.
Pon-itak-ki, ポニタッキ, 魔ニル, 魔ニル. (ロスニ語ニテ) 呪う, 調伏ヲ為ニテスル, v.t. To bewitch (by word of mouth). To curse. To worship demons in order to bring evil upon another.
Pon-itak-ki-guru, ポニタッキグル, 魔者. n. A witch. One who bewitches by word of mouth.
Poni-une-ma, ポニウメマ, 氏女. n. One's youngest daughter.
Poni-une-po, ポニウメポ, 末子. n. Youngest son or children.
Ponkapiu-sei, ポンカピュセイ, カイツ ム. n. Tellina rosea, Speng.
Pon-kishimkisshim, ポンキシムキシ ム, or Pon-kishunkishin, ポンキ シャンキシムン, カヤカノ類. n. A kind of sculpin.
Pon-kopecha, ポンコペサ, カイツム サ. n. Little grebe. Podiceps L. Minor (Gm.)
Pon-machi, ポンマチ, 姜. n. A concubine.
Pon-mokrap, ポンモククラブ, 臭骸. n. Anal fins.
Pon-no, ポンノ, or Pon-nu, ポンヌ, 少ナキ, 僅ノ, 例セバ, ポンヌバテク、
ポンノ僅ノ adj. A little. A few.
As:—Pon no patek, “only a little.” “just a little.” Pon no po, “a very little or few.” Pon no pon no, “a very little or few.”
Pon-parumbe, ポンパルムベ, 畜圧(ノドヒョ). n. The uvula.
Pon-pekanebe, ポンベクアンペ, ヒメヒョ n. Trapa bispinosa, Roxb. var. incisa, Wall.
Pon-ram, ポンラム, 若キ, 少キ adj. Young. Small. As:—Pon-ram ita, “while young.”
Pon-no-ka, ポンノカ, 極少キ adj. A very little.
Pon-nu-pan-nu, ポンヌバンヌ, 少量 adj. In small quantities.
Pon-sereke, ポンセレケ, ツパヨリ少ノ n. Less than half.
Ponshinsep, ポンシンセプ, メドヘキ n. Lespedeza sericea, Miq.
Ponyaumbe, ポニヤウムベ, 北海道ノ深山ノ住民ト云フ障壁ナル人種, 多分アイヌ軍人ナラン n. A fierce kind of people said to have inhabited the most mountainous parts of Ezo, possibly ancient warriors. This word is often used of the singular number.
Pon-yuk, ポニユク, 鹿ノ子. n. A fawn.
Poon, ポオン, 極僅ノ adv. A very little.
Poon-makke, ポオンマッケ, 少シキ開ケテ adv. Ajar.
Pop, ポブ, 水胞, ミグマツレ, 例セバ, ポブアシ, 水胞スル n. A swelling. A blister. As:—Pop ush, “to have blisters.”
Pop, ポブ, 沸騰スル, タギル, v.i. To boil. To bubble up.
Popokot, ポベクツツ, 死サニ死ス v.i. To die of heat.
Popera, ポペラ, 端尾 (ミグタチ) n. The pit of the stomach. The epigastrum.
Popiuka, ポピウカ, 沸騰スル v.i. To bubble up. To rise in bubbles.
Popke, ポブケ, 熱キ adv. Hot.
Popke-no, ポブケノ, 熱カ adv. Hotly.
Popo, ポポ, 兄 n. An elder brother.
Popokichiri, ポポキチリ, ミヨポシキリ n. Reed warbler. Acrocephalus orientalis, (T. & S.)
Popokochiu, ポポコチユウ, ペニヒメ n. Mealy red-pole. Fringillina linaria, Linn.
Porokutu, ポロクツ, エゾ＝ツ a. n. Angelica ursina, Max. A very large species of Umbelliferous plants.

Poporaige, ポポライギ, 発汗スル v.i. To perspire much.

Poppe, ポッペ, 汗, アキ a. n. Perspiration. Sweat.

Poppe-ashin, ポッペンアシン, 発汗スル v.i. To perspire.

Poppe-nu, ポッペンヌ, 発汗スル v.i. To perspire.

Poppenuok, ポッペンヌオク, 大＝発汗スル, v.i. To perspire profusely.

Poppe-nure, ポッペンヌレ, 発汗セシムル v.t. To make perspire.

Popporose, ポップポロセ, 病ノ流行地 n. Spots brought about by disease.

Popte, ポプテ, 沖カス v.t. To make boil.


Popush, ポップウシ, 木胞＝習慣 v.i. To be afflicted with blisters.


Poro, ポロ, 大ナル, 例セヘ, ポロカクシェイ, 餘る大ナル a. adj. Large. Big. Great. As:—Poro kashni, “too large.”


Poron-no, ポロンノ, 多々 a. adv. Many.


Poropa, ポロパ, 大ナル a. adj. Great. Large.

Porore, ポロレ, 増大スル v.t. To augment. To make larger.

Poro-sereka, ポロセレケ, 大抵 adv. For the most part. More than half.

Poru, ポル, 洞穴 n. A cave.


Poshita, ポシタ, or Poshumta, ポシュムタ, 小童 n. A little boy.

Poso, ポソ, 通テ行カ v.t. To go through.

Poso, ポソ, 通テ a. adv. Through.

Poso-ingara, ポソイガラ, 見トニス v.i. To look through.


Potara-guru, ポタラグル a. n. A doctor. One who treats the sick in any way with a view to recovery.

Potoki, ポトキ, or Potoki-noka, ポトキノカ n. An idol. (Jap).
Potrat, ポトラ, or Potraat, 又ヘ ポトラアツ, クロツノマユ. n. A kind of rock-weed. Fucus evanescentes.

Poukkokuchiuchiu, ポウコクチウチウ, コヨキキリ. n. Reed-warbler. Aceroscephalus bistrigiceps, Sw.

Poyapo ye, ポイヨイ, 引き抜 ク. v.t. To extract. To pick out. Syn: Poiba.

Pu, プ, 堆積, 或 り名詞＝脅数ヲ示ス＝用ヲ. n. A heap. Also a plural suffix to some nouns.

Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, or Pui, プイ, 納屋. n. A storehouse, or godown.

Pui, プイ, 穴, 例 もの, プイナ, 穴穿 る. n. A hole. As: Pui-ka, “to make a hole.” Pui oma, “to have holes.” Pui omare, “to bore or make a hole.”

Pui, プイ, キュキシツ. n. The marsh marigold. Caltha palustris, L. var. typica, Regel.

Pui, プイ, or Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, 納屋. n. A godown or storehouse.

Pui-ne, プイネ, 彼等自身, 蕨 リニテ, 例 もの, プイネボサマンエアイス, 彼等ヘ国＝テ行ケ. adv. By themselves. Alone. As: Pui-ne po oman eikap, “they cannot go alone.”


Puira, プイラ, 急流. n. Rapids.

Puirasha-sup, プイラウシュ スル, プイラウシュスル. n. Some kind of poison having aconite in it.

Pukuro, プクロ, or Pukuru, プクル, 袋. n. A bag.

Pukusa, プクサ, ギャウジヤンニタ. n. A kind of wild garlic.

Allium victoriae, L. Also called hutarui-mun.

Pukusa-kina, プクサキナ, フクヘラ. n. Anemone flaccida Fr. Schm. This plant is much used by the Ainu as an article of diet.

Pumba, プムバ, 拂ケル(脅数). v.t. (pl). To lift up. To raise.

Pumma, プムマ, or Pummaha, プムマハ, 給料, 報酬. n. Wages. A reward.

Pummakore, プムマコレ, 給料ヲ取 る. v.t. To give as wages. To pay wages.

Pumma-ko, プムマコ, 給料ヲ取 る. v.t. To take as wages. To accept as a reward.

Pungara, プングラ, 異. n. A vine of any kind.

Pungau, プングウ, ハシリイ. n. The Japanese lilac. Syringa amurenensis, Ruspr. var. japonica, Max.

Pungau-karush, プングウカルシ, ハシドイ木. n. Polyopus ep.

Pungine, プングイ, 襞, 番スル. v.t. To guard. To watch.


Puni, プニ, 諱ケル, 待スル, (単数). v.t. To lift up. To wait upon.


Puri-kanda, プリカンダ, 栄キ, adj.

Puri-koro, プリコロ, 犬. v.i. To be addicted to. As: —Ikka buri koro, "to be addicted to theft."


Puri-sama-ayanasape, プリサマアヤナサペ, 暴飲者, ノンダケヘ, n. A riotous person. A person given to excessive wickedness.


Purupuruge, プルプルゲ, 渴鴨スル, 浴キ出ブル. v.i. To bubble up. To gush forth.

Purupuruse, プルプルセ, 浴キ出スル. v.i. To gush forth (with a sound). as water.

Puruse, プルセ, 嘆クスル. v.t. To blow out (water).

Pusa, プサ, 猿(フサ), 刀ノ下錦ノ飾. n. The lower ornamental part of a sword. A tassel.

Pusari, プサリ, 猿. n. A travelling bag.

Puse, プセ, ロヲ噴キ出ス. v.t. To blow out of the mouth.


Push, プシュ, 爆レ(燃木ノ如々) 噴火スル. v.t. To jump as burning wood. To burst as a volcano. To go off as a gun. To snap as a spring. To click. Syn: Patke.

Pushi, プシ, or Push, プシ, 穀物ノ穂. n. An ear of wheat, rice or millet.

Pushkosamka, プシコサムカ, 音スル (ホノ進ホスル). v.i. To send forth a gushing sound.

Push-ni, プシニ, ホノノキ. n. Magnolia hypoleuca, S. et Z.


Pushpusu, プシプス, 心ナ知ラス. v.t. To make known things one has kept in his heart and mind.


Pushottara, プシトツタ, 袱帯ニ着ヲ入レ ナヲ袋. n. A small bag made of skin in which hunters carry their arrow heads and poison.

Pusu, プス, 抽キ出ス. v.t. To draw out. To take out.


Putu, プツ, 蓋, 河口, 小河ノ大河ヘ流入ス. n. A lid. The mouth of a river. The entrance of a small river into a larger one.

Pututke, プツツケ, 境レ出ス. v.i. To swell out. Syn: Shipushke.

Puya-puya, プヤプヤ, 蝦レ, 喘レ. v.t. To bore a hole. To peck out as a bird seed from the ground. Syn: Poiba. Soiba.
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Puyara, プヤラ, or Purai, プライ, n. A window. As:—Puyara otto, “by the window.” Puyara range, “to open a window.” Puyara shi, “to shut a window.” Puyara otte ashte or puyara otte shi, “to shut a window.” Puyara otte sarare, “to open a window.”

Puyara-atte, プヤラアッテ, n. A window blind.

Puyara-otte, プヤラオッテ, n. A window shutter.

Puyara-otki, プヤラオツキ, 半剖ノ窓, n. A window blind made of rushes or straw.

Puyara-shikrap, プヤラシクラブ, 窓枠, n. A window-sill.

Puyara-uimak, プヤラウイマグ, 窓枠, n. A window-sill.

Puyuse, プユイセ, 立登る(蒸気), v.i. To ascend as thin smoke. Usei paha anak ne shupuya korachi puyuse rive ne, “the steam from the hot water ascends like smoke.” Syn: Rikin.

R (ラ).

Ra, ラ, 下, 例へば, ラオロソノ, 下カラ, adv. Below. As:—Ra orowa no, “from beneath.” Rata, “beneath.” Rata wa, “from beneath it.”

Ra, ラ, 草ノ葉, n. A blade of grass.

Ra, ラ, 魚ノ腹中に在ル白キ脂肪(鰹ヲ除ケ), 魚ノ肝臓, n. A kind of white fat found in the inside of any fish other than salmon. A fish’s liver. The corresponding term for that of the larger animal as bears, horses, deer etc. is huihe.

Rachiichi, ラチチ, 垂レル, 吊ランレル(単数), v.i. To hang down. To be suspended. (sing).

Rachitke, ラチツケ, 垂レル, 吊ランレル, (复数), v.i. To be suspended. (pl.)


Rachiurikikuru, ラチウリキクル, 目突ケル (人ニ話シ掛ケル時ノ如ク), v.i. To raise the eyes towards one as when about to speak.

Rachonrashte, ラチュンラシテ, 异テ張ル (鳥ナドノ), v.i. To spread the wings as a bird.

Rai-i, ライ, 累キ場所, 地獄, n. The lower place. Hades.


Rai, ライ, 降ル, v.i. The same as ran, “to descend.”


Rai-chish-kara, ライチシカラ, 真悼 sulu. v.t. To weep for the dead. To lament the dead.

Rai-ehange, ライエハンゲ, 死痕 sulu. v.t. To be at the point of death.

Rai-etokooiki, ライエトオイキ, 死 =嘘 sulu, 悔悟 sulu. v.t. To be about to die. To prepare for death.

Raige, ライゲ, 殺 s. v.t. To kill.

Raigepa, ライゲパ, 殺 s. v.t. To kill.

Raigere, ライゲレ, 殺サセル. v.t. To cause to kill.

Rai-guru-korachi, ライグルコラチ, 死人ノ様ナ, 此語ノ侮辱 =用キラレ屬 哀婦女子ノ中 =於テ之ヲ耳ニす. ph. Like a dead person. This phrase is sometimes used in contempt and is often heard among women. It is equal to the word “abominable.”

Rai-guru-tekumbe, ライグルテクムベ, 死者ヲ用セル手乗. n. Gloves worn by the dead.

Rai-i, ライ, 死. n. Death.

Rai-korachi, ライコラチ, ヤット, 困難シ. adv. Hardly. With difficulty. Like one dead.

Rai-korachi-ok, ライコラチオク, 苦々苦々スペキ. adj. Very abominable.

Rai-kamui-irushka-tashum, ライカムイイラシタシュム, or Rai-kamui-tashum, ライカムイラシュム, 中風症. n. Paralysis.

Rai-kamukina, ライカムイキナ, キッカシ n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.

Rai-koro, ライコロ, 死痕 sulu. v.i. To be about to die.

Raikosanu, ライコサヌ, 死資, 気ヲ失フ. v.i. To die. To faint.

Raikotenge, ライコテング, 号呼ズル (困難又ヘ失望一隠シテムキノ如ク). v.t. To call after as in severe trouble. To call out in distress.

Raimik, ライミク, 嫁女子ノ挨拶. n.

The salutation of women. This salutation consists of drawing the hands from the temples down the face, and ending with drawing the index finger across the upper lip.

Raimik-kara, ライミクカラ, 挨拶スル (嫁女子ノミノ). v.i. To make salutation. (Only used of females).


Rainokor'ambe, ライノコルアムベ, 満毎ンル. adj. Miserable.

Raito, ライト, or Raoo, ラオ チ, 虹. n. A rainbow.

Raiomap, ライオマブ, or Rau-o-map, ラウオマブ, 魚釜. n. A kind of fish basket trap.

Rai-paraparak, ライパラララク, 泣スル, 泣ク. v.t. To cry aloud. To weep.

Raiishke-an, ライシケアン, 数多ノ. adj. Very many.

Raita-mun, ライトムン, キンミシキ n. Agrimonia pilosa, Ledeb.


Raishke an.

Raitukunne, ライトクン, 人事不省. n. Anaesthesia.
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Rai-tush, ライツシュ, 緄首 = 用キタル縄。n. A rope with which one has hung himself.

Rai-wa-oman, ライワオマン, 死 ×. v.i. To die.
Rai-wa-paye, ライワパイェ, 死 ×. v.i. To die. Syn: Moshir'hoppa.

Raiyaise, ライライセ, 感ぬ放テ泣ク、例モ、アイライライライセツァン、小児ガ泣テル。v.i. To cry loudly. To weep aloud. As: Ai'ai raiyaise wa an, "the baby is crying." Syn: Rayayaise. Rai-paraparak.

Rayaiyaise, ライライライセ, ラヤ イセノ強き意義ヲ示ス。v.i. An intensified form of raiyaise.

Rak, ラク, 沈澱物。n. Sediment.

Rak, ラク, 淀マール(水垢ナドナ). v.i. To settle as rubbish in water.

Rak, ラク, 散スル(雲カ空ニ). v.i. To pass away as clouds from the horizon. See Rak-rak.

Rak, ラク, 香ヒスル、例ヘバ、シュメラク、油ノ香ヒスル。v.i. To smell of a thing. As: Shum rak, "to smell of oil."

Raka, ラカ, 必要、有益。n. Usefulness.

Raka-an, ラカアン, 益＝立ツ、用途。adj. Useful. Use.


Raka-isam-no, ラカイスムノ、益＝立メツル、陋劣ナル。adv. Uselessly. Abj cty.

Rakakke, ラカッケ, 視界ヨリ遠ザカル (雲ノ消滅スル知ツセ人影ノ没スル知ク)、消滅スル。(隠ナドナ). v.i. To gradually go out of sight as clouds. To disappear as a man out of sight. To die out as spots in a disease. Syn: Uwepaketa-isam.

Rakakse, ラカクセ, 消＝ル。v.i. To go out. To die out.

Rakan, ラカン, 魚ノ名。n. Name of a fish.

Rakan, ラカン, 手足ヲモガカ。v.i. To flounder. Syn: Upokte.

Raka-sak, ラカサク、無益ナル。adj. Useless.

Rake, ラケ, 下。adv. Below. The next below. The lower.

Rakesara, ラケサラ, 垂サレル。v.i. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakishke, ラキシケ、垂サレル。v.i. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakka, ラッカ、垂メスル(泥ト水ヲ). v.t. To put to settle as muddy or thick water.


Rakoro-tashum, ラコロタシュム、便 秘。n. Constipation.

Rakotesu, ラコテス、死ヘル(驚ナドカ 傾テ). v.i. To swoop down upon (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Raotesu.

Rakrak, ラクラク、棚引ク(雲ガ)、除々 ニ 視界ヨリ遠ザカル。n. A sky having soft mackerel looking clouds upon it. A steady floating out of sight. A gradual clearing away of the clouds.

Rakrak-paye, ラクラクパイエ、散スル (雲ガ)、例セバ、アツラクラクラクパイエ、アイエ アツイアッラクラパイエ、東西ノ空＝在ル雲ガ跡ノマス。ph. "To disa...
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gently out of sight as the clouds.
As: — Atui pake rakrak paye, atui gesh rakrak paye, “the clouds
upon the east and west horizon are passing away.”

Rakuda-chikolkip, ラクダチキコキプ, n. A camel. (Jap.)

Rakup, ラクプ, n. A camel. (Jap.)

Rakuru, ラクル, 濕る, 死む, 敷える, 涼える, 湿る, 破れる, n. Mist. Very
fine rain. As: — Rakuru ash, “to drizzle.”


Ram, ラム, 幼き, 幼き, 例け, ベンガル, ベンガル, n. Young. As: — Pon ram orone, “from childhood.”

Ram, ラム, 歌ナドノ語尾示テ此語ヲ
耳ニ及ス其意義ヲ強ムルナリ, part.
A particle sometimes heard at the
end of words in songs to intensify their meaning.

Rama, ラマ, or Ramat, ラマツ, 精
神, 魂, n. The mind. Spirit.

Ramachi, ラマチ, or Ramat, ラマ

Ramai, ラマイ, 幼稚, n. Young louse.


Ramakakke, ラマカッケ, or Ram-

Ramban, ラマン, 狩猟スル, 例け, ベ
ンガル, ベンガル, ベンガル, n. The mind.
The essence of a thing. The
meaning of a word.

Rambare, ラマバレ, 柳ノ種, n. A
kind of willow.

Rambie-ko, ランバイコ, 人ト
交ツ厚クスル, v.t. To be on
friendly terms with a person.

Rambine, ランバイチ, 落付カザ
ル, 落胎スル, 行商スル, adj. and v.i.
Restless. To be a wanderer. To
rove about. To peddle.

Rambine-guru, ランバイチグル
落付カザル人, 落胎者, 商人, n. A
wanderer. A restless person. A

Rame, ラメ, 卑クスル, 黙ケル, v.t.
To make low. To lower.
to silence. To bring down.

Ramepakari, ラメパカリ, 考ヘタ凝ラ
シテ物ヲ発明スル, 専門スル, v.t. To
discover a thing by thinking of it.
To think out. To think well
over.

Rametok, ラメトク, 明シキ, 有激性ナ
ル語, 例け, ネアラメトクコロッケ
スチエイライフマラメンレシイエカ
ラカラウラタクシテ, 汝ヘ私ニ掛リマス
か私ヘ何ノ失敬ナ言ヲ云ヒマジメタカ

Ramepakari, ラメパカリ, 有激性ナ語, 例け, ネアラメトクコロッケ
スチエイライフマラメンレシイエカ
ラカラウラタクシテ, 汝ヘ私ニ掛リマス
か私ヘ何ノ失敬ナ言ヲ云ヒマジメタカ
adj. Brave. Also strong language. Saucy. As:—Nep rametok ku goro wa gusu chieyairumekashure echi ieyakara kara rute ta an? “What strong language (sauce) have I used that you should pitch upon me?” (or “that I should be called in question by you.”)

Rametok-i, ラメトキ, 勇散. n. Bravery.

Rametok-koro, ラメトクロコ, 勇シキ, 例へ、ラメトクロコケル, 勇者. adj. Brave. As:—Rametok koro guru, “a brave person.”


Ram-i, ラミ, 卑き散々物. n. A low place or thing.

Ramka, ラムカ, 卑クール, 縮小スル, v.t. and v.i. To lower. To diminish. To cease. To die out. To become extinct. Syn: Aarakere.

Ramkopashtep, ラムコパシテプ, 大刀. n. A sword. As:—Aramkopashtep shitonmushi, “we put on our swords.”

Ram-koro-guru, ラムクログル, 武式＝泣ク. n. A mourner at a funeral.

Ramkoshkashke, ラムコシカシケ, 恒心ナキ, 薄ナル, 曲言スル, v.i. To be fickle. To prevaricate. Syn: Maunmaun.

Ramma, ラママ, 常＝, 度々. adv. Always. Again and again.

Rammakakke, ラママッケ, or Rammakakke, ラマッケ, 快活ナル. adj. To be jolly. Joyful. Happy.

Ramma-kane, ラムマカチ, or Ramma-ramma, ランマランマ, 常＝. adv. Always.

Ramma-korachi, ラムマコラチ, 例ノ如ナル. adv. As usual.

Ramma-ramma, ラムマラムラ, 常＝, 恒久＝. adv. Continually.

Ramma-shomo, ラムマショモ, 霞ヲ有ラズル, 常＝無シ. adv. Never.

Rammaun, ラムマウン, 常＝, 何时モ. adv. Always. At any time. When you please. Any time will do.


Ramne, ラムネ, 全体, 充満, 例セバ, ラムネト, 終日. adj. Whole. Full. As:—Rammento, “the whole day.”


Ram-no, ラムノ, or Ram-no-kane, ラムノカチ, 息ヲテ. adv. Stoopingly. Low.

Ramokka, ラモッカ, 世話焼き残スル, 他人ノ過ヲ探スル, v.i. To act the busybody. To endeavour to find out the faults of other people.


Rampokashte, ラムボカシテ, 満足セス. v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Ehoshki.

Rampoken, ラムボケン, 懐. n. Mercies.
Rampoken-wa-kore, ラムボケンワコレ, 慈穏. v.t. To have mercy upon.

Rampokien, ラムボキエヌン, 慈穏うら. adj. and v.i. Pitiable.

Rampokien-wa-kore, ラムボキエヌワンコレ, 慈穏. v.t. To have mercy upon. To pity.

Ramram, ラムラム, 鰭、蛇皮. n. Fish scales. A snake's skin.


Ramtom, ラムトム, 川ノ源口河口ノ間. n. That part of a river between its mouth and source.

Ramtutan-guru, ラムツタヌグル, 死者ノ最近親. n. The chief mourner at a funeral.

Ramu, ラム, 精神. 魂. n. and v.i. The mind. The soul. The seat of the feeling. To think. To understand. To consider. As: —Iteki anun shiri ne ramu wa kore wa en kore, “please do not consider me a stranger.”


Ramu-ashtnere-wa-monraigere, ラムアシチンフレモノライフレ, 頭制スル. v.t. To oppress.

Ramu-aye, ラムアイエ, 賞メル. v.i. To be praised.

Ramuchuptek, ラムチュプテク, 寂シク感スル, 慈怖スル. v.i. To feel lonely and afraid. To fear. To be moved with fear.

Ramu-ehorokare, ラムエホロカレ, 马鹿ニスル. v.t. To make a fool of.

Ramu-esam, ラムエサム, 解ラス. v.i. Not to understand.


Ramu-haita, ラムハイタ, 不知不識, 误テ. adv. Unwittingly. By mistake.


Ramu-hokamba, ラムホカムバ, 解シ难キ, 慈ムベキ. adj. Difficult to be understood. Pitiful.

Ramu-hokahoka, ラムホカホカ, os


Ramu-hokasush, ラムホカスシ, or

Ramu-hokasusu, ラムホカスス, 悱ハセル. adv. and v.i. To be confused. To be puzzled.


Ramukara, ラムカラ, 嘲弄スル, 困ミル. ホスス. v.t. To poke fun at. To make angry. To tease. To annoy. To make cry. Syn: Iramkara.

Ramukari, ラムカリ, 妄言スル, 瞑๏スル. v.i. To rave. To be giddy.

Ramukarikari, ラムカリカリ, 割へ切レス. 狂気スル. v.i. and adj. To be impatient. To rave. Syn: Katu-karikari.
Ramu-maun-maun, ラムマウンマウン, 達辞スル, 愛心スル, 二心ナル, v.i. To prevaricate. To be fickle. To be double-faced.

Ramu-nin, ラムニン, 气絶スル, 失望ナル, 悪レル, v.i. To faint. To be in dispair.


Ramu-okaka, ラムオカカ, or Ramu-hokahoka, ラムホカホカ, 慰める, 鎮める, v.t. To comfort. To quiet.

Ramu-oknatara, ラムオクナタラ, 不幸ナル, adj. and v.t. To be unhappy.


Ramu-osh, ラムオシ, 心底, n. The bottom of the heart. As:—Ramu-osh wano, "from the bottom of the heart."


Ramu-oshmap, ラムオシマブ, 合意, n. Agreement. Accord.

Ramu-oshmare, ラムオシマレ, 合意スル, 一致サセル, v.t. To make agree. To cause to accord.


Ramu-pekamam, ラムベカマム, 真シキ, v.i. To be troubled. To be sorrowful. Syn: Shirikirap.


Ramu-pekamamo, ラムベカマモ, 真シキ, v.i. To be sorrowful.


Ramu-pirika, ラムピリカ, 上流姫, adj. and v.i. To be in good spirits.

Ramu-pirikare, ラムピリカレ, 慰メル, v.t. To comfort.

Ramu-rai, ラムライ, 気後シテル, v.i. To have lost spirit. To be troubled.

Ramu-rara, ラムララ, 舞フ(塵埃ナドノ), v.i. To circle around as dust or snow in the air.

Ramu-ratki, ラムラツキ, 健康ナル, adj. and v.i. To be in good health.
and spirits. Syn: Shikun wa an.

Ramurakke, ラムラッケ, 幸福ナル. adj. Happy.

Ramu-rikkush, ラムリックシ, 激昂スル. v.t. To be agitated in mind. To be restless.


Ramu-ritenga, ラムリテンガ, or Ramu-ritenka, ラムリテンカ, 喜ベセル. v.t. To please. To make joyful.


Ramu-ritotkere, イムリテツケレ, 喜ベセル. v.t. To please.


Ramu, ラムル, 內臓ノ凝脂. n. The fat over the intestines.

Ramu-sak, ラムサク, 悪カ. adj. Foolish.

Ramu-san, ラムサン, 奇巧ナル. adj. Fanciful.

Ramusarak, ラムサラク, 困ル, 怒ル. v.t. To be troubled. To be in bad spirits. To be angry. To be discouraged.

Ramu-sarakke-koro-yainu, ラムサラクベコロライフ, 困ル. v.t. To feel troubled.

Ramu-sarakka, ラムサラッカ, 困る. v.t. To trouble. To make angry. To tease.


Ramu-shinne, ラムシンネ, 满足シメル. v.t. To be satisfied.


Ramu-shiromare, ラムシロマレ, 慰メル. v.t. To comfort.

Ramussha, ラムシュカ, 騎ラス. v.t. To train. To domesticate. As:—Uma hene seta hene rumushka, “to train a horse or dog.”

Ramu-shuye, ラムシュイェ, 欺ク, 取り 込ム. v.t. To deceive. To take in.

Ramu-tanak, ラムタナク, 心痛ノ事 ノ為メ二眠ラレ. v.t. To be unable to sleep for trouble or other causes. Syn: Mokoro-kinou.


Ramu-tui, ラムツイ, 驚ク, 恐怖スル. v.t. and adj. To be frightened. To be awed. To be taken aback. To be startled. Syn: Homatu.
Ramu-tuika, ラムツイカ, 驚恐る. v.t. To frighten. To startle.
Ramu-unin, ラムウニン, or Ramu-
uhun, ラムウヌン, 注意スル, 忘却ス
す. v.t. and adj. To be inattentive. To forget. To be careless. Forget-
tful. To become unconscious.
Ramu-utura, ラムウトラ, 遠慮スル, 遠慮スル. v.i. Diffident. Syn:
Yatu-utura. Ekatupase.
Ramuturu, ラムツル, 胸, 懺. n. The chest. The bosom.
Ramyuyupu, ラムユプ, 憎悪スル. v.i. To exhort. To coax.
Ramy, ラムイ, 賞メル. v.t. To praise.
Ran, ラン, 下ル, 降ル(雨ノ如ク), v.i. To descend. To come down as rain. To alight. As:—Ran ap, "he has gone down."
Rangarap, ランガラブ, 挨拶. n. A salutation.
Rangarap-itak, ランガラブイタク, 挨
竇ノ時. n. The words of a salutation.
Rangarap-itak-ki, ランガラブイタクキ, 挨
竇ノ時. v.t. To salute.
Range, ランゲ, 即ス. v.t. To let down. To unload.
Range, ランゲ, 此語ヲ他語ヲ附着シテ
副詞ヲナスガリ, 例ヘパ, ケストラ
ンゲ, 異ナル, ヘンバラナツカエシ
モイレランゲ, 彼ノ人ハ毎ノ此ノ種ノ
通ト. part. This word has an
adverbial force. As:—Kesto ran-
ge, "daily." Hembara ne yakka
eue moire range, "he is always
thus late." Shinen range, "one
by one."
Range-kando, ランゲカンド, 最下天
(僧版＝接へル天＝六階アリランゲカ
ンドハ其下ナリ). n. The lowest
Range-kut, ランゲクツ, 崖懸. n.
Impassable crags.
Rangetam, ランゲタム, 神ノ剣. n.
The sword of the gods.
Ranko-ni, ランコニ, or Rango-ni,
ランゴニ, カツラ. n. Cerceidiphy-
lum japonicum, S. et Z.
Ran-nish, ランニシ, 眉ノ端端. n.
The inner corner of the eyebrows.
Ran-no, ランノ, 滴り落ちル. adv.
Trickling down.
Rannuma, ランヌマ, 眉. n. The
Ranrewerewe, ランレウェレウェ, 瞬
スル. v.i. To blink the eyes.
Syn: Shikrewerewe. Shikchu-
puchupu.
Ranrikochiute, ランリコチウエ, 眉ヲ
上ゲル(驚キツト). v.i. To raise
the eyebrows.
Rantom, ラントム, 河流. n. The
course of a river.
Rantupep, ランツペプ, or Rantupe-
pi, ランツペピ, 帽子ノ絹. n. Hat
strings. Bonnet strings.
Raochi, ラオチ, 虹. n. A rainbow.
Raoraye, ラオライエ, 下ゲル. v.t. To
lower down. To put lower as
anything suspended.
Raoshma, ラオシマ, 滝メル. v.i. To
Sink down. To sink into.
Raoereke, ラオテレケ, 階ル, 滑ル.
v.i. To descend. To dive.  
Syn: Raoshma. Horaochiwe.

Raotesu, ラオテス, 播目 (驚歓分). v.i. To swoop down (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Rakotesu.

Rapra, ラブ, 行程. v.i. (pl). To descend.

Rapra, ラブ, or Rapu, ラブ, 羽毛, 羽翼. n. Feathers. Wings. As: — Rap porapora, "to flutter the wings as a bird. Syn: Rapparapapa.

Shirapprapapa.

Rappapora, ラバプセ, 脱介落チル, 倒セバ, オトブラブセモ, 羽ヲ脱ケル. v.i. To drop off. To fall off. As: — Otop rapapora, "the hair is falling off."


Rappembe, ラベムペ, ヶマ. n. Cat-tail or Reed Mace. Typha latifolia, L.

Rapoke, ラボケ, 何々シツヲアル間ニ. adv. Whilst. During.

Rapoketa, ラボケタ, 何々シツヲアル間ニ. adv. Whilst. During.

Raporapora, ラポラポラ, 羽ヲ巻キスル. v.i. To flap the wings (as a bird). Syn: Rapparapapa.

Rappra, ラブ, 喫吸. n. A trumpet.  
As: — Rappa rekte, "to blow a trumpet."

Rapparapapa, ラツララツラ, 羽ヲ巻キスル. v.i. To flutter the wings as a bird. Syn: Shirapparapapa. Rapoarapora.

Raprapra, ララララ, 動物ノ乳房 (雄雄共 ニ用). n. The breast of an animal (male or female).

Raprap-pone, ララポラボ子, 翼側, 胸骨. n. The side and breast bones.

Raptek, ラステク, 泡ヲ混メル. v.i. To settle as froth or foam.

Rapterapte, ラプテラプテ, 吊ルス (飲 酔及々名ナド). v.t. To make hang down as rags or pieces of string.

Rapuchupki, ラプチュプキ, 馬槽. n. A horsefly.


Rapush-ni, ラブシニ, にシキ. n. Evonymus alatus, Th.

Rapush-chep, ラブシチェプ, トビウナ (方言). n. Draciceps sachi, Jor and Sny.

Rara, ララ, 鍔ノ縄. n. The edge of a sword guard.

Rara, ララ, 滑り. v.i. To dive. Syn: Raotereke.


Rara, ララ, 馬鹿ニスル, 愚弄スル v.t. To make fun of. To mock. To make a fool of.

Rarachik, ララチク, 歌レル v.t. To sport with.

Rarraba, ラライバ, 機テ, (小児ノ頭 ナド). v.t. To stroke as the head of a child when fondling it. Syn: Raruba.
RAR

Rak,  ラク, 滑カナル. adj. 
Slippery. Smooth.


Rara-kuma,  ララキュマ, 雪ノ吹溜り. n. 
A snowdrift.

Rarama-ni,  ララマニ, クンコ. n. 
The yew tree. Taxus cuspidata, S. et Z.

Rara-numa,  ララヌマ, 眉. n. 
Eyebrows.

Rara-okeshi,  ララオケシ, 眉ノ外端. n. 
The outside corner of the eyebrows.


Rarapare,  ララパレ, 押合せ. v.t. To press together.


Rarempok,  ラレムボク, 眉ノ下, 例セバ, ラレムボクノ. n. 
The space immediately under the eyebrows. As:—Rarempo ingara, “to look out from under the eyebrows.”

Rari,  ラリ, 何セラザレ. v.i. To be. 

Rari,  ラリ, 押付けフ. v.t. To be pressed down. Pl. Rarapa.

Raribe,  ラリベ, 滑ル. n. 
To dive for one's food as various sea-fowls.


Rariu,  ラリウ, 桑テ以テ舟ヲ漕グ. v.t. 
To push a boat along with a pole.

Raru,  ラル, 眉. n. 
The eyebrows. Syn: Rara.

Raru-kara,  ラルカラ, 眉モレ剝ル. v.t. 
To shave the eyebrows.

Raruiba,  ラルイベ, 搾チル(馬, 牛, 猿ノ小児頭ナドチ). v.t. To stroke, as a horse or dog, or a child's head. 
Syn: Raraba.

Raruma-ni,  ラルマニ, ラルマニ, クンコ. n. 
The yew. Taxus cuspidata, S. et Z.

Raruturu,  ラルツル, 眉下ノ間. n. 
The space between the eyebrows.

Rasu,  ラス, 出逢フ(横ノ端カ横ノ端ニテ). v.i. To meet as the end of rafters at the top of a roof.

Ras,  ラス, 割木, 木片. n. 

Ras-chashi,  ラスチャシ, 共. n. 
A post and rail fence.

Rashke,  ラシケ, 剃ル. v.t. To shave. 
Syn: Tuye. Erashke.

Syn: Uka.

Rash-rashpa,  ラシラシパ, 細カニ碎ク. v.t. To break or cleave up into fine pieces.

Rashtara,  ラシタラ, 物ヲ荷トトキニ用ヲル鎖. n. 
A thong with a
| Wooden head-piece used for carrying bundles. |
|---|---|
| Rashupa-bashui, ラシュババシュイ, 萼式=用エル鼻上ケノ器(案). n. A moustache lifter made of Hydrangea paniculata and used only in death feasts. |
| Rasu, ラス, 欠き取る, 割り取る. v.t. To break a small piece off anything. To chip off. |
| Rasu-meshke, ラスメシケ, 割る. v.i. To be chipped. |
| Rasupa, ラスパ, 矢ノ根 チ ルノ用エル. n. A piece of wood sometimes used next an arrow head when bone is not procurable. |
| Rat, ラツ, 失望スル, 物ヲ失ヒテ迷惑スル. v.i. To feel disappointed. To feel troubled on account of missing anything. To miss. |
| Rat, ラツ, 深し. n. Phlegm. The thick fat of animals. Blubber. |
| Ratashkep, ラタシケプ, or Rata-skelp, ラタスケブ, 草, 野菜. n. Herbs. Vegetables. Any kinds of herbs, vegetables and fruits used as food. See, Kamui ratashked; toi ratashkep. |
| Ratchako, ラッチャコ, 燈. n. A lamp. |
| Ratchi, ラッチ, 溫順ナル. adj. Gentle. |
| Ratchira, ラッチレ, 容り, 怒スル. v.t. To quiet. To assuage. To forgive. |
| Ratchitara, ラッチタラ, 溫順 =. adj. Gently. |
| Ratchitarare, ラッチタラレ, ナダメル. v.t. To quiet. |
| Ratchitarara-shiomaparare, ラッチタララシオマパラレ, 驚ラス. v.t. To tame. |
| Ratchitke, ラッチツケ, 吊サレル. adj. Suspended. |
| Ratchitkere, ラッチツケレ, 掛ケル. 吊ス. v.t. To hang up. To suspend. Sing : Ratkire. |
| Rat-hese, ラットヘセ, 喘息. n. Asthma. |
| Ratki, ラッチキ, 吊サレル. v.i. To be suspended. |
| Ratki-osoro-kam, ラッチキオソロカム, 臀. n. The buttocks. The fleshy part of the posteriors. |
| Ratkire, ラッチキレ, 吊ス. 掛ケル. v.t. To suspend. To hang up. Pl. Rakthitkere. |
| Rat-o-omke, ラッチオムケ, 喘息. n. Asthma. |
| Rattopotopo, ラットポトポ, 眉ヲ動カス. v.i. To move the eyebrows. |
| Ratushne, ラッチシ, 負傷シル. adj. Wounded. |
Rauge, ラウゲ, Rauke, ラウケ, 深處, 艆船. n. A deep place. A steep place.


Rauke-mina, ラウケミナ, 心中ミテ嘘フ. v.i. To laugh inwardly.

Rauke-sapse, ラウケサプセ, 心中ミテ嘲ル. v.i. To scorn inwardly.

Raukotapu, ラウコタプ, 捕ヘル. v.t. To seize. To take.

Raukushte, ラウクシテ, 潮ル. v.i. To dive.


Raune, ラウネ, 深キ, 倒セバ. ラウネシュイ, 深キ穴. adj. Deep. As: —Raune shui, a deep hole; a steep narrow precipitous place.” Raune piri, a deep wound.”

Raune-no, ラウンノ, 深ヲ. adv. Deeply.

Raunkami, ラウンカミ, 樹木ノ心. n. The wood of a tree near the pith; heart-wood.

Raunomap, ラウンオマプ, or Rai-omap, ライオマプ, 魚鹿. n. A kind of wicker fish trap.

Rau-oosh, ラウオシ, 沈没. v.i. To sink into.

Raupeka, ラウベカ, 密カニ. adv. Secretly.

Raurau, ラウラウ, テンナンモウ. n. Jack in the pulpit. Arisaema japonicum, Bl.

Rauraugetoi, ラウラウゲトイ, 混沼. n. Syn: Raworawok ushke.

Rauta-ande, ラウタアンデ, 片寄セル, 蔵ヲ. v.t. To put on one side. To put away out of sight.

Rawe, ラウェ, 爲ネトヲ欲シテモ自カウ行フトヲ欲セルコト. v.t. To desire to do but not to act.

Rawe-chu, ラウェチュ, 結テ被セル. v.t. To sheathe as a knife or sword.

Rawekatta, ラウェカタ, 沉ム. v.i. To sink.

Raworawok-ushke, ラウォラウォクウシケ, 濡れ場處. n. A soggy place.

Rawo-ahun, ラウォアフン, 靜＝ホ＝潮. v.i. To dive gently in water.

Rayahase, ラヤハセ, 怒鳴ル. v.i. To call out as in anger.

Rayap, ラヤプ, 驚カサレル. v.i. To be surprised at.

Rayapkara, ラヤプカラ, 驚イタ. Excl. of surprise.

Rayayaise, ラヤヤイセ, 愛ヲ放チ泣ク. v.i. To weep aloud. To cry.

Raye, ライ＝, 拂星スル. v.t. To offer up. To give to a superior.

Rayepash, ライ＝パシ, 死＝顫スル, 崩来. v.i. To be at the point of death. The death struggles.

Rayoki, ラヨキ, ケラヲミ. n. A kind of louse. Pediculus pubis.
Syn: Rai-korachi.

Re, レ, 彼, 此語ヲ動詞ヲ附することがノ動詞ヲ使ふ. part. A causative particle suffixed to intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:— Pirika, “to be good;” pirikare, “to better.”

Re, レ, or Rehe, レヘ, 魚ノ頭ヲ在ル軟性部分. n. The soft part in the head of a fish. Syn: Kaka-we.

Re, レ, 三. adj. Three.


Rehamush, レハムシ, コシメナチバナ. n. Cornus canadensis, L.

Re-hotne, レホツチ, 六十. adj. Sixty.

Rei, レイ, or Reihei, レイヘイ, 名. n. A name.

Reihei, レイヘイ, 魚ノ頭ヲ在ル肉. n. The meat on the top of a fishes head. Syn: Kakewe.

Rei-iwai, レイアイワ, 小児ノ命名式. n. The ceremony of naming a child.


Reika, レイカ, 賞メル. v.t. To praise.

Rei-kore, レイコレ, 名ヲ附ケル. v.t. To name.

Rei-koro, レイコレ, 何モノ等セラル, 例セバ, タンタカンレイコレクツサモ ロモシクナ此處ハ日本国ト稱セラル. v.i. and adj. To have the name of. To be called. Popular. As:— Tan kotan rei-koro katu, ‘Samo-ro moshiri’ ne, “This place is called Samoro moshiri.” Usa rei-korobe moshitapun, “there are various names for the countries.”

Reine, レイツ, or Rene, レツ, 四肢ノ痛ミテガイナル感覚. v.t. A heavy dull feeling of pain in the limbs. To feel weak. Syn: Keorosak.


Rek, レク, 音ヲ發スル. v.i. To give forth a sound. To creak as wheels. To rattle. To sing as a bird.


Reki, レキ, or Rek, レク, 頚舞. n. The whiskers. See Rek.

Reki-otepeshbari, レキオテクペシバリ, 睡ヲ撒ケル(挾挙ノトキニ). v.i. To stroke the beard as in salutation.

Rek-kutara, レックタラ, ヨアスマサワサ. n. Senecio sagittatus Schultz, Bip. Also called Petkutu and chireke-kuttara and wakka-kutta-ra.

Rek-kuru-poka-eara-ehita, レックルポカエラエハイタ, 頚舞ヲ未發生セザル壯者. n. A young fellow whose whiskers have not yet begun to sprout.
Reka, レクチ, 弹奏スル. v.t. To play as a flute or whistle. To play any musical instrument.

Rekuchi, レクチ, 喉. n. The throat.

Rekuchi-anumba, レクチアスムバ, 空息スル. v.i. To be choked or throttled.

Rekuchi-iun, レクチイウン, 航ラカ空息スル. v.i. To choke one's self.


Syn: Rekutunbe.

Rekuchi-tuiba, レクチツイバ, 首ヲ取. v.t. To cut the head off.

Rekush-chep, レクシチェプ, 魚ノ名, n. Alectria benjamini, Jor. and Sng.

Reikut-koni, レクツコニ, 馬蹄風. n. Croup.

Rekut-mayamaya-omke, レクツマヤマヤオムケ, 喉ノ感冒. n. A cold in the throat.


Syn: Rekuchi orunbe.

Rekutumbe-kot, レクツムベコツ, or Rekutumbe-shu, レクツムベシュ, 首飾り造ル類型. n. A mould for melting metal for necklaces.

Rekut'umbe-shu, レクツウムベシュ, 首飾り造ル類型. n. A mould for making necklace patterns.

Ren, レン, or Rere, レレ, 沈メル. v.i. To sink.

Ren, レン, or Re-niu, レニウ, 三人. n. Three persons.

Rend, レンデ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink.


Renga, レンガ, 親切. n. Favor. Kindness.

Rengaine, レンガイ, 欲スル儒ニ, 場合スルテ. adv. As one likes. According to circumstances. As: —Ku rengaine have an? “is it my fault (is it owing to me).”

Rengaine-iki, レンガイイキ, ドーデモヨイ, 意ヲ介セス. v.i. To be indifferent. Regardless.


Rengap-ani, レンカブアニ, 何ノ故ニ, adv. On account of.


For the sake of. On account of.

Re-niu, レニウ, or Ren, レン, 三人. n. Three persons.

Rennatara, レンナタラ, 延遅スル. v.i.

To be very tired and drowsy or weak.

Rep, レブ, 三ツノ物. n. Three things.

Rep, レプ, 海, 例セバ, レプヘカ, 海カラ, レプタ, 海ヲテ. n. The sea.


Repap, レパブ, 海上ヲ出漁スル. v.i. To be far out at sea for the purpose of fishing.

Repap-gusu-oman, レパクスオマン, 海上ヲ出漁スル. v.i. To go out to sea to fish.

Repap-op, レパオブ, 魚ヲツル. n. A harpoon.
Rep-ikashima-hotne, レブイカシマ, ホツネ, 二十三. n. Twenty three.
Rep-ikashima-wanbe, レブイカシマワンベ, 十三. n. Thirteen.
Repeke, レプケ, 海ヲテ. adv. At sea.
Rep-ni-hat, レプニハツ, チュセツapollo, n. Schizandra chinensis, Bail.
Rep-ni-hat-pungara, レプニハツプンガラ, チュセツアポロシノシル. n. The vine of the above.
Repolki, レポヰキ, 魚ヲ釣リテ行ク. v.i. To go fishing.
Reppoparase, レポポラセ, 小舟ヲテ漂フ, 難解スル. v.i. To drift in a boat. To be lost at sea.
Rep-pisch, レプビシ, ミツノ物. n. Three things.
Repta, レプタ, 海ヲテ. adv. At sea.
Rep-un-ekashi, レプウンエカシ, 激中ノ怪物ヲ海ヲ吞ムト言ヒ傳フ. n. A fabulous sea monster said to be in the habit of swallowing up ships.
Rep-un-kamui, レブウンカムイ, 海神. n. The sea gods.
Rep-un-kontukai, レブウンコンツカイ, 人魚(亀ノ形テナスト云フ). n. The name of a mermaid supposed to be in the form of a tortoise.
Rep-un-riri-kata-inao-uk-kamui, レブウンリリカタイナオウクカムイ, 海ノ主神. n. The name of the chief of the sea-gods in the Ainu pantheon.
Repushbe, レプシベ, 河中ニ在リ巨岩. n. Large stones found on rivers. Syn: Taktakbe.
Rera-an, アラアン, 風多キ. adj Windy.
Rera-ash, レラアシ, 吹ク. v.i. To blow.
Rera-ash-shiri, レラアシシリ, 風多キ日. n. Windy weather.
Rera-ash-shiri-an, レラアシシリアン, 風多キ. adj. Windy.
Re-rai, レライ, 三. adj. Three.
Rera-kaikai, レラカイカイ, 荒穏. n. A short choppy sea.
Rera-kare, レラカレ, 風ノテエル, 風ニアテルヲ戸外ヲ出ス. v.t. To air. To put out of doors to air.
Rera-mau, レラマウ, 空気. n. Air.
Rera-oshma, レラオシマ, 風ヲスル. adj Airy.
Rerara-kotukbe, レララコツクベ, 胸鍬. n. A breastplate.
Rerari, レラリ, or Reraru, レラル, 胸. n. The chest. The bosom.
Rera-rui, レラルイ, 吹く. v. i. To blow.
Rera-shiu, レラシウ, 旋風, 強風. n.
A whirlwind. A strong wind.
Syn: Hopoye-tera.
Rerayupke, レラユプケ, 烈しく吹く. v.i. To blow severely.
Rere, レレ, or Ren, レン, 沈没. v.i.
To sink.
Rere, レレ, 三. adj.
Rereka, レレカ, 沈没. v.t.
To sink.
Rereko, レレコ, 三日. n.
Three days.
Re-shike, レシケ, 六十尾ノ魚. adj.
Sixty fish.
Re-shikkeu, レシケウ, 三角形ナル. adj.
Triangular.
Reshke, レシケ, 養育スル. adj.
Brought up. (pl.)
Reshpa, レンパ, 養育スル. v.t.
To bring up. To rear. To nourish.
Pl. of Resu. Syn: Shukupete.
Reshpa-guru, レシバグル, 好父母. n.
A foster parent.
Re-shui-ne, レシュイチ, 三倍. adj.
Three times.
Resu, レス, 養育スル. v.t.
To bring up. To rear. Sing. of Resha.
Resuka, レスカ, v.t.
To bring up.
Retan-noya, レタンノヤ, エゾノギリサワ. n.
Achillea ptarmica, L.
Retara, レララ, 白. adj.
White.
Retara-ambe, レララアムベ, 白, 白き物. n.
Whiteness. A white thing.
Retara-i, レラライ, 白. n.
Whiteness.

Retara-kina-amauri, レララキナアマウリ, シロバナノエンレイサワ. n.
Trillium kamtschaticum, Pall.
Retar'ambe, レタラアムベ, 白き物, 白き. n.
A white thing. Whiteness.
Retarape, レタラペ, 白き物. n.
A white thing. The whites.
Retara-shik-num, レタラジクヌム, 眼球ノ白き部分. n.
The white of the eye.
Retara-tom, レタラトム, 白. adj.
White.
Retar'o-shikambe, レタルオシカムベ, アホウドリ. n.
Diomedea albatrus, Pall.
Steller's albatros.
Syn: Onne chikap.
Retat'chiri, レタッチリ, ハクチョウ. n.
Swans. Cygnus musicus, Bechst.
Retat-taskoro, レタッサガロ, 霜. n.
White frost.
Retat-tope-ni, レタトベニ, メイゲツカベ. n.
A kind of maple. Acer japonicum, Th.
Retat'turu, レタツル, 頭垢. n.
Dandruff.
Rettek, レッチク, 老齢スル, 疲労スル. v.i.
To be old and infirm. To be decrepit. To be hopelessly drunk and incapable. To be very tired. Syn: Katutoran. Katu ikashishba. Rennatara.
Reu, レウ, 止む (島か枝). v. i.
To settle as a bird.
Reu, レウ, 累腸. n.
A sausage.
Reuge, レュゲ, 曲ゲル, 団形ナル. adj.
Bent. Concave.
Reukashi, レウカシ, 刀背. n.
The back of a sword.

Reupoki, レウボキ, 物ノ下面. n. The underside of anything.

Reushi, レウシ, 止宿スル. v.i. To stop or lodge at a place. To abide at a place.

Reushire, レウシレ, 止宿サセル. v.t. To allow another to lodge at a place. To lodge a person.

Reu-ushike, レウウシケ, or Reushiushike, 止宿所. n. A stopping place. An abode.

Reushi-wa-shimgehe, レウシワシムゲヘ, 滞留ヲ翌日. adv. The day after staying at a place.

Rewe, レウ, 曲ゲル. v.t. To bend.

Reye, レイ, 這フ. v.i. To creep. To crawl. Syn: Honu.

Reye-wa-oman, レイワオマン, 手足ヲ邏巡スル. v.i. To crawl along upon the hands and toes.

Ri, リ, 高キ. adj. and v.i. High. To be High.

Ria, リア, or Riya, リヤ, 栖息スル. v.i. To dwell at a place.

Ria-chikap, リアチカプ, 嫁、越テドノ如ヲ移シネム島類. n. Non-migratory birds such as a pigeons and some kinds of snipe.

Richara, リチャラ, 擰ゲル. v.i. Spread out on the top. To spread out as the waves when beating on the sea-shore.


Ri-i, リイ, 高キ場所或ハ物. n. A high place or thing.

Rik, リク, 上إل. adv. Above. Over, High.

Rikan, リカク, 潤ガサレル. v.i. and adj. To be soaked. To be soft.

Rikande, リカンデ, 潤ガス, 温ラス. v.t. To soak. To damp.


Rikanka, リカンカ, 潤ガス. v.t. To soak. To dampen.

Rikangi, リカギキ, 上ゲル. v.t. To send up.

Rikanu, リカヌ, 膠着スル. v.i. and adj. Adhering together. To stick together. As:—Rikanu chiporo, “fish-roe sticking together.”

Riki, リキ, 高處. n. Height. An elevation.

Rikin, リキ, 登ガ. v.t. To ascend.


Rikinge, リキング, 上ゲル. v.i. To be lifted up. (Pl. of the adj.) Rikinde, リキンデ, 上ゲル. v.t. To send up.

Rikin-kamai, リキナカムイ, 棲、チボシカ. n. A moose deer.

Rikinno, リキノ, 跳返スル. v.i. To bounce.

Riknapuni, リクナブニ, 上ゲル、挾ゲル. v.i. and v.t. To ascend. To send up. To offer up.


Rik-oma-kando, クオマカンド, 天、空. n. Heaven. The skies.
Rikoma-tom-be, リクオマトムべ, 日又ハ月。n. The sun or moon. Syn: Tokap chup.

Rikop, リコプ, 星, 上方ニ在ラモノ。n. A star. Anything over-head.

Rikoraye, リコライエ, ヨリ高ケ掛ケル, 扱ケル, 持ケル, 持田ル。v.t. To hang up higher. To raise. To roll up. To send up. To clear up.

Rikoro, リコロ, 上ヲ於。adv. From above.

Rik-o-shma, リオシマ, 扱ケル。v. t. To lift up. To raise.

Rikotte, リコッテ, 掛ケル。v. t. To hang up.

Rik-peka, リクペカ, 上方。adv. The direction above.


Rikta-kamui-hum, リクタカムイフム, 雷。n. Thunder.

Rik-un, リクウン, 上。adv. Above. In the heights.

Rikun-shiri, リクンシリ, 小屋ノ西側ノ檐ニ在ラ勿シ。n. The window in the west end angle of the roof of an Ainu hut.

Rimnu, リムヌ, 鳴ル。響グ。v.i. To rattle. To sound. To resound.

Rimnu-rimnu, リムヌリムヌ, リムヌリムヌ。v.i. Intensive of rimnu.

Rikup, リクブ, 地上ニ飯テラハル（穴居ニ反スルコトヲ表ス）。n. A house on the surface of the earth in contradistinction to a pit-dwelling.

Rimse, リムセ, 舞踏スル, 跳飛スル。v.i. To dance. To jump up.

Rimsep, リムセプ, 舞踏。n. A dance.

Rimuse, リムセ, 舞踏スル, 跳飛スル。v.i. To dance. To jump up.


Ringo, リンゴ, 苹果, リンゴ。n. An apple. (From the Japanese).

Ripa, リバ, 高(覆)。adj. To be high (pl).

Riri, リリ, 波。n. The waves.

Rinkosan, リンコサン, 嗚リ（飲み物カ）。v.i. To clank. To ring. To clang.

Ririkekke, リリケッケ, 暖海。n. Breakers.

Riri-kopirika, リリコピリカ, 幸運ナ。adj. and v.i. To be fortunate. Lucky. Syn: Maukopirika.

Riri-puni, リリブニ, 満ヲ揺リ上ケラレ。v.i. To be lifted up by the waves of the sea. As:—Chip riri puni iki, ahun iki, “the boat rises and falls with the waves.”


Riri-shietye, リリシエタイエ, 退潮。n. The ebb of tide.

Riri-yan, リリヤン, 高潮。n. The flow of the tide.

Risassara, リサッサラ, 高ク生茂ル（草ノ如タ）。adj. Thick and tall (as a plot of rushes or reeds). As:—Riri-sassara, “a thick plot of high reeds.”

Risei, リセイ, 引抜ク（草）（草又ノモノ如キモノテ）。v.t. (Sing). To pull up as weeds. To root up. To pluck as a fowl.
Risesseri, アイネササビ. n. A kind of water cress.
Kissesseri, Ca:damine dezo-yensis, Maxim. This plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.
Nissesseri, ニセササリ. v.t. (pl). To pull out as weeds. To pluck as a bird.

Rit, リツ, 血管. n. The veins.
Riten, リテン, 柔カキ, 柔カ＝ナレ, 平河スル. v.i. and adj. Soft. To become soft. To improve in health. As:—Tambe e ko anok turnashi no e rilen kusu ne, “you will soon improve in health if you eat this.”
Ritenka, リテンカ, 柔クスル, 痛ツ難メル. v.t. To soften. To allay pain.
Riten-kina, リテンキナ, ハコペ. n. Chickweed. Stellaria media, L.
Riten-ni, リテンニ, へシカリ. n. Viburnum furcatum, Bl.
Riten-saranip, リテンサラニブ, 木皮矢ハキ＝ナテ造レル箋. n. A kind of basket made of soft reeds or bark.
Riterite, リテリテ, 伸ッスル, 運動スル. v.t. To stretch one’s self. To take exercise.

in the womb or immediately after birth.

Ritne, リツ子, 困難ヲル, 貧シキ. adj. Troubled. To be in sorrow.
Ritutta, リツッタ, 途中＝テ. adj. On the way.

Riya, リヤ, or Ria, リア, 水在スル. v.i. To dwell at a place. To sojourn.

Riya-aep, リヤアエブ, 著へタ食物. n. Old stores of food.
Riya-chikap, リヤチカプ, アブラシギ, 遊移セサル鳥類. n. A woodcock. Also any other kind of non-migratory bird.
Riya-chikuui, リヤチクウイ, 著へタる木. n. Stores of wood.
Riya-ham, リヤハム, 落葉ノ未＝腐敗セザルモノ. n. Leaves which have fallen but not rotted.
Riya-ham-ush, リヤハムウシ, エゾウリハ. n. Daphniphyllum humile, Maxim.

Riyamush-punkara, リヤムシブンカラ, ツルマサキ. n. Erythrunus japonicus, Th. var radicans Miq.
Riya-no, リヤノ, 著へタル. adj. Stowed away.
Riya-no-ande, リヤノアンデ, 著へル. v.t. To store up.
Riyap, リヤプ, ニオ熊. n. Bear cubs in their second year.
Riya-seshma, リヤセスマ, 五オ＝社鹿. n. A five year old buck.
Ro, ロ, aux. n. Sign of the emperative voice.
Roise, ロイセ, 登聲スル. v.t. To make a noise with the voice.
Rok, ロク, 坐る (複数). v.t. To sit.  
Pl of A. As:—Rok an, “to be sitting.”  
Rok okai, “to be sitting.”  
Rok wa okai, “they are sitting.”  
Rok yan, “sit ye.”

Rok, ロク, 此語ハ時ヲ占ヘたキ自動詞ヲ根ヲ示スニ用キラル、例:セバ、
カンロクナナイ、仕上テシマウタ、キノコナナイ、シテシマウタ. part.  
This word is sometimes used as a plural past tense intransitive particle, thus:—Kan rok okai, “to be finished.”  
Ki rok okai, “to have been done.”  
Ye rokhe, “a thing that has been said.”


Rokrok, ロクロク, 鳥ノ鳴声 (巢＝附ケ前＝発スル). n. The noise a bird makes when about to sit.

Rokrok-ki, ロクロキ, 喋ケ (牝鶏ノ巢＝附ケ前＝発スル奇声). v.t. To make a noise as a hen when about to sit.

Rokte, ロクテ, 坐ラセル (アレAreノ復数). v.t. To cause to sit down.  
Pl. ed of Are.


Ronnupa, ロンンパ, 殺ス. v.t. To kill. Pl of the person as well as the object.

Ronronge, ロロンゲ, or Ronronge, ロロンゲ, 痉挛. n. A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Roram, ロラム, 温順. adj. Gentle.  
Syn: Noram.

Roram-no, ロラムノ, 温順＝. adv.  
Gently.

Roramne an, “to be in health.”

Syn: Irannakaka.

Roro, ロロ, 火ノ東側 (即チ上墨ウ).  
n. The head or eastern end of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut which lies between the east window and a fireplace. Syn: Rot. Hoka etok.

Rorogeta, ロロゲタ, or Roro-keta, ロロゲタ, 小屋ノ東ノ外側、又小屋内ノ東北隅テ主人此處ニ坐シ或ハ寶物ノ陳列ス adv. The outside of the east end of a hut. Also the north eastern part of the inside of a hut; the chief and most sacred part of an Ainu hut where the master sits and the treasures are kept.

Roronge, ロロンゲ, or Ronronge, ロロンゲ, 瘡撲. n. A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Roropa, ロロパ, 入る. v.t. To enter.

Rororogeta-an-guru, ロロロゲタアングル, 亭主、真人. n. One's husband. As:—En rororogeta an guru, “my husband.”

Roroun, ロロウン, 火ノ上＝て. adv. At the head of a fireplace.


Rorumbhe, ロルムベ, 戦争、哀シミ. n.  
Rorumbe-apkash, ロルムベアプカシ, 一列ニナリテ歩ム(サラクカミノ儀式ナナストキノ知ク). v.i. To walk in single file as when performing the ceremony called Sarak kamui.


Rorun, ロルン, or Rorui, ロルイ, 小屋ノ東窓＝接シタル處. n. That part of an Ainu hut nearest to the east window.

Rorun-inumbe, ロルリンクスムベ, 東窓＝近ニ螺場. n. That edge of a fireplace nearest the east end window.

Rorun-puyara, ロルンブヤラ, 東窓. n. The east window.

Rorun-so, ロルンソ, or Rorui-so, ロルイソ, 窓ノ上掛垂＝東窓＝近ニ床. n. That part of the floor of an Ainu hut nearest to the head of a fireplace and east window.

Roshki, ロシキ, 建テル(柱ヲ). v.i. and v.t. To set up (as posts). To stand.

Roshkire, ロシキレ, 建テル. v.t. To set up.


Rot, ロト, ロト＝同シ. n. The same as: -Roro. Syn: Hoka etok.


Rotek, ロテク, 除キ＝倒レル(木ヲ伐ルトキノ知ク). v.i. To fall slowly as a tree when cut down.


Ru, ル, 融合, 溶け, 碎ケル. v.i. To melt. To crumble.

Ru, ル, 赤. n. Poison.


Ru, ル, 雪崩. n. A water-closet.

Ruashpa-guru, ルアシパグル, 蛇ノ一種. n. A kind of snake.

Ru-aturainu, ルアツライヌ, 逃フ. adv. Astray.


Ruchish, ルチシ, 前, 進, 羊騒(ナマガリ). n. A mountain pass. A
RUC

path. A crooked or winding path. Syn: Ruchikaye.
Ruchish-koro, ルチシコロ, 山の頂にテ旅行スル. v.t. To take a journey across the mountain.
Ruchup, ルチュプ, 一月. n. January.
Rue, ルエ, 浮キ, 大キ. adj. Thick. Large.
Rue-kankan, ルエカンカン, 大腸. n. The large intestines.
Rue-rit, ルエリツ, 足謎. n. The large tendons of the feet.
Rue-san, ルエサン, 水汲場. n. A place where one draws water.
Syn: Petaru.
Rue-shutu-inao, ルエシュツイナオ, イナオ種 (病害ヲ抗フニ用ユ). n. Peculiar kinds of inao made of elder and chikupeni (i.e. cladra-
stis) and used as charms against disease. Syn: Chikappo. Chikomesup.
Rue-tui, ルエツイ, 大腸. n. The large intestines.
Rue-eukopi, ルエウコピ, 鋼ノ道路ノ交又点. n. A place where several paths or trails meet.
Ru'u, ルフ, or Ruhe, ルヘ, 半熟. adv. Half cooked. Soft-boiled (as eggs).
Ruhe, ルヘ, 跡. n. A footprint.
Ru-homakashi, ルホマカシ, 道ノ左側. adv. The left hand side of a road or path.
Ru-hotke, ルホトケ, 半眠, (サツ). v.t. To be half asleep.

Rui, ルイ, 黒甲虫. n. A black-beetle.
Rui, ルイ, 砂石. n. A whetstone. A grindstone.
Rui, ルイ, 燃え, 吹く, 降る, (雨ノ如ク). adj. To burn. To blow. To come down as rain. As:—
Abe rui, rera rui, apto rui, “the fire burns, the wind blows, and it is raining.”
ni, “coarse grained wood.”
Ru-ibe, ルイべ, 雪中ニ氷凍セシ魚. n. Fish which has been caught in the winter and hung in the air.
Ruibe, ルイべ, 苦々, 烈シキ, 此言ハ
屬々語意ヲ強ムル＝動詞ヲ附加セラ
す. adj. and adv. Very. Severe. Very much. Severely. This word is often used as a suffix to verbs to indicate intensity or severity. As:—Oripak ruibe
some gun, “for she was exceedingly polite or respectful.”
Ruibe, ルイべ, 冻死スル. v.t. To freeze to death. Syn: Me-ekot.
Rupushrai.
Ruige, ルイゲ, 磨ク, 刃ヲ付ケル. v.t. To sharpen. To grind on a grindstone.
Ruika, ルイカ, 橋. n. A bridge. As:—Ruika ka kushe, “to cross over a bridge.”
Ruika, ルイカ, 焼ャス(吹イテ). v.t. To make burn. To blow into a flame.
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<th>RUI</th>
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<th>RUO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rui-no-hauge-no, ルイノハウゲノ, 高聴＝又 低聴＝. adv.</td>
<td>Loudly and softly.</td>
<td>Agrammus agrammus (Schleigl).</td>
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<td>Ruituye, ルイツイェ, or Ru-tuye, ルトイェ, 握テル. v.t.</td>
<td>To stroke.</td>
<td>Ru-mokoro, ルモコレ, 牛眠(ケツリ). v.t.</td>
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<td>Rui-yupke, ルイユプケ, 最も力強. adv.</td>
<td>Very strongly or powerfully. As: —Rui no yupke kishima, “hold it very tightly.”</td>
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<td>Ru-kari, ルカリ, 小幌スヲ(女子ニヨミ用ヲ). v.t.</td>
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<td>Ru-kopi, ルコビ, or Ru-eukopi, ルエウコビ, 數謢ノ道ノ交又點. n.</td>
<td>A place where several paths meet.</td>
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<td>Ru-koro-kamui, ルクロロカムイ, 雪腺ノ神. n.</td>
<td>The demons of water-closets.</td>
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<td>Rukot, ルコツ, 迷. コミチ. n.</td>
<td>A foot path.</td>
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<td>Rum, ルム, 矢ノ根. n.</td>
<td>An arrow head.</td>
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<td>Ru-o-ashpa-guru, ルオアシパゲル. or Ru-ashpa-guru, ルアシパル.</td>
<td>蛇ノ一種. n.</td>
<td>A kind of snake.</td>
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<td>Ru-okopi, ルオコビ, 二條ノ道ノ交又點. n.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A place where two roads meet.</td>
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<td>Ruop, ルオプ, シマネプミ. n.</td>
<td>A ground squirrel. Tamias asiaticus, Pall.</td>
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<td>Ru-o-sei, ルオセイ, バカガイ, ヘハノ. n.</td>
<td>Any kind of shell fish with either radiating ribs or concentrically striated.</td>
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<td>Ru-oshimon-sam, ルオシモンサム, 道ノ右側. n.</td>
<td>The right hand side of the road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ru-oyake, ルオヤケ, 道端. adv. The side of a road.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Rup, ルプ, 数多ナル adj. Very many. As:—Chikap rup, chep rup, “very many birds and fish.” Syn: Rupi.

Rupeshpe, ルペシヘ, 小山ノ帯, 溢流, 又小粒岩石. n. A rill. A small water-course running down a steep place. By some, broken up rock and gravel.

Ru-pishkan, ルピシカン, 道ノ両側. av. On both sides of a road.


Rupne-chimat, ルプチチマツ, 老延. n. An old woman.

Rupne-guru, ルプソゲル, 成生シタル者. n. An adult.

Rupne-koro, ルプソコロ, 成長シタル adj. Full grown.

Rupne-no, ルプトノ, 高層ニ adv. Bulky.

Rupne-pakno-arikiki, ルプソバクロアリキキ, 成年ニ達スル洋養育スル v.t. To bring up until full grown.

Rupne-shiwentep, ルプチシウェンテブ, 女. n. A woman.

Ruppa, ルッパ, 吞ム. v.t. To swallow. As:—Hamne no ruppa, “to swallow whole.”

Ruprupse kiripu, ルブルプセキリプ, 脂肪ノ片. n. Lumps of fat.


Rupush, ルブシ, 氷結スル. v.i. To freeze. To be frozen,

Rupushka, ルブシカ, 氷結スル. v.t. To freeze.

Rupush-ka-rai, ルブシカリ, 冻死スル. v.i. To be frozen to death.

Syn: Me ekot.

Rura, ルラ, 借用物ヲ返ヘス, 見送ル. v.t. To return anything that has been borrowed. To see one off on a journey.

Rura, ルラ, 船積ミスル. v.t. To load a boat. As:—Chip rura, “to load a boat.”

Rurai, ルライ, 半死. adj. Half dead.

Rure, ルレ, 水Cas. v.t. To melt.


Rurirui-yupke, ルリルイユブケ, 甚ダ我儒及ハ耳儒ナル. adj. Very selfish or stingy.

Ruru, ルル, 海, 鹽. n. The sea. Salt. The ocean.


Ruru-o-epaketa, ルルオエパケタ, 波止場. n. A landing place.

Rurukka, ルルッカ, カズナキノ種(方言). n. A kind of blenny. Ernogrammus hexagrammus (Schlegel).


Ruruish, ルルヒシ, 砂利, 小石. n. Shingles. Pebbles.
Ruru-sam, ルルサム, 海濵. n. The sea side.
Ruru-samta, ルルサムタ, 海濵ニテ, adv. By the sea side.
Ruru-seppa, ルルセッパ, ハスノハカイ. n. A sand cake, Clypeaster.
Syn: Atui-seppa.
Rurushpe, ルルシペ, 杭. n. A stake.
Ruru-unkotuk, ルルウンコンツク, 戴珀. n. Amber.
Ruru-wakka, ルルワッカ, 咸水, 海水. n. Salt water. Sea-water.
Rusak, ルサク, or Ruru-sak, ルルサク, 愚かな. adj. Stupid. Silly.
As: —Rusak keutum koro guru, "a stupid fellow."
Rush, ルシ, 獣皮. n. The skins of animals.
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る. adv. Angry.
As: — Rushka itak, "angry words."
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る, 旗立てる, v.t. To be angry with. Not to like. To fall in to a rage. As: — Ibe ka rushka, "not to like to eat."
Rushtara, ルシタラ, 菓子菓物フキラ用水ヲ用ユ ROOT. n. A thong with a leather headpiece used for carrying bundles.
Rusui, ルスイ, 欲スル, v.t. To desire. To wish for.
Rutke, ルツケ, 崩レル(山ナドガ), 喧嘩スル, v.i. To slip (as land). To quarrel. To rush out as mud from a volcano. As: — Nupuri orowa no shinrutke, "the land has slipped from the mountain."
Syn: Charange.
Rutke, ルツケ, 他ノ嘔吐ヲ受ケル, v.i. To take up the cause of another.
Rutke-guru, ルツケグール, 嘔吐ヲ受ケル人, n. An advocate in a bad sense.
Rutom, ルトム, 履物ヲ脱フ場所, n. The bare space left just inside a floored hut upon which to leave one's foot gear when entering.
Syn: Aun mindara.
Ru-turainu, ルツライヌ, 途＝迷フ, v.i. To lose one's way.
Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, or Tu-umbe, ツウムベ, 剃髪シタ＝衣服, n. A fancy needlework dress.
Ruwe, ルウェ, 然リ, adv. Yes. It is. So. Ruwe is sometimes used after a person has been speaking as a kind of doubtful affirmative particle. Thus: — Ruwe? "is it so"? Syn: A. E. Ruwe ne.
Ruwe ne wa. Opunki.
Ruwe, ルウェ, 此語ハ歳々動詞ノ意味ヲ確定スル為＝用キラルト (ne) 又ハタプニナ (tapana) ノ語ヲ附加ス、例セバ、アイヌ＝ヴェキ、彼ハ人ナ. part. This word is often used as an affirmative ending to verbs, and is usually followed by ne or tap an na. After nouns ruwe is preceded by ne. As: — Ainu ne ruwe ne, "it is a man."
Ruwe-shomo he an, ルウェショモヘ アン, 左＝非サルカ. ph. Is it not so?
Ruwe-un, ルウェウン, 然に. adv. Yes.
Ruyambe, ルヤムベ, 江ノ波, 小雨. n.

Ruyambe-an, ルヤムベアン, 雨天. n.
Bad weather. (Principally so used by the Ainu who inhabit the Saru district).
Ruyambe-rui, ルヤムベルイ, 雨降る, 小雨降る. v.t. To rain. To rain fine mist.
Ruye, ルイェ, 太き, 例せば, ルイェツシ, 入

太亀縄. adj. Thick. As:—Ruye tush, “a thick rope.” Ruye chi-kuni, “a thick tree.”
Ruye, ルイェ, 擦る. v.t. To rub. To stroke the hands (as in salutation).
Ruye-ashikepet, ルイェアシケペツ, 拭. n. The thumbs.
Ruyehe, ルイェヘ, or Ruwe, ルウェ, 線, 蹴. n. A line. A footprint.
Syn: Ruwehe.
Ruyeruye, ルイェルイェ, 輪アリ(他ノ頭 テ). v.t. To stroke the head of another as in affection and salutation.

S (サ).

Sa, サ, 前ニ, 近クニ. adv. In front of. At hand.
Sa, サ, 拡ガル, 閉ケタル, 平地. v.i.
Spread out. Open. Exposed. Also a noun meaning “plain.”
Saha, サハ, 平野. n. A plain.
Sai, サイ, or Saye, サイェ, 島ノ飛行. n.
A flight of birds.
Saikonye, サイコノイェ, 接引付けケル. v.t. To wind round.
Saimon, サイモン, 警探ノヲル書簡. n.
Trial by ordeal.
Saimon-espirika, サイモンエスピリカ, 警探ヲ以ツテ裁ケル. v.i. To be acquitted by trial by ordeal.
Saimon-ewen, サイモンエウェン, 警探

テ以ツテ裁ケル. v.i. To be condemned by trial by ordeal.
Saimon-ki, サイモンキ, 警探ヲ以ツテ 裁ケル. v.i. To be tried by ordeal.
Saimon-kire, サイモンキレ, 警探ヲ以 テ裁ケル. v.t. To try by ordeal.
Saipake, サイバック, 先ヲナツテ飛ブ島. n.
The leader in a large flight of birds.
Salturashte, サイタルサシテ, 端アリ(衣 ノ上＝アルカラ知シ). v.i. To have upon a garment as an ornament.
Sak, サク, 夏. n. Summer.
Sak, サク, or Sak-no, サクノ, 無シニ例セバ, オトプサク, 秃頭. adv.
Without. Not having. This
word is often used with nouns to help form negative adjectives. As: — Otop sak, “bald.”

Sakange, サカンゲ, 柿の料理シラルト
日 = 乾シルト, adj. Partially cooked and then sun dried.

Sakanram, サカンラム, 噂好ノ性質.
n. A quarrelsome disposition.
Syn: Nukoshme.

Sakanram-koro, サカンラムコロ, 嗜好ノ adj. Quarrelsome.
Sakanram-koro-guru, サカンラムコログル, 嗜好ノ人, n. A quarrelsome person.

Sakayo-kara, サカヨカラ, 嘆ア v.i.
To make a disturbance. To quarrel.

Sake, サケ, 酒, n. Rice beer.
Sake-hau, サケハウ, 酒呑ノ振音, n.
The sound of people drinking Bacchanalian songs.
Sake-hauki, サケハウキ, 酒呑ノ歌ヲ詣農, v.i. To sing the song of drunkards.

Sak-hosh, サクホシ, 草製ノ夏脚胖, n.
Summer leggings made of grass.

Sak-ibe, サクイベ, 夏ノ蛙, n.
Spring or summer salmon.


Sakkai, サッカイ, 章, n. Chop-sticks.
Syn: Ibe-bashui.


Sakne, サクネ, 昨, 前モパ, サクチュア, 前月, adv. Last. The previous. As: — Sakne chup, “last

month.” Sakne pa, “last year.”

Sak-no, サクノ, 無シ一 adv. Without. Not having.

Sak-noshike, サクノシケ, 仲夏, n.
Midsummer.

Sak-pa, サクパ, 夏, n. Summer time.
Summer.

Sak-un-pa, サクウンパ, 夏, n.
Summer.

Sakuri, サクリ, 土埋, n. An embankment.
Syn: Toi-chashi.

Sakusa, サクサ, 香, n.
Smell. Scent.

Sam, サム, or Sama, サマ, or Samake, サマケ, or Samaba, サマバ, 側 = adv. By the side of anything.
Near to. Besides.

Sama, サマ, 横ハル, v. i. To lie along. To lie stretched out.

Samai-moshiri, サマイモシリ, 日本, n.
Japan.
Syn: Samoro moshiri.

Syn: Samoro un guru.

Samake, サマケ, 側 = adv. By the side of. Adjacent. As: — Samake kush, “to pass close by.”

Samakeketa, サマケケタ, 側 = adv. By the side of.

Samaketa, サマケタ, 側 =, adv. By the side of. Again. Besides this.

Samambe, サマムベ, カレイ類ノ俗稱.
n. Any kind of flat fishes.

Samambe, サマムベ, 陸門ノ俗稱, n.
A slang word for the vagina.

Samann, サマニ, or Samaun-ni, サマウニ, 枯木, 洪水ヨ流サレ海岸ヨ
打上ガラテ枯ナシ木, n.
Rotten wood. Wood which has floated
down a river during a flood and been cast upon the sea shore to rot.

**Samata, サマタ, 又, 其他, 他. adv.**
Again. Besides this. By the side of.

**Samatki-itak, サマトキイタク, 早言, 早若, 短言, 他言. n.**

**Samatki-keuntum-koro, サマトキケントムコロ, 短気ナル, 愚ナル. adj.**
Easily angered. Foolish.

**Samatki-no, サマトキノ, 横議ニ, 例ノ, 横議ノアブカケ, 横議ニ歩マ adv.**
Sidewise. As:—Samatki-no apkaish, “to walk sidewise.”

**Sama-un, サマウン, 側ニ. adv.** At the side of.

**Saman-ni, サマウン, 柄木. n.** Rotten wood. See Samamni.

**Samba, サンバ, 如々. adj.** Like.

**Samba, サンバ, サンバ, n.** Mackerel. *Soomer colias, Gmelin. (Jap.)*

**Samba, サンバ, 側. n.** The side of anything. As:—Ine samamba, “four sided” or “square.”

**Sambas, サンバス, or Sambash, サンバシ, 木ノ古ノへノ走ニ. v.i.** To canter. To run as a dog or fox.

*Syn:* Chaira. Mopash.

**Sambe, サンベ, 心窓, 脈窓, 神経. n.** The heart. The pulse. Nerves.

**Sambe-aotke, サンベアオッケ, 虻心=貴メタル, v.i. and adj.** To be conscience stricken.

**Sambe-chinoiba, サンベチノイバ, 空腹=怒ズル, v.i. and adj.** To be hungry.

**Sambe-otara, サンベオタラ, 虻心=貴メタル, v.i.** To be conscience stricken.

**Sambe-hauge, サンベホオゲ, 親切ナル, v.** Kind.

**Sambe-horaraise, サンベホラライセ, 暗期ナル, 心窓=怒ズル, v.i. and adj.** To be serene. To be calm and unperturbed in mind. To be restful and quiet. To feel safe and happy.

**Sambe-horipiripiri, サンベホリピリピリ, 動悸. n.** Palpitation of the heart.

**Sambe-kokuruse, サンベコクルセ, 混迷スル, v.i. and adj.** To be confounded. Perturbed in mind. To be in fear and suspense. *Syn:* Kimatek.

**Sambe-kurukush, サンベクルクシ, 神経過緊. n.** A twitching of the nerves.

**Sambe-murumurse, サンベムルムルセ, 動悸. n.** Palpitation of the heart.

**Sambe-muruse, サンベムルセ, 急暴シクナル(猟ノ). v.i.** To grow worse as in sickness.

**Sambe-nishkut, サンベニシュクツ, 血管. n.** A blood vessel.

**Sambe-nishte, サンベニシテ, 無懸ナル. adj.** Hard hearted.

**Sambe-okereke, サンベオケレケ, 真心=貴メタル, v.i.** To be conscience stricken.

**Sambe-otke, サンベオッケ, 押=重ル (心ニ). v.i.** To touch one’s heart.

**Sambe-rikoshma, サンベリコシマ, 吐気=催ス, v.i.** To retch.

**Sambe-shipirasa, サンベシピラサ, 親切ナル, 親切=怒スル, adj. and v.i.** To be generous and kind.

**Sambe-shituri, サンベシトリ, 晴涼ナル心地スル, 疾快=怒ズル, v.i.**
To feel better in health. To be glad. To feel refreshed.


Sambe-tokse, サムベトクセ, 心臓ノ鼓動, 又ヘ脈膊. n. The beating of the pulse.

Sambe-tokse-tokse, サムベトクセトクセ, or Sambe-toktok, サムベトクトク, 心臓ノ鼓動又ヘ脈膊. n. The beating of the heart or pulse.

Sambe-tonanne, サムビトラン子, 癫癇ノ起ス. v.t. To be seized with epilepsy.

Sambe-tuitui, サムベツイツイ, 断腸ノ思ス. v.t. To be cut to the heart.


Sane, サネ, サメ. n. A shark. (Japanese).

Same-tuntun, サメツントン, サメノ胎児. n. Embryo of shark.


Samoro-ulumam, サモロウラマム, 敬礼スル(音松前ノ領主=アイヌが為セリ). v.t. To pay respects to the Japanese as the Ainu used to do in ancient times to the Governor of Matsumai.


San, サン, 下り, 拭. v.t. To descend. To flow along as a river. To go down.


San-assange, サンアスサング, 取下. v.t. To take down. Syn: Sata sange.

Sanekop, サネコプ, 脂肪. n. Adipose fin.

Sange, サング, 下ず, 引落スル. v.t. To send down. To adduce. Pl. Sapte.

Sange-amunin, サングアムニン, 腕下部. n. The lower part of the arm.


Sanike, サニケ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Santo, サン, サンタ, or Santamoshiri, サンタモシリ, or Santan, サンタン, 満洲. n. The Ainu name for Manchuria.

Sanikiri, サニキリ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

San-ita, サンイタ, 甲板. n. The deck of a ship.


San-kararip, サンカラリブ, 第二番目ノ雪. n. The second snow. See. Toruru-kararip.

San-mitpo, サンミットポ, 子孫. n. A great grandchild.

Sannakoro, サンナコロ, 腹ノ尾. n. A whale's tail. Sarakanda.
San-ne, サンネ, 傾斜せむ. adj. Sloping. As:—Sanne nupuri, or san-ne shitu, “a sloping mountain.”

Sannio, サンニョ, 決心する. v.t. To think that. To determine. To consider. To add up.

San-notkeu, サンノツケウ, 頭. n. The jaws.

San-notkeu-ka-karari-guru, サンノツケウカラリグル, 枕. n. A pillow.

San-o-butu, サノブツ, 河口. n. The mouth of a river. As:—San-obutu oroge, “to be at a river’s mouth.”

San-ota, サンオタ, 砂漬. n. A sandy sea shore.

Sanru, サル, 下る. v.i. To descend. Descending.

Sanru-konna, サルコンナ, サルル可成法, 例せば, ヒリカポンべツサンルコンマクナナラ. 美ナル川ノ流下ルノガ見ヲ. v. i. Poetical form of the above. As:—Pirika pon pet sanru-konna makurara, “a beautiful stream was seen to run down.”

Santa-guru, サンタグル, 満洲人. n. A Manchurian.


Santeke, サンテケ, 腹ノ全体. n. The whole of the arm.

Saot, サオツ, 走せ去る. v.i. To run away.

Saotte, サオッテ, 走せ去プラスル. v.t. To make run away.

Sap, サブ, 下る. v.i. To go down. To descend. Pl. of san.


Sapa, サパ, or Sapaha, サパハ, 頭. The head. As:—Sapa araka, “headache,” Sapa eshirote, “to fall on one’s head.” Sapa kankitai, “the crown of the head.” Sapa kara, “to tidy the head,” “to cut or comb the hair.” Sapa karakara, “to comb the hair.” Sapa ruyeruye, “to stroke one’s head by way of salutation.” Sapa shuyeshuye, “to shake the head.” See also pake and pa.

Sapa-anuye, サパアヌイェ, 署名スル. v.i. To be enrolled. To have one’s name written down.

Sapa-kapke, サパカブケ, カザカノ一種. n. A kind of scupin.

Sapane, サパネ, 統率スル, 君臨スル. v.t. To govern. To rule. To be head.

Sapane-an, サパアンン, 伴 (マサ)ル. v.i. To be superior.


Sapa-num, サバヌム, 頭ノ頂, 頭蓋骨. n. The top of the head. The cranium.


Sapke,サブケ,加減チキタ. v.t. To try the taste or flavour of anything.
Sapke-nu,サブケヌ,味ヲ. v.t. To taste.
Sapo,サポ,姉. n. A elder sister.
Sapte-wa-ingara,サプテワイナルガ, 味ヲ. v.t. To taste.
Sapsap,サブサブ,一人兒降ろ. v.i. To come one after another.
Sapsee,サブセ,ヲ笑フ. v.t. To laugh at.
Sapte,サブテ,下ろす. v.t. To send down. To cause to descend. Pl. of sange.
Sapte,サブテ,産む. v.t. To give birth to. Pl. Usapte.
Sap-wa-ariki,サブワアリキ,下ル(密数). v.i. To come down. Pl.
Sara,サラ,サラ,サラハ. 鹿ト熊ノモノネ類キ一般動物ノ類ノ尾. n. The tail of any kind of animal with the exception of that of the deer or bear. A bear's or deer's tail is properly called okishka, though sara or saraha is sometimes applied to them.
Sara,サラ,原野(莎草ノ生地). n. A plain covered with a kind of sedge.
Sara,サラ,開ける. 播ガル. v.i. To be open. Spread out. Syn: Sara wa an.
Sarageseta,サラゲセタ,端ニ於テ. adv. At the end.
Saragesh,サラゲシ,最低端,又最後. n. The very lowest or hindmost.
Saraha,サラハ,尾. n. A tail. See sara.
Sarak,サラク,変死. n. An accidental death.
Sarakane-ni,サラケネニ,ハノキ. n. Alder. Alnus japonica, S. et Z.
Sarakki,サラッカ,頭ハス. v.t. To cause tremble to.
Sarak-kamui,サラッカムイ,異変ノ神. n. The god or demon of accidents.
Sarakkkata,サラッカタ,懐ミノ時. interj. An exclamation of pity.
Sarakop,サラコブ,脂鰭. n. Adipose fin of salmon.
Saranip,サラニブ,籠. n. A basket.
Sarapoki,サラポキ,スナガレイ. n. Limanda sp.
Sarare, サラレ. 開く, 自列する. v.t. To open. To confess. To lay bare. As:—Wen buri sarare, “to confess one’s faults.”

Sara-ush, サラウシ, 尾ノ骨. adj. Having a tail.

Sar’ush, サルウシ, or Saro, サロ, 猴. n. A monkey.

Sarorun-chikap, サロルンチカプ, 竜. n. The crane.

Sar’ush, サルウシ, 尾ノ骨. n. The same as sara-ush, “having a tail.”

Sarawatore, サラウトロ, 片付. v.i. See Charuwatore, “to put in order.”

Sash, サシ, 海草ノ類. n. A kind of seaweed.

Sash, サシ, or Sas, サス, 蟹. n. A leech.

Sash, サシ, 鳴る音, 沙啞鴉聲. n. A low heavy sound. A rumbling noise. A rustling sound. A roar. As:—Ni sash humi ash newa ruyambe sash humi ash, “the rustling sound of the trees and the roaring of the waves.”

Sashnu, サシヌ, 反響し, 沙啞鴉聲. v.i. To resound. To rustle.

Sashnu-sashnu, サシヌサシヌ, 反響し, 沙啞鴉聲. v.i. To resound. To rustle.


Sat-chep, サッチェプ, 乾魚. n. Dried fish. There are various names given to dried fish according to the manner in which they are prepared. Thus:—Chinana chep, are fish with only their entrails taken out and then dried whole. Nikerui chep, are fish with their heads cut off, split down the middle as far as the tail, the backbone taken out, and then dried in the sun without being salted. Kerekap chep, are fish with their heads cut off, their backbone taken out, and then dried in the sun; these fish are not divided in the middle. It is of the skins of fish thus prepared that the Ainu make their boots. Atat chep are fish cut up into pieces and dried in the sun.


Satka-i, サツカイ, とこも, スナタマ. n. A sand bank. A spit of sand or dry earth.

Sat-kam, サツカム, 乾魚. n. Dried flesh.


Sat-kapa, サツケバ. 乾す. v.t. To dry.

Sat-kuruki, サツクリ, 呼吸声. シャクリスル. v.t. To have hiccups.

Satpe, サツベ, 脾病. n. Consumption.

Satpe-koro, サツベコロ, 脾病の症候. v.i. To be afflicted with consumption.

Sat-ruyambe, サツルヤムベ. 暴風. v.i. A storm of wind.
<table>
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<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saye-kara, サイエカラ, 巻ぐ (線の知る). v.t.</td>
<td>To coil (as a rope).</td>
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<td>Sayakari, サイエカリ, 急ぎて掴む. v.t.</td>
<td>To seize in haste.</td>
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<td>Sayo, サヨ, 殻物や野菜ノ蒸料理. n.</td>
<td>A corn or vegetable stew.</td>
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<td>Sayo-orop, サヨオロオプ, 組ヒタル蒸料理. n.</td>
<td>A mixed stew.</td>
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<td>Sayo-shu, サヨシュ, 蒸鍋. n.</td>
<td>A stew-pot.</td>
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<td>Se, セ, 叫ぶ. v.i.</td>
<td>To squeal. To squeak. To make a noise.</td>
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<td>Sechiri, セチリ, 側. n.</td>
<td>The flank. The side.</td>
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<td>See-enp-eshikarun-no, セエチブエシカルノ, 偶然. =. adv. Accidentally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sei, サイ, 鍋器, 盤. n.</td>
<td>Earthenware. A plate.</td>
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<td>Sei, サイ, 介類. n.</td>
<td>Shells or shellfish of any kind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sei, サイ, 春夏. v.t.</td>
<td>To carry on the back. As:—“Sei wa arapa, “carry it away on your back.” Sei wa ek, “bring it on your back.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sei-itangi, サイイタニギ, 貝殻ノ線. n.</td>
<td>A shell cup. An earthenware cup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seikachi, サイカチ, or Heikachi, サイカチ, 若者. n.</td>
<td>A lad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sei-kap, サイカブ, 貝殻. n.</td>
<td>Shells. (Mol.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seikapara, セイカバラ, アサダ. n.  
Oil tree (Oryza japonica, Sarg.)

Sei-kara, セイカラ, or Seireka, セイレカ, 火傷する, 热烫 = 浴す. v.t. To scald. To steep in hot water.

Seikui, セイクイ, 切歯(ハガミ)する, v.i. 
To gnash the teeth. Syn: Nami- maki ukerere.

Sei-net, セイチツ, 土偶. n. An earthenware figure or idol.

Sei-nima, セイニマ, 土盆. n. An earthenware tray.

Sei-noka, セイノカ, 土偶. n. An earthenware image.

Seirarak-pekambe, セイララクベカムベ, ヒメビシン. n. Trapa bispinis=s, Roxb. var. incisa, Wall.

Seire, セイレ, 背負うスル. v.t. To cause to carry on the back.

Seireka, セイレカ, 火傷スル. v.t. To scald. To heat in hot water.

Seisek, セイセク, 暑キ. adj. Hot. 
As:—Seisek eko, “to die of heat.” “To die through sunstroke.” 
Syn: Sesek.

Seisekka, セイッカ, 熱スル. v.i. 
To heat. To warm up.

Seisek-mau, セイセカマウ, 暑キ息, 暑キ風, 熱病. n. Hot breath. Hot wind or air. Fever.

Seisek-mau-tashum, セイセカマウタシュム, 熱病. n. Fever.

Seishintoko, セイシントコ, 陶器. n. 
An earthenware vessel. A crock.

Seintutke, セイツツケ, 吐息スル. v.i. To sigh.

Sekachi, セカチ, or Seikach, セイカチ, 若者. n. A Lad.

Sekitan, セキタン, 石炭. n. Coal.

Sekitan-poru, セキタンポル, 石炭礦. n. A coal mine.

Sekor'ambe, セコルアムベ, ト云フ者. pro. That kind of thing. That which is. That which is called.

Sekoro, セコロ, 誰, 所ノソレ, 所ノ誰. pro. Who. Which. He who. That which. So. This here. As:—Sekoro ayep, “that which is called.” “So it was said.” Sekoro itak, “So he said.” “He said so.” “That which he said.” Sekoro iki, sekoro iki, “to do this way and that.” Shibe chep otta iyotta pon chep aye-hi inaokokot-chep sekoro ayep ne, “the smallest fish among the salmon are called inaokokot-chep.”

Sekoro-anak-ne, セコロアナクネ, 若シ然ラ. ph. If it is so. It being like that. As it is such a thing. That being so.

Sekukke, セクッケ, 影スル. v.i. To swell out (like a frog). Syn: Shipushke.

Sekumtarara, セクムタララ, or Shi-kumtarara, シクムタララ, 上ノカへ傾ク. adj. To slant upwards. 
Syn: Eraot.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, 玄関. n. A porch to a house. An antechamber.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, ノ如ケ, 同シ. adv. As. Like. The same.

Semash-chishpo, セマシチシポ, or Semean-chish, セメアンチシ, 泣キ
SEM

佳似すれ、吸泣すれ。v.i. To sniffle as in weeping. To pretend to weep.

Sem-echutkun, セムエチュックヌ。共如ク。adv. ph. Like that. The same as that. Syn: Nei ambe ukorachi.

Sem-korachi, セムコラチ。ノ如ク。ph. Like as. Like that. After the same manner.


Semokkaiyoram-kore, セモッカイヨラムコレ。卑怯視スル。v.t. To think another cowardly.

Semp, セムビ。模、針、栓。n. A wedge. A nail. A peg. As:—Sempikomare, “to knock a wedge into wood.”

Sempirike, セマピリケ。隠、後。n. Shade. Behind. As:—Ni sempirike, “the shade of trees.”


Sempirike-ta-wen-no-ye, セムピリケタウェノイユ。誹る。v.t. To slander. To backbite.


Sempirike-oitak-i, セムピリイタクイ。誹、ヲシヲ。n. Abuse.


Senko, センコ。線香。n. Incense.

Semramush, セムラムシ。喚。interj. Ah. Oh. Alas. This word expresses contempt, pity, surprise, admiration etc., the meaning being determined by the tone of voice and features.

Sep, セブ。小サキ谷。n. geo. A dale. A small or short valley.


Sepepatki, セペバツキ。高ク響キテ。adv. To sound loudly. To roar as wind.

Sepka, セブカ。開キタル處、喰陵。n. An opening. A crack in a door. As:—Sepka uturu ashi-koturi, “to peep through an opening.”

Seppa, セッパ。刀ノ鍔。n. A sword hilt.

Seppa-rara, セッパララ。鍔ノ縁。n. The edge round a sword guard.

Sepu, セブ。谷。n. A place were there are small vallies.

Sereash, セレアシ。有ル、(複数)。v.i. To be. (pl). Syn: At.

Sere-hum, セレフム。音。物ヲ切ム割ルサへ鼠ノ物ヲ推ク音。n. A noise as of being cut in two. A noise as of a rat scratching.

Sereke, セレケ。部分。n. A part. As:—Pororo sereke, “for the most part,” “the larger half” Pon sereke, “the lesser part.”

Sere-kosanu, セレコサヌ。検る。v.i. To creak (as in opening a door).
To snap or make a noise (as in shaking a cloth). To sound (as when being broken or cut asunder). The sound made in tearing cloth. The clash of arms.

**Serekotukka**, セレクッカ, 居る. v. i. To be present. **As**: Nispap serekotukka guru sange, “he produced it because the master was present.”

**Serema**, セレマ, 魚ノ臓腑. n. Fish entrails.

**Seremak**, セレマク. 后が. (普通嘲笑ノ意味＝用名). adv. Behind one. At one’s back. Generally used in a bad sense, as speaking of a person behind his back.


**Seremaka-tumashnu**, セレマカツマシヌ, 健康. adj. and v. i. To be whole and hearty. Fortunately. Strong. Healthy. **Syn**: Seremak koro.

**Seremaka-ush**, セレマカウシ, 忠義スル. v. i. To be faithful to. **As**: Nispap seremaka ush, “To be faithful to one’s master.”

**Seremak-kore**, セレマクコレ. 健康ヲ與フ. v. t. To give health to.

**Seremak-koro**, セレマクロ. 健康. v. i. and adj. To be hale and hearty. To be in good health and spirits. To be lucky. Fortunately. **Syn**: Kashkamui oshitcho.

**Seremak-shiknakte**, セレマクシクナ

**クテ**, 欺顧. v. t. To deceive. To behave hypocritically toward another. To take one in.

**Seremak-ushte**, セレマクウシテ, 信頼スル. v. t. To rely upon. To do good to.

**Serembo**, セレムボ. 吸管、例モバ、セレムボフィュカ、吸管＝點火スル. n. A tobacco pipe. **As**: Serembo uhuyska. To light one’s pipe. **Syn**: Serumbo.

**Seri**, セリ. n. Oenanthe stotoniqfera, D.C.

**Serikosamba**, セリコサムバ, 拔々（應丁チ）. v. t. To draw (as a knife).

**Serima**, セリマ. 腹. n. The bowels. **Syn**: Kuroma.

**Serumbo**, セルムボ. 煙管. n. Same as serembo.

**Sesek**, セセク.

**Seisek**, セイセク. 온. adj. Hot.

**Sheshek**, シェシェク.

**Sesek-i**, セセキ, or **Sesek-u**, セセク, 火ノ熱. n. Fire heat.

**Sesek-ka**, セセッカ, 熱スル. v. t. To heat.

**Sesek-kara**, セセッカラ, 熱シムル. v. t. To cause another to heat.

**Sesh**, セシ, カシアイ. n. Goosander, Mergus merganser, Linn.

**Seshke**, セシー, 閉ス. v. t. To shut. To cover up. To stop up as a hole. **Syn**: Ashi.

**Seshmau**, セシマウ, 四歳ノ雄鹿. n. A four year old buck.

**Sessereke**, セesseske, 哭泣（シヤクテナキ）ノ音. n. The noise of stifled weeping. **Syn**: Pi-chish.
Seta-atane, セタアタネ, エジアイセイ. n. Isatis tinctoria, L.
Seta-ando, セタアンド, ナキナマカラシ. n. Elsholtziar cristata, Willd.
Setai-ni, セタイニ, ヌミ. n. A kind of prickly fruit bearing tree. Pyrus Toringo, sieb. Also called Setan-ni.
Seta-koro-ni, セタコロニ, ゴバサ. n. The burdock. Arctium Lappa, L. Also called Setakorokoni.
Setakbe-kina, セタクベキナ, ナミナヘシ. n. Patrima scabiosaefolia, Link.
Setakko, セタッコ, 永キ間. adv. For a long time. Syn: Ohon no uturuta.
Setakko-isam, セタッコイサム, 永キ間留守テアケル. ph. To be absent for a long time.
Setakorokoni, セタコロコニ, ゴバサ. n. The burdock. Arctium Lappa, L. Also called Setakorokoni.
Setan-ni, セタンニ, ヌミ. n. Pyrus Toringo, Sieb. Also called Setai-ni.
Seta-pukusa, セタブクサ, キミカケササ. n. Lily of the valley. Convallaria majalis, L.
Setara, セタラ, ヌミノキ. n. The stem of the Pyrus Toringo, Sieb.
Seta-paragoat, セタバラゴアツ, 大ノ果ヲル. v.i. To be possessed or punished by dogs. Hydrophobia.
Seta-raita, セタライタ, ダイコンササ. n. Geum japonicum, Th.
Seta-surugu, セタスルグ, カブトキグノ一ノ種. n. A kind of aconite.
Seta-sara, セタサラ, タヤササ. n. Veronica sibirica, L.
Setamba, セタムバ, 埋葬地. n. A cemetery.
Set-sambe, セツサムベ, 鳥ノ巢ノ翼中. n. The middle part of a bird’s nest.
Setsetke, セツセツケ, 河絡ノ下部. n. The under or hollow part of a river’s bank.
Seturu, セルツ, or Saturu, サツルフ, 背. n. The back.
Seturuka-yairarire, セツルカヤイイラリレ, 後ヲ離レズヲト. v.i. To follow close after one.
Seunin, セウニン, 冷キ(満). adj. Cool (as hot water).
Seuri, セウリ, 喘咳. n. The throat. The windpipe. Gullet.
Seuri-sapa, セウリサバ, 結喉, ノドボトケ. n. The Adam’s apple of the throat.
Sewakuttanne, セワクタンタ, 空虚ナル. adj. Hollow.
Sewashi, セワシ, サザキナカド. n.
Spirea sorbifolia, L.

Sewat-ni, セワツニ, タラノキ. n.
Aralia sinensis, L.

Seyepo, セイエポ, 蝸牛. n. A snail.
Syn: Mokoriri.

Sham, シャム, 側. n. Same as Sama, "side."

Syn: Shisam.

Shan, シャン, 築. n. A shelf.

Shancha, シャンチャ, 顔ノ下部. n.
The lower part of the face. The countenance.
As:—Shancha otta mina kane, "he has smiles upon his countenance."

Shaat, シャオツ, 走セサル, 阿親ヲ見捨タル. v.t.
To run away from.
To leave one's parents.
Syn: Kira.

Shaatte, シャオッテ, 走り去サル. v.t.
To make run away.
Syn: Kiarare.

Shasuishiri, シャミュリ, 昔ヨリ. adv.
From ancient times. Always.

Shasuishiripako, シャミュリパクノ, 昔ヨリ今マ. ph.
From ancient times till now.

Shasuishirun, シャミュリシルン, 昔ヨリ. adv.
From ancient times.

Sham, シャム, or Sem, セム, ゾ如ク, 同ヲタ. adv.
As. Like. The same.
See sem.

Sham-korachi, シャムカラチ, ソ如ク, 同ヲタ, 其ヲタ. adv.
Like as.
After the same manner. Like that.

Shi, シ, 或語ヲ接頭語トシテ用ユレバ, シ, ハ自動法ヲ再帰法ノ意ヲ有ス. part.
Used as a prefix to
some verbs shi has the sense of the intransitive or reflexive mood.

Shi, シ, 犬ノ穂. n. The dung of animals.
Syn: Osoma.

Shi, シ, 閉ス. v.t.
To shut.
As:—Apa shi, "shut the door."

Shi, シ, 異ナル, 甚ダ大ナル. adj.
As:—Shi no wen ruwe ne, "it is very bad."

Shi, シ, 発育十分ナル. adj.
Fullgrown.
As:—Shi etaspe, "fullgrown sea lion;" Shi nitumam, "the trunk of a fullgrown tree."

Shiambap, シアムバップ, 綴帳 (ケッカタビラ)ノ類. n.
The clothes in which the dead are dressed before burial.
As:—Shiambe hosh, "the leggings"; shiambe tekumbe, "the gloves"; shiambe tush, "string used to tie the clothes on the dead."

Shiamkirara, シアムキララ, 紹介スル. v.t.
To introduce to one another.

Shiampokorare-guru, シアムポコラレグル, 不正直ナル人. n.
An dishonest person.

Shi-amushbe, シアムシベ, 爪サツト称セマル, 海中ノ怪物. n.
A kind of sea monster said to have claws.

Shiankush, シアンクシ, 詫= adv.
In truth. Truly.

Shi-an-no, シアンノ, 詫= adv.
Syn: Son no.
Shiara, シアラ, 開ケ. v.i. To open.
To uncover.
Shiarikiki-yuptek-no, シアリキキユプテクノ, 全力以テ. adv. With all one's might and main.
Shiashpare, シアシバレ, 開エキ振スル. v.i. To pretend to be deaf.
Shiaasuru-ashte, シアスルアシテ, 有名トナル. v.i. To be famous.
Shiaasuru-ashte-rusui, シアスルアシテルスイ, 大望ヲ抱ケ. v.i. To be ambitious of fame.
Shiattemshuye, シアッテムシュイエ, 仰ム(馬ノ知ケ). v.i. To pace (as a horse).
Shibe, シベ, サケ. n. Salmon Oncorhynclus keta. (Walbaum).
Shibe-kina, シベキナ, ソネツケベナ. n. Cardamine hirsuta, L.
Shibekuttara, シベクタラ, シモツクサ. n. Filipendula kamtschatica, Max.
Shichikap, シチカブ, キロツシ. n. White tailed eagle. Haliaeetus albicilla Linn.
Shichoropok-un-ingara, シチョロポクウンイングラ, 眼下ス. v.i. To look down.
Shichupka, シチュプカ, 東. n. The East.

Shichuppok, シチュップボク, 四. n. The West.
Shichupu, シチュプ, 亡ブル. v.i. To die out. As:—Ainu shichupu an, “the Ainu are dying out.”
Shichupu-chupu, シチュプチュプ, 昼ヲ盲ル, マブヨル. v.i. To be blinded or dazed (as by light).
Shielwangeyara, シエイワンゲヤラ, 奉公スル, 仕フル. v.i. To serve.
To minister to. Syn: Yaiei-wangere.
Shieminayara, シエミナヤラ, 笑ハル, 嘲タル. v.i. To be laughed at.
To be derided. Syn: Aemina.
Shienka-un-ingara, シエンカウンイングラ, 仰ケ. v.i. To look upwards.
Shiesapse-yara, シエサプセヤラ, 軽蔑サル. v.i. To be despised.
To be held in derision. Syn: Shikuriande yara.
Shietaye, シエタイエ, 引退スル, 引退セシム, 滅ホスル, 短縮スル. v.t. and v.i. To withdraw. To draw in (as a snail its horns). To abate (as water in a river). To contract.
Shietayere, シエタイレ, 引退セシム. v.t. To cause to withdraw.
Shietok-ashongo-kushte, シエトアショングクシテ, 傳言スル. v.i. To send word. Syn: Ekamaketa.
Shietoko, シエトコ, 前面ニ, 未來. adv. In front of. The future.
Shietoko-ramu, シエトコラム, 未來ヲ思フ. v.i. To think of the future.

Shikabekushte, Çikutek kuchikute, Îyokumin, adj. Sly.

Shikai, Çikai, Çe, Çs, Çs, Çv. n. A nail. A peg. A pin. As:—Chikuni shikai, “a wooden peg.”


Shikama, Çikama, Çe, Çs, Çv. To store. To put together. To lay up.

Shikamare, Çikamare, Çs, Çs, Çv. adj. Every other. A jumping over. As:—Shine to shikamare range ki, “he does it every other day.”

Shikamare, Çikamare, Çs, Çv. n. To be hidden.


Shikannatu, Çikannatu, Çs, Çs, Çv. n. and adj. A circle. Round.

Shikannatipna, Çikannatu ÇştÇş, Çp. n. A wheel.

Shikannatipna-no, Çikannatu ÇştÇş. Çp. adv. In a circle.

Shikaukiyuna, Çikaukiyuna, Çu, Çv. v. To beg. To be saved. To be helped. Syn: Kashichiobiuki.
Shikaobiukire, シカオビウキレ, 救す v.t. To be saved by. As:—
Kamui otta shikaobiukire, “to be saved by God.”

Shikapashte, シカパシテ, 救う v.t. To call to another for help.
Syn: Shikashiure.

Shikap-ekushte, シカプエクシテ, 知らず振る v.t. To pretend not to know. To do evil things and pretend to know nothing about it. To hide one’s evil deeds.

Shikapkapa, シカプカバ, 病身 n. A person who is always ill. An invalid. A weakling.

Shikapnaka-no, シカブヌカノ, 何處へ v.t. Everywhere.


Shikari-chup, シカリチュプ, 満月 n. A full moon.


Shikarikari, シカリカリ, 圓々, 圓々 adv. Round and round.


Shikarimbare, シカリムバレ, 結々, カラム v.t. To turn round. To twist.

Shikarip, シカリブ, 車輪 n. A wheel.

Shikarire, シカリレ, 織る v.t. To make go round.

Shikaran, シカルン, 学問アム adj. Learned. Also v.t. To notice. To perceive.

Shikashishte, シカシシテ, 冷遇スル v.t. To treat with unconcern.

Shikashke, シカシケ, 否マス v.t. To deny a charge brought against one. To deny. To defend against a charge.

Shikashkere, シカシケレ, 否マスム v.t. To cause to deny. Syn: Ikooroshuke.

Shikashnukara, シカシヌカラ, 幸運ナル adj. Lucky. Fortunate.

Shikashte, シカシテ, 輕蔑スル v.t. To despise. To treat with disdain.

Shikashuire, シカシュイレ, 助手ヲ用イル v.t. To employ as a helper.

Shikashuite, シカシュイテ, 助ケシムル v.t. To cause to help.

Shikatkare, シカツカレ, or Shikat-kari, シカツカリ, 砲し v.t. To be seized with a disease or devil.

Shikatnukara, シカツヌカラ, 瞑来ニスル v.t. To be careless.

Shikatori-kamui, シカトリカムイ,

Shikatori-shiyeye, シカトリシイエイ

Shikator-tashum, シカトリタシュム。

Shisoin, 腸炎, 無 n. Typhoid fever.

Small-pox by some.
Shikatorushi, シカトルシ, 鶴カル. v.i. To be possessed (as by a devil).
  SYN: Shikatkarī.
Shikaye, シカイェ, 鳴メカス. v.t. To flash about.
Shikaye-at, シカイェアツ, 鳴カ, ダカス. v.i. To flash. To glitter. To shine.
Shikaye-atte, シカイェアッテ, 鳴カス, 鳴カス. v.t. To cause to shine or glitter. To flash about.
Shikayekaye, シカイェイクアイニ, 鳴カス, 鳴カス. v.t. To shine. To glitter. To flash.
Shikayere, シカイェレ, 鳴カス, 鳴カス. v.t. To ease to shine, glitter, or flash.
Shik-chupuchupu, シクチュプチュプ, 噴カ. v.i. To wink the eyes.
  SYN: Shik-rewerewe.
Shika, シケ, 振ル. adj. Spread out flat.
  SYN: Seshike.
Shika, シケ, 二十魚. adj. Twenty fish.
Shike, シケ, or Shikehe, シケヘ. n. Luggage. Baggage. As:—Shike wo aqash, “to carry a load. Shike apaksh oman, “to take a load.” Shike kookturi, “to carry a very heavy load.” (Lit.: to stretch out the neck to a load).
  SYN: Kinkai.
Shikaka, シケカ. n. The deck of a ship.
  SYN: San-ita.
Shikakamup, シケカムプ, 死者ト共ノ葬 arousal. n. The, very best ornamental and festive garments buried with the dead.
  SYN: Shirikamup.
Shike-ni, シケニ, 物ヲ乗メテ荷物ヲ運プ. n. A wooden frame upon which to pile bundles for carrying.
Shike-ni-eshike, シケニエシケ, 重ヲ 荷物ヲ運プ. v.i. To carry bundles of luggage piled one on the top of another.
Shikepuni, シケブニ, 仰ぎ見ル. v.t. To look up to.
  As:—Kamui shikepuni, “to look up to God.”
Shik-eraige, シクエライゲ, 目ニ見ル. v.t. To look steadily at.
Shikere, シクレ, 背負セル. v.t. To help a person to place a load upon his back.
Shikerebe, シクレベ, キハダノ實. n.
The fruit of the Phellodendron amurense. The fruit of this tree is used both for food and medicine.
Shikerebe-kina, シクレベキナ, ダセンサ. n. The skunk cabbage.
  Symplocarpus foetidus, Salisb.
Shikerebe-ni, シクレベニ, キハダ, シコロ. n. Phellodendron amurense, Rupr. Both the fruit and bark of this tree are used as medicine.
Shikesara, シケサラ, 野蠻ナル, 嘘口スル. adj. and v.t. Of wild habits. To speak evil of others.
Shikesara-guru, シケサラグル, 吠聲.
  n. A virago. A scold.
Shikeshke, シケシケ, 虚偽スル(単数), 嘘口スル. v.t. (sing). To illtreat. To speak evil of. To speak against.
Shikeshpare, シケシバレ, 嘘口スル (複数). v.t. (pl). To speak evil of. To speak against. To illtreat.

Shiki, シキ, 眼. n. The eyes.
Same as shik. As: —Shiki furie, "to have blood-shot eyes."

Shikihī, シキヒ, 眼. n. The eyes. Syn: Kerup.

Shiki-kara, シキカラ, 色目 Luigi. v.i. To make eyes at.


Shi-kina-shup, シキナシュブ, ガマニ レ製セシム, n. A mat made of bulrushes (but rolled up).

Shiki-okerunne, シキオケルンナ, 眼 目シク発射スル, v.i. To look with staring enlarged eyes.

Shikipip, シキピブ, or Shikkipip, シキピブ, 見ルチ得ズ. v.i. To be unable to look at.

Shikiporo-chep, シキポロチュブ, ゲズ ナキノ一種. n. *Stichoeus nosawae* Jor. and Sny.

Shikirara, シキララ, 知ル, 認識スル. v.i. To know. To recognize. Syn: Kiri.

Shikiriba, シキリバ, 轉ルル, (馬ノ如 ク). v.i. To roll (as a horse).

Shikiru, シキル, 選ル, 曲ル. v.i. To turn or twist about.

Shikirukiru, シキリルル, 休マス, 曲 リルル, adj. Restless. To turn about.

Shikisakisa, シキサキサ, 身ヲ振フ (犬 ノ如 ク). v.i. To shake one's self (as a dog).

Shikishoksho, シキショクショ, 廃ラス.


Shikittektak, シキテテクク, 念ヲ願 ル. v.i. To turn about quickly. To face about in a hurry.

Shikiu-chup, シキウチュブ, 五月. n. The month of May.

Shikkamare, シッカマレ, 暗ス. v.i. To conceal. To hide. To keep out of sight.

Shikkap, シッカプ, 眼, マアマ. n. The eyelids.

Shikkashima, シッカシマ, 支持スル, 抵フル, 制御スル. v.i. To hold. To seize. To govern.

Shikkashimare, シッカシマレ, 制御 セシム, 抵エシムル, 支持セシムル v.t. To cause to govern. To make seize. To give to another to hold.

Shikkaruru, シッカルル, 横目ア見ル. v.i. To look out of the corner of one's eyes.

Shikkemrit-oshma, シクレムリツオ ダラ, 血眼トナル. v.i. To have bloodshot eyes.

Shik-keruru, シクケルル, 眼ヲ転ズル. v.i. To turn the eyes about. To turn the eyes round.

Shikkesh-anii-ingara, シッケジニ シンガラ, or Shikkesh-ssan-ingara, シッケジシンガラ, 五月デ見 ル. v.i. To look out of the corners of the eyes.

Shik-kesh, シクケシ, 頚骨ト眼トノ間. n. The space between the cheekbone and the eye.

Shikkeu, シッケウ, 难, 家ノ西端ノ戸 ニ近ク居. n. A corner. That
end of a hut near the west end door.

Shikkiper, シキキプ, or Shikkikip, シキキピプ, 見ル得ズ, v.i. To be unable to look at.

Shikotesu, シコテス, 熱心 = 見ル, 熱視スル, v.t. To look at attentively.


Shikno, シクノ, 充チャル, adj. Full.

Shikno-ambe, シクノアヘ, 充満, n. Fullness. To be full of anything. As: —Yachi shikno ambe tereke-ibe ne ruwe ne, "the marsh is full of frogs."

Shikno-an, シクノアン, 充チャル, adj. To be full.

Shiknu, シクヌ, 生ケル, v.i. To be alive. To live.

Shik-num, シクヌム, 眠球, n. The eyeballs.


Shiknu-no, シクヌノ, 生キタル, adj. Living. Alive. As: —Shiknu no toto tumu ao, "they were buried alive."

Shiknu-wa-an, シクヌワアン, 生ケル, v.i. To be living. To be alive.

Shiknure, シクヌレ, 生カス, 補助スル, 救フ, 繁生セシムル, v.t. To cause to live. To save. To revive. To assist. Used in matters connected with life and death.

Shiko, シコ, 生ル, サマル, 目ヲ開ク, v.i. To be born. To open the eyes.

Shik-o, シクオ, or Shiki-o, シキオ, ま (マ) アル, Containing reeds.

Shikoba, シコバ, 信頼スル, v.t. To rely on. To depend upon. To get another to do.

Shikoba-eai kap, シコバエアイカプ, 信頼セランズ, v.i. Not to be able to depend upon. Unreliable.

Shiko etaye, シコエタイエ, 引キスル(縄ノ如ク), 拔刀スル, v.i. To draw in (as a rope). To draw out as a sword from a sheath. Syn: Ehemek.

Shikohewehewa, シコヘウヘウェ, 拽頭ク, ヨロメテ, v.i. To tumble about. To stagger. To draw round one's body (as a quiver ready for use). As: —Kush shikohewehewa wa ai etaye, "he drew the quiver round his body and drew an arrow."

Syn: Shikoruiwewa.

Shikohorire, シコホリレ, 違ド達ル, v.t. To drive away. To dismiss.


Shiko-irushka, シコイルシカ, 怒ル, v.i. To be angry with another.

Shiko-irushkare, シコイルシカラ, 怒ヲ催サスル, v.t. To make angry with another.

Shikomewe, シコメウェ, 攻撃スル, v.t. To fall upon. To attack.

Shikom-ni, シコムニ, カシハ, n. A kind of oak. Quercus dentata, Th.

Shikoni, シコニ, 吸ル, シャルル, v.t. To suck.
Shikonite, シコニテ, 荒い, 怒る. v.t. To tease (as a dog).
Shikonokka, シコノッカ, 愛する. v.t. To love. To gain the affections of another.
Shikonun, シコヌン, 吸う. v.t. To suck in.
Shikonunnun, シコヌンヌン, 吸う. v.t. To suck in.
Shikopa, シコパ, 似る. v.t. To resemble.
Shikopatakuya, シコバタクヤ, 注意せ. v.t. To be careless.
Syn: Shikatukuara.
Shikopayara, シコバヤラ, 似る. v.t. To pretend. To liken.
Shikopop, シコポプ, 锯る. v.t. To rust.
Shikoponkara, シコブンクカラ, 賞賛ヲ吹シタガ為ス, 他者ヲ喜バセン. v.t. To do for praise.
To do in order be give pleasure to another.
Shikorara, シコララ, 彼方フ. v.t. To wander about. To be a busybody.
Syn: Katukari.
Shikoraya, シコライヤ, 喜びル. v.t. To gain for one's self. To get. To obtain. To take.
Shikore, シコレ, 産う. v.t. To bear. To bring forth (as a child).
Shikoroten summaries, シコロゲタウ, or Shikorotena, シクロメタ, 面前ヲ話す. v.t. To say in front of another. To say when another is present.
Shikorokon, シコロコン, 吸う. v.t. To suck in.
Shikorokon, シコロコン, 吸う. v.t. To suck in.
Shikote, シコテ, 吸う. v.t. To like. To resemble.
Syn: Shikatukuara.
Shikotchan-guru, シコッチュル, 仲立. n. A mediator.
Shikotchanere, シコッチュレ, 仲立る. v.t. To cause a person to act as mediator for one.
Shikotchanera, シコッチュレ, 仲立る. v.t. To ask another to act as mediator.
Shikoteinep, シコテインプ, 赤子. n. A very small child. A baby.
Shikoyairagere, シコワイレガレ, 多謝ス. pp. I thank you much.
Shikoyupupu, シコユププ, 抱き. (子供) v.t. To hold in the arms (as a baby).
Shikrap, シクラプ, 眉. n. The eyelashes. The eyebrows.
Shikrapa, シクラプ, or Shikrapa, シクラプ, 瞑. v.t. To wink or blink the eyes.
Shikrewero, シクレウェロ, 瞑. v.t. To blink the eyes. Syn: Shik-chupuchupu.
Shiksei, シクセイ, 眼ノ上皮. n. The film of the eyes.

Shik-tarara, シクタララ, 吹驚シテ見上げル. v.t. To look up as when startled by something unexpected.

Shikte, シクテ, 充ス. v.t. To fill.

Shikta-ke, シクテレ, 充サシマ. v.t. To cause another to fill.

Shiktokoko, シクトココ, 凝視スル. v.t. To stare at. Syn: Keruptokoko.

Shiktu, シクツ, 網ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shikuiruke, シクイルケ, 彼方此方へ、頭ヲ彼方此方へ向クル. v.i. and adv. Hither and thither. Here and there. To turn the head this way and that. As:—Shikuiruke wa ingara, "to look about." Chisei upeshoro shikuiruke, "to look about the inside of a house."


Shikuma, シクマ, 山ノ集合. n. A group of mountains. Also a mountain ridge.

Shikumtarara, シクムタララ, 飛び上げル. adj. To start upwards.

Shikupramta-kara, シクプラムタカラ, or Shikupramta-kara, シクプラムタカラ. v.i. To have nightmare.

Shikuriande-yara, シクリアンデヤラ, 輕蔑セル. v.t. To be despised. To be held in derision. Syn: Shiesapse yara.

Shikurukasam, シクルカサム, 體. n. The body.

Shikutkesh-makaraye, シクケシマカラレイ, 喘挵(家ノ時著セレ). v.i. To make a noise as of clearing one’s throat as a warning to the inmates of a house that one is near.

Shikuturu, シクツル, へソネギ. n. The common chive.

Shikututut, シクツツ, Allium schoenoprasum, L. Syn: Shikuturu, シクツツ.

Shik-uturu, シクウツル, 眼視ノ間. n. The space between the eyes.

Shimachiicho, シマチチ, 身ヲ伸バス、(催覚ノ時著セ). v.i. To stretch (as after sleep.)

Shiim, シム, or Shima, シマ, 明日、次ノ日. adv. Tomorrow. The next day.

Shimaima, シマイマイ, 蛍輸、ナメタジ, 勝. n. Slugs. Also lice.

Shimaka, シマカ, 未ヲ去ル. v.i. To have passed away.

Shimakorai, シマコライ, 過ガ去ル, 出发スル. v.i. To pass away. To go away. To depart. To cease.

Shimakoraiba, シマコライパ, 休ヲ、止マル、休業スル. v.i. To cease. To stop. To leave off work. Pl. of Shimakorai.

Shimakmak, シマクマク、極ノ後方. adv. Most behind; hinder-most.

Shimasa, シマサ、閉ケテ. adj. Open.

Shimak-un, シマクウン, 後方. adv. Behind.

Shimatnere, シマチンレ, 女ノ真似メ
Shimon-omai-so, シモノダマイソ, 境邊ノ右. n. The right-hand side of a fire-place.

Shimon-sam, シモンサム, 右側. adv. The right hand side.

Shimon-samata, シモンサマタ, or Shimon-samta, シモンサムタ, 右側. adv. The right hand side.

Shimontek, シモンテク, 右側. adv. On the right hand.


Shimoyeka, シモイエカ, 動々. v.t. To move.


Shimpui, シムプイ, 井戸. n. A well.

Shimuahishka, シムアシカ, 咆哮 (寒い). v.i. To make a noise with the throat as a warning to people before entering a house or hut. Syn: Shihummuyara. Shirekutkara. Shihan-nuyara.

Shin, シン, 地, 隆, 世界, 山地. n. The earth. The ground. Land. The world. Mountain land as opposed to plains. As:—Shin ratchi wa an, “the world is at peace.” This word is short for shiri.

Shina, シナ, 結び付くる. v.t. To lace up. To tie up. To bind. Syn: Tupetupa. Shinashina.

Shinai, シナイ, 本流. n. A main stream.
Shinan-chup, シナチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シナチュプ, 十一月. n. The month of November.
Shinkankushu, シンクンクシ, 正. adv. Truly. In truth.
Shinan-chup, シナチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シナチュプ, 十一月. n. The month of November.
Shinchichi-chup, シンチチュプ, 六月. n. The month of June, by most Ainu called Momaua chup.
Shinda, シンダ, 携篮. n. A cradle.
Shine, シン, 一. adj. One. As:—Shine anchikara, “one night.” Shine to, “a day.” Shine to paye an, “a day’s journey.” Shine to tori, “every other day.”
Shine-an, シンアン, 一. adj. One. As:—Shine an guru, “one person.” Shine an toho ta, “one day;” “once upon a time.”
Shine-anda, シンアンダ, 聖徳菜時. adv. Once upon a time. One day. At one time.
Shine-atki, シィアッキ, 同inki思スル. adj. and v.i. To be of one mind. To be by themselves. To be alone. As:—Shine atki no kara, “to put by themselves.”
Shine-atki-nō, シィアッキノ, 一致シテ. adv. Unitedly.
Shine-chupta, シィチュプタ, 月々. adv. Monthly. As:—Shine chupta ta shine ichi ryo ku sange, “I will give him one yen per month.”
Shine-ikashima-wanbe, シィアイカシマワンベ, 十一ノ物. n. Eleven things.
Shine-ikinne, シィアイキニ, 一致シア. adv. With one accord. Altogether.
Shine-keutum-koro, シィアイケウツムコロ, 一致スル. v.i. To be unanimous. To accord.
Shinen, シィエン, 一人. n. One person.
Shinen-ne-an, シィエンネアン, 獨ノ. adj. To be alone.
Shine-not, シィエンノト, 一ノ. adj. A mouthful.
Shinen-shinen, シィエンシィエン, 一人宛. adj. One by one.
Shine-otutanu, シィエオツタヌ, 第一ノ. adj. The first.
Shinep, シィップ, 一物. n. One thing.
Shine-pa, シィップ, 一呎, 一肘. n. One cupfull. Once full. As:— Tōnōto shine pa, “one cup of wine.” Tāmbako shine pa ku ku, “I shall smoke one pipe full.”
Shinepesambe, シィペサムベ, 九ノ. adj. Nine.
Shinep-ikashima-arawan-hotnep, シィエイカシマアラワンホツチブ, 百四十一ノ. adj. One hundred and forty one.
Shinep - ikashima - ashikne - hotnep, シィエイカシマアシキネホツチブ, 百一ノ. adj. One hundred and one.
Shinep-ikashima-ine-hotnep, シチバイカシマイチホツチブ, 八十九. adj. Eighty one.
Shinep-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチバイカシマレホツチブ, 六十一. adj. Sixty one.
Shinep-ikashima-wanbe, シチバイカシマワンベ, 十一. adj. Eleven.
Shinepe-san-shui, シチペサンシュイ, 九度. adj. Nine times.
Shine-raine, シチライネ, or Shine-rai-no, シチライノ, or Shine-rai-no, シチライノ, or. adv. One at a time.
Shinere, シチレ, 假設スル. v.t. To pretend to be. To take another form. Syn: Ishinere.
Shine-shike, シチシケ, 二ノ魚. adj. Twenty fish.
Shine-tui-orun, シチツイオルン, 一. n. One family.
Shine-upa, シチウパ, 遊. v.t. To take amusement. To play. To amuse one's self.
Shine-ushbe, シチウシベ, 一對ノモノ.
Shinna, シンナ, or Shinnael, シンナイ, 相違. n. A difference.
Shinna-an, シンナアン, 相違セル. adj. Different.
Shinna-are, シンナアレ, 難別セル. v.t. To distinguish.
Shinnael, シンナイ, 相違セル, 相違セル. 掛け v.i. and adj. To be different. To be abnormal. By themselves. Alone.
Shinnael-kat-ye-unu, シンナイカツイエウヌ, 存在. v.t. To conceive.
Shinnael-kane, シンナイカズ, 相違セル. 掛け v.i. adj. and v.i. Different. To be by themselves. To be in a separate place.
Shinnatoi, シンナトイ, 他處 = 於テ. adj. At another place.
Shinne, シンネ, ノ代や. adv. Same as shirine; instead of. In room of. For. In place of.
Shinnetush, シンヌツヒ, 妨げる. v.i. To hinder.
Shinnoshke, シノノシケ, 眞中ノ. adj. The very middle. The central.
Syn: Oshinnu.
Shinnu-kuri, シンヌクリ, 老ユル, 不能トナル. v.i. To become old or incapable.
Shinnukuri-an, シンヌクリアン, 病気ノ為衰弱スル。v.i. To have become very fatigued through illness.


Shinnuye, シンヌイユ, 彫刻スル。v.i. To engrave. To cut into. To carve.


Shi-no-inao, シノイナオ, 常ノ一種。n. A kind of inao.

Shinonruki, シノヌルキ, 唾ヲ飲マ。v.i. To swallow one's saliva.

Shinonde, シノンド, 呑ミ込マ。v.t. To gulp down.

Shinontuk, シノントク, 呑込込マ。v.t. To swallow. To gulp down.

Shinontukpa, シノントクパ, 呫込込マ。v.t. To gulp down. (pl).


Shinoshbare, シノシバレ, 攻撃スル。v.t. To attack.

Shinoshke-ashikepet, シノシケアシケベツ, 中指。n. The middle finger.


Shinotcha-ibe, シノッチャイベ, 歌詞。n. The words of a song.

Shinotcha-ki, シノッチャキ, 歌ヲ唱フ。v.t. To sing a song.

Shinotcha-oroitak, シノッチャオイトク, 歌詞。n. The words of a song.

Shinot-mindara, シノツミンダラ, 立場。n. A play ground.

Shinot-rui, シノツルイ, 立場好キノ。adj. Playful.

Shinoye, シノイユ, 立脚、立脚。v.i. and adj. To wind. To become twisted.


Shinrim, シンリム, or Shinrim-nu, シンリムヌ, 大喧嘩。n. A great noise. As:—Ukattuima no shinrim, “a great noise at intervals.”

Shinrit, シンリツ, 古人、根。n. Ancestors. Roots of plants.

Shinrit-oiwak-moshiri, シンリツオイワクモシリ, 死人ノ魂ノ行ヲ處。n. The place of the dead.

Shinrupush, シンルブシ, 冷ワセル。v.t. To freeze.

Shinrush, シンルシ, 首。n. Moss. Lichen.

Shinrutke, シンルツケ, 山崩れ、大争闘。n. A landslip. A very great quarrel.

Shintoko, シントコ, 漆器。n. Lacquer ware.

Shintoko-emko, シントコエムコ, 洗濯。n. A washing basin for clothes.

Shinu, シヌ, 卸フ、卸と上ル、卸と寄ル。v.i. To crawl. To sidle up to.
To creep near to. As:—En he-kote shiu yan, "crawl up to my side." Syn: Reye.

Shinu-inak, シヌイナク, 腹レル. v.t. To hide one’s self.

Shinuka, シヌカ, 疲レル. adj. Tired.

Shinu-shinu, シヌスヌ, 俯フ. v.i. To crawl.

Shinuma, シヌマ, 彼. pro. He. She. It.

Shinu-wap, シヌワノ, 産痛, 吟ヲ. adv. The pangs of childbirth. To groan.

Shinu-wap-an, シヌワアン, 産ア. v.t. To be in the act of giving birth to a child.

Shinuye, シヌイユ, 入墨スル, 彩刻スル, 染ムル. v.t. To tattoo. To carve. To paint. To dye.

Shio-arawenrui, シオアラウェンルイ, v.t. 素ス, 増ス, 色々ス, 汚スル, 煉スル. v.i. To be enhanced. To become better or worse. To increase! As:—Toan shiwentep tan an shiretok shioara wenrui, "that woman’s beauty has become enhanced." Nei guru tan an wen buri shioara wenrui, "that person’s wickedness has greatly increased."

Shiocha, シオチャ, アイヌ風ニシタル髪. n. Hair trimmed Ainu fashion.

Shio, シオ, 悲シ. n. Sorrow. Trouble.

Shioka, シオカ, or Shiokake, シオカケ, 後. adv. Behind. After. Hindermost.

Shiokaeshotara, シオカエホタラ, 残シタル物ヲ気遣フ. v.i. To feel anxious about things one has left behind.

Shiokamge-no, シオカムゲノ, 悲ト. adv. Advisedly.

Shioka-opotara, シオカオポタラ, 残シタル物ヲ気遣フ. v.i. To feel anxious about things one has left behind.

Shiokaun, シオカウン, 後. adv. After. Behind. As:—Shiokaun kousari, "to turn the head back."

Shiok-wa-an, シオクワアン, 悲シカル. v.i. To be in sorrow.

Shiokerepa, シオケレバ, 終結スル, (復数) 作レル, v.i. and (pl.) To be finished. To come to an end. To fall down.


Shiokunre, シオクンレ, 高慢スル. v.i. To be proud. Syn: Pakesara.

Shiomonnure, シオモンヌレ, 慣シル. v.i. To be proud.

Shiomi-piara, シオミピアラ, or Shiomi-piara, シオミピアラ, 要請, 要人. n. A widow or widower.

Shion, シオン, 子供. n. A child. As:—Pon shion, "a little child;" poro shion, "a large child." Syn: Aiai.

Shioni, シオニ, 痛駄. n. Cramp. As:—Yontekkam shioni, "to have cramp in the calves of the legs."

Shiontek, シオントク, 赤子. n. A small child.

Shioro, シオリ, 悲シム. v.i. To be grieved. To feel concerned about a thing. Syn: Okunnure.
Shioro, シオロ, 喜る. v.i. To feel glad about. Syn: Erayap.

Shioshmak-ne, シオシマクチ, 帯方. v.t. To stick into one's girdle behind.

Shiotemshuye, シオテムシュイユ, 步馬 (馬ノ如髪). v.i. To walk (as a horse).


Shiyapkire, シオヤブキリ, 息懸メル, 苦添スル, 頑固ナル. adj. and v.i. Idle. To meddle. To work in a slovenly manner. Stubborn. To dislike to do a thing.

Shiyapkire, シオヤブキリ, 散乱メル. v.t. To frustrate.

Shipashipayara, シバサピヤラ, 罰ヲラル, v.t. To be condemned. To have one's faults made manifest.


Shipaskurn, シバスルクル, ブタツカツス. n. Japanese oriental raven.

Shipera, シベラム, 锭. n. A minnow.

Shiperoni, シベロニ, ミツナラ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus grosseserrata, Bl.

Shipeshte, シベシテ, 決メル, 旅ヲメル. v.t. Withered. Stretched out.

Shipet, シペット, 水流. n. A main river.

Shipi, シピ, 同軸スル. v.i. To turn round.


Shipi, シピ, 撥き散スル. v.t. To stir up.

Shipikemochi, シピケモチ, 小見ノ一種. n. A kind of small shell fish.


Shipine, シピネ, or Shipini, シピニ, 用意シテ. adv. Ready Prepared.

Shipinewa-okai, シピニワオカイ or Shipiniwa-okai, シビニワオカイ, 用意ヲラル. v.i. To be ready. To be prepared for a journey.

Shipiras, シビラサ, 花開ケ, 揚ゲル. v.i. To blossom out as a flower. To spread out.

Shipirasare, シビラサレ, or Shipirasare, シビラスバレ, 機関スル. v.t. To circulate. To scatter.

Shipirasasare, シビラササレ, 花ヲ開ケスル. v.t. To cause to blossom.

Shipire, シビレ, 遮スル. v.t. To turn round.

Shipitatpa, シビタツバ, 脫衣 (衣ヲ). v.t. To undress. To untie one's clothes (especially leggings or trousers).

Shipita, シビタ, 絆ヲタル. v.t. To become loose.

Shipita-pita, シピタピタ, 絆ヲタル. v.t. To become loose.

Shiporapora, シポラポラ, 振る動く, v.i. To move or shake about. 
Syn: Porapora.
Shipoyepoye, シポイエポイエ, 曲げる, 転る, v.i. To twist about. To turn round.
Shippo, シブポ, 鹽, n. Salt.
Shipposush, シブウシュ, 鹽, n, adj. Salted.
Shipshiy, シブシイ, トクサ, n. Equisetum or scouring rush. Equisetum hyemale L. var. japonicum, Milde.
Shipumire, シブイミレ, 扣エル, 落ヒシム, カラ取る, v.t. To withhold. To keep back. To decrease. To take from.
Shipushke, シブシケ, 増加スル, 脱レ, 上ル, v.i. To increase. To swell up. To rise as dough.
Shipushkep, シブシケプ, 膨レシ物, n. Anything swollen.
Shipushkere, シブシケレ, 膨ラス, v.t. To cause to swell.
Shipushkerer, シブシケレル, 増母, n. Barm. Yeast.
Shipusu, シブス, 内ヨリ上ル, 表面ニ上ル, v.i. To rise out of. To come to the surface.
Shipusure, シブスレ, 採ケ, v.t. To draw out.
Shiraire, シライレ, 死セル振スル, v.i. To pretend to be dead.
Shirakkari, シラッカリ, 過ガル, v.t. To pass. To go beyond. As:—Nishpa tan ukuran shirakkari an? “Is the master going further to-night?”
Shiramborore, シラムボロレ, 異ヒテ坐スル, 頭固ナル, v.t. To sit still in a dejected manner. To be stubborn.
Shirakore-guru, シラムコレグル, 朋友, 知己, n. A friend. An acquaintance.
Shiramniukesh, シラムニウケシ, or Shiramniukesh-yara, シラムニウケヤラ, 反對スル, 承知セス, v.t. To dissent from. To disagree with. To be hard upon another. To lord it over one.
Shiramsamte, シラムサメンテ, or Shiramuisamte, シラムイサメンテ, 願ミス, 開カ振スル, v.t. To take no notice of. To pretend not to hear. To ignore the presence of another.
Shiramu-isamde, シラムイサメンデ, 知ラず振スル, v.i. To pretend not to know. As:—Ainu itak ku erampeudek nei no shiramu-isamde ku ki, “I am going to pretend not to understand Ainu.”
Shiramyeyara, シラムイエヤラ, 賞賛
シラス。v.i. To do for praise. To desire praise.


Shiran-shiran, シランシラン, 時トンデ。adv. Sometimes.

Shirante, レンテ, 暴風。n. A storm.

Shirap, シラブ, 鳥ノ羽。n. The wings of an eagle.

Shirapa, シラバ, 漏る(屋根).v.i. To leak from above as the roof of a house. To drip.

Shirapipi, シラビブ, 喜ぶ。v.i. To rejoice. To be glad.

Shirapok-unu, シラポウヌ, 自慢する。v.i. To boast.

Shirapparappa, シラッパラッパ, 羽タキスル。v.i. To flap the wings as a bird.


Shirara, シララ, 厚い。adj. Thick. Stiff as stew. As:—Shirara no kara, “to make thick as soup.” Shirara sayo, “a thick soup.”

Shirara, シララ, 潮。n. The tide. As:—Shirara ha, “the ebbing of the tide.” Shirara pesh, “the flow of the tide.” Shirara ika, “a full tide.”

Shirara-kokari, シララコカリ, or Shirara-paskuru, シララパスクル, ハシポリカラス。n. Carrion crow. *Corvus corone, Linn.

Shiraraye, シラライェ, 脱衣スル。v.t. To put off as one’s clothes. To undress.

Shirarihi, シラリヒ, 屋。n. Dregs. Rubbish.

Shirari-korari, シラリコラリ, ハシポツカラス。n. Carrion crow.

Shirat-chimakani, シラッチマカニ, オホセカラカ。n. Stone-sculpin. Enophrys, claviger, (Cuv. & Val.)

Shiratki-kamui, シラツキカムイ, 守り神。n. A guardian god, especially the skulls of foxes and birds which the Ainu carry in their luggage when travelling.

Shirau, シラウ, 妻 (アブ)。n. A gad-fly. As:—Shirau oi, “a place of many gad-flies.”


Shirekutkara, シレクツカラ, 吹拂スル(家=入ル前)。v.t. To clear one’s throat as in entering a house.

Shiren, シレン, 誘導スル。v.t. To lead away. To entice. To lead to. To take with one. This word is used both in a good and evil sense.

Shireok, シレオク, 美ダシ。adj. A very little. As:—Urara poka shireok, “there was just a very little fog.”

Shirepa, シレパ, 某處へ着スル。v.i. To arrive at a place. This verb takes ta or otta before it.

Shireske-an, シレスケアン, 晴ヲ祈ル祭。n. A ceremony for making fine weather.

Shiretok, シレトク, 美ナル(人=用ュ)。adj. Beautiful. Used when speaking of human beings.
Shiretoko, シレトコ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.
Shiretoko-koro, シレトココロ, 美ナル. adj. Beautiful.
Shiretoko-korobé, シレトココロベ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.
Shiretō, シレツ, 障. n. geo. A cape.
Headland. Promontory.
Shiri, シリ, の代りに. adv. Instead of. In place of.
Shiri, シリ, 障地. n. The earth.
Land. As—Shiri kara, "on the ground." Shiri mo, "the world is at peace." Shiri otettereke, "to stamp upon the ground."
Shiri, シリ, 敏速ナル. adj. Swift.
Very. Well. Much. As—Shiri wen, "very bad."
Shiri, シリ, 天気. n. The weather.
Shiri an no, "fine weather." Shiri an noto, "a calm sea." Shiri chak, "to clear as the weather." Shiri kutek, "close, calm weather." Shiri men, "cool weather." Shiri popke, "warm weather," "hot weather." Shiri seisek, "hot weather." Shiri tontek, "close, warm weather." Shiri uwanse, "to examine the sky to see what the weather is likely to be." Shiri wen, "bad weather." Shiri wen wa gusu, "since it is bad weather."

Shiri, シリ, 此語への動詞後は用と未で
動作の終ラキ示、例モ、クマカラシリで、我を見ス、ヲ. part. This word is used after verbs to indicate that an action is still going on. As—Ku nukara shiri ne, "I am looking." Us-hungesh kotan un ku hoshipi shiri ne na, "I am now returning to Hakodate." Shiri also makes the frequentive form of a verb.
Shiri-an, シリアン, サテモ多數. interj. Dear me how many! How great; how many! As—Chop at shiri an, "Dear me, what a number of fish!"
Shirichieshihiri-kikkik, シリチエシリキキク, 嘆ラス、衝突スル. v.t. To knock against. To rattle.
Shirieiunipa, シリエイウンンバ, 反響スル. v.t. To echo. To resound.
Shiri-eiyunima, シリエイユニムバ, 反響スル. v.i. To resound. To echo. To have sounds in the head. Syn: Eiyunima. Shirieiunipa.
Shiri-esikke-no, シリエシクノ, 淀山越来越多. adv. Abundantly.
Shiri-etu, 装りツツ, 币. n. A cape.
Shirihi, シリヒ, ノ代りと. adv. Instead of.
Shirihi-ki, シリヒキ, 代替为す. v.t. To do instead of another. As: —E shirihi ki wa ku arapa, “I will go instead of you.”
Shiri-hine-ye, シリヒニエ, 代替为す. v.i. To speak for another.
Shiri-hine-ye-guru, シリヒニエグル, 辍錶人. n. An advocate.
Shirihomara, シリホマラ, 蠻トナル. v.i. To be dim.
Shirihomara-wa, シリホマラワ, 蠻 =. adv. Dimly.
Shirihurarakka, シリフララッカ, 地に奥(置きノ知る). v.t. To smell the ground as a dog in hunting. To scent out.
Shirihutnne, シリフツ子, 狭キ. adj. Narrow.
Shiri-iki, シリイキ, ト見ル. v.i. To appear to be. Ought to be. As: —Chish shiri iki, “he ought to be doing it.”
Shiri-ka, シリカ, 地表. n. The surface of the earth.
Shirika, シリカ, 上表, 竣木. n. The upper side of anything. The ground. As: —Shirika hachiri, “to fall to the ground.” Nikara shirika hachiri, “to fall downstairs.” Amip shirika, “the upper or outer side of a garment.”

Shirikamu, シリカム, 面地の代シテ模へ. v.t. To lie upon the ground face downwards.
Shirikamup, シリカムプ, 死闘ト共に舞い上げる. n. The very best ornamented and festive garment buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.
Shirikap-haye, シリカプハイエ, カガキノ上部. n. Upper jaw of sword fish.
Shirikappo, シリカッポ, サヨリ. n. Half beak. *Hyporhamphus sajori, (F. and S).*
Shirikashike, シリカシケ, 外表. n. The outside of anything.
Shirikata, シリカタ, 地上. adv. Upon the earth. On the ground.
Shirikawaue, シリカワセ, 煙ガ. v.t. Parched.
Shirikepkepu, シリケプケプ, 鼻. To gnaw.
Shiriki, シリキ, 模様. n. A pattern. As: —Retara shiriki, “of a white pattern.”
Shiriki, シリキ, 為シリフアル. v.i. and v.t. To be in the act of doing.
Shirikikbe, シリキクベ, 鞭. n. A whip.
Shiriki-o, シリキオ, 模様アル. ph. Having patterns. As:—Kunne shiriki-o anip, “a garment with black patterns.”
Shirikirap, シリキラブ, 悲シマ. v.i. To be in trouble or sorrow.
Syn: Ramupekamam.
Shirikirapte, シリキラブテ, 悲シマス. v.t. To make sorry.
Shiriki-ya, シリキヤ, 帰嘆ノ語. interj. Dear me! Now great! How much! As:—Ohaine yuk poron no at shiriki ya! “Dear me, what a number of deer there are!” Syn: Shiri an.
Shiriko, シリコ, 厳シク. adv. Severely. Mightily. As:—Shiriko otke, “to spear badly or thoroughly.”
Syn: Toiko.
Shirikohopoktara, シリコホポクタラ, 地＝拜伏スル. v.i. To bow down to the earth.
Shirikokaptek, シリコカプテク, 恐レ地＝蹲メ. v.i. To crouch to the earth in fear.
Shirikonumba, シリコヌムバ, 諭メ込メ. v.t. To press down.
Shirikomuru, シリコムル, 弱々堕ツル. v.i. To fall down heavily.
Shirikomuruse, シリコムルセ, 烈シヲ打ヲ付ス. v.t. To knock down with violence.

Shirikopiwe, シリコピウエ, 押ス. v.t. To push.
Shirikorare, シリコラレ, 諭メ込マ. v.t. To press down.
Shirikot, シリコツ, 掘ア, ツナケ. v.i. To be tied as horses.
Shirikote, シリコテ, 掘ア. v.t. To tie up as an animal.
Shirikotereke, シリコテレケ, 跳バ跳 バ, 掌ヲ登. v.t. To jump about. To climb up as a steep mountain.
Shirikoteye, シリコテイエ, 踏ミ込マル. v.t. To press the earth down as in walking or jumping, or as an animal in lying down.
Shirikuba, シリクバ, or Shirikubaba, シリクババ, 嚅メ. v.t. To bite.
Syn: Ikubaba.
Shirikunne, シリクンネ, 暗キ. adj. Dark.
Shirikuri-an, シリクリアン, 昼天. n. Dull. Foggy weather. As:—Shirikuri an to, “a dull day.”
Shirikurok-o, シリクロクオ, 暗ラミル. v.i. and adj. To have become dark or obscure.
Shirikuru-un, シリクルウン, 昼天ノ. adj. Dull weather.
Shirikush, シリクシ, 行き過アル. v.t. To pass by. As:—Shirikush range, “in passing by.”
Shirima, シリマ, 簄, 落(fäll). n. Sediment.
Shirimautum, シリマウツム, 气候. n. Climate. As:—Shirimautum pi-
rika, “a good climate.” Shirimautum wen, “a bad climate.”
Shirimo, シリモ, 美トナル, 安ニナル.
v.i. To become fine. To be in peace.
Shirinam, シリナム, 寒キ, adj. Cold.
Shirio-obitetta, シリオピッタ, 何處デモ.
adv. Everywhere.
Shirine-koro, シリココロ, 代理スル.
v.i. To act as substitute.
Shirin-onuman, シリオヌマン, 昼暮, 昼晩.
adv. Evening. During twilight.
Shiriori, シリオリ, 主ニ穴テガキ開ケ
v.t. To scratch a hole in the earth (as a dog).
Shiripekeke, シリベケレ, 白日.
n. Daylight. As:—Nishatta shiripekeke echi nukare, “I will shew you to-morrow by daylight.”
Shiripekeke-koropoki, シリベケレ
コロポキ, 丁度暦=, adv. Just at the time of daybreak.
Shiripene, シリベツ, 淀ノ, adv. Muddy. Slushy. Syn: Shiti-
chitok. Shiripeyease.
Shiripo, シリポ, ノ如ク見エル, v.i.
and adv. To have the appearance of. To look like. As:—Okkaiyo
shiripo an oshmare, “to have the appearance of a man.” Shiwen
tep shiripo an oshmare, “to have the appearance of a woman.”
Shiripok, シリポク, or Shiripuk, シ
リブク, アラヲ, n. Rock trout. Herza
grammus aburaco, Jor. and Sny.
Shiripok, シリポク, 物ノ下部又ヘ内部.
n. The under part or inside of
anything. As:—Amip shiripok,
“the under part or inside of a garment.”

Shiripokige, シリポキゲ, 物ノ底.
The bottom of anything.
Shiripokinipeka, シリポキニベカ, 子
供女. n. Children and women.
Boys, girls, and women. Syn:
Pokinoroke.
Shiripopke, シリポブケ, 炎天.
n. Hot weather.
Shiripuk, シリブク, シリブク=同ツ.
n. Same at Shiripok.
Shirisashnu, シリサシュ, 沙ト鳴レ
木ヲ葉又ハ衣ノ如ケ, v.t. To
rustle as a dress or leaves.
Shirisep, シリセプ, 延=, adj. Broad.
Shirishimoye, シリシモイ=, 地震.
n. An earthquake. As:—Shirishi-
moye ゃ=, “to feel an earthquake.”
Shirishiru, シリシル, 擦フ, v.t. To
brush. Same as Shirushiru.
Shirishirup, シリシルプ, or Shiru-
shirup, シルシルプ.
n. A brush.
Shirishun, シリシュン, 刷毛.
n. Frost. Wet cold weather.
Shirishut, シリシュツ, 山麓.
n. The foot of a mountain.
Shiri-taratarak, シリタララク, 石
多キ處.
n. A stony place. Syn:
Shuma o-i.
Shiritesu, シリテス, 打チ込メ(既ノ風
ノ為メ), v.t. To penetrate as rain
driven by the wind through a
window.
Shirittore, シリトリレ, 一氣=行ケ(既
行スルニ), v.t. To go all the way
without stopping (as in taking a
journey).
Shiri-uhui, シリウフイ, 山火事, 大火.
n. Mountain fire. A conflagration.

Shiri-uhuika, シリウフイカ, 山へ放火スル, v.t. To set fire to a mountain.

Shirupakbare, シリウパクバレ, 真ノスル, v.t. To make peace.

Shirupakbare-guru, シリウパクバレーグル, 平和ヲ爲ス者, n. A peacemaker.


Shiriwen-hokki-marapto, シリウェンホッキマラプト, 雨ヲ降ヲ帯, n. The ceremony of producing wet weather.

Shirokani, シロカニ, 銀, n. Silver.

Shirokani-ikayop, シロカニイカヨブ, 銀ヲ着セル茵, n. Quivers having silver ornamentations.

Shirokari, シロカリ, 圆キ, adj. Round.

Shirokari-oman, シロカリオマン, 造スル, v.t. To go round.

Shirokshirok, シロクシロク, 説明ヲ為ス, v.t. To stumble or hesitate in speaking. Syn: Eshirokshirok.

Shirokundeu, シロクエンデウ, 大舟, n. A very large boat or ship.

Shiroma, シロマ, 平和ヲ住フ, v.t. To abide in peace. To dwell in safety. To go along steadily, as a ship with a fair wind. To be. To abide.

Shiroma, シロマ, 此語ヲ時ニシテ, 人代名ヲ用ヲル, 例ヲバ, シロマ私, pro. This word is sometimes used as a personal pronoun. Thus "Ku shiroma, "I." E shiroma, "you." Shiroma, "he," "she," "it."


Shiroma-no, シロマノ, 平和ニ, adj. Peaceably.

Shiroma-no-okai, シロマノオカイ, 安全ヲ居ル, v.i. To be in safety or in peace.

Shirorapakka, シロラパッカ, or Shi- rorepakte, シロレパクテ, 止ル, v.i. To stop. To restrain.

Shiros, シロシ, or Shirosi, シロシ, 印, 證識, n. A sign. A proof. As:—Nei shiros tap an, "this is its sign" or "proof?"

Shiros-asangep, シロシアサンゲプ, 手附, 質, n. An earnest.

Shirosh-kambi, シロシカムビ, or Shiros-hunda, シロシフンダ, 旅券, n. A passport.

Shirosh-omare, シロショマレ, 印ヲ為スル, v.t. To make a sign.

Shirotatpa, シロタツパ, 微ヲ散スル, v.t. To drop about. As:—Wa- ka shirotatpa kor'an, "he is dropping water about."

Shirotekiterere, シロテクテレク, 足ヲ踏ム, v.i. To stamp with the feet.

Shirotekiterere, シロテレケ, 踏ム, v.t. To stamp.
Shirotke, シロツケ, 剣ス, 質々. v.t. To stick. To pierce. To sit down upon any thing with a thud.


Shirunbe, シルンべ, 善シキ人. n. A bad person.


Shiruoka, シルオカ, 僚へ投げる. v.t. To throw on one side.

Shiruonnere, シルオンネ, 知ル. v.t. To know.

Shirupakbare, シルパクバレ, 平和ヲ築ス者. v.t. Same as Shirupakbare.


Shiru-shiru, シルシル, 刷フ, 擦ル. v.t. To brush. To rub. To chafe.

Shirushnoya, シルシノヤ, カバハハコ. n. Anaphalis yedoensis, Maxim.


Shirutpa, シルツバ, 行ク, 仰フ. v.i. To go. To glide along. Pl: of shirutu.

Shirutu, シルツ, 行ク, 仰フ. v.i. To move along by degrees. To go. To glide away. To shuffle along. To crawl.


Shiruturu-wende, シルツルヴェンデ, 仲人悪クサセル. v.t. To set at variance.

Shiru-uhui, シルウフイ, 大火. n. A conflagration. Same as shiri uhui.

Shiru-unomare, シルウモノマレ, 駄遣スル. v.t. To pack up. As : Shiru-unomare wa ukau, “to pack up and put away clothes.”

Shiruwande, シルワンデ, 香スル, 見張リスル. v.t. To watch.

Shiruwe, シルウェ, 酒ノ泡. n. The froth of rice beer. Yeast. Barm. し

Shiruwe, シルウエ, 世帯ヲ持ツ. v.i. To keep house.

Shiruwe-guru, シルウェグル, 家ノ番人. n. A house watchman.


Shisakbe, シサクベ, 賢. n. A treasure. A good or sweet thing.


Shisamchashnure, シサムチャンスヌレ, 反抗スル, 反ら拒ム. v.t. To resist. To keep away. To keep from entering.

Shisamoingara, シサモインガラ, or
Shisamoingara, シサモインガラ, 検査る (家ノ知る)。v.t. To go to inspect. (as a house). To spy at.

Shisamoingara-guru, シサモインガラグル。n. A spy.

Shisarun-guru, シサラングル。アイヌ山人。n. Ainu mountaineers.

Shiselipere, シセイペレ。更生る。v.i. To pass from one state to another as butterflies.

Shiseshemau, シセシマウ。六才以上ノ牡鹿。n. A buck of six years of age and over.

Shiseku, シセク。延びる。v.i. To stretch.

Shiseturuka, シセツルカ。脊骨フ。v.t. To carry on the back.


Shish, シシ。拡がる。adj. Spread out.

Shishi, シシ。獅子。n. A lion. (Japanese).

Shishiki, シシキ。或 Shishiki, シシキ。小便する。v.i. To make water.

Shishiki, シシキ。変形する。v.i. To be transformed.

Shishipnoye, シシブノイエ。錦る。v.i. To turn back. To turn round.


Shishirikunne, シシリクンネ。甚だ暗い。adj. Very dark.

Shishirimuka, シシリムカ。沙流川ノ名。n. The name of the Saru river.

Shishiripa, シシリパ。轉ずる (馬が土 =)。v.i. To wallow. To roll as a horse.

Shishirup, シシリプ。軽石。n. Pumice stone. Also by some Ainu pebbles at the bottom of a river or stream. Syn: Shipi.

Shishiki, シシキ。或 Shishiki, シシキ。小便する。v.i. To make water.

Shishitomap, シシトマブ。或 Chishitomap, チシトマブ。恐る可き物、妖怪。n. Something to be frightened of. A bogey.

Shisho, シショ。或 Shiso, シソ。炉ノ左側、御主人席。n. The left-hand side of a fireplace, i.e. the master's side.

Shishouninumbe, シショウニヌムベ。炉ノ左側ノ端。n. The edge of the hearth along the left-hand side of a fireplace.

Shishte, システ。拡がる。v.i. To spread out. To set as a sail.

Shishungu, シシュング。エソマツ。n. Picea ojanensis, Fisch. A kind of spruce.

Shishuye, シシュイエ。振る。v.i. To shake. To wave.

Shishuyepa, シシュイエパ。振り巡る。v.t. To wave about. (pl).

Shishuyere, シシュイエレ。振る。v.t. To shake. To quiver.

Shisoya, シゾヤ。大黄蜂。n. A hornet.

Shit, シツ。シソノ暴語。Short for shiri. In composition shiri is often shortened into shit.

Shit, シツ。ウサユリノ葛ノ取るタメノト柄。n. The coarse dregs left after pounding arrowroot.

Shitaigi, シタイギ。織る。紡ぐ。n. To weave. To spin.
Shitaigi, シタイギ, 打ツ. v.t. To strike.

Shitappa, シタッパ, or Shitatpa, シタッパ, 痛ム, 硬スル (筋肉が仕事又ハ馬乗ノ為=). v.i. To become stiff from work or riding. To ache.

Shitashke, シタシケ, 熊ニ害セルル. v.i. To be bitten or torn by a bear.

Shitashumre, シタシュムレ, 假病ヲツカフ. v.i. To pretend to be sick.


Shitatpa, シタッパ, 用意スル. v.t. To prepare. To make ready.

Shit'chak, シッチャク, 晴ルル. v.i. To clear away (as clouds).

Shitchashtcha, シッチャシシャ, 銅引スル. v.i. To saw. This word is only used when the object is not mentioned.

Shitchashnure, シッチャシスレ, 整理スル. v.t. To arrange.

Shitchatnure, シッチャツスレ, 整理スル. v.t. To set in order. To tidy up.

Shitohimichimi, シットヒミチミ, 注意シテ見ス、番スル. v.i. To look carefully about. To watch.

Shitchimichimi, シッティミチミ, 視キタガリ見タルル. adj. Inquisitive. To enquire into carefully.

Shitchire, シッチレ, 乾サル. v.i. To be dried up.


Shitchiu-ush, シッチウシ, 滋流ノ.

adj. Having a very strong current.

Shiteksam, シテクサム. 侧ニ於テ. adv. By the side of.

Shitemnukoro, シテムヌコロ. 胃ニ. The stomach.

Shitare, シテレ, 待ツ. v.i. To wait.

Shiterere, シテレレ, 待タス. v.t. To cause to wait.


Shito-kara-bera, シトカラベラ, 栗菓子ラ造ルニ用ル匙. n. A spoon used in making millet cakes.

Shitoki, シトキ, 垂下ニ飾リ有スル首飾. n. A kind of necklace having a large ornament depending from it.

Shitokihe, シトキヘ, シマヨコタイ. n. Oplegnathus fasciatus (T. and S).

Shitom, シトム, 身体ノ側、身体ノ上部. n. The side of body. The upper part of the body. As:—Shitom ushi, “To stick into the girdle.” Syn: Tumama.

Shitoma, シトマ, 恐レ. v.t. To fear. To be afraid. To be in dread.


Shitomatek, シトマテク, 恐シキ. adj. Fearful.

Shitomkote, シトモコテ, 人ノ膚ニ結 バ付ケル. v.t. To tie to one's body.

Shitomushi, シトムシ, 帯アル. v.t. To wear in the belt. As:—
Emush shitomushi, “to wear a sword.”

Shitope-ni, shitone, イタヤトキハカヘデ. n. Acer pictum, Th. A kink of maple.

Shitokere, shitotsukere, 勉る, 動かす. v.t. To endeavour. To attempt to do.

Shitrecko, shitorekko, 小さき河跡. n. A small river tout.


Shittap, shitap, 少々膜. n. A small mattock.


Shitto, shitto, 帰へ adv. Very.


Shitto-yara, shitotora, or Shittotara, shitotora, 帰へ. adv. Very.

Shittok, shitok, 肘. n. The elbow.

Shittosososo, shitotoso, 八箇キ. adj. Noisy.

Shitu, shitu, or Shiktu, shiktw, 弾ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shittuima, shitaotama, 帰へヨキ. adv. Very far.

Shittuitui, shitaoutui, 汚コ v.t. To sweep.

Shittum-kunne, shitumkenke, or Shittum-pepere, shitumpeperu, 薄光. n. Twilight.

Shittumunam, shitumunamu, 涼シキ. adj. Cool.

Shittununatki, shitununatku, 夢ノトナル. v.i. To tick as a clock.

Shittununitara, shitununita, 縫う. v.i. To rattle as pieces of metal when shaken together.

Shitturainu, shiturainu, 息スナイス, 道ヲ失スル. v.i. and adj. To lose one's way. Lost. Aberrant. With reference to this word note that when the Ainu intend to say “went astray from such and such a place,” The word used is orota, “at,” as in English, not wano, “from.”

Thus:—Nishpa orowa no ek tempo anak ne Poropet kotan orota shiturainu wa Tomakomi kotan orotoman, “the telegram which the master sent me went astray at Tomakomai.”

Shitturainuambe, shiturainu-ame, 道ヲ失フト事. n. Aberration.


Shitturimimse, shiturimise, 地上ヲ震コ (車ノ如ク). v.i. To rumble along the ground (as a carriage).

Shitu, shitu, 山脈ヲ支山. n. A name given to mountains which protrude farther than others in the same range.

Shitu, shitu, or Shitu, shitu, 根神, 武器. n. A war-club. A club with notches cut in the end formerly used as a war-club but now used in a game called ukikkara.
Shitube, シツベ, or Shitumbe, シツベム, 黒狐. n. A fox (principally the black fox).
Shitumbe-marapto, シツツメマラブト, 孤ノ頭骨＝偽師人ヲ発見スル儀式. n. The ceremony of finding out a culprit by means of the skull of a fox.
Shitumkanere, シツツカネレ, 慣ズ. v.i. To be proud. Syn: Pakesara.
Shiturare, シツトラレ, 伴フ. v.i. To take as company. To lead. To take along with one.
Shituri, シツリ, 廻ビル, 廻ヲナル. adj. and v.i. Stretched out. Syn: Chishituriri.
Shituriri, シツリリ, 身ヲ延延ス. v.i. To stretch one’s self out.
Shiturupakbe, シツルパクベ, 銀色ナイキト雲ハル、傍ヲ難ノ卵. n. A fabulous snake said to be of a silver colour.
Shiturupak-no, シツルパクノ, マダ. adv. As far as.
Shitushkoro-ni, シツシコロニ, カクヤナギ. n. Salix sp.
Shitushmak, シツシマク, 懸ケル. adj. Hurried.
Shitushmak-no-kara, シツシマクノカラ, 懸ケルヲ為ス. v.t. To do in a hurried manner.
Shitutanure, シツタヌレ, 前後シテ、伴ヒテ. adv. To be side by side or one behind the other. Next to.
Shiu, シウ, 苦サ＝タキ. adj. Bitter.
Shiube, シウベ, 腫汁. n. The gall.
Shiuk, シウク, or Shiu-k-an, シウクアン, 盛装スル. v.t. To dress (as for a feast). To put one’s best clothes and ornaments on.
Shiuk, シウク, or Shiyuk, シユク, 雄熊. n. A he-bear.
Shiu-karush, シウカルシ, エワリヨ. n. Polyporus officinalis, Fr. Also called Kui-karush.
Shiukina, シウキナ, エゾニュ. n. Angelica Ursina, Maxim.
Shiukina-kutta, シウキナクッタ, エゾニュ空虚ナル斡. n. The hollow stems of the shiukina.
Shiukosamba, シウコサムバ, 鼻ヲ吹ク. v.t. To blow through the nose as an animal. As:—Hussa shiukosamba, “to sigh” (lit.: to send forth breath”).
Shiu-ni, シウニ, そサキ. n. Picrasma ailanthoides, Planch. Also called Yuki-rajig-ni.
Shiunin, シウニン, 黄ナル、緑ナル. adj. Yellow. Green.
Shiunin-kando, シウニンカンド, 青空. n. The blue skies.
Shiunin-kani, シウニンカニ, 琉璃. n. Brass.
Shiunin-kani-ikayop, シウニンカニイカヨプ, 黃総ノ師アヲ頭. n. Quiverers ornamented with brass.
Shiunin-soi, シウニンソイ, シソイ. n. Sebastodes trivittatus (Hilg.).
Shiunu-omke, シウヌオムケ, 長ヲ重キ風邪. n. A very heavy cold.
Shiure, シウレ, 注意スル. v.t. To take care of. As:—Chisei otta
shiure, “to take care of a house.”
Syn: Oha-shirun.

Shiurepok-eshitaigi, シウェポエシテイギ, 敵ノ首＝足ヲ置ケ. v.i. To place the foot on the neck of one’s enemies.

Shiuri, シウリ, シウリ, ミヤマイヌザクラ n. Prunus Ssiori, Fr. Schm.


Shiushiuwatki, シウシウウツツギ, 風聲, (樹間ノ). n. The sound of the wind whistling through the trees of the forest.


Shiuto, シウト, 姨,岳父. n. Mother or father-in-law.

Shiuto-habo, シウトハポ, 姨女. n. Mother-in-law.

Shiuto-katkimat, シウトカツキマツ, 姨女. n. Mother-in-law.


Shiuto-michi, シウトミチ, 岳父. n. Father-in-law.


Shiwen, シウェン, 駄遅なる. adj. Humble.

Shiwen-nerere, シウェンゲンテレ, 駄遅スル. v.i. To humble one’s self. Syn: Yaiwenhunnerere.

Shiwende, シウェンデ, 徐行スル, 嫁キ (足ノ). v.i. and adj. To walk slowly or at a slow pace.

Shiwenton, シウェントン, 女. n. A woman. As:—Shiwenton Shiripo auoshure, “to have become a woman.”


Shiyapke, シヤブケ, 制毛スル(癒ノ為). v.t. To shave the head in mourning.


Shiyeye, シイエエ, 病気, 病気ノ, 病気スル. n. and adj. and vi. Illness. Sick. To be ill. As:—Shiyeye guru, “a sick person.”

Shiyeyepa, シイエイパ, 病気, 病気ノ, 病気スル. Pl. of shiyeye. As:—Shiyeyepa utara okai, “there are some sick persons.”

Shiyokunere, ショクオンテレ, 高慢スル. v.i. To be arrogant. To be boastful. To be proud. Syn: Pakesara.

Shiyompiyara, シヨムピヤラ, 寂夫, 寂婦. n. A widow or widower.

Shiyoni, シヨニ, 納マル. v.i. To contract. To shrink.

Shiyuk, シユク, or Shiu, シウク, 雄ノ. n. A he-bear.

Shiyuk-korokai, シユクコロオカイ, 盛装スル. v.i. To be dressed smartly.

Shiyuppa, シュッパ, 勉ムル. v.t. To
attempt. To try. To brace one’s self up. To do diligently. To put forth one’s strength.

Shiyuppa-no-ye, シユッパノイェ, 習. v.t. To swear. To say earnestly.

Sho, ショ, or So, ソ, 露岩, 働き, 露岩ノ地. n. Bare rocks. As: — Sho ya, “rocky land.” “A place of rocks.”

Sho, ショ, 借金. 負債. n. A debt.


Shochakte, ショチャクテ, or So-chakte, ソチャクテ, 宴散ズル. v.t. To arise as from a feast.

Shok, ショク, 送り出す. v.t. To send out. Syn: Oashinge.


Shokai-ratash, ショカイラワシ, 水神＝殺スル. v.i. To be killed by a water-nymph.


Shokisara, シキサラ, 暗處. n. A dark place. On one side. As: — Shokisara ta ande, “put it on one side.”

Shokkara, ショッカラ, 長キ溝（株＝数 ク）. n. A long mat used to spread upon the floor.

Sho-kontukai, ショコンツカイ, 第二次命長. n. The second or under chief.

Shokuruka, ショクルカ, 頂ヶ越ヘテ. adv. Over the top of. As: — Iworo shokuruka, “over the mountain tops.”


Shomo-ekottanu, シモエコッタヌ, 注意モス. v.t. To take no notice of. Not to care about.

Shomo-itak, シモイタク, 問ノ. adj. Dumb.

Shomo-itak-asha-pu, シモイタアシパウプ, 問ヲ. adj. Deaf and dumb.

Shomo-ka-ene-kawash-kuni-ra-mu-al, シモカエケツカワシクニラムアイ, 余ハ斯ノ如タツンツハ思ハズキ. ph. I had no idea that such a thing would have been said.

Shomoki, シモキ, 悔ム, 断ツ. v.t. To abstain. Not to do. As: — Shomoki ya, “will he not? Is he not? Does he not?”

Shomo-no, シモノ, 無シ, 持ツズ. adv. Not. Without.

Shomo-okaibe, シモオカイベ, 無ナ物. 新物. n. A thing which does not exist. A new thing. As: — Shomo okaibe etaraka buri ki ne na, “do not disgrace yourself in any new manner.” Shomo okaibe tomo-to kuruka ko-nukoshine ne na, “do not go taking too much wine and getting extraordinarily angry.”
Shomo-ramnu-ki,  sho-moramu-ki,  to abstain from food.
Shomo-ruwe-un,  sho-mo-lo-wu-wun,  to fast.
Shomo-tashnu,  sho-mo-tsa-nu,  to be silent.
Shomo-yaikatanu,  sho-mo-ya-ka-ta-nu,  to speak.
Shomo-yak-anak-ne,  sho-mo-yak-anak-ne,  to be disrespectful.
Shongu,  shongu,  message.
Shonabi,  sho-nabi,  a heap.
Shonep,  sho-tepu,  a mat.
Shongu,  shongu,  a message.
Shonoki,  sho-noki,  to lose.
Sho-ottena,  sho-ottena,  a head chief.
Shopki,  sho-pki,  to receive.
Shopki-ainu,  sho-pki-ainu,  a friend brought in to a feast.
Shose,  sho-se,  or Shosei,  sho-sei,  a debt.
Shosei-kara,  sho-sei-kara,  to contract a debt.
Shoseire,  sho-sei-re,  or Shosere,  sho-se-re,  to cause to contract a debt.
Shosho,  sho-sho,  or Soso,  sof-so,  to skin.
Shotki,  sho-tekki,  ashes.
Shotki-tumbu,  sho-tekki-tumbu,  ashes.
Shu,  shu,  a saucepan.
Shu-at,  shu-at,  a pot handle.
Shu-enenge-sei,  shu-enenge-sei,  mussels.
Shui,  shui,  a hole.
Yet again. More. As:—Shui pon, “yet a little” or “a little more.”

Shuikere, シュイケレ, 戦ノ如川結結スル. v.t. To have finished as a war. Syn: Tumi okere.

Shui-kot-chep, シュイコッチェプ, or Warantuka, ワランツカ, ガズナキノ一種(方言). A kind of blenny. Lampenus anguillaris, (Pallas).

Shuine, シュイ子, 歌詞ノ後ニ付ケ語. part. An adverbial ending to numerals.

Shui-oyashim, シュイオヤシム, 明々後日ノ其次日. adv. The third day from tomorrow.

Shui-oyato, シュイオヤト, 明後日. adv. The day after tomorrow.


Shuke, シュケ, 煮ル. v.t. To boil. To cook by boiling. Pl: of the object.

Shuke-guru, シュケグル, 料理. n. A cook.


Shuke-nima, シュケニマ, 焼板. n. A cook’s board or tray.

Shukepa, シュケパ, 料理スル. v.t. To cook. Pl: of both person and object.

Shuke-tashiro, シュケタシロ, 料丁. A kitchen knife.

Shukkake, シュッカケ, 酸キ, スキ. adj. Sour. Acid.


Shukkake-no-kara, シュッカケノカラ, 酸クスル. v.t. To acidify. To acitetify.

Shukkakep, シュッカケブ, 酸ス. n. Vinegar. Anything sour.

Shu-kohui, シュコフイ, or Shu-kouhui, シュコウフイ, 焼カル(鍋＝テ). v.i. To be burnt as food in a saucepan or as fat when being boiled.

Shukoyan-mat, シュコヤンマツ, 大ロリ取り去リタル鍋ヲ置ク或ル部分. n. The place upon the hearth where the pots are put after taking them off the fire. Also the name of a god supposed to look after the place where the pots are placed after being taken off the fire, and said to be the grand-child of the fire.


Shukup-ikoro, シュクプイコロ, 増ス資. n. Increasing treasures.

Shukup-moire, シュクプモイレ, 緩徐ニ生育スル所ノ. adj. Of slow growth.

Shukupramta-kara, シュクプラムタカラ, or Shikupramta-kara, シクプラムタカラ, 恵サル. v.t. To have nightmare. Syn: Shukup-turashi.
Shukupte, シュグプテ, 饗ツル. v.t. To bring up. To nourish. Syn: Reshpa.

Shukup-tuikata, シュクプチュイカタ, 若キ時. adv. Adolescence.

Shukupturashi, シュグプトラシ, 魔サス. v.i. To have nightmare. Syn: Shukupramta kara.

Shukus, シュクス, 日光, 天気. n. Sunshine. The weather.

Shukus-chire, シュクスチレ, 太陽ニテス. v.t. To dry in the sun.


Shukuturu, シュクツル, エツツレ. n. The common chive.

Shikuturu, シュクツル, Allium schoenoprasum, L.

Shikutut, シュクツツ, Shum, シュム, 油. n. Same as Sum. “drowned.”

Shum, シュム, 南. n. The south. As:—Shum-tera. A south wind.”

Shum, シュム, 病セタム. adj. Thin. Poor. As:—Shum aman, “poor corn.”

Shum, シュム, 油. n. Oil. Fat. Scum. Shum etayep, “an oil pump.”

Shuma, シュマ, 石. n. A stone. As:—Shuma piyekara, “to throw stones.”

Shuma-ari-piyakara, シュマアリピイカラ, 投石スル. v.t. To stone.

Shuma-kiroru, シュマキロル, or Shuma-o, シュマオ, 石ヲル adj. Stony.

Shuma-potoki, シュマボトキ, 石傈. n. A stone idol.


Shuma-sekkoro-chikap, シュマセッコレチカプ, シギノ一種. n. A small kind of sandpiper.

Shumaune, シュマウネ, 死黙. n. Dead animals.

Shuma-ush, シュマウシ, 石ヲル. adj. Stony.

Shum-etuyep, シュムエツイェプ, 湯ノポンプ. n. An oil pump.

Shumke, シュムケ, 脂ヲ搾ヒ取ヲル. v.i. To skim the fat off soup.

Shumnu-kash, シュムヌカシ, 滅木ノ一種. n. A kind of shrub Lindera sericea, Bl. A decoction is sometimes made of this shrub and given to children. It is said to be of special efficacy in cases of stomach-ache.

Shum-rera, シュムレラ, 四風. n. The west wind.

Shumumge, シュムムゲ, 谷ム. v.i. To wither. As:—Shumumge wa isam, “withered away.”


Shunan-chup, シュナンチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シャナントゥプ, 鮫ノ流
SHU

期. n. The space of time comprising the latter part of November and the first part of December during which time the Ainu catch salmon by first attracting them with lights or torches called shune.

Shunapa, シュナパ, or Sunapa, スナバ, マダイマワ. n. Rumex aquaticus, L., var. japonicus, Max. The fruit of this plant is used as food by the Ainu.

Shunchikam, シュンチカム, 肉ノ鳞肉. n. The flesh on the sides of animals.

Shunchike, シュンチケ, スキキ. n. A kind of perch. Lates labrax japonicus, T. & S.

Shune, シュネ, 灯松. n. A torch. As:—Shune ni, “a torch handle.”

Syn: Shimechike, シメチケ. Airo.

Shune-chup, シュナチュプ, 鯖ノ魚期. n. The same as shuun-chup.


Shungu-orun-pon-chikap, シュングオルンポンチカプ, 島ノ一種. n. A kind of bird.

Shuunin-sol, シュウニンソル, シマソソル. L. Sebastes trivittatus, (Hilg.)

Shu-ni, シュニ, ニキ. n. Picea mas, ailanthoides, Planch.

Shunumaush, シュヌマウシュ, 老鹿, 旧人ノ額裡西ト呼雪. n. An old deer. A word of contempt sometimes applied to old people.

Shu-okkara, シュオッカラ, 鯖又脅ノ腹中ノ脂肪. n. The inside fat of salmon and salmon trout.

Shuomki, ショオムキ, or Shuongi, シュオンギ, 竹ノ一種. n. A kink of plaited basket.

Shup, シュップ, or Shuyop, シュヨップ, 箱. n. A box.

Shupa, シュパ, 料理する. v.t. To cook.

Shupki, シャプキ, ヨシ. n. A kind of reed. Phragmites communis, Trin.

Shuppa, シュッパ, 束, ダバ. n. A bundle.

Shuppa-kara, シュッパカラ, 束ノル. v.t. To make a bundle of anything.

Shuptomo, シュプトモ, 内部. n. Near the bottom of a place. The inside. As:—Nupuri shuptomo, “the inside of a mountain.”


Shupun-imok, シュプンイモク, 象ノ名. n. A grub (so named because it is a good bait for shupun, or roach).

Shupunkuruki-na, シュプンクルキナ, キサブチ. n. A kink of vetch. Vicia Cracca, L. var. japonica, Miq.

Shupuya, シュプヤ, or Shupuyapa, シュプヤパ, 煙. n. Smoke.

Shupuya-at, シュプヤアツ, 煙. v.i. To smoke.

Shupuya-ekot, シュプヤエコト, 燃ノ為燃ス. v.i. To die through smoke.

Shupuya-ekote, シュプヤエコテ, 燃ノ為燃ス. v.t. To smoke to death.

Shusam, シュサム, ニカ. n. Surf smelt. *Mesopus olidus, (Pallas).*

Shusamna, シュサムナ, 一方＝於テ. adv. On one side. Away. As: —*Shusamna tereke,* “to jump to one side.”

Shusan, シュサン, or Shusam, シュサム, 共通ノ、麻キ. adj. Common. Cheap. As: —*Shusambe Shusan ik-ko,* “common riches.”


Shushupopun-kina, シュシュポプンキナ, 草ノ名. n. A kind of sedge found growing under trees only and used by the Ainu for making mats.


Shut, シュツ, 蔵. n. The foot of a mountain or hill. The edge of anything. As: —*Amsho shut,* “the floor of a house.” *Nupuri shut,* “the foot of a mountain.”


Shutu, シュツ, or Shitzu, シツ, 棍棒 (武器). n. A war-club.

Shutu, シュツ, 棍, 先祖. n. Roots. Ancestors.

Shutu-atsuye, シュツアツイェ, 子ヲ産マズナル. v.i. To cease from child-bearing.

Shutukap, シュツカプ, 葡萄葉ノ皮. n. The bark of grape vines.

Shutu-keire, シュツケイレ, 葡萄葉ノ皮＝テ製セシ賃. n. Sandles made of the bark of grape vines.

Shutukeire-kina, シュツケイレキナ, コメニヲタリ. n. *Scopendrium vulgare,* Sm.

Shutu-tuye, シュツツイェ, 死スル. v.i. To die.

Shutu-tuye-wa-isam, シュツツイェワイサム, 死シテス adj. Dead.

Shuwash, シュワシ, ミキナカマド. n. *Spira a sorbifolia,* L.


Shuye, シュイェ, 揮リマツス, 尾ヲ振ル. v.t. To wave about. To wag as a dog its tail.

Shuyepa, シュイェパ, 料理スル (鶏卵). v.t. To cook. (pl).

Shuye-shuye, シュイェシュイェ, 揮リマツス, 尾ヲ振ル, v.t. To wave about. To shake up. To wag (as a dog its tail). As: —*Seta sara shuyeshuye,* “the dogs wag its tail.”

Shuyop, シュヨプ, or Shuop, シュオプ, 箱. n. A box.

Shuwanu, シュワヌ, ホドギストフ落降ノ音. n. The noise snipe make when coming down through the air.

So, ソ, 潮. n. A waterfall.
So, ソ, 枚. n. The floor of a house.
As:—So ita, “boards laid upon the floor of a house.” So kara, “to put a house in order.” So kara gusu ye yan, “tell her to put the house in order.” So gesh, “the southern end of the floor above the fireplace.” So-pa, “the northern end of the floor above a fireplace.”

So, ソ, 島岩. n. Bare rocks. Also sho. As:—So-ya, “rocky land.” A place of rocks.

So, ソ, 弁講. n. Loss. As:—So no ki, “to lose in business.”

Sogesh, ソゲシ, 家ノ南隅. n. The southern corner of a hut.

Soi, ソイ, ソイ. n. Sebastodes variabilis, (Linn).

Soi, ソイ, 外部. n. The outside.

Soiba, ソイバ, 携マミ出ス, 取り出ス. v.t. To pick out. To take out.

Soige; ソイゲ, 外. adv. Without. Outside.

Soigeta, ソイゲタ, 外部. adv. Outside.

Soimashke, ソイマシケ, ソイノ種. n. A large kind of sea-bream.

Soina, ソイナ, 物ノ外部. n. The outside of a place or thing.

Soino, ソイノ, 外へ行ク. v.i. To go outside.

Soi-oro, ソイオロ, 外. adv. Without. Outside.

So-ita, ソイタ, 端舟ノ舵. n. The boards used as a floor to boats.


Soita-koro-same, ソイタコロサミ, シュモクザメ. n. The hammer-headed shark. Sphyra zygaena (Linn).

Soi-ta-an, ソイタアン, 外ニ居ル. v.i. To be outside.

Soiwasama, ソイワサイマ, or Soiwasamma-aoshiraye, ソイワサママアオシライエ, 外ニ行ク, 族立スル. ph. and v.i. To go out. To set forth on a journey.

Sokaparakasa, ソカパラカサ, 帽子 (鑑・類アル株製). n. A broad-brimmed hat made of grass.

Sokarabe, ソカラべ, 脅, 數物. n. A mat. A carpet.

Sokaramat, ソカラマツ, 長者ノ妻. n. The chief wife (the name as somat).

Sokkara, ソッカラ, 積ル(雪ノ如ク). v.i. To lay as snow.

Soko-ni, ソコニ, ニトコ. n. The elder tree. Sambucus racemosa, L.

Syn: Oshpara-ni.

So-kontukai, ソコンツカイ, 第三位ノ酋長. n. The third chief of a village. See Kontukai.

Somat, ソマツ, 長官, 長者ノ妻. n. The chief, or principal wife.

Son, ソン, 真ノ. adj. True.

Son-ambe, ソンアムべ, 真実. n. Truth.

Sone, ソン, 賞＝, 誠＝. adv. Truly. In truth. It is truly so.

Son, ソン, 船ノ進木＝用ル雑子. n. A roller used for launching boats.

Son-i, ソンイ, 事実. n. Truth.


Son no an, ソンノアン, 真ノ. adj. True.
Son-no-poka, ソンノポカ, 異. adv. In truth.
Sontak, ソンタク, 小童. n. A little boy.
So-nuyep, ソヌイェプ, 業(案内ノ). n. A indoor broom.
So-ottena, ソオッテナ, 第一位ノ役長. n. The head chief of village. See Kontakai.
Sopa, ソバ, 家ノ北隅,(最も神聖ナル場所). n. The northern corner of a hut. The most sacred part of a hut.
Sopa-un-kamui, ンバウンカムイ, 家ノ北隅ノ神. n. The gods of the northern corner of a hut.
Sopeshi-ni, ソペシニ, 柱(ケババリ). n. The long poles to which the lower ends of the side rafters of a hut are tied. Syn: Anan-ni.
Sorokoni-samambe, ソロコニサマムベ, アブラカレイ. n. Pleuronectes sp.
Sorama-utare, ソロマウタレ, サレノシダ. n. A kind of fern. Davallia Wilfordii, Bak.
Sosh, ソシ, 木皮ノ層, 要, 岩層. n. A layer of bark. The page or leaf of a book. A layer or strata of earth or rock.
Sosh, ソシ, 下ル(水又雪或ノ如ク). v.t. To descend as water or sleet.
Soshi, ソシ, 削ク、ムク. v.t. To peel off. (sing). To skin.
Soshi-oma, ソシオマ, 削ガレル、ヌカレル. adj. Peeled off.
Soshipi, ソシピ, 再婚スル. v.t. To re-marry.
Soshke, ソシケ, 削ク、ムク. v.t. To peel.
Soshma; ソシマ, カミ. n. Elaeagnus.
Soshma, ソシマ, 遠鳴ツネ語ル. v.t. To speak in a gruff voice.
Soshne, ソシヌ, 層ノ. adj. In layers. In companies.
Soshnu-soshnu, ソシヌソシヌ, 層ノ片ノ. adj. In layers. In flakes.
Soshpa, ソシパ, 削ク、ムク、剝ク、ハガク. v.t. To skin. To bark. To peel. To uncover.
So-un-turuba, ソウントルバ, 内窓ノ中戸. n. An inner porch door.
Soya, ソヤ, 岩多キ地. n. Rocky land. A place of rocks.
Soye, ソイェ, 雷ノ. To bore.
Tak, タク, 束を持ち来る. v.t. To fetch or bring a thing which has previously been tied up into a bundle or otherwise prepared.

Taka, タカ, 橋. n. Hawks.


Takasara, タカザラ, or Takaisara, タカアイザラ, 酒盃ノ蓋. n. A wine cup saucer. A cup stand.

Syn: Pata, Patapata.

Takayara, タカヤラ, 持ち来るスキル. v.t. To send and fetch. Syn: Tak yara.

Takbekina, タクベキナ, アリスグ. n. Carex vulgaris, Fr.


Takkara, タッカリ, Tak-ne-kara, 固むる. v.t. To harden.

Tak-no-kara, タクノカラ,


Takne-no, タクネノ, 短. adv. Shortly. In a brief manner.

Takne-no-kara, タクネノカラ, 短縮スキル. v.t. To shorten.

Takne-no-ye, タクネノイヨ, 短縮スキル. v.t. To abbreviate.


Taknere-re, タクネレレ, 短縮スキルメシム. v.t. To cause another to shorten.


Taktakbe, タクタケベ, 大石 (河中ノ). n. Large stones found in rivers.
Syn: Repushbe.

Taktak-kara, タクタクカラ, or Tak-taku-kara, タクタクカラ, 固ム. v.t. To harden.

Taku, タク, 塊, 球. n. A mass. A ball.


Taku-chine, タクチネ, 球根. n. A bulb.

Taku-kara, タクカラ, 混スキル. v.t. To agglomerate.

Taku-ne, タクネ, 混リタル. adj. Agglomerated.

Takupi, タクビ, 踏破ノ語. n. A term of humiliation. As:—Tan okkai takupi poka erampokiven wa en kore, “please have mercy upon this worthless fellow.”

Takupi, タクビ, 肩. n. The shoulder.


Takusa, タクサ, 染. n. A bunch of
anything. Sometimes a bunch of herbs or an inao used to wave over the sick to drive away disease. As:—Nuttat takusa, "a bunch of bamboo grass."


Tam, タム, 刃. n. A sword. As:—Tam etaye, "to draw a sword." Tam koterekere, "to flourish a sword." Tam kuri, "to cut with a sword." Tam kuri yainutumnu, "to be cut with a sword." Tam kuri, "to draw a sword." *To flash a sword." Tam kudpokichi, "to wear a sword, Tam sep ukohopuni, "to fight with swords." Tam soplere, "to strike at with a sword." Tam tui, "a strike of the sword."

Tam, タム, or Tan, ダム, 今. pro. This.

Tama, タマ, 球, 球. n. A ball. Beads. As:—Tama saye, "to thread beads."

Tamane, タマネ, 球, 球＝ナリシ. v.i. and n. A ball. To have become a ball.

Tambako, タンバコ, 煙草. n. Tobacco. As:—Tambako iku, "to smoke." Tambako kotukka, "to light a pipe." Tambako ku, "to smoke."

Tambako-op, タンバコオプ, 煙草入. n. A tobacco pouch or box.

Tambe, タムベ, 此物. n. This thing. As:—Tambe nei. no shomo ne ya? "is it not so." Tambe tashine ine, "it being so."


Tambe-gusu, タムベゲス, 此故 =. adv. Therefore. For this reason. As:—Tambe gusu okaibe, "on account of these things."

Tambe-imakake, タムベイマカケ, 今ヨリ. adv. From now. Henceforth.

Tambe-imakake-ta, タムベイマカケタ, 暫時ノ後. adv. By and by.

Tambu, タムブ, 龟ノ甲. n. Carapace of turtle.

Tambushi, タムブシ, 補縫スル. v.t. To mend, as a hole in clothes.

Tam-chash, タムチャシ, 索ヶ流ス. v.t. To ward off (as in fencing).

Tam-heri, タムヘリ, 刃ノ光. n. The flash of a sword. The glitter of a sword.

Tam-kik-humbe, タムキフムベ, 槌. n. A shield.

Tampaketa, タムパケタ, 此側. adv. This side.

Tampaneba, タムパネバ, 今年. adv. This year.

Tampara-cheppo, タンパラ チェッポ, 魚ノ名. n. A perch.

Tamparaparak, タンパラパラク, 池ノ. v.i. To weep. Syn: Hawe ashte wa chish.

Tampata, タンパタ, 此側. adv. This side. As:—Pet tampata, "on this side of the river.

Tampota, タンポタ, 暫時ノ後. adv. In a day or two.
Tampush, タムプシ, 刀, 精. n. A sword sheath.

Tamsep, タムセプ, 唄ル (兩物ヲ打合セタル時). v.i. To sound, as when one thing is knocked against another.

Tamtui, タムツイ, or Tamtuye, タムツイユ, 體. n. The intestines.
Syn: Kankan-okotbe.

Tamu, タム, ヨコノ. n. Sand fleas.

Tamunde, タムンデ, 搖る (木ノ枝ヲ如ク). v.t. To wave from one side to the other as a branch of a tree.

Tamun-tamun, タムンタムン, 打チ合フ, 揉ヲ洗ス. v.t. To fence. To ward off.

Tan, タン, 此. pro. This. As:—
Tan anchikara, “this tonight.”
Tan chup, “this month.”
Tan guru, “this person.”
Tan to, “today.”
Tan ukuran, “this evening.”

Tanak, タナク, 氣絶スル, 呪キ. v.i. and adj. To be faint. To faint away. Weak. Faint. As:—
Tanak koro keutum guru, “a faint hearted person.”

Tanak-tanak, タナクタナク, 氣絶スル, 呪キ (前ノ語ヲ強ク且ツ属シカスル専). v.i. and adj. Frequentive and intensive of the previous word.

Tande, タンデ, 今. adv. Now.

Tando-oro, タンドオロ, 今ヨリ. adv. Henceforth.

Tande-pota-an, タンデポタアン, 姐フ, 近フ. adj. Nearly. Close at hand. As:—Tande pota an guru, “the person near by.”

Tane, タネ, 今. adv. Now. As:—
Tane yakko, “until now.”
Tane wano, “from now,” “henceforth.”

Tane-ankesh, タネアンケシ, 黄明. adv. The break of day.

Tane, タネ, 種子. n. A seed.
As:—Tane op, “a seed basket.”
This is really a Japanese word but now always used by the Ainu; the native word is Piye.


Tane-ru, タネル, 列 (植物ヲ植物ノ). n. A row (as vegetables in a garden).

Tanne, タンネ, 長々. adj. Long.
As:—Tanne chinika, “a long step.”


Putorius erminea, Linnaeus.

Tanne-hessei, タネヘセイ, 嘆息. n.
A sigh.

Tanne-hessei-ki, タネヘセイキ, 嘆息スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Yaitasarapare.

Tanne-hush-arapare, タネフシアラパレ, or Tanne-hushta, タネフシタ, 嘆息スル. v.i. To blow at when tired or hot. Syn: Hesseituriiri.

Tannepuikoro, タネブイコロ, 重代ノ長剣. n. Long swords kept as heirlooms.

Tanne-ushi, タネウシ, 長サ. n. Length.

Tannu, タヌ, 海豚. n. A dolphin.
(Including several species).
Tantarak, タンタラキ, or Tantarak, タンタラツキ, 徐歩より. v.i. To canter. To go joyfully along. To trot along gently as a dog or fox. Syn: Chirak. Sambash.

Tanto, タント, 今日. adv. Today. This word is often followed by otta. As:— Tanto otta, “today,” or during this day.”

Ta-okkaiyo, タオッカイヨ, 妙又賞. excl. Expression of surprise or praise.

Tap, タップ, 山頂丘. n. A single hill with a round top. A cone.

Tap, タプ, 此、斯々、今、只今. pro. This. Thus. So. Now. Just now. This moment. As:—Tap moire, “so late.” Tap an toshige, “thus late at night.” Tap soine, “he has just gone out.”

Tap-ambe, タップアムペ, 此物. n. This thing.

Tapan, タバン, 断々、此種. adv. Thus. It is so. This kind. Tap an, sometimes lengthened into tap an na, is often used as an affirmative ending to verbs. As:—Tapan orushpe, “this news.” An ruwe tapan na, it is so.

Tapan-ta, タバンタ, 此處二. adv. Here. At this place.


Tap-chikiri, タプチキリ, 前脚. n. The fore feet of animals.

Tapera, タペラ, or Tapere, タペレ, 肩. n. The shoulder.

Tapera-pone, タペラボン, or Taperapone, タペレボン, 肩骨. n. The shoulder blade.

Tapip, タピブ, 爪ノ根ノ属物. n. Oyuchia.

Tapka, タプカ, 山頂. n. The top of a mountain.

Tapkani-kara, タプカンニカラ, 樹ノ木ノ枝ノ如ク上方向を向ク. v.i. To spread out in an upward position like the branches of trees.

Tapkara, タプカラ, 踏. v.i. To dance. Syn: Rimsei.

Tapkara-kina, タプカラキナ, パリンヘシ. n. Patrinia sceliosofolia, Link.

Tapkara-tapkara, タプカラタプカラ, 踏. v.i. To dance.

Tapkiri, タンクリ, 皮ノ剝ケタル蹴ノ前脚. n. The skinned fore legs of animals.

Tapkop, タプコプ, 一ノノ山. n. A single peak of a mountain. A mountain of one peak, standing by itself.

Tapne, タプネ, 断々. adv. Thus. So. As:—Tapne an chiki, “if that is so.” Tapne an, “it is so.” Tapne an koro, “it being so.” Tapne an kane, “it being so.”

Tap-okaik, タプオカイ, 断々. 此ノ種. adv. Thus. This kind. Such.

Tapsht-umbe, タプシュツムペ, 肩ノ物. n. Anything upon the shoulders.

Tapsutu, タプスツ, 肩. n. The shoulders.

Taptapu, タプタブ, 塊トナス. v.t. To gather up into a lump or ball.
Tara, たら, 附加物, 垂下物. n. An appendage. Affixed to, Holding on to. Dangling from.

Tara, たら, 背負フ器具 노渴. n. A sling used for carrying bundles. As:—Tara arir chikuni shuppa kara, “to make wood into a bundle with a sling.”

Tara-at, たらアツ, たらノ繩. n. The string of a tara.

Tara-ibe, たらイベ, たらノ繩ノ額 = 附ケル部分. The head piece of a sling.


Tara-ush, たらウシ, たらウシケ, たらウシケノ額 = 附ケル部分. n. The small of the back. By some, the crux.

Tara-kin, たらキ, たらレル. v.i. To be jolted. To be bumped up and down as when riding horseback upon a pack saddle.

Tara-kin-tara-kin, たらキタラキ, たらキタラキノ額 = 附ケルレル. v.i. To be severely shaken or bumped.

Tara-tonton, タラントン, ターレント (臺日ノ名) (編者ノ輸入語). n. A talent (introduced by the compiler).


Tara-pe-nuni, たらペヌニ, 全財産. n. One's entire belongings. As:—Tara-pe-nuni eotuyetuye oara isam, “his entire furniture and ornaments were completely taken away.”

Tara-ush, たらウシ, 背負フ器具ノ額 = 附ケル. adj. Having a sling attached to it. As:—Tara-ush ikayop, “a quiver with a sling attached to it.”

Tarara, たらラ, 拭グル. v.t. To hold out. As:—Rikta tarara, “to hold out above one.”

Tarara, たらラ, 拭グル. v.t. To hold up. Syn: Rikta puni. Rik peka turiri.


Taribe, たらイベ, 背負フ器具ノ額 = 附ケル部分. n. The head piece of a sling.

Taritari, たらタリ, 指レル, (馬ノ乗レ如ク). v.i. To be tossed up and down as when riding.

Tarush, たらウシ, 背負フ器具ノ額 = 附ケル. adj. Having a sling attached to it. As:—Tarush ikayop, “a a quiver having a sling attached to it.”

Tas, タサ, 横ギリ, 横切レ. adv. A cross. Also v.t. To cross. Returned as, Tasu kambi, a return letter.

Tas, タサ, 登レ. v.i. To ascend. Syn: Hemesu.


Tasaske, タサスケ, 裂ケル (河ノ水ノ), 破き. v.i. Broken up (like the ice in a river)! Rough cracked. Turned up on edge.
Tasaske, タサスケ, bitter n. adj. Bitter tempered.
Tashi, タシ, 有し v.t. To be. Is.
Tashi, タシ, 小刀 n. A knife.
Tashi, タシ, 理由 n. A reason.
As:—Tambe tashi, “for this reason.”
Tashiro, タシロ, 大刀 n. A large knife. A chopper.
Tashiro-kupushbe, タシロクプシベ, 小刀鞘 n. A knife sheath.
Syn: Saya.
Tashiro-nip, タシロニブ, or Tashironip, タシロニブ, 大刀ノ鞘 n. A large knifeshandle.
Tashmak-hesei, タシマケヘセイ, 喘ふ v.t. To gasp.
Tashmak-tashmak-no-hesei, タシマケマケヘセイ, 喘ふ v.t. To gasp for breath.
Tashnu, タシヌ, 講ず v.t. To speak.
Syn: Itak.
Tashui, タシウ伊, 暴風 n. A storm of wind.
Tashum, タシユム, 病気 n. Sickness.
Tashumki, タシユムキ, 病気 v.t. To be sick. To be ill.
Taskoro-mau, タスコロマウ, 霜 n. Dew.
Syn: Kinape.
Tasu, タス, 息 v.t. The breath.
Tasu-eshkari, タスエスキカリ, 空息す v.t. To suffocate.
Tasu-tuyu, タスツイユ, 空息す v.t. To suffocate.
Tat, タタ, 柴ノ皮 n. Birch bark.
Tata, タタ, 柴 n. v.t. To hack.
To chop.
Tata, タタ, 此ノ adj. This.
Tataotta, タタオッタ, 其時, 其後, 其前 adj. adv. Then. Afterwards.
Before that. Upon this.
Tata-tata, タタタタ, 大々裁, 打つ v.t. To hack much. To strike. To chop.
Tat-ikayop, タツイカヨプ, 腹ノ一種 (桜ノ皮ト金具ツ鍛メル) n. A kind of quiver ornamented with birch bark and metal.
Tat-ni, タツニ, 柴 n. Birch.
Tat-ni-karush, タツニカルシ, 柴木耳 n. Polyergus sp. Growing on birch.
Tattatse, タッタセ, 沸す v.t. To boil up as water.
Tauge, タウゲ, 裁す, v.t. To chop.
To beat with an edged tool.
Tauge-tauge, タウゲタウゲ, 多々裁す v.t. To chop much.
Tauke-sanu, タウケサン, 音ト立リ (何々打ツテ) v.t. To make sound as in striking anything.
Tat-ushbe, タウシベ, 照松 n. A torch.
Te, テ, 此語へ他動脳ト共ニ用キテ其ヲ使役相トナス, 例乙タ, ウツク, 取ル, ウツクテ, 取ラスル, 小知シ, 又此語ヘ減ル自動脳ト共ニ用キテ, 其ヲ他動脳トナス, 例乙タ, サブ, 下ヲ, サブテ, 下ス, 小知シ part. The particle te is used with some transitive verbs, to give them a causative force. Thus:—Uk, “to take;” ukte, “to cause to take.”
Te is also used with some intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:—Sap, “to go down”; sapel, “to send down.”

**Te, 彼, 此處 =. adv. Here. As:—**
**Te oror, “here,” “from here,”
“to here.” Te oro pakno, “thus far.” Te orotra, “to this place.”
**Te oro wa, “from here.” Te pakno, “thus far.” Te pega,
“this side,” “here.” Te un,
“here,” “to this place,” “at this lace.” Te wa no, “hence,”
“henceforth.”**

**Teda, テダ, 此處 =. adv. Here. As:—**
**Teda an, “it is here.”
Teda an a matkachii, “the girl who lives here.”**

**Teeda, テエダ, 古代, 以前 =. adv.**
Ancient times. Previously. Before.

**Tahuru, チフル, 魚ノ腎. n. The**
kidney of fish.

**Teike, テイケ, 中二壁ツル (家ノ壁模ノ如ク). v.i. To fall in as the**
roof of a house.

**Teine, テイチ, 淋ノル. adj. Wet.**

**Teine-pokna-moshiri. テイチポケナ モシリ, 地獄. n. Hell, i.e.**
Gehenna.

**Teinep, テイチプ, or Tennep, テン チプ, 赤兒. n. A very young child.**

**Tek, テク, 此語或は謂ト共ニ用ガテ, 其 形容詞トナス, 例セバ, ハプンノアハ, アプンノ, 種＝ハプンテク, 又 ハアプンテク, 種ナル. part. When**
the particle tek is used with

some words it gives them an adjectival force. Thus:—Hapruno or apunno, “gently;” Hapunett or apuntek, “gentle.” Monreige, “to work,” monraiyetek. “laborious.” As, just. As:—Iruckai tek, “just a moment.” It is also used as a conjunction “as;” “for;” “because;” and expresses “reason.”

**Tek, ケク, 手、脇、木枝、爪 (雄老ノ).**

**Tek, ケけ, The arms. A branch**
of a tree. The claw of a crab or lobster. Near.
Close at hand. As:—Kotan tek, “the district round a village.”

**Tek ani, “to take in the hands.”**

**Tek ani wa arapa, “to lead by**
the hand.” Tek kake koro “to place the hand above the eyes.”

**Tek kake koro wa ingara, “to look at by shading the eyes with the hands.” Tek kotoro, “the outside of the hand.”**

**Tek numa or tek ruiraiba, “to rub the hands together as in salutation.”**

**Tek omare, “to take in the arms.”**

**Tek tui poki, “the palms of the hands.”**

**Tek umbe, “gloves.”**

**Tek un kani, “a finger ring.”**

**Tek utomo eki, “to clap the hands.”**

**Tek uweki, “to clap the hands.”**

**Tek wa po echarase, “to walk along by means of the hands.”**

**Tek koshine guru, “a light fingered person.”**

**Tek eushbe, gloves. Tek sambe, “the**
pulse of the hand.”

**Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 故障ナ. adv. Without impediment.**
Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシュノ, 故障ナク. adv. Without impediment.

Teke, テケ, or Tekehe, テケヘ, テケヘ, テケヘ, シ, テケヘ, 手. Same as tek. Hand or hands.

Teke-aya, テケアヤ, 掌ノ條. n. The lines of the hands. Syn: Tekru.

Teke-eokok, テケエオコク, 手ヲ打ヲ付ケル. v.t. To strike against with the hand.

Tekehe, テケヘ, テケヘ, テケへ, 手. Same as tek. The hands. A hand.

Teke-iyokok, テケイヨコク, 坐スル. v.i. To commit a theft.


Tekpashe, テケパシテ, 去ス, 逸去ス. v.t. To snatch. To take away. To transport.

Teketanne, テケタンナ, (トビヲ) n. A kind of fish (probably flying fish).

Teke-ushbe, テケウシベ, 手袋. n. Gloves.

Teke-u-ekikkik, テケウエキキク, 手拍スル. v.i. To clap the hands.

Syn: Tek-orari.

Tekka, テッカ, n. An eagle with a white body and a red head.

Tekkakipo, テッカキポ, 手ヲ振ヲ見ツ庭. v.i. To look at by shading the eyes with the hand. As: Tekkakipo rik uirake ran uirake, “to look up and down with the hand shading the eyes.”

Tekkese, テッケセ, 遠ニ. adv. Far off. The end.

Tekkese-an, テッケセアン, 距ニ遠ア, 不充分ナル. adj. and v.t. To be far off. To be insufficient.

Tekkese-kara, テッケセカラ, 不充分ーがス. v.t. To make up an insufficiency.

Tekkese-ne-kara, テッケセネカラ, 不充分ーがス. v.t. To make insufficient.

Tekka, テッカ, or Tekko, テッコ, 手振. n. A hand basket.

Tekkoro, テッコロ, 手ヲ持ツ. v.t. To have in hands. To grasp.

Tek-koshne-guru, テッコシネグル, 盗人. n. A thief.

Tekkup, テックブ, 翼. n. Wings.

Tek-kuwapo-koeschararase, テック 우ボコエチャラサ, 右ヲ制フ. v.i. To walk along upon the hands and feet.

Teknumgere, テクヌムグレ, 捨チ出ス. v.t. To choose out.

Teknumteke, テクヌムテケ, 弟. n. The fists. As: Teknumtek aeshi-jaite, “to strike with the fists.”

Tekokbare, テコクバレ, 手ヲ通ス (指ニ). v.t. To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.

Tek-orari, テオラリ, 手拍スル. v.i. To clap the hands. Syn: Tekuekikkik.


Tek-pake, テクバケ, 近ニ. adv. Near at hand.
Tek-pake-ta, テクパケタ, 近く adv.
Near to. Close at hand.

Tek-paruparu, テクパルパル, 手招き vr.
To beckon with the hand.

Tek-pira, テクピラ, 乾魚 (関キニシマレ) n.
Fish cut down the centre and spared out to dry. Syn: Kerekap.

Tekram-yupu, テクラムユプ, 捧付 vr.
To cling to. Syn: Kotekramyupu. Eyupke kishima.

Tekrarakare, テクララカレ, 手突き込む vr.
To thrust the hands into.

Tekrikiguru-pumba, テクリキグルプムバ, 拳手のる (従令トシテ) vr.
To lift up the hands as in salutation.

Tek-ru, テクル, 拳ノ柄 n.
The lines of the hands. Syn: Tek aya.

Tek-saikare, テクサイカレ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイイカレ, 提フ, 近く vr.
To seize with the hands.

Teksam, テクサム, 近く adv.
Close at hand. Near to. Adjacent.

Tek-sambe, テクサムベ, 手ノ脈 n.
The pulse of the hands.

Teksamta, テクサムタ, 近く adv.
Close at hand. Near to. As: Teksam ta ande, “to place near or before one.”

Teksamta-an, テクサムタアン, 近く adj.
Adjacent.

Teksamata-an, テクサマタアン, 近く adj.
Adjacently.

Teksambe, テクサムべ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイイカレ, 提フ vr.
To seize with the hands.

Tek-shikiruguru, テクシキルグル, 淫者 n.
An adulterer. (Met: Lit: One who turns the hands over).

Tek-shito, テクシト, 拳 n.
The fist.

Tek-shitu, テクシツ, 格闘 vr.
To box.

Tek-taika, テクテイラ, 跟挾 vr.
To reel about as a drunken or sick person.

Tek-tuikashi, テクツイカシ, 手ノ甲 n.
The back of the hands.

Tekuiishipship, テクイイシブシブ, エマドタ n.
Equisetum limosum, L.

Tek-ukot, テクウコツ, 手首 n.
The wrists.

Tek-umashi, テクウマシ, 手,乙 n.

Tek-un-shishipship, テクウンシブシブ, トツノ一種 n.
A kind of horset. Syn: Otashipship.

Tekutapire, テクタピレ, 拳 vi.
The fists. The closed hand.

Tek-utomutatara, テクウトマタサレ, 携手 vr.
To fold the arms.

Tem, テム, 一哩,一尋. n.
A mile. One stretch of the arms.

Tem, テム, 腕 n.
The arms.

Temari-kik, テマリキク, 球(マリ)ナサ vr.
To bounce a ball.

Temba, テムバ, or Temba-temba, テムバテムバ, 触る vr.
To touch.

Tem-eshirikik, テムエシリキク, 手ヲタマク (戀ノ為, 特ニ死人ノ有りタル時, 又葬式後ニテ) vr.
To beat the floor with the hands as when in great distress (this is especially
done at the time of death and after a funeral.

Tem, テミ, 組. n. A loop.

Temka, テムカ, 茹生スル. v.t. To revive.

Temkakonna, テムカコンナ, 振リマソス (刀ノ如ク). v.t. To wave about as a sword. As:—Temkakonna shikayekaye, “to fight with swords.” “To fence.”

Temko-omare, テムコオマレ, 見護スル, 抱擁スル. v.t. To nurse. To embrace in the arms.

Temkoro, テムクロ, 抱擁スル. v.t. To embrace.

Temkoro-sam, テムクロサム, 抱擁スル. v.t. To embrace.

Temmun, テムムン, 屋(海底ヨリ跳びアグラナレル). n. Rubbish washed up from the bottom of the sea.

Temmun-chimakani, テムムンチマカニ, ソメヲラカサカ. n. Sculpin Myxocephalus (incubiding several sp).

Temnikoro, テムニクロ, 抱擁スル, 持スル. v.t. To clasp. 
Syn: Oupshoro-omare.

Tempirasa, テムピラサ, 手ヲ差シ延べス. v.i. To stretch the arms out.

Temtem, テムテム, 腕ヲル, 機械ヲテサクス. v.t. To touch. To feel. To fumble about.

Temu, テム, 歩フ (手ヲソキテ). v.i. To creep along by the help of the hands.

Temui-chep, テムイチプ, カズナキ. n. Gunnels (including several species of Pholis.)

Tenki, テンキ, 篔 (箍製ノ). n. A kind of woven basket made of fine reeds or straw.


Tentenge, テンテング, 柔キ. adj. Soft.


Te-oro, テオロ, 此ヲヲ adv. Henceforth.

Tepa, テパ, 腰巻. n. A loin cloth.

Tepeshkeko, テペシケコ, 豊饒. adj. Superabundance. Plenty. As:—Tepeshkeko an ap, aokere, “I thought there was plenty but it is all gone.” Syn: Poron no.

Teppo, テポ, 鉦. n. A gun. (Jap.)

Tere, テレ, 待ツ. v.i. To wait. As:—Tere wa an, “to be waiting.” Syn: Uhyoe.

Tereke, テレケ, 跳ぶ. v.t. To jump. To spring upon as an animal upon its prey.


Tereke-ikon, テレケイコン, 傳染病. n. A contagious disease.


Tereke-tereke, テレケテレケ, 跳び顎. v.i. To jump about. To skip about.

Teretanne-sei, テレタンナセイ, *ホナカイ. n. Mya arenaria var. japonica, Jay.

Tesh, テシ, 網代, アソロ. n. A kind of fence work made across streams to enclose fish.

Teshbare, テシバレ, or Teshpare, テシバレ, (テミノ渡数), 編む, v.i. The plural form of tese, "to weave."

Teshkas, テシカス, 編む (絹ち), v.t. Weave as a mat.

Teshkara, テシカラ, 音信する, 音信する, 続む, v.i. To send a message. To send with a message. Thus:—Nei guru teshkara un onande yan, "send that person with the message."

Teshkara-kore, テシカラコレ, 音信する, 他人に伝わる, v.t. To send a message by another. This form is generally preceded by otta "to," "by." As:—Nishiya otta teshkara ku kore, "I send a message by the master."


Teshke, テシェ, 上方＝曲る (数ノ知る), v.i. To be bent upwards as the ends of a sleigh. To shrink. To crumple up. To glance off.

Teshke, テシェ, 不平均ノ, 倾けノ, adj. Uneven. Slanting.

Teshke-teshke, ルシテシケ, 捨てる, チゲル, v.i. To writhe about.

Teshma, テシマ, 雪鞋, (カンジキ), n. Snow shoes.

Teshma-ni, ラシマニ, クハ, n. The mulberry tree. Morus alba, L. Also called Turep-ni.


Teshnatarare, テシナタラレ, 滑る, 美しい, v.t. To smooth. To make level.

Teshuk, テシク, 病院 (數ノ知る), 体ノ, v.i. To heal as a wound. To go down as a swelling.


Teshu, テシュ, 軽打する, 掛かす, v.t. To hit slightly. To hit and glance off. To just touch (as in shooting at an object).

Teske, テスケ, and Teske-teske, テスケテスケ, 送る, 还る, v.i. To glance off (as oars off water in rowing).

Teshu-teshu, テシュテシュ, 手伝う, v.t. To touch with the hand.

Tetarebe, テタレビ, 麻衣, n. A kind of rough cloth made of hemp.

Tetareke, テテレケ, 跟踏ク, v.i. To stagger. To reel about.


Teunin, テウニン, 光る(暗い視野), v.i. To sparkle as the eyes of an animal in the dark.

Tingeu-pone, チングエポネ, or Chingeu-pone, シングエポネ, 股骨頭, n. The pelvis.
To, ト, 胸, 乳頭, ちくび. n. The breasts. A nipple. As:—To iku, “to suck the breasts.” To ikure, “to suckle.” To num, “the nipples of the breast.” To nunde, “to suckle.” To num nimi, “the front teeth.” To nunnun, “to suck the breasts.” To num nunde, “to suckle.” To sura, “to cease sucking the breast.” To surare, “to weaken.”

To, ト, 湖, 水溜. n A lake. A puddle of water.

To, ト, 彼方, 其處 =. adv. Yonder.
There. As:—To umma an a, “a horse is there.”

To, ト, or Toho, ト本, 一日. n. A day. As:—To ebita, “all day.” To emkota, “part of a day,” the latter part of day.” To kes, “evening.” To noziko, “noon,” “midday.” To pitika, “a fine day.” To wen, “a bad day.” To uko, “every day.”


Toan, トアン, 其ノ pro. That. As:—To an guru, “that person.” He. Him.

Toanda, トアンダ, 其處 =. 彼方. adv. Yonder.

Toanda-taanda, トアンダタアンダ, 其處, 此處 =. adv. There and here.

Toani, トアニ, 其處 =. adv. There.
As:—Toani peka, “that way.”


Toani-un, トアニウン, 其處 =. adv. There. At that place. To that place.

Toanush, トアヌシ, 其處 =, 彼方 =. adv. There. Yonder.

Tochi-ni, イチニ, トチノキ. n. The horse-chestnut tree. Aesculus turbinata, Bl.


Todanup, トダヌプ, ハヒマツ. n. Pinus pumila, Regel. Also called. Henakkere.

Toe, トエ, or Toye, トエ, 多々ノ. adj. Many.

Toi, トイ, 動詞ノ反復スル動作又強力ナル動作ノ示ス語、例ニバ、トオナガミトイケコケパレ、層々手ヲ奪テ大 =挾挿スル. part. This particle is sometimes placed after verbs to express frequency or severity. Thus:—Toi ongami-toi ukokesh-bure, “to salute much by lifting up the hands often.”


Toi-chisei, トイチセイ, 宿居, 土ノ家. n. A pit dwelling. An earthen house.


Toisremu, トイレム, 大黒鼠. n. A large black rat.
Toi-haru, トイハル, 野菜. n. Vegetables.

Toihekunra, トイヘクナラ, 幽霊, 幻. n. Ghosts. Apparitions.

Toi-hoku, トイホク, 柿間ノ殻(ホテ). n. A sore between the toes.

Syn: Poppise.

Tokko, トック, 烈シク. adv. Severely.

Toi-kohoppa, トイホップパ, 造＝取棲ス. v.t. To leave far behind.

Toikunne, トイクンネ, ノ如ク. adv. Like. As.


Toiorush-mun, トイオルシュムン, 薄荷. n. The peppermint. 

Menia arvensis, L. var. piperascens, Holmes.

Toirai-wen-rai, トイラウエンライ, 死斯スル. v.t. To die a hard and painful death.

Toiratashkep, トイラタシケプ, or Toi-rataskep, トイラタスケプ, 万ケノ野菜. n. All kinds of vegetables.

Toiren, トゥレーン, 荒レタル. adj. Barren. As:—Toiren toi, “barren land.”

Toiru, トイル, 小路, 道. n. A path. A road.

Toi-sei, トイセイ, 土器. n. Earthenware.

Toi-shinrush, トイスシルシ, ラケシバ. n. Lycopodium serratum, Th.

Toi-shokkara, トイショッカラ, 其人ラ稱シラ熊ノ頭ナ下ニ敷キテ舞ル (復騐ノ為ナリ). v.t. To bury a person on the top of the head of a bear which has killed him.


Toi-soya, トイソヤ, 黄蜂, 大黄蜂. n. A wasp or hornet.

Toi-susu, トイスス, シカヤギ. n. A kind of willow. Salix cardio-

phylla, Trautv. et Mey.

Toi-ta, トイタ, 植エル, 播種スル, 種仕事スル. v.t. To plant. To sow.

To work in a garden.

Toitanne-chup, トイタンチチュブ, ニ. The month of February.

Toitoi, トイトイ, 土, 地. n. Earth. Soil. The ground.

Toitoi-ne, トイドネ, トドナル. v.t. To crumble into earth.

Toitoi-taktak, トイドータタタク, 土塊. n. A clod of earth.


Toitomme, トイトムメ, 黒虫ノ如ク黒キ. adj. Black (like black earth.)

Toi-upas, トイウパス, 火山灰. n. Volcanic dust. As:—Toi upas 

hetuku, “to rain volcanic dust or ashes.”

Tok, トク, or Tuk, ツク, 上方ニ延ニル. v.t. To extend upward. To protrude. To project. To grow.

Tokaorap, トカオラブ, ドケタ. n. The cowbane or water hemlock. 

Cicuta virosa, L.

Tokap, トカバ, 日, 幹ケル. n. and adj. Day. Dry. Dried up. As:—


Tokapchi, トカブチ, 乾ケル. n. and adj. Parched. Dried up. Wi-

thered. A famine. Scarcity.
Tokap-chup, トカプチュプ, 太陽. n. The sun.

Tokba, トクバ, 喲む, ツック. v.t. To peck (as birds). pl.

Tokes, トケス, 夕暮, 昼黄. adv. Evening. At the time or sunset.

Tokii, とき, or Tokihi, ときひ, 時. n. Time.


Tokiu, とき, 喲み, ツック. v.t. To peck (as birds). Sing. See Toppa.


Tokina, トキナ, サキモダカ. n. Alisma Plantago, L.


Tokkara, トッカラ, トキカラ, =間ダ. n. Same as Tokikara.


Tokkoni-pakko, トッコンバッコ, 蛇 =楽フレシ女. n. A woman subject to attacks of hysteria supposed to be caused through the influence of snakes.

Tokkoni-parachi, トッコンパラチ, 蛇 =楽ラレ. v.t. To be possessed by a snake. Syn: Kinashut-kari.

Tokkuri, トックリ, 瓶. n. A bottle.

Tokku, トク. 蛇. n. A snake.

Tokom, トコム, 取手 (指すノ). n. A handle, as of a bowl or drawer.

Tokompo, トコムポ, ヤマゴバッ. n. Phytotacca acinosa, Roxb. var. esculenta, Max.

Tokom-pone, トコムボ子, 踏ノ骨. n. The ankle bone.


Tokon, トコン, 踏, カト. n. The ankles.

Tokpa, トクバ, or Tokpa-tokpa, トクバトクバ, 喲み, ツック. v.t. To peck, as a bird.

Tokse, トクセ, 母. n. A rise in a plain. A little hill.

Tokse, トクセ, 木腹. n. A knot in a tree. A knob.


Toktok-kikiri, トクトキキリ, 木藁ノ種. n. The deathwatch.

Toktokse, トクトクセ, 噪ツ, 喲ッ, 大鳴ラル. v.t. To beat, as the pulse. To knock. To rap. To tick. As:—Sambe toktokse, “the pulse beats.”


Tokum, トクム, 木腹. n. A knot in a tree. A knob. The handle of a cup or basin, or door.

Tokum-pone, トクムボ子, 踏. n. The ankles.


Tom, トム, 星ケリ. adj. Bright. Sparkling.

Tom, トム, 色. n. Colour.

Tom, トム, 星. v.t. To shine.
As:—Chup kamui ku shiki un
tom, “the sun shines in my eyes.”
Toma, トマ, 薬 (死体シ包装). n. A
mat used for rolling the dead in.
Toma, トマ, エンキオサ. n. Cory-
dalis ambiguа, Cham. et Slekha.
Tomak, トマク, 濁地, 澄泥, 氷, 洩土.
Tomakmak, トマクマク, 濁地ノ, 竜
ダ粘土ノ多キ, 澄泥 (ハ) ダラケノ.
adj. Very slimy. Miry. Full of
silt.
Tomak-ush, トマくウシ, 濁地ノ, 粘
Tomam, トマム, or Toman, トマン,
沼, 澇地. n. A swamp. Soft
boggy land. A quagmire. Syn:
Yachi. Nitat.
Tomamashi, トママシ, or Tomama-
sh, トマナンシ, インツ・ワ. n.
Leduim palustre L. var. dilatatum,
Wahl. Also called Hashipo.
Tomari, トマリ, 港. n. A harbour.
Syn: Moi.
Tomau, トマウ, 澇地, 澇泥 (ハ),
粘土. n. Slime. Silt. Uire. Syn:
Tomak.
Tombe, トムベ, メ, 月, 又は日. n.
The sun or moon.
Tombe-kunne-soi, トムベクンツソイ,
クロイ. n. A kind of rock-fish.
Sebastes inermis (Cuv. & Val.)
Tombi, トムビ, 変. n. Treasures.
Tomka, トムカ, 銅カス. v.t. To
make to shine. To beautify.
Tomkukan, トムコカヌ, 錫スラ委任
スル. v.t. To commit to others to
do.
Tomo-askokanu, トモアエコカス, or
Tomoaokanu, トモアコカヌ, 千
添メ. v.t. To leave to others.
To abstain from interfering in a
matter.
Tomoo-otak, トモオイタク, 和解スル.
v.t. To pacify.
Tomoo-oshma, トモオシマ, 聖ルルル. v.t.
To touch.
Tomoo-ush, トモウウィシ, 下ル(階段又
足場ヲ通ヘ). v.i. To come down
by means of steps or spikes stuck
into a tree.
Tomotarushi, トモタルシ, 縄 (大ナ
ル東ヲ通ア為ヲ). n. A rope for
carrying large bundles.
Tomototush-chep, トモトツシチェプ,
カッタ. n. Bonito. Gymnosarda
affinis. Cantor.
Tomotuye, トモタイイ, or Tomtuye,
トモツイエ, 幅, 橫切リテ. n. and adv.
Width. Breadth. Across. As:—
Tomotuye ande “to lay across.”
Tomotuye wa oman, “to cross.”
Tomuno-ittak, トモウイタム, 言話
＝加ハル. v.i. To join in the conver-
sation of others.
Tomoo-ure-eroshi, トモウレエロシ
キ, 足＝テ押ス (體力ヲ用ケル為). v.t.
To push by placing the feet
against an object so as to get
more purchase.
Tompa, トムパ, 増ク. v.i. To shine.
Tompo, トムポ, 星. n. A star.
Tomta, トムタ, 遄ク (時), 只今. Of
late times. Just now.
Tomte, トムテ, 美ナル. adj. Beau-
tiful. Pretty.
Tomte-i, トムテイ, 美, 増. n. Beauty.
Brightness.
Tomte-no, トムテノ, 普シ, 注意シタ.
adv. Well. Carefully.
Tomte-no-kara, トムテノカラ, 落ち着いて、美化する。v.t. To do well. To beautify.
Tomtare, トムテレ, 飾る、美化する。v.t. To adorn. To beautify.
Tomtom トムトム, 飾る。v.t. To glitter.
Tomtuye, トムツイユ, or Tomotuye, トモツイユ。半截する、止める。v.t. To cut off in the middle. To stop. As: —Hau-tomtuye, “to stop talking or singing.”
Tomtuye, トムツイユ, 横切リテル。adj. Athwart. Across.
Tonakkai, トナカイ, 騎鹿。n. A reindeer. (Saghalien).
Tonam, トナム, 臭気満ラリル。adj. Swampy. Very wet.
Tonam-i, トナミ, 滅び知。n. A swamp.
Tonchikama-ni, トンチカマニ, 戸ノ直に。n. The region just out the door-sill (outside).

Tona, トナ, 湖水ノ如く。adj. Lake-like. Having lakes.
Tonke, トング, 平静ナル。adj. Calm.
Tonnatara-ki, トンナタラキ, 鎖々。v.i. To shine. Syn: Tom.
Tonoge, トノゲ, 親愛ナル。adj. A term sometimes found suffixed to certain nouns to express tenderness and love. As: —Aak-tonoge, “my dear younger brother.” A poho-tonoge, “my dear child.”
Tonon-nimaki, トノンニマキ, 前歯。n. The front teeth.
Tono-nishpa, トノニシバ, 官吏。n. An official.
Tono-para-ru, トノバラル, 殿ノ御道、(國道)。n. The Emperor’s highway.
Tono-ru, トノル、公道。n. A highway.
Tonoto, トノト、酒。n. Rice beer. Wine. As: —Tonoto noye, “sleeping through the effects of drinking too much wine.” Tonoto rak, “to smell of wine.” Tonoto ewekatara, “to tempt to drink wine.” Tonoto mintum oma or tonoto iporo oma, “To shew the effects of drinking in one’s face.” Tonoto iporo eipottumm shinya kan, “he shews the effects of drinking in his face.”
Tonoto-hauki, トノトハウキ、酔者ガ駄々談。n. A drunkard’s song.
Tonoto-konka, トノトコンカ、酒ノ大桶。n. A wine vat.
Tonoto-mau, トノトマウ、酒縄。n. Alcohol.
Tonoyan-ush, トノヤンウシ、上陸場。n. A landing place.
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<th>TON</th>
<th>TOP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tonru-chei, トンルチュウ, 海月. クラゲ. n. Jelly fish. Medusa.</td>
<td>Topesoku, トペセク, 乳ノ脂ツル. (子チ生チ前). v.i. The swelling up of the breasts with milk immediately before having young, as in animals. This word is also applied to women. Syn: Iseku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonto-kamu, トントカム, 気絕スル. v.i. To be in a trance.</td>
<td>Topiro-an, トピロアン, トピロオアン, 熱帯で天気(暴風ノ前ノ). n. Close, clear weather immediately preceding a storm.</td>
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<td>Top, トブ, 笛. n. A flute. As: — Top reke, “to play a flute.”</td>
<td>Topan-topan, トパントパン. 揺リマツス. v.t. To move or shake about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topan-topan, トパントパン, 撼ラマツス. v.t. To move or shake about.</td>
<td>Topembe, トベムベ, グヘ. n. Mulberries. Anything sweet. Morus alba, L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Toppa, トッパ, 喳ガ, (複数), 喳糧壊
s. v.t. To peck at. To break by knocking. Syn: Tokba.

Topse, トブセ, 唾. n. Spittle.
Saliva.

Topse-kara, トブセカラ, 吐痰スル.
v.i. To expectorate.

Topse-op, トブセオブ, 唾壺. n. A spittoon.


Torai, トライ, 河ノ大ナル部分, (沼ノ似テ). n. A large place in a river resembling a lake.

Toranne, トランツ, 怠惰ナル. adj. Idle.

Torara, トララ, 皮細. n. Leather thongs. Thongs made of the skins of sea lions, or other animals. A strap.

Toraru, トルル, 魚 (乾燥前歩ミ上ケタ).
n. Fish caught and laid in heaps before drying.

Torurukararip, トルルカラリブ, 初雪.
n. The first snow.


Toshipship, トシプシブ, メートケサ.
n. Equisetum limosum, L.

Toshiri, トシリ, 河岸ノ下部. n. The under part of the bank of a river.

Toshka, トシカ, 岸. n. A bank.
As:—Ota toshka, “a bank of sand.” Pet toshka, “a river’s bank.” Toshka paruru, “the side of a bank.”

Toshka, トシカ, 集集. n. A crowd.
As:—Ainu toshka, “a crowd of men.

Tososo, トソソ, 散布スル, 腕カス. v.t. To scatter. To frighten.

Syn: Hup.


To-to, トト, 蔵. n. Bushes. Thick underwood.

Tooto, トオツ, 蔵メテテ, 蕊然トンテ. adv. Bushy.


Toye, トイ, or Toe, トオ, 多クノ, (時 トシテ動詞ノ複数ヲ示ス). adj. Many. Sometimes used as a plural in verbs.


Toyeran, トイエラン, or Toyesak, トイエサ, 細セタル. adj. Thin. Lean.

Tu, ツ, 條々ノ巾狭キ條. n. A line. The broad lines in fancy needlework.

Tu, ツ, 二, 此語ノ時ニ動詞ノ前ニ用ヒテ, 厚酷, 至誠, 無等ノ意ヲ示ス, 例セバ, ツォンガミ, キルウェツ, 彼ハ誠実, もや態敬禮セリ, adj. Two. This word is sometimes used before verbs to express severity,
sincerity and frequency. As:
—Tu ongami ki ruwe ne, “he saluted sincerely” or “frequently.”

Tu, ツ, 時トシテ名詞＝附シテ裹数ヲ示
す、例セベ、ツヲヲ多クヲ数ヲ屑ニ。n.
Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As:—Kutu, “crags”
or “ragged rocks.”

Tuchi, ツチ, 錬、ツチ n. A hammer. A mallet.

Tu-ōtne, ツホツ子, 四十. adj. Forty.

Tui, ツイ, 切ラルール, 割ケルル. adj.
Cut. Torn.

Tui, ツイ, 休ム(雨ノ如ク), v.i. To cease; as wind or rain. Thus
Upas ašh a, “does it snow?”
Tane tu, “it has ceased.”

Tui, ツイ, 物ノ内部 n. The inside.
of anything. As:—Chashi tu, “the inside of a fort.”

Tui, ツイ, 腹, 腸, 腹, 脹 n. The
stomach. The intestines. As:
—Tui araka, “the stomach ache.”
Tui ven im, “to have the
stomach ache.” Tui shiri kanu,
To lie upon the stomach.

Tui, ツイ, or Tuye, ツイェ, 切ュ, v.t.
To cut.

Tuiba, ツイバ, 切ュ(ツイバ裹数). v.t.
To cut (pl: of tuib).

Tuika, ツイカ, 剰御スル, 抒束スル, 滿
飲スル, v.t. To strain. To draw
off. To drain. As:—Ichari orun
ahare vea pe tuika, “he emptied
into a sieve and drained off the
water.”

Tuika, ツイカ, 空間. n. Space.

Tuikantara, ツイカンタラ, 仰向=腹
ル v.i. To be flat upon one’s
back.

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Tu-ikashima-arawan-hotne, ツイ
カシマアララワンホツチ, 百四十二. adj.
One hundred and forty two.

Tu-ikashima-asikine-hotne, ツイ
カシマアシキネホツチ, 百二. adj.
One hundred and two.

Tu-ikashima-ine-hotne, ツイカシマ
イネホツチ, 虚十二. adj. Eighty
two.

Tu-ikashima-re-hotne, ツイカシマ
レホツチ, 六十二. adj. Sixty two.

Tu-ikashima-tu-hotne, ツイカシマ
ツホツチ, 四十ニ. adj. Forty two.

Tu-ikashima-wanbe, ツイカシマワ
ンペ, 虚ニ. adj. Twelve.

Tu-ikashima-wan-e-arawan-hot-
ne, ツイカシマワンエアララワンホツチ, 百三十二. adj. One hundred and
thirty two.

Tu-ikashima-wan-e-asikine-hot-
ne, ツイカシマワンエアシキネホツ
チ, 九十二. adj. Ninety two.

Tu-ikashima-wan-e-ine-hotne, ツイ
カシマワンエイネホツチ, 七十二.
adj. Seventy two.

Tu-ikashima-wan-e-iwan -hotne,
ツイカシマワンエイワンホツチ, 百十
ニ. adj. One hundred and twelve.

Tu-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotne, ツ
イカシマワンエレホツチ, 五十二. adj.
Fifty two.

Tuikata, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間).
其他、此ニ、上ニ、adv. Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.
In. Upon. As:—Mokot tuikata, 
“whilst sleeping.” Moshiri tu-
kata, “in the world.”

Tuik-kikiri, ツイキキリ, 腹虫 n. A
stomach worm. Ascaris.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The side of the intestines.</td>
<td>Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuikosanu, つヰコサン, 両下ノ痛, 又ヘ痛ム. v.i. and n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be seized with pain between the lower part of the shoulders. A kind of muscular rheumatism. Lumbago.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima, つヰマ, 迥=. adv. Far.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant. Afar. As:—Tuima esoine, “to go to relieve one’s self.”</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-a, つヰマア, 便所＝行ケ（婦人＝＝ミ用＝）. v.i.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To go to stool (used only of women).</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-esoyun-oman isam, つヰマ エソユンオマンイザム, 便秘. n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoppage of the bowels.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-mimdara, つヰマミドラ, 墓 堂. n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rubbish heap.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A distance away.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tui-onnai-kenuma, つヰオンナイケ ヌマ, 産毛, あぶね. n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hair found on a child’s body when first born.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuirak-humi, つヰラクフミ, 片々＝ 切り割 音. n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sound of being cut to pieces.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuirukumi, つヰルクミ, 片々＝切 音. v.i.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece cut off of anything.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuisama, つヰサマ, 側＝於 テ. adv. By the side of.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the side of. The place by one’s side.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuisamake, つヰサマケ, 側＝. adv. By the side of.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The place by one’s side.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
<td>Tuitak, つヰタク, 命令, 律法. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To break asunder. To cut.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To swallow one’s words. To speak indistinctly.</td>
<td>A commandment. Law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tukarike, ツカリケ, 進カラス, 近ク. 
adv. Not far from. Near to. Part way. As:—Tukarike pakno oman, “to go near to.”

Tuk-ewen, ツクエウェン, 恥シク発育スル. v.t. To grow or sprout out badly.

Tuki, ツキ, 盃, 槽. n. A cup. A wine cup.

Tuki-num, ツキヌム, 盃ノ下部. n. The lower part of a wine cup.

Tukkari, ツッカリ, アザラシ. n. Seal. 

Phoca fatida, Fab.

Tuk-no, ツクノ, 善々発育スル. v.t. To grow well.


Tukunne, ツクンヌ. 棵 (シブレ)ノ類. 
n. A kind of cramp known as pins and needles,” affecting the legs and feet only.

Tukushish, ツクシシ, or Tokushish, トクシシ, アメスア. n. Charra. 
Salvelinus kundescha (Fallas). (Walb.

Tum, ツム, 力. n. Strength.

Tumak, ツマク, 破レマ. v.t. adj. Broken.

Tumak, ツマク, 病気. n. A general name for pains in the loins, back and testicles.

Tumak, ツマク, 背ノ痛. (病) 人ノ背ノ痛. n. and v.t. A kind of disease of which backache is a prominent feature. To be humpbacked.

Tumam, ツマム, 抱卵スル. v.t. To sit, (as a hen).

To nurse.

Tumam, ツマム, or Tuman, ツママン, 腹, 幹, 腹 (家居). n. The waist. The body. The trunk of a tree. The wall of a house. The stem of a pipe.

Tumam-koshaye, ツマムコシャイエ, or Tumama-koshaye, ツママコシャイエ, 帯結折ル. v.t. To gird up the loins.

Tumamma-hotke, ツママホトケ, 抱き込む, 抱き締める. v.t. To hold in one’s embrace. To lie down and hold in one’s arms as a mother her child.

Tumam-noshke, ツマノシケ, 胚. 
n. The loins.

Tumashi, ツマシ, 期間 =. adv. Whilst. As:—Apto tumashi kek, “I came whilst it was raining.”


Tumba, ツムバ, 鋳. n. A sword guard.

Tumbu, ツムブ, 室, 地球, 體 (エナ). n. A room. An apartment. A division in a cave. Also the womb by some and placenta by others.

Tumbu-kara, ツムブルカラ, 清掃スル (室). v.t. To tidy a room.

Tumbu-kara-guru, ツムブルカラグル, 家僕. n. A house servant.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumikoro, ツミコロ, 戦争スル. v.t.</td>
<td>To engage in war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumikoro-guru, ツミコログル, 兵士. n.</td>
<td>A soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumi-ram, ツミラム, 激戰. n.</td>
<td>A very severe war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumi-sange, ツミサンゲ, 戦起起ス. v.t.</td>
<td>To cause war. To wage war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumi-shimaka, ツミシマカ, 體操スル. v.t.</td>
<td>To take exercise as with dumb bells or in drilling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumi-shuikere, ツミシュイケレ, 軍及び給. v.i.</td>
<td>To have finished a war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumi-wentoiru, ツミウェントイル, 戦争が似た手足を動シテ行、事変争スル者ノ為御彼ノ儀式スル. v.i.</td>
<td>Go along exercising the arms and legs as if in war. To act the ceremonies pursued when a person dies through accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumma, ツムマ, 其中ニ adv. Amongst.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tum-no, ツムノ, 強キ, 乾キ. adj.</td>
<td>Strong. Wild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tum-o, ツムオ, 強キ. adj.</td>
<td>Strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumotneka, ツモツツカ, 性カメツ, 蜻.</td>
<td>To be uncertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunsak, ツムサク, 難キ. adj.</td>
<td>Weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tum-sakka, ツムサッカ, 難ルル. v.t.</td>
<td>To weaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumshi, ツムシ, 併. n.</td>
<td>A tassel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumshikot, ツムシコツ, 飾り (木＝物 造り種々ノ物 = 用＝). n.</td>
<td>Small wooden ornaments attached to various instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumshikot-kashup, ツムシコツカシープ, 木芸. n.</td>
<td>A wooden spoon ornamented with pieces of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumta, ツムタ, 中ニ, 周. adv. In. Among. As:—Toi tumta, &quot;in the ground.&quot; Mun tumta, &quot;among the leaves.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumu, ツム, 力, 感情, 元気. n.</td>
<td>Strength. Power. One's feelings. As:—Tumu nu, &quot;to feel better in health.&quot; Tumu sak, &quot;weak.&quot; Tumu wen wa hotke, &quot;he lies down because he is ill.&quot; Tumu an, &quot;to be strong or well.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumu, ツム, 柯楽, 舎巪. n.</td>
<td>A top. A reel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumu-an, ツムアン, 強ゲル, 善ゲル. v.t.</td>
<td>To be strong or well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumu-an, ツムアン, 多々ノ. adj. Many.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumu-an-no, ツムアンノ, 多々ノ. adj. Many. As:—Tumu an no okai, &quot;there are many.&quot; Tumu an no isam, &quot;a few.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tumuge, ツムゲ, 間,中. n.</td>
<td>Among.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumugeta, ツムゲタ, 間＝ adv.</td>
<td>Among.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumugewen, ツムゲウン, 間＝ adv. Among.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumnun, ツムン, 腐れ草, 腐屋, 腐. n.</td>
<td>Rotten vegetation. A house which...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
has tumbled down and become rotten. Manure. Dung.

Tumunchi, ツムンチ, 惡鬼, 恶鬼. n.
Also sometimes called Tumunchi kamui.

Tumurepini, ツムオレピニ, 重着目. vi. To wear many garments one over the other.

Tumutot-un-same, ツムトゥンサメ, タナカザメ. n. Thresher shark. Alopecias vulpes (Gmelin).


Tun, ツン, 二人. n. Two persons. As:—Tun chi ne, “we two.” Tun ren, “two or three persons.” Syn: Tu niu.

Tun, ツン, 胚. n. Foetus.

Tuna, ツナ, 焚送器. 器具. n. The apparatus which hangs over a fireplace.

Tunangara, ツナ ンガラ, 逢ふ. vt.
To meet.


Tunash, ツナシ, or Tunashi, ツナシ, 遠ノ. adj. Quick. Abrupt.

Tunashi-no, ツナシノ, 遠ノ. adv. Quickly.

Tunashi-no-tunashi-no, ツナシノツナシノ, 遠ノ遠ノ. adv. Very quickly.


Tunashka-i, ツナ シカイ. 急. n. Acceleration.

Tunashi, ツナシ, 急. v.t. To accelerate. To hasten. Syn: Tunashka.

Tunatunak, ツナツナク, 搁ル (臥ノ上ヲ跳ル時家ノ). vi. To tremble as a house when one jumps on the floor.

Tunchi, ツンチ, 適事, 適譯. n. An interpreter.


Tunchikara-guru, ツンチカラグル, 適事. n. An interpreter.

Tune-nishkur, ツテニシクル, 雲、層雲. n. Clouds. Stratus.

Tun-ikashima-wa-niu, ツイカシマウン, 十二人. n. Twelve persons.

Tun-nai, ツ ナイ, 海峡. n. A channel. A fairway.

Tunnai, ツンナイ, 矢頃. n. The distance of a bow shot.

Tunne, ツンネ, 忘情. n. Idleness.

Tun-ni, ツンニ, カシ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus dentata, Th.

Tun-ni-karush, ツンニカリシュ, ツカリシュ. n. A kind of mushroom found growing chiefly upon oaks. Cortinellus shiitake, P. Henn. Also called Kom-ni-karush and Pero-ni-karush.

Tuntum, ツントム, 太鼓. n. A drum.
Tunun, サンツン, 魚卵. n. Row. Fish eggs.

Tunun-hawe, ツヌンハウェ, チンチント喚ウス. v.i. To chink or jingle. Syn: Ukere-humi.


Tuntu, サンツ, 大黒柱. n. A piece of wood used in building huts and which forms the main support of the roof. Pillars. A post. Column. It is to a hut what a corner stone is to a house, or a key stone to a vault or arch, or pillar to a balcony. Hence this word is sometimes applied to God when He is spoken of as the support, pillar, sustainer or upholder of the universe.


Tununi, ツヌニ, 呼ケ. v.i. To groan. Syn: Tashmak! Kechi.

Tununitara, ツヌニタラ, 喊ル(金属チ共ニテ揺リ遙 Paulo) v.i. To rattle as metal when shaken together.

Tup, ツブ, 流ル(豆ノ), 移転スル. v.i. To shoot, as a star. To migrate.

Tup, ツブ, 二物. n. Two things.

Tupa, ツバ, 永遠スル(悪クル事ナク). adj. and v.i. To keep for a long time without becoming bad. As: —Tupa chep, “fish which will keep a long time.”


Tupesambe, ツペサムベ, 八. adj. Eight.


Tup-ikashinai-hotne, ツブイカシニアネツチ, 二十. adj. Twenty.

Tup-ikashima-wanbe, ツブイカシマワンベ, 十二. n. Twelve.


Tup-ne-rep-ne, ツブネレプネ, タンツギン. n. Twice or thrice. A phrase often used in songs and legends to express killing or hurting very much. Also, doing with ease.

Tup-rep, ツブレプ, 二ツハ三. n. Two or three.

Tupshi, ツブシ, 吐喰スル, ダンハタク. v.t. To expectorate.

Tupte, ツプテ, 追放スル, 输出スル. 送り出. v.t. To banish. To transport. To send away.

Tupunetoine, ツブトトイ子, 互ニ踏ミ合フ. v.i. To trample on one another. Syn: Ukata terake.

Tupunetoine-re-punetoine, ツブトトイレプトトイ子, 互ニ踏ミ合フ. Frequentive of the previous word.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TUR</strong></th>
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<th><strong>TUR</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tura</strong>, ツラ, 竜, 伴ふ, <em>v.t.</em> To lead. To take as company.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tura-an</strong>, ツラアン, 伴ふ, <em>v.t.</em> To be with. To accompany.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu-rai</strong>, ツライン, 二問, <em>adj.</em> Twice. As:—<em>Kurukashike okomose, tu-rai ongami, re-rai ongami ukakushte,</em> “upon this he bowed down and worshipped two or three times.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turainu</strong>, ツライヌ, 失ふ, <em>v.t.</em> To lose.</td>
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<td><strong>Turamkoro-guru</strong>, ツラムコログル, 卑怯者, <em>n.</em> A coward.</td>
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<td><strong>Tura-no</strong>, ツラノ, 共に, <em>adv.</em> Together with.</td>
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<td><strong>Tura-no-an</strong>, ツラノアン, 伴ふ, <em>v.i.</em> To be with. To be in company with.</td>
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<td><strong>Tura-no-oman</strong>, ツラノオマン, 伴ふ, <em>v.i.</em> To accompany.</td>
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<td><strong>Turashi</strong>, ツラシ, 間, <em>adv.</em> While. During. As:—<em>Shukup turashi,</em> “while growing up.” <em>Syn:</em> Tu-ikata.</td>
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<td><strong>Turashi</strong>, ツラシ, 登る, <em>v.t.</em> To ascend. To go up hill. To climb. As:—<em>Pet turashi oman,</em> “to ascend a river.” <em>Ni turashi nimu,</em> “to climb a tree.”</td>
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<td><strong>Turen</strong>, ツレ, 神来スル, 特寵ヲ蒙ル (神ヲ), <em>v.i.</em> To be inspired, as by God. To receive special blessings from God. To have God’s special protection. To be possessed with a devil. As:—<em>Kamui turen,</em> “to be inspired by God,” “to be blessed by God.” <em>Nitne kamui turen,</em> “to be possessed with a devil.” <em>Ashkanne Kamui turen,</em> “to be inspired by the Holy Spirit.”</td>
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<td><strong>Turep-akam</strong>, ツレプアカム, サホウメユリノ葉子, <em>n.</em> Lily cakes.</td>
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<td><strong>Turep-irup</strong>, ツレプイルブ, サホウメユリノ粉, <em>n.</em> Lily flour.</td>
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<td><strong>Turep-onga</strong>, ツレプオンガ, サホウメユリノ葉子, <em>n.</em> Lily cakes.</td>
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<td><strong>Turepshit</strong>, ツレプシツ, サホウメユリノ粉ヲ取リガル層, <em>n.</em> The dregs left after extracting the flour from lily barlubs.</td>
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<td><strong>Turi</strong>, ツリ, 車子 (輪舟ヲ携ス), <em>n.</em> A pole used to push boats along.</td>
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<td><strong>Turire</strong>, ツリレ, 延バスセル, <em>v.t.</em> To cause to stretch out.</td>
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Turimime, ツリミムセ, 聞き習うル. v.i. To rumble. To rattle. To make a noise.
Turiri, ツリリ, 延びるル, 延ア. v.i. and adj. Stretched out. To be stretched out.
Turiri, ツリリ, 奥フ. v.t. To give. To hand over. To push out.
Turu, ツル, 濃い. n. Filth. Dirt.
Turupa, ツルバ, 延べス. v.t. To stretch out. To cast, as a net in the sea.
Turuse, ツルセ, 落ス. v.t. To drop. As:—Tekehe wa turuse, “to drop from the hand.”
Turuse, ツルセ, 傳染ノ. adj. Contagious.
Turuse, ツルセ, 浴下スル. v.i. To drop down.
Turushitok, ツルシトク, 曲り角. n. The turnings in a path.
Turu-tashum, ツルタシュム, 傳染病. n. A contagious disease.
Tusa, ツサ, 納. n. A sleeve.
Tusa, ツサ, 赤気スル. v.i. To recover from sickness.
Tusa-imaka, ツサイマカ, 赤髪. n. The back of a sleeve.

Tusa-pui, ツサブイ, 納ノ穴. n. A sleeve hole. An arm hole.
Tusare, ツサレ, 教す. v.t. To forgive. To absolve. To acquit. To animate. To cure. To heal.
Tusare-amba, ツサレアムベ, 教免. n. Absolution.
Tusare-i, ツサレイ, 整免. n. Acquittal.


Tush-ani, ツシアニ, 捕フ (馬ノ如ク). v.t. To hold, as a horse.

Tush-honnere, ツシェホンレ, 教ス. v.t. To pardon. To forgive. To absolve.

Tu-shike, ツシケ, 四十. adj. Forty.
Tushik-e, ツシクエ, 雨暦ノ上ヲ持ツ (成り又ノ如ク). adj. To have a spot over each eye as some dogs.


Tushiri-oro-omare, ツシリオロオマレ, 葬. v.t. To bury.
Tushiri-ottu-omare, ツシリオッタオマレ, 葬る. v.t. To bury.
Tushiyok-humi, ツシヨクフミ, 死ニ
The cry of depart-
ed warriors.

To tie up.

Called also Susu and Susu-at. A
kind of willow. Salix Caprea, L.

A fishing

To tie up to a tree with
a rope.

Thick (as soup or
cream).

To tie up. To pardon.

Said.

Silent.

Severe. Mischiefous. Syn: Kat-
tun-katun.

Abusively. Madly. Quickly.

Adv.


Twice.

To pro-
phesy.

A medicine man. A wizard. A
witch doctor.

Name of an Ainu
legend.

A squirrel. Sciurus lus, Temm.

A piece of wood
the Ainu wizards use when ex-
ercising their craft.

To shake.

With

The second. The next. The next
following.

To take leave of.

Clam. Mactra sacharinensis, Sch-
renk.

To straighten out. To unravel.

To stagger and reel about as when under the
influence of strong drink. To fall
down.

A parcel. As:—Pon tutukko, “a little par-
cel.”
Tutukkokara, つつくカラ, 包装スル, 絡メル. v.t. To pack up baggage. To tie up as baggage. To make into a parcel.

Tutut, つツツ, つツドツ. n. Himalayan cuckoo. Cuculus intermedius.

Tu-umbe, つウムベ, or Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, 綿箔ノ衣. n. A fancy needlework dress.

Tuwa, つワ, つヲ. n. The common Bracken. Pieris aquilina, L.


Tuwaraka, つワラカ, 冷ス. v.t. To cool.

Tuwara-kara, つワラカラ, 冷ス. v.t. To cool. To put to cool.

Tuwarake, つワラケ, 冷ス. v.t. To cool.

Tuwayuk, つワユク, カマイルカ. n. A kind of dolphin. Lagenorhynchus acutus, Gray.

Tuyashkarap, つヤシカラブ, 有メル (子供テ), 態メル. v.t. To caress. To fondle. To be merciful to. To take pity on. Syn: Erampokiwen. Epuriwen.


Tuye, つイ, 母. n. One's mother. As:—Tuye oro, "of one family."

Tuyehewa-chikkannari, つイヘワチカンナリ, 倒ニナル (魚ノ泳ケ時腹見ルモノ). v.t. To turn upside down as a fish sometimes does in swimming.

Tuyepa, つイペ, 切ル. v.t. To cut.

Tuyepap, つイペパブ, 切ラレンジ物. n. Things cut.


Tuyetek, つイテク, 引キ抜ク, 切リ. adj. and v.t. To pluck off. Cut.

Tuyetuyu, つイツイ, 振フ, 箸ル. v.t. To shake. To winnow. To shake the dust off anything.


Tuyokote, つヨコツベ, 魚ノ腸. n. The entrails of fish.

U (ウ).

U, ウ, 此語ハ属動詞ノ前ヲ用フテ, 交際, 親熱, 複数ヲ示ス, 新ル時ニハ, カタサ, 横切リテ, ササシバ, 彼ヨリ是ニ, 又ハ互ニ, ト同様ノ意味ヲ有ス, 例セバ, ナンテレ, 知ル, ウナシテレ, 知り合いフ, オンパイイェ, 従フ, ウナシバイェ, 互ニ从フ, サレド此語ハ常ニ正シ.
has at such times the same meaning as utasa, “across;” utashpa, “from one to the other;” or “one another.” As:—Onnere, “to know;” unonere, “to know one another.” Oshī paye, “to follow;” uoshi paye, “to follow one another.” However this particle does not always immediately precede the verb or adverb to which it rightly belongs, other words may intervene. As:—Ukotan or kopahaunu shomoki, there has been no intercourse between our villages.”

U, ウ, 場所、場所などを名詞に接頭語として用いる時、場所名を示す名詞を前に、新形場所を示す助詞をくわえる。例: Uの、ウシの、場所名を示す名詞を前くわえる。U or U is sometimes used as a suffix to nouns to indicate “place,” and as such has the same meaning as ushike, “place.” As:—Shiki-u, “the place of reeds.” It is chiefly so used in the names of localities.


Uainu-an, ウアイヌアン, 尊敬セール, 例セール, ティグアアラグアラソソクアア イスアンアルチ, 其人×大 = 尊敬セール n. v.t. To be honoured. To be respected. As:—Nei guru anak ne son no uainu an guru ne, “that person is very much respected.” Syn: Eoripak an. Ko-oripak an.

Uainu-an-no, ウアイヌアンノ, 恭々


Uakkari, ウアッカリ, 行き逃げ v.i.

To pass one another.

Uamkiri, ウアムキリ, 見知り, 知己ト ナル. v.t. To know one another. To be acquainted with each other. Syn: Unonere.

Uanunkopa, ウアヌンコパ, 見知ラス. v.t. To deny knowing one another.

Uao, ウオ, 日本ノ緑類 n. Japanese green pigeon.

Uarakaraki, ウラカララキ, 謳ル, 罵 ル v.t. To speak evil of another.

Uarakarase-itak, ウラカラセイ タク, 無礼セント n. Impolite language.

Uaraoshota, ウラアショタ, 増ノ両側, 例セラ、ウアアショツタタク、増ノ両 侧＝增ル. adv. On either side of (on each side of) a fireplace. As:—Uaraoshota rok, “to sit one on each side of a fireplace.”

Uare, ウアレ, 増加スル、増加スル、例 セラ、ウアレモジの、此世界、(直譯、増 加スル世界). v.t. To increase. To multiply. To have children. As:—Uare noshiri, “this world;” (litt.: the multiplying world).

Uare-an, ウアレアン, 豁カナル adj. Productive. Prolific.
Ubas, ウバス, or Upas, ウバス, 雪.
n. Snow.

Ubas-shiri-an, ウバスシリアン, 雪天.
n. Snowy weather.

Ubas-uka, ウバスウカ, 固雪, カタユキ, 樹脂層 マテ溶メ雪. n.
Hardened snow.

Ucharunpash, ウチャルンパシ, 雨人.

Tele-a-tete. Between two persons.

Uchashkuma, ウチャシクマ, 言教, 論義.

Syn: Ubasakuma or upaskuma.

Uchashkuma-an, ウチャシクマアン.

Uchashkuma-kid, ウチャシクマキ, 言教, 場.
v. To preach.

Uchi, ウチ, 助.
n. The ribs.

Syn: Ut.

Uchike, ウチケ, 恨気.
av. Cowardly.

Syn: Turamkoro.

Uchipiyere, ウチピイレ, 他人ヲ親ヲ

懐口スル.
v. To remind one of
his parent's faults. To speak
evil of another person's parents.

Uchish, ウチシ, 悲泣, ネクノ泣クリ會

ノ時互ノ泣クリ.
n. A wailing. A
weeping over one another upon
meeting after having been parted
for a long time.

Uchish-an, ウチシアン, 互ノ泣クリ.

n. A weeping over one another.

Uchish-kara, ウチシカラ, 互ノ泣クリ、

時互ノ泣クリ.
v. To weep over one another.

To weep together as Ainu women
in meeting one another after a
long absence.

Uchiru, ウチ鲁, 閉.
v. To shut.

To close. To heal. To mend.

Ue, ウェ, 人肉ヲ食フ.
v. To practise cannibalism.

Ue-guru, ウエグル, 人人々.
n. A
cannibal.

Uekap, ウエカプ, 互ヲ挨拶スル.
v. To salute one another.

Uekemuram, ウエケムラム, 人肉ヲ喰

フ餓饉.
n. A famine in which
people commit cannibalism.

Uenka, ウエンカ, or Uwenka,

ウエンカ、重々 (但シ密着セズ).

adv. One above another but not
in contact.

Uerepak-an, ウーレパクアン, 均シキ.


Syn: Une no.

Uerepak-no, ウーレパクノ, 一蹉

ノ.

adj. In combination.

Syn: Shine ikinne. Utara no.

Ueyairam-nuina, ウエヤイラムヌい

ナ.

v. To bury.

Syn: Eyairam-nuina.

Uhaitarep, ウハイタレブ, 過誤, 乖.

n. A fault.

Transgressions.

Uhaitaroige, ウハウタロイゲ, or

Uhaitaroise, ウホタロイセ.

騒々シスル (子供ノ話ノ如ス).

v. To make a noise. To babble
(as children) pl.

Syn: Uhai-

Uhaitaroige-utara, ウハウタロイゲ

ウタラ.

n. A rabble. Noisy
persons. A mob.

Uhaitaroise, ウハウタロイセ.

騒々シス

語ル (子供ノ如ス).

v. To babble as
children.

Uhaiwepopo, ウハイウェポポ.

騒々シス

語ル (子供ノ如ス).

v. To babble as
children pl.

Syn: Uhaitaroise.
Uhai-nupuri, ウファイヌプリ, 火山. n. A volcano.

Uho-shi, ウホシ, 反対に, アベヨベニ. adv. The other way about.
Syn: Uweho-shi.


Uhuye, ウフイェ, 燃焼. v.t. To burn.

Uhuye-eashkai, ウフイェアシカイ, 可燃性. adj. Combustible.

Uhuye-ka, ウフイェカ, 放火. v.t. To set on fire.


Uibe, ウイベ, 破片. n. Pieces of anything.

Uibe-oshke, ウイベオシケ, 味堀. v.t. To tear into pieces.

Uikokkare-au, ウイコッカレアウ, 意義. v.t. To make a fool of.


Uimakata-ande, ウイマクタアンデ, 相前後シテ. v.t. To place one behind another.

Uimam, ウイマム, 商ひるれ. v.t. To trade.

Uina, ウイナ, 仮. n. Ashes.
Uina, ウイナ, 取る, 捨と上げる. v.t. To take. To pick up. Pl. of uk.

Uina-takusa, ウイナタクサ, 正 dei 蒔る(大なる故ノアル時ニナルス). v.i. To cover one's self with ashes as when in great trouble.

Uinnenashi, ウイネナシ, or Utunashi, ウツナシ, 兩人同白ヲ携へ. v.i. Two persons pounding together in the same mortar.

Uinnere, ウインネレ, 多々ノ, 一大家族. adj. Many. A large family.

Uirikara, ウリリカラ, 友トスル, 親類トスル. v.t. To make a friend or relation of another.

Uirikara-utara, ウリリカラウタラ, 親類. n. Relations.

Uiruke, ウイルケ, 帯ヲ着る(耳環ノ如ク). 着ク. v.t. To put on (as earrings, etc). To put. To place.

Uirup, ウィルプ, 住民. n. Inhabitants.


Uitakashi, ウイタカシ, 従け. v.t. To disobey.

Uitaknu, ウイタクヌ, 従け. v.t. To obey.

Uitek, ウイテク, 用へ. v.t. To use.

Uitekbe, ウイテクベ, 僕. n. Servant.

Uitek-guru, ウイテクグル, 僕. n. A servant. Servants.

Uitek-utara, ウイテクウタラ, 僕. n. Servants.

Uk, ウク, 取る, 取得スル. v.t. To take. To acquire. To accept.


Ukachiukachiu, ウカチウカチウ, 突合フ (戦フ時). v.t. To thrust at one another as with a sword.


Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ, 一ツーク置ク. v.t. To put one upon another.

Ukaeroshi, ウカエロシキ, 有レ (顔面ノ黒ノ如ク). v.i. To have (as wrinkles on the face).

Ukaeshik, ウカエシク, 繁雑ソ. adj. Crowded.

Ukaeyoko, ウカエヨコ, or Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ, 待伏スル, 立番スル. v.i. To stand guard. To lie in wait.

Ukakik, ウカキク, 木ノ枝又草ノナド持テ、ヒシヒヒト奇ヲ音ヲ爲シ人ナ上ヲ打ツテ兜クスル. v.t. To exorcise sick persons by means of beating over them with boughs of trees and grass, whilst making a peculiar hissing sound.

Ukakushbari, ウカクチバリ, or Uka-kushpari, ウカクチバリ, 一ツーク、連鎖シテ連ニ互ニ於つ、横切ソ. v.i. One upon another. To follow one another in quick succession. To follow one another as when in danger. To go over or across.

Ukkuake, ウカケ, 属手ヲ上ケ (體ノ為メ). 彼方此方へ行ケ、積ミ重ネヲ. v.i. To lift up often as the hands in salutation. To go to and fro. To do over and over. To pile up.
Ukamu, ウカム, 重々。adv. One above another.

Ukao, ウカオ, 坐ふ, 節する, 除き去る。v.t. To hoard or save up. To save away.

Ukaoba, ウカオバ, 除き去る, 節する, (装 変)。v.t. To clear away. To save up. (pl.)

Ukaobiuki, ウカオビウキ, 助け合ふ, 慰め合ふ, 親切にし合ふ。v.t. To help one another. To save one another. To comfort one another. To treat one another kindly.

Ukaobiuki-wa-kore, ウカオビウキワコレ, 助けル, 慰める, 救弗。v.t. To help. To save. To comfort.

Ukaoiki, ウカオイキ, 待フル(老いむ父母＝)，v.t. To wait upon or take care of (as one's parents in old age).

Uka-omare, ウカオマレ, 上＝置ク。v.t. To put upon. Syn: Kashiomare.

Ukaop, ウカオブ, or Uka-up, ウカウブ, 断岩。n. Impassable rocks. Precipitous places.

Ukaerai, ウカエライ, 救フ。v.t. To save. To deliver.

Ukayoko, ウカヨコ, or Uka-yoko, ウカヨコ, 待伏する, 立番する。v.i. To lie in wait. To stand guard. To be hidden for purposes of defence or attack. Syn: Yongororo. Iyetokush.

Ukapeka, ウカベカ, 前後＝。adv. Backwards and forwards.

Ukara, ウカラ, 棋棒＝打合ヲ遊戯ノ名。n. Name of a game in which the Ainu beat one another with war-clubs.

Ukarari, ウカラリ, 密接＝五ニ付キ微 7。v.i. To follow close after one another in single file.

Ukare, ウカレ, 蓄メル。v.t. To accumulate.


Ukarire, ウカリレ, 愚弄スル。v.i. To be made a fool of. Syn: Upaka nere.


Ukashpaotte-uwesere, ウカシパオッテウエセル, 命ずル。v.t. To command. To order.

Ukata, ウカタ, 重々。adv. One upon another.

Ukata-ukata, ウカタウカタ, 重々。adv. One upon another.

Ukatchiu, ウカッチウ, 敵手。n. Antagonists.

Ukattuima, ウカッツイマ, 進ヌ, 遅＝、永遠以前、永遠間、互相別レテ。adv. A long way off. A long time ago. For a long time. To be separated from each other. Syn: Homaka no.

Ukattuima-no, ウカッツイマノ, 久シジ、遅＝、永遠間。adv. A long time ago. A long way off. For a long time.

Ukattuimare, ウカッツイマレ, 別ツ。v.t. To separate.

Ukaukau, ウカウカウ, 継ヒ合ハス。v.t. To sew together.

Uka-up, ウカアップ, or Ukaop, ウカオブ, 岩、石ヲラケ、断崖。n. Rocky-Stony. Rocks piled up.
Uka-un-akara, ウカウンアカラ, 加フル, 紋呂ュル. v.t. To add to. To mix.

Uke, ウケ, 浮標 (漂ノ). n. A piece of wood attached to anchors as a float to point out where the anchor lies. Syn: Pakaot-ni.

Ukema, ウケマ, 足. n. The feet, pl.

Ukconin, ウケコンニン, 北海道ニ於ケル古代ノ日本政府ノ看守. n. The keepers of the ancient government stations in Ezo. This is a Japanese word and appears to be a corruption of Ukeoinin.

Ukepkeki, ウケプケキ, 吻ミ合フ (動物ノ如ク). v.t. To nibble one another (as animals).

Ukere, ウケレ, 揺り合フ. v.t. To rub or scrape together.

Ukere-humi-ash, ウケレフミアシ, シャリント鳴ル, 喊ル. v.i. To chink or jingle. To rattle.

Ukeshka-an, ウケシケアン, 容ミル, 宽 瑯ニオヨス, 害スル. v.t. To persecute. To falsely accuse. To injure another.

Ukeshkoro, ウケシコロ, 相績スル. v.i. To succeed to one another’s inheritance.

Uketori-kambi-shirosh, ウケトリカムビシロシ, 受取. n. A receipt.

Ukehumshu, ウケウフムシ, 同情スル. v.i. To condole or sympathize with.

Uk-i, ウクイ, 収穫. n. Acquisition.

Ukik, ウキク, 戦フ, 打合フ. v.t. To fight. To beat one another.

Ukik-an, ウキクアン, 戦闘. n. A battle.

Ukikot, ウキコツ, 生熟ノ. adj. Half ripe.

Ukimatek, ウキマテク, 驚ク. v.i. To be agitated. To clamour. To be in commotion.

Ukimattekka, ウキマッテカ, 驚ク. v.t. To agitate.

Ukirikopiwe, ウキリコピウェ, 密着シテ坐ル. v.t. To sit very close to one another.

Ukirorouande, ウキロロウアンデ, カラ角スル. v.i. To strive together to see who is strongest. Syn: Ukomondumuwande.

Ukishimani, ウキシマニ, 互 + 銅雑セル木. n. Trees clinging to one another.

Uko, ウコ, 共ニ, 此語ハ雇用者トシテ用キ動作チナシ人ノ複数ナルチ示ス. adv. Together. This word is often prefixed to verbs to indicate that the actors are in the plural number.


Ukotacho, ウコアッチャ, 俳句スル. v.t. To treat with disrespect.

Ukoba, ウコバ, 誤取ル. v.t. To take by mistake.

Ukoba, ウコバ, 似ル. v.i. To resemble. Like.

Ukobapash, ウコバパシ, 論ズル. v.i. To dispute.

Ukocharange, ウコチャランゲ, 試ム, 判断スル. v.t. To try. To judge. To argue a point.

Ukochimpuni, ウコチムブニ, 足ヲ踏ミ占ムル. v.i. To keep step as in walking.

Ukochipkuta, ウコチプクタ, 舟ヲ覆
UKO  470 UKO

ス (多々人が食うミ). v.t. Many to
turn a boat over.
Ukochiutumu-wen, ウコチウツムウェン
不仲ナル、疎まし. v.i. To be
on bad terms with another. Syn: 
Ukokeutumu wen.
Ukechikiki, ウコエチキキ, 酒盃最後
ノ一滴チシムル, (酒宴＝於テ). v.i.
To pour out the very last drops
of wine as at a feast.
Ukoehunara, ウコエフナラ, 守護スル.
v.i. To keep guard over anything.
Ukoenchararage, ウコエンチャラゲ,
剥アリ (或時根ノ如ク). adj.
To be spiked as some kinds of
bulbs.
Ukoep, ウコエプ, 副食物. n. Any
kind of food eaten with millet
or rice. Condiments.
Ukoepchituye, ウコエピチツイユ, 山
徑. n. A mountain pass.
Ukoeyukara, ウコエユカリ, 義似ル.
v.t. To imitate. To do like.
Ukohakmahakama, ウコハクマカマ,
喫ツ. v.i. To speak softly. To
whisper to one another. Syn:
Pinu no itak.
Ukohekiru, ウコヘキル, 彼方此方へ同
首スル. v.i. To turn the head
this way and that. Syn: Ukoh
hakiru.
Ukohosari, ウコホサリ, 彼方此方へ同
首スル. v.i. To turn the head
this way and that. Syn: Ukoh
hakiru.
Ukoosarire, ウコホサリレ, 彼方此方
へ同首セシムル. v.i. To cause to
turn the head hither and thither.
Ukoiki, ウコイキ, 戦フ, 喧嘩スル. v.i.
To fight. To quarrel.
Ukoiki-ambe, ウコイキアムベ, 喧嘩,
戦. n. A quarrel. A fight.
War.
Ukoikire, ウコイキレ, 戦ヘス, 喧嘩セ
シム. v.t. To set fighting or
quarrelling.
Ukoimekare, ウコイメカラ, or Ukoi
mekari, ウコイメカリ, 職走リ物
ヲ持ち去ル. v.t. To carry things
away from a feast.
Ukolomare, ウコイオマレ, 酒ヲ注ガ,
(酒宴ノ際). v.i. To pour out wine
as in a feast.
Ukoiram, ウコイラム. ト, 共ニ. post.
With. Along with.
Ukoiram-no, ウコイラムノ, 共
ナル, 伴フ. v.i. To be with. To
accompany.
Ukoiram-no-an, ウコイラムノアン, 共
ナル, 伴フ. v.i. To be with. To
accompany.
Ukoirushka, ウコイルシュカ, 息り合フ.
v.i. To be angry with one
another.
Ukoisotak, ウコイソタク, 會話スル.
v.i. To converse together. To
talk over matters together. Syn:
Uweneu-sara.
Ukoitak, ウコイタク, 會話スル. v.i.
To talk together.
To part asunder. To separate.
Ukoiyuhaikara, ウコイユハイカラ, 他人ノ説々話す, v.t. To repeat what another says. To tell tales of another person.

Ukokai, ウコカイ, or Ukokukai, ウコオカイ, 雑ふ、交際スル, v.t. To mingle with. To associate with. To come together. Syn: Uorepa.

Ukokai-guru, ウコカイグル, 交友, n. An associate.

Ukokakire, ウコカキレ, 雑ふスル (鹿ノ如ク), v.i. To rut (as deer). Syn: Kaikiri. Ukonupuru.

Ukokai-utara, ウコカイウタラ, 交友, n. Associates.

Ukokandama, ウコカンダマ, 欺し合ふ, v.t. To deceive one another.

Ukokara, ウコカラ, 雑ふ、共二動作ス, v.t. To mix. To mingle. Also, to do together.

Ukokarakari, ウコカラカリ, 束＝マレムス, v.i. To roll up into a bundle.


Ukokaik, ウコカウク, 智愚ノ論, n. A kind of string puzzle.

Ukokaik, ウコカウク, 和合スル, v.i. To be in accord.

Ukokeutum, ウコケウツム, 一心同体, n. One mindedness.

Ukokeutum-an, ウコケウツムアン, 一心ナル, v.i. To be of one mind.

Ukokeutum-koro, ウコケウツムクロ, 一致スル, v.i. To agree. To be in agreement with.


Ukokomge, ウココムゲ, or Ukokomse, ウココムセ, 拳撃ラ、ヒキヲ、蹴タナル (髪ノ如ク), v.i. To be drawn up as one's joints by disease. To be cramped up. To be rough, as the hair. Syn: Ukomomse. Komkomse.

Ukokonchi, ウココンチ, 異, n. Lots.

Ukokonchi-etaye, ウココンチエタエ, 抽菓スル, v.i. To draw lots.

Ukokonchi-koro, ウココンチクロ, 抽菓スル, v.i. To cast lots.

Ukokoro, ウコクロ, 共有スル, v.t. To possess in common with others.


Ukomat-ehunara, ウコマツエフナラ, 関ヲ (牡鹿が牝鹿ヲ得ヲ得ヲ等ニ), v.i. To fight for females (as bucks).

Ukomomerege, ウコメレメレゲ, 異ク, v.i. To twinkle, as the stars.

Ukomomse, ウコモムセ, 蹴ミテ行ケ、腰曲ツ (老ヒテ), v.i. To go stooping. To be bent as with age. To be cramped. To be drawn up as one's joints by disease. Syn: Ukokomge.

Ukomondumuwande, ウコモンツムワンデ, カテ角スル, v.t. To strive together to see who is the best man. Syn: Akokirorowande.
Ukomui, ウコムイ, 風ちとる。(頭又は衣服). v.t. To pick out lice from the head or dress.

Ukomuye, ウコムイユ, 結び合せ. v.t. To bind up together.

Ukonitutkute-shinot, ウコニツクテシノヲ、根木ヲ打ツ遊戯. n. A game of casting sticks into the earth.

Ukoniki-an, ウコンキアン, 帰ミタル. adj. Folded.

Ukoniki-kara, ウコンキカラ, 倒マ. v.t. To fold up, as clothes.

Ukonittupte, ウコンティプテ, or Ukon-nittupe, ウコンニトプテ, 遊戯ノ名. n. Name of a game somewhat resembling drafts but played with sticks. Syn: Chikkirite.

Ukonken-eokte, ウコンケンエオクテ, or Ukonkopyokte, ウコンコピヨクテ, 釣チカケ合フ. v.t. To hook together.

Ukoniuchirande, ウコンウチランデ, 仲黙シカル, 聞マ. v.i. To be on bad terms with another.

Ukonukara, ウコンカラ, 比較スル, v.t. To compare.

Ukoniko, ウコンニコ, 倒ム. v.t. To fold up.

Ukoniteyeye, ウコンテイエ, 奇貌ヲ作り合フ (小兒か親=). v.i. To make faces at one another.

Ukonumba, ウコンヌンバ, 押し合フ. v.t. To press upon. To throng.

Ukonupetne, ウコンヌペツナ, 相悦ス. v.i. To rejoice together.

Ukonupuru, ウコンヌブル, 交尾. n. Sexual intercourse of animals and birds.

Ukooiki, ウコオイキ, 補缺スル（被者ノ欠失ナキテ）. v.t. To provide for the wants of another. Syn: Ukooiki.

Uko-okai, ウコオカイ, 共住スル. v.t. To be together.

Ukoopi, ウコオピ, 分レタル, 破レタル. adj. Separate. Apart. Also “to part.”

Ukoopi-ukoopi, ウコオピウコオピ, or Ukoopi-ukoopi, ウコオピウコオピ, 放乱スル、分解セス. v.t. To scatter. To disperse. As:—Chikap ukooopi-ukoopi hopumba wa paye, “the birds scattered and flew away.” Syn: Chipasusu.

Ukoopure, ウコオピウレ、散乱セシム、分解セシム. v.t. To scatter. To disperse. Syn: Chipasurus.

Ukooshikkote, ウコオシコテ、相殺ス. v.t. To desire or long for one-another.

Ukopahaukoro, ウコパハウコロ、他人ノ事ヲ云フ、誹レ. v.t. To tell tales of another. To backbite.

Ukopahauunu, ウコパハウンヌ、交際スル、艶ス. v.t. To hold intercourse with. To mix with. Syn: Chieomare. Ukoashunnu.

Ukopaiyaige, ウコパイライゲ、謗リ. v.t. To move about as maggots in flesh or fish.

Ukopake-koshne, ウコパケコシシ、譴リ. adj. and v.t. To slander. To speak evil of another. To lie about someone.

Ukopaktuipa, ウコパクツイバ、親交ヲ欲ス. v.t. To desire to associate with.
Ukopao, ウコパオ, or Ukopau, ウコバウ, 叱スル v.t. To scold.

Ukopararui, ウコパラルイ, or Ukoparorui, ウコパロルイ, 嘆び合ふ v.i. To chatter together. Syn: Ukoitakru.

Ukoparata, ウコパラタ, 侮辱ノ為他ニ對シテ陰部ヲ顕ス, (複数). v.i. (pl). To expose the person in insult.

Ukopau, ウコパウ, 叱スル v.t. To scold.

Ukopoye, ウコポイェ, 擾(ミダ)ル, v.t. To stir. To admix.

Ukopoyege, ウコポイェゲ, 搦サレル, v.i. To be stirred. To be admixed.

Ukopoyepoye, ウコポイェポイェ, 擾ル, v.t. To stir.


Ukorachi-an-no, ウコラチアンノ, 其故ニ adv. Accordingly.

Ukoraiba, ウコライバ, 別ツ, 裂き取ル, v.i. To part. To tear away. To separate.

Ukoramba, ウコラムバ, 撹撻ムル, v.t. To reprove quietly.

Ukoramashi, ウコラマシ, 喧嘩スル (子供ノ如ク), v.i. To wrangle, as children.

Ukoramasu, ウコラマス, 好ム (複數), v.i. To be fond of. (pl).

Ukorambashinne, ウコラムバシンテ, 相愛スル, v.i. To love one another. To be friendly.

Ukoramkoro, ウコラムコロ, 協議スル, v.t. To hold council. To consult.

Ukoramkoro-guru, ウコラムコログル, 協議者ニ adv. A councillor.

Ukoramkoro-utara, ウコラムコロウタラ, 協議者ニ adv. Councillors.

Ukoramoshma, ウコラモシマ, 伸直スル, v.t. To be reconciled to one another after a quarrel.

Ukoramoshmare, ウコラモシマレ, 伸直スル, v.t. To reconcile.

Ukorampoktuye, ウコラムポクツイェ, 絶交スル, 息ル, v.i. To cut off one's connection with. To neglect.

Ukorampoktuyere, ウコラムポクツイェレ, 絶交シスルル, v.t. To cause one person to cut off his connection with another.

Ukorari, ウコラリ, 共ニ adv. Conjointly.

Ukoraye, ウコライェ, 取ル, 得ル, v.t. To take. To get.

Ukoro, ウコロ, 結交スル, v.t. To have sexual intercourse.

Ukosambe-chiai, ウコサムベチアイ, 同心スル, 安心スル, v.i. To be of one heart. In peace.

Ukosanniyo, ウコサンニヨ, 算用スル, v.t. To reckon with. To make up accounts.


Ukoshikushikushiku, ウコシクシクシクシクシクシク, 急速スル (激流ノ如ク), v.i. To rush together as water in an eddy.
Ukoshuwama, ウコシュワマ, 夫婦喧嘩. n. A quarrel between husband and wife.

Ukotama, ウコタマ, 加へる. v.i. To add together.


Ukotamge-no, ウコタムゲノ, 共ニ. adv. Altogether.

Ukotapatan, ウコタプタブ, or Ukotapatan, ウコタプタブ, 球ノマルメ. v.t. To roll up into a ball.

Ukoterake, ウコテレケ, 角力スル. v.i. To wrestle.

Ukotoisere, ウコトイセレ, 集合スル. v.i. To flock together. To congregate together, as carrion birds round the bodies of dead animals.

Ukotokpishte, ウコトクピシテ, 一ツ宛(目的物デ)射スル. v.t. To shoot one by one.

Ukotomka, ウコトムカ, 化粧シ合フ. v.t. To adorn one another.

Ukotte, ウコッテ, 毎日, 例セバ, トウコッテ, 毎日. adj. Every. As:—To-ukotte, "every day."

Ukotukikoro, ウコツイヨコロ, 仲善カル, 家族ノ員トナル. v.i. To be on good terms. To be members of the same family.

Ukotuk, ウコツク, 上ニ付ケラ, 附着シ合フ, 累ガル. v.i. To be stuck on. To stick together. To be closed up.

Ukotukka, ウコツッカ, 閉ス, (目テ). 上ニ付ケル, 重ニ合フ, 結合スル. v.t. To close, as the eyes. To stick on. To couple together. To unite.

Ukotumi, ウコツミ, 戦. n. War.

Ukotumi-koro, ウコツミコロ, 戦チ起ス. v.t. To wage war with.

Ukotumikoro-guru, ウコツミコログル, 兵士. n. A soldier.

Ukoturire, ウコツリレ, 造出ス. v.t. To hold out to.

Ukoturuye, ウコツルイユ, or Ukouturuge, ウコツルゲ, 界, 町界, 例セバ, コンツウツルイユ, 村又ハ, 地方ノ界. n. The borders of a place. The outskirts of a town. As:—Kotan ukoturuye, "the borders of the district or village."

Ukoturururu, ウコツルルル, 其内, 間, 例セバ, マチヤウツルル.街ニ於テ. adv. Amongst. Between. As:—Machiya ukotururu, "in the streets."

Ukoturuge, ウコツルゲ, 場所ノ界. n. The border or limits of a place.


Ukowe, ウコウエ, 此語ノ属ハ讬詞ノ接頭語トシテ用ノ複数ヲ示ス. part. This word is often used as a prefix to indicate the plural number.

Ukovenkutum-koro, ウコウェンケツムコロ, or Ukowensambe-koro, ウコウェンサムベコロ, 仲善カラス, 隣パス. v.t. To be evilly disposed towards one another. Syn: Uwgetoka.

Ukowepekeere, ウコウェベケレ, 言語ス. v.i. To converse together. Syn: Uweenasaara.

Ukoyaihumshu, ウコヤイフムシュ, 事変＝逢フ, (復数). v.t. To meet with an accident. (pl)

Ukoyaisampekakash, ウコヤイサマ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ベボカシ, 困難する (複数). v.i. To be in trouble. (pl).</td>
<td>Um, ウム, 物の後部, 例: モ, チブム, 船の座. n. The after part of anything. As:— <em>Chip um</em>, &quot;the stern of a boat.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukosambayomba, ウコサムバヨムバ, 燃える. v.t. To gather, as in needlework.</td>
<td>Umangi, ウマンギ, or Umanki, ウマンキ, 樹, ホツバリ. n. A beam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukyomiyomik, ウコヨミミク, 疫疹を発生させ, 奪い, 焼く (自名). v.i. To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.</td>
<td>Umaratto-koro, ウララットコロ, 公ノ 宴開催. v.i. To have a public feast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukte, ウクテ, 興ふ. v.t. To give.</td>
<td>Umbe, ウンベ, or Unbe, ウンベ, 何 ニテモ頭ニ着クル物, 何ニテモ共通ニアル物, 被服ハ, ウンベ, ナリ, 例せ パ, サバウムベ, 種, ナモガイ, キム ウンベ, 山中ニアル物, 又ハ動物. n. Anything that is worn upon the head. Anything that exists in any given place. The plural form is <em>umbe</em>. As:— <em>Sopa umbe</em>, &quot;a bridle.&quot; <em>Kim umbe</em>, &quot;any things or creatures that live in or exist upon the mountains.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uku, ウク, 吹ふ, 例セバ, アベカク, 火 チ吹ク. v.t. To blow. As:— <em>Abe uku</em>, &quot;blow a fire.&quot; Syn: Ewara.</td>
<td>Umbipka, ウムビブカ, 信べす. v.t. To disbelieve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukuran, ウクラン, 昨夜. adv. Last night.</td>
<td>Umkanchi, ウムカンチ, 小携 (携用). n. A scull used to steer boats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ukurerarapa, ウクレララパ, or Ukokerarapa, ウコヘララパ, 挨拶す.例セバ, イランガラテ, イマイコイ シンカレ, ウクレララパアムナ, 御機 嬰如何ニニ, 君ヨ安カレ, 余へ君ニ挨 拶ス. v.i. To pay respects to. As:— _Irangeraple, iyoiko-irushkare, ukurerarapa an na! "how do you do, may you be serene, I pay my respects to you."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukuribe, ウクリベ, ナナギ. n. Eel.</td>
<td>Umma, ウマ, 馬, 例セバ, ウマスラ, 乗馬スル, ウママコツラスラン, 下馬スル. n. A horse. As:— <em>Umma ku wa ran</em>, &quot;to dismount a horse.&quot; <em>Umma o</em>, &quot;to ride a horse.&quot; <em>Umma orowa no ran</em>, &quot;to dismount a horse.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukushish, ウクシシ, 準テ立アル (即テ 酵母ノ如ク). v.i. To work as in ferment.</td>
<td>Umomare, ウモマレ, 集メル. v.t. To collect. To gather together. Syn: <em>Umomare</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukushpa-l, ウクシパ, 渡シ場. n. A ferry.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Umompokta, ウモポクタ, 互二下ナ
ル、ヨリ少キ. adj. One under
another. Less than.
Umontasa, ウモンタサ, 答フル. v.t.
To answer.
Umoprima, ウモピリマ, 非常ヲ告グ
ル、警成スル. v.t. To raise an
alarm of danger. Warning. To
spy. To look out for.
Umshi-no, ウムシノ, or Umshu-no,
ウムシノ, 理不器. adv. Without
cause. Of itself.
Umshu, ウムシュ, 肅ヘフレシ、準備
ヲレシ. adj. Stored up. Pre-
pared. Put away in the best
places.
Umta, ウムタ, 釣. n. The stern of
a boat.
Umta-an-guru, ウムタアングル、舵
取. n. A steers-man.
Umuraiba, ウムライバ、or Umura-
yeba, ウムライベバ、患ヲ互ニ懸メ
テ眉ヲ拭ワズ. v.t. To rub the
head and shoulders of one another
as when bewailing the dead or
sympathizing with one another
during grief or trouble.
Umurek-guru, ウムレクグル、一対
夫婦、雌雄. n. A pair. Husband
and wife. Male and female.
Umusa, ウムサ、休日、祭、通常、祭ノ布
音ヲ聞カセカスガニ、命令ヲヨリ或ル
特殊ノ場所ニ人民ヲ集ムル事ニシテ、
此時ノ酒、米稲穂ヲ日本ノ官
吏ヨリ分配セル. n. A general
holiday. A feast. Originally an
assembly of the people by order
at particular places that they
might be notified of official edicts.
At these meetings, rice, sake, to-
bacco and other things were dis-
tributed by the Japanese officials.
Syn: Umusa iway.
Umusa, ウムサ、禮スル、頭ヲ撫
（相食シテ）. v.t. To salute. To
stroke the head as in congratu-
Un, ウン、此語ハ亜、場所、又ハ或ニ場
所ニ人或ニ物ニ存在スル事ヲ示ス、例
セバ、キムウンカムイ、山ニ住ニテ、即
テ、熊、レプウンカムイ、海神ニ、此ウン
ハ其ヲ後ニ来ニ謂ニ支配ス. part.
This word is often used to in-
dicate locality or that a person or
thing exists in or at a place.
As:—Kim un kamui, “gods of
or residing in the mountains,”
i.e. “bears.” Rep un kamui, “the
gods of the sea.” The particle un
governs the word it follows. Syn:
Un, ウン、時トシテ此語ハ文章ヲ決定ス
ルニ用ユ、例セバ、クアニン、其ハ我
ナリ、ルウェン、然ス. part. Some-
times this particle is used as an
affirmative part of speech. As:
—Kuani un, “it is I.” Ruwe un,
“yes.”
Un, ウン、力ニ、迄ニ、於テ、例セバ、チ
セイウンノ方ニ、トアニウン其處ニ
於テ、チュブカムイクシジウントム、太
陽ニ我眼ニ輝ク. post. Towards.
To. At. In. As:—Chiset un, “to-
wards home.” Toani un, “at that
place.” Chup kamui ku shiki un
tom, “the sun shines in my eyes.”
Un, ウン、我等、例セバ、ワンコ、其
ヲ我ニ興ヘロ、ワンオハイゲカラニサ、
彼ハ我等ヲ誇レリ. obj. pro. Us.
As: — *Un kore,* “give it to us.”

*Un ohaigekara nisa,* “he slandered us.”

**Una,** ウナ, 大, n. Ashes. **Syn:**

**Uina.**

**Unankotukka,** ウナノツッカ, 頬掛けす

*n.* v.t. To put cheek to cheek.

**Unaraba,** ウナラベ, 叔母, n. Aunt.

**Unashke,** ウナシケ, 動誘す

*v.t.* To persuade.

**Uncha-kina,** ウンチャキナ, カサズゲ.

*n.* A kind of sedge. *Carez dispa-
latha, Boett.*

**Unchi,** ウンチ, 大, n. Fire. Also

called *Unji; Abe; Huchi; Fuji.*

**Unchi-kema,** ウンチケマ, 火把, n.

A fire-brand.

**Unchi-omap, ウンチョマプ, 焚, n.**

A fire-place.

**Una,** ウナ, 均する, *v.i.* To be equal.

**Unekari,** ウネカリ, 旅先に逢ふ, v.t.

To meet as during a journey. **Syn:** Etunangara.

**Une-no, ウネノ, 同ツク, 具, 多量ニ, 平均ニ, 例モバ, ウネノアイユクスイ

テキシトマ, 驚タナカレ, 其へ具ツナ

レバニ, adv. The same. Like

as. To the same degree. Only.

Much. Equal. As: — *Une no aimu

gusu, iteki ishitoma,* “don’t be

frightened, for it is only a man.”

**Une-no-an, ウネノアン, 均ツサンル, v.i.**

To be equal. Coequal.

**Unepkoro, ウネプクロ, 同様ノ, adj.**

Alike.

**Uneu, ウネウ, オツトセイ, n.** A

fur seal. *Otaria ursina, Linn.*

**Ungeraitep, ウンゲライテプ, 賦與物.

n. Alms.**

**Un, ウン, or Unihi, ウニヒ, 家, 例セ

バ, ウニタ, 家ニ於テ, ウニテ, 家ヨ

テへ, n. Home. As: — *Uni ta,* “at home.”

**Uni un, “towards

home.”**

**Unikoro, ウニコロ, 身縫 (ミソクロヒ)

スル, (住シテノ後), v.t. To draw

one’s clothes tidily when sitting

down.

**Unintek, ウニテク, or Unintek-

ki, ウニテクキ, or Unintep, ウニ

テプ, オニノヤガラ, n. *Gastrodia
eleta, Bl.*

**Unipa, ウニパ, or Unuipa, ウヌイパ,

入墨スル, v.t. To tattoo.

**Unisak, ウニサク, 身縫スル, v.i.** To

let one’s clothes down as in sit-

ting.

**Unisapka-an, ウニサプラカン, 忙シキ,

忙シカル, v.i. and adj. To be busy.

**Syn:** Imontabire.

**Uniwende, ウニウェンデ, ウノホリ

ビ对照ス, n. Same as *Niwenhori.*

**Unkeshke, ウンケシケ, 捨スル, 熱望

スル, 追フ, v.t. To spoil. To harm.

To baffle. To desire. To pursue.

**Syn:** Inonchip.

**Unkotuk, ウンコツク, 松脂, n.** The

resin of the *Picca ajanensis, Fisch

Unkotuk-chip, ウンコツチブ, 騻鍋.

*n. A glue-pot.*

**Unotmaka, ウノトマカ, 郷里ノ人ノロ

ヲ開ク, v.t. To open the mouth

as of a person in a fit.

**Unpirima, ウンピリマ, 発見スル, 見

ル, v.i. To spy. To observe.

To look out for. To raise an

alarm.
Untemaki, ウンテマキ, 手甲. n. A kind of fingerless mitten made to cover the back of the hand. A substitute for gloves.
Untak, ウンタク, 行キテ呼ブ. v.t. To go to call.
Untere, ウンテレ, 待. v.t. To await. To wait for.
Unu, ウヌ, 腹下、例へば、サママクサウ、馬＝鞭置. v.t. To put. To place. As:—Umna kura unu, "to saddle a horse."
Unuipa, ウヌイパ, 入墨. v.t. To tattoo.
Unukaot, ウヌカオツ, セコマブマス、エトリフォマス. n. Hump-back salmon. Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, (Walb.)
Unukara, ウヌカラ, 見交ふ、逢ふ. v.t. To see one another. To meet.
Unukaran, ウヌカラアン, 見交ハサ. v.i. To be seeing one another.
Unukare, ウヌカル, 見せ合ふ. v.t. To shew to one another.
Unumba, ウヌムバ, 絞む、壓挫す. v.t. To press together. To squeeze. To jam.
Unum-okoiki, ウヌムオコイキ, 拳闘す. v.t. To fight with the fists.
Ununuke, ウヌヌケ, 愛撫す(子供＝ナス如ク). v.t. To fondle as children.
Unuwapte, ウヌワブテ, 産＝ナス呻. v.t. To groan in childbirth.
Unuye, ウヌイユ, 入墨す. v.t. To tattoo. Syn: Shinuyoe.
Uok, ウオク, or Uwok, ウォク, 結. v.t. To fasten.
Uokkane-kut, ウオッカ子ツツ、帯. n. A belt.
Uonnere, ウオンテレ 知る、知り合ふ、注意スル、聴ク、例へば、スナウオーテルブカレアン、メカ、オムシカレブカレアン、(見テ)知レル者アリ、(見テ)知ラノ者モアリ. v.t. To know. To know one another. To take heed. To listen. As:—Nukara uonnerep ka an, nukara eramushkarep ka an, “there are those I know (by seeing) and those I do not know (by seeing)."
Uonnerep, ウオンチレブ、彼知物. n. Things known.
Uoraika, ウオライカ, 命スル. v.t. To command.
Uoroge, ウオロゲ、塹. n. A mast.
Uorogityuie, ウオロギィイエイ、帆. n. A fort.
Uorun, ウオルン、互ニ. adv. One another.
Uorunu, ウオルヌ、着. v.t. To put on, as an overcoat. To clothe upon.
Uose-kamui, ウオセカムイ、狼、エゾヤマイ、n. A wolf.
Uoshmak, ウオシマク、相前後シテ．adv. One behind another.
Uosh, ウオシ, or Uoshi, ウオシ,
相前後 シテ. adv. Behind one another.

Uoshmaka, ウオシマクタ, 相前後シテ. adv. One behind another.


Uotununu, ウオツヌヌ, or Uowotununu, ウォツヌヌ, 此語ハ直接数詞ノ後＝附属テ其ヲ番號＝変ズ，例セバ，ツウツヌヌ。第二，イワンヌツヌヌ，第ニ，adj. This word placed immediately after the radical forms of numerals changes them into ordinals. Thus:—Tu wotununu, “the second.” Iwan wotununu, “the sixth.”

Uoya, ウオヤ, or Uwoya, ウョヤ, 異ニル. adj. Different.

Uoyakta, ウオヤクタ，異所＝テ，此處＝，異處＝。adv. At different places. Here and there.

Uoyap, ウオヤブ, or Uwoyop, ウョブ，異物. n. and v.i. A different object. To be different.

Uoyato, ウオヤト，日々。adv. Day after day.

Up, ウブ，白子. n. The soft row of a fish. Milt.

Upaekoiki, ウパアイキ，論ずル. v.i. To argue. To dispute. To strive with. Syn: Upatasare.

Upak, ウパク，充分ナル，適當ナル，例セバ，ウパクセク，丁度ナル. adj. Sufficient. Adequate. As:— Upak sereke, “just half.”

Upak-no, ウパクノ，同ヲ含ニ，充分ナル. adv. To the same degree. Sufficient.


Upakshnu-chissi，ウパカシチセイ，牢屋. n. A prison.

Upakbare, ウパクバレ，吹髪スル，例セバ，ケツツムウパクバレレン，吹髪セロ. v.t. To set to rights. To reform. As:—Keutum upakbare yan, “rectify your heart.”

Upakitara，ウパキタラ，以前ノ如ク，変ナタ，例セバ，ウパキタラアン，常ノ如ク. adv. As before. Without change. As:—Upakitara an, “as usual.” Syn: Upakmaune.

Upakmaune，ウパクマウ子，安楽ナル. adj. Comfortable.


Upakte，ウパクテ，平均スル. v.t. To make equal.

Upakte-wa-nukara，ウパクテワヌカラ，比較スル. v.t. To compare.


Upara，ウパラ，炭. n. Soot.

Upara-kore，ウパラコレ，兄ガ，マシナガ，論ル. v.t. To curse another To speak evil of another.

Upara-o，ウパラオ，or Upara-ush，ウパラウシ，炭ガヲ，adj. Sooty.

Upare，ウパレ，延焼. n. The flaring of fire. The spreading out of fire as before the wind.

Uparu，ウパル，延焼スル. v.i. To flame. To spread out as fire before the wind. Syn: Paru.

Uparoki，ウパロイキ，補缺スル，養ヲ. v.t. To provide for the wants of
others. To feed. To keep. Syn: Ukaoiki.


Uparonnete, ウパロンネット, 会話す. v.t. To talk together. To talk with another.

Uparo-oshuge, ウパロオシゲ, 走す. v.t. To entertain guests with food.

Uparoroitak, ウパロロイタク, 探求す. v.i. To enquire into. To make people answer for themselves respecting something said by or by them.

Uparoshuke-iwai, ウパロシュケイワイ, 婚礼, n. A marriage feast.

Upas, ウパス, or Ubos, ウバス, 雪, 雪, 例雪, ウバスアシ, 雪降り, ウバースラクマ, 雪片, ウバスルイ, 雪降り, ウバススリ, 雪天, n. Snow. As: —Upas ash, "to snow." Upas ra-ra kuma, "a snow-drift." Upas rui, "to snow." Upas shiri, "snowy weather."

Upas-an, ウバスアン, 雪ノ, adj. Snowy.

Upas-ash, ウバスアシ, 雪降り, 例雪, ウバスルイ, 雪降り, v.i. To snow. As: —Upas rui, "to snow."


Upash-hurarakkare, ウパシュフララッカレ, 妇人が病を追及し出ます為に入墨 ニ行フ惯慣ノ名, 此語ノ意味ハ, 互ニ入墨ヲ為フスカシヲル. n. Name of a custom in which Ainu women

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tattoo themselves in order to drive away disease. The word means literally “making one another smell of tattooing.”

Upas-kep, ウパスケプ, 雪振, エキカキ, n. A snow shovel.


Upaskuma-ki, ウパスクマキ, 説教す, v.t. To preach.

Upaskuma-ki-guru, ウパスクマキグル, 説教者, n. A preacher.


Upas-ush, ウパスウシ, 雪ノ, adj. Snowy.

Upataiba-an, ウパタイバアン, 爭論す, v.i. To have a quarrelsome argument.


Upaukoiki, ウパウコイキ, 喧嘩す, 論争す, 直談, ロニテ闘フ, v.i. To quarrel. To argue. (Lit: to fight with the mouth).

Upaure, ウパウレ, 喧嘩す, 論争す, v.i. To quarrel. To argue.

Upaweotke, ウパウェオツケ, 衝突す, v.i. To collide. To be in contact. Syn: Utomoshma.

Upeka, ウベカ, 面向向ヒテ, 相對シテ, 例セバ, ウベカロク, 相對シテキル. adv. Facing one another. As: —Upeka rok, “to sit facing one another.”
Upekare, ウベカレ, 整理する. v.t. To adjust.
Upen, ウベン, 若者. adj. Young.
Syn: Upas wakka.
Upoe, ウペウ, イブキメタノの一科. n. Seebei Labanotis, Kock. var. sibirica, DC. This herb is very much used as a medicine for colds.
Upibi, ウピビ, or Upiipi, ウピピ, or Upibi-upibi, ウピピウビビ, 単獨. adv. Disunitedly. Singly. Intermittently.
Upirima, ウピリマ, 罰徴. n. A bribe.
Upish, ウピシ, 取, 指定モフレシ, 成就する, 時, 例会, アエサニヨトホメテウピシルウェン, 指定セラレンジヘ令ャセム. n. Number. Appointed. To be fulfilled. As:—Atsannio toho tane upi Ish ruwe ne, "the appointed day has now arrived."
Upishkani, ウピシカニ, 各側ニ於テ, 例会セバ, ウピシカニヨコトツカ, 兩側ニ附スル. adv. On each side. On either side. As:—Upishkani wa kotukka, "to stick on both sides."
Upok, ウポク, 角カスル. v.t. To wrestle. To strive together.
Upokte, ウポクテ, 厄. n. To founder.
Uporunbe, ウポルンベ, 腹巻. n. A loin-cloth.
Upaupppa, ウッパウッパ, 踏め. v.t. To trample on. To tread on. To knead as dough. Syn: Otatteteke.
Upshi, ウブシ, 頭覆スル, 破壊スル(馬車ノ仮置). v.i. To be upside down. To be turned over. To be broken down, as a carriage.
Upshipone, ウブシホ子, 後頭骨. n. The occipital bone.
Upshire, ウブシレ, 頭覆シムル. v.t. To turn upside down. To turn over.
Upshoro, ウブショロ, 物ノ内部, 胸, 例会セバ, チセイブショロ, 家ノ内部. n. The inside of anything. The bosom. As:—Chisei upshoro, "the inside of a house."
Upshoroge, ウブショロゲ, 窓中ニ, 内ニ, 例会セバ, アイアイニシダウブショロゲホラレ, 子供ヘ指扱ノ内ニ横パル, オロタセイブショロガ, 大家ノ内部. adv. In the bosom of. In the inside of a house. As:—Aisai niishinda upshoroge ehorare, "the child lies in the bosom of the cradle." Poro chisei upshoroge, "the inside of a large house."
Upshoro-pok, ウブショロポク, 胸ノ下部. n. The lower part of the bosom.
Upshoroge, ウブショロゲ, ウブシショロゲ, 同義. Same as upshoroge.
Upumba-shinot, ウプムバシノツ, 遊戯ノ名. n. A game of sitting on the floor and trying to lift one another over the shoulder.
Upumbatche, ウプムバッチェ, 积(cm雪ノ如ク). v.i. To drift as snow.
Upun, ウプン, 乱飛スル(雪ノ如ク). v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow, or a spray of water in the wind.
Upunbatche, ウプンバッチェ, 乱飛スル (雪ノ如ク). v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow.
Upunshiri, ウプンシリ, 滅却セラル (雪ノ如路ノ). v.i. To be obliterated, as tracks in the snow.
Upush, ウプシ, 破裂スル火花ヲ散ス. v.i. To burst. To jump as fire sparks.
Upush, ウプシ, or Upushi, ウプシ, 物ヲ集合, 染. n. A cluster of things. A bunch.
Upushi-kara, ウプシカラ, 束セル. v.i. To tie up into bundles or strings as onions or radishes.
Urai, ウライ, 網代ノ類. n. Fish traps somewhat resembling arrow heads in shape made by driving stakes into the beds of rivers and filling in the spaces with branches of trees. These traps are always made to point down stream and are fitted each with a net at the arrow-headed end with which the Ainu catch the fish.
Ural-kara, ウライカラ, or Ural-koro, ウライコロ, 網代ヲ守ル. v.i. To keep watch over as for fish at an ural.
Urakawa, ウライスス, ヨヤヤヤ. n. A small kind of willow. Salix multiformis, F. et S. Also called ura-susu.

Uramande, ウラマンデ, 相殺害スルチ望ム(戦ニ於テ). 戦ヲ熱スル. v.i. To desire to kill one another, as in battle. To be eager to fight one another.
Urametokuwande, ウラメトクワンデ 膨張ヲ消ス. v.i. To see which is the best or bravest man, as in a quarrel.
Urameushi, ウラメウシ, 仲善カラ, 見シム, 視ブ. v.i. To be on good terms with a person. Syn: U-woshikunaka.
Uramisamka, ウラミサムカ, 散ク. v.i. To deceive.
Uramkoliki, ウラムコイキ, 隔離スル. v.i. To play with. To joke with.
Uramkopashte, ウラムコパシテ, 狩拝スル. v.i. To choose out from among others.
Uramidokka, ウラミドッカ, 混ブ. v.i. To play. To have some fun.
Uramshishire, ウラムシシレ, 一致セス. v.i. To be in disagreement.
Uramu, ウラム, 賞賛スル. v.t. To praise. To think in common.
Urara, ウララ, 霧. n. Fog.
Urara-an-no, ウララアンノ, or Urara-at, ウララアツ, 暗キ. adj. Foggy.
Urara-attep-sei, ウララアテッップセイ, 眠貝ノ締解. n. Any kind of gastropod.
Urarapa, ウララパ, 損うし合ふ, 損うり込マ. v.t. To press against one another. To shake down. To throng.

Urar’tatpe, ウラーラットプ, 穏見ノ補補. n. Any kind of gastropod.

Urare, ウラレ, 損うり込マ (穀物ヲ卸ナ ドニ), 損うし合フ. v.t. To shake down, as grain in a measure. To press against. To throng.


Urari’re, ウラリレ, 損うり込マ. v.t. To shake down, as grain in a measure.

Urari-utara, ウラリウタラ, 群民. n. A multitude of people.

Ura-susu, ウラスス, or Urai-susu, ウライスス, n. Salix multionervis, F. et S. A kind of willow.

Urē, ウレ, 足, 股, 例セバ, ウレアサマ, 足ノ裏. n. The feet. The legs. A foot. Thus: —Ure-asama, “the soles of the feet.”

Ure-asama, ウレアサマ, 足ノ裏. n. The soles of the feet.

Ureeschiu, ウレエチウ, 腹 Nº, 尊敬スル v.t. To strike the feet against. To hold in great esteem. To reverence. To put on the feet.

Urehe, ウレヘ, 足, 股. n. A foot. The feet. The legs.

Urei-pok-ochup, ウレイポクチュプ, 十月. n. The month of October.

Ureku’shte, ウレクシテ, 歩行スル v.t. To walk along.

Ureme’ka, ウレメカ, 足ノ甲. n. The insteps.

Uren, ウレン, 兩ノ. adj. Both.

Urenashi, ウレナシ, 損うる(数人者一タ 白ニテ), 例セバ, アニタテウラレナシ, イシニウヘウレナシ, 五六人ノ者一ツ白＝テ撹ケ. v.t. Several to pound in one mortar. Together. As: —Ashiknen urenashi, ivaniu urenashi, “five or six persons pounding in one mortar.”

Urenga, ウレンガ, 平穏. n. Peace.

Urenga-kara, ウレングカラ, 鏡ヲル. v.t. To make peace.

Urenga-koro, ウレンガコロ, 鏡ヲル v.t. To be at peace.

Urengare, ウレングレ, 上屋スル, 屋根 ヺ上ケル v.t. To place on the roof of a hut. To bring to a peaceful issue.

Urepende, ウレペンデ, or Urepeutok, ウレペットク, 足ノ爪ニ, 例セバ, ウレンデンエアシ, 爪先＝テ立ツ. n. The points of the toes. As: —Urepende eash, “to stand upon the points of the toes.”

Urepet, ウレペット, 足. n. The toes.

Urepeutok, ウレペットク, 足尖ニ, トマ サキ. n. The points of the toes.

Syn: Urepende.

Urepirup, ウレピルプ, 機拭拭. n. A mat for wiping boots on.

Urepi, ウレピ, 小サキ跡. n. The little toe.

Urepu’ni, ウレブニ, 歩ム. v.t. To walk.

Ureshke, ウレシケ, 育テリシ (病勢). v.t. I have been reared (pl).

Ureshpa, ウレシバ, 育ヲル v.t. To bring up.


Ureukakaush, ウレウカケシ, 重々会 ヒテ. adv. One above or over another.
Ureu-kuruka-kush, ウレウクロカクシュ, 一向下スル (戦=於ケル刀ノ如ク). v.i. To go first one and then another above each other as swords in fighting.

Ureu-kuruka-kushte, ウレウクロカクシテ, 重り合へスル. v.t. To place one above another.

Ure-utorosama, ウレウトロサマ, 足ノ側面. n. The sides of the feet.

Uri, ウリ, 丁ゲランタル. adj. Cast up. Thrown up.


Urok, ウロック, 共=坐ス. v.i. To sit down together.

Urokte, ウロックテ, 共=坐モシムル. v.t. To cause to sit together.


Uruiruge, ウルイレゲ, 博ウ合フ. v.i. To salute one another as in congratulation. Syn: Umusa. Musa.

Urukai, ウルカイ, 別々=. adv. Separately. One at a time.

Uruki, ウルキ, 闭ス、戦タカスル. v.t. To shut as doors, or draw too as partitions. To button up as a coat.

Uruki, ウルキ, シラシ. n. A louse.

Uruki-o, ウルキオ, 多風気ノ. adj. Lousy.

Urukire, ウルキレ, 便宜ヲ計ル、便宜ニスル. v.t. To accommodate.

Urukire-i, ウルキレイ, 便宜. n. Accommodation.

Urukire-no, ウルキレノ, 便宜=、便宜切=。 adv. Accommodately. Fittingly.

Uruki-wa-an, ウルキワアン, 適スル. v.t. To fit.

Urukkō, ウルッコ、魚ノ種. n. A fish of some kind.

Uruoka, ウルオカ、一ケ絵レ変スル、懸想. adv. First one and then the other. One's deserts. Syn: Uokato.

Uruokata, ウルオカタ、子孫. n. Descendants.

Urup, ウルプ、へニマス. n. Red salmon. Blueback. (Oncorhynchus nerka, Walb.).

Uru-uruk, ウルウルク, 議ヲ. v.i. To shiver. To shake.


Usa-are, ウサアレ、区別スル. v.t. To distinguish.

Usa-are-kiroro, ウサアレキロロ、區別ノオ. n. The distinguishing faculty.

Usastasare, ウサエタサレ、種々=曲ル (飛鳥ノ群ノ如シ). v.i. To coil in and out. To wind about as a flight of birds.

Usakatneka, ウサカツチカ、種々ノ、例セバ、ウサカツチチバウサチャンカフエンエサカラ、余=就キテ種々ノ為云ハル. adj. Various. As:—Usakatneka chipahauushka a en ekarakara, “various things are said about me.” Syn: Usainaka.

Usachire, ウサチレ、分解スル. v.t. To take to pieces. To pick to pieces.

Usai-mongire, ウサイモンギレ、試ム. v.t. To test. To try.

Usaine, ウサイネ、種々ノ、多々ノ. adj. Various. Many.
Usaine-usaine-an, ウサインウサインアン, 多々ノ種々ノ adj. Many.
Various.

Usak, ウサク, 乾ケル. adj. Dry.

Usakka, ウサッカ, 乾カス. v.t. To dry.

Usampeka, ウサムベカ, 相携テ, 相壱ンテ, 例モ, ウサムベカアプカシ, 相携ヘテ歩ム. adv. Side by side.
As: —Usampeka apkash, “to walk side by side.”

Usamta, ウサムタ, Usamata, ウサマタ, 相携ヘテ, 相壱ンテ, 例モ, ウサムタアプキ, 相壱ンテ懸ル, adv. Side by side. Abreast. As: —Usamta ratki, “to hang down side by side.”

Usamta-usamta, ウサムタウサムタ, 相壱ンテ. v.i. Side by side.

Usanishoro-yaikara, ウサニシロヤイカラ, 天気テ見ル. v.t. To study the skies.

Usan-usapki, ウサンウサブキ, 造ヲル, 造ヲル, 例モ, オピツタ, ノリカイベカムウサンウサブキ, 萬物ニ造ラレタリ. v.i. To be made by. To be sent by. As: —Obita no okaibe Kamui usan-usapki ne, “all things were made by God.”

Usapishkani, ウサビシカニ, 此處其處. adv. Here and there.

Usapki, ウサブキ, 生長スル. v.i. To grow up. To come up.

Usapte, ウサブテ, 增ス. v.t. To cause to increase.

Usaraget, ウサラゲト, or Usara-kota, ウサラケタ, 妇人小児ノ坐スル席. adv. The place in an Ainu hut where the women and children sit. That part of a hut along the centre of the hearth’s left hand side.”

Usaraye, ウサラレイ, 分ヲ. v.t. To divide.

Usat, ウサツ, 烏. n. Cinders. As: —Abe o usat, “live cinders.”

Usausa, ウサウサ, 種々ノ adj. Various.

Usausak, ウサウサク, 論ヘシ, 摸朝マス. adj. Ambiguous.

Usayun, ウサユン, 綾目ノ間ク, 綾フ. v.i. To open, as the seams of a garment.

Use, ウセ, 通常ノ, 下級ノ. adj. Ordinary. The lower class.

Usei, ウセイ, 湯, n. Hot water.


Useno, ウセノ, 日光. n. Sunshine.

Usep, ウセブ, 片, 例モ, オピツ, アッフサティタセブヘツサブヘツ, 衣ノ敷片. n. A piece. As: —Attush shine usep hene tu usep hene, “one or two pieces of cloth.”

Usepne-attush, ウセブチアツシ, 縫ハレ物. n. Cloth not made up.

Ush, ウシ, 着ル, 納ヲ, 冠ヲ, v.t. To wear as boots or a hat. To put on.

Ush, ウシ, 入ル, 例モ, エルムセエンツクランアクヘウシ, 昨夜鼠ヘ係跡ニ入ラズリキ. v.t. To go into. To get into. As: —Erum seamne ukuran akbe ush, “the rat did not get into the trap last night!”

Ush, ウシ, 此詞ヘ或ル名詞ノ後ニ付シタ形容調ナツル, 例モ, ユバツ, ウブス, ウシ,
Ushinanda, ウシンナンダ, 一處＝於て。adv. At one place.

Ushinanda-omare, ウシンナンダオマレ, 一處＝置く。v.t. To put into one place.


Ushinnai, ウシンナイ, 異る。v.i. To differ.


Ushipinire, ウシピニレ, 埋葬ノ用意スル（死体ネ）v.t. To prepare the dead for burial. Syn: Katukarakan.

Ushi-pungeara, ウシンブンガラ, ツマミルジ。n. A kind of climbing plant. Rhus Toxiodendron L. var. radicans, Miq.


Ushirenpa, ウシンレンバ, 共＝行ク。v.i. To go about together.


Ushini, ウシンニ, 角。n. The hoof of a horse or cow or deer.

Ushitakoneye, ウシタコノイエ, 角ノ交＝（闘ヲ鹿ノ如ク）v.i. To get the horns entangled (as fighting bucks).

Ushiu, ウシュウ, 奴隷トナル。僕トナル。v.i. To be a slave. To be a servant.

Ushiu, ウシュウ, 奴隷。n. A slave. A servant.

Ushimne, ウシシムネ, 昨日。adv. The next day. Syn: Shimge.

Ushimne-ushimne, ウシシムチウシムネ, 毎日。毎々。adv. Every day. Daily.
Ushiune-kara, ウシウチカラ, 奴隷とした. vi. To make slaves.
Ushiune-koro, ウシウチコロ, 奴隷とした. vi. To make slaves.
Ushiune-utara, ウシウチウタラ, 奴隷. n. Slaves.

Ushiush, ウシウシ, or Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 疫ラナル, 彫刻アール, 例セバ, ウシウシベンーシエイ, 彫刻ノフル観上ケ器. adj. Variegated. Speckled. Carved with figures. As: —Ushiush bashui, “a moustache lifter with figures carved upon it.”

Ushka, ウシカ. 消す. vi. To extinguish.

Ush-oro, ウシオロ, 海. n. A gulf.
Ushtek, ウシテク, 消す, 滅ぼす. vi. To go out, as fire. To die out, as a race of people.
Ushtekka, ウシテッカ, 消す, 滅ぼす. vi. To put out. To extinguish. To exterminate. To massacre.

Usoinapashte, ウソイナパシテ, 共ニ外出スル. vi. To go out together.
Usoshhamu, ウソシハム, 裏ナキセル, (百合根ノ知ル). adj. To be in layers, as a lily bulb.

Usshi-kara, ウッシャカラ, 漆黒. n. A kind of blood poisoning caused by exposure in the forest. Lackegeoma.

Usshi-nee, ウッシーネ, ウレウチ＝同す. 僕, 奴隷. n. Same as ushiune-nee.

Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 疫ラナル. adj. Variegated.

Uste, ウステ, 赤ヘス, ハカス. vi. To cause to draw on (as boots).


Uta, ウタ, ナツコ. n. A kind of sea cucumber. Stichopus japonica, Sal.


Uta, ウタ, 口. n. A mortar.
Utabure, ウタブレ, 閉ス(手ヲ). vi. To shut, as the hands.


Utamatasare, ウタマテスバラレ, 互ニ刀ヲ操ア, (戦争へ偶然ニ). vi. To hold up the swords to one another after a quarrel or after an accident.

Uta-nee, ウタニ, 立. n. A. ×

Utapke, ウタブケ, 修繕スル. vi. To mend.

Utare, ウタレ, People. Persons. This word is often used as a plural suffix.

Utaragesh, ウタラゲシ, 女, 下級民. n. A woman. The lowest class or rank of men.

Utarakararip, ウラカラハブ, タコノマクラ. n. A starfish.


Utare, ウタレ, 人、朋友、ウタレ＝同シ。n. The same as Utara.
Utare-kore-wen, ウタレコレウェン, 危害スル、悪スル。v.t. To injure. To do evil to.
Utari, ウタリ, ウタラ＝同シ。n. The same as Utara.
Utasa, ウタサ, 横切リテ。post. Across.
Utasa, ウタサ, 頻番＝例モバ、トウサ、隔日。adv. In turn. Every other. As:—To utasa, “every other day.”
Utasa, ウタサ, 横切ル、横＝腹ル、訪問スル。v.t. To cross. To lay across. To visit.
Utasa-chikuni, ウタサチクニ, 十字架、例せバ、ウタサチクニ＝或＝クランギ コキッキュ、十字架＝架ケラル、ウタサチクニ＝或＝クランギ＝コキッキュ、十字架＝付ケル。n. A cross. As:—Utasa chikuni otta kungi kokikku, “to be crucified.” Utasa chikuni otta kungi kokikku, “to crucify.”
Utasa-keutum-koro, ウタサケウツムコロ, 瞑昏モス。v.i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Uwetasaash.
Utase-no, ウタセンノ, 十字形＝。adj. Crosswise.
Utasa-tasa, ウタササタ, 多々ノ。adj. Many.
Utasa-utara, ウタサウタラ, 訪問者。n. Visitors.
Utasa-tautasa, ウタサウタサ, 横切リ合ヒテ。adj. Across one another.
Utashpa, ウタシバ、横切リテ、此方ヨリ彼方に、交互ノ。post. Across. From one to the other. Reciprocal.
Utashpa-upaure, ウタシバウパウレ、論ずル。v.i. To altercate.
Utashpa-utashpa, ウタシバウタシバ、互＝。adv. From one to the other.
Utek, ウテク, 否定ノ語。adv. Not.
Utekkishima, ウテッキシマ, 握手スル、手ヲ取り合フ。v.t. To shake hands. To seize one another’s hands.
Utek-nimba, ウテクニムバ、手引合フ。v.i. To lead one another.
Utha, ウツハ, 急流。n. Rapids.
Ut-nit-pone, ウツニツボネ、肋。n. The ribs.
Utokuyekoro, ウトクイエコロ 友トナル。v.i. To be at one. To be friends. Syn: Uoshinkuka.
Utoke-at, 绊、死人死人と共＝葬＝物ヲ縛＝。n. A cord used to tie the dead to the bier. Also the cord used to tie up the things to be buried with the dead. Also to lace up the clothing the dead are buried in.
Utomechiu, ウトメチウ、or Utomchiure, ウトムチウレ、重着スル。例セバ、ウェンナラッシャイテナイ ケントムチウレ、多々ノ古キ藤之 タ着ル。v.t. To wear, as many clothes. As:—Wen yarat tush yaine-naine utomchiure, “wearing many old ragged garments.”
Utomereye, ウトメライエ, 混乱する, 結合する. v.t. To amalgamate.
: To unite.

Utomeshu, ウトメシュ, 続き合う. v.t.
To touch one another.

Utomokanu, ウトモコカヌ, 媾姦する. v.t.
To commit to another as to a mediator.


Utomoraye, ウトモライエ, 列セシムル. v.t.
To set in rows. To place in order side by side.

Utomoshnu, ウトモシヌ, or Utomoshma, ウトモシマ, 蒸し合フ, 衝突する, 肉づく. v.t. To knock together.
To come into contact. To come into collision. To join together. To meet together. To collide.
Syn: Upawetoke.

Utomu-oshmare, ウトムオシマレ, 衝突セシム, 異り合ハス. v.t. To knock together.


Utoro-eotke, ウトロエオツク, 押しやる. v.t. To push against.

Utorosam, ウトロサム, or Utorosama, ウトロサマ, 物ノ側面. n. The side of anything.

Utorosame, ウトロサムエ, 横様に. adv. Sidewise.

Utorosame, ウトロサムエ, 横渧ル.
To lie upon the side.

Ut-pone, ウトポエ, 肋. n. The ribs.

Utup, ウッタプ, 魚ノ一種. n. The name of a kind of fish.

Utara, ウッタラ, 懸る. v.i. To hang down.

Utarare, ウッタラレ, 懸る. v.t. To cause to hang down.


Utukaritaokaire, ウツカリタオカイレ, 騎術ヲ整フル. v.t. To set in battle array.

Utumashi, ウツマシ, 混乱する, 非ナラス. v.t. To be unstable. To be mixed.

Utumashire, ウツマシレ, 混乱スル, 昇ナス. v.t. To miss. To put in doubt.

Utumugush, ウツムグシ, or Utumukush, ウツムクシ, 頭フ可キ. adj. Disagreeable. To be of a disagreeable disposition of mind.
Syn: Kuroma.

Utumapushte, ウツモバシテ, 累積セル. v.t. To complicate.

Utumotnere, ウツモツネレ, 不能ナル. 肉ヲ知ヲラス. v.t. To be unable.
Not to know how to do a thing.

Utumotte, ウツモテ, 言ヲ間違. v.t. To mispronounce.


Utupa-ibe, ウツパイベ, 勖祭. n. The feast held at the time of death and burial.

Utupepnunu, ウツペブヌ, or Utupepnshnu, ウツベシュス, 死フ(死者ノ為). v.t. To mourn for the dead.

Utura, ウトラ, 共ナ. adv. Together.

Utura-no-paye, ウツラノバイヌ, 共＝行っ. v.i. To go together.

Uturen, ウツレネ, 兩ノ, 例モバ、ウツレネンチキヨ、兩ノ足、ウツレンシキ、兩ノ目. adj. Both. As:—Uturen chikiri, “both legs.” Uturen shiki, “both eyes.”

Uturen-bashui, ウツレンバシイ, 萬. n. Chopsticks.

Uturu, ウツル, 空間、燭ノ左側. n. Space. The left hand side of the fireplace.

Uturu-at-no, ウツルアツノ, 中央ノ. adj. Middling.

Uturu-an, ウツルアン, 溼ズル、小降(コフリ)トナル、少シタ快気ス、例セバ、ホンノアットウツルアン、雨、小降トナリス. v.i. To abate, as rain or pain. To feel better in health. As:—Pon no apto uturu an, “it is raining a little less heavily” Pon no uturu an, “to be a little better in health.”

Uturugeta, ウツルゲタ, 間. adv. Between.

Uturupak, ウツルパク、一致ノ、程ノ、等シク. adv. In agreement. To such a degree. Equal.

Uturupak-an, ウツルパクアン、一致スル. v.i. To be in agreement.

Uturupak-shomoki, ウツルパクショモキ、一致セズ、不平均ナル. v.i. To disagree. To be unequal.


Uturuta-an-range, ウツルタアンラッシ, 時トミネト. adv. Sometimes.

Utushi, ウツシ、物ノ側面. n. The side of anything.

Utushmat, ウツシマツ、多妻. n. A plurality of wives. Polygamy.

Utushmat-koro-guru, ウツシマツコログル、多妻者. n. A polygamist.

Utush-pone, ウツシボネ、肋、肋骨. n. The ribs. Side bones.

Ututanure, ウツタヌレ、整理スル. v.t. To arrange.

Ututta, ウツッタ、戸際(屋内ノ). n. That part of a house nearest the doorway.

Ututta, ウツッタ、其中、同、此處ハサツレ、ノ場ナリ. adv. Amongst. Whilst. This word is short for uturuta.

Ututtoni, ウツットニ、中央. n. The middle. Centre.

Utuyashkarap, ウツヤシカルプ、愛撫スル、懸念. v.t. To fondle. To favour. To pity.

Uwa, ウワ、知ラス. v.t. Not to know.

Uwakkari, ウワッカリ、行き達フ、見失フ. v.t. To pass one another. To miss one another.

Uwanbare, ウワンバレ、検査スル. v.t. To examine. To look at carefully.

Uwande, ウワンデ、検査スル. v.t. To examine. To look carefully at.

Uwappuru, ウワップル、叱スル、罰スル. v.t. To scold. To punish.

Uware, ウアレ, or Uare, ウアレ、着ス. v.t. To multiply. To increase.

Uwashte, ウワシテ、増加シム. v.t. To make plenteous.
Uwatni-koro, ウワツニコロ, 潤滑スル, 太刀打スル, v.i. To be intermingled. To roll over one another. To fight together with swords.

Uwatni-koro-ashihyoe, ウワツニコロエシヒョエ, 太刀合ハスル, v.i. To clash swords together, as in fighting.


Uwato, ウワト, 線ナシテ, 例セバ, ウワトノロク, 列ナシテ出スル, adv. In a line. In lines. As: —Uwato no rok, “to sit in lines or rows.”

Uwatore, ウワトレ, 第スル, 登録スル, 登録スル, v.t. To count. To enroll. To arrange.

Uwatta, ウワッタ, つーっ、単獨＝, n. Separately. Singly.


Uwe, ウェ, 均シキ, adj. Equal.

Uwechi, ウエチ, 前著ノ、前著スル、霜枯ラ、シゴール, v.i. and adj. To be frost bitten. Frost-bitten.

Uwechi, ウエチ, 知己ナル, v.i. To know another. To be Acquainted.

Uwechishkara, ウエチシカラ, 換携スル(女ノ), v.i. To salute one another, as women.

Uwechu-ibe, ウェチュイヘ, ウェチウイベ, (婚禮、此儀式＝於テ、花嫁若千ノ物ヲ料理シテ、其一部ヲ花嫁＝與フ, 花嫁ヘ其ヲ取リ餘ヲ花嫁＝返却ヲ仮食セシム, 新郎＝此式ヲ終ル), n. The marriage ceremony in which the bride having cooked some food gives part of it to the bridegroom, and he after taking a little gives back the remainder for her to eat; and so the ceremony is finished.

Uwechuure, ウェチュウレ, 打チ合ハス, v.t. To knock against another. To kick one another. To come into contact.

Uwechuto, ウェチュトコ, 逢フ, v.i. To be abnormal. Different.

Uwechuto-no, ウェチュトノ, 不同＝異ナル, adv. Differently.

Uweekarange, ウェクカラング, 集合スル, v.i. To congregate.

Uweekarangere, ウェクカラングレ, 集中セシム, v.t.: To assemble.

Uwe-ema-no, ウェエマノ, 常＝, adv. Continuously. Always.

Uweepaketa, ウエエパケタ, 渐次, adv. By degrees.

Uwe-ekasure-an, ウェエカスレアン, 錯線スル, 散在スル, 例セバ, シサムノ, シサムノ, イウェエカスレアン, 日本家屋＝散在セシム, v.i. To be mixed with. To be scattered among. As: —Shisam chisei i uwe-ekasure an, Japanese houses are scattered among them.”

Uweeripak, ウエエリパク, 適合スル, v.i. To agree. To correspond.

Uwe-etasa-ash, ウエエタサアシ, 背箋=-, v.i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Utasa keutum koro.

Uwe-hopumba, ウェエホンバ, 共＝立ツ, v.i. To rise up together.
Uwehoroka, ウェホロカ, 反対 adv. Opposite.
Uwehorokare, ウェホロカレ, 頭著 v.t. To upset.
Uwehoshi, ウェホシ, アベコベ adv. The other way about. Syn: Uhoshi.
Uweikashui, ウェイカシュイ, 背カス v.t. To set at variance.
Uwekinne-no-an, ウェイキンネノアン, 絶エザル, 橫ケル adj. Continuous.
Uweingara, ウェインガラ, 僕言スル v.t. To prophesy.
Uweingara-guru, ウェインガルガル, 僕言者 n. A prophet.
Uweinonno-itak, ウェイノノイタク, 病者ノ為＝祈ル v.t. To pray for the sick.
Uweiripak, ウェイリパク, 等シカル adv. To be equal. To be even. Syn: Eiripak.
Uweiripak-no-kara, ウェイリパクノカラ, 等シラシム v.t. To make even. To make equal.
Uwekap, ウェアプ, 礼儀、挨拶 n. Salutations.
Uwekarange, ウェカランキ, 集マレ v.i. To come together.
Uwekarapa, ウェカラパ, 集マル v.i. To collect. To congregate. To accrue. To accumulate.
Uwekarapa-i, ウェカラパイ, 集合 n. Accumulation.
Uwekarapare, ウェカラパレ, 集マル v.t. To assemble. To accumulate.
Uwekarapara-utara, ウェカラパウタラ, 集会 n. Congregation.
Uwekari, ウェカリ, 集会 n. A congregation.
Uwekarire, ウェカリレ, 集合セシム v.t. To assemble.
Uwekatairotke, ウェカタイロツケ, 相逢フ相愛ス v.t. To love one another.
Uwekata-uwekata, ウェカタウウェカタ, 滅大 adv. By degrees.
Uwekati, ウェカツキ, 近づク含ま、完成スル v.i. To approach. To go to. To comprehend. Complete. To be at one. To agree.
Uwekati-shomoki, ウェカツキショモキ, 一致ス、喫嗜スル v.i. To disagree. To quarrel.
Uwekatu, ウェカツ, 互ニ adv. Mutually.
Uwekikkik, ウェキッキク, 撃チ合ハス v.t. To knock together.
Uwekoramkoro, ウェコラムコロ, 協議スル v.i. To confer together. To consult together.
Uwekoppa, ウェコッパ, 分軸スル、別ル v.i. To part off from one another. To separate.
Uwekota, ウェコタ, 相並ンテ、共ニ n. 例セバ、ウェコタアン、ナセイ、家家相並ンテ adv. Side by side. Together. As: — Uwekota an chisei, "side by side."
Uwekota-uwekota, ウェコタウウェコタ, 相並シ adv. Side by side.
Uwekote, ウェコテ, 結び合ハス。v.t. To tie together.

Uwekuchikanna, ウェクチチカンナ, 楽ヲ言フ, 語ル。v.i. To speak evil of another. Syn: Uwohakara.

Uweeman, ウェマン, 訪フ。v.t. To visit.

Uweaman-no, ウェマンノ, ウェオオマンノ=同v. adv. Same as uweoman no.

Uweaman-no-tuima-ru-otta-oman, ウェマンノツイマルオタオマノン, 下病ヲ病ム。v.i. To be afflicted with diarrhoea. Syn: Soyokari tasum. Uwe-man-in, ウェンアンガラ, 相逢フ。v.i. To meet one another. To greet one another.

Uweneusara, ウェシチサラ, 嘆々スル, 造聲, 講。v.i. and n. To chat together. Ancient tales. A story.

Uweneutasa, ウェシツタサ, 出逢フ, (見先ナドニテ)。v.t. To meet, as when travelling.

Uwenitomon, ウェニトモノン, 見変ハス。v.i. To look at one another. Syn: Unukara.

Uwenkata, ウェンカタ, or Uenkata, ウエンカタ, 重ツテ。adv. One above another.

Uwenkata-uenkata, ウェンカタ ウエンカタ, 重ツテ。adv. One above the other.

Uwenkurasapa, ウェンクラシバ, 喊

Uwenkore, (復数), v.i. pl. To quarrel. To fall out with one another.

Uwenetsa, ウェンツサ, 此ヨリ彼ニ, 互=。adv. From one to the other. One another. Syn: Uwenuitetsa.

Uwenkara, ウェヌカラ, 近キ未来ヲ考察スル。v.i. To surmise almost the near future (e.g. as to whether it will rain to-morrow or not).

Uwe-no, ウェノ, 均。adv. Equally.

Uweo, ウェオ, 適合スル。v.i. To fit together.

Uwe-oma, ウェオマ, 成ル, 適合スル。v.i. To be fulfilled. To come to pass.

Uweokokka, ウェオクバ, 原(モノ)レル。v.i. To be entangled.


Uweomare, ウェオマレ, 適合スル。v.t. To fulfil.

Uweenipa, ウエニパ, 雄ノ。adj. All together. Collectively.

Uweora, ウエオレ, 適合ミシムル。v.t. To fit together.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 衣ノ着。n. The striped figures in cloth.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 迷惑スル。v.t. To compound. To mix.

Uweoriro-no-akara, ウエオリロノアカラ, 素=線ラル。v.i. To be worked in striped figures.

Uweoriro-o, ウエオリロオ, 種々ノ色アール, 線=線ラル, 浸色セラル。v.i. To be painted in divers colours. To be worked in stripes of divers colours.
Uweoriro-wa-kara, ウェオリロカラ, 猿 = 毛 v.t. To work striped figures in cloth.

Uweorok-kani, ウエオリコカニ, 鰍. n. A chain.

Uweoshke, ウエオシケ, 網 = 編 v.i. To be netted. To be made into a net. Syn: Aoshke.

Uwepaketa, ウェパケタ, 減尖. adv. By degrees.

Uwepaketa-uwepaketa, ウエパケタウエパケタ, 減尖. adv. By degrees.

Uwepare, ウエパレ, 快気 = され, 喜び v.i. To become well. To revive, as from unconsciousness. To have finished what one was doing.

Uwepekennu, ウエベケンヌ, 招 = ケル v.t. To inquire.

Uwepkekennu-guru, ウエベケンヌグル, 招問者. n. An inquirer.


Uwepkekennu-oma-kambi-soah, ウエベケンヌオマカミホソ, 問答. n. A catechism.


Uwepekerare-nu, ウエベケレヌ, 消息 = ケル, 聞く v.t. To listen to news. To inquire.

Uwepetchiu, ウエペットチウ, 誠意 v.i. To kick against one another. To stumble over one another.


Uwepokba, ウエポクバ, 恨 = 合ふ, 賛メ合ふ v.i. To hate one another.

Uwepokin, ウエポキン, 減尖. adv. By degrees.

Uwepokin-uwepokin, ウエポキンウエポキン, 減尖. adv. By degrees.

Uwepotara, ウエポタラ, 病人ノ衣に切り取る, は病ノ盛ヲ行ヲ催式ナリ v.i. To cut up the clothes of sick persons in order to cure them of disease, a ceremony indulged in by the Ainu.

Uwerangara, ウエランガラ, 言す v.t. To greet.

Uwerangap, ウエラングラブ, 拭拭 v.t. Salutations.

Uwerayge, ウエライゲ, 知る v.t. Not to know. Not to understand.

Uwerapap, ウエラパブ, 均等ナル v.t. To be equal.

Uwerusaikari-an, ウエルサイカリアン, 先取スル v.t. To forestall.

Uwessaine, ウエサイン子, 迷ハス v.t. To lead astray.


Uwessamanu, ウエサマンヌ, 相當ビテ adj. Side by side, in a row. Also “to place side by side.”

Uweshikarun, ウエシカルン, 見見ナ = イル v.i. To desire to meet or see one another.

Uweshikayye, ウエシカイユ, 陽々, キラメク v.i. To flash about as a reflection of light.
Uweshikomarai, ウェシコマライ, (sing). or Uweshikomaraip, ウェシコマライパ, (pl). 同胞. v.i. To embrace one another.

Uweshineariki, ウェシチアツキ, 一 致スル. v.i. To be at one. To agree.

Uweshinearikire, ウェシチアツキレ, 一致セシメ. v.t. To get together. To cause to be at one.

Uweshinnai, ウェシンナイ, 違フ. v.i. To differ. To be different in kind.

Uweshinnai-an, ウェシンナイアン, 相違セル. adj. To be different.

Uweshinnai-are, ウェシンナイアレ, 分カル. v.t. To separate.

Uweshiren, ウェシレン, 伴フ. v.i. To accompany another.

Uweshirip, ウェシリパ, 病ノ呪トシテ薬ノ根ヲ御ハメ. v.t. Chewing roots as a charm against illness.

Uweshiru, ウェシル, or Uweshirushiru, ウェシルルルル, 備合ハス. v.t. To rub together.

Uweshishke, ウェシシケ, 結び合ハス. v.t. To join together.

Uweshopki, ウェシブキ, 對立スル. v.i. To sit facing one another as at a feast or when praying for the recovery of the sick. Syn: Uwesoshine no.

Uwesoshine-no, ウェシンチノ, ウェシノキニ同シ. v.i. Same as uweshopki.

Uwetanne-an, ウェタンチアン, or Uwe-utanne, ウェウタン子, 混ズル. v.i. To be mixed with. To be together. Syn: Ukopoyega.

Uwetantaku, ウェタンタク, 繋ヘ合ス. v.t. To sew together.

Uwetarap, ウェタラブ, 梦ル. v.i. To dream.

Uwetesha, ウェテシパ, ノ如クニスル. v.i. To be as, to resemble. 同様ウウェテシパ, 彼ノ人ハ彼ノ父親ノ如クニ悪事ヲ为ス. v.i. To take after.

As: — Nei guru koro mich wemburi uuweresha, “that person takes after his father in bad deeds.”

Uwetoita, ウェトイタ, 特發ノ, 流行ノ. adj. Self-planted.

Uwetoita-tashum, ウェトイタタシュム, 流行病. n. An epidemic disease.

Uwetone, ウェトロ, 凝結スル. v.i. To curdle.

Uwetunangara, ウェトツアングラ, or Uwetunanguru, ウェトツカングル, 相違フ. v.i. To meet one another.

Uwetunuise, ウェトヌイセ, 喫ル. v.i. To sound. To ring. To resound. Syn: Mayun-mayun.

Uweturashte, ウェトラシテ, 同居スル. v.i. To live in company with.

Uwetureme, ウェトレムベ, 二物. n. Both things.

Uweturen, ウェトレン, ニッノ. adj. Both.

Uweturirige, ウェトレリゲ, 凝結セル. v.i. Curdled.

Uwetushmak, ウェツシマク, 競走スル. v.i. To race. To strive.

Uwetushmakte, ウェツシマクテ, 競走セム. v.t. To cause to race.

Uwetushmakushi, ウェツシマクシ, 競走場. n. A race course.

Uwetutukopak, ウェツツコパク, 告別スル. v.t. To bid adieu.
Uweun-no, ウエウンノ, 全體 =. adj. Entirely.

Uweunu, ウェヌ, 結合スル, 適合スル. v.t. To join together. To fit together.

Uweushi, ウエウシ, 擾(ご)る. v.t. To twist. To twist together.

Uweutanne, ウエウタンチ, or Uwe-tanne, ウエタンチ, 共有ル, 又ハ居ル, 例セバ, チャブイヌタンチヲア, 島ハ共ニアル. v.i. To be together. As:—Chikap iweutanne wa an, “the birds are together.”

Uweyairam-ikashure, ウェヤイラムイカシュレ, 危伴文字. v.i. To strive for the mastery.

Uwoeroshki, ウオエロシキ, 他物ノ上立ツル, 例セバ, ピラベイメンキカルラベオチケウエロシキ, 盆ノ上立ツル, v.t. To stand one thing in or upon another. As:—Kaparabe itangi kaparabe otechike uwoeroshki, “to stand cups upon a tray.”

Uwo-humse-chiu, ウォフムセチウ, 雀が蛇見時ノ鳴声. n. The peculiar noise of warning or defiance sparrows make when they see a snake. Syn: Aru-wo-humse-chiu.


Uwok, ウォク, or Uok, オク, 結合ヘス. v.t. To fasten together. Syn: Ukonkopishte.

Uwokamba, ウォックンバ, 一ず宛, 例セバ, ウォックンバ, アブフ, 一人宛入る. adv. One after another. As:—Uwokamba ahup.

Uwok-kani, ウォクカニ, 結び. n. A fastening. “To enter one after another.

Uwokarapa, ウォカラパ, 順番は為スル. v.t. To do in turns.

Uwokarapa-uwokarapa, ウォカラパラカラパ, 順番は為スル. v.t. To do in turns.

Uwokari, ウォカリ, 順番は為スル. adv. In turns.

Uwokari, ウォカリ, 順番は為スル. v.t. To do in turn.

Uwokari-uwokari, ウォカリウォカリ, 順番は為スル. v.t. To do in turn.

Uwokari-wa-kara, ウォカリワカラ, 順番は為スル. v.t. To do in turn.

Uwokbare, ウォクバレ, 冷遇スル, 愛子ヲ冷遇スル. v.t. To treat badly. To neglect one's wife or parents or children.

Uwokishi, ウォキシ, 乾燥スル. v.t. To make clothes.

Uwokok, ウォコク, 襟リタ. adj. Untidy. Entangled.

Uwoma, ウォマ, 持ツ. v.i. To be placed or put.


Uwondasa, ウォンドサ, or Uwono-nitasa, ウォヌイサ, 横切リア. adj. Across. Athwart.

Uwondasa-uwondasa, ウワンダサウワンダサ, 沖切ラ. v.t. To make up defects.

Uwonitasa, ウォヌイサ, 横切ラ. adj. Athwart.

Uwonnere, ウォンテレ, 知ル. v.i. To know.

Uwonnitasa, ウォンヌイタサ, 行ヶ遠フ, 見外スル, (互)ニル. v.i. To pass
Uwonnutasa, ウォンヌタサ, 隣居する v.t. To change places.
Uwonuyetase, ウォヌイェタセル, 隣接する v.t. To translate.
Uworo, ウロ, 内部. adv. Inside.
Uworoge, ウョロゲ, 内部, 例えば、家内と v.t. To put things into one another.
Uworokoyege, ウロコオイゴイェ, 不順序な, 混雑する. adj. and v.t. Disorderly. Mixed up together.
Uworo-omare, ウロオマレ, 泥 s. To put to soak.
Uworushande, ウルシアンデ, 二重 e 三重 e 入器 s レル. v.t. To put things into one another.
Uworushbe, ウルシベ, 二重 e 三重 e 入器 s レル物 n. Things put one into another. Syn: Uworushbe.
Uworushte, ウルシテ, 二重 e 三重 e 入器 s レル. v.t. To put things one inside another.
Uwosakari, ウソサカリ, 順々 e 善す. v.t. To do in turn. To do alternately.
Uwoshi, ウウシ, 追ひ付く. v.t. To overtake.
Uwoshikkote, ウウシキコテ, 相愛する. v.t. To be in love with one another. To desire one another.
Uwoshikunaka, ウウシクナカ, 相愛する. v.t. To be fond of one another.
Uwosurupa, ウヲスルバ, 破縁する. v.t. To divorce.

Uwotutanu, ウワツタヌ, 他方. adv. One after another.
Uwoush, ウワウシ, 結び合す. v.t. and v.i. To join together. To follow one another. To last.
Uwoya, ウョヤ, or Uoya, ウョヤ, 追ひな. adj. Different.
Uwoyakta-ande, ウョヤクタアンデ, 分かれ. v.t. To separate.
Uwoyap, ウョヤプ, or Uoyap, ウオヤプ, 互いに異なる物, n. Things different from one another.
Uwoyawoya, ウョヤワーヨヤ, 種々ノ, 例えば、ワヨワヨワヨワヨアカラベ, 種々人々ノ依ツテ造フル物. adv. Various. As:—Uwoyawoya ake-rape, “things made by various or different people.”
Uyakotukkare, ウヤイコツカレ, 接ぎ合す. v.i. To cleave to one another. To be made to stick together.
Uyashirubare, ウヤシルバレ, 接ぎ合す. v.t. To rub against one another.
Uyake, ウヤケ, 接う, 動く, 例えば、ウヤケタマム, 接づ活地. v.i. To tremble. To move. As:—Uyaketomam, “a trembling quagmire.”
Uyapun-an, ウイブヌアン, 集団ノ, v.t. To consult with. To make an agreement with.
Uyotsak, ウヨツサク, カサ失う. v.t. To have lost strength. To tremble from weakness. Syn: Tumsak.
Uyulge, ウユイゲ, 悲ぶ. v.t. To shiver.
-W (ワ).

Wa, ワ, (wa)ナル語が直ちに動詞＝続クトキヲ動詞ト動詞ノ間＝置カルトキハ現在ノ意志表明ス. part. When the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning. The particle itself represents the English "ing" and may well be rendered by "and." As:—Ek wa, "coming." Oman wa ye, "go and tell him." Koro wa ek, "take it and come," i.e. "bring it."

Wa, ワ, ワナロ語カン（an）ナル語＝続クトキハ過去ノ意志表明ス, 例セバ, エチミアン, 池等ヘ関キタリシ. When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:—Echi nu wa an, "ye have heard."

Wa, ワ, ワクス（wa gusu）トナリテ動詞＝続クトキハ, が為＝イツツ義ナリ, 例セバ, タムペイノキハス, ガロニシガイキハランケテケ, 彼ガノナバシトシテルガ為＝主人ハ立タテシテ居ル. n. When preceded by a verb and followed by gusu, wa gusu means "because." As:—Tambe nei no ki wa gusu koro ni shpa irush ka ruwe ne, "the master is angry because he has done this."

Wa, ワ, (wa) ワナロ語カウン（un）ナル副詞＝連ナルトキハ然リノ意志表ハス, 例セバ, ネイノルヲエ, フウン, 其ノ仲ノナルヲ, 然リ, 左様. When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

Wa, ワ, 何々ヲ, 例ヘバ, ナハ, 頂上ヲ, post. From. By. As:—Pa wa, "from the top." Gesh wa, "from the bottom."

Wa, ワ, 杯又半壷ノ菱ノ如キ図形ナルモノノ線ツ云フ. n. The rim of anything round as of a cup or pot lid.


Wa-gusu, ワグス, 故＝. adv. Inasmuch as. Because. As:—Chi nukara wa gusu, "we see that."

Wairu, ワイル, 過ガスル, v.i. To make a mistake. By way of accident. Pretende.

Waise, ワイセ, 大聲＝テ泣ク, v.i. To cry aloud. To cry out, as a child. Syn: Chayaise.

Wak, ワク, 分ナ. n. A division.

Wak, ワク, 驚キ表ハス語, 鳥ノ鳴, v. adv. An exclamation of surprise. The cry of a duck.


Wakchi, ワクチ, ナットコ. n. A pair of nippers.

Wa-kina, ワキナ, ニケレン菱. n. Sagalien word for moss.
| Wakka, ワッカ, 水, n. | As: — Chi-koro kotan ota wakka anak ne “water” ani ayep ne ruwe ne, wakka is called “water” in our country. |
| Wakka-chish-chish, ワッカチシチシ, 水ノ粒, n. | Drops of water. |
| Wakka-ke, ワッカケ, 水ヲ汲ミ出す, v.i. | To scoop water out of a root. To ladle out water. |
| Wakka-kuttara, ワッカクタラ, ヨブスマタ, n. | Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip. |
| Wakka-o, ワッカオ, 水多キ, adj. | Watery. Containing water. |
| Wakka-op, ワッカオプ, 水ヲ盛ル器, n. | A water vessel. |
| Wakka-ran-nai, ワッカラナイ, 流ノアル谷, n. | A valley with a stream in it. |
| Wakka-seru, ワッカセル, 溺レル, v.i. | To drown. |
| Wakka-serure, ワッカセルレ, 溺レル, v.t. | To drown. |
| Wakka-ush, ワッカウシ, 水多キ, adj. | Watery. |
| Wakka-ush-kamui, ワッカウシカムイ, 川ノ神, n. | The gods of rivers. These gods are very numerous and are supposed to be of the feminine gender. The chief of them are these: — Chiwash-ekotomat, “the goddess of the mouths of rivers,” Petrus-ush-mat, “the goddess of courses of rivers,” Pet-otokomat, “the goddess of the sources of rivers.” |

<p>| Wakta, ワクタ, 分ケル, 斬断スル, To divide. To apportion. To send away. |
| Wak-wak, ワクワク, 鷙, n. | A duck. |
| Wan, ワン, 器ヲ縁, 小山ノ端, n. | The rim of a vessel. The top edges of hills. The round edges of the seacoast. |
| Wanbe, ワンベ, 十ノ物, n. | Ten things. |
| Wande, ワンデ, 味ヲスル, 見識ハス, v.i. | To examine, look about. To know. To understand. As: — Uwande utara, persons one knows. |
| Wan-e-arawan-hotne, ワンエアラワホンテ, 百三十, adj. | One hundred and thirty. |
| Wan-e-ine-hotne, ワンエイホンテ, 七十, adj. | Seventy. |
| Wan-e-iwan-hotne, ワンエワンホンテ, 百十, adj. | One hundred and ten. |
| Wan-e-re-hotne, ワンエレホンテ, 五十, adj. | Fifty. |
| Wan-e-shinepesan-hotne, ワンエシネペサンホンテ, 百七十, adj. | One hundred and seventy. |
| Wan-e-shinewan-hotne, ワンエシンイホンテ, 百九十, adj. | One hundred and ninety. |
| Wan-e-tu-hotne, ワンエツホンテ, 三十, adj. | Thirty. |
| Wan-e-tupesan-hotne, ワンエツペサンホンテ, 百五十, adj. | One hundred and fifty. |</p>
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<td>Wa-no, ワノ, 何ノヲヲ adv. From.</td>
<td>Wayashi, ワヤシ, 哲思. n. Wisdom.</td>
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<td>Wappo, ワッポ, 小児. n. A young child. Syn: Ton-guru. Warapo.</td>
<td>We, ウエ, 何ノヲヲ, 例セバ, ナダウェエ グ, 彼ハ何處ヨリ来レルカ. post.</td>
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<td>Warambi, ウラムビ, ララビ. n. Pteris aquilina, L.</td>
<td>From. As:—Nak we ek, “where did he come from.” Syn: Wa.</td>
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<td>Wara, ウラ, 少年. adj. The youngest. Syn: Upper.</td>
<td>Wen, ウェン, 死ノ. n. To die. As:—</td>
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<td>Wen nisa, “he has died.” Wen echange, “to be at the point of death.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watchirewe, ワチレウェ, or Wachi- rewe, ワチレウェ, 四角. n. Square.</td>
<td>Wenbe-buri, ウェンベブリ, 殡儀. n.</td>
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<td>To cause another to spoil.</td>
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</table>
Wene, ウェン, 水多き. adj. Watery.  
Syn: Tene.

Wen-ehange, ウェンエハンゲ, 死 = 尽き. v.i. To be at the point of death.

Wen-guru-ko-shungup, ウェングルコシュンゲプ, 貧乏人騒ぐ (此語の朝ノ天気悪ミテ後=晴トナル日=ノミ用=). phr. A deceiver of the poor. This phrase is used only of a day which begins badly and afterwards turns out clear and fine.

Wen-hosh, ウェンホシ, 死人=彼=の腳中. n. The leggings in which the dead are clothed before being buried.

Wen-i, ウェニ, 死、悪所. n. Badness. A bad place.

Wen-i, ウェニ, 小雨. n. Fine rain.  
As:— Wen-i ash, “to drizzle.”

Wen-ibe-wen-iku, ウェンイベウェンイク, 丧穌ノ喪宴. n. A funeral feast.

Wen-iki-guru, ウェニイギル, 暴人. A violent person.


Wen-kamui-ashishpe, ウエンカムイアシシペ, 恶. n. A carbuncle.

Wen-kamui-kisara-pui-op, ウエンカムイキサラブイオブ, 筋肉. n. A muscle.


Wenkarashpa, ウエンカラシパ, 怒鳴リ付ケル. v.t. To storm at. To speak against. To blaspheme.  
Syn: Koatcha.

Wenkatcham, ウエンカッチャム, 惡性. n. An evil disposition.

Wenkoenratki, ウエンコエンラッキ, 惡劣, 不親切=スル. v.t. To scold. To despise. To treat unkindly.  

Wenkuriki, ウェンクリキ, 雨雲. n. A rain cloud.


Wen-no-ye, ウェンノイユ, 慮待スル、讒言スル. v.t. To abuse. To speak evil of. To slander.


Wen-oyashi, ウエンオヤシ, 惡シク鬼. n. A spiteful demon.

Wen-oyashi-huchi, ウエンオヤシフチ, 火ノ神. n. The evil genius of fire. Fire demon.

Wen-oyashi-kara-ainu, ウエンオヤシカラアイヌ, 外道. n. A demoniac.


Wenpa, ウエンパ, 惡シク. adj. A Bad.

Wenparo-sange, ウエンパロサンゲ, 悲シメル. v.t. To censure. To reproach.

Wenpipok, ウエンピボク, 語り階へノ有ル所ノ名. n. The name of some legendary place.
Wenrui, ウェンルイ, 多数ノ(生物＝用＝). n. Many (used of living beings).

Wen-sapa-koro, ウェンサパコロ, 髪チムシル(死ノ怖メトキノ如く). Adj. To wear the hair cut as when in mourning. To mourn for the dead.

Wen-shieara-koro, ウェンシエアラコロ, 徒黨ノ adj. Factious.


Wentek, ウェンテク, 荒ス. v.t. To devastate. To ravage. To lay waste.

Wentoi-kantoi-kokiru, ウエントイカントイコキリ, or Wentoi-kiru, ウエントイキリ. v.t. To devastate. To ravage. To lay waste.

Wenuirushka, ウェヌイルシカ, 互＝怒. v.t.i. To be very angry with each other. To scold one another badly.


Wo, ウオ, or Wowo, ウォォ, 村ト食指＝ヶ測ツツ距離. n. A span. Also a quarter.

Wo, ウオ, 犬ヲ捕ヲ鳥ヲ鷹ヲ. n. An onomatopoea for the howl of a dog or wolf.

Wool, ウォオイ, 危険ヲ達ヘルトキヲ助. エクラム. A call for help when in danger or distress, or warning of great danger.

Woriwork-nupuri, ウォリウォリクヌプリ, 各々谷＝依リ分離セラメル. 山々ノ集マリタル处. n. A place where there are clusters of mountains with a valley round each separate mountain perfect in itself.


Woro, ウォロ, 国ノ内部し山川. n. The interior of a country. Mountains and rivers. The midst of the sea.

Syn: Iworo.


Woroge, ウロゲ, or Woroki, ウロキ, 石ノ下ノ穴. 塢. n. A hole beneath stones. A moat.

Worogetuyei, ウロゲツエイイ, or Worogituyei, ウロギツエイイ, 斧. n. A fort.

Woroke, ウロケ, or Woroge, ウロゲ, 石ノ下ノ穴. 塌. n. A hole beneath stones. A moat.


Woro-omare, ワロオマレ, 潮ガラ. v.t. To put to soak.


Woroshma, ウロシマ, 沈. v.t. To sink into.

Worumbe, ウルムベ, 水蜂ノ一種＝シ derives from附属於附属ノ水蜂ノ蜂ノ名ヲ用フル. n. A kind of water insect said to be very poisonous. This insect is caught and smashed.
up with aconite and used for shooting bears and other animals.

Wose, ウォセ, 機獣＝用エル道具. n. An instrument consisting of three bars used in weaving cloth.

Wose, ウォセ, 哀ル. vi. To howl, as a dog or wolf.


Syn: Horokeu.


Ya, ヤ, 此語へ言語ノ終リ＝在ルトキ＝間ヒトナリ間＝答ヘ言フネキ＝然ノ定意ヲ表ス要＝唯発音ノ如何＝在リ例モバ、ナマンヤ、彼＝従キシや、ナマンヤ彼＝行キ＝トヨリ part. This particle is often used at the end of a sentence to express interrogation; but when used after an answer to a question it becomes an affirmative particle, the difference in meaning being indicated by the tone of voice. Thus:—oman ya? “has he gone,” Oman ya, “he has gone.”

Ya, ヤ, 何方, 株ノ. post. Whether. Or.

Ya……ya, ヤ……ヤ, 何方カ, 例モバ、タンヘネヤ、ネイアムヘネヤ、ネヤン、此ノサルヲ何方ナルサルヲ尋ノヨり post. Whether………or. As:—Tambe ne ya, nei ambe ne ya? nu yan, “ask whether it is this or that.” Anukarape hene ya-wendarap hene ya, ku eramus-kari, “I do not know whether it was a thing seen (vision) or a dream.”

Ya, ヤ, 網, n. A net. As:—Ya amba, “the floats attached to a fish net.” Ya shittu, “the meshes of a net.” Ya oshke, “to net.” Ya tambushi, “to mend a net.” Ya ereba, “to set a net in the sea.” Ya turuba, to set a net from the seashore.

Ya, ヤ, 陸(海＝對シテ云フ)例モバ、ナベカエクア, シアベカエクア, 海＝陸ヨリ来リシカ又海ヨリセンカ n. Land. (as opposed to sea). A high rock. As:—Ya peka ek a, rep peka ek a? “did you come by land or sea?” Ya yosh, “strata or layers of earth.”

Yachi, ヤチ, 沼澤. n. A swamp.

Syn: Opuruse-i.

Yachi-an, ヤチアン, 泥ノ, 谷地カ, リテル, adj. Muddy. Swampy.

Yai, ヤイ, 自己, 此語＝獨立シテ用キラル＝コトナシ, 例モバ, ヤイライフ (自殺スル) reflex. pro. Self. This word is only used as a compound. As:—Yai-raige, “to kill one’s self;” “to commit suicide.”
Yaichishte, ヤイチシテ, 鞠悼スル, v.t. To mourn for the dead. To bewail the dead.
Yaichishte-guru, ヤイチシテグル, 死者ヶ氏人, n. A mourner.
Yaileshpa, ヤイエシバ, 人ノ過チノミチ撃ケテ己レノ可チ忘レル, v.i. To forget one's own faults especially when remembering or speaking of those of others. As: —Iteki yaileshpa toan wen guru! “you bad person, do not forget your own faults!” (Lit: —To be deaf to one's self.
Yaichigorose, ヤイエネロセ, 自ラ勧メ, v.i. To stir one's self up to do anything. (Lit: to set one's self at.
Yaileinukuri, ヤイエイムクリ, 排除スキル, 遠慮スキル, v.i. To be diffident about something.
Yaietunnap, ヤイエツナブ, 恨ア, v.t. To envy. To be jealous of another.
Yaiekatuwen, ヤイエカツウェン, 褒勉スキル, v.t. To insult. To treat
with disrespect. **Syn:** Yaikatuen.

Yaiekeshui, ヤイエキシイ, 失望する. v.t. To lose hope.

Yaiekimatek, ヤイエキマテク, 病み. v.t. To suffer pain. To be very ill. To be in trouble. To fear.”

Yaiekimatekbe, ヤイエキマテクベ, 限界. n. Sufferings. Troubles.

Yaiekoramkoro, ヤイエコラムコロ, 依頼する. v.t. To ask a favour.

Yaekote, ヤイエコテ, 奏む. v.t. To do. As:—Tu chichi wa ne yaiekote, “she wept very bitterly.” **Syn:** Yaiyekote.

Yaeku-suri-kara, ヤイエクスリカラ, 手療法する. v.t. To doctor one's self.

Yaekush, ヤイエクシ, 失望する. v.t. To be disappointed.

Yainenichitne, ヤイエニチツチ, 病気. adj. and v.t. To be incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition.

Yaeorushpe-ye-yara, ヤイエールシェペヤラ, 報告する. v.t. To give an account of one's self.

Yaiepase, ヤイエバセ, 妊ませる. v.t. To be pregnant. To be with child. **Syn:** Honkoro.

Yaiepirika, ヤイエピリカ, 福まめる. 幸福の. v.t. and adj. Blessed. To have gained. To be fortunate.


Yaiepirika-i, ヤイエピリカイ, or Yaiepirikap, ヤイエピリカプ, 利得. n. Gain. Profit.

Yaiepirikare, ヤイエピリカレ, 賞賜する. v.t. To gain. To get profit.


Yalerampoken, ヤイエラムボケン, 失望せず. v.t. To be disappointed.

Yaisesannyo, サイヤエサンニョ, 富む. v.t. To be rich. To be careful over one's property. As:—Yaisesannyo guru, “a rich or careful person.” **Syn:** Nishpane guru.

Yaisesannyorire, サイヤエサンニヨリレ, 僵怠ナル adj. and v.t. High-minded. **Syn:** Yaikutumkarire.

Yaleshikorap, ヤイエシコラプ, 病気ナル adj. and v.t. Incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition. As:—Yaleshikorap ki, “to become ill and incapable.” “To become weakly.” **Syn:** Yainenichitne.

Yaeshinuikesh, ヤイエシンイヌケシ, 貧しい. 突急る. adj. Poor. Destitute. **Syn:** Irapokkari.

Yaeshirepa, ヤイエシレパ, 擬える. v.t. To coax. To rub one's cheeks against another as children in affection.

Yaiseshiwene, ヤイエシウェンデ, 妊ませる. v.t. To be pregnant.

Yaietaye, ヤイエタイエ, 溜出する. (穴から外). v.t. To draw one's self out, as out of a hole.

Yaietokyere, ヤイエトコイレ, 己ノ仕事ラ掛ケル. v.t. To boast of what one is going to do.
Yaietushiri-kara, ユイエツシリカラ, ヤイエプシリカラ, はいえノ墓ヲ掘リ, 好ンイ意キニ造ツクノト云フ。v.t. To dig one's own grave.

Yaietushitek, ユイエプシテク, 己ノ墓ヲ傷フ。v.t. To abuse one's self.


Yaiwende, ユイウェンデ, 南見シテ損スル。v.t. To lose as in a bargain. To waste. As:—Korohe yaiwende, “to suffer the loss of one's goods.” Syn: Kosshi.

Yaiwendere, ユイウェンデレ, 損セレ。v.t. To cause to lose. To make lose, as in a bargain.

Yaiyashtoma, ユイジャシトマ, 興情ヲ感スル。v.i. To feel out of place. To feel out of sympathy with one's surroundings.

Yaiibere-wa-rai, ユイイブレワライ, 毒ヲ仰キテ死ス。v.i. To poison one's self.

Yaihaitare, ユイハイタレ, 避ケル, 狐ヒツ外サレ。v.t. To cause to miss. To dissent. Syn: Yaiokapaste.


Yaihumshu-wa, ユイフムシュワ, 不属が。adv. Accidentally.


Yaiikire-no, ユイイキレノ, 僕がadv. Alone. As:—Yaiikire no optaruk, “to walk alone.”


Yaiimine-no, ユイイミネノ, 丸ム, 动セバ, サンコツノトユイイミネノ, サツエニウレデ, 塩小魚ヲ交セル人。v.i. To be dressed in. As:—Kunne koende yaiimine no utomchiure guru, “a person dressed in black garments.”

Yaiipokashka, ユイイポカシカ, 隠クスル。v.t. To make one's self ugly.”

Yaiiraige, ユイライゲ, or Yaiirai-gere, ユイライゲレ, 稔有。adv. ph. Thank you.

Yaiiraige-an, ユイライゲアン, 稔有。v.t. To be thankful.

Yaiiraige-an-keutum-koro, ユイライゲアンケツムコロ, 稔=恱スル。v.t. To be grateful. To be thankful.

Yaiiraige-ki, ユイライゲキ, 謝ス, 慈ヲ云フ。v.t. To thank. To express thanks.

Yaiiraige-koro, ユイライゲコロ, 稔有が。adv. Thankfully.

Yaiisam, ユイイサム, 消滅スル。v.i. To dwindle away. To come to nought.

Yaiisamka, ユイイサマカ, 自殺スル。v.t. To commit suicide. To absent one's self.

Yaiuninka, ヤイウニンカ, 不慮ノ
灾难 v.i. To meet with an accident. To hurt one's self.
Syn: Yaiitasasa, Yaiarakare.
Yaiakahawashpa, ヤイカハワシパ, 独論タイプ v.i. To talk to one's self.
Yaiкамui, ヤイカムイ, 怪物 n. A
demon.
Yaikane, ヤイカネ, 銅 n. Lead.
As:—Yaikane ikayop, “quivers ornamented with lead.”
Yaikananama-wa-hoshipi, ヤイカン
ナマワホシピ, 忘れ物ヲ為スタメ立
厨る v.i. To turn back to say
or do something one has forgotten.
Yaikaobuki, ヤイカオビユキ, 自カラ
ヲ助ケル v.i. To help or save
one's self.
Yaikaokume, ヤイカオクイマ, 便小
便スル v.i. To wet one's bed.
Yaikaomare, ヤイカオマレ, 悔続スル, 悔
v.t. To confess. To own to.
Yaika, ヤイカ, 摸線スル, 親似スル
v.i. To assume. To imitate.
To do. As:—Chikap ne yaika,
“to imitate a bird.”
Yaikaarakarase, ヤイカラララセレ
騎駿 v.i. To roll one's self, as an
animal.
Yaikaramu, ヤイカラム, 退疑スル
To be diffident. To dislike to
go to a place.
Yaikarap, ヤイカラブ, 辭解スル, 謝
スル v.i. To apologize. To beg
pardon.
Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 恐 v.n. Dread.
Yaikata, ヤイカタ, or Yaikota, ヤイ
コタ, 己シ, 冷ベ, ヤイカタブキ,
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Yaikorikure, ヤイコオリクレ, 養子す. v.t. To drink up.
Yaikopash, ヤイコバシ, 寄り掛け. v.t. To lean against. To be set against.
Yaikopashte, ヤイコパスチ, 信任する. v.t. To trust. To lean against. As:—Kamui irengapai sko yaiikopashte, “to trust one’s self to God.”
Yaikopumba, ヤイコプムバ, or Yaikopuni, ヤイコブニ, 譾す. v.t. To send forth, as the voice. To rise up.
Yaikopuntek, ヤイコプンテク, 嫌う. v.t. and v.i. To be glad. Joyful.
Yaikoramratkire, ヤイコラムラッキ, 忘れ易い. v.i. and adj. To be forgetful. Syn: Iiora.
Yaikoranguro, ヤイコランング, 譲す. v.t. To give. To shed. As:—Ta peken uppe yaikoranguro, “she shed two bright tears” i.e. “she wept bitterly” (found only in legends and songs).
Yaikorapte, ヤイコラプテ, 流す. v.t. To shed, as tears. To send down. Pl. of Yaikoranguro.
Yaikore, ヤイコレ, 何ノナル, 例セバ, イルシカケラムヤイコレ彼ヘ怒ツタ. v.i. To have. To be. To become. As:—Irushka keutum yaiikore, “she was angry.”
Yaikorobee, ヤイコレベ, ヨドノ職業. n. One’s own business. As:—Yaikorobe ki, “to attend to one’s own business.”

Yaikoirushkare, ヤイコイルシケレ, 困らせ, 使らせ. v.t. To annoy. To weary out.
Yaikoen, ヤイコスケ, 残考す. v.t. To think. To consider.
Yaikokara, ヤイコカラ, 持つ, 所持す. v.t. To have. To hold. To possess.
Yaikokatpak, ヤイコツツパク, 復塚. v.t. and n. To repent. Compunction.
Yaikokotukare, ヤイコツツパレ, 仲間を入る. v.t. To join one’s self to.
Yaikonere, ヤイコトレ, 流産す. v.t. To cast one’s young. Syn: Honyaku.
Yaikoniukesh, ヤイコニウケシ, 仮置き. v.t. To be unable. To dislike to do. To do with difficulty.
Yaikonoye, ヤイコノイ, 被る. v.i. To wear, as clothes. Syn: Amlp mi.
Yaikonorusui, ヤイコルスイ, 欲しがる. v.t. To desire for one’s self.
Yaikookere, ヤイコオケレ, 残せる, 仕舞ふ. v.t. To wane. To come to an end.
Yaikooknatara, ヤイコオクナタラ, 安しむ. v.t. To mourn. To grieve. To be down-hearted. To have lost courage.
Yaikooniwen, ヤイコオニウェン, 驚事なす. v.t. To be hypocritical. Syn: Kashi-oniwen.
Yaikoropiki, ヤイコロピキ, 考へ出す. v.i. To think a thing out. To find out by one’s self. Syn: Yaikentum oihunara.
Yaikoruki, ヤイコルキ, 喪へ. v.t. To swallow.
Yaikorusha, ヤイコルーシャ, 悔へ. v.t. To have mercy upon.
Yaikorushka, ヤイコルシカ, 嫌悪する, 悲しへ. v.i. To feel disgusted. To be in sorrow. Syn: Ok.
Yaikosange, ヤイコサンゲ, 産へ. v.t. To bear. To bring forth, as young.
Yaikoshaye, ヤイコシャイエ, 帯ビル. v.t. To buckle on. To wind round as a belt or band.
Yaikoshikarimba, ヤイコシカリムバ, 波向た, 呉々直す. v.i. To turn round. To turn one’s self round.
Yaikoshina, ヤイコシナ, 身を縛り付ける. v.t. To tie round one’s self.
Yaikoshiramse, ヤイコシラムセ, 悲考する. v.t. To think. To consider. To set one’s mind on.
Yaikoshiramshuiba, ヤイコシラムシユイバ, 考へる. v.t. To consider. To think.
Yaikoshunge, ヤイコシュンゲ, 己れて欺く. v.i. To deceive one’s self.
Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 己の. per. pro. One’s self. One’s own.
Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 個々へ. adv. Individually. For one’s self.
Yaikomekare-aep, ヤイコメカレアエプ, 反忌. n. Cud.
Yaikotcha-kara, ヤイコッチカラ, 食内る. v.t. To be stingy.
Yaikotchaotte, ヤイコッチオッテ, 先立つ. v.t. To precede.
Yaikotomka, ヤイコトムカ, 好へ. v.t. and v.i. To desire. To wish for. To desire to obtain. To be pleased. To be happy. To desire in marriage. To be bettered. To be better for.
Yaikotuima-shiramshuye, ヤイコツイマシラムシュイエ, 静思する. ph. To think over quietly.
Yaikotukkare, ヤイツカレ, 味方する, 左様する. v.i. To side with.
Yaikowayashnu, ヤイコワヤシヌ, 生意気ナル, 智者シモノツラ. v.i. To be wise in one’s own conceits.
Yaikoyupu, ヤイコユプ, 張る. v.t. To fasten. To tie as hat strings. To fasten on. As: — Kasa rantu pepi yaikoyupu, “to tie the strings of a hat.”
Yaikurukata, ヤイクルカタ, 己れノカタ. adv. By one own exertions.
Yaikushkare, ヤイクシカラ, 恥ラキ. v.t. To make ashamed. To abuse. To degrade.
Yaimechiure, ヤイメチウレ, 潰撲カリ. v.t. To have a relapse during convalescence.
Yaimemanka, ヤイメマンカ, 涼ま. v.i. To cool one's self.
Yaimire, ヤイミレ, 装ふ. v.i. To dress. To put on one's clothes.
Yaimonakite, ヤイモナクテ, 旄度る. v.i. To be on the alert. To be ready. To be prepared.
Yaimonasap, ヤイモナサブ, or Yaimosak, ヤイモサク, 繁忙なる. v.i. To be busy. To have business.
Yaimonoro-eyam-eaikap, ヤイモノロエヤムエアイカブ, 巳姫制スルコトガ出来ス. v.i. To be unable to restrain one's self.
Yaimonpok-tushmak, ヤイモンポクツシマク, 急ぎてスル, 急がセル, 急モパ, つくセヤイモンポクツシマク, 急イ料理スル. v.i. To do in haste. To hurry in doing anything. As:—Shuke yaimonpok-tushmak, “to cook quickly.”
Yaimosak, ヤイモサク, or Yaimonasak, ヤイモナサク, 急シキ. v.i. To be busy. To engage.
Yaimukmuke, ヤイムクムケ, 陥部ヲ覆ス. v.i. To cover up the person.
Yaimunkopoa, ヤイムンコポハ, or Yaimuntumashbare, ヤイムンツマシバレ, 彫慣スル, (-leaning on the チェン. v.i. To wander about, as when hiding from some enemy or danger.
Yainanka, ヤインナンカ, 人ノ顔. n. One's own face. As:—Yainanka piruba, “to wipe one's own face.”
Yainekonnakare, ヤイネコンナカレ, 薄漸セル. v.t. To make humble.

Yainenaine, ヤイネナイネ, 同様ナル. adv. Of the same kind. As:—Yainenaine utomchiure, “to dress in garments of the same kind.”
Yaineusarakara, ヤイネラサラカ, 音話シスル. v.i. and n. To chat of ancient things. To tell stories.
Yaineusarakarun, ヤイネラサラクアーン, 散歩或ハ話ツ出掛ケル. v.i. To go out for a walk and chat.
Yai-ni, ヤイニ, ドロ. n. The poplar tree. Populus suaveolens, Fisch.
Yainino, ヤイニノ, カエ. n. Sea urchin.
Yainipesh, ヤイニペシ, キホバデダイ. ロコ. n. Maximowicziana, Shirasawa.
Yainomare, ヤイノマレ, 驚ク. v.i. and adj. To be surprised. To be astonished. Astonishing. As:—Yainomare ta hao an! “what an astonishing thing!” Syn: Yainumare.
Yainonepta, ヤイノペタ, or Yainunepeta, ヤイヌペタ, 渐々＝. adv. By degrees. Gradually. As:—Yainonepta irushka, “he gradually became angry.”
Yainonnenu, ヤイノンヌ, 顔ヲ摘マム (深く考へ ゴトナスルヨ無意識ニナス所作). v.t. To pick the head, as when thinking deeply.
Yainu, ヤイヌ, 考へる. v.i. To think. To consider.

Yainua-ambe, ヤイヌアアムべ, 思想. n. A thought.


Yainuchattekke, ヤイヌチャッテケ, 幸ひナル, 嬌しき. v.t. To make joyful. To make happy.

Yainu-hi, ヤイヌヒ, 思想. n. A thought.

Yainu-humi, ヤイヌフミ, 心地, 例へば, ヤイヌフミエン, 心地が悪い, ヤイヌフミリカ, 心地が好い. n. The state of the feelings as regards health. As: — Yainu humi ween, “I feel poorly.” Yainu humi pirika, “I feel well.”

Yainu-i, ヤイヌイ, 考へる. n. A thought.

Yainu-nashke, ヤイヌナシケ, 辭退スル. v.t. To apologize.

Yainuina, ヤイヌイナ, 陥る, 逃ろす. v.t. To hide one’s self. To abscond.


Yainunepta, ヤイヌチプタ, or Yainonepta, ヤイノチプタ. 渐々に. adv. By degrees. Gradually.

Yainunuke, ヤイヌヌケ, 身体ヲ注意スル, 静止スル. v.t. To take great care of one’s self. To rest as when ill.
Yaiossereke, ヤイオスレケ, 途方なく, 慢れル, v.i. To be perplexed.
Yaiossihwen, ヤイオスシウェン, or Yaiyeosshiwun, ヤイエオシウェン, 自傷スル, v.i. To harm one's self.
Yaipakari, ヤイパカリ, 自殺スル, v.i. To commit suicide.
Yaipakashnu, ヤイパカシヌ, 学習スル, 練習スル, v.i. To learn. To repent. Syn: Yakokatpak.
Yaiapaopichi, ヤイパオピチ, 立閣ニスル, v.i. To be caught saying something one would rather not be heard by a third party.
Yaiapaipushate-an, ヤイパピシテアン, 素直スル, 前出ルテ静クル, v.i. To be backward. To dread coming forward.
Yaiaparaka-hok-guru, ヤイパラカホクグル, 食物ヲ買フ, v.i. One who buys food for himself. To provide for one's self.
Yaiaparakaosai, ヤイパラカサイ, 我儘ナル, v.i. To be selfish.
Yaiapatarokii, ヤイパロロキ, 他人ノ介ヲナウヌ人, n. One well able to sustain himself.
Yaiapar-orange, ヤイパロオシルベ, 食物ヲ買フ人, n. A person who talks nonsense.
Yaiaparashiba-guru, ヤイパラシバグル, 食物ヲ買フ人, n. A person who buys food for himself.
Yaiaparaparu, ヤイパラバラル, or Yai-paraparu, ヤイパラバラル, 居ツ, v.i. To fan one's self.
Yaiaparush, ヤイパラルシ, 多賀ナル, adj. Talkative. Loquacious. By some "to be greedy."
Yaiaparacke, ヤイパラチ, 喜ぶ, v.i. To poison one's self.
Yaiapaseere, ヤイパセレ, 好む, v.i. To be with child.
Yaiapak, ヤイパカ, 握る, v.t. To grasp at.
Yaiapak, ヤイパカ, 出すスル, v.i. To pass in or out. To go through, as through a doorway or window. To sally forth.
Yaiapakashita, ヤイパカシチ, 遠ケル, v.t. To avoid. To dissent.
Yaiapokakita, ヤイポカキチ, 素直ナル, v.i. To dress one's self as for a journey.
Yaiapokere, ヤイポケレ, 膝取る, v.t. To warm one's self.
Yairamotaku, サイロコツチ, 再姦スル, v.i. To be put out of countenance. To be cast down. To be troubled.

Yairaige, ヤイライゲ, 自殺スル, v.t. To commit suicide.


Yairamatte, ヤイライマッテ, 注意スル, v.i. To be careful. To watch over one's self. To be circumspect. To be cautious. To pay attention.

Yairamattare, ヤイライマッテレ, 警戒ネルムル, v.t. To mend one's ways. To cause to be circumspect.


Yairamde, ヤイライメデ, 礼儀スル(已レナドダンスノ意), v.t. To curtesy.


Yairamhekotenshi, ヤイライヘコテシ, 己レナチ慕フ, 自活スル, v.i. To keep one's self.

Yairamkikkara, ヤイライキッカラ, 中止スル, v.i. To cease doing something.

Yairamkoiki, ヤイライコイキ, 真シ, v.i. To be in sorrow. To be distressed. To be out of spirits.

Yairamkota, ヤイライコト, 再姦スル, (繰). v.i. To remarry. (sing).

Yairamko, ヤイライコ, 夏スル, v.t. To remarry. (p.t).

Yairamkuru-shitotkare, ヤイライムクルシトツケレ, 直=ガ出ス, v.i. To put forth renewed strength. To do with renewed energy.

Yairampeka, ヤイライムペカマ, 悲憤スル, v.i. To be dejected. To be in low spirits. Syn: Aun-kinra.

Yairampeukeguru, ヤイライムペケンケル, 傻者, n. A fool. An ignoramus. A worthless or bad person.

Yairampekash, ヤイライムペカシ, 真シ, v.i. To sit down. As a person upon the loss of a friend or relation. To be downhearted. To be in low spirits.

Yairampekashita, ヤイライムペカシテ, 傻ア (朋友親戚ナドノ不幸ハ付ア), v.i. To sit in sorrow, as a person upon the loss of a friend or relation. To be downhearted.

Yairamshitate, ヤイライムシツシテ, 悲シ, v.t. To suffer.


Yairamure, ヤイライムレ, 駆キ, 儀ミ深キ, v.i. and adj. Humble. Compassionate.


Yairamure-kunne, ヤイライムレクンノ, 臣気ノ真, adj. Of a pleasant disposition.

Yairap, ヤイラブ, 歌, n. An ode.

Yairap, ヤイラブ, 炎=連ス, v.i. To meet with an accident.
Yairare, イライレ, 姿する, 伸びする. v.t. To follow. To go after. As:—
Seturu kashike yairare, “he followed close behind him.”

Yairat, イライツ, or Yarat, イラツ, 見む. v.t. To conceive. Syn: Honkoro.

Yairawere, イライウェレ, ロミョーテ行ハル人. v.i. One who talks of doing something but leaves it undone. Syn: Monrawere.

Yairenaga, イライェガ, 喜ぶ. v.i. To be pleased. To rejoice. As:—
Shi no ku yairenaga, “I am very pleased.”

Yairenaga, イライェガ, 挨拶す. v.i. To salute.


Yairiki-guru-pumba, イライキグルプムバ, 風吹雲乗. v.i. To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (pl).

Yairiki-guru-puni, イライキグルプニ, 風吹雲乗. v.i. To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (pl).

Yairiki-pumba, イライキプムバ, 上る, 上クラレル. v.i. To rise up. To be lifted up. (pl).

Yairiki-puni, イライキプニ, 上る, 上クラレル. v.i. To rise up. To be lifted up. (pl).


Yairire, イライレ, 伸する, 伸びすル. v.i. To reach up for anything. To stretch one’s self. To be proud.

Yairiterite, イライテリテ, 手足を伸べる, 伸運動す. v.i. To stretch one’s legs and arms. To take exercise, as after an illness. Syn: Yaitokotande.

Yaisannyo, イサイサンニョ, 冷やせ. adj. Prudent.


Yaisambepokashite, イサイムベボカシテ, 心配サセシ. v.t. To give trouble to. To render down-hearted.


Yaisantapka, イサイタンプカ, 人ノ腕及び肩. n. One’s arms and shoulders. As:—Yaisantapka riterite, “to stretch” or “exercise one’s arms and shoulders.”


Yashikakusuhe, イヤシカクシテ, 枝の衣ナドキ. v.i. To throw over one’s self, as a garment.

Yashikashke, イヤシカケ, 防衛する. v.i. To defend one’s self against a charge.


Yashinire, イヤシンニレ, 休む. 隠退す.
Yaishinkaire, ヤイシンナライレ, 身を退く. vi. To separate one's self from.

Yaishinniukesh, ヤイシンニウケシ, 難しる. adj. and vi. To be humble. Lowly. To underrate one's own abilities. To be unable to do anything. Syn: Yaishinniukesh.

Yaishiporore, ヤイシボロレ, 忍耐する. vi. To persevere.

Yaishirushiru, ヤイシリシル, 身体撓る. vi. To rub one's self.

Yaishitoma-shomoki, ヤイシトマシモキ, 誠徳ナル. adj. Insolent.

Yaishitomkuru, ヤイシトムクル, 此年又大さし達シタル. vi. To have attained to the age or size of. As:—Semokkaiyoram yaishitomkuru, “to have attained to the age or size of manhood.”

Yaishittakekka, ヤイシッテッカ, 監禁する. vi. To curb one's self. To hold, one's self in.


Yaishukupka, ヤイシュクブカ, 養成する. vi. To keep in memory, as a grudge. Never to forget or forgive.

Yaishukupkap, ヤイシュクブカプ, 養成する. n. A grudge never forgotten or pardoned.

Yaitapapa, ヤイタババ, 横臥する. vi. To lie down.

Yaitapkuruka, ヤイタプクルカ, 肩. n. One's shoulders. As:—Yaitapkuruka, riterite, “to exercise one's shoulders.”


Yaitektak, ヤイテクテク, 小便する. vi. To make water. To urinate.

Yaito, ヤイト, 元, 例ゼバ, ヤイツマシ, 炎ラ点へる. n. Moxa. As:—Yaito omare, to apply moxa (Japanese).

Yaitobare, ヤイトバレ, or Yaitubare, ヤイツバレ, v.i. To be careful. To take care.

Yaitobare-no, ヤイトバレノ, or Yaitubare-no, ヤイツバレノ, 注意シテ. adv. Carefully. With care.


Yaitobare-yan, ヤイトバレヤン, 注意セヨ. v.i. imp. Be careful. Take care.


Yaitombuni, ヤイトムブニ, 模倣する. v.t. To imitate. To mimic. To make fun of.

Yaitomte-kara, ヤイトムテカラ, 程. vi. To adorn one's self.

Yaito-omare, ヤイトオマレ, 炎ラ点へる. v.t. To apply moxa.
Yaitopake, やイトパケ, 腋下. n. The armpits.
Yaitukapte, ヤイトカプテ, 尊敬スル. v.i. To treat with respect. To do with decency.
Yaitukka, ヤイトッカ, 自然＝成長スル. v.i. To grow up naturally.
Yaitumam, ヤイトマム, 人身. n. One's body. As:—Yaitumam karakara, "to tidy one's self up." Syn: Yaitumama.
Yaitumnun-anu, ヤイトムヌアヌ, 継続スアヌ, 容疑ヲ関フ. v.t. To inquire after one's health. As:—E oman wa yaitumnun anu, "go and inquire after his health."
Yaitumnunu, ヤイトムヌヌ, 気分勝ル, 平穏スル. v.i. To feel better in health. To feel in better spirits. To revive after illness.
Yaitunashka, ヤイトナシカ, 怒フ. v.i. To be hasty. To be in a hurry.
Yaitupok ヤイトポク, 腋下. n. The armpits.
Yaitura, ヤイトラ, 孤独ノ. adj. Alone.
Yaiturare, ヤイトラレ, 同行スル. v.t. To go with. To accompany.
Yaituriri, ヤイトリリ, 伸びスル. v.i. To stretch one's self out.
Yaiturukotaichi, ヤイツルコタチ, 身体ヲ汎ス. v.i. To make one's self dirty.
Yaituyotuave, ヤイツイヨツイヴェ, 身体ヲ拡フ. v.i. To shake one's self. To brush one's self.
Yaituwashkara, ヤイトウシクラ, 思ム. v.t. To mourn. To grieve.
Yaiukauka, ヤイウカウカ, 心ヲスル (縫ナド). v.t. To quilt for one's self.
Yaiunashke, ヤイウナシケ, 謝罪スル. 詫フ. v.t. To ask to be excused. To beg pardon.
Yaiupshoro-chari, ヤイウプショロチャリ, 汚ヲ霍フ. v.t. To play the whore. To act the harlot.
Yaiupshoro-mukmuke, ヤイウプショロムクムケ, 脅ヲ覆フ, 衣ヲ覆フ. v.t. To cover up the chest. To draw one's clothes round one's self. Syn: Yainumaksa seshke.
Yaiutaratue, ヤイウタラツイヴェ, 己ノ友ヲ殺ス. v.t. and v.i. To slay one's own friends. To run amuck.
Yaiusere, ヤイウセレ, 露出スル (剥ヲ脱口カラ). v.i. To come out of one's self, as a splinter from a wound.
Yaiwende-tope-ni, ヤイウェンデンドペニ, クロビタタ. n. A kind of maple, Acer miyabei, Maxim.
Yaiwennukara, ヤイウェンヌカラ, 失望する, v.i. To despair. To be in great want. To feel discouraged.

Yaiyai, ヤイヤイ, 人呼応呼応. excl. An exclamation used in calling a person.


Yaiyainuwere, ヤイヤインウェレ, 満足する, v.i. To be contented.

Yaiyaisusu, ヤイヤイウスス, 柳ノ一種. n. A kind of willow.

Yaiyan-kina, ヤイヤンキナ, 蒲生ノ属. n. Reeds which grow on land.

Yaiyan-noya, ヤイヤノーヤ, モモキ. n. Mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Yaiyantop, ヤイヤントップ, チシマザ. n. A kind of bamboo. Sasa kurilensis, Mak. et Shib.

Yaiyapapu, ヤイヤパブ, or Yayopapu, ヤヨパブ, 茶色, 動弾する. v.t. To beg pardon. To apologize. To make a mistake.

Yaiyattasa, ヤイタッサ, 返還する. v.i. To give in return for something received or done. Syn: Yaiattasa.

Yaiyeitunnnap, ヤイエイツンナブ, 嫉む. v.i. To be jealous. To envy. Syn: Yaitunnnap.

Yaiyekote, ヤイエコテ, 行る. v.i. To go. As:—Tu chish weneb yaiyekote, "she wept bitterly." (Lit, she did two bad weeps).

Yaiyekush, ヤイエクシ, 憾む. v.i. To be ashamed. Syn: Yashitoma.

Yaiyenukuri, ヤイエヌクリ, 恐れる. v.i. To dread. To fear. To be diffident.

Yaiyenukuri-no, ヤイエヌクリノ, 懦弱シテ. adv. With fear or diffidence. Difflently. As:—Iteki yaiyenukuri no akun yan, "please enter without diffidence."

Yaiyepaweteshu, ヤイエパウェテシュ, 已レノ事而シ白駄スル. v.i. To bear witness against one's self. To commit one's self.


Yaiyetomokkanu, ヤイエトムコカヌ, 信任スル. v.t. To trust in one's self. To rely on one's self.

Yaiyeyashitoma, ヤイエヤシトマ, 憾ナル. v.i. To be ashamed of one's self.

Yaiyokapashta, ヤイヨカパシテ, 悔. v.t. To repent. To change one's life. v.i. To be contrite.

Yaiyomap, ヤイヨマブ, 憤る. v.i. To be angry.

Yaiyomonnure, ヤイヨモンヌレ, 憤る. v.i. To be angry.

Yaiyukanau, ヤイユカウカウ, 慰撫する. v.t. To mend.

Yaiyupupu, ヤイユブブ, 忍耐する. v.i. To exercise patience.

Yak, ヤク, ト, ナカバ, 剃, サバ, ペフラッキエフ シリエックキツキイエフ, 川ノ壁ノ (魚が有リトノトアテ). post. That. If. As:—Pet otsa chep shiri eshit no yak aye, "it
is said that there are many fish in the river.” *Nei no ye yak uen ruwe ne, “if she says so, it is bad.” *Yak anak ne, “if.” As—
*Nei no an yak anak ne, pirika, “if it is so, well.”

**Yak,** **ヤク,** *(嫌悪ノ意ヲ表ス).* interj. Dear me. This word is expressive of disgust.

**Yak,** **ヤク,** ブレル、破れル、破裂スル.
To break. To split. To burst.
To knock. **Syn:** Yaku.

**Yaka,** **ヤカ,** 指ス. vt. To point at.
**Syn:** Epeka.

**Yakanak,** **ヤカナク,** 嫌キノ語、姫女及ビ小児ノ言葉モノ. excl. An exclamation of surprise specially used by women and children. Also. How be it.

**Yakara-kina,** **ヤカラキナ,** キロセシ ridicule. n. 
*Angelica refracta,* Fr. Schen.

**Yakaru-kina,** **ヤカラキナ,** キロセシ ridicule. n. 
*Angelica refracta,* Fr. Schen. Also called Moshiu-kina.

**Yak-aye,** **ヤクアイフェ,** ト言ヒマス、例セバ、ライヤクアイネルシヘヨキマス、彼人ノ死シテト言フトヲ聞キマス. ph. It is said that. As:—
*Rai yak aye orushpe shomo ku nu, “I have not heard that he is dead.”

**Yaki,** **ヤキ,** 嫌. n. The cicada.


**Yakka**....yakka, **ヤッカ,** アヲ、彼カ共、共モ此モ、例セバ、ラスアシヤツカレフイナツカ、雲アヲ風デモ、カムイネヤッカアイメテヤッカ、神モ
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Yan, ヤン, 動詞=附加シテ命令ノ意ヲ表ス。例モバ、アリキヤン、来レ(儀)。part. An imperative plural particle used after verbs. Imperative of the verb an, “to be.” As:—Ariki yan, “come.” Oman voa ye yan, “go and tell him.” Yan is sometimes used in a singular sense also.

Yan, ヤン, 登ル. v. i. To ascend. To go up. As:—Wakka orowano yan, “to ascend out of water.”

Yange, ヤンゲ, 排歯ルル、曳艤ルル. v. t. To give to a superior. To offer up to the gods. To haul up, as a boat from a river. Thus: Chip yange, “to haul a boat ashore.”

Yange-kunip, ヤンゲクニブ, 供ふ、貨物、貢人ヘノ譲物. n. Offerings to the gods. Things given to a superior.

Yangere, ヤングレ, 上ゲル、排ゲル. v. t. To send up. To cause to offer up to the gods. To cause to give to a superior.

Yan-guru, ヤングル, ヤングル=関. n. Same as Ya-un-guru.


Yan rash-kamu, ヤナシカム, 湿疹. n. Eczema universale.


Ya-oshke, ヤオシケ, 絾ヲ編ム. v. i. To net. To make nets.

Yap, ヤプ, 登ル. v. i. To ascend. To go up. Pl. of yan.

Ya-pekka, ヤベカ, 隆テ. adv. By land.

Yapoki-koro-chip, ヤボキコロチプ, 船ノ骨組. n. The skeleton of a boat or ship.

Yapte, ヤブテ, 上方ニ行カシムル(寝). v. t. To send up. To cause to ascend. Pl. of yange.


Yara, ヤラ, 矛ク. v. t. To tear. To rend.

Yara, ヤラ, 木皮ヲテ製シテベルノ一種. n. A kind of basket made of bark.

Yara, ヤラ, 家根ヲ着クナル用ヲル木皮. n. The bark of trees sometimes used in thatching.

Yara, ヤラ, or Yara-hi, やラヒ, 人ニ付セル(主人ヲ証ニ着付ケテ事ヲ為シムル如シ). auxil. v. To do through another, as a superior through his subordinates. A particle expressing reverence to the object of a verb. As:—Nishpa otbe anu yara na, “I let the master know.” Tak yara, “to send to fetch.” Ronnu yara, “to send and kill.” Kariro yara-hi isam, “there is no one by whom to send it.”

Yarage, ヤラゲ, 衣服ノ破大. n. A hole in one's clothes.

Yarakka, ヤラカ, 割ク. v. t. To tear.

Yarape-ni, ヤラペニ, カンボク. n. Guelder-rose. Viburnum Opulus, L.
Yarapeshit, ヤラペシット, 是シキ端張.  
* n. Very ragged clothes.

Yarara, ヤララ, 端張 = ナリメル. adj.  
Ragged.

Yarat, ヤラツ, or Yairat, ヤイラツ,  

Yarul-chup, ヤルルチュプ, or Yaru-  
ru-chup, ヤルルデュプ, 八月. n.  
The month of August.

Yarupe, ヤルベ, 衣服, 小児ノ衣物.  
* n. Clothes. Infants clothing.

Yaruru-chup, ヤルルチュプ, or Ya-  
rul-chup, ヤルルデュブ, 八月. n.  
The month of August.

Yasa, ヤサ, 塚ク. v.t. To tear.

Yasamge-no-an, ヤサムゲノアン, 独  
際. adj. Alone. To be alone.  
Not to mix with others.

Yasara, ヤサラ, 爲セル. v.t. To  
cause another to do. To get done.

Yasaske, ヤサスケ, 築レル(岩ナドノ).  
v.t. To be rent, as rocks.

Yash, ヤシ, 網ヲ曳ク. v.t. To drag  
a net along in fishing.

Yashitoma, ヤシトマ, 耻レル. v.i.  
To be ashamed.

Yashitomare, ヤシトマレ, 耻シメル,  
v.t. To make ashamed. To abash.

Yashitukkari, ヤシチッカリ, 脊髄炎.  

Yashiya, ヤシヤ, 変網. n. A haul  
seine.

Yashkara, ヤシカラ, 掛メ, 川デ魚ヲ  
網スル. v.t. To clutch. To seize.  
To take up by the hand. To make a grab at. To grapple. To  
fish with a net in a stream.

Yashke, ヤシケ, 頭又手ヲ洗フ. v.t.  
To wash the face and hands.

Yashke, ヤシケ, 破ル. v.t. and v.i.  
To be cracked or broken. Syn:  
Kone.

Yashke-batchi, ヤシケバッチ, 廱. n.  
A wash basin.

Yashkep, ヤシケブ, 身體ヲ洗フ. n.  
Ablutions.

Yashkep, ヤシケブ, 廱. n. A wash  
hand basin.

Yashpe, ヤシペ, 手網. n. A hand  
fish net.

Ya-sosh, ヤソシ, 地層. n. Layers  
or strata of earth.

Yaspa, ヤスパ, 製ク(瓢). v.t. To  
tear. Pl. of yasa.

Yasu, ヤス, 錐. n. A spear with  
three forks used for fishing in the  

Yata, ヤタ, 陸テ. adv. By land.

Yatchitarabe, ヤッチタラベ, 網袋.  
* n. A mat used for carrying things  
in.

Yatoro, ヤトロ, or Yatotta, ヤトッタ,  
禽ノ一種. n. A kind of hawk.  
Syn: Yattui.

Yattui, ヤッツイ, 鳥ノ子. n. A mat  
made of reeds which the Ainu lay  
upon their floors. Syn: Aputki.  
Toma.

Yattui, ヤッツイ, トビ, トニビ. n.  

Yatu, ヤツ, or Yatui, ヤッツイ, カモ  
メ. n. A sea gull.

Yatupok, ヤツポケ, or Yatupake,  
ヤツバケ, 腋ノシタ. n. The armpits.
Ya-un, ヤウン, 内地。(国ノ内部). adv. Inland. The interior.

Ya-un-guru, ヤウングル, アイヌ人. n. An Ainu. The Ainu as distinguished from their neighbours the Japanese, Russians, or present kamchatkales.

Ya-un-kontukai, ヤウンコンツカイ, フクローノ種. n. The eagle owl (lit: the servant of the world).

Ya-un-kotogene-guru, ヤウンコッヂャチケール, フクロノ種. n. The eagle owl (lit: the mediator of the work).  

Ya-un-moshiri, ヤウンモシリ, 霧矢內. n. Ainu land. The country inhabited by the Ainu.

Yashukkep, ヤフクケブ, 王. n. A spider.

Yautek, ヤウテク, 固クナル. adj. and v.t. To become hard, as the ground in winter by frost. To become solid or firm. To become stiff and cramped, as the limbs of a dead person if not laid out properly.

Yayunase, ヤウヤウセ, 咲ル. v.i. To grow. To snarl.

Yawange, ヤウガゲ, 散落レル(ピタレル). v.i. To chop as the hands through exposure to the cold wind.

Yaya, ヤヤ, 智栄. n. Wisdom.

Yayainu, ヤイイヌ, 悟レル. v.i. To think. To consider.

Yayainukoro, ヤイイヌクロ, 威張ル. v.i. To be proud.  

To consider one’s self better than others. To be vainglorious.

Yayaisurugu, ヤイアイルグ, 冒子毒. n. Aconite poison.

Yayamkiri, ヤヤムキリ, 知ル, 鈍得ル. v.t. To know. To know one’s self.

Yayapapu, ヤヤパブ, or Yayopapu, ヤイヨパブ, 過チルル, 被誅スル. v.t. To make a mistake. To apologize. To beg pardon. As: Yayapapu ku ki, “I made a mistake.”

Yayaisusuru, ヤヤイススル, 冥洗ヲ差サル. n. Salix stipularis, Sm.

Yayaperte, ヤヤプテ, 爲スコトヲ嚴フ. v.i. To dislike to do.

Yayapushkere, ヤヤプシケレ, 負傷スル. v.i. To be wounded. To be hurt. Syn: Yayeshikorap. Euikuruki.

Yayapusheta, ヤヤプシテ, 第シ. v.i. To be surprised. To be astonished.

Yayasap, ヤヤサブ, 懐カ. adj. Unwise.

Yayasashish, ヤヤシシ, 瞑キ. adj. Dirty.

Yayaschnu, ヤヤシヌ, 智ゴキ. adj. Wise.

Yayattasa, ヤヤタサ, 返還スル. v.i. To make a return present to a person. To return thanks.

Yayekatuan, ヤイエカツウェン, 饮メル. v.i. Ashamed. Sor- rowful.

Yayemontasa, ヤイエモンタサ, 重騒スル. v.t. To take vengeance on.
YAY

Yayepataraye, やえぱたらやえ, げれ＝克ツ. v.t. To exercise self-restraint.

Yayepkara-guru, やえぱカラグル, 餓霊, 大食. n. A glutton.

Yayoparaschuli, やえぱラサチュイ, 春メル. v.i. To exult. To say hurrah. To cheer.

Yayakoetaptapu, やえこエタブタブ, 跪ケ. v.t. To roll up. To wrap up.

Yayunpa, やえムバ, 不意＝＝災候を得. v.t. To meet with an accident.

Yayepupu, やえブプ, 腹カ痛. v.i. To have aching calves.


Ye, 4.x, 言ケル, 知ラセル. v.t. To tell. To say. To adduce. To announce. To attest. To acknowledge. As:—Ye wa ambe, "that which was said."

Ye, 4.x, 仕事(話話ナ事ヲ言ス仕事ナフ). n. Business. (This word can only refer to business of word of mouth).

Ye-hi, イヘイ, 言ヒ, 例ヘ, エテイヘ, 彼ガ此ヲ言ヒ. v.i. To be said. Said. He spake. As:—Ene ye-ki, "he spake thus."

Yep, 4.x, 話. n. A thing spoken. A speech.

Yepa, 4.x, 滅没, 淹クノメル. n. Discoloured water. Fatty water.

Yepl, 4.x, エプ＝同シ. n. Same as yep.

Yolkiri, ヨキリ, 紫ヘル. v.t. To arrange.

Yokane, ヨ卡エ, 後ロ. adv. Behind. Following. After. As:—En yokane ek, "follow me." Yokane ambe, "a person following after."


Yoko, ヨコ, 狐(投鉄ナルトキノ如). v.t. To aim at, as with a spear.

Yoko, ヨコ, 倍ツ. v.t. To wait.

Yokore, ヨコレ, 換ケル(ナナナドナ). v.t. To set, as a trap. As:—Eremu akbe yokore, "to set a rat trap.

Yomi, よミ, 納メ. v.t. To shrink.

Yomiyomik, ヨミヨミク, 納ヨメ. v.t. and adj. To be wrinkled. To become contracted. Crumpled.

Yomikyomikte, ヨミクヨミクテ, 納書メル. v.t. To crumple up. To wrinkle.

Yomne, ヨムネ, 止メル, 仕上ケル, 悔告. v.t. To cease. Completed. To warn.

Yomne-ki, ヨムネキ, 止メル, 悔告スル. v.t. To cease. To warn.

Yomomke, ヨモムケ, 大傷スル, 潰傷スル. v.t. To burn or scald.

Yompa, ヨムバ, 線メ. v.t. To shrink.

Yongoro, ヨンゴロ, or Yongororo, ヨンゴロ, 伏スル. v.t. To lie in wait. To go in quest. To look for. To crouch as a cat to catch a mouse. To watch for.
To aim at. To look straight at.
Thus:—Meko anak ne erum eyongororo wa hopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the mouse.” Syn: Yokoum.

Yoni, ヨニ, 縮 v.i. To contract.
To shrink.

Yontakhe, ヨンテクヘ, or Yontak-kam, ヨンテックム, 脆, かかと, 腕の肉 n. The calf of the leg. The muscle of the arm.

Yop, ヨップ, 主たる両親, 親長, 例モバ, トップラン, 首府, adj Chief.
Principal.
Parent.
Head.
As:—Yop-kotan, “the chief city or capital of a country.”

Yopbe, ヨブベ, 先考, (ダンダル親) n. One’s dead father.

Yoruki-puni, ヨルキプニ, 熱慾スル, 例モバ, ワンチェックトヨルキプニ, 悪感情ヲ起セル, v.t. To stir up.
To raise up.
As:—Wen ke tumult yoriki puni, “to stir up evil feelings.”

Yorokomne, ヨロコムネ, 胎寄る, v.i. To be shrunk up as the body of an old person or the hand or leg of a sick person.


Yorun, ヨルン, 七, v.t. To beg.
Syn: Yorun-ki.

Yorun-guru, ヨルングル, or Yorun-ki-guru, ヨルンギル, 乞食, n. A beggar.

Yoshpe, ヨシペ, 大腸, n. The large intestines.

Yot, ヨト, 吹ヒスル, 吹感スル, v.i. To be made dizzy. To be perplexed.

Yottek, ヨテック, 疲れ, adj. Tired.
Exhausted.


Yu-be, ユベ, or Yu-pe, ユペ, 冷泉, n. Cold mineral water. Sulphur water.


Also yubin kambi, (Jap.)

Yuk, ユク, 動, シカ, n. A deer.
Cervus sika, Temm.

Yuk-apiri, ユクラビリ, 萎遠, n. A deer track.

Yukara, ユクララ, 賢愚, n. A legend.
A tradition.

Yuk-chikap, ユクチカブ, 鳳凰ノ一種, n. The screech owl.

Yuk-emauri, ユクエマウリ, サイナリ, n. A kind of raspberry.
Rubus crataegifolius, Bunge.

Yuk-eremu, ユクエレム, エゾイチナ, n. Ermine.

Yuki, ユキ, 斜柱, スカイ, n. A building brace.

Yukke, ユッケ, 偶シキ, adj. Very many.

Yukki, ユッキ, 中 n. A tick.

Yuk-nonno, ユクノノ, センモンサラ, n. Cardamine macrophylla, W.

Yuknumau-ni, ユクヌマウニ, クロメドキ, n. Rhamnus japonica, Max.

Yukkarush, ユッカルシュ, マヒダケ, n. A kind of edible polypus.

Yuk-kuttasa, ユックタサ, タニシマ
YUK

ツケサヲ。n. *Filipendula kamtschatca* Maxim.

Yukoikire, ユコイキレ, 邪魔する。v.t. To interfere. To intermeddle. To stir up strife. To spread a false report about one. As: —*En orushpe yukoikire,* "he spread a false report about me."

Yukoikire-guru, ユコイキレグル, 口出す人。n. A meddler.

Yuk-pungara, ユクプンガラ, シラナカ. n. *Hydrangea scandens* Maxim.

Yukram, ユクラム, 肝臓。n. The liver. Kinop.

Yuk-raige-ni, ユクライゲニ, ニガキ. n. *Pierisima alicantoides,* Planch. Also called *shiu-ni.*

Yuk-topa-kina, ユクトパキナ, フッキサ. n. *Pachysandra terminalis,* S. et Z.


Yupi, ユピ, or *Yuphi, ユピビ,* or *Yupo, ユブ,* or *Yubi, ユビ,* 兄。n. An elder brother.

Yupke, ユプケ, 強き, 難き。adj. Strong. Wild. Severe.


As: — *Yupke no ye,* "to speak earnestly." *Yupke no kik,* "to beat severely."

Yupkek, ユプケク, 無慮死。n. An accidental death. As: *Yupkek an,* "to die by accident."

Yupkere, ユプケレ, 強くす。v.t. To strengthen.

Yupkiri, ユプキリ, 培える。v.t. To sow broadcast. Syn: *Iyama.*

Yuppa, ユップパ, 揉む, (結ぶ). v.t. To knead, as dough.


Yuptek-i, ユプテクイ, 活潑なり。n. Activity. Assiduity.

Yuptek-no, ユプテクノ, 活潑なる。adv. Actively. Industriously.

Yupu, ユプ, 熱心なる。n. 熱出シテナス, 例セバ, キロロブキキリエンコ, 紫出シテモシテサル。v.t. To do earnestly. To do with might. As: — *Kiroro yupu wa ki wa en kore,* "please do it with all your might."

Yusa, ユサ 立腹シテ立去る。v.t. To turn away in anger. To go off in a huff. Syn: *Ikeshu.*


Yuta-ni, ユタニ, 枠。n. A pestle used for pounding in a mortar. Syn: *Uta-ni.*

Yutara, ユトラ, 送言す。v.t. To send a verbal message.
PART II.

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

AINU LANGUAGE.

アイヌ語文典
PREFACE.

The Grammar contained in the following pages has been worked out during the last stages of the decay of the Ainu race and tongue, and not during the growth or full vigour of either. The merest tyro in philological research will therefore realize that the difficulties encountered have not always been of a light nature. Searching for and collating words, reducing them to what seemed to be to the author the most convenient form of writing,—analizing and comparing them,—defining them,—classifying them,—weeding out or noting the known Japanese and even Russian words which had crept in, and studying the laws of the grammatical construction of the language has each in its turn had its own special difficulties. There were also obstacles and difficulties of quite another kind cast in my way at the beginning of my career among the Ainu which, though I do not forget them, it is not necessary to mention in this place. And, however much amid rough living, and hard study one has sometimes longed and looked for the Clue of an Ariadne to guide himself by withal, such a help has not yet been found. Nor should it be forgotten that inasmuch as this language has never been tamed and fixed by any attempt of the people themselves to produce a native literature, what little is left of it is still, as ever it was, in its natural barbaric state. Hence the Author hopes that due allowances will be made for the many imperfections and oversights which must naturally occur in this work.

An edition of the Grammar appeared in September 1903. That little book was thrown out for the purpose of inviting criticisms by which the author might profit in the prosecution of his studies, and with the view of its forming a
part of the introduction to what he ventures to deem a somewhat important work, namely, the preceding Ainu Dictionary. But there appear to be so few people truly interested in Ainu, or such a small number thoroughly acquainted with this tongue, that no help was given except to confirm him in his present belief that in so far as construction is concerned the Ainu language belongs as much to the Aryan tongue as Latin, French, Greek, and English do. Nor could the Author lay his hands on any other Ainu Grammar which would serve as a basis to work upon. The present work should therefore be regarded as original and quite independent. Still the Author must acknowledge his great indebtedness to Dr August Phizmaier for his *Kritische Durchsicht der von Davidaw verfassten Wortsammlung aus der Sprache der Aino's* (*Wien 1852*), for on studying this book he has derived great benefit from the critical and analytical method therein followed.

Sapporo, August, 1905.
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1 The Author has thought it best to give the headings of the separate sections contained in the introductory chapter in case any Reader should desire to study any one of them in particular, while for the rest, the bare subject only has been announced as a heading.
PART II.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

AINU LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.


§ I. WORKS ON AINU GRAMMAR.

In the year A.D. 1851 Dr. A. Pfizmaier of Vienna published a small work called Untersuchungen über den Bau der Aino-sprache.¹ This appears to have been the first attempt ever made to submit the Ainu language to a grammatical analysis. This

¹ Other works by Pfizmaier are Kritische Durchsicht der von Davidow verfassten Woertersammlung aus der sprache der Aino 1852. Erörterungen und Anklarungen über Aino 1882. Also his Beiträge zur kenntniss der Aino-Poesie and vocabulaire der Aino sprache.
work was founded on a small vocabulary collected by two Japanese and called Moshiogusa.\(^1\) I have studied the book through very carefully, testing its contents word by word throughout among the Ainu themselves, the result being that I fully agree with Prof. Chamberlain who writes of it as follows:\(^2\)

"Considering that this grammar was founded on little else than one imperfectly printed Japanese vocabulary, the "Moshiogusa," the results obtained by the Austrian servant are truly marvellous. One only regrets, when perusing it, that a fraction of the vast trouble taken in collating each passage, comparing each word, noting each apparent grammatical phenomenon, should not have been devoted to a journey to Ainu\(^3\) land itself, where a few months' converse with the natives would have abridged the labour of years,—would indeed not only have abridged the labour, but have rendered the result so much more trustworthy. As it is, Dr. Pfizmaier's "Untersuchungen" is rather a monument of learned industry, than a guide calculated to lead the student safely to his journey's end. The circumstances under which Dr. Pfizmaier worked were such as to render success impossible."

In 1875 M. M. Dobrotvorsky published his Ainsko-Russkiu Slovar. This look is a revision of his brother's original work on the Ainu language and includes the "Untersuchungen" here referred to. Unfortunately the work has been spoiled in part by comprehending in it words from too many sources, some of which

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\(^1\) By Uehara Kumajiro and Abe Chōzaburō; 1804.


\(^3\) Prof. Chamberlain always wrote Aino but I have taken the liberty of changing the spelling into Ainu (which means "man") wherever I have quoted him in this book so as to bring it into uniformity with the rest of this Grammar; for the people always speak of themselves as Ainu not Aino. Aino is an old Japanese way of calling this race. Dobrotvorsky also notes that the word Aino is a corruption of Ainu which he defines as "man." With regard to this it is interesting to remark that the Eskimo call themselves innuít, "man"; the Moji Indians of Arizona call themselves hopí, "man," and that Delaware Indians apply to themselves the term leenilenape, i.e. "men of men." All Japanese official documents now have Ainu instead of Aino.
are not Ainu at all but perhaps Tartar, Oroko, Chuckchi, Yakut, Ziliyak, Aleutean, or some kinderred tongue. A full list of the Authors referred to by Dobrotvorsky will be found in the preface to his Slovar.

From the appearance of this work till the year 1883 there is a further gap; but in that year Prof. J. M. Dixon, then of the Tokyo Engineering College, published a small sketch of Ainu Grammar founded on earlier European notices and his own short studies carried on chiefly among the Ainu of Tsuishkari; who, by the by, had a few years before come down from Saghalien. This sketch appeared in a Magazine then published in Yokohama and named The Chrysanthemeum. After careful perusal of those articles I once more fully agree with Prof. Chamberlain who says:—

"Unfortunately, the results obtained by this conscientious worker were impaired to some extent by the want of that intimate acquaintance with Japanese, which, in the absence of a thorough practical knowledge of Ainu itself, is the first condition to the successful investigation of any subject connected with the Island of Yezo."

The next work to appear on this subject was my own Grammar which is included in the Memoirs referred to above. It will be found introduced by Mr. Chamberlain's excellent brochure on the Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Ainu studies. The present Grammar is a thorough revision of that and also of the one which appeared next as an introduction to my Ainu-English Japanese Dictionary published by the Hokkaidō-cho in 1889.

§ II. AINU AND JAPANESE COMPARED.

That, grammatically speaking, the Ainu language has no general affinity with present Japanese has already been conclusively
proved by Prof. Chamberlain in the Memoirs. Taking my Grammar as a basis and comparing it with the results of his own personal studies of the subject among the Ainu themselves he has pointed out fifteen major points in which the two languages differ. In order not to mar what the Prof. has so well put I will take the liberty of quoting the passage in extenso.

He says:—(1) Japanese has postpositions only. Ainu, besides numerous postpositions, has also the two prepositions e “to,” “towards,” and o “from;” thus: E chup-pok-un chup ahun, “The sun sets to the West.” O chup-ka-un chup hetuku, “The sun rises from the East.

(2) The Ainu postpositions are often used independently, in a manner quite foreign to Japanese idiom, thus: Koro habo, “His mother,” more literally “Of [him] mother.”—Tan moshiri ka ta pakno utari inne utara isambe paskuru chironrup ne ruwe ne, “The creatures than which there is nothing so numerous in this world are the crows and foxes.”

(3) Connected with the Ainu use of prepositions, is that of formative prefixes. Thus the passive is obtained by prefixing a to the active, as raige, “to kill;” a-raige, “to be killed.” A transitive or verbalizing force is conveyed by the prefix e, as pirika, “good” e-pirika, “to be good to,” i.e., generally, “to benefit oneself”; mik “to bark,” “e-mik,” to bark at; a-e-mik, “to be barked at.” The signification of verbs is sometimes intensified by means of the prefix i, as nu, to hear;” i-nu, “to listen.” All this is completely foreign to the Japanese grammatical system, which denotes grammatical relations by means of suffixes exclusively.

(4) The Ainu passive has been mentioned incidentally under the preceding heading. Note that it is a true passive, like that of European language,—not a form corresponding (as does the so-called Japanese passive) to such English locutions as “to get killed,” “to get laughed at.” In fact, the habit of looking at all actions from an active point of view is one of the characteristics of Japanese thought, as expressed in the forms of Japanese grammar. By the Ainu, on the other hand, the passive is
used more contiguously even than in English, although the abundant use of the passive is one of the features distinguishing English from all other Aryan tongues. Thus an Ainu will say *Ene a-kari ka isam,* "There is nothing to be done," literally "Thus to-be-done-thing even is-not," where a Japanese would say *Shi-kata ga nai,* literally "There is not a way to do." Again, such a sentence as "In any case you must go via Sapporo," would be in Ainu *Neun neyakka Satporo a-kush,* literally, "In any case Sapporo is traversed." In Japanese it would be hard to turn such phrases passively at all. Much less would any such passives ever be employed either in literature or in colloquial.

(5) Ainu has great numbers of reflective verbs formed from transitives by means of the prefix *yai,* "self." Thus *yai-eram-poken,* "to be sorry for oneself," i.e., "to be disappointed"; *yai-raige,* "to commit suicide"; *yai-kopuntek,* "to be glad" (conf. *se réjouir* and similar reflectives in French). Japanese has no reflective verbs.

(6) Whereas in Japanese those numerous but rarely used words, which foreign students term personal pronouns, are in reality nothing but honorific and humble locutions, like the "thv servant" of Scripture, and such expressions as "Your Excellency," "Sire," etc., Ainu has true pronouns. (E is "you"; *kani,* *ku,* and *k* are "I" in the following examples.) As a corollary to this, the Ainu pronouns are used at every turn, like the pronouns of modern European languages, thus:—

*E koro shike,* "Your luggage."

*Kani k'eraman,* "I know;" more literally "Moi je sais."

*Sapporo-kotan ta ohonno k'an kuni ku ramu yakun, ku koro eivange kuru ku tura wa k'ek koroka, iruka k'an kuni ku ramu kusu, ku sak no k'ek ruwe ne,* "Had I known that I should stay so long in Sapporo, I would have brought my servant with me. But, as I thought I should be here only a short time, I came without one."

In Japanese, all these sentences would be expressed without the aid of a single word corresponding to a personal pronoun; thus:—
Go nimotsu, literally "August luggage."
Wakarimashita, literally "I have understood."
Kahodo nagaku Sapporo ni todomaru to shirimashita naraba, kerai wo tsurete kuru hau de arimashita ga, wazuka bakari orimashō to omoimashita mon' desu kara, tsurezu ni kimashita.

This last Japanese sentence is impossible to translate literally into our language, English (like Ainu) idiom insisting on the constant iteration of personal pronouns, which in Japanese would be, not merely inelegant, but ridiculous and confusing.

(7) Some traces of the use of "case," as understood in Aryan grammar, exist in the Ainu first personal pronoun. The declension is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATIVE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku, &quot;I&quot;</td>
<td>en, &quot;me.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ohi, &quot;we.&quot;</td>
<td>un, or i &quot;us.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese is devoid of everything of this nature.

(8) Some traces of a plural inflection are found in the conjugation of Ainu verbs. For Ainu verbs turn singular ⁿ into plural ᵖ, viz:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahun,</td>
<td>ahup,</td>
<td>&quot;to enter.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oashin,</td>
<td>oaship,</td>
<td>&quot;to issue.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran,</td>
<td>rap,</td>
<td>&quot;to descend.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san,</td>
<td>sap,</td>
<td>&quot;to descend.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a few cases the ᵖ (or ᵇ) appears in a less regular manner. They are:—

heashi,      heashpa, "to begin."
hechirasa,  hechiraspa, "to blossom."
hopuni,     hopumba, "to fly." √

In the following instances, different verbs have been assigned by usage to a singular or plural acceptance:—
arapa, paye, "to go."
kek, ariki (or araki), "to come."
AINU AND JAPANESE COMPARED.

Probably further search would reveal the existence of more such plural forms. Indeed, the Saghalian dialect, if we are to trust Dobrotvorsky as quoted in Pfizmaier's "Erörterungen und Aufklärungen über Aino," retains fragments of a plural formation in a few of its substantives as well. Thus kema, "foot;" kemaki, "feet;" ima, "tooth;" imaki "teeth." Be this as it may, not only has Japanese no plural forms, whether inflectional or agglutinative, but the whole idea of grammatical number is as foreign to it as is that of person.

Thus far we have noted phenomena that occur in Ainu, and are absent from Japanese. We now turn to such as are found in Japanese, but not in Ainu, and observe that:—

(9) Japanese conjugates its verbs by means of agglutinated suffixes, which in certain moods and tenses, combine so intimately with the root as to be indistinguishable from what are termed inflections in the Aryan tongues. Thus, from the root ot and the stem otos, "to drop," we have such conjugational forms as otosu the present, otose the imperative, otoshi the "indefinite form" (a sort of gerund or participle), where no analysis has hitherto succeeded in discovering the origin of the final vowels. In Ainu there is nothing of this kind. Save in the rare cases mentioned under heading 8, the whole conjugation is managed by auxiliaries. The original verb never varies, excepting when r changes to n according to a general phonetic rule which affects all classes of words indiscriminately.

(10) A grammatical device, on which much of Japanese construction hinges, is the three-fold division (in the classical form of the language there is a fourth) of verbal adjectival forms into what are termed "attributive," "conclusive," and "indefinite."

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1 Mr. Batchelor adds to the list sing. raiši, plur. ronši, "to kill." But the present writer ventures to think that the difference is rather one of significature than of mere number, raiši meaning "to kill," and ronši "massacre."

[To this I must reply that I still have no reason to doubt that ronši is really what I have represented it to be. To "massacre" would be uščékka. Anyhow, to be understood both the Ainu and I are obliged to use ronši as if it were the plural of raiši; I know of no other word to take its place.]
This system, which is peculiar and complicated, cannot well be elucidated without entering into details beyond the scope of the present Memoir. The curious in such matters are referred to pp. 39, 47, 86, and 94 of the present writer’s "Simplified Grammar of Japanese" (Trübner & Co., London, 1886). Suffice it here to say, that each tense of the indicative mood of Japanese verbs and adjectives is inflected so as to point out the nature of its grammatical agreement with the other words of the sentence, and that one of the results of the system is the formation of immensely long, sentences, all the clauses of which are mutually interdependent, in such wise that the bearing of any one verb or adjective as to tense and mood is not clinched until the final verb has come to round off the entire period. Of such distinctions of "attributive," "conclusive," etc., forms, Ainu knows nothing. They are not represented even by the help of auxiliaries.

(11) The whole Japanese language, ancient and modern, written and colloquial, is saturated with the honorific spirit. In Japanese, honorifics supply to some extent the place of personal pronouns and of verbal inflections indicating person. Ainu, on the contrary, has no honorifics unless we give that name to such ordinary expressions of politeness as occur in every language.

(12) A rule of Japanese phonetics excludes the consonant r from the beginning of words.1 In Ainu no similar rule exists. Those who have most occupied themselves with the Japanese language, will probably be the readiest to regard the aversion to initial r as being, not the result of accident (if such an expression may be allowed), but truly a radical characteristic; for it is shared, not only by Korean, but by other apparently cognate tongues as far as India.

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1 Those whose knowledge of Japanese is limited may be startled by this statement, taken in conjunction with the appearance of hundreds of words beginning with r in the pages of Dr. Hepburn’s Dictionary. The explanation of the apparent contradiction is, that all such words are borrowed from the Chinese. In the latter language, the initial is l. But a very soft r is the nearest approach to l of which the Japanese vocal organs are capable. This Chinese l becomes Japanese ri, Chinese liang becomes Japanese ryō, etc.
(13) Japanese constantly use what (to adopt European terminology) may be called genitives instead of nominatives. Thus, *Hito ga kuru*, literally "The coming of the man," for "The man comes." This is foreign to Ainu habits of speech.

Passing on to further points of contrast between the two languages, we notice that:

(14) Japanese and Ainu treat the idea of negation differently. Ainu uses an independent negative adverb *shomo* or *seenne*, which corresponds exactly to the English word "not." It also possesses a few curious negative verbs, such as *isam*, "not to be;" *uwa*, "not to know." In Japanese, on the contrary, the idea of negation is invariably expressed by conjugational forms. Each verb and adjective has a negative "voice," which goes through all the moods and tenses, just as Latin and Greek verbs have an inflected passive voice.

(15) The system of counting in the two languages is radically dissimilar. In discussing this point, we must of course set aside the Chinese system now current in Japan, and which, owing to its superior simplicity, is beginning to make its way even into Ainu-land. The original Japanese system of counting consisted of independent words as far as the number ten. After ten, they said ten plus one, ten plus two, ten plus three, twenty plus one, thirty plus one, and so on up to hundreds, thousands, and myriads. In fact, the old Japanese numeration was not very unlike our own. The complicated nature of the Ainu method of counting will only be properly appreciated by those who will very carefully peruse Mr. Batchelor's chapter on the subject. The salient points in it are the invariable prefixing of the smaller number to the larger, the mixture of a denary and a vigesimal system, the existence of a unit corresponding to our "score," and the absence of any unit higher than the score. The idea of such units as "hundred" and "thousand" is foreign to the Ainu mind. They can say "five score" (100), and "ten taken away from six score" (110). But much higher than that, they cannot easily ascend. To take a concrete instance, if a man wishes to say that he is twenty-three years of age, he must express himself...
thus:—"I am seven years plus ten years, from two score years (1)." Not only is the method of combining different numerals totally unlike in the two languages. The manner in which the elementary numerals up to "ten" were originally formed, is also quite dissimilar. In Japanese, as in some other languages of the North-east of Asia, the even numerals seem to have been obtained by altering the vowel of the odd numerals of which they are the doubles; thus:—

hito,¹ "one"; it(s)u, "five";
futa, "two"; mu, "six";
mi, "three"; ya, "eight";
yo "four"; to, "ten."

In Ainu, on the other hand, the first four numerals shine (1), tu (2), re (3), ine (4) seem independent. Ashikne (5) is possibly "new four" (ashiri² ine). The next four numerals are obtained by a process of subtraction from the higher number "ten." Compare:—

ine, "four," with iwan, "six" (i.e. four from ten),
re, "three," with arawan, "seven" (i.e. three from ten),
tu, "two," with tupesan, "eight" (i.e. two from ten),
shine, "one," with shinpesan, "nine" (i.e. one from ten),
wan, "ten."

There might be room for doubt as to the derivation of iwan, "six," and arawan, "seven," did they stand alone. Indeed, doubt is still permissible on their score. But tupesan is unquestionably "two (tu) things (pe) come down (san) [from ten]"; and shinpesan is as evidently "one thing come down [from ten]."

§ III. WORD BUILDING.

Besides the dissimilarities in Grammar as set forth in the preceding paragraph, there are also other important differences

¹ Hito and futa probably stand for earlier pito and puto, where the correspondence is more apparent.
² The author of the present work cannot agree to this, for there is no other case known where k changes into ri or vice versa.
existing between the two languages which Prof. Chamberlain has not noted in his essay. What he has given, however, are fully sufficient to prove that the present Japanese tongue has no grammatical connection with Ainu. This fact may be fully and very interestingly emphasized by considering the manner in which the Ainu build up their words, illustrations of which it is now proposed to give.

(1) **Aeiyukoikireyara.** This word means "he sent him to set them at variance with each other over something." The following is a chemical analysis of the word:—

*ki,* root meaning "do."
*i,* an intensifying root meaning "severely;" "intently."
*iki,* "to do intently" or "severely."
*ko,* a root meaning "to" when used before some verbs.
*koki,* "to scold;" "to beat;" "do severely to."
*u,* root meaning "together" or "union" or "mutually."
*ukoiki,* "to quarrel with each other."
*re,* used as a suffix to verb expresses "cause."
*a,* a root expressive of the past tense.
*ukoikire,* "to make quarrel."
*i,* expressive of 3rd personal pronoun "he."
*aeyukoikire,* "make them quarrel with each other."

The *y* is added after the *i* for the sake of euphony only.
*e,* expressive of the objective case.
*aeyukoikire,* "he made them quarrel with each other over something."
*yara,* "to do through another;" "to send to do."
*aeyukoikireyara,* "he sent and set them at variance with each other over something."

(2) Take now the word *i(y)eyaikoemakbare "to forsake," "to backslide." It may be analyzed thus:—

*i,* 3rd, per. pro. nom. "they."
*e,* (euphonically *ye*), 2nd, per. pro. obj. "him."
*yai,* reflex. prop. "self" (from the root *a,* "to exist").
*ko,* root meaning "to;" "with regard to."
e, objective of the verb, "it."
mak, root of maka "open."
ba, a plural personal root to verbs (as cha a plural ending to some nouns).
re, a causitive ending to verbs. Hence, eyaikoemakbare, "to forsake" (lit. "they made him cast himself away (from) with reference to it"). E. g. Koro shinrit ekashi ki buri gusu eyaikoemakbare nisa ruwa ne, "they made him forsake the customs of the ancients." It would perhaps be superfluous to remark that the chief root of this long word is simply mak, "open," the transitive of which is emaka, "to open."

Thus do many roots cluster round the little verbs ki, "to do;" and mak, "open." Every root always retains one or other of its meanings though of course modified in each as the subject and object require. This kind of—I was going to say vivisection, but substitute postmortem examination instead proves, I think, that the Ainu language has grown from a monosyllabic to an agglutinative or combinatory one; and shows that it has not only been highly developed in years long past, but that it was also capable of greater developement had the race survived, come into the arena of civilization, and cultivated it. Indeed, such words as the above show how the Ainu language has passed from the "Rhematic" into the "Dialectic" stage of developement.

In the above examples verbs only have been given; let us now take an adjective and adverb as further illustrations of this matter.

Thus:—

(a) Pirika, "good."
Pirikap, "a good thing."
Pirika-hi, "goodness."
Pirikare, "to better."
Epirika, "to gain."
Epirikap, "something gained."
Epirikare, "to make another gain."
WORD BUILDING.

Yalepirika, "to gain of oneself."
Yalepirikare, "to make oneself gain."
Eyaalepirikare, "to make one gain something for himself."
Eyaalepirikarep, "that which one causes himself to gain for himself."

(b) Ioyapa, "the year after next."
I, an intensifying particle both as regards place, time, and state.
Oya, "other"; "next"; "different."
Pa, "year"; "season."
Hence, toyapa, "the year after next."
The word ioyashimge belongs to the same class.
Thus:
Ioya, as given above.
Oyashim, "the day after to-morrow."
Oyashimshimge, "the morrow following the day after to-morrow."

Ioyashimge, "the third day after to-morrow."
The word oyaketa, "elsewhere," is also of peculiar interest when dissected. Thus:—O, a separating particle whose root meaning is "off"; "from"; (y)a, a, "to be," the verb of existence, the y being merely euphonius; ke, a particle meaning "place"; and ta, "at" a "in." Hence, o-ya-ke-ta, "at another place"—i.e. "elsewhere."

But even nouns of apparently two syllables only may in some instances be shown to be derived, through the process of agglutinization, from three roots. Nay, a one syllable word is sometimes seen to be derived from two several roots. Thus:—

(a) Ampip, "clothing." This is compounded from a, passive particle "is"; mi, "to wear"; and pe, "an article." Hence, amip, "articles worn"; "clothing." Another way of saying the same word is mi-am-be, "clothing."

(b) Pet, "a river." One would naturally suppose this to be a simple word, yet careful consideration shows it to be a compound. Thus:—Pe, "water"; t, a contraction.
of chi a plural suffix in common use. Hence, pet, "waters," i.e. a "stream" or "river." Pe-chi is often heard when reciting traditions or singing songs.

But perhaps one of the most interesting methods of building up words and one which may not for a moment be ignored or overlooked by the student of this language is exemplified in the following examples. But first let it be understood that He has the sense of "facing"; "fore"; "looking inwards"; "tending towards one"; "in front." Ho has the opposite meaning of "off"; "away from"; "behind"; "back." Shi has a reflexive and intransitive force and perhaps represents the infinitive mood. With these words as keys we will take the three following compounds as illustrations.

(1) Maka, v.t. To open; to clear away.
   Shimaka, v.i. To have cleared away of itself.
   Hemaka, v.i. & adj. To turn from but with the face looking upwards and forward.
   Homaka, v.i. & adj. To clear off; to go away entirely and leave an open space.

(2) Noye, v.t. To wind; to twist.
   Shinoye, v.i. To twist by its own power.
   Henoye, v.i. & adj. To be twisted; wound up.
   Honoye, v.i. & adj. Twisted back out of place.

(3) Pirasa, v.t. To spread out.
   Shipirasa, v.i. To spread out of itself.
   Hepirasa, v.i. & adj. To open up as a flower from the bud.
   Hopirasa, v.i. & adj. To fall apart as one's coat or dress as when blown by the wind.

Such words as these show great development of speech and the niceties shown in them will be duly appreciated by any lover of philological research.
§ IV. ROOT AFFINITIES BETWEEN ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU.

But although, as has thus been pointed out, the Ainu language differs so much in point of grammatical structure from present Japanese, is there not, it may be inquired, some resemblance to be observed when, placing the accident of grammar on one side, ancient unexplained Japanese words are collated, examined, and compared with Ainu? The answer to this question must, in quite a number of cases, be in the affirmative, for there is certainly a root affinity in some of these relics, instances of which will be given later on.

As regards Japanese, in the year 1868 Mr. Edward Harper Parker of China wrote a paper on the relationship of Chinese with ancient Japanese, the object of which was to show "before Chinese was imported into Japanese, (1) directly, and (2) indirectly, through Corea—say before A. D. 1—the Japanese spoke a language the great majority of words in which came from the same language-stock as Chinese." And from anything appearing to the contrary be seems to have pretty well established his point. We must, however, presume to take off a few years from his estimate, for the oldest written books of Japan can carry us back no nearer to the source of time than the year 712 A. D., it being in this year that the Kojiki was committed to writing, the Nihongi following a few years later. Even linguistically speaking all before this time is pure oral tradition, and the only safe guides in such a matter as this are the written books.

That Chinese and therefore present Japanese are Turanian is, I believe, now admitted. In speaking of Chinese Prof. Max Muller says:—"Taking Chinese for what it can hardly any longer be doubted that it is, viz. the earliest representative of Turanian speech," etc. And again:—"People wonder why

1 Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. xv., page 13 et seq.
3 Ibid., page 160.
students of language have not succeeded in establishing more than three families of speech—or rather two, for the Turanian can hardly be called a family, in the strict sense of that word, till it has been fully proved that Chinese forms the centre of the two Turanian branches, the North Turanian on one side, and the South Turanian on the other; that Chinese forms, in fact, the earliest settlement of that unsettled mass of speech, which, at a later stage, became more fixed and traditional,—In the north, in Tungusic, Mongolic, Tartaric, and Finnic, and in the south, in Taic, Malaiic, Bhotiya, and Talmulic.” And yet again, amid much more to the same effect our Author adds:—“In the Turanian class, in which the original concentration was never so powerful as in the Aryan and Semitic families, we can still catch a glimpse of the natural growth of language, though confined within certain limits. The different settlements of this great floating mass of homogeneous speech do not show such definite marks of relationship as Hebrew and Arabic, Greek and Sanskrit, but only such sporadic coincidences and general structural similarities as can be explained by the admission of a primitive concentration, followed by a new period of independent growth. It would be wilful blindness not to recognise the definite and characteristic features which pervade the North Turanian languages: it would be impossible to explain the coincidences between Hungarian, Lapponian, Estonian, and Finnish, except on the supposition that there was a very early concentration of speech from which these dialects branched off. We see less clearly in the Turanian group, though I confess my surprise even here has always been, not that there should be so few, but that there should be even these relics, attesting a former community of these divergent streams of language. The point in which the South Turanian and North Turanian languages meet goes back as far as Chinese; for that Chinese is at the root of Mandshu and Mongolian as well as of Siamese and Tibetan becomes daily more apparent through the researches of Mr. Edkins and other Chinese scholars.”

1 Introduction to the Science of Religion, page 162.
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU COMPARED.

But although the Japanese words advanced by Mr. Parker may be from the same language-stock as Chinese, yet no proof has been forthcoming to show that those ancient Japanese words, words which are now quite obsolete so far as the Japanese tongue is concerned, and which are from the same roots as Ainu, are of Chinese origin. Therefore although Chinese and that large and ever increasing proportion of Japanese which has been and is being confessedly borrowed from China may belong to the Turanian branch of language classification, this in no way proves Ainu to be so. Proofs of this must, it would seem, come from elsewhere if they are to come at all.

But to compare ancient Japanese and Ainu. It would indeed be very extraordinary were we not to find “sporadic coincidences” of resemblance between these two tongues seeing that one race has now almost displaced the other. For just as it is known that present day English is made up of fragments of ancient British, so it is only natural to expect to find Japanese, whatever its origin may be, containing fragments of Ainu,—the undoubted aboriginal language of this land. I will preface my list by reminding the Reader that all works—whether Japanese or Foreign, and dating from A.D. 1730\(^1\) down to the time of writing—which have any Ainu words and phrases in them clearly show that the Ainu tongue has suffered—or rather had suffered till within the last 30 or 40 years—little or no radical change since those books were published. It should also be remembered that many old Japanese place-names in various parts of Japan prove to be, when stripped of the misleading Chinese characters in which they are written, living, present day, matter of fact, Ainu words. A list of place-names with their derivations and meanings will be found in a Brochure given later.

The following is a short list of old Japanese\(^2\) and Ainu words carrying the same radical elements in them.

\(^1\) Der Word-und Destliche Theil von Europa und Asia by Philipp Johann von Strachlenberg, Stockholm.

\(^2\) The authorities for the ancient and obsolete Japanese words are “List of Ancient Japanese words by Chamberlain and Ueda; Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Vol. XVI. Part. III. Also Hepburn’s and other Japanese-English Dictionaries.”
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU COMPARED.

JAPANESE. AINU.

A, “I.” A, “I.” Also the verb of existence; “is”; “am.”


Abai, “a shield.” Apa-kikkara, “to defend.”

Abame, “to despise.” Apane, “to despise.” The root of this word is pan, “insipid.”


Aka, “the holy water of the Buddhists.” Aka and Wakka, ordinary “drinking water.”

Speaking of water reminds the author that Chief Penri of Piratori once desired to claim relationship because Eng., “water” and Ainu wakka were so much alike. But when informed that ship was chip, “bone,” pone, “two,” tu, and “three,” re, he was quite certain we were brothers. With regard to the use of aka for “water,” however, it should be remarked that in Saghalien the Ainu usually employ the word pe, and aka is nearly obsolete. Still, that the word is of very ancient use among the Ainu on the Siberian continent is proved by Dobrotvorovy who gives the word akasannai as the name of “rivulet” there. He does not, however, venture to show the derivation of the name. Yet in plain, matter of fact, present day Ainu, aka-san-nai is simply “the valley with water running down it.” It corresponds to Waka-sa of the South of Japan and Wakka-o-nai of Yezo.

JAPANESE. AINU.

Azuki, “a kind of small red bean.” Antuki, a kind of small red bean.”

Beko, “ox”; “cow.” Beko or Peko. Bek is the Ainu onomatopoea for the “lowing” of oxen.
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND Ainu COMPARED.

JAPANESE.

AInu.

O means to “hold”; “to carry.” The Ainu verb “to low” is Bek-se, se by itself meaning “to make a noise.”

Bachi, “punishment sent Pa, pachi, pashiko, “punishment by heaven.” inflicted by gods or demons.”

The Ainu word pa, “punishment” is particularly interesting when taken in connection with Latin poena and punis and this again with the Sanskrit pu¹ and pa. The analogy becomes more striking and complete when it is remembered that the Ainu word pa means “sin” as well as “punishment.” It also occurs in the word katpak, “sins,” but lit: “heart punishment.”

JAPANESE.

AInu.

Neko, “cat.”

Meko, “cat.” Mek is the onomatopea for the “mew” of a cat, as bek is for the “low” of oxen. As bek-se is “to low,” so mek-se is “to mew.”

Ikashi, “prosperous”; “to be in plenty.”

Ikashima, “over”; “plus”; “too much”; “superabundant.” From i, an intensifying root, and kashi whose root is ka, “over”; “top.” The same root will be found in the word kamui, “god.”

Inori, “prayer.”

Inonno, “prayer.” Inonno-itak, “to pray.”

Inoti, “life.”

Inotu, “life.” From the root i-su or ishu, “to live,” “living.”

Ipi, “food.”

Ep, “food”; ibe, “to eat.” The roots are e, “eat”; and pe, article, “thing.”

Iro, “colour.”

Iroho, “colour.”

Iso, “the sea-shore.”

Iso, “a rock off the sea-coast.” Note

¹ Compare Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 254.
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU COMPARED.

JAPANESE.   AINU.

also so, a "bare rock," a "boulder," a "waterfall."

Kamu, "god."  Kamui, "god." The root of this word is ka, "over:" "above," "top." It is like super and ορίον. Ka occurs in kando, "heaven"; "the skies" and in many words where the sense of super is to be conveyed. Kamu means "to cover," in Ainu and to "over-shadow."
The final i is a substantivizing particle implying "person" or "thing," "he," "she," or "it."
Here, according to the genius of the language and the psychological conception of Ainu theological thought kamui means "he who covers" or "he who over-shadows"; thus reminding as of Jupiter and Ὀβραόνος.

Iwa, "a rock."  Iwa, "land as opposed to rivers and lakes."

Iwai, "a festive celebration."  Iwai, "a festive celebration of any kind."


Keire, "shoes." This word is still used in the Nambu District by Japanese. Keire, "shoes and sandals whether made of skin or bark." This word is said by the Ainu to be Ainu, and by the Japanese, Japanese.

Kura,  
Kuro, "black"; dark.  
Kuru, 
Makiri, "a knife." This word is much used in the Nambu

1 Cpt. Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 65.
Province. But the Ainu have no other word for “knife” of the kind intended. It is the common word for knife in Saghalien Island.

**JAPANESE.**

**Nobori**, “a hill.”

**AINU.**

**Nupuri**, “a mountain.” There is no other word in Ainu by which a great mountain can be designated. The roots of this word are *nup*, “plain,” *u*, a plural particle, and *ri*, “high.” **Nupuri** may therefore mean either, “cast up from the plains”; or “cast up plains.”

**Nomi**, “to worship.”

**Nu**, “to be.”

**Nuru**, “to paint.”

**Nusa**, anciently, “pieces of silk or paper or bamboo used as offering to the gods.”

**Nomi**, “to offer libations.”

**Ne**, “is.”

**Nore**, “to paint.”

**Nusa**, “offerings of whittled sticks and shavings made to the gods and demons.” **Nusa** is a plural word the singular of which is **inao**. **Inao** is from the root *ina*, “a message,” “a prayer”; and **o**, “to bear.” Hence **inao** is simply a “message” or “request “bearer,” **nusa** being its plural form.¹

**Ogi**, “a fan.”

**Anki; Anunki; Aungi**, “a fan.” Translated literally **an-un-ki**, means “to do unto,” probably referring to the process of drawing the fan to ones’self. Both forms of the word are used in both Yezo and Saghalien.

**Omushi**, “the place where the Emperor sits.”

**Om-ushi,**² “a seat.” The roots are **om**, the “thighs,” and **ushi**, “a putting place.”

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¹ See the Ainu and their Folklore Cpts. IX.-XII.
² Compare also **momo** Jap. “thighs.”
JAPANESE.  
Pa, "thing"; "an article."  
Pakaru, "to weigh."  
Parara, "to scatter."  
Pasi, "chop-sticks."  
Pasu, "to run."  
Sa, } "true."  
Sane,  
Saru, "a monkey."  
Sippo, "salt."  
So-shi, "a sheet of paper."  
Tama, "the soul."  
U, "a cormorant."  
Uku, "to receive."  
Wappa, "a boy"; (used in scolding).  
Warabe, "a child," either "boy or girl."  

AINU.  
Pe or Be, "thing"; "an article."  
Pakari, "to weigh."  
Parara, "to make another scatter."  
Parase, v.i. "to scatter." The root is para, "broad"; "spread out."  
Pasui or Pashui, "tongs." There are grounds for believing that the u is of a dual or plural signification.  
Pash, v.i. "to run."  
So,  
Son, } "true."  
Sone,  
Saro, "a monkey." From sara, "a tail"; and o, "to bear"; hence Saro means "having a tail" in Ainu. Compare also beko and meko.  
Shippo, "salt."  
So-shi, "a layer of bark," strata of rock or earth.  
Rama, ramat, and ramachi, the soul. This word finds its root in ram, ramu, "the heart"; "the understanding" of a being.  
U-riri, "a cormorant."  
Uk, (sing), uina (pl), to take; to receive.  
Wappo, "a young child," "boy" or "girl."  
Warapo, "a child," either "boy" or "or girl."  

An analysis of words, such as those above given, (and others might be produced were it necessary), go to prove a very close connection between some parts of ancient Japanese and present Ainu speech. No doubt the two races are quite distinct in so
far as physical aspect is concerned, allowing of course for that admixture which has been going on from time immemorial through marriage and concubinage. The Ainu have never indeed regarded the Japanese as of the same stock as themselves. Indeed, they know them as Samorun-guru, i.e. "Siamese" only. With how much truth, who will now tell us? It is also interesting to remark in this connection that the Ainu distinguish themselves from the Mongolian and Malay type of the human race by calling the latter Oyashikpuikotcha utara, "persons having a different class of eye-socket." In speaking of men of their own race and cast of feature they say Shineshikpuikotcha utara, "people of the same eye-socket." And just as the ancient Hebrew would say, "thou art bone of my bone," and the Arab "thou art eye of my eye" when they wanted to say "you are the same as I am," so an Ainu says to-day "you are of the same eye-socket as I," when he desires to say, "you and I are of the same family" or "descent."

But does the close resemblance between some of the words found in ancient Japanese and Ainu vocabulary tend to unify or in any way prove the two races to have been originally one? The reply is "yes" and "no." In the sense now generally meant by races being one, the verdict must, I think, be "no," certainly. If, however, we go back far enough,—if, for example, we travel back to the time of the confusion of tongues,—to the time when people were fewer and the continents as now found not existing—we may reply, "yes." Let us take an example by way of illustrating what is here meant. Ford, in his Handbook for travellers in Spain, tells us that there is a decided element of Sanscrit in Basque, but Max Müller says that Basque is not an Aryan language. So also, then, the few words advanced above, though originally of a common stock language, prove very little as to Ainu and pure Japanese being one as a whole. But there is this to be remembered, Japanese as now known is of Turanian descent, i.e. taking Chinese as the centre of the Turanian stock of language. But the old Japanese words given above as related to Ainu, have not yet been proved to be connected with Chinese.
whatever their common origin may have been. By means of Chinese therefore, in so far as those examples are concerned, old Japanese and present Ainu are not proven to be Turanian though they are of a common stock.

§ V. PLACE NAMES CONSIDERED.

It has been thought by many that there was a race of men inhabiting, not only Yezo but also Japan Proper, before the Ainu came; and that just as the Japanese have displaced the Ainu, so the Ainu drove out and succeeded the race preceding themselves. This was a theory I myself formerly accepted—but wholly upon trust like so many others. Laterly, however, I have paid special attention to this subject the result being a little brochure entitled The Koropok-guru or Pit-dwellers of North Japan, a revision of which I now proceed to append, by way of preface to the Names of Places.

That the Ainu have left remnants of their language in Place names here and there all over Japan goes without saying, for, from the analogies of other lands we are fully prepared to expect such to be the case. Moreover, if any doubts have ever existed on the matter they have now been for ever set to rest by the writings of such men as Prof. Chamberlain; Mr. Nagata Hōsei and others. In this revision I have written in some names of Japan Proper and also of the Islands north of Yezo so as to extend the range of view. My Brochure was divided into two parts as follows:—Part I. The Koropok-guru or Pit-dwellers of North Japan; and Part II. A critical examination of the Nomenclature of Yezo.

PART I.

THE KOROPOK-GURU OR PIT-DWELLERS OF NORTH JAPAN.

In the "Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan, No. 1." which treats of the "language, mythology,
and geographical nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Ainu studies," including also "An Ainu Grammar" by myself, Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain wrote on page 57, at the close of his list of place-names, as follows:—

"The above catalogue may teach several things. First we learn from it the method followed by the Ainus in their geographical nomenclature, which is simple enough. They describe the river, village, or cape, as the case may be, by some striking feature. . . . Secondly, there is a large number of names not to be explained in the present state of our knowledge. Some of them have perhaps been corrupted beyond recognition. Some are possibly pure but antiquated Ainu, no longer understood in the absence of any literary tradition. Why should not some have descended from the aborigines who preceded the Ainus, the latter adopting them as the Japanese have adopted Ainu names?" (the italics are mine).

Early in March (1904) I had the pleasure of escorting Professor Frederick Starr, of the Chicago University, to some of the Ainu villages, and while on the journey I found him to be particularly interested in place names and was on more than one occasion much struck by the many questions he put with regard to them, but when he began to speak of the supposed connection of some of them with the race of men spoken of in the sentence I have italicised above as the aborigines who preceded the Ainus, I at once saw the drift of his questions. It was after one of our conversations on these matters that he pointed out to me Prof. Chamberlain's words:—words which I had not previously taken into any serious account. The result is the present brochure.

Now, I must remark at the outset that I am one of those who has quite abandoned the idea of a race of men existing in Yezo anterior to the Ainu. I frankly admit that I formerly acquiesced in the ordinary belief in the existence of such a people in the ages gone by. The assertions of those who were here many years before me; the assurances given me by the Japanese; the so-called tradition of the Ainu respecting them, and the remains of pits
in which they are said to have lived, together with the exhibition of certain remnants of old pottery and such like things were too sure and certain proofs to be laid quietly aside by a new comer; and then lastly there were certain difficult place names whose meaning could not at that time be ascertained. In fact, like the famous missing link your aborigine could almost be seen and touched. But none of these foundations of orthodox belief will bear the light, and I have therefore, as in duty bound, abandoned them.

But to examine the matter briefly yet as thoroughly as space will allow. And first as regards the pits. They are here in Yezo in great numbers, so that one is constantly coming across them. The Ainu call them Koropok-un-guru koro chisei kot, i.e. "sites belonging to people who dwelt below ground," and this equals "Pit-dwellers." Another name they call them by is Toi chisei kotcha utara kot chisei kot, i.e., "house sites of people who had earth houses." Thus then we have the "Pit-dwellers" for certain. But who were they who dwelt in the pits? To come down to living present day examples of them we have them on the island of Shikotan. These people have two kinds of houses, one built on the Japanese model and the other on the pit model. The pits are only for winter use while the Japanese houses are used during the summer. These Ainu were brought down from an island in the Kurile group called Shimushir in the year 1885 by the Japanese Government, and they declare that their forefathers originally came from Saghalien. They were Greek Church Christians. There are also some Ainu at present inhabiting Saghalien who live in the same kind of pits during the cold weather. Hence we find that the Ainu are, some of them at least, actual "Pit-dwellers" to-day. I myself am a "Wood-house dweller," for my house is made of wood; my brother in Africa is a "Stone house dweller;" his house being built of that material; another brother used to be a real "Cave dweller" for he, being a Royal Engineer, lived for some time in the Rock of Gibraltar; our mother must be a sort of mongrel for she is living in a house made of brick, wood, and plaster
after the Queen Elizabeth style: but for all that we are English to the backbone every one of us!

Another very interesting thing connected with these pit-dwellings is the fact that the Ainu have three native names for "roof," two of which seem to imply by derivation that they rested on the ground over holes. The ordinary word now used is chiseikitai and this just means "house-top" and calls for no special remark. But the other two words are arikari-chisei and chirikari-chisei, both of which mean "the shell over-head" or "the shell set on high" "high" being in contradistinction to "below"; "the place underneath." A and chi are both intransitive and adjectival particles, rik is "above" as opposed to "below"; ari is a verb meaning "set" or "placed," while chisei really means "shell" or "outer covering."

Referring again to the Ainu of the Kurile group, I was very much struck a short time since by reading what Mr. Romyn Hitchcock has said in his Paper entitled "The Ainu of Yezo, Japan," which will be found in the Report of the National Museum for 1890—Smithsonian Institution, pages 429–502. On page 432 will be found this most astonishing remark: "The so called Kurile Ainu are wrongly named. This name is given to the pit-dwellers of Shikotan, who are quite distinct from the Ainu." Well, I have myself spoken with Shikotan Ainu but the language was Ainu and Japanese and nothing else, unless it were perhaps a word or two of Russian thrown in. Moreover, I have this day (March 28th, 1904) been into the Government offices at Sapporo and reinvestigated the whole matter. The results are: 1st a reaffirmation of the fact that the Kurile islands were ceded to Japan by Russia in exchange for Sakhalien in the 8th year of Meiji; 2nd that in the 17th and 18th years of Meiji the pit-dwellers of Shikotan were brought by the Japanese Authorities from the island of Shimushir in the Kurile group and settled there; 3rd that these pit-dwellers were Ainu and spoke the Ainu language; and 4thly that those who are left of them still have dwelling-pits for winter use. Mr. Hitchcock's remark must therefore be dismissed as misleading because inexact.
Prof. Milne tells us that in the year 1878 he visited some of these Ainu on this very Island of Shimushir, the total number of whom was only 22. "The men," he says, "were short in stature, had roundish heads, and short thick beards. None of those I saw had the long beard which characterizes many of the Ainus in Southern Yezo, nor were their features so well defined. They call themselves Kurilsky Ainu, spoke a language of their own, and also Russian." The Prof. did not know Ainu, so that when he speaks of these Ainu as speaking a language of their own I am sure from what I have heard them speak and from what I have gathered elsewhere, that their language was an Ainu dialect.

Captain Snow, a gentleman of large experience among these Islands and their inhabitants told Prof. Milne that during the winter of 1879 and 1880 some of this tribe were living on Matua. Later they were in Rashua and Ushishiri. He also informed Prof. Milne that the oldest man among them said that he came from Saghalien. This is just what these Ainu told me; viz., that originally they came from Saghalien. And, what is also very much to the point here, Prof. Milne adds:—"they construct houses by making shallow excavations in the ground, which are then roofed over with turf, and that these excavations have a striking resemblance to the pits which we find farther south. This custom of making a dwelling-place out of an excavation in the ground belongs, I believe, to certain of the inhabitants of Kamschatka and Saghalien."

The existence of such "pits" or "excavations" in Yezo was first brought to the notice of Europe by Captain T. Blakiston in an account of a journey round Yezo, given by him to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, (July 27th, 1872). Secondly, there is the question of the ancient Japanese name Tsuchi-gumo, "Earth-spiders," and Ko-bito, "Little people," applied to these pit-dwellers. And besides, the Ainu themselves sometimes talk about the "little men." But nothing of value

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1 Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. x, Part I., pages 190-1.
can be made out of the appellation "Earth-spiders," for it implies no more than what is meant by "pit-dwellers." Ko-bito really means "little people," "dwarfs"; but the Ainu, when speaking of these so-called "dwarfs" use the word Ko-bito, which is pure Japanese. I have never heard a real native Ainu name meaning "dwarfs" applied to them. In fact, I am of opinion that they have none. Were it not for the Japanese words Tsuchi-gumo and Ko-bito I find no grounds for supposing that the Ainu would speak of a race of dwarfs at all. But foregone conclusions are always hard to kill, so that it will be asked again, "but were there not the Koropok-guru here and does not that mean the people of the Petasites' plant?" Well; no it does not. Koropok cannot mean Petasites: it can only be translated by "under," "beneath," "below." The full name is Koropok-un-guru, "persons dwelling below," the un being a locative particle. And this it will be seen does not carry the idea of "Dwarfs" in it at all. But allowing for the sake of argument that Koropok-guru did mean "people under the Petasites" even that would not dwarf them in the least. I myself stand nearly 5 ft. 8 and have scores of times not only walked but also ridden on pony back among the leaf-stalks of the Petasites without touching the blades. I wonder how big the ancient Japanese and Ainu must have been! For if because the ancient pit-dwellers could move among the stalks of the Petasites without touching their overshadowing tops they were called "Dwarfs," those who for this reason first applied this name to them must have been very Goliaths in stature!

Nor can anything be said for the third argument, viz., that resting on old kitchen middens and flint implements. For (a) when one meets with children—Ainu children—playing at making pottery out of soft clay and ornamenting their handiwork with

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1. I have hitherto called this plant "Burdock." Prof. Miyabe has kindly shown me it should be Petasites japonicus, Miq. Hence I take this opportunity of correcting my error. I also tender my best thanks to Prof. Miyabe for kindly reading the proofs and correcting all the botanical names which appear to this brochure.
patterns found on the samples dug up from the earth instead of with ordinary Japanese figures, (which ornamentation was done by means of grass and sticks); and (b) when one is emphatically told by the Ainu that their ancestors used to make pottery and use flint implements; and when (c) we moreover hear in old Ainu songs and traditions of Ainu stone armour and stone-headed spears and arrows, all faith in these things as proofs of a race here anterior to the Ainu finds no place in the mind.

Again, it was shown above that the Shikotan pit-dwellers are Ainu. There can be no doubt on this matter. Now, I have in my hands an Officially printed Report on Northern Chishima, i.e. on the Kuriles. In this report there are a number of photos of the people, their pits with the roofs on and the entrances plainly visible, and of their implements:—of implements still used by them when their photographs were taken. A list of the implements is also given and the division is as follows. (1) Stone implements:—Axes, hoes, knives, and stone staves. For some reason the arrow-heads seem to be left out although a photo of an example is given. (2) Bone instruments (whale bone):—Spears, hooks, needles, combs, mortars. (3) Earthenware:—Saucepans, basins, cups. The photos were taken in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900), and the report was made up the following year. Since this paragraph was written a very interesting work by Mr. R. Torii (in Japanese) on the Chishima Ainu has been placed in my hands. This book was published in July, 1903, and fully bears out what I have written. Both it and the Official Report above referred to independently and fully overthrow Mr. Romyn Hitchcock’s bold assertion. On reading Mr. Torii’s book I find that he has given some interesting comparative lists of Kurile and Yezo Ainu words and phrases. But this author does not appear to shine much as an Ainu philologist. Thus, for example, Mr. Torii gives Kurile kosuku, Yezo, chabe for “cat”; and also Kurile rosot, Yezo, umma for “horse.” But neither these words are traceable to any known Ainu root. What are they then? On the very face of them they are Russian. Thus Koshi, “cat”; and Koshird, “a horse.”
THE PIT-DWELLERS.

A question has often presented itself to my mind with regard to the kitchen middens as proof of antiquity. It is this. These pots, jars and cups are made of sun-dried clay, not burnt. I cannot think that sun-dried vessels could last under ground in a damp climate such as this of Yezo for many hundreds of years. Surely the frost and dampness would tend towards their rapid resolution into the soil.

In the Journal of the Anthropological Society for May, 1881, Prof. J. Milne published a paper read by himself in 1879 before the British Association in which he gave it as his opinion that "the kitchen-middens and other spoor of the early inhabitants of Japan were in all probability the traces of the Ainu, who at one time, as is indicated by written history, populated a large portion of this country." Later, in another paper published in Vol. VIII., Part I. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, entitled "Notes on Stone Implements from Otaru and Hakodate, with a few General Remarks on the Prehistoric Remains of Japan," he also shows that these remains extend through Yezo and the Kurile Islands. Prof. Milne may therefore well he reckoned as another independent witness supporting what has been said in the above paragraphs.

But then Fourthly there are the Place-names. Yet even these must be given up. In the Memoirs mentioned above Prof. Chamberlain catalogues 210 real native names out of which the meanings for 99 only could then be supplied. Well then might the Professor ask—"Why should not some have descended from the aborigines who preceded the Ainus, the latter adopting them as the Japanese have adopted Ainu names?" But this was in the year 1887 when our knowledge of the Ainu tongue was only just beginning. At that time I could have asked the very same question; indeed, if I remember rightly, Professor Chamberlain and I did talk the matter over together at Horobetsu just before the memoirs were published. Since then some progress has been made in these studies, and I can no longer ask such a question. I have studied Mr. Chamberlain's list very carefully on the spot with the Ainu, the result being that the real root meanings of
the whole 210 with more than a hundred others have been given below under the next division.

But lastly, one would imagine that if a race distinct from the Ainu once dwelt here some human remains would be forthcoming. I have made very careful inquiries on this point and find that no signs of any have yet been discovered. Old pits and graves have been dug into but the results have always been the same: that is to say, the skulls and bones exhumed have invariably proved to be Ainu. The skeletons of no dwarfs have as yet been found.

Should these graves yield any remains other than Ainu the fact would be at once apparent for in the Russische Revue, 10 Heft. III. Jahrgang, Materialien zur Anthropologie Ostasiens: Anutschin it is written:—"With reference to the anatomy (of the Ainu) it is remarkable that the humerus as well as the tibia have a very striking form; they are marked by an extraordinary flattening (ausserordentliche Abplattung) such as, up to the present, has never been noticed of these bones in any people at present in existence. On the other hand, this peculiarity of form has been observed in the bones of extinct people found in caves."1 Such were the people who gave names to many places ranging from the south of Japan to Kamschatka and other parts of Siberia. We will now proceed to consider some of these names briefly.

PART II.
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION INTO TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

In making my list of place-names I have partially followed Professor Chamberlain's excellent plan. That is to say, I have first written the present Japanese pronunciation (omitting the Chinese idio-graphics with which they are written and their meanings as having nothing to do with Ainu), and then given the real Ainu; then I have parsed it and given its root meaning as well

as in some cases pointed out its applicability to the place in question. One thing, however, should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that the Japanese have in some cases taken the name and applied it to a locality perhaps some miles away to which it can by no manner of means apply. But this does not spoil the word or name as an Ainu cognomen.

Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Abashiri ..........Apa-shiri kotan .....“Fish-spear-head land.” Ap is the head of a fish spear: a is a singular form of the verb of existence. By another derivation this name may mean “Door-land.” Possibly the entrance from Saghalien. Apa means “door-way” or “entrance,” “the open mouth of a river when looked of from the sea.”

Abetsu .............A-pet ...............“The river tine.” A is a prong of a fork or “tine”: pet is “river.”

Abira .................A-pira .............“Tine cliff.” Pira is the usual word for “cliff.”

Abuta ...............Ap-uta kotan ......“The place of fish-spear-heads.” Ap “fish-spear-head”: u a plural form of the verb of existence expressing the idea of mutuality; ta a locative particle. This village is so called on account of some prominent rocks close by which much resemble fish-spear-heads in shape. There is also an apu which means “floe” or “broken up sea ice,” and which word is also used in Saghalien.

Ai ..................Aikotan ...........“Thorn place.”

Aibetsu ................There are four places called by this name among the Japanese each of which is different in Ainu. The first is A-pet “the river tine” given above. The second is Ai-pet “the river arrow” or “thorn.” The third is Aibe-ush-nai “the stream containing the sea-ear (Haliotis tuberculata). The fourth is Ai-pet-ush-nai “the valley containing the river arrow.”
### PLACE-NAMES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap'n Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aikapubetsu.........</td>
<td>Aikap-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river Pecten.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainomanai...........</td>
<td>This should be either Ainu-oma-nai or Ai-oma-nai. The first name means &quot;Ainu-valley&quot; and the second &quot;thorn valley.&quot; Oma means &quot;to be in&quot; and &quot;to be contained in.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akan................</td>
<td>Akan-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The made river.&quot; The bed of this river is said to have been formed after a volcanic eruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasannai..........</td>
<td>Aka-san-nai</td>
<td>Aka is the same as wakka, &quot;water&quot;; san, &quot;descend&quot;; nai, &quot;valley.&quot; Hence Akasannai means &quot;valley with water in it.&quot; This is the name of a rivulet somewhere in Siberia according to Dobrotvorsky. Cfr. Wakasa; Wakanai; and Wakanai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akkeshi............</td>
<td>Akkesh-i</td>
<td>&quot;The place of oysters.&quot; At this place there are some very extensive oyster fields, hence the name. Akkesh is &quot;oyster,&quot; and i is an ordinary locative particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anekarimbaushi......</td>
<td>Ane-karimba-ushi</td>
<td>This name may mean either &quot;the place of little cherry trees&quot; or &quot;the place with the thin circle.&quot; Ane means &quot;thin&quot;: ushi &quot;place&quot; but karimba may be either &quot;a cherry tree&quot; or &quot;to circle.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awomori }...............</td>
<td>A-omori.</td>
<td>&quot;The protruding hillock&quot;; or &quot;the place bearing the little hill.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aomori }...............</td>
<td>A-omori.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoshuma.............</td>
<td>Ai-ush-oma-i</td>
<td>&quot;The thorny place.&quot; The addition of ush to nouns is one usual way of forming adjectives out of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araomaibetsu ......</td>
<td>Ara-oma-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Forceps river.&quot; Ara is also applied to the pinchers of an earwig. There is an ara which means &quot;beautiful,&quot; and another which means &quot;one of a pair.&quot; But in Kamitchika ara also means &quot;slow&quot;; &quot;tardy.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Araweotsugawa...... | Arawe-ot-pet | "Scum river." Ot like at
Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.
is a plural the one of an, and the other of o, "to be" and to "contain."

Arikawa ..........Ara-pet..............Either "the beautiful river" or "forceps river" possibly "earwig river;" or "the one of two rivers" or "slow river" or "the open river."

Asahigawa ..........Chiupet .............."Current river" (see Chiupet). Chiuacet has been mistaken by the Japanese as if it were Chup-pet, "sun-river"; Hence the misnomer Asahi-gawa "rising sun river."

Asari ...............Asari-pet .............."The open river." The roots of this words are sara, v.i. "to open up:" a, a passive and intransitive prefix: and i a locative particle. The final a in asara is elided according to Ainu grammatical rule.

Asari ..................Asar-i .................."The open place" i.e. open to the skies.

Ashibetsu-nobori...Ashbe nupuri........"Dorsal fin mountain"; so called from its form.

Ashoro ...............Ash-so-o-ro-pet ......"The river with the standing waterfall." But so may mean simply a "bare rock" as well as "fall."

Atsuchi ...............At-chi-kotan.........."The place of elms"; chi is a plural suffix.

Atsukaripinai......At-kari-pi-nai......"The tiny string-like stream." At, "a string"; kari, "by way of"; pi, "tiny"; nai, stream or valley.

Atsubetsu ............There are several rivers and streams in Yezo called Atsubetsu by the Japanese which are pronounced differently by the Ainu. Thus, one stream is called A-pet, another Ap-pet, a third At-pet, and yet a fourth At-ush-pet, every one of which is called Atsubetsu by the Japanese. A-pet, means "the river tine" or "tooth"; A-pet means "the river spear" or "harpoon"; At-pet means "the
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap’se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

river thong” or “lace” or “string”; and At-ush-pet signifies “the river of elm trees.”

Atsukarushi……..At-karush-i……..“The place of elm mushroom.”

Fungi are almost always named after the tree or kind of soil they grow on. Thus:—“Oak fungi”; “fir fungi”; “manure fungi” and so forth.

Atsuta …………Ahachita ……………“The place of digging up hog-pea-nuts” (Amphicarpa Edgeworthii, Benth, var. japonica, Oliver). Aha is the “hog pea-nut,” and chita means “digging up.”


Azuma……………At-ma……………..This may mean either.
“The shining lagoon” or “the shining peninsula,” ma meaning “lagoon” when applied to water, and “peninsula” when applied to land. But at may have three meanings, viz, “to shine”; “a thong,” “lace,” or “string,” and lastly it may possibly be the plural form of the verb a “to be,” Thus the meaning may be either “the place of the lagoons” or “peninsulas”; or “the shining lagoon” or “peninsula”; or “thong lagoon” or “peninsula.”

Azabu ……………Asap-nai or Asapp-nai. “Paddle valley” or “paddle stream.”

Bakkai………….Pakkai shuma.…….Pakkai means “to carry a child on the back,” and shuma is “stone.” Hence “The stone which carries a child on its back.” This is the name given to a large stone standing upon the sea coast having a smaller one leaning on it after the manner of women carrying their children when travelling. It quite describes the appearance of the stone when seen from a distance.

Bebetsu………….Pepet-kotan……..“The wet or marshy place.”

Benkei saki……….Penge-not ………..“The upper cape.” Penge means “upper” in contradistinction of the “lower”
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

part of a river or mountain or portion of the sea coast. Not means "jaw," and is applied to "blunt capes." The correlative term for lower is pange.

Betchaku...........Pet-chak-kotan......."The dry place," or "the place without a river." Pet besides meaning "river" also means "wet." The roots are Pe, "water" (almost always undrinkable), and ot, "to be." Chak means "without" and kotan "place" or "village." But this may also mean "the place where the river pops out."

Bibai ...............Pipa-i..............This name may mean either "the place of the swamp" or "the place of the bivalve Anodonta."

Bibaushi ..........Pipa-ushi-i..........."The place of the bivalve Anodonta." Pipa is the Anodonta, ushi is the "place where anything is." The pip in the previous word most likely means "swamp." But pipa may also be a shell of the margaritana species.

Bibi .................Pip-i or Pepe.......If pip-i, "swamp place," but if pepe, "damp" or "watery."

Biratori...........Piratoru kotan......."The village by the path of the cliff lake." The village is said to have been so called because of a large lake which once existed near the place. The remnant of the lake, which I myself saw some 26 years ago, has now been completely washed away by the floods. But, on very many occasions I have heard this place called Piruturu kotan, i.e. "the village between the cliffs"; and this name exactly agrees with the situation. Moreover in Saghalien Ainu the very word Biruturu occurs which Dobrotvorski translates by "an open space."

Biro .................Piro-nai............."Cliff valley." In full this name would be Pira-o-nai.

Birochinai ...........Pirochi-nai..........The plural form is Pirachinai.
Jap’s Pronunciation. AINU Form. Derivation and Meaning.

nai, “the valley of cliffs.” Chi, the plural particle is sometimes contracted into t, hence this name is sometimes heard as Pirot-nai.

Birofune ..........Piro-puni-kotan ..........“The place of raised cliffs.”
Berufune ..........Puni means “lifted up.”
Birotsunai ..........Piro-chi-nai ..........“The valley of cliffs,” the particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.

Byei ..........Piye-pet ..........“The river fat.” Piye is the word used for the fat of birds and animals, and in this instance the name has reference to the colour and density of the water in the river so called.”


Chikabira ..........Chikap-pira ..........“Bird cape.”
Chikanai ..........Chik-an-nai ..........“Dripping valley.” Chikan is the intransitive form of Chik, “to drip.”

Chikaputomushi ....Chikap-toma-ushi .......“The place of the yellow star of Bethlehem,” (Goyea lutea Roem. et Sch.)
Chikabumi ..........Chikap-uni ..........“The home of the birds.” Said to have been so named because storks and other large kinds of birds used to breed here in great numbers.

Chikauchi ..........Chi-a-ot-i ..........“The dripping place.”
Chikisappu ..........Tuk-e-sap ..........“The projecting descents.”
Chinomibetsu ..........Chinomi-pet ..........“Libation river.”

Chin ..........Chin-kotan ..........This may mean either “the stretched out village” or “pelvis village.”

Chinshibetsu ..........Chin-shipet ..........“The great river pelvis.”
Chiribetsu ..........Chiri-pet ..........“Ditch river,” or “ditch waters.”
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<tr>
<td>Chirotto</td>
<td>Chirot-to</td>
<td>“The lake containing birds.” <em>Chiri</em>, “birds”; <em>ot</em>, “containing (plural)”; and <em>to</em>, “lake.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitose</td>
<td>Shikot-to</td>
<td>“Rushes lake.” <em>Ot</em> determines the <em>shik</em> “a rush” to be of the plural number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiubetsu</td>
<td>Chiu-pet</td>
<td>“Current river.” <em>Chiu</em> is the same as <em>Chiwe</em>, “a current.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiuruibetsu</td>
<td>Chiu-rui-pet</td>
<td>“Strong current river.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebetsu</td>
<td>E-pet</td>
<td>“Humour river.” So called because of the dirty colour of the water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekikomanai</td>
<td>U-kik-oma-nai</td>
<td>“Battle valley.” <em>Ukik</em> means “to fight one another.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekiminena</td>
<td>Ekimnne-nai</td>
<td>“The mountain stream.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eramachi</td>
<td>Ereem-at-chi-kotan</td>
<td>“The village of rats.” The <em>Chi</em> in this name is a simple duplication of the <em>t</em> in <em>at</em>—the plural number.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Erimozaki</td>
<td>Eremu-not</td>
<td>“Rat cape.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esan</td>
<td>E-san-not</td>
<td>“The projecting cape.”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Esashi</td>
<td>Esash kotan</td>
<td>“The place of surf” or “the place of surf rumbling.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etuchikerepu</td>
<td>Etu-chikere-ushi</td>
<td>“The cape with the land torn off.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>Isho-moshiri</td>
<td>“The land where there is abundance of game.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuji no yama</td>
<td>Hunchi or Unchi nupuri</td>
<td>“Mount of fire”; or “mountain, the goddess of fire.” <em>Unchi</em> or <em>unji</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jap'se Pronunciation</td>
<td>Ainu Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>is applied to fire in Yezo when being worshipped only; but in Sakhalien it is the usual name for fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furemappu .......... Pui-omap-i .......... “The place with a hole.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fumbe-kawa .......... Humbe-pet .......... This may be either hum-pe pet, “river of sounding waters” or humbe pet, “whale river.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fumbetsu .......... Humi-pechi-kotan .......... “The place of the roaring waters.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furebetsu .......... Fure-pet .......... “The red river.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furan .......... Huru-an-kotan .......... “The village by the hill”; or “the village with a hill.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furano .......... {Huru-an-nu-kotan, “The very hilly place.”}</td>
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<tr>
<td>{Hura-nu-kotan .... “The hilly place.”} The nu defines the noun as plural.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furanu-i .......... Huranu-i .......... “The place of the dunes” or “hills.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fushkobetsu .......... Fushko-pet .......... “The old river.”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Futoro .......... Pit-oro-kotan .......... “The place of pebbles.” Pit is a small stone.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuyujima .......... Pui-shuma .......... “The stone with a hole” or “cavern” in it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garugawa .......... Karu-pet .......... “Uneven river.” Probably referring to stones or boulders or rapids in the bed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habomai .......... Hap-oma-i .......... “The place of the herb \textit{Heracleum lanatum}, \textit{Michx.” This herb is by some called \textit{Hara}, by some \textit{Hap}, and by some \textit{Pittok}.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Placenames.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Hakodate...........This is Japanese and takes its name "box-
fort" from the ancient Japanese fort which used to
be here and which is said to have been built by Aiba-
ra-suo-no kami. The Ainu name of the place was
Ushungesh, which means "the lower end of the bay."

Hamamashke.....Ma-shike............."The spread out lagoon"
or "peninsula."

Hirakishi...........Pira-gesh-i........"Cliff end."
Hiramura ..........Piratoru............"See Biratori.
Homme..............Humne-pet........"The broken river." Hum-
ne means "small pieces."

Horobetsu..........Poro-pet..........."The big river." Poro
means "big."

Horoizumi.........Poro-eremu-not......"The great rat cape."
Horomombetsu.....Poro-mo-pet........"The big tranquil river."
  Mo means "quiet";
  "tranquil."

Horomui............Poro-mui..........."The great fan."

Horonai..........Poro-nai................"The big stream" or "val-
ley." Among the Sag-
halien Ainu nai means
a "large river."

Humbetomare.....Humbe-tomare ......."Whale harbour" or
  "water sounding har-
  bour."

Iburi koku ........Ifure-iso-kotan ......"The place of the rock
  which is red." Fure
  means "red," and ifure
  "very red."

Ikushumbetsu.....Ikush-un-pet.........."The trans-river" or "the
  yonder river," or "the
  crossing river."

Ikutoro..........Ik-uturu............."Between the mountain
  ridges." The word ìk
  also stands for the
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'ee Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

"spine," a "joint," an "inch," or a "division."

Inao-toge Inao-pira "Inao cliff." Inao are pieces of whittled wood used as fetches.

Inuboe I-nup-o-i I, an intensifying particle, nup, "plain"; o, "protrude"; i either a locative particle or a substantivizer. Hence, "the protruding plain"; or "jetting table-land."

Ishikari-gawa Ishkari-pet "The winding river." I an intensifying particle; shikari, "to go round." Or, "the blocked up river."

Isoya Isoya by some and Isoyake by others......But both have the same meaning, the ke being either a locative particle only or a plural suffix. It means "The place of the great bare rock," or "rocks"; or "The land where there is plenty of game."

Itaki Itangi-kotan "Cup village."

Itaratarage Itaratarage-i "The shaky place." The district called by this name has some very boggy land about it which trembles very much when walked over.

Iwanai Iwanai by some Iwa-n-o-nai by others......The first name means "rock valley," and the second "the valley having sulphur."

Kabato Kapato-kotan "The place of the water lily Nuphar japonicum. Also "mud lake."

Kakkumi Kakkumi kon... "Bucket place," so called because of the conformation of the sounding mountains. Or, "the place of the roaring waters."

Kamiiso Kamui-so "The great cascade." The word Kamui is often
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamoi kotan .......</td>
<td>Kamui kotan ......</td>
<td>“The dreadful” or “wild” or “awe-inspiring place.” Kamui is the ordinary word for “god” but used as an Adjective it may mean “great,” “beautiful,” “aweful,” “pretty” “dreadful” and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamoi wakka......</td>
<td>Kamui-wakka ......</td>
<td>“Water par excellence.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamoi to...........</td>
<td>Kamui-to ...........</td>
<td>“The beautiful” or “great lake.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannikan dake ...</td>
<td>Kannikan-nupuri....</td>
<td>“Staff mountain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karapto ..........</td>
<td>Karapto moshiri.....</td>
<td>“The country of the descending lakes.” Probably there are some highland lakes in Karapto i.e. Saghalien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karifuto ..........</td>
<td>Karip-butu...........</td>
<td>“The mouth of the river wheel,” or “the mouth of the hoop.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimba yama.....</td>
<td>Karimba nupuri.....</td>
<td>“Cherry tree mountain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayabe..............</td>
<td>Kayabe nupuri ......</td>
<td>“Sail mountain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayanoma..........</td>
<td>Ki-moi-kotan ......</td>
<td>“Reed bay village.” Moi really means a “quiet place,” and is applied to any quiet, snug place among the mountains as well as to the sea harbours or bays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keneushi ..........</td>
<td>Kene-ushi..........</td>
<td>“Alnus incana place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemanai.............</td>
<td>Kema-nai ..........</td>
<td>“Foot stream” or “valley.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ki ..................</td>
<td>Ki-i ...............</td>
<td>“The place of rushes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiitap...............</td>
<td>Kitap.............</td>
<td>“Reed hill.” Tap is a single mountain peak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikonai..............</td>
<td>Ki-oma-nai.........</td>
<td>“Reed valley.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinatoshi............</td>
<td>Kanat-ni-ushi......</td>
<td>“The place of the Cephalotaxus drupacea.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim un nai...........</td>
<td>Kim un nai..........</td>
<td>“The mountain valley.”</td>
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<td>Japanese Pronunciation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinaushi</td>
<td>Kina-ushi</td>
<td>“The place of grass.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiunnai</td>
<td>Ki-un-nai</td>
<td>“The stream among the rushes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiyomap</td>
<td>This is in Ainu Ki-omap and means “the place or water containing reeds.” Ki means “reeds”; Oma is a plural verb meaning “to contain”; and P may be either “place” or “water,” the locality itself determining which is meant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochikabaki</td>
<td>Ko-chikap-ak-i</td>
<td>“The place where birds are shot.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koitoi</td>
<td>Koi-tui-kotan</td>
<td>“The place torn by waves,” Koi, “the waves of the sea,” tui, “to cut,” or “tear.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokipiru</td>
<td>Pok-pira</td>
<td>“The under,” or “lower cliff.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kom-nai</td>
<td>Kom-nai</td>
<td>“Knuckle glen,” or “knob valley”; “hillock glen.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konoi</td>
<td>Kombu-moi</td>
<td>“Sea-weed bay.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotanbetsu</td>
<td>Kotan-pet</td>
<td>“The village river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotangeshi</td>
<td>Kotan-gesh</td>
<td>“The west end of a village.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotan-uturo</td>
<td>Kotan-uturu</td>
<td>“The space of land between two villages” or “the middle of a village.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotoni</td>
<td>Kot-on-i</td>
<td>“The place of the dyke.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchanai</td>
<td>Kucha-un-nai</td>
<td>“Hunter’s lodge valley.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuamaru</td>
<td>Ku-ama-ru</td>
<td>“Any path in which a spring low is placed.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudo</td>
<td>Ku-to</td>
<td>“Bow lake.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumaishi</td>
<td>Kuma-ush-kotan</td>
<td>“Bar village” or “rail village.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunashiri</td>
<td>Kunna-shiri</td>
<td>“Black land.” “Black island.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunnebetsu</td>
<td>Kunne-pet</td>
<td>“The black river.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kushiro..............Kush-ru..............</td>
<td>“A passage,” “The way through (presumably from Apa-shiri to the Southeast coast.)”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kusuri...............Kusuri-kotan ........</td>
<td>“The place of hot springs.” “The medicine place.” Kusuri is said by the Ainu to be an Ainu word and not distinctively Japanese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makaribetsu.........Makkari-pet...........</td>
<td>“The river which circles back.” From Mak, “back”; Karip, “a wheel,” and pet. The root kari also occurs in the name Ishkari.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makunkotan..........Mak-un-kotan..........</td>
<td>“The hinder village” or “place.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maonai................Mau-nai................</td>
<td>“Windy valley” (Mau may also mean the “beach rose” (i.e. Rosa-rugosa).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashke...............Meshke-i...............</td>
<td>“The place of the landslip.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matomanai..........Mat-oma-nai...........</td>
<td>“The valley with the lagoons” or “peninsulas.” Compare Matsumai.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsukotan..........Mata kotan.............</td>
<td>“Winter village” or “winter residence.” Probably referring to the pits the Ainu used to inhabit during the winter months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumai..........Mat-oma-i .............</td>
<td>“The place of the lagoons” or “peninsulas.” The t determines ma to be plural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meakan...........Me-akan-pet-nuburi........</td>
<td>“The mountain of the cold made river.” See akan-pet. (But the me in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means “female.”)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ja'psé Pronunciation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memnai</td>
<td>Mem-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Pond valley.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mena-mura</td>
<td>Mena-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village by the pond,&quot; or &quot;pond place.&quot; But it may also very well mean &quot;the damp place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menashi</td>
<td>Mena-sara-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of the Lythryrus maritimus.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misomap</td>
<td>Nishomap</td>
<td>&quot;The cloudy place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuishi</td>
<td>Pit-uhsi</td>
<td>&quot;The place of pebbles.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moireushi</td>
<td>Moi-reushi-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;Stopping place bay.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moiwa</td>
<td>Moiwa-nupuri</td>
<td>The mountain with the gradually sloping sides. Or, &quot;the mountain with the easy rocks&quot; (i.e. rocks easy to climb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombetsu</td>
<td>Mo-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Slow river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mori</td>
<td>Mori</td>
<td>&quot;The little hill,&quot; or &quot;the gentle slope&quot; or &quot;the hillock.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mororan</td>
<td>Mo-ru-ran-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village of the gently descending road.&quot; A very good description of the old road over the mountains to old Mororan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Möseushi</td>
<td>Mose-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;Nettle-fibre place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motomanai</td>
<td>Mo-to-oma-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Quiet-lake-glen.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motta</td>
<td>Motta-moshiretu</td>
<td>&quot;Adze cape.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukawa</td>
<td>Muka-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The stopped up river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naiporo</td>
<td>Nai-poro-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place at the great glen&quot; or &quot;valley.&quot;</td>
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</table>
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Namewakka .......... Nam-wakka-kotan  "The place of cool water."
Naibuto ............ Nai-bu bustling  "Valley mouth."
Nanai ................ Nam-nai { "The cool stream" or
Nanaye ............. { valley."
Naiyoro ............. Nai-oro-kotan  "The village at the valley."
Neppu ............. Nep-u-nupuri  "Sword handle" or "haft
Nemoro ............. Nem-o-ro-kotan  "The place of ponds" or
"swamps."
Netsuso ............ Net-so .......... Net is the "smooth surface
of water"; so is "fall."
Hence "smooth-surface
Nigori kawa ....... Yu-un-pet  "The river having mineral
springs in it."
Niikappu .......... Ni-kap-kotan  "The place of the tree
bark." Bark fibre was
formerly used in making
Ainu cloth.
Nina ................ Nina-kotan  "Sole fish village."
Nioi ............... Ni-o-i-kotan  "Forest place." Ni means
"trees."
Niptani .......... Niptani by some and Miptani by others...The
niptani is a raised plat-
form the Ainu hunters
make in the forests upon
which to stow such meat
as they are unable to
carry away on their re-
turn from hunting.

Nishi ............... Nish-kotan  "Cloud village."
Nishitap .......... Nish-tap  "Cloud capped mount."
Nitui ............... Nit-u-i .......... "The place of thorns."
Niunmai .......... Ni-un-nai  "Tree valley."
Noboribetsu ..... Nupuru-pet  "The turbid river." So
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. AINU Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Noboripo .......... Nupuri-po .......... "A little mountain."
Nokapiri .......... Noka-pira .......... "Image cliff."
Nokkamappu ...... Nup-ka-omap .......... "The place above the plain."
Nopporo .......... Nup-or-o-kotan ....... "The village in the plain."
lke $i$ is a locative particle.

Notaoi .......... Not-ao-i .......... "The place bearing a cape"
or "cape bourne place." The $A$ in this name is
a passive particle and is often used to express the
objective.

Notorozaki ...... Not-or-o-kotan ..... "The village at the cape."
Notsuke .......... Not-ushike .......... "Cape place."
Nottozaki ...... Not-o-i .......... "The place bearing a cape."
Notsamu .......... Not-sam .......... "Cape-side."
Notu .......... Not-o .......... "The place of the blunt cape."

Oakan .......... O-akan-pet-nupuri... "The mountain at the
mouth of the made river" (see Akan-pet). But the
$o$ in this name may be Japanese, and if so it
means "male" c.f. me-akan.

Obihiro .......... Opereperup-nai...... "The stream with the
broken up mouth."

Obirashibe........ Opiras-pe-kotan ....... "The village by the spread
out water."

Ochiaibetsu ........ Ochi-ai-pet ....... "Arrow-mouthead-river." $O$
is the lower end i.e.
"mouth" of a stream or
river, or "mouth meet-
ing river."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. AINU Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Ochikapaki........O-chikap-ak-i........"The place of shooting birds."

Ofuizaki ..........Uhu-i-not.............."The burning cape."

Okamoi-zaki........O-kamui-not........"The great protruding cape." There are no expletive words or particles in Ainu; the o used as a prefix here means "projecting." For kamui as meaning "great" see Kamiiso and Kamui wakka."

Okompushbe......Ok-un-push-pesh-i..."The descent of the badly exploded" or "erupted place." Said to have reference to an ancient eruption of a volcano in the district. But by some it is Ok-un-pesh-be, and this means "the over-hanging neck" referring to the neck of land at the place so called. By other Ainu the true name is said to be Okom-pesh-i, and this means "the place of protruding mountain knobs."

Okotsunai........O-u-kot-nai........."The valleys where the entrances adjoin," i.e. the place where two valleys part off into different directions.

Oku-patchi .........Okoi-patche-i.........."The place where the waves of the sea are scattered." From o-koi, "out of the waves"; patche, "scattered"; i a locative particle "place." So called on account of the waves beating among the rocks here.

Okushiri...........Ok-shiri..........."Neck island." Shiri is sometimes "land," and sometimes "island."

Ombetsu ..........O-mu-pet ............"The river with a stopped up mouth."

Omoribama.........Omori-kotan ........"The jetting cape" or "hill." (See Mori). Bama is the Japanese for..."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

hama, "sea coast," or "sandy beach."

Onishika..........O-nish-ika-kotan ..."The village over the clouds." This means that the village so named is situated very high up in the mountains.

Orito..............O-rit-o-kotan ......"The place having protruding veins."

Osarubetsu ......O-sara-pet ........"The river with the open mouth." (See Asari).

Osatsube ..........O-sat-nai................"The valley" or "stream with a dry mouth."

Oshamambe........Oshamambe-kotan..."The village of the sole." The name is said to be taken from the conformation of the land on one of the hills behind the village. But Oshamambe may grammatically mean "place where soles abound."

Oshima ............Oshma-ushi ........"The sunken place."

Oshoro ............Ush-oro-kotan ......"The village at the head of the bay."

Oshunkushi......Osh-un-kush-i ......"The back crossing place." But this name may possibly be Oshungu-ushi and that means "the place of fir trees."

Ota................Ota-shiri-etu ...."Sand cape land."

Otaru ..............Ota-ru .............."The sand road."

Otasami ..........Otasam ................"Sand side."

Otobe .............Ota-o-pe ............."Water containing sand."

Otoe ..............Ochi-o-pe ............"The stream with several mouths."

Otoshipe ..........Ota-ush-pe ..........."Sandy water."

Ōtsu gawa ..........Ohot-pet ............"Deep river."

Ōtsunai ..........Ohot-nai .............."The deep valley" or "stream."

Parato ..........Para-to ..............."Broad lake."
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<th>Jap'se Pronunciation</th>
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<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pekere</td>
<td>Pekere</td>
<td>&quot;Clear.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pekereat</td>
<td>Pekere-at-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The shining river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penakori</td>
<td>Penak-o-ri-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The high upper village.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitarapa</td>
<td>Pitara-pa-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village over the stony place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piraka</td>
<td>Piraka-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village at the top of the cliff.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokkiritō</td>
<td>Pok-e-rit-o-i</td>
<td>&quot;The place having veins coming from beneath it.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poromezaki</td>
<td>Poro-me-an-not</td>
<td>&quot;The very cold cape.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poromoi</td>
<td>Poro-mui</td>
<td>&quot;The great winnow.&quot; This place is so named because the distant mountains suggest a winnow by their conformation. Or, &quot;the great creeper.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poronai</td>
<td>Poronai</td>
<td>See Horonai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porosara</td>
<td>Poro-sara-i</td>
<td>&quot;The great sedge plain,&quot; or &quot;the great open place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poronobori</td>
<td>Poro-nupuri</td>
<td>&quot;The big mountain.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raiba</td>
<td>Ra-i-pa</td>
<td>&quot;The head of the low or deep place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakko-gawa</td>
<td>Rakko-pet</td>
<td>Sea-otter river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampoki</td>
<td>Ram-pok-i</td>
<td>&quot;Under the low place.&quot; This is the name given to a place low down under some cliffs not far from Horobetsu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebunge</td>
<td>Rep-un-gep</td>
<td>&quot;The sea scoop.&quot; This place is so called because the mountains along the coast here are formed somewhat like a &quot;scoop&quot; or &quot;ladle.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jap'se Pronunciation</td>
<td>AINU Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebunshiri ..........</td>
<td>Rep-un-shiri ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The island.&quot; The word rep is &quot;sea,&quot; un is a locative particle, and shiri is &quot;land.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rishiri ................</td>
<td>Ri-shiri ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The high land.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokke ...............</td>
<td>Rutke-i ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The place of the land slip,&quot; or &quot;the place of slipping off.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruriran .............</td>
<td>Rui-ran-i ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The steep descent.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rurumoppe ..........</td>
<td>Ruru-oma-pe ..........</td>
<td>&quot;Brackish water.&quot; But this name may really be Ruru-nuppe &quot;Water of the salt plain.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusha ..............</td>
<td>Ru-san-i ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The place where the path descends.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakkotan ..........</td>
<td>Sak-kotan ..........</td>
<td>&quot;Summer village.&quot; This name has reference to &quot;the summer&quot; residences of the people in contradistinction to the places where pits were dug for winter dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samani .............</td>
<td>San-mau-ni ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The place of rotten wood&quot; or &quot;the wood washed up upon the sea coast by the waves.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samdo ..............</td>
<td>San-to ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The descending lake.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannoi ............</td>
<td>San-nai ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The descending stream&quot; or &quot;valley.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo ............</td>
<td>Sat-poro-pet ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The river which gets very dry.&quot; So called because this river is very broad at places and during the summer months the bed has consequently many dry places in it. But the name really comes from Sat-poro-nupuri, i.e. &quot;dry mountain.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarapa .............</td>
<td>Sara-pa-kotan ..........</td>
<td>&quot;The village at the head of the sedge&quot; or &quot;plain.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara ..............</td>
<td>Sara-moshiri ..........</td>
<td>&quot;(See Saru.)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Saru ............... Sara-moshiri ........ "The country open to the skies." (See Asari.)

Sarubuto ........... Sara-pet-putu ...... "The mouth of the river Sara."

Saruru ........... Sar-orun-kotan ...... Either "the place of cranes" or "the place of sedge."

Sashumbetsu ...... Sash-hum-pet ....... "Surge sounding river."

Satsuma ............ Sat-ma ............... "A dry lagoon," or "pond" or "peninsula."

Sawaki ............. Sara-ki-kotan ...... "The place of rushes," (Phr- 
agmites communis Trin.)

Sawara yama ...... Sarat-nupuri .......... "The mountain of sedge 
grass." At is the plural of an "to be."

Shakotan ........... Sak-ibe-kotan ...... "The place of the summer trout."

Shakubetsu ........ Sak-ibe-un-pet ...... "The river frequented by 
the summer trout."

Shari ............... Sar-i ................. "The open place."

Shiribeshi ......... Shi-pet .......... { "The main river" in contra- 
Shibetsu ........ } distincion of to an affluent.

Shibuchihari ....... Shipi-chara-pet ...... "The river with the stony 
mouth." Shipi are small round pebbles.

Shikabe ............ Shikambe-kotan ...... "The place of the albatros." 
Many of these birds may sometimes be seen along 
the coast called by this name.

Shikerebe .......... Shikerebe-kotan ...... "The place of the Phelloden- 
dron amurense Rupr."
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<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shikerebe</td>
<td>Shikerebe</td>
<td>“Shale” or “broken rocks,”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or “gravel.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikunoppe</td>
<td>Shiki-o-nup-pe</td>
<td>“Water rising from the reed plain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikiu</td>
<td>Shiki-u</td>
<td>“The place of rushes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikotan</td>
<td>Shi-kotan</td>
<td>“Great,” or “best, or “true village” or “place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shima</td>
<td>Shuma-kotan</td>
<td>“The place of stones.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimamaki</td>
<td>Shimak-mak-i</td>
<td>“The hindermost place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimamaki</td>
<td>Shuma’map</td>
<td>“The place containing stones.” In full this is Shuma omay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shimushu, Shimushir, Shimoshiri “The great country.”

Shumushu

Shinekozaki, Shi-meko-not “The great cat cape.” Mek is the native word for “cat,” mek being an onomatopoeia for the cat’s mew.

Shinshiru, Shin-shiru-kotan “The place with the earth rubbed off” or “earth abraded place.” Shin is the same as shiri, “land.”

Shintoko “The ends or shoulders of the mountains.” In full this name is shiri, “mountains as opposed to plains;” etok, “the ends;” o, “jutting.” Shintoko is a place situated above the plains just before entering the pass over the Tokapchi range.

Shiokubi, Shi-ok-upipi-kotan “The place of the great sorrow” (perhaps referring to a defeat in battle).

Shipun “The Ainu inform me that this place is called
by themselves Shupun and not Shipun. Shupun means “roach” (Leuciseus hakuensis, Gthr). The full way of writing the name is Shupun kotan, “the place of the roaches.” It is said to be so called because the streams here-about contain a very large number of roach. But should it turn out, however, that the name is really Shipun kotan it may possibly mean “the place of pebbles,” or even “the place of the scouring rush.” (Equisetum hyemale, L. var. japonicum, Milde).

Shiraito ...............Shiri-etu  ...............“Cape land.”

Shirakami .............Shirara-kamu-i ...........“The place covered by the tide.” It is very interesting to remark that the Ainu term for “God” is Kamui, and means “He who” or “that which covers.” The particle i is either masculine or feminine or neuter as best suits the context in which it occurs. The root of Kamui is ka “top.”

Shiranuka ..........Shiraraka ...............“Over the tide.” By some this is Shirara-ika. “The over-flowing tide.”

Shirao .................Shirara ....................“The tide.”

Shira-oi ...............Shira-o-i ..................“The place where the tide comes out (over the land).” This well defines the locality for there are extraordinary high tides here on occasion.”

Shiretoko ...........Shiretoko-o-kotan .......“The beautiful place,” or “the place of the jetting land.”

Shiribeshi ..........}
Shiribetsu ..........}
{“The great river,” or Shipet, “the great high river” (probably up-land).

Shiriuchi ...............Shiru-ot-kotan ......“The abraded places. Ot defines the noun to be of the plural number.
Jap'ae Pronunciation.        Ainu Form.        Derivation and Meaning.

Shiruturu ..........Shir'uturu .........."Between the mountains."
                     Shiri, "land," in sometimes used by the Ainu for
                     "mountains" in contradistinction to level places.
                     Compare shintoko.

Shitsukari ..........Shitok-kari .........."By the elbow."
Shizunai ..........Shut-nai .........."Mountain foot stream."
Shiunkotsu ..........Shum-un-kot-kotan.,"The village of scumbelt."
                     So called on account of
                     scum often seen in a
                     bend of the river here.

Shonai.............So-nai ............."Cascade stream."
Shuma-kotan ......Shuma-kotan ......"The place of stones."
Shumaya..........Shuma-ya.........."The stony land."
Shusushi ..........Susu-ushi .........."Willow place."
Shusushinai ......Susu-ush-nai ......"Willow valley."

Sorachi ..........So-rap-chi-pet ......."The river of the water-
                     falls."  From so, "waterfall;"  rap, "to descend."
                     (plural of ran); chi, a plural particle belonging
                     to the noun so;  pet, "a river."

Sounnai ..........So-un-nai.........."Cascade glen."
Soya................So-ya-kotan .........."The land of bare rocks."
Sowen-kotan......So-wen-kotan ......"The place of the bad" or
                     "great falls" or "bare
                     rocks."

Suttsu.............Shuptu..............."The line of the mountain
                     foot," or "mountain feet."

Takkashima.......Tokkara-so ........"Fish rock."  Tokkara is
                     a kind of salt water fish.
                     It is called tsuka by the
                     Japanese.

Tarumai..........Taru-oma-i ........"The place of the dug out
                     road."  The volcano so called is thought to have
                     this name given to it because there are some very
                     deep path-like gullies in its sides formed by erosion
                     of loose volcanic deretus.
PLACE-NAMES.

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<td>Teine yama..............Tei-nei-nupuri............“Damp valley mountain.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teshio...................Tese-u....................“Weaving place” or “basket work place.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teure shima.............Chiure-shuma.............“Toe stone.” Chiure and chieure mean “toe” in Ainu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To-asa...................Tuwasa-kotan...........“The place of the basket fern.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobe.....................To-pe....................“Milk,” or “lake water.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobetsu...................To-pet..................“Lake river.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobitsuomai.............To-pit-oma-i.............“Pebble lake.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tohira...................To-pira..................“The cliff of the lake.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobuchi..................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobuto...................To-put..................“The mouth of the lake.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Todohokke..............Toto-ot-ke................“Thicket place.” From todo bushes, ot “to be,” and ke, “place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To-ne-betsu.............To-ne-pet................“Lake-like river.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topui....................To-pui...................“Lake hole.” But this may be Top-u-i, “The place of bamboos.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Togari...................See Tokkari.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toishikari..............Toi-ishkara-pet.........“The very winding river.” Toi means superlatively. (See Ishikari). The final a in this name instead of i need cause no trouble for i is often changed into a in Ainu.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toitanai.................Toi-ta-nai...............“Earth-dug-valley” or “stream.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokachi.................Tuk-a-chi-moshiri......“Upward extending country.” or “protruding country.” Probably so called on account of the numerous mountains in this locality. Tuk means “to grow” and to “extend upwards;” “to protrude;” achi is the plural of an “to be” and is the same as at and ot.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Tokari .......... {Tokkari-moi .......... "Fish bay." Tokkari is the same as Tokikara and means a kind of fish called tsuka by the Japanese. (See Takka-shima.) Also Tojari by some.

Tokeshimanai ...... Tokes-oma-nai...... or Tokes-ma-nai. If Tokes-oma-nai the word means "the stream at the lower end of the lake" but if Tokes-oma-nai it means "the stream of the lake perninsula."

Tokoro ............ To-koro-kotan. ....... "The place of the lake." Or it may be "Nipple place."

Tomakomai........... Some Ainu call this place To-mak-oma i, and others To-mak-onai. The first form would mean "The place at the back of the lake", and the second "The stream coming from behind the lake." Yet another name for this place is Turnok-oma-i or Turnok-oma-i both of which words mean "The place of the quagmires," and this quite agrees with the nature of the locality.

Tomanai ............... Tumam-a-i ........... "The place of the quagmire."

Tonai ............... To-un-nai................ "Lake valley." 
Toshibetsu .......... Tush-pet .......... "The rope river."
Tsugaru .......... Tukara-moi ....... "Sea-leopard bay." 
Uembetsu .......... Uwen-pet .......... "Wailing river." Said to be so named on account of many Ainu having died here through small-pox. But the name may also mean "mutually-badwaters." If so the name is descriptive of the quality of the water.

Uhui-nobori......... Uhui-nupuri ........... "A volcano."
Uhuitomori ....... Uhui-tomori .......... "The burning harbour or "bay."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Uraka.............Uraka-kotan..........."The rough place."
Urakawa.............Urara-pet............."Foggy river."
Uruppu.............Urup-pet..............."Red salmon river."
Uryu.............Uriu.................."The high places."  The first う expresses mutuality and the last is a locative particle.

Usu...............Ush-oro-kotan..........."The village at the head of the bay."
Usujiri...............Ush-un-chiri.........."Bay-head-ditch."
Usu-no-yama........Ush-un-nupuri........."Bay-head-mountain."
Utasutsu.............Ota-shut............."The sandy mountain foot."

Uyenbetsu...........Uwenpet................"The river of bad waters."
Wakasa-nobori......Wakka-san-nupuri....."The mountain down which the water runs."  The mountain district so named may be a particularly wet place; or subject to heavy rains.

Wakanai...........Wakka-nai.............."Water valley."
Wakonai..........Wakka-o-nai..............."Water-bearing valley."
Waonai..............Wa-o-nai................"The valley of the green pigeon."

Wanishi...........Wan-ushi ................"Rim place."
Washibetsu.........Wash-pet................"Surf river."  So named on account of the surf at the river's mouth.  Wash is the same as sash, and occurs in the word chi-wash-ekot-mat, "The goddess of the surf."

Watara ......Watara-i & Watara-kotan.."The place of rocks."
Yakoshi.............Yak-ushi ..............."The burst up place."
Yamakoshi...........Yam-kush-nai..........."The valley of chestnut burs."
Yamani-kotan........Yam-uni-kotan........."Chestnut tree village."
Yambetsu..........Yam-pet ................"Chestnut river."  But if this is Yan-pet it means "the descending river."
Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Yageshiri...........Yange-shiri.........."The lifted up land." This island is so called because it sometimes has the appearance of being lifted up out of the water.

Yange-nai..........Yange-nai..........."The high" or "elevated valley." Yange, "to elevate and" nai, "a valley."

Yedo or Edo ......Endo kotan...........The place of the herb Lythrum salicaria; L.

Yepeotsu..........Yepe-ot.............."The village with the dirty or fatty water."

Yoichi..........Iyochikotan ..........."The dizzy" or "perplexing place."

Yokotsudake ......Yuk-ot-nupuri ......"The mountain where the deer are."

Yubari..........Yupara-nupuri ......"The mountain of the mineral water sources."

Yubutsu..........Ipot-pet............."Face river." I believe the real old name was E-pet put, "pumice stone river mouth." This description exactly agrees with the river whose bed is covered with volcanic ashes. But there is another meaning to E-pet (see Ebetsu) which also quite agrees with this name.

Yūni ..............Yu-un-i..............."The place where there is hot mineral water."

Yurappu ..........Yu-rap-u..............."The place where the hot waters come down."

Yukchisei.........Yuk-chisei..........."The deer house."

Zeni-bako ..........The Ainu name of this place is Ota-shupkotan which means "Sand-spit place." Zeni-bako is a Japanese name meaning "money-box" and was given
AINU DIALECTS.

Jap'ese Pronunciation.  AINU Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

to the place many years ago on account of immense sums of money brought to inhabitants through the sale of enormous catches of fishes which used to be made here.

§ VI. Yezo and Saghalien AINU.

No one with the least knowledge of the subject would for a moment doubt that the Yezo and Saghalien Ainu are one and the same race. It is perfectly true that the Yezo Ainu sometimes speak as though the language of the two peoples was different, even going so far as to use the words itak shinnaï, "different language." But when questioned on the matter it turns out that this itak shinnaï, "different language," simply means, for the most part, kutcham shinnaï, "different way of pronouncing words." There are numbers of exact analogies to this loose way of speaking among the Ainu of Yezo, for the people inhabiting the various districts of this island speak of one another's speech under the same terms. Thus the Usu Ainu of the Saru; the Saru of the Tokapchi; the Tokapchi of the Apashiri, and so on. A good illustration of this point is found in the following incident which happened to myself some years ago. I was then in the north of Yezo and had just finished addressing a large concourse of people in Ainu. At the conclusion of the lecture a Japanese who was present said to an Ainu standing by,—"Did you understand what was said"? "Yes," replied the man in Japanese—Ano hito wa Saru no yama no oku no Ainu da—"that man is an Ainu from behind the Saru mountains"; and then added in Ainu, itak shinnaï koroko Sar'un Ainu itak ambe ne, "it was a different language, but it was the speech of the Saru Ainu." He meant to say that I spoke the Saru dialect. As a matter of fact I had lately come from Piratori, the ancient capital of Saru.

Though the Ainu language is, as a whole, spoken with con-
siderable uniformity throughout the Island of Yezo, yet there are some slight differences to be noted in almost every village one passes through. These differences are not always so great as to justify one in calling them dialects, provincialisms would be a more appropriate name for them. As for dialects proper, we may say that there are but three spoken in Yezo, viz.; the Saru, Usu and Tokapchi. The Usu, Yurap, Mororan, and Ishikari Ainu (i.e. the Ainu of the Southern and Western coasts) only differ from those of the Saru district in that the former pronounce the words in full whilst the latter use certain contractions. The Tokapchi Ainu differ from all the rest both in the contraction of words and names of certain objects. The Apa-shiri, Akkesh, and Kushiro Ainu (i.e. the Ainu of the northern and north eastern coasts), though differing from their nearer neighbours, the Tokapachi people, speak very like those of Usu. However the grammar is the same, and when the Saru dialect is spoken but without the contraction of words, one is pretty well understood by all excepting the Tokapachi people, who sometimes miss the meaning.

A few differences in the words used by the northern and southern Ainu are as follows:—

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{SOUTHERN.} & \text{NORTHERN.} \\
\text{Aman-chikap,} & \text{Aman e-chiri.} \quad \text{“a sparrow.”} \\
\text{Chikap} & \text{Chiri, “a bird.”} \\
\text{Chup} & \text{Tombe, “a luminary”} \quad (\text{Tombe really means,} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{“the shining thing.”}) \\
\text{K,} & \text{Ku, “I.”} \\
\text{Kek,} & \text{Ku ek, “I come.”} \\
\text{Koira,} & \text{Ku oira, “I forget.”} \\
\text{Koropok,} & \text{Choropok, “under,” “beneath.”} \\
\text{Paro,} & \text{Charo, “the mouth.”} \\
\text{Poi, po,} & \text{Pon, “little.”} \\
\text{Upaskuma,} & \text{Uchashkuma, “a lecture,”} \\
\end{array}
\]

*1 It may be remarked here that the Saru Ainu confess to having originally come from Tokachi to Saru, while the Usu Ainu declare that their ancestors come from Saru. The Tokachi Ainu also say that they originally came from Saghalien.*
SOUTHERN.

Wei, "bad."

NORTHERN.

Wen, "bad."

Yakka, "although."

Yakkai, "although."

There are, however, a few interesting differences well worthy of a passing note and among them are such as these for example. In one district we have the word nishatta for "to-morrow," while in another we hear shimma used. Nishatta really means "dawn" but it has gradually come to stand for "to-morrow"—indeed, so firmly is this meaning now attached to it that in most places shimma is quite unintelligible to the people. Yet it is of interest to remark that shimma is ordinarily used in Saghaliens for "to-morrow" and appears all over Yezo in the words oyashim, "the day after to-morrow" and oyashimshinge, "the second day after to-morrow." Or again, in the Saru district the ordinary word for "father" is michi and for "mother," habo. But in some villages in the Mukawa district, and not so much as ten English miles away from Piratori, michi stands for "mother," and habo for "father"! Further, although in Piratori the word habo means "mother," yet at Piraka, only four miles lower down the Saru river, the word commonly used for "father" is iyapo! This is very strange, but is a fact notwithstanding. In some other places the ordinary word for "father" is hambe. In Saghaliens also the usual word for "father" is hambe. *In Yezo the usual word for "rain" is apto while in Saghaliens and Kamtchatka peni or pene is used. But pene means "aqueous" as a rule and in rare case "rain" among the Yezo Ainu. Mene, "fine rain" belongs to the same root.

There is, however, one other difference to be noted. It consists in accents or the pronunciation of words. There are in many village in Yozo, more formerly than now, quite a number of people who speak their words with a slight tonic accent as though the language was originally connected with Chinese or some kindred tongue. But there is this very important difference; in speaking Chinese it is absolutely necessary to enunciate the tones clearly for they are part and parcel of the word itself. Among the Yezo Ainu this is not the case now whatever it
may have been formerly. Here the tonic accent is quite unim-
portant and many would hardly notice it. The principal thing
is to clearly define every syllable and pronounce it distinctly.

But both the differences in dialect now mentioned are found
among the Ainu of Saghalien but in a more emphasized manner.
The chief difficulty in a Yezo Ainu understanding a man from
Saghalien—and it was at first my own difficulty also—arises
from the marked tones the people impose upon their words.
Thus, while we say in Yezo Ainu wakka ta wa ek, "go and
draw some water," smoothly and without accent, a Saghalien
Ainu would, though using the identical words, emphatically intone
or accent every syllable; indeed, with my eyes closed and no
knowledge of Ainu I should, referring to these tones, say he was
speaking some dialect of Chinese. And I say this advisedly,
remembering that before coming to Yezo I had several months
study of the Cantonese dialect of Chinese in Hongkong under
the guidance of competent teachers. Saghalien Ainu, in so far as
pronunciation is concerned, used certainly to remind me of the
Chinese language whenever I heard a native speaking it. At
the present time, however, the tones are being lost and a Rus-
sian sound given to many of the consonants.

But to mention Yezo and Saghalien vocabulary. There is
also a marked difference in the use of words here. Thus in
Yezo the word for "sun" is chup, while in Saghalien it is
tombe. Tombe is a compound word meaning in Yezo Ainu "the
shiner." Further, in Yezo the ordinary word for "fire" is
abe; in Saghalien it is unchi, fuji, unji, hunji or funchi, ac-
cording to the taste of the speaker, But in Yezo Ainu—unchi,
huchi, unji or fuji is only applied to "fire" when it is being
worshipped. Indeed, it stands for the "goddess of fire." Among
the Saghalien Ainu the word for fresh-water "ice" is ru, while
in Yezo the word used is konru. Apu is Saghalien Ainu for "sea-
ice" or "floe," a word which occurs in place-names in Yezo,
among whom apu seems to mean "broken, ice along the sea-
coast." Again, among the Saghalien Ainu the words for "hare"
are first Oshuke and then kaikuma while in most parts of Yezo
it is almost always isepe, though sometimes epethe. But among the Tokapchi Ainu kaikuma is also used. Once more, the pit-dwellers of Saghalien are called by those of their fellows who do not use pits (for some use pits even now during the cold winter months) by the name of Toichiseikotchaguru, "persons having earth dwellings;" while in Yezo the pits left by those of their ancestors who used them are known as koropok or choropok-un-guru koro chisei kot, "the house sites of those who lived in pits." Every part of this last word is purely Ainu as also is toichiseikotchaguru; hence, for such like reasons we conclude that the language of Yezo and Saghalien is one.

There are of course many different words used by the Yezo and Saghalien Ainu whose origin one cannot always trace. Ibebaskut, for example is Yezo Ainu for "chop-sticks," really meaning "eating tongs"; but the Saghalien Ainu say sakka, word whose full meaning has yet to be determined. However, among the Yezo Ainu the words sakna and sakiri "a rail" or "pole" appear to carry the same root. In the North again arak is used for spirits liquor, but in Yezo this word is known only to those Ainu who have been to Saghalien. It has probably come through Russia.

If a still clearer proof was needed to show that the Yezo Ainu were in early times connected with the Island of Saghalien it may be found in an examination and comparrison of the Place-names of the two Islands, for both are seen to be pure Ainu. Exception is of course taken with respect to such European names as C. Elisabeth; C. Maria; B. Espenberg; Bai d' Estaing, and so forth. The following score of names are taken from C. W. Schebunin's karte der Insel Sachalien oder Karapto (1888). Schebunin's name is given first, then the present Ainu pronunciation, and after that the English meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schebu</th>
<th>Ainu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ekuroki.............Ekurok-i...........&quot;Black place.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Naiputzi.............Nai-putchi.........&quot;The glen mouths.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Naitscha.............Nai-cha...............&quot;The glens&quot; or &quot;glen-side.&quot;</td>
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</table>
AIINU DIALECTS.

6. Nubori-Endum. { Nupuri entom ... } "Mountain side."
    { Nupuri etomo ... } "Mountain side."
12. Ssirepa .......... Shiripa .......... "Land’s head," or as we should say in English, "Land’s end."
    { Shoya .......... } "The land of bare rocks."
14. Ssussucha kotan. { Susucha kotan ... } "The place of willows."
    { Shuhucha kotan ... } "The place of willows."
15. Ssussuso-nai ...... { Susu-ush-nai ...... } "Willow glen" or "valley."
    { Shusu-ash-nai ...... } "Willow glen" or "valley."
17. Tomari-po .......... Tomaripo .......... "Little harbour" (Lit: "the child of the harbour."
20. Uen-kotan .......... Wen-kotan .......... "Bad place."— (sometimes "bad" in the sense of "rocky" or "stony."

Many other names might be given but the foregoing will suffice for the present purpose.
AGGLUTINIZATION.

In studying that dialects of Ainu several questions, such as the following present themselves; viz:—

(a). "Does the fact of the Ainu language having traces of tones in it point to China or Chinese Tartary as its place of origin?"

(b). Or, "if it did not take its rise there is it not possible—nay even probable—that it passed through those regions in pre-historic times and so has been made to feel Tartar influence?"

(c). Or, "can any affinity be found by way of comparative philology between Ainu and Tibetan, it being remembered that Tibetan has tones very distinctly developed?"

(d). Or, "is there any connection between Ainu and the languages of the Northern or Southern Turanian type, it being remembered that these are infected?" These and other interesting questions have crossed my mind more than once, and they are, I am fully persuaded questions which should be closely studied by those who have the leisure, inclination, and competence for such a work. The results would, I believe, well repay the time, trouble and patience expended in the inquiry. Perhaps the grammar contained in this book will help to solve the riddle; it is at least hoped so.

§ VII. AGGLUTINIZATION.

Refering again to the resemblance of the Ainu language to those of the Chinese type in respect of tone, it is pertinent to remark that in the matter of agglutination also there is a strong family likeness, only that in Ainu it is much more developed than in Chinese. Chinese is a preeminently monosyllabic tongue, for each word may be used either as a noun, verb, adverb, adjective or particle according to desire; what part of speech is meant being left to the context and position in the sentence. Indeed, as my old teacher at Hongkong used to try to impress upon me—"every root is a word, and every word a root." Max Muller in the 4th vol. of his work draws special
attention to this fact and also points out how that in the *shi-tsé* and *hin-tsé*, i.e. "full-word" and "empty-word" of Chinese Grammarians we have the beginnings of agglutinization in this extremely monosyllabic language. It is probable that the ideographs with which Chinese is written has kept the language as it is, without radical change, for so many hundreds of years. Without them there would undoubtedly have been more change and much more agglutinization. Illustrations of compound or agglutinated or combinatorial Chinese words are very abundant in Japonico-Chinese and many might be given as illustrations. But as the question here refers to Chinese exclusively I will give those only I find have been examined by Max Müller. Thus, *shi*, "an arrow," *jin*, "a man," *shijin*, "master of arrows." *Shui*, "water," *fu*, "a man," *shui-fu*, "a water carrier." *Shui*, "water," *sheu*, "hand," *shui-sheu*, "a steerman." *Kin*, "gold," *tsiang*, "maker;" *kin-tsiang*, "a gold-smith." *Shou*, "writing;" *sheu*, "hand," *shou-sheu*, "a copyist."

The construction of the Ainu language as spoken to-day, and as exemplified in Dobrotvol'ski's work, clearly points back to a time when Ainu was as monosyllabic in nature and construction as Chinese itself, for in a very large number of words the various component roots may be easily seen. And that Siberian Ainu is of an older form than that spoken in Yezo is sufficiently proved by the fact that the present day Ainu of Saghaliens retain many plural particles in their speech which these of Yezo drop altogether. Besides the very long words, such for example as those given in section 3 the shorter ones are also worthy of attention. Take the words *epetke* and *ise-po;* both of which mean "hare," as illustrations. *E-pet-ke;* *e* is an objective particle whose root meaning is "towards"; *pet* means "torn;" "slit;" *ke* is sometimes a plural intransitive form of *ki,* "to do." Hence *epetke* mean "the torn" or "slit one." Why? an examination of the lip of this animal will soon tell us. The same word appears in *epetke-guru,* "a hare-lipped person," and also in *opetpetke,* "ragged." Turn now to *Isepo.* What is its derivation? *I-se-po.* Three roots. *I,* an intensifying prefix;
AGGLUTINIZATION.

se "to make a noise"; hence, ise, "to squeal"; po, a diminutive particle, as for example, ponbe po, "a very little thing"; po "a child." Hence isepo, "a hare," lit: "the little squealler." But why call a hare by this name! Let anyone wound or catch a hare in a trap and he will soon learn. The squeal of a hare is not easily foregotten any more than the bark of a wolf; and a "wolf is called in Ainu wose-kamui, "the divinity who calls wo," the wo being an onomatopoeia for its bark.

Having thus shown the manner in which Ainu words are built up it would be interesting for any person acquainted with some of the many dialects of China or with Tibetan or kindred languages to superimpose the tones he knows on each syllable of the Ainu contained in this book and see what the result would be. Let him, if he chooses, write or pronounce the Ainu words as follows:—When ch commences a word let it be tch, or if found in the body of a word pronounce it as through it was j, or z, or tz: Thus for chi write tchi, ji, or tzi; or for che, let it be je, ze, or tze. Again, let him write k as though it was kh or kk, gh or hg; or even as ch in some cases. P too might be aspirated and pronounced like ph; while t, like k, might even sometimes be changed into ch. All of these variations I have heard, and do hear among the Yezo Ainu, both with and without tones slightly present. The tones however, are much more marked among the women than among the men. And it may also be remarked here that as among other barbarous races, so also among the Ainu, the women speak their language much more clearly and purely than the men. But alas, the language is fast dying out among both sexes; nay, it is to all intents and purposes dead. The language of to-day is not the same as that of 28 years ago when the present writer first commenced his studies and work among this people.

The gradual weakening of tones in Ainu till they have become lost and inessential may be sufficiently accounted for by the combination and assimilation of roots which the language has been undergoing for ages. We have present day examples of this very thing in those Chinese words and phrases adopted and
adapted by the Japanese, for such words and phrases are never intoned by the people when using them, though in China they could not be understood without them.

From all this it will naturally be concluded that the writer supposes the Ainu to have originally come to Japan through Amur-land or Siberia. Just so. If this be the case are there no traces of Ainu words in the geographical nomenclature of this region? Yes, certainly there are. Thus for example, take the Russian adjectival ending šk in Tomšk away and what do we get. Just Tom. But Tom is distinctly Ainu and also Tartar! Or again, take okhôts and eliminate the final s. Okhot, owkot or ok-o't is left. Again purely Ainu words. There are many other words and names of a like nature which might be given, as the rivers Jenise and Ocha, and also the names Atchan, Avatcha, Kamchatka, Paratopska and Uka, with Tarinsky, Porochinna, Paratonka, Ischappina, Arapetcha Araumakkota, and many other places such as have kota after them; but let these examples suffice for present treatise.

§ VIII. HEBREW WORDS RESEMBLING AINU.

Whilst studying the subject presented in this volume, the Author has been very much struck at times by the great similarity found to exist between certain Ainu and Hebrew words. And he has accordingly wondered whether or no there can be any real family connection between them. No doubt one could make no greater mistake in such a matter as this than to rely too much on mere sound. But the comparison of the words given below shows such a peculiar resemblance that it seems too much to conclude, without proof, that all is pure accident. But to be perfectly honest in the matter, and it is truth not fiction the writer is aiming at, one must add here that in so far a mere grammar is concerned no analogy has so far been found to exist between the two languages. It must not be supposed that the Author is building any theory on this matter; the words are simply
HEBREW AND AINU.

appended and compared as being very curious examples of verbal correspondence. They are, it goes without saying, already insufficient to prove either the Ainu to be the ten lost tribes, or their language to be Semitic. Indeed, I have already stated that I believe, speaking from a study of the construction of the grammar of the language, that it is Aryan. Whether I am right or not others must judge later.

Hebrew and Ainu words compared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heb.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ainu.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ani,</td>
<td>Káni</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eáni</td>
<td></td>
<td>You.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yáni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Anoki,</td>
<td>Anokai</td>
<td>I. You.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aokai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Av,</td>
<td>Abo,</td>
<td>In some places “father”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Habo,</td>
<td>and in others “mother.”</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

[It should here be noted that in Ainu there is no v sound properly so called, the nearest approach to it being b or p. Po is often found suffixed to nouns of consanguinity, thus:—Iyapo, “father;” achapa, “uncle;” mitpo, “grandchild;” matnepo, “daughter;” yupo, “elder brother;” sapo, “elder sister;” tureshpo, “younger sister.” It is curious to remark also that the English word papa, “father,” is in Ainu, according to the law of letter changes, chacha, “uncle,” an “old man;” for in some districts pa always becomes cha].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heb.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ainu.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Akh,</td>
<td>Aki,</td>
<td>Younger brother.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Akihi,</td>
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</table>

1 The a in the Ainu word omi is the substantive verb of existence. It therefore differs radically from the aleph in the Hebrew word. This fact is fully sufficient to prove that the similarity is only in sound and not in essence. Moreover, the Ainu a may never be used simply as an expletive while aleph may. (See Gesenius’ Hebrew grammar page 61 par. 4 under aleph prosthetum.)
5. Arack, מָּיְרִי To travel...Araki,......To come; approach.
6. Ba בַּעֲמָדִי Come .........Paye,........To go.
7. Bara, בַּעֲמָדִי Create......Kara, ......To make.
8. Esh, אָשֶׁר Fire........A,..........To burn.
Abe.........Fire.
[Mark the א aleph in this and the next word but one.]
9. Kala, קַלַּה To carve....Kara, ......To make.
    \{ A,.............To burn.
    \{ Uhui,............To burn.
10. Ur, עָרָה Fire.........Uchi,...}Fire.
    \{ Unchi, ...}Fire.
11. Enush, אֵנוֹשׁ A human being...Ainu,...Man; human being.
12. Nahar, נַחַר River...............Nai,.....River; stream.

§ IX. AINU AND BASQUE.

But another very interesting question presents itself to us in this place. It it this. Is not the Ainu language connected with Basque? If so it can of course have no affinity with Hebræan, for that language has been adjudged outside the Turanian classification of language, while Basque, being of Tartar origin is included in it. Max Müller in vol. 111, page 429, quotes Bunsen as saying¹ —"I have convinced myself from the grammar and dictionary that Basque is Turanian." And Borrows is also of opinion that "Basque is of Tartar origin."

It would not be at all surprising to find that the two are connected, seeing that, as has already been intimated the original Ainu in all probability came through Tartary to Japan. A very curious thing about them is that the ancient Basque and Ainu customs of Couvade, ridiculous as they were, resembled each other to a great degree. Compare Max Müller vol. 11, page 273 with "The Ainu and their Folklore" Chapter XXIII.

¹ "Chips from a German workshop."
The following are a few Basque and Ainu words resembling one another. The writer culled them out of a copy of Genesis in the Basque language he has by him. The idea of a possible affinity was suggested to him by Mr. Dodson, of Lisbon, himself a Basque scholar. This gentleman also sent him a list of words resembling Ainu which he has unfortunately quite lost in moving from one place to another. They are given here in the hope that some one who knows Basque will compare that language with this grammar and dictionary.

BASQUE.  ENGLISH.  AIINU.  ENGLISH.

Arima, ..........Soul, life,...Ramat......Soul, life.
Etche, ..........House, ......Chisei,......House.

Emazte, ..........Wife, woman, Mat,^ machi,.....Female.

Hastea, ..........Begin, ......Heashi, ....To begin.
Hatassa,.........Breath,......Hussa,.......To breath, to blow with
the mouth.

Passaia,.........Walk..........\{Aapkash\,\{Faye \...\}......Walk, go.

§ X. AINU AND THE ARYAN CONNECTION.

Having thus been brought home to Europe let us linger here for a space and consider one or two very curious matters. The Ainu word now usually used for “house” is Chisei or Tchisei or Tchae, or Tshe, or Tise, just as one chooses, while among the Kurile Saghaliain Islanders it is Che. But the Welsh for “house” is T; and the original Cornish name was Ty, Sing and TAI plural. Shuyd’s Grammar informs us, however, that in modern Cornish t has been changed to toh thus out of ty producing tshey, “houses.” One wonders whether the Ainu word for “house” has any connection. Again in Cornish and Welsh the word mat

^ Compare also the Russian mat, “mother.”
“head” (caput) is pen. In Ainu pen means the “source” or “head” of a river; “the upper part of a valley!” It also appears in pewram “the chest. The words tu for two and re for “three” still keep us at home. So also tumbu. Tumbo means in Ainu “an apartment in a dwelling.” Thus, poru is a “natural cave” and tumbu, first, a “dwelling apartment” or “division in a cave” and then a “room” in a house. But further, the word Tumbo has very interesting associations. By some it means “womb,” and according to others “the placenta.” Tum means “foetus,” and hence comes the word tuntun, “fish-row.” All this reminds one of the Anglo-Saxon word Tûn “a close” (German “Zaun”), which afterwards becomes a “Town.” Chi-sei, “house” applies to the “home” of many living objects as a wasp, bee, man, bear and such like beings, while tumbu is only applied to the living apartment of a human being, whether it be in a cave, in a pit dug in the side of a hill or in a hole dug in the level ground; or whether it is a room in a “house” or Chi-sei, as that in of my house in Sapporo, or the poky dark hole 6 feet by 9 in the southeastern corner of Chief Penri’s hut at Piratori which was put up for me to sleep in; all these “divisions” or “apartments” are tumbu, “rooms” in Ainu. But it is a well known fact that the English word “tomb” is from the mediaeval Latin tumba. But tumba first meant “a hillock;” after that “a tomb.” Again one therefore wonders whether there is any family relationship between tumba “a hillock” and tumbu, “a apartment in a cave.”

Now, pu in Ainu is the ordinary word for “godown” or “store house.” Hence tumpu or tumbu really means “the home” or “storehouse of the foetus” of living beings. Or, again, this last word tumbu might well be compared with the Russian Dom “home,” the final of the Russian word being taken for the Ainu bu or pu, and thus we are brought to Latin domus.

A comparison of the Ainu word garu with the Welsh garu is also interesting for both are identical in meaning, which is

1 Max Müller Vol. II. Page 27.
"rough," "uneven." In Yezo there are two place-names in which the word occurs, one near Sapporo, namely Garu-pet, "turbulent stream," (a name which quite agrees with the nature of the stream here), and Garu-ush-i "the rough place," the name of a locality not many miles from Horobetsu near Mororan. This place also is a very uneven locality having many soft sulphuric hillocks cast up about it by volcanic action with a number of hot water springs among them.

A, also, both in Welsh and Ainu are the same in some instances. Thus:—In both it is used as an interrogative adverb, and in both also as the pronoun, "who," "which," "that." An too seems to be alike in some instances in both languages, for in both it is used as a partitive particle. The resemblance also of Ainu gur', guru to welsh gur is very curious, for in both languages this word means a "person," a "man." The word i too, is another instance of an interesting analogy, for in both languages it is used as the objective pronoun "me," and also by way of emphasis and intensity. So likeness is the vowel e. In Welsh this is the pronoun "he," "she," "it"; while in Ainu it is the ordinary objective particle meaning "him," "it," "her." In Welsh O means "from," "out of"; So it does in Ainu also.

Speaking of the vowels, a carries one thoughts on through a to be to the sanscrit verb of existence as. Speaking of this word Max Müller says:—"You know, of course, that the whole language of ancient India is but a sister dialect of Greek, Latin, of German, Cetic, and Slavonic, and that if the Greek says es-ti, "he is," if the Roman says est, the German ist, the Slav yeste, the Hindu, three thousand year ago, said as-ti, "he is." This asti is a compound root as, "to be," and the pronoun ti. The root originally meant "to breathe," and dwindled down after a time to the meaning of "to be."

This is all most interesting when viewed in the light of Ainu studies. In Ainu the verb of existence is a, an, aesh, on for the singular, and for the plural. Compare also the Greek óv and

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1 Intro: to the Science of Religion page 393.
δντος. Further, if, as is said to be the case the sanscrit word as originally meant "to breathe," the similarity between it and Ainu is yet more striking, for the present-day word for "to blow" in Ainu is as or ash.

The words chacha for "papa," chip, for "ship," mat for "female," pone for "bone," tu for "two," re for "three," and pak for "punishment" have already been mentioned, as also has wakka or aka, Eng: "water" sanscrit: aka. There are others too which might well be compared such as poi, "little," (Italian poço and poi), sion "a little boy" (Russian синь), but space will not allow this subject to be further pursued here.

The chief argument, however, for an Aryan origin of the Ainu language will be found to lie in the Grammar rather than in vocabulary. And to it the Reader is now to be introduced.

CHAPTER II.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In writing the Ainu language with the Roman alphabet, the following system has been adopted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTERS</th>
<th>PRONUNCIATION AND REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>has the sound of a in the word &quot;father&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>has the sound of e in the word &quot;benefit&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>has the sound of i in the word &quot;ravine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>has the sound of o in the word &quot;mote&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>has the sound of u in the word &quot;rule&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>has the sound of ai in the word &quot;aisle&quot; or i in ice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, there are some few cases in which both vowels must be distinctly pronounced; as: aikka, "it was stolen."
LETTERS

ei has the sound of e in the word "they." In some cases, however, both vowels must be distinctly pronounced. As for example, eikku, "he stole it."

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ao} \quad \text{In these combinations each vowel must be always clearly pronounced.} \\
&\text{au} \\
&\text{eo} \\
&\text{eu} \\
&\text{ou}
\end{align*}
\]

ch has the sound of ch in the word "church." In some districts ch would always be pronounced like k.

sh has the sound of sh in the word "ship."

b is pronounced like b in any English word. No sentence now properly commences with this letter, but preceded by another word, the letter p is often changed into b.

c is never written excepting in the combination ch, and it is then always soft like ch in "church." Many persons, however, upon hearing ch as in Chup, "the sun," or Chi-sei compare page 73, "a house," for example, would write tchup and tchise or tshey; and they would be quite correct in doing so for the Yezo Ainu are not at all uniform in their pronunciation. And again, some might very well write either machi, matchi, or maji; nay, even matsu or mazi where I write machi, "wife;" and no one would grumble and all would understand.

d like b is never heard at the beginning of a sentence, but t often becomes d in composition. In some places, however, when a word commencing with t or p stands alone or at the head of a sentence a sort of compromise is made; thus t is pronounced neither like t nor d in English but something between the two. The same may be said of p and b.

f resembles the true labial in sound, it being softer than the English labiodental f. It never occurs excepting followed by the vowel u and is often found in words which appear to be of Japanese origin.

g has the sound of g in the word "good." No initial
sentence commences with this letter, but $k$ often becomes $g$ in composition. It should be noted however, that $g$ is often aspirated as though is was $gh$ or $kh$.

$h$ has the sound of $h$ in the word "house;" that is to say, it is always aspirated.

$j$ Some words have something like the sound of $j$ in them, e.g. machi, "wife"; unchi, "fire"; but these have always been written with $ch$ because the tendency in Yezo is rather in the direction of $ch$ than $j$.

$k$ has the sound of $k$ in the word "keep." Sometimes, however, it is pronounced with a kind of aspirate as though it was $kh$.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{n} \\
\text{n} \\
\text{p} \\
\text{r} \\
\text{s} \\
\text{t} \\
\text{u} \\
\text{l} \\
\text{q} \\
\text{v} \\
\text{x}
\end{align*}
\]

These letters are all pronounced as in English.

These letters are not needed in speaking or writing Ainu.

$z$ something like the sound of $z$ is heard in the word pensa, "a junk." Compare also $c$.

None of the consonants $b$, $c$, $d$, $f$, $g$, $h$, $r$, $w$, or $y$, ever properly end a word, but $k$, $m$, $n$, $p$, $s$, $t$, and $sh$ often do.

---

\[1\] As regards the letter $s$, however, it should be observed that in many cases it is difficult to know whether the Ainu say $s$ or $sh$; thus shui would be su near some and $sa$, sha; or so, sho and so on or vice versa.
CHAPTER III.

LETTER CHANGES.

No sonant letter begins a sentence, but in composition surds are sometimes changed into sonants. These changes are as follows:

\[ \text{K becomes } g. \]
\[ \text{P becomes } b. \]
\[ \text{T becomes } d. \]

\( \text{Chi} \) is sometimes changed into \( t \) before \( utara \), the \( u \) of which is dropped; thus:

Heikattara for heikachi utara, "lads."
Matkattara for matkachi utara, "girls."

He or hei becomes se or sei in some places, thus:
Sekachi for hekachi, "a lad."

Ko becomes cho in some places and vice versa. Thus:
Choropok for koropok, "underneath."

Pa becomes cha in some districts: Thus:
Uchashkuma for upaskuma, "preaching."

\( N \) becomes m before b or m; thus:
Tambe for tan be, "this thing."
Tammatkachi for tan matkachi; "this girl."

Ra and Ri become n before n and ra, and t before t, thus:
Kan nangoro for Kara nangoro, "will make."
Oan-raige for Oara raige, "to kill outright."
Oattuye for ara tuye, "to cut through."
Ashin-no for Ashiri no, "newly."

Ro becomes t before chi and t, and n before n.
Ku kot chisei for ku goro chisei, "my house."
Ku kottoi for ku goro toi, "my garden."
Ku konnishpa for ku-goro-nishpa, "my master."
Ru becomes n before n; thus: An gun’ ne for an guru ne, “it is a person.”

When one word ending with a vowel is immediately followed by another commencing with a vowel, the final vowel of the first word is in some cases dropped; thus:—

Moshir’ ebitta for moshiri ebitta, “the whole world.”
Oya moshir’ un guru for Oya moshiri un guru, “a foreigner.”

Utar’ obitta for Utara, obitta “everybody.”
I becomes y before a, as, yayamkiri “to recognize,” while o is sometimes heard for u, as, anno for annu, “to defeat.”

Care must always be taken to pronounce the double consonants as in speaking Italian or Japanese.

As:—

Ine, “where?” .............Inne, “a multitude.”
Ota, “sand” ..................Otta, “in,” “to.”
Shina, “to lace up” ..........Shinna, “a difference.”
Tane, “now” ..................Tanne, “long.”

When it is desirable to give special clearness or emphasis to a noun or adjective ending with a vowel, such final vowel may be reduplicated preceded by the consonant h; thus:—

Nimaki or Nimakihi, “a tooth.”
To or Toho, “a day;” “a lake.”
Pirika or Pirikaha, “good,”
Kunne or Kunnehe “black,” “dark.”

There are some cases in which it is customary to reduplicate the final vowel, such reduplication being almost universally practiced by the Ainu. As:—For example:—

Chaha instead of cha, “twigs.”
Hochihi “” hochi “a sum.”
Wen-kurihi instead of wenkuri, “a rain cloud.”
CHAPTER IV.

THE ARTICLE.

There is no article, properly so called, in the Ainu language; but the numeral adjective shine, "one," is often used as the indefinite article a or an, as:—

Shine Ainu, "a man."
Shine chisei, "a house."
Shine chikoikip, "an animal."

But care must be exercised in using the word shine as an article, for when it is essential to draw attention to the fact that there is but one of a thing this numeral is used; e.g.

Shine Ainu, "one man."
Shine shiwentep, "one woman."

For the definite article the demonstrative adjectives are sometimes used; e.g.

Nei guru ye, "that (the) person said."
Nei chep pirika ruwe ne, "that (the) fish is good."
Toan kambi koro wa ek, "bring that (the) letter."

CHAPTER V.

THE NOUN.

Nouns, in the Ainu language, are at the present day subject to no changes to indicate either gender, number, or case.
THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

Gender is sometimes designated by a different word; as:—

**MASCULINE.**
Acha, “uncle.”
Ainu, “man.”
Ona, “father.”
Shiuk, “a he bear.”
Shion, “a little boy.”
Hekachi, “a lad.”

**FEMININE.**
Unarabe, “aunt.”
Mat-ainu, “a woman.”
Unu, “mother.”
Kuchan, “a she-bear.”
Opere, “a little girl.”
Matkachi, “a girl.”

When an object has no special masculine or feminine form, as for instance *Chikap*, “a bird” (cock or hen), or *seta*, “dog” or “bitch,” and it should be necessary to specify to which sex it belongs, the words *pinne,* “male,” and *matne,* “female,” “are placed before it; thus:—

**MASCULINE.**
Pinne chikap, “a cock.”
Pinne seta, “a dog.”

**FEMININE.**
Matne chikap, “a hen.”
Matne seta, “a bitch.”

For human beings and gods, however, *okkai* or *okkaiyo,* “male,” take the place of *pinne.*

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THE NUMBER OF NOUNS.

The number of the noun is, in the case of animals, generally indicated by the context or verb, and is therefore mostly left unexpressed by any addition to the noun. Thus, *aiai,* “baby” or “babies”; *ainu,* “man or “men.” However, when it is necessary to express plurality *utara, utare,* or *utari* is used. e.g.

**SINGULAR**
Aiai, “a baby.”
Umma, “a horse.”
Ainu, “a man.”

**PLURAL**
Aiai-utara, “babies.”
Umma utara, “horses.”
Ainu utara, “men.”

[The word *utara* is analyzed thus—*u* a plural prefix meaning “mutual”; *tara,* “appendages.” Hence *utara* is really “comrades.”]
With the numerals, however, *pish* is used in enumerating animals:—Thus:—*Umma tuppish, umma reppish,* “two horses, three horses.”

But there appear to be quite a number of nouns, now regarded as singular, which inflection proves to be really plural by derivation. Thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am, “a finger-nail.”</td>
<td>Amu, “finger-nails.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikipet, “a finger.”</td>
<td>Ashikipettu, “fingers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At, “a tether.”</td>
<td>Atu, “reins.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hura, “a hill.”</td>
<td>Huranu, “hills.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itak, “a word.”</td>
<td>Itaku, “words.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe, “water.”</td>
<td>Pepe, “waters.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also such as:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ikushpe, “a post.”</td>
<td>Ukushpe, “posts.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iriwak, “a relation.”</td>
<td>Uiriwak, “relations.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kema, “a foot.”</td>
<td>Ukema, “feet.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimaki, “a tooth.”</td>
<td>Unimaki, “teeth.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *pe* “an article,” “a thing,” may well be compared with *pish* the plural particle used in counting animals; and *koro* “to possess” with *kotcha,* “possessors.” The *cha* in this latter word sometimes appears as *chi* and sometimes as at, ot, or simple *t.* The *nu* given often *chep* and *hura* in the above examples is seen to advantage in the word *nupe* which means “abundance.”

Pfizmaier, in his *Erörterungen und Aufklärungen über Aino,* quotes Dobrotsvorský as intimating that the Ainu language retains fragments of a plural formation in a few substantives, and quotes *kema,* “a foot” and *kemaki* “feet”; also *ima,* “a tooth,” and *imaki* “teeth” as examples. But on turning to Dobrotsvorský. I find he gives, нора, нома, and even нор, i.e. “foot”; “a little foot” and “feet” for *kema* while *kemaki* does
not occur at all! There has been a mistake made somewhere. At present I can find no genuine instance where *ki* is used as a plural suffix. Feet is not *kemaki*, but *ukema*. It is quite true that Dobrotvorsky gives *ima* as "tooth" and *imaki* as "teeth"; but I very much doubt the truth of this definition. "Tooth" is *nimak* or *nimaki* as one pleases, while teeth" is *unimak* or *unimaki*. Moreover, I find lower down in his work that Dobrotvorsky writes НМАКъ which he translates by съ, "tooth." The final hard mute *ъ* may represent the *i*. Examples showing that *ъ* does sometimes represent *i* in Dobrotvorsky might easily be given were it necessary, but one clear instance only shall here be produced. It is *яуъ*, "you," which is unmistakably *eani* in Ainu.

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THE CASES OF NOUNS.

The case or relation of the noun to other words in a sentence, though generally left to be gathered from the context, may, when necessary, be expressed by certain particles; thus:—

**Nom:** by *anak* or *anakne*. *Ainu anakne ek kor'an*, "the man is coming.

**Obj:** by *e* preceding a *v.i.*, or without any particle when the noun is followed by the passive voice of a verb. *As*, *seta ainu enik*, "the dog barked at the man." *Ainu araige*, "the man was killed." Before a *v.t.* the particle *ko* "to" is at times found to represent the objective case. Thus:—*kik*, "he strikes," *en kokik*, "he strikes me."

**Gen:** by *koro*, *goro*, *kot* following the pronoun or noun; as:—

*kuro goro makiri*, "my knife"; *ainu kot chisei*, "a man's house"; *a koro michi*, "our father."

But although *koro*, expressed or understood, is often used as a possessive factor (*koro* really means to possess), yet this word is very often dropped and the case is expressed by the verb "to be" like the Aryan languages, but preceded in many instances by *otta*, "to." The reason of this is evident. If
instead of saying michi ku goro, “I possess a father,” one says, 
en otta michi an, “to me there is a father,” the word “father” 
is no longer a possessed object, but a subject who indicates his 
possessor. Compare the Russian, French, and Latin constructions: 
Y neó oméux ecmœ; tibi est pater, mihi est uxor; and ce livre 
est a moi, and so on.

**Dat:** by otta or orun. As:—Satporo orun karapa, “I am 
going to Sapporo.” Seta otta kore, “give it to the 
dog.”

**Ab’la:** by orowa and orowa no. Thus: Habo orowa no, 
“from mother”; Michi orówa, “from father”; 
Morwan orowa ku ek na, “I have come from Moru- 
ran.”

**Instru:** by ani or ari. As: Op ani chep raige, “he killed 
a fish with a spear”; makiri ari koro ashipet tuye, 
“to cut one’s finger with a knife.”

There are certain prepositional particles such as e, o, ko, (each 
in its turn always retaining its own special definite root-meaning—
for in the Ainu language there are no expletives) which in a 
way, may be regarded as indicating case. Thus:

Pishne, “the sea-shore,” epishne, “to the sea-shore.”
Pishne, “the sea-shore,” opishne, “from the sea-shore.”
Kira, “to run away,” kokira, “to flee to.”
Kira, “to run away,” ekira, “to run away with.

When addressing relations the words po and tonoge and 
nishepake are sometimes heard used in a complimentary or car-
ressing way. Thus:—

(1) Ak-po, “dear younger brother.”
Turesh-po, “dear sister (younger).”

(2) Aak-tonoge, “my dear younger brother.”
Apolo-tonoge, “my dear child.”
Anish-tonoge, “my dear master.”
Ayupo-tonoge, “my dear elder brother.”
Aturesh-tonoge, “my dear younger sister.”
Asaha-tonoge, “my dear elder sister.”
Amichi-tonoge, “my dear father.”
Atotto-tonoge, "my dear mother."

(3) Ayupo-nishpake, "my honoured elder brother."
Aak-nishpake, "my honoured younger brother."
Atono-nishpakehe, "my honoured master."

The root meaning of po is "little" and shades off into various interpretations of a diminutive character. Such as, "tiny;" "small;" "young;" "child," e.g.

Emush, "a sword" ............Emushpo, "a dirk."
Chikap, "a bird" ............Chikap-po, "a young bird."
Okkai, "male" ............Okkai-po, "a boy."

The word also enters into geographical nomenclature sometimes. As:

Chi-ika-nai-po, "the little over-flow stream."
Chishnai-po, "the little precipitous valley," "glen," or "stream."
Nai-po, "the little glen" or "stream," or "the little stream" (the meaning being that it comes out of a larger one).
Nupuri-po, "the little mountain."
Poronai-po, "the little Poronai" (the meaning being that there is another Poronai near at hand, or that the one Poronai river flows out of the other).
Tokompo, "the little knob."
Tomaripo, "the small harbour."
Tukarapo, "the little sea-leopard."
Soya-nai-po, "little stony glen."

THE ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Nouns expressing abstract qualities are formed by adding i or hi or ambe to adjectives and verbs, thus:—

Nupek, "bright"......Nupek-i (hi or ambe) "brightness."
Itak, "to speak." ......Itak-i (hi or ambe) "a speech."

Care must be exercised in using ambe for expressing abstract qualities, for that word when used with adjectives sometimes makes concrete nouns.
THE COMPOUND NOUN.

Compound nouns are extensively used by the Ainu and are formed as follows:—

(a) By compounding two substantives together.
   To, "the breast" \[\text{Tope, "milk."} \]
   Pe, "water"

(b) By compounding verbs with nouns.
   Uhui, "to burn."
   Nupuri, "a mountain."
   \[\text{Uhui-nupuri, "a volcano."} \]
   E, "to eat."
   \[\text{Ep, "food."} \]
   Pe, "an article."

(c) By compounding adjectives with pe "an article" contracted into p: e.g.
   Pase, "heavy,"
   Pasep, "a heavy thing."
   Poro, "large"
   Porop, "a large thing."

(d) By adding p to the passive forms of the verbs, thus:—

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{VERB} & \text{NOUN.} \\
\text{Ae, "to be eaten."} & \text{Aep, "food."} \\
\text{Aye, "to be spoken."} & \text{Ayep, "the thing said."} \\
\end{array}\]

(e) By compounding verbs with katu "shape," "mode," "way" and ambe "a thing," thus:—

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{An "to be"} & \text{An-katu, "existence," "mode of being.} \\
\text{"} & \text{An-ambe, "existing thing."} \\
\text{Itak, "to speak,"} & \text{Itak-katu, "language."} \\
\text{"} & \text{Itak-ambe, "a speech."} \\
\end{array}\]

Variety and diversity of subjects are expressed by prefixing usa or usaine an or neun-neun to nouns; Thus:—

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Usa-wenburi, "a variety of bad habits."} \\
\text{Usaine an itak ambe, "various or many diverse speeches."} \\
\text{Neun-neun ambe, "various or many things."} \\
\end{array}\]

Diminutives are formed by prefixing pon or poi or suffixing po to nouns: thus:
Poi-shisam, "a Japanese child."
Pon-umma, "a colt."
Pon-beko, "a calf."
Chikap-po, "a little bird."

The Ainu have, as one would naturally expect, adopted a number of Japanese words, most of which are affected by the peculiarities of pronunciation which distinguish the northern dialects of Japanese. Especially to be noted is the tendency to nasalization; e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAPANESE</th>
<th>AINU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kami, &quot;paper.&quot;</td>
<td>Kambi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kogane, &quot;gold.&quot;</td>
<td>Kongane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosode, &quot;a short sleeved garment.&quot;</td>
<td>Kosonde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kugi, &quot;a nail.&quot;</td>
<td>Kungi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabako, tobacco.</td>
<td>Tambako.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are a few samples of Hybrid Compounds. The words which are italicised are Japanese:—

Chikuni-potoke, "a wooden idol." Tera-kamui, "a priest."
Mama-po, "a step-child." Tono-nishpa, "a government official."
Niwatori-chikap, domestic fowls. Tono-ru and Tono-para-ru, "a government road."
Pon-umma, "colt."                
Shiuto-habo, "a mother-in-law." Yaku-etaye, "to collect taxes."
Shiuto-michi, "a father-in-law." Yo-an, "to have an engagement, to have business."

**PROPER NOUNS.**

The following are a few examples of the way in which proper nouns are formed:—

(a) *Names of the Gods.*

(These are given according to their order of dignity and importance).
THE NOUN.

Kotan kara kamui moshiri kara kamui kandokoro kamui, "the creator" (lit: the maker of places and worlds and possessor of heaven).
Abe kamui, "the goddess of fire" (also called Huchi or Fuji kamui and Iresu huchi (lit: divine grandmother).
Tokap chup Kamui, "the sun god;" "the sun" itself; (lit: day luminary Deity).
Kunne chup Kamui, "the moon god;" "the moon;" (lit: black luminary Deity).
Wakka-ush Kamui, "the goddess of the water;" (lit: watery Deity).
Chiwash ekot mat, "the goddess of the mouths of rivers;" (lit: The female possessor of the places where fresh and salt waters mingle).
Shi-acha Kamui, "a sea-god;" not worshipped; (lit: wild Uncle Deity).
Mo-acha Kamui, "a sea-god;" worshipped; (lit: quiet Uncle Deity).
Shi-acha and mo-acha are together termed Rep un Kamui, "the gods of the sea."

(b). Names of Men.
Ekash oka Ainu, "the heir of the Ancients."
Hawe riri Ainu, "the eloquent man."
Nupeki san Ainu, "the sender down of light."

(c). Names of Women.
Ikayup, "the quiver."
Konru san, "the sender down of ice."
Shine ne mat, "the belle."
Shuke mat, "the female cook."
Parapita Ainu, "the mouth loosener."
Ramu an Ainu, "the wise man."
Yuk no uk Ainu, "the deer catcher."
Usapte, "the prolific one."
Yaikoreka, "the selfish one."
Yaitura mat, "the female misanthrope."
(d). **Names of Places.**

Erem not or nottu, "the rat cape." (Cape Erimo).
E-san-i-not or notu, "the cape where volcanic matter descends." (Cape Esan).
Mopet kotan, "village by the quiet river." (Jap. Mombetsu).
Otaru nai, "the brook by the sand road."
Poropet kotan, "the village by the great river." (Jap. Horobetsu).
Riri shiri, "the high land," or "the high island."

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**CHAPTER VI.**

**THE ADJECTIVE.**

The adjective now undergoes no declension or change to express either case, gender, or comparison, or to point out its relation to other words in a sentence. They may be conveniently classed under two heads, viz, simple and compound.

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§ 1. **SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.**

The simple adjectives end in a variety of ways, as for instance in ai, ak, chi, ka, m, n, p, ra, re, ri, ro, ru, sh, te, tok. Thus:

- Hekai, "old."
- Shisak, "sweet."
- Ram, "law."
- Retara, "white."
- Poro, "large."

- Ratchi, "gentle."
- Pirika, "good."
- Pon; "little."
- Shiretok, "beautiful."
§ II. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

The compound adjectives end in an, koro, ne, nei, o, sak, tek, un, and ush. Thus:—

Kera an, "sweet." Ramu-sak, "foolish."
Haro koro, "fat." Nuchaktek, "merry."
Ashkanne, "clean." Paro-un, "eloquent."
Wayashnu, "wise." Kem-ush, "bloody."
Ki-o, "lousy."

Other adjectives appear to be transitive verbs rendered intransitive by prefixing shi to them, which particle gives them a reflexive force. Thus:—

Maka, "to open." Shimaka, "opened;" "cleared away."
Noye, "to twist." Shinoye, "twisted."
Pirasa, "to spread out." Shipirasa, "spread out."

Some adjectives are simply transitive verbs rendered into the passive voice or past tense by having the particle chi prefixed to them. Thus:—

Ama, "to place." Chiama, "placed."
Kuba, "to bite." Chikuba, "bitten."
Pereba, "to cleave." Chipereba, "cleft."
Tereke, "to jump." Chiterereke, "jumped."
Ye, "to say." Chiye, "spoken."

Adjectives may be made plural if necessary by suffixing the ordinary plural particle pa to them. Thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pirika, &quot;good,&quot;</td>
<td>Pirikapa, &quot;good.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen, &quot;bad,&quot;</td>
<td>Wenpa, &quot;bad.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pon, &quot;small,&quot;</td>
<td>Ponpa, &quot;small.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harokoro, &quot;fat,&quot;</td>
<td>Harokoropa, &quot;fat.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ III. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are not so extensively used as in English, the meaning being often left to be gathered from the context; but should it be necessary to be explicit, the comparative degree is formed by placing the word naa, "yet; "more," and the superlative by placing, iyotta, "most" before the positive degree; e.g.

**POSITIVE.**

Pirika, "good."  Naa pirika, "better."  Iyotta pirika, "best."

Pon, "small."  Naa pon, "smaller."  Iyotta pon, "smallest."

"The comparative with "than" may be expressed in six different ways:—(a) with the word akkari; (b) with akkari and eashka; (c) with akkari and eitasa; (d) with akkari and mashkinno; (e) with akkari and naa; (f) with kasu no. One illustration of each method is here given as an example.

(a). The comparative with akkari. Akkari originally means "to surpass," and may be translated by "than;" e.g. E akkari, ku nitam ruwe ne, "I am faster than you" (lit. than you, I go fast.)

(b). The comparative with akkari and eashka. Eashka means "very," "more," e.g. Ya akkari rep anak ne eashka poro ruwe ne; "the sea is greater than the land" (lit. than the land, the sea is more great.)

(c). The comparative with akkari and eitasa. Eitasa means "exceed":—

Toan kotan akkari, tan kotan anak ne eitasa hange no an kotan ne ruwe ne," this village is nearer than that" (lit. than that village, this village is a nearer village.)

(d). The comparative with akkari and mashkinno. Mashkinno means "surpassingly"; e.g.

Umma akkari, isepo mashkinno nitam ruwe ne, "a hare is swifter than a horse" (lit. than a horse, a hare is surpassingly swift of foot.)

(e). The comparative with akkari and naa; e.g.
THE ADJECTIVE.

En akkari, eani naa shiwende ruwe ne. “you are a slower-walker than I” (lit. than me, you go more slowly).

(f). The comparative with kasu no. Kasu no means “surpassing,” e.g.

En kasu no, e ri ruwe ne, “you are taller than I (lit. surpassing me, you are tall.)

§ IV. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

The demonstrative adjectives “this,” “that,” “these” and “those,” are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ta an or tan, “this.”</td>
<td>Tan okai, “these.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei a, “that.”</td>
<td>Nei okai, “those.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei an, “that,” (a short distance off)</td>
<td>To an okai, “those.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a short distance off)</td>
<td>(a good distance off).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To an, “that.”</td>
<td>(a good distance off).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The singular form of these adjectives may be prefixed to plural nouns; but the plural forms can never be placed before singular nouns. The reason is that okai is really a plural verb meaning “to dwell at” or “be in” a place. It is the plural form of an, “to be.”

§ V. THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PARTICLES AND WORDS UPON SOME OF THE ADJECTIVES.

When the particle e is prefixed to certain adjectives it has the power of changing them into verbs; e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hapuru, “soft.”</td>
<td>E hapuru, “to be unable to endure.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishte, “hard.”</td>
<td>E nishte, “to be able to endure.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some adjectives, by taking no after them, become adverbs; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**
Ashiri, "new."
Son, "true."

**ADVERBS.**
Ashin'no, "newly."
Sonno, "truly."

A few adjectives become adverbs by taking the word tara after them; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**
Moire, "slow."
Ratchi, "gentle."

**ADVERBS.**
Moire-tara, "slowly."
Ratchi-tara, "gently."

When the letter p is suffixed to some of the simple adjectives which end in a, e, i, or o, or to any of the adjectives compounded with ne or nu they become nouns. thus:—

**SIMPLE.**

**ADJECTIVES.**
Atomte, "neat."
Ichakkere, "dirty."
A-ekatnu, "delicious."
Ashkanne, "clean."

**NOUNS.**
Atomtep, "a neat thing."
Ichakkerep, "a dirty thing."
A-ekatnup, "a delicious thing."
Ashkannep, "a clean thing."

The letter p, which is here compounded with the adjectives, is a contraction of pe "a thing." This should be carefully borne in mind lest, in construing, mistakes should arise. The p converts the adjective to which it is attached, into a concrete, not into an abstract, noun. Thus kaparap is not "thinness," but "a thin thing;" and porop is not "largeness," but "a large thing," nor is wayashnup "wisdom," but "a wise person" or "thing."

As the other adjectives, namely a few of the simple, and all of the remaining compound adjectives, are incapable of taking the contracted form p after them, they are followed by the word in full, that is, pe softened into be, thus:—

Hekaibe, "an old person." Sakanramkorobe, "a quarrel-
Kumi-ushbe, "a mouldy thing." some person.
Paro unbe, "an eloquent person." Tum sakbe, "a weak thing."
CHAPTER VII.

THE NUMERALS.

The numerals assume four forms in the Ainu language, viz.; first, the Radical form; second, the Substantive form; third, the Ordinal form; fourth, the Adverbial form.

§ I. THE RADICAL FORMS.

The radical forms of the numerals are as follows:—

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shine</td>
<td>1 Arawan ikashima wa (n).</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>2 Tupe-san ikashima wa (n).</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re</td>
<td>3 Shinepe-san ikashima wa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ine</td>
<td>4 (n)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikne</td>
<td>5 *Hot ne</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwa (n)</td>
<td>6 Shine ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arawa (n)</td>
<td>7 Tu ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupe-san</td>
<td>8 Re ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinepe-san</td>
<td>9 Ine ikashima not ne</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Wa (n)</td>
<td>10 Ashikne ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shine ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>11 Iwan ikashima hot ne...</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>12 Arawan ikashima hot ne...</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>13 Tupe-san ikashima hot ne...</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ine ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>14 Shinepe-san ikashima hot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikne ikashima wa (n).</td>
<td>15 ne</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwan ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>16 Wan e, tu hot ne ..........</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 But in counting fish 10 is *carasamne no van*; while in counting animals 10
   is *shine atsika*.

2 In counting fish 20 is *shine shike*, i.e. one bundle, or "one load."
Shine ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 31 hot ne .................. 36
Tu ikashima, wan e, tu Arawan ikashima, wan e, hot ne .................. 32 tu hot ne .................. 37
Re ikashima, wan e, tu Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, hot ne .................. 33 tu hot ne .................. 38
Ine ikashima wan e, tu Shinepe-san ikashima, wan hot ne .................. 34 e, tu hot ne .................. 39
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, Tu hot ne .................. 40
tu hot ne .................. 35

Twenty, more literally a “score,” is the highest unit ever present to the Ainu mind when counting. Thus, forty is “two score” (*tu hot ne*); sixty is “three score” (*re hot ne*); eighty is “four score” (*ine hot ne*); and a hundred is “five score” (*ashikne hot ne*).

Numbers may be framed by means of scores to an indefinite extent; but in actual practice the higher numbers are rarely, if ever, met with. At the present day, the simpler Japanese method of numeration is rapidly supplanting the cumbrous native system.

In order to arrive at a clear comprehension of the Ainu system of counting, the student must carefully note the following two particulars:—

(a.)—The word *ikashima* commonly means, “excess,” “redundance;” but with the numerals it signifies, “addition,” “to add to.” It is always placed after the number which is conceived as added.

(b.)—The particle *e* signifies “to subtract,” “to take from,” and follows the number which is supposed to be taken away. Care must therefore be taken not to confound this particle with the *e* which is used as a preposition, and which means, “to,” “towards.” Thus *tu ikashima wa(n)* is, “two added to ten,” i.e. 12; and *shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne*, is, “nine added to, ten taken from, two score;” and so on.

Note also the following expressions:—*E-tup, “one and a half;” e-rep, “two and a half;” e-inep, “three and a half.”*
THE NUMERALS.

Shine ikashima, tu hot ne. 41 Ine ikashima, re hot ne... 64
Tu ikashima, tu hot ne... 42 Ashikne ikashima, re hot ne 65
Re ikashima, tu hot ne... 43 ne ............................. 66
Ine ikashima, tu hot ne 44 Iwan ikashima, re hot ne. 67
Ashikne ikashima, tu hot ne ............................. 68
Iwan ikashima, tu hot ne 46 Tupe-san ikashima, re hot ne 69
Arawan ikashima, tu hot ne ............................. 70
Tupe-san ikashima, tu hot ne ............................. 71
Shinepe-san ikashima, tu hot ne ............................. 72
Wan e, re hot ne ....... 48 Wan e, ine hot ne ....... 73
Shine ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 74
Tu ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 75
Re ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 76
Ine ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 77
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 78
Iwan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 79
Arawan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 80
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 81
Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne ............................. 82
Re hot ne ............................. 83
Shine ikashima, re hot ne. 61 Ine ikashima, ine hot ne. 84
Tu ikashima, re hot ne ... 62 Ashikne ikashima, ine hot ne 85
Re ikashima, re hot ne ... 63 ne ............................. 86
Iwan ikashima, ine hot ne .......................... 86
Arawan ikashima, ine hot ne .......................... 87
Tupe-san ikashima, ine hot ne .......................... 88
Shinepe-san ikashima, ine hot ne .......................... 89
Wan e, ashikne hot ne .......................... 90
Shine ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne ............... 91
Tu ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne ............... 92
Re ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne ............... 93
Ine ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne ............... 94
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne .......... 95
Iwan ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne .......... 96
Arawan ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne .......... 97
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne .......... 98
Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne ...... 99
Ashikne hot ne ...................................... 100
Shine ikashima, ashikne hot ne ..................... 101
Wan e, iwan hot ne .......................... 110
Shine ikashima, wan e, iwan hot ne .................. 111
Iwan hot ne .................................. 112
Shine ikashima, iwan hot ne .......................... 120

Wan e, arawan hot ne .......................... 130
Shine ikashima, wan e, arawan hot ne .................. 131
Arawan hot ne .......................... 140
Shine ikashima, arawan hot ne .......................... 141
Wan e, tupe-san hot ne .......................... 150
Shine ikashima, wan e, tupe-san hot ne .................. 151
Tupe-san hot ne .................................. 160
Shine ikashima, tupe-san hot ne ..................... 161
Wan e, shinepe-san hot ne .......................... 170
Shine ikashima, wan e, shinepe-san hot ne .................. 171
Shinepe-san hot ne .......................... 180
Shine ikashima shinepe-san hot ne .......................... 181
Wan e, shine hot ne .................................. 190
Shine ikashima, wan e, shine hot ne .................. 191
Wan e, shine hot ne .......................... 200
Ashikne hot ikashima, shine hot ne ..................... 300
Tu shine hot ne .................................. 400
Ashikne hot ikashima, tu shine hot ne .................. 500
Re shine hot ikashima, re shine hot ne .................. 600
Ashikne hot ikashima, re shine hot ne .................. 700
Ine shine hot ne .................................. 800
Ashikne hot ikashima, ine shine hot ne .................. 900
Ashikne shine wan hot ne .......................... 1,000
THE NUMERALS.

The radical form is always placed before the noun to which it refers; e.g.
Shine itangi, one cup.    Shine isepo, one hare.
Tu ai, two arrows.        Tu ichaniu, two salmon trout.
Re kuiop, three wild geese.  Re nok, three eggs.
Ine retat’chiri, four swans.    Ine yaoshkep, four spiders.

The radical form shine is also often used as the indefinite article a or an. See Chapter IV. The Article.

§ II. THE SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

The substantive form of the numeral is two-fold. For persons it is formed by adding niu, in some of the numbers abbreviated to the single consonant n. For things and animals it is formed by adding pe, be, or the letter p alone. Niu means "person," and pe means "thing," e.g.

Niu, "a person."
Shinen, one person.
Tun, two persons.
Ren, three persons.
Inen, four persons.
Ashikne niu, five persons.
Iwa niu, six persons.
Arawa niu, seven persons.
Tupe-san niu, eight persons.
Shinepe-san niu, nine persons.
Wa niu, ten persons.
Shinen ikashima wa niu, eleven persons.

Pe, be, p, "thing."
Shinep, one thing.
Tup, two things.
Rep, three things.
Inep, four things.
Ashiknep, five things.

persons.
Tun ikashima wa niu, twelve persons.
Hot ne niu, twenty persons.
Wa niu e tu hot ne niu, thirty persons.
Shinen ikashima wa niu e tu hot ne niu, thirty-one persons.
Ashikne hot ne niu, one hundred persons.

Iwanbe, six things.
Arawanbe, seven things.
Tupe-sanbe, eight things.
Shinepe-sanbe, nine things.
Wanbe, ten things.
Shinep ikashima wanbe, eleven things.
Tup ikashima wanbe, twelve things.
Hot nep, twenty things.
Wanbe e tu hot nep, twenty-

[N.B.—Note carefully the repetition of the noun after each numeral.]

With the numbers two and three, quadrupeds and sometimes even inanimate objects are counted with the word *pish*, e.g.
Seta shinep, one dog.
Seta tup pish, two dogs.

*Niu, pe* and *pish* may be considered to correspond in some degree to the so-called “classifiers” or “auxiliary numerals” of Chinese, Japanese, and many other Eastern languages; but no further trace of such “classifiers” exists.

The radical form can never be used in answer to a question. In such a case one of the substantive forms must be employed.

Some nouns are excluded by their nature from both the above categories. The following are a few such words. *Kamui* “god or gods; *To, “a day;” Tokap “day;” Kunne “night,” “black.”

*Kamui* is counted as follows:—

Shine kamui, one god.
Tu kamui, two gods.
Re kamui, three gods.
Ine kamui, four gods.
Ashikne kamui, five gods.
Iwan kamui, six gods.
Arawan kamui, seven gods.
Tupe-san kamui, eight gods.

Shinepe-san kamui, nine gods.
Wan kamui, ten gods.
Shine kamui ikashima wan kamui, eleven gods.
Tu kamui ikashima wan kamui, twelve gods.
Hot ne kamui, twenty gods.

And so on.

*To* is counted as follows:—

Shine to, one day.
*Tut ko*, two days.

Rere ko, three days.
Ine rere ko, four days.
THE NUMERALS.

Ashikne rere ko, five days.  thirteen days.
Iwan rere ko, six days.  Hot ne to, twenty days.
Arawan rere ko, seven days.  Wan to e tu hot ne to, thirty
tupe-san rere ko, eight days.  days.
Shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.  Tu hot ne rere ko, forty days.
Wan to, ten days.  Wan to e re hot ne rere ko,
Shine to ikashima wan to,  fifty days.
eleven days.
Tut ko ikashima wan to,  Re hot ne rere ko, sixty days.
twelve days.
Rere ko ikashima wan to,  Ashikne hot ne to, one hun-
dred days.

Tokap is counted as follows:—

Tokap shine to, one day.  Tokap rere ko shinepe-san rere
tokaprereko,ninedays.
Tokap tut ko, two days.  Wan to, ten days.
Tokap rere ko, three days.  Tokap shine to ikashima wan
tokaprerekoinerereko,four
tojeleven days.
days.
Tokap rere ko ashikne rere ko,  Tokap tut ko ikashima wan
tokaprerekoashiknerereko, five
tojol twelvedays.
fivedays.
Tokap rere ko iwan rere ko,  Tokap rere ko ikashima wan
sixdays.
tokaprerekoarawanrereko,
Tokap rere ko arawan rere ko,  to, thirteen days.
seven days.
Tokap rere ko tupe-san rere  Tokap rere ko ikashima wan
tokerokoeight days.
ko, eight days.  to, fourteen
days.

And so on.

Sometimes tokap is counted thus:—  Hot ne to, twenty days.

Tokap to shine to, one day.  Tokap to tutko, two days.
Tokap to rereko, three days.  And so on.

Kunne is counted as follows:—

Shine anchikara, one night.  Kunne rere ko ine rere ko,
Tu anchikara, two nights.  ko, three nights.
Re anchikara (also kunne rere  Kunne rere ko ine rere ko,
four nights.
Kunne rere ko ashikne rere ko, five nights.
Kunne rere ko iwan rere ko, six nights.
Kunne rere ko arawan rere ko, seven nights.

Kunne rere ko tupe-san rere ko, eight nights.
Kunne rere ko shinepe-san rere ko, nine nights.
Wan anchikara, ten nights.

And so on; i.e. adding *kunne* and *kunne rere ko* wherever *tokap* and *tokap rere ko* would be added to express “day.”

Sometimes *kunne* is counted thus:

- Kunne to shine anchikara. One night.
- Kunne to tu anchikara. Two nights.
- Kunne to re anchikara. Three nights.

And so on.

§ III. THE ORDINAL FORM.

The ordinal numerals are expressed in two ways. The first is as follows:

Shine ikinne, first. | Iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu ikinne, second. | Arawan ikinne, seventh.
Re ikinne, third. | Tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Ine ikinne, fourth. | Shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Ashikne ikinne, fifth. | Wan ikinne, tenth.

And so on; adding *ikinne* to the radical form wherever *pe*, *be*, or *p* would be placed for the substantive form.

The second way is as follows, but goes no higher than ten.

Above ten the first method alone is in use:

Shine otutanu, first. | Iye e iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu otutanu second. | Iye e arawan ikinne, seventh.
Iye e re ikinne, third. | Iye e tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Iye e ine ikinne, fourth. | Iye e shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Iye e ashikne ikinne, fifth. | Iye wan ikinne, tenth.

The ordinals are rarely met with. When they are used, the *noun is preceded by no an*, e.g.
Shine ikinne no an ainu, the first man.
Shine tutanu no an chisei, the first house.
And so on.

§ IV. THE ADVERBIAL FORM.

The adverbial form of the numeral is formed by adding shui-ne to the radical, e.g.
Ara shui-ne, or a-shui-ne once. | Iwan shui-ne, six times.
Tu shui-ne, twice. | Arawan shui-ne, seven times.
Re shui-ne, thrice. | Tupe-san shui-ne, eight times.
Ine shui-ne, four times. | Shinepe-san shui-ne, nine times.
Ashikne shui-ne, five times. | Wa shui-ne, ten times.

And so on.

The word shui-ne is compounded from shui, “again” and ne, part of the verb “to be”; shui-ne would therefore mean, “to be again.”

§ V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous expressions may be conveniently here noted.

Pairs of articles are expressed by the word uren, “both,” placed before the noun, e.g.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chikiri, the leg; foot.</td>
<td>Uren chikiri, both legs or feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Huyehe, a cheek.</td>
<td>Uren huyehe, both cheeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keire, a shoe.</td>
<td>Uren keire, both shoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kema, a foot; a leg.</td>
<td>Uren kema, both feet or legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesup, a heel.</td>
<td>Uren kesup, both heels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisara, an ear.</td>
<td>Uren kisara, both ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokkasapa, a knee.</td>
<td>Uren kokkasapa, both knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noyapi, a jaw.</td>
<td>Uren noyapi, both jaws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This word is often pronounced Fuyehe.
One of a pair is expressed by prefixing the word oara to the noun, e.g.:—

Paraori, insteps. Oara¹ paraori, one instep.
Patoi, lips. Oara patoi, one lip.
Raru, eyebrows. Oara raru, one eyebrow.
Shiki, eyes. Oara shiki, one eye.
Tapsutu, shoulders. ¹Oara tapsutu, one shoulder.
Teke, hands. Oara teke, one hand.
Tokumpone, ankles. Oara tokumpone, one ankle.

It may be found useful to note also the following phrases:—

(a.) Shinen shinen, one by one.
    Tun tun, two and two. {Used only of persons.
    Ren ren, three and three. }

    And so on.

(b.) Shinen range, singly.
    Tun range, by twos. {Used only of persons.
    Ren range, by threes. }

    And so on.

(c.) Shinep shinep, one by one
    Tup tup, two and two. {Used of animals and things.
    Shinep range, singly.
    Tup range, by twos. }

    And so on.

(d.) Chup emko e tu chup, a month and a half.
    Chup emko e re chup, two months and a half.
    And so on.

¹ Oara is from a which also becomes ara.
² Before t the final ra may be changed into t, thus making oat-tapsutu.
CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRONOUN.

The Pronouns are divided into Personal, Possessive, Relative, Indefinite and Interrogative. What are generally termed "Demonstrative Pronouns" will be found under the Adjective Chapter VI.

SECTION I.

The personal pronouns are as follows, their forms differing according to the context.

THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

*K, Ku, Kuani, Kani, Anokai* and *Chokai, "I."

(a.) *K*, is particularly used with verbs commencing with a vowel as:

Kek, "I come." Koirâ, "I forget."

(b.) *Ku* is probably the original word whence *K* is contracted. It is better to use *Ku* than *K*, for the contraction *K* is not always understood whereas *Ku* is known all over Yezo.

(c.) *Kuani* may be derived thus; *Ku*. "I;" *an, "to be;"
i a substantivising particle. *Kuani* and *ku* are sometimes used together in a sentence; as for instance:

Kuani ku nukara, "I see."
Moi je vois, "I see."

(d.) *Kani* is a simple contraction of *ku-ani*, and is now considered by some to be a somewhat impolite mode of speech.

(e.) *Anokai* may be derived from *an, "to be,"* and *okai*, a plural form of *an*. It is supposed to be only used by superiors to inferiors when speaking of oneself.
(f.) Chokai is sometimes heard for "I"; it is a contraction of chi which means "we," and okai, which signifies "to be" or "to be at a place." Chokai is principally used by low class Japanese when attempting to speak Ainu, and by Ainu only when addressing Japanese or persons but imperfectly acquainted with the Ainu language. It has come to be pigeon Ainu.

THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

The pronouns of the second person singular are:—

E, eani, yani, aokai and anokai.

(a.) E appears to be the original word from which eani has been formed; thus:—

E-an-i, as shown in Ku-an-i above.

(b.) Yani is now a very contemptuous expression, and is a corruption of eani. It is in fact pigeon Ainu, and equals chokai of the 1st. person.

(c.) Aokai, which is a contraction of anokai, is, like anokai, a more polite form of speech than eani, but neither are so often used. Aokai and anokai were originally plurals, and are still so used in certain contexts.

Sometimes the words ku shiroma and e shiroma are heard for the first and second person singular respectively, but not often. Shiroma is a verb meaning "to abide," "to stay." Thus ku shiroma really means "I who am here;" and e shiroma "you who are there."

THE THIRD PERSON.

There is no proper third personal pronoun. Its place is supplied by the word Shiroma, Shinuma, and the demonstrative adjectives.

Tan guru, "this person." (man or woman).
Tambe; "this thing."
Nei ambe or guru, "that thing or person" (a little way off.)
To ambe or guru, "that thing or person" (a greater distance off).
THE PRONOUN.

Tap, "this thing" (whether far off or near).
Ne a ikiyap, "that thing or fellow" (a word of contempt).

Shiroma, he, she, it.
Shinuma, he, she, it.

Sometimes, however, the particle a, contracted from anun, "another person," or "the person" is used as an honourable way of speaking of one's own master or a superior; thus:—

A e hotuyekara, "he is calling you." Anun, pronounced in full, is sometimes used by a servant when addressing his master.

In such cases anun means "you;" thus:—

Hunna? "who?" Anun, "the other person," i.e. "you."

The above forms are used only at the beginning of sentences, and are never immediately prefixed to verbs. Before verbs, "we" is expressed by chi, and "ye" by echi; and after verbs "we" is ash.

The following are examples.

Chi utara anak ne Ainu chi ne, "we are Ainu."
Echi utara anak ne Ainu echi ne, "ye are Ainu."
Chi kara, "we make."
Kara ash "we make."

The plurals of the third personal pronouns are as follows:—

Tan utara or tan okai utara, "these persons."
Nei utara or nei okai utara, "they" (persons a little way off).

To an utara or to okai utara, "they," (persons farther off).

Tan okai be, "these things," "these."
Nei okai be, "those things," "they" (a short distance off).

To an okai be) "those things," "they" (a greater distance

Shiroma utara, "they" or "those."

[N.B.] Care should be taken not to use pe or b when persons are intended; for pe or b can only be correctly applied to the lower orders of creation.

Thus the pronouns are:—
A, Ashinuma, “I.”
K, Ku, "I."
Kuani, Kani, "I."
Chokai, Ku-shiroma, Ku-shinuma, "You."
Ano-kai, Aoi-kai, E, Eani, "You."
Yani, E-shiroma, E-shinuma, "He," "she," "it."
Shiroma, Shinuma, "We."
Chi, before a verb.
Ash, after a verb.
Chi utara, "We."
Chi okai utara, Ashiroma, "They."
Chi shinuma, Echi, Echi utara, "Ye."
Echi okai utara, Nei, utara, "They."
Nei okai utara, Nei shinoma utara, "They."
Shinuma utara,

The reflexive pronoun yaikota, “self,” is used as follows:
Kuani yaikota or kuani kuyaikota; “I myself.”
Eani yaikota or eani eyaikota; “you yourself.”
Nei guru yaikota; “he himself” or “she herself.”
Before verbs a kind of double reflexive is sometimes used; thus:—
Yai'kota yai-raige; “he killed himself.”

§ II. THE CASES OF PRONOUNS.

The various forms of the first and second persons mentioned above in Sect. I, may be termed nominatives. The following examples will illustrate this:—
Kuai' tanebo ku ek ruwe ne, I have just come (i.e. come for the first time.)
Eani e arapa ya? “have you been?”
Eani nepka e ye ya? “did you say something?”
Ku oman, “I am going.”

The following is an example of the longer form of a pronoun used without the corresponding short one, e.g.:

Eani nekon a ramu ya? “what do you think?”

The first person, moreover, has forms corresponding to the English objective case. They are:—
En, “me.”
E, “you.”
Un, “us.”
I, “us.”
Echi, “ye.” e.g.:

Nei guru en kik, “he struck me.”
Kamui un kara, “God made us.”
I oman, “he loves us.”

In the second person the objective case is rendered by e for the singular, and echi for the plural; never by the longer forms given in Section I; e.g.:

Seta e kuba, “the dog will bite you.”
Kuai' echi uitek ash, “I will employ you” (plural).

The action of the first person upon the second is indicated by placing the objective of the person before the verb, and the word ash after it; thus:—
Kuai' echi kik ash, “I will beat you” (plural).
Kuani e omap ash, "I love you" (singular).
When construed with passive verbs, the second person takes
the substantive verb an after the verb; e.g.:
E omap an, "you are loved."
Echi kara an, "ye are made."
The third person has as a rule no special forms for the objective
case; but a the passive particle is sometimes used as an objective
of the 3rd person, thus:
Tan utara or shinna utara a-kik nangoro, "they will probably
be struck."
Nei ainu a-ronuu wa isam, "those men have been killed."
Set akara? "shall I prepare the table?"
Postpositions sometimes take the objective case of pronouns,
and sometimes the full form; e.g.:
En orowa oman, "he went from me.
Un osh ek, "come behind us."
Eani orowa no arapa guru, "the person who went after you."

§ III. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive forms of pronouns are obtained by adding koro,
sometimes softened into goro, to the personal pronoun. Koro
means, "to possess;" e.g.:

**SINGULAR.**

Ku koro, "my"
E koro, "thine"
Tan guru koro. "his"
Nei guru koro. "her."

**PLURAL.**

Chi koro "our."
Echi koro, "your."
Tan okai utara koro.
Nei okai utara koro.
To an guru koro. "their."
To an okai utara koro.

The double form may be used; thus:

**SINGULAR.**

Kuani ku goro, "my."
Eani e koro, "thy."

**PLURAL.**

Chi utara chi koro, "our."
Echi utara echi koro, "your."

The following use of koro should also be noted.
Heikachi koro, "to nurse a child."
THE PRONOUN.

Heikachi koro guru, "a nurse." Toi-chisei kotcha guru, "pit-dwellers" or "persons living in earth houses" kotcha being a plural form of koro.

Sometimes a-koro is used instead of chi koro, but not often; When there is no likelihood of ambiguity, the word koro is dropped. e.g.:—

**SINGULAR.**

Ku michi, "my father."  
Chi uni, "our home."

E habo, "thy mother."  
Echi ottena, "your chief."

**PLURAL.**

§ IV. THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns may be expressed in the following manner:—

(a.) With the words sekorō, ani or ari thus:—
Ainu sekorō aye utara, "the people who are called Ainu."
Yuk ani aye chikokip, "the animals called deer."
Shirau ani aye kikiri, "the insects called gadflies."

(b.) With the verb used attributively; e.g.:—
A-raige-guru, "the person who was killed" (lit. the killed person).
Ainu raige guru, "the person who killed a man" (lit. the person killing man).
Umma o guru, "the person who rides the horse" (lit. the horse riding person).

§ V. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The Indefinite Pronouns are as follows:—

Nen neyakka,
Nen nen neyakka, " Anyone," " everyone," " whosoever."
Nen ne kuruk ka,
Nep neyakka, " Either," " whatever," " whichever."
Nep nep neyakka, " something."
Nenka, " someone."
§ VI. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronouns are:
- Hunna or hunnak, "who?"
- Hemanda or makanak, "what?"
- Inan or inan ike, \{"which?"
- Inambe,
- Nekon a, "what kind?"

CHAPTER IX.

THE VERB.

§ I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE VERB.

Verbs, in the Ainu language, have but one mood, namely, the indicative. The imperative and all the indirect or oblique moods, as well as the desiderative forms and all the tenses, are expressed by means of separate words. No verb, therefore, can be conjugated without the use of various auxiliaries.

These auxiliaries are, for the present tense, as follows:
(a.) Ruwe ne.
These words indicate that a subject is concluded, or a sentence finished. They therefore equal what is commonly called "the conclusive form."
(b.) Shiri ne.
Shiri is a verb meaning "to be doing." When placed after other verbs, it indicates that the action is still going on.
(c.) Kor'an.
Kor'an is short for koro an, and means "to be possessing."
THE VERB. 113

When used as an auxiliary to verbs, it, like shiri ne, signifies that the action is still in progress. It expresses, so, to speak, "the very act."

(d.) Tap an.

The words tap an mean "it is so," and, added to verbs, they give them an emphatic force. It is as though one said, "it is so, and no mistake."

For the past tense the following auxiliaries are used:—

(a.) Nisa.

This word seems to be the proper auxiliary for the past tense. Its real meaning is doubtful.

(b.) Okere.

Okere is a verb meaning "to finish;" and, when added to other verbs, gives them a conclusive force. When so used, it resembles the English perfect tense.

(c.) Awa.

This word is a passive participle meaning "being," "having been." When placed after a verb, it indicates that one thing having been done, another was commenced, e.g.

Ki awa, oman ruwe ne, having done it, he went away.

(d.) A-eramu shin'ne.

For the past tense the words a-eramu shin'ne are sometimes used; e.g.

Ibe a-eramu shin'ne, "I have eaten," or "finished eating."
Iku a-eramu shin'ne, "I have drunk," or "finished drinking."
Kara a-eramshinne, I have finished doing it.

The auxiliaries used to express future time are as follows:—

(a.) Kusu ne, "will be." Before the verb ki the final ne is dropped and kusu is changed into kush, and thus is made the future participle. As:—kush ki, "about to do."

Kik kush ki, "about to strike."

(b.) Nagoro, "probably will be." This word expresses doubt and never amounts to more than probability. As:—Oman nangoro "he will probably go."
The words ruve ne my be added to the root or to either of the above auxiliaries; and the particle na, which has also a conclusive force in it, may follow them.

Both the past and future tenses may be indicated by adverbs of time being placed before the person of the verb. In such cases the auxiliaries may be retained or omitted at pleasure.

It will be seen by reference to the passive voice, that, with the second person singular and plural, the verb an always follows the chief verb. An is the substantive verb "to be."

The verbs of the Ainu language naturally resolve themselves into two divisions, viz:—

(a.) Those of unchanging stem. To this class belong all verbs ending otherwise than in ra or ro.

(b.) Those whose stems change. These verbs end only in ra and ro. The two verbs kik, "to strike," and kara, "to make," have been given as illustrations of these two categories.

§ II. PARADIGMS OF VERBS.

CLASS I.—VERBS OF UNEHANGING STEM.

THE VERB KIK, "TO STRIKE."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

(a.) The first Present tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>(ACTIVE.)</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku kik, I strike.</td>
<td>Chi kik, we strike.</td>
<td>(Kikpa,1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E kik, you strike.</td>
<td>Echi kik, ye strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kik, (he) strikes.</td>
<td>Kik, (they) strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Pa is a plural suffix of the person of the verb, which in some localities would be pronounced cha.
THE VERB.

1 an  SINGULAR.  (PASSIVE.) PLURAL.
A-en kik, I am struck. A-un kik, we are struck.
E kik an, you are struck. Echi kik an, ye are struck.
A-kik, (he) is struck. A-kik, (they) are struck.

(b.) The present tense with the auxiliary ruwe ne.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe ne, I strike. {Chi kik ruwe ne, we strike.
{Kikpa ruwe ne, "}

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik ruwe ne, I am struck. A-un kik ruwe ne, we are struck.

(c.) The present tense with the words shiri ne.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik shiri ne, I am striking. {Chi kik shiri ne, we are strik-
{Kikpa shiri ne, } ing.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik shiri ne, I am being A-un kik shiri ne, we are being
struck.

(d.) The present tense with koro an.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik kor'an, I am striking. {Chi kik kor'an, we are strik-
{Kipa kor'an, } ing.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik kor'an, I am being A-un kik kor'an, we are being
struck.

(e.) The present tense with ruwe tap an.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe tap an, I strike. {Chi kik ruwe tap an, we strike.
{Kikpa ruwe tap an, "}

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik ruwe tap an, I am A-un kik ruwe tap an, we are
struck.

Past Tense.

(a.) The past tense with nisa.
SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik nisa, I struck. {Chi kik nisa, we are struck.
{Kikpa nisa, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik nisa, I was struck. A-un kik nisa, we were struck.

(b.) The past tense with okere.
SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik okere, I struck. {Chi kik okere, we struck.
{Kikpa okere, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik okere, I was struck. A-un kik okere, we were struck.

(c.) The past tense with awa. In certain combinations this form is equal to the English perfect tense:

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik awa, I have struck, {Chi kik awa,} we have struck,
or I struck. {Kikpa awa, }or we struck.

(PASSIVE.)
SINGULAR.
A-en kik awa, I have been struck, or I was struck.

[It would be equally correct to translate awa by "having been," as:—e kik an awa, you having been struck.]

PLURAL.
A-un kik awa, we have been struck, or we were struck.
The future tense.

(a.) Kusu ne.
SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik kusu ne, I will strike. {Chi kik kusu ne,} we will
{Kikpa kusu ne, }strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik kusu ne, I shall be A-un kik kusu ne, we shall be
struck.

(b.) Nangoro.
THE VERB.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.)  PLURAL.
Ku kik nangoro, I shall prob-
{Chi kik nangoro,} we shall prob-
{Kikpa nangoro,} ably strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik nangoro, I shall prob-
A-un kik nangoro, we shall
ably be struck.

The Imperative is expressed thus:—

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.)  PLURAL.
Kik, strike thou.
{Kik yan or ara, strike ye.
Kik ara,}{Kikpa yan or ara,

Kik yara, to strike through another.

(PASSIVE.)
E-kik an, be thou struck.
{Echi a-kik an, be ye struck.
{A-un kik anro, let us be struck.

Desire is expressed by the word rusui; e.g.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.)  PLURAL.
Ku kik rusui, I desire to strike.
{Chi kik rusui, we desire to strike.
{Kikpa rusui,

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik an rusui, I desire to
A-un kik an rusui, we desire
be struck.

to be struck.

The Potential Mood may be expressed in three ways; (a) by the word etokush; (b) by the word kusu ne ap; (c) by the words shomoki ko wen.

(a.) The Potential with etokush.

SINGULAR.  (ACTIVE.)  PLURAL.
Ku kik etokush, I must strike.
{Chi kik etokush,} we must
{Kikpa etokush,} strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik etokush, I must be
A-un kik etokush, we must be
struck.

(b.) The Potential with kusu ne ap.
(ACTIVE.)

SINGULAR.

Ku kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to strike.

PLURAL.

Chi kik kusu ne ap ruwe en, we ought to strike.

(PASSIVE.)

SINGULAR.

A-en kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to struck.

PLURAL.

A-un kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, we ought to be struck.

(e.) The Potential with shomoki ko wen.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.

Ku kik shomoki ko wen, I { Chi kik shomoki ko wen, } we must

must strike. 

Kikpa shomoki ko wen, } strike.

Concession, condition, and hypothesis are expressed in the following ways:—

Ku kik koroka, though I strike. { Ku kik yak un, } If I strike.

{ Ku kik ko, }

Ku kik chiki,

Ku kik yak, 

If I 

Ku kik yak anak ne, 

strike. 

Ku kik yak ne, 

Ku kik ita, 

When I strike.

Ku kik korok,

Ku kik yakka, even if I strike.

Any part of the conjugation of a verb, the imperative mood excepted, may be made negative in either of the following ways:—

(a.) By placing the word shomo or seenne before the person of a verb, thus:—

Shomo (or seenne) ku kik ruwe ne, I do not strike.

Shomo (or seenne) a-un kik nisa ruwe tap an, we were not struck.

(b.) By placing shomoki after the verb in any of the present tense forms, and between the verb and kusu ne for the future or nangoro of the probable future tense, thus:—

---
THE VERB.

Ku kik shomoki ruwe ne, I do not strike.
A-en kik shomoki nangoro, I shall probably not be struck.

The negative imperative is:

**SINGULAR.**
(aactive.) **PLURAL.**
Iteki kik yan, do not strike. Iteki kikpa yan, do not strike.

Doubtfulness is expressed by the word *kotoman* being placed after the verb, thus:

Kik kotoman, he will probably strike; or, it is thought that he will strike.
A-un kik shomoki kotoman, it seems that we shall not be struck.

The English participles may be rendered as follows:

**PRESENT.**
(aactive.) **PAST.**
Kik wa 
Kik ine {striking.
Kik hine

**FUTURE.**
Kik kusu ne or kik kushki, will strike.

---

CLASS II.—VERBS WITH STEM ENDING IN
"RA AND RO."

---

THE VERB KARA "TO MAKE."

For the sake of brevity this paradigm is given in an abridged form:

**SINGULAR.**
(Active.) **PLURAL.**
Ku kara, I make, etc. {Chi kan ruwe ne, we make.
{Kara ashe ruwe ne, "

**SINGULAR.**
(Passive.) **PLURAL.**
A-en kara, I am made, etc. A-un kara, we are made, etc.

(Active.)
Ku kan ruwe ne, I make, etc. {Chi kan ruwe ne, we make.
{Kara ashe ruwe ne, etc.
(Passive.)
A-en kan ruwe ne, I am made A-un kan ruwe ne, we are etc.
made, etc.

It should be noted here that before *ruwe*, *ra* and *ro* are always changed into *n*. *Shiri ne* and *kor’an* take the full form *kara* before them.

It will be seen in the past and future tenses that *ra* and *ro* also become *n* before *n*; thus:

**Singular.**  
(active.)  
Plural.

Ku kan nisa, I made.  
{Chi kan nisa, we made,  
{Kara ash nisa, „

Ku kan nangoro, I will probably make, etc.  
Chi kan nangoro, we will probably make, etc.

(Passive.)
A-en kan nisa, I was made.  
A-un kan nisa, we were made.

All the other parts of verbs ending in *ra* and *ro* are conjugated exactly like Class I; the student is therefore referred to the verb *kik*.

§ III. VERBS HAVING A SPECIAL PLURAL FORM.

Many verbs have a special form which is used when the object is of the plural number. The words *reshpa*, “to bring up many,” and *uina*, “to take many,” have been selected as examples of them; and one form of the present tense is here given to show the manner in which such verbs are conjugated.

(a.) The verb *reshpa*.

**Singular.**  
(active.)  
Plural.

Ku reshpa, I bring up many.  
{Chi reshpa, we bring up many.  
{Reshma ash,

(Passive.)
A un reshpa ash, we are brought up.

Echi reshpa an, ye are brought up.

| A reshpa (they) are brought up. |
THE VERB.

(b.) The verb *uina*.

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku uina, I take many.</td>
<td>Uina ash, &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive.**

A un uina ash, we are taken.
Echi uina an, ye are taken.
A uina, (they) are taken.

Intransitive verbs, which have a plural inflection, are conjugated thus:

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ku ahun, I enter.</th>
<th>Ahup ash, we enter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E ahun, you enter.</td>
<td>Echi ahup, ye enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, (he) enters.</td>
<td>Ahup, (they) enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following list contains many of the verbs which belong to this category. It should be remembered that *pa* is usually (though not always) the plural of the person of the verb, while the special forms are the plural of the subject.

**SINGULAR.**

| A, .................at, " to be." |
| A, .................rokh, " to sit." |
| Ahun, .............ahup, " to enter." |
| Akonere, ...........akonerepa, "smashed." |
| Ama, ...............amapa, "to put," "to place." |
| Amuchichi, ........amuchitpa, "to scratch," "to pinch." |
| An, ...............at, achi, okai, at, ash, "to be." |
| Ani, ..............amba, "to carry." |
| Arapa, ............paye, "to go." |
| Arupa, .............paye, "to go." |
| Ash ..................ashpa "to come down (as rain)." |
| Ashinge ..............ashingepa, "to extract." |
| Ashte, ..............rashki, "to set up." |
| Aship, ..............ashippa, "to flower." |
| Chimi, ..............chimba, "to search for." |
| Chimi-chimi, ......chimba-chimba, "to search diligently for." |
Ek, araki, “to come.”
Eok, eokok, “to strike against.”
Heashi, heashpa, “to begin.”
Hekatu, hekatpa, “to be born.”
Hekomu, hekomba, “to return.”
Hepiras, hepiraspa, “to blossom.”
Hetuku, hetukba, “to come forth.”
Hopiwe, hopiuba, “to pull by placing the foot against an object.”
Hopuni, hopumba, “to fly.”
Horikiraye, horikirayepa, “to tuck up one’s clothes.”
Hoshipi, hoshippa, “to return.”
Hotukara, hotuipakara, “to call.”
Hoyupu, hoyuppa, “to run.”
Ki, kichi, “to do.”
Mesu, meshpa, “to break.”
Mi, utomichure, “to wear many garments.”
O, ot, “to be,” “having,” “containing.”
Oashin, oaship, “to go out.”
Oboso, oboshpa, “to pass through.”
Oresu, oreshpa, “to bring up.”
Pirasa, piraspa, “to open out.”
Pun, pumba, “to lift.”
Rai, Raipa, “to die.”
Raige, ronnu, “to kill.”
Ran, rap, “to descend.”
Resu, reshpa, “to bring up.”
Ri, ripa, “to be high up.”
Rise, rishpa, “to root out.”
San, sap, “to descend.”
Shinew, shineups, “to take pleasure.”
Shipiras, shipiraspa, “to increase.”
Shirutu, shirutpa, “to go” “to glide along.”
Soso, soshpa, “to flay.”
Tui, tuiba, “to cut.”
THE VERB.

Turi, ..........turuba, "to stretch out."
Uk, ...............uina, "to take."
Unu, ..............uiruke, "to put."
Utasa, ..........utashpa, "to cross one another."
Utumashi, ........utumashpa, "to be mixed."
Yan, ..............yap, "to ascend."
Yasa, ..............yasa, "to tear."

§ IV. TRANSITIVE AND CAUSATIVE FORMS.

Intransitives are made transitive and causative in the following ways.

(4.) Word ending in ra, ri, and ro, change the final vowel into e, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eishokoro, to believe.</td>
<td>Eishokore, to cause to believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hachiri, to fall.</td>
<td>Hachire, to throw down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kara, to make.</td>
<td>Kare, to cause to make.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koro, to possess.</td>
<td>Kore, to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokoro, to sleep.</td>
<td>Mokore, to put to sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara, to see.</td>
<td>Nukare, to show.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B.) Other words add ge, ka, te, de, or re to the stem, usage alone deciding in each case which of the suffixes shall be employed; e.g.:

(1) Verbs which take ge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, to enter.</td>
<td>Ahunge, to put in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai, to die.</td>
<td>Raige, to kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ran, to come down.</td>
<td>Range, to let down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San, to go down.</td>
<td>Sange, to send down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan, to go up.</td>
<td>Yange, to take up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Verbs which take ka:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isam, there is not.</td>
<td>Isamka, to annihilate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunin, to suffer pain.</td>
<td>Iuninka, to agonise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kotuk, to touch or stick. Kotukka, to stick on.
Mom, to float. Momka, to send adrift.
Ush, to go out. Ushka, to extinguish.
Uhui, to burn. Uhuika, to light.

(3) Verbs which take te:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash, to stand.</td>
<td>Ashte, to set up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash, to rain.</td>
<td>Ashte, to cause to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At, to shine.</td>
<td>Atte, to cause to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chish, to cry.</td>
<td>Chishte, to make cry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshirikopash, to lean against.</td>
<td>Eshirikopashte, to set against.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Verbs which take de:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An, to be.</td>
<td>Ande, to put down, to place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman, to go away.</td>
<td>Omande, to send away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikin, to ascend.</td>
<td>Rikinde, to cause to ascend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Verbs which take re:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arapa, to go.</td>
<td>Arapare, to send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hekatu, to be born.</td>
<td>Hekature, to cause to be born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetuku, to grow.</td>
<td>Hetukure, to make grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oma, to be inside.</td>
<td>Omare, to put in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ru, to melt.</td>
<td>Rure, to melt down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) Some intransitive verbs may be made transitive by placing the particle e before them. Thus:

- Kira, "to run away." Ekira, "to run away with."
- Mina, "to laugh." Emina, "to laugh at."

Other verbs become transitive when ko is prefixed to them. Thus:

- Irushka, "to be angry." Ko-irushka, to be angry with."
- Kira, "to run away." Ko-kira, "to flee unto,
- Oman, "to go." Ko-oman, "to go to."

Some transitive verbs are made causative by adding re to them:
THE VERB.

TRANSITIVE.

E, to eat.
Ibe, to eat.
Iku, to drink.
Ki, to do.
Shikkashima, to seize.
Ta, to draw (as water).

CAUSATIVE.

Ere, to cause to eat, to feed.
Ibere, to cause to eat, to feed.
Ikure, to make drink.
Kire, to make do.
Shikkashimare, to make seize.
Tare, to make draw.

Sometimes verbs are made doubly causative. The following are a few examples:

Ahun, to enter; ahunge, to send in; ahungere, to cause to send in.
Ash, to stand; ashte, to set up; ashtere, to cause to set up.
Ibe, to eat; ibere, to feed; iberere, to cause to feed.
San, to go down; sange, to send down; sangere, to cause to send down.

Causatives, like the root form of verbs, admit of both an active and passive conjugation, as:

Ku sangere ruwe ne, I cause to send down.
A-en sangere ruwe ne, I was caused to be sent down.
Wakka a-tare, he was caused to draw water.

In some instances the plural of the object of a verb is formed by adding ke to the stem. Thus:

Ande, "to put a single thing" Amke, "to put many things on one side."

The plural of the person would be andepa and amkepa respectively.

Shuwe, "to cook a single thing" Shuke, "to cook several things as rice.

Thence shuke guru, "a cook. The plural of the person of the verb is shuwepa and shukepa. The words memke, "to shave;" and erasko to clip the hair" belong to the same category; for it is not "a hair" but many "hairs" which are shaved and clipped.

Some transitive verbs are made intransitive by prefixing...
he or ho to them, the shade of meaning being determined by the particle used. Such compounds often become adjectives. Thus:—

(a.) Maka, "to open."
Shimaka, "to have become open."
Hemaka, "to be open from the outside towards the centre."
Homaka, "to be open from the centre towards the outside."

(β.) Pirasa, "to spread."
Shipirasa, "to spread out as a blossom."
Hepirasa, "to spread out like a chrysanthemum with the ends of its petals inclined inwards."
Hopirasa, "to spread out like a chrysanthemum with the ends of its petals inclined outwards."

Some adjectives, like a certain class of verbs (see section 4), (page 123)—admit of the suffix ka, such suffix having the power to change them with verbs, thus:—

**ADJECTIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fure, red;</th>
<th>Fureka, to dye red.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moire, slow;</td>
<td>Moireka, to slacken speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nam, cold;</td>
<td>Namka, to make cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisap, quick;</td>
<td>Nisapka, to quicken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupuru, very dark or black;</td>
<td>Nupuruka, to blacken deeply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retara, white;</td>
<td>Retaraka, to make white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riten, soft; soaked;</td>
<td>Ritenka, to soften; to soak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarak, troubled;</td>
<td>Sarakka, to give trouble to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumsak, weak;</td>
<td>Tumsakka, to weaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunash, quickly;</td>
<td>Tunashka, to hasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuwaru, cool;</td>
<td>Tuwaruka, to cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usak, dry;</td>
<td>Usakka, to dry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare also the following compounds.

*Ouhiuka.* O, the bottom of any vessel. Hence *ouhiuka* means "to allow food to get burned to the vessel it is being cooked in."
THE VERB.

Ramusarakka. Ramu, "the heart; the seat of the feelings" or "understanding." Hence ramusarakka means, "to make one feel troubled."

Iramusarakka. I, a reflexive pronoun, self. Iramusarakka, "to be personally troubled."

Ramuritenka, to comfort.

Ramutuika. Tui, "to snap in two;" "to break asunder;" tuika, "to break off." Hence, ramutuika "to frighten;" "to startle one with fright." Or as one sometimes hears in English "to take one's breath away."

Many verbs ending in se have to do with the breath or voice, or with sound produced by wind or water or by both combined. Hence I conclude that se is a root which means "breath;" "voice;" "noise."

Thus:—Charase, "to slip" (with the sound of a sudden rush). Chishrimmise, "to weep aloud" (or with a sniffe). Epururuse, "to blow out of the mouth" (as water). Ese, "to answer in an ordinary manner."

Horopse, "to sip up."

Hose, "to answer by calling to."

Husse, "to breathe;" "to blow from the mouth."

Ise, "to squeal."

Kotoise, "to swarm" (as flies with a buzzing sound). Opururuse, "to sink into with a gurgling sound" (as into a bog). Parase, "to drift" (as a boat before the wind). Pururuse, "to well up with a gurgling sound" (as water from a spring).

Puse, "to blow with the mouth."

Wose, "to howl (as a dog or wolf)."

Words with the root chak in them as a rule express suddenness of action like the going off of a bow-string or the popping out of water as from the spout of a kettle just beginning to boil. Thus:—

Chak, "to pop out"; "to shoot out." As:—Kama etu wano usei chak nisa, "the hot water shot out of the kettle spout."
Chakchak, "a wren;" (so called because of its note and quickness of action).
Chakka "to be caught" (as in a snare).
Chakte, "to let off" (as a snare).
Ichakka, "to start up suddenly" (as from a quiet to an excited or frightened condition of mind or body).
Nuchaktek, "merry"; "mirthful;" "happy and vivacious"; "brightly happy." Compare also.
Katchak "weak"; i.e. "heart suddenly gone out."

§ V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Some verbs may be made reflexive by prefixing the word yai, "self," to them. This again may, in cases where it is necessary to express emphasis or make a sentence more clear, be preceded by the word yaikota, which means ones'self; e.g.:

Yai-kik or yaikota yai-kik, to strike ones'self.
Yai-coripakka or yaikota yai-coripakka, to humble ones'self.
Yai-raige or yaikota yai-raige, to kill ones'self; to commit suicide.
Yai-tui or yaikota yai-tui, to cut ones'self.

Thoroughness of action may be expressed by placing the word oara or toiko before some verbs, thus:

OARA. TOIKO.
Oan-raige, "to kill outright." Toiko-kik, "to hit hard."
Oara-erampeutek, "not to understand at all." Toiko-otereke, "thoroughly to trample under"; "to kick hard."

Many nouns are turned into verbs by taking kara or koro after them.

(Kara, to do.)

NOUNS. VERBS.
Ikiri, "a seam." Ikiri-kara, "to sew."

1 Oan is contracted from oara which has its root a and ara.
Attush, "cloth." Attush-kara, "to weave."
Chisei, "a house." Chisei-kara, "to build a house."

(Koro, to possess.)

Nouns.
Hau, "the voice."
Hau-koro, "to crow; to bark; to neigh."
Honi, "the stomach."
Honi-koro, "to conceive."
Kaya, "a sail."
Kaya koro, "to sail."

A careful analysis of the following words shows very clearly that ko is a radical. Indeed, it is a radical which must be variously translated into English according to the meaning of the principal verbal root contained in the compound in which it is found, no one English word representing its whole force. Yet, although many shades of meaning may appear when it is rendered into English, as is only natural, when spoken by the Ainu it is found to carry one meaning throughout. The secret of this lies in the different point of view from which the Ainu look at things. Thus in English ko must be rendered by, "to"; "towards"; "at"; "against"; "from"; "off"; some of which words are, according to our ideas, exactly the opposite of one another. Nor after glancing at the examples now to be given will the grammarian be surprised to find that ko used prepositionally may sometimes represent what is called the objective case. Nay; it even comes to be a double objective: Thus:—en, per: pro: obj. "me"; ko as given below; kik, "to strike"; en-ko-kik, "he struck me"; lit: "me" "to" "strike." The examples are:

Charange, "to argue" ........Ko-charange, "to argue against;
(lit: "put the mouth out of the way to"); or as might be
said in English "to shut one's mouth up," the "one's mouth"
being the other mans', of course).
Etaye, "to pull";............... Ko-etaye, "to pull from"; (lit:
"pull to").
Etun, "to borrow"; ............ Ko-etun, "to borrow from";
(lit: "to borrow to").
Hopuni, "to jump up" from Ko-hopuni "to jump up to"
a reclining position;

Iki, "to do severely"; .......... Ko-iki, "to scold," "to hit";
(lit.: "do hardly to").

Kandama, "deceit"; .......... Ko-kandama "to deceive" (lit: "deceive to").

Karakari, "to roll"; .......... Ko-karakari "to roll up (as a
mat) lit.: "to roll to."

Kira, "to run away"; .......... Ko-kira, "to flee to."
Mekare, "to divide"; .......... Ko-mekare, "to apportion,"
(lit.: "divide to").

Mesha, "to chip"; .......... Ko-mesha, "to chip off," (lit: "chip to").

Niki, "to fold"; .......... Ko-niki, "to fold up" (lit: fold to).

Ninka, "to lessen"; .......... Ko-ninka, "to make less" (as
water in a pot when cooking rice etc.).

Nukara, "to look"; .......... Ko-nukara, "to compare" (lit: look to).

Pak, "punishment"; .......... Ko-pak, "to punish" (lit: punishment to").

Pakte, "measure"; .......... Ko-pakte, "to compare" (as
length or measure) lit: "measure to."

Reika, "to praise"; .......... Ko-reika "to praise another
(lit.: "make a name to)."

Rishpa, "to pull up"; .......... Ko-rishpa "to pull up" (lit: pull up to).

Sakayokara, "quarrel"; .......... Ko-sakayokara "to quarrel
with" (lit: quarrel to).

Samba, "like"; .......... Ko-samba, "to liken."
Taptapu, "agglomerated"; .......... Ko-taptapu, "to make into a
ball."

Tereke, "to jump"; .......... Ko-terek, "to jump to;"
Tomka, "to beautify"; .......... Ko-tomka, "to adorn" (as a
THE VERB.

Uk, "to take"; .................. Ko-uk, "to take from," (lit: take in respect of).

Yaspa, "to tear"; ................ Koyaspa, "to tear from" (lit: tear to).

An examination of many words which have u pre-fixed to them shows that this word is really a radical or root expressive as mutuality, or association and may be translated by "one another" or "together" in English. Thus:—

Chishkara, "to bewail the dead," U-chishkara, "to weep together for the dead."

E, "to eat," .................. U-e, "to eat one another."
Ekap, "to salute," ............ U-ekap, "to salute one another."
Kepkepi, "to nibble" (as a horse), U-kepkepi; "to nibble one another" (as animals).
Kerekere, "to scrape," ........ U-kerekere, "to scrape one another."

Keshke, "to persecute," ...... U-keshke, "to persecute one another."
Memke, "shave," .............. U-memke, "to shave one another."
Musa, "to stroke the head,"... U-musa, "to salute one another by stroking heads."
Pashte, "to make run." ...... U-pashte, "to chase one another."
Peka, "facing"; "pointing towards." U-peka, "to face one another."
Pirikare, "to benefit another," U-pirikare, "to benefit each other."
Ramuoshma, "to consent,"..... U-ramuoshma, "to consent together."
Tasa, "across," .................. U-tasa, "from one to the other; across each other."
Tereke, "to jump," ............. U-terekere, "to jump one another up and down."
Wende, "to harm," .............. U-wende, "to harm one another."
[It is not at all unreasonable to suppose therefore that un, the personal objective pronoun plural “us” is composed of this root, viz, u and the root an, the verb of existence “to be,” the a being elided. Thus ; = u’n, u-an, “us.”]

When u is added to verbs having ko prefixed to them a kind of double plural is sometimes the result thus:—

_Ukocharange_, “to argue together.”
_Ukohopuni_, “to jump up together.”
_Ukoiki_, “to fight together.”
_Ukokerakari_, “to roll up.”
_Ukokandama_, “to deceive one another.”
_Ukonukara_, “to compare things.”
_Ukotomka_, “to adorn one another.”
_Ukotereke_, “to wrestle.”

When u is followed by e, which is used as an objective to verbs, the e is preceded by w, the w appearing for the sake of euphony, thus:—

_Ekote_, “to tie up”; ............ _Uwe-kote_, “to tie together” (as two pieces of string).
_Enik_, “to bark at”; ............ _Uwe-mik_, “to bark at each other.”
_Emina_, “to laugh at”; ............ _Uwe-mina_, “to laugh at each other.”
_Eko_, “to set on”; “to be on”; ....... _Uwe-o_, “to fit together” (as beams in building a house).
_Erangara_, “to greet one”; ...... _Uwe-rangara_, “to greet each other.”
_Etoita_, “to plant,” ............. _Uwe-toita_, “to spread as epidemic disease” _i.e._ “to plant one another”; or “self-sown.”
_Ekuba_, “to bite”; ............. _Uwe-kuba_, “to bite one another.”
_Eramunishte_, “to be cruel to”; .... _Uwe-ramunishte_, “to be mutually cruel.”
_Etutkopak_, “to bid adieu to”; ...... _Uwe-tutkopank_, “to say good by to each other.”
THE ADVERB.

Kik, “to strike”; ................ Uwe-kik, “to knock together as sticks,” or “the hands.”
Kokanda, “to deceive”; .......... Uwe-kokandama, “to deceive one another.”
Neusara, ambe, “news” “a Uwe-neusara, “to chat together.”

It appears that it would be a mistake to suppose that uwe is in every case the u (w) e as shown in the last paragraph, for it will not always submit to such an analysis. There are therefore grounds for believing that there is also a root word uwe. Thus:—

Uwe-ingara, “to foretell future events”; “to prophecy.”
Uwe-inonno-itak, “to pray for the sick.”
Uwe-nukara, “to surmise about the near future” (as to whether it will rain to-morrow and such like.)
Uwepaketa, “by degrees.”

CHAPTER X.

THE ADVERB.

Some adverbs are merely adjectives followed by the particle no; e.g.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashiri, “new.”</td>
<td>Ashin no, “newly.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoshike, “previous.”</td>
<td>Hoshike no, “previously.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oupeka, “upright.”</td>
<td>Oupeka no, “uprightly.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara, “to see.”</td>
<td>Nukan no, “seeing.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poro, “great,” “large.”</td>
<td>Poro no, “many.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In some districts the word applied to animals is always uenrui, “many” and never porm no.
Many verbs may be turned into adverbs or adverbial phrases by placing the word *kane* or *koro* after them; thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apkash, “to walk.”</td>
<td>Apkash kane, “whilst walking.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapa, “to go.”</td>
<td>Arapa kane, “whilst going.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, “to eat.”</td>
<td>E kane, “whilst eating.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina koro, “whilst carrying wood.”</td>
<td>Tapkara koro, “whilst dancing.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs may be changed into adverbial phrases by putting the word *koro* after them; thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, “to enter.”</td>
<td>Ahun koro, “when or whilst entering.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiwange, “to use.”</td>
<td>Eiwange koro, “when or whilst using.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iku, “to drink.”</td>
<td>Iku koro, “when or whilst drinking.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are a few adverbs of time.

| Hembara ne yakka, “at any time; always.” | Numan onuman, “last night.” |
| Hoshike an numan, “the day before yesterday.” | Okaketa, “afterwards.” |
| Ita, “when” (relative). | Oyashim, “the day after to-morrow.” |
| Kanna kanna, “often; again and again.” | Oyashimshimege, “the day following the day after to-morrow.” |
| Kanna shui, “again.” | Ramma, “always.” |
| Kesto, “daily.”         | Rapoketa, “whilst.” |
| Kesto kesto, “daily, every day.” | Shiru onuman, “evening.” |
| Nei orota, “then.” | Tane, “now.” |
| Nei ita, “then.” | Tanto, “to-day.” |
| Numan, “yesterday.” | Teoro, “henceforth.” |

The following are some adverbs of place:

| Choropoketa, “beneath.” | Hangeko, “far.” |
| *Hange*, “near.” | Herikashù, “upwards.” |
Horikashi, "downwards."
Ikushta, "beyond."
Koehange, "near."
Kotchaketa, "in front of."
Kushta, "yonder."
Na an un ne yakka, "everywhere," "anywhere."
Nei ita ne yakka, "anywhere," "everywhere."
Oshiketa, "inside."

Oshimake, "behind."
Rikta, "above."
Samata, "beside."
Setak, "quickly."
Setakko, "for a long time."
Teda, "here" (at this place.)
Tepeka, "here" (this side.)
Toada, "there" (at that place.)
Topeka, "there" (that side.)

The following are a few adverbs of degree:—

Ebitta, "all, every."
Pakno, "sufficient, as far as."
Patek, "only, all."

Mashkin no, "too much."
Naa, "more, yet."
Poro-sereke, "for the most part."
Nanini-hungo, "almost."
Ukotamge, "about."

Nimara, "half."
Upakno, "sufficient, as far as."
Obitta, "all, the whole."

Ouse, "only."

The following are adverbs of manner:—

Arikinne, "positively."
Ratchitara wa, "peaceably."
Eyam no, "carefully."
Shine ikinne, "unitedly."
Hetopo-hetopo, "backwards and forwards."
Shinen shinen ne, "singly."
Inne no, "in crowds."
Shiwende, "slowly" (used of walking.)
Keutum atte no, with a fixed purpose.
Ukoiram no, "conjointly."
Kuttoko, "upside down."
Utura no, "together."
Nei no, "thus."
Uwatte no, "in multitudes."
Nitan, "fast."

The following are some adverbs of interrogation:—

Hemanda gusu, "why?"
Hunakta, "where?"
Hembara, "when?"
Hunak un, "whither?"
Hempak, "how much, how many?"
Ine, "whither?"
Nakwe, "whence?"
Nei pakno, "how far? How much?"
Nep gusu, "why?"
Nep pakno, "how much?"
Nekon a, "how? What kind?"

The following are the adverbs of affirmation:

E, "yes" (locally "a").
Ohaine, "just so," "so it is."
Opunki, "yes."

Ruwe, "yes."
Ruwe un, "yes."
Yak'un, "yes."

The negative adverbs are:

Seenne, "no," "not."
Shomo, "no," "not."

The following expressions should be noted:

Naa shomo, "not yet."
Hembara ne yakka shomo, "never."
Ramma shomo, "never."

Questions are often asked with the particle he and the verb an, "to be;" e.g.:

Hunak un e arapa ruwe he an? "Where are you going?"
Nep gusu ariki ruwe he an? "Why has he come?"

Questions may also be asked by means of the particle a or ya:

E koro michi okai ya? "Is your father at home?"
E oman a? "Have you been?"
Nekon a a-kara kunip ne? "What ought I to do?"

Very often no particle is used to express a question, the adverb itself being sufficient to indicate that a question is being asked. The voice is also raised, as in speaking English; e.g.:

Nakwe ek? "Whence has he come?"
Hemanda ki? "What is he doing?"

Ine un? "Where are you going?"
Hemanda a-ye? "What is it called?"
CHAPTER XI.

THE INTERJECTION.

The chief Ainu interjections are as follows:—

Ainu bota! ah me!
Ayo! a cry of pain.
Chôtara! hurrah!
Eyororope! an exclamation of pleasure sometimes used after
a song, but especially on the receipt of some present.
Etu-kishma! excl. of surprise.
Haye! a cry of pain.
Haye ku ramu! excl. of surprise; dear me!
Hut! excl. of surprise or disgust. Used chiefly by men.
Irambotarare! you noisy one!
Irams httnerere! fidgetty! restless!
Ishiriikurantere! well I never!
Isenramte; at it again!
Kik-kik! excl. of surprise. Used chiefly by women.
Wooi! a call for help when in distress.
Parasekoro! hurrah!
The words for "thank you" are:—
Hapnap or hap, used chiefly by women and girls.
Yaiiraigere, used chiefly by men and boys.
CHAPTER XII.

ON THE VOWELS A, E, I, O, AND U.

It has been thought advisable to treat the particles a, e, i, o and u separately, because their meanings differ very widely according as they are used as prefixes or suffixes.

The student need scarcely be warned against confounding, for instance, the i which is a suffix to turn verbs into abstract substantives with the i which is prefixed to verbs to intensify their meaning, or the e meaning "you" with e meaning "to." Etymologically, no doubt, such words are quite distinct; but, for practical purposes, the several usages of each particle may best be treated under a single heading.

§ I. THE VOWEL "A."

A is very extensively used as a particle, and has a variety of meanings.

When prefixed to verbs in general, a has a passive signification; e.g.:

**ACTIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nu, &quot;to hear.&quot;</td>
<td>A-nu, &quot;to be heard.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuye, &quot;to write.&quot;</td>
<td>A-nuye, &quot;to be written.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raige, &quot;to kill.&quot;</td>
<td>A-raige, &quot;to be killed.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, as a passive particle, a does not always precede the verb as the following example will show:—*nei guru ek a koroka shimo ku nukara*, "he came but I did not see him."

A, used as a passive signification sometimes comes to stand for the objective case to verbs. Thus:—*set akara*, "to set a table" as for food.
When prefixed to the verb koro, "to possess," and koro combined express the possessive plural of the first personal pronoun; thus:—
Akoro michi, "our father."  Akon nishpa, "our master."
Akoro ekashi, "our ancestors."  Akorable, "our things."

Sometimes, however, akoro is used as the second person singular of the possessive pronoun. It is considered to be a polite mode of expression; thus:—

Akoro michi may stand for e koro wichii, "your father," and akoro habo for e koro habo, "your mother," though not so commonly used; nor is the word koro so often used with e as without it. Thus e koro michi is less often heard than e michi, and koro habo than e habo. But a can never be used as a personal pronoun, whether singular or plural, without the addition of koro.

In a few rare cases the particle a is used for the 3rd person singular of the personal pronoun.

After verbs the particle a often denotes interrogation; thus:—
E oman a?  Have you been?  Ek a?  Has he come?
Shisam ne a?  Is it a Japan—Tan okaibe e koro pe a?  Are these things yours?

Used after a verb which is spoken in answer to a question, a signifies either affirmation or past time; thus:—
E oman a?  Ku oman a.  Have you been?  I have been.
Ek a?  Ek a.  Has he come?  He has come.

The distinction between the two a's is indicated by the tone of voice. The second a is, in all probability, a corruption of an, which, added to the root form of a verb, has a conclusive of affirmative force.

§ II. THE VOWEL "E."

The particle e is of extensive use as the following examples will show:—

Prefixed to verbs in general, e is the second person singular of the personal pronoun; e.g.:—
E kik, "you strike."
E oman, "you go."
E raige, "you kill."
E apkash, "you walk."

Used with the verb koro, "to possess," e and koro together become the possessive pronoun of the second person singular; thus:

E koro sapa (also e sapa), "your head."
E koro makiri (also e makiri), "your knife."

[N.B.—It is always better to drop the koro, when there is no fear of ambiguity.]

Prefixed to some verbs the particle e has the power of turning an intransitive into a transitive; thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kira, &quot;to run away.&quot;</td>
<td>Ekira, &quot;to run away with.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mik, &quot;to bark.&quot;</td>
<td>Emik, &quot;to bark at.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mina, &quot;to laugh.&quot;</td>
<td>Emina, &quot;to laugh at.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly prefixed to certain adjectives, it gives them so to speak, a transitive power; thus:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hapuru, &quot;soft.&quot;</td>
<td>Ehapuru, &quot;unable to endure.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishte, &quot;hard.&quot;</td>
<td>Enishte, &quot;able to endure.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirika, &quot;good.&quot;</td>
<td>Epirika, &quot;bent on gain.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toranne, &quot;idle&quot;</td>
<td>Etoranne, &quot;not caring to do.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a few cases the particle e is used as a preposition meaning "to;" thus:

Ekim ne, "to the mountains" (to work).
Ekim un, "to the (particular place in the) mountains."
Epish ne, "to the sea-shore" (for work or business).
Echup ne, "to the sun sets in the west."
Eon, "whither"; from e and un.

Used with the numerals e means "from":—

Wan e tu hotne, 30 (lit. ten from two score.)
Wan e re hotne 50 (lit. ten from three score.)
§ III. THE VOWEL "I."

The word i, used as a separate particle, has the following significations:—

Prefixed to some verbs it has an intensifying power; thus:—

Nu, "to hear." Inu, "to listen."
Nukara, "to see." Ingara, "to look at."
Chim-chimi, "to search after Ichim-chimi, "to search very
by feeling." carefully after."

But some verbs are intensified by prefixing ane rather than
i to them. Thus:—

Ane-ongami, "to honour much."
Ane-koyaiiraige, "to thank much."
Ane-oshkoro, "to prize very highly."

Prefixed to other verbs i indicates the first person plural
objective case:—

I kik an, "he struck us." I noshpa, "they follow us."
I kara an, "he made us." I pa, "they found us."

Kikiri i pa ko orowa i noshpa, "when the insects have found
us, they will follow us."

When suffixed to verbs, i has the power to turn them into
nouns; thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yainu, to think.</td>
<td>Yainu-i, a thought.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle i has also the idea of time and place in it; thus:—

Nei i pakno ne yakka, "for ever."
Nei i-ta pakno ne yakka, "what place soever."
Shine an i-ta, "at one place" (once upon a time.)
Pet otta san i-ta ichaniu chep a-nukara, "when he went
down to the river he saw a salmon-trout" (a salmon-trout was seen).

Sometimes i stands for the 2nd per.; sing: obj.: case Personal
Pronoun "you?":—
Nei guru i nukan rusui, "that person wishes to see you."
I tak gusu ku ek, "I have come to fetch you."

\[\text{§ IV. THE VOWEL "O."}\]

The particle o, like e, is sometimes used as a preposition to nouns. Its signification is "from;" thus:—

Okim un, "from the mountains."
Opish ne, "from the sea-shore."
O-chupka un chup hetuku, "the sun rises from the east."
Onon, "whence"; from o and un.

When the particle o is placed immediately after some nouns it changes them into adjectives, e.g.:—

Kesh-o chikoikip, "an animal of different colours."
Shiririko-o sarambe, "a soft material with a pattern."
Shiririko-o nongo, "a variegated flower."

When the verb \(\text{i}k\alpha\), "to run over" (as water), is immediately preceded by o, its meaning is changed, thus:—

Ika, "to run over."
O-ika, "to step or jump over."
Nupuri o-ika, "to cross mountains."
Sakiri o-ika, "to jump a fence."
Wattesh o-ika, "to step over a straw."
Atui o-ika ingara, "to look across the sea."
Pet o-ika hotuyekara, "to call to across a river."

When o is used after shui, "a hole" or pui, "a hole," it must be translated by "to make" or "to bore;"

Erum shui o kor'an, "the rat is making a hole."
Ainu pui o kor'an, "the man is boring a hole."

\[\text{§ V. THE VOWEL "U."}\]

Prefixed to verbs the particle u gives the sense of mutuality; e.g.:—
POSTPOSITIONS.

Koiki, “to fight.”
Onnere, “to know.”
Oshi arapa, “to go behind.”
Raige, “to kill.”

Ukoiki, “to fight one another.”
Uonnere, “to know one another.”
Uoshi paye, “to go behind each other.”
Uraige, “to kill one another.”

The vowel u does not always immediately precede the verb to which it refers. Thus, for Kotan oro u-kopahaunu we sometimes hear U kotan oro kopahaunu, “there is intercourse between the villages;” and so on.

CHAPTER XIII.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Under the term Postpositions are comprehended such words as in English are generally termed Prepositions and Conjunctions. They are here given in alphabetical order, irrespective of the category under which their European equivalents would be classed. As will be seen, there are some words for which there are no exact English equivalents, and others again whose meaning varies according to the different connections in which they are used. It has therefore been considered advisable to give a fair number of examples, in some cases, as illustrations. It should also be remarked that some of the following words are used before as well as after the words they govern and should therefore be sometimes called prepositions whilst a few are used only before the words they govern.

Aige, “as;” “and so!” “with reference to which;” “there upon;” e.g.:—Ku ye aige, a-en kik, “as I spoke, he struck me.”
Nei orushpe ku ye; aige, Ukomotte Ainu ene itakhi:—"I told him the news; thereupon Mr. Ukomotte spoke thus." Usaine usaine an wenkatcham kon ruwe ne, sekoro, uwepaketa ku inu; aige, Mopet ta san wa nei orushpe ku uwepenennu, "by degrees I heard that he had committed various misdemeanours; and so I went down to Mopet to inquire into the matter."

Aine; "thereupon," "upon which."

Heikachi a wakka tare yakka kopan; aine, Kamui irushka gusu, chup kamui samata a-ande ruwe ne; "the lad even disliked to be made to draw water; thereupon, the gods being angry, they placed him in the side of the moon."

Rai, aine, utare obitta chish nisa ruwe ne na, "he died, upon which the Ainu all wept.

Anak, anakne; "as regards." "in reference to."
These particles serve to isolate a word or sentence, and to give emphasis to a subject.
When both anak and anakne are used in the same sentence anak is more emphatic than anakne. Anakne, however, when standing alone need not always be translated:—

Chikap anakne chikuni ka reu, "the bird settled upon a tree."
Ottečda anakne seta reép iporose, "in ancient times dogs were called reép."
Amam an, chep anakne an, yuk kam anak pon no ka isam ruwe ne, "there is vegetable food and there is fish; but as for venison, there is none at all."

Anko, ankoro; "when" (if).
An is the substantive verb "to be," and ko is a contraction of koro, which means "to possess."

Chikap reu anko ku tukan. "I will shoot the bird when (if) it settles."
Ru hotom ta reushi anko aep oro omarep, "a vessel in
which to put food (for) when one stays (to rest) on the road."

Ani (locally ari); "with," "by means of," "taking."

The word ani is a compound whose parts are an "to be," and the particle i. In many places ani is corrupted into ari, so that, generally speaking, it matters little which form of the word is used:—

Ai ani (ari) yuk raige ruwe ne, "he kills deer with arrows."

Kuwa ani (ari) akpash, "he walks by means of a stick.

Orowa, pishako niwatush ani wa pet otta san ruwe ne, "and taking the ladle and bucket, he went down to the river."

Awa (a past passive participle); "being."

Wherever the particle awa is used past time is signified. It appears to be the passive participle of the verb "to." It is always used conjunctively:—

Panata kotan un san ita, Ainu tunangara, awa, otta ene itak-hi: "when he went down to the lower village he met an Ainu, and spake thus to him." (lit. When he went down, an Ainu being met, he spoke thus to him.)

Teeda ne yakka usa-pirika mi-ambe a-satke ruwe ne, awa, ikka-guru ikka wa isam, "so formerly, when we hung out our wearing apparel to air, a thief stole it." (lit. In ancient times also various good clothing being hung out to air, a thief stole them.)

Chiki; "if."

Ku arapa chiki echi nure ash ha, "I will let you know if I go."

Ki chiki pirika ruwe ne, "it will be well if you do it.

Choropok, choropok-i, choropok-i-ta, choropok-un, "under," "beneath."

The particles i, ita, and un, which are here used with choropok, have a locative sense in them. Either of them therefore
has the power to turn the post position *choropok* into an adverb of place.

Set choropok, "under the seat."
Shuop choropoki, "the place under the box."
Chikuni choropokita, "beneath the tree."
Mun choropok un, "under the grass."

_Ekopash_; "against," "leaning against."

Tuman ekopash kina, "the mat against the wall."
En ekopash, "against me."
Ikushpe ekopash ainu, "the man leaning against the post."

_Ene_; "thus," "so," "this or that kind," "such."

En otta ene hawashi, "he spoke thus to me."
En ekaibe isam, "there is no such kind of thing."
Teeda ne yakka ene shiri ki, "it was also so done formerly."

_Enka, enkapec, enkata_; "over," "above."

The word *enka* means "over," "above"; *enkapec, "the place above,"* and *enkata, "at the place above."* *Peka,* like *ta,* is an adverbial particle; it means "place" or "side."

En enka; "over me."
Atui enkapec chikap hoyupu, "a bird is flying over the sea."
Pet enkata chikap an, "there is a bird over the river."

_Hekota_; "facing," "towards."

En hekota; "facing me."
Chisei hekota hosare wa ingara, "to look towards the house."
Ekeshme hekota hosare; "to look about from place to place."
Atui orun hekota hosare; "to face the sea."
Nai hekota apkash, "to walk towards the stream."

_Hemhem_; "and." *Hemhem...hemhem_; "both...and."

The word *hemhem* may be used either once or twice in a sentence. When used once, it equals the conjunction "and"; when used twice, it means "both...and"; thus:—

Tambe hemhem nei ambe; "this and that."
Tambe hemhem nei ambe hemhem; "both this and that."
Hene; "and." Hene...hene; both...and."

Hene and hene...hene, have the same meaning as hemhem...hemhem, and are used in the same way; thus:—

Apto hene urara; "rain and fog."
Seta hene, chironnup hene; "both dogs and foxes."

Hike; "as regards," "in reference to."

This word is only suffixed to verbs; thus:—

Ku nukar' hike; "in reference to what I see."
Ku inu hike; "as regards what I hear."

Ikushta; "beyond" (a long way off).

The particle "i, which is here used before kushta, is an intensifier. Thus, ikushta means "a long way off":—

Pet ikushta, "beyond the river" (but far from it).
Pet kushta, "beyond the river" (but near it).

Imakake, imakaketa; "then," "after that."

Aige, imakaketa arapa wa ye ruwe ne, "so after that he went and told him."
Orowa, imakake pet otta san ruwe ne na, "and afterwards he went down to the river."

Ine, or hine "...ing," "when," "being."

The word hine has a participial force and always follows a verb; thus:—

Orowa, kira hine paspas kara guru orota arapa, "and, running away, he went to a charcoal-burner."
Ariki hine shirikap eshirikootke, "when they came, they speared a sword-fish."

Ka; "even." Ka...ka, "both...and"; "neither...nor."

Ka, when used only once, means "even." When used twice with an affirmative verb, the two ka's mean "both...and"; but when used with a negative, they mean "neither...nor," thus:—

Chiramantepe isam, yuk ka isam, "there are no bears or even deer."
Ep ka isam, amip ka isam, "there is neither food nor clothing." Chep ka an, amam ka an, "there is both fish and vegetable food.

Ko; kata; "top," " upon the top."

Pira ka, "the top of a cliff."
Chisei kata, "on the top of the house."
Shiri kata, "on the ground."

Kashi, kashike, kashiketa, kashike-peka, kashikeketa; "over," "upon." Kashi and kashike mean "over," "above;" kashike-peka means "the direction above;" kashikeketa and kashiketa mean "at the place above;" "upon":—

E kashi or e kashike, "over you."
Atui kashikepeka kopecha hoyupa wa okai, "the wild ducks are flying over the sea."
Chisei kashiketa paskuru at, "there are some crows upon the house."

Ko, koro; "if," " when," " whilst."

The word ko is probably a corruption or contraction of the verb koro, "to possess."

Arapa ko wen, "it will be bad if you go."
Arapa koro hachin nisa "he tumbled as he went."

When the verb koro is used as an auxiliary to other verbs it signifies that the action is still going on; thus:—

A-ki kor’an. "It is being done."

When the particle ko is prefixed to some verbs it is a pre-position meaning "to," Thus:—

(a.) Ko with intransitive verbs.
Ko-ahun, "to go in to." Ko-kira, "to flee to."
Ko-ek, "to come to." Ko-oman, "to go to."

Ko-san, "to go down to."

(b.) Ko with transitive verbs.
Ko-ingara, "to compare." Ko-nukara, "to compare."
Ko-ki, "to do to." Ko-ongami, "to worship."
Used as a suffix to a few words ko has the power of reversing their meaning, thus.
Kuni; “likely,” “probably.”
The word kuni seems to express “likelihood,” “probability,” and “purpose;” thus:—
Ek kuni aramu, “he is likely to come” (lit: _it is to be considered_ (that) _he will come_); or “I think, he will come.”
Ku iku kuni tambako. “The tobacco for me to smoke.”
Ek kuni ku ye, “I told him to come.”
Kuni gusu; “in order that,” “in order to,” “so that.”
Nu kuni gusu ek, “come so that you may hear.”
A-ki kuni gusu ye, “command that it be done.”
Iteki soine kuni gusu kara yan, “make it so that they do not get out” (i.e. _don’t allow them to go out_).
Iteki a-en kik kuni gusu ye wa en kore, “please ask him not to strike me” (lit: _please speak to him that I be not struck_).
Kushta; “beyond,” “yonder;” (but not far off).
To kushta, “beyond the lake” (but near it).
Kushta an, “it is younder.”
Kusu or gusu; ne gusu; “because,” “as,” “to the effect that,” “to.”
After a verb kusu or gusu, but after a noun ne gusu:—
A-hotuyekara gusu ek, “he came because he was called.”
Kuani Ainu ne gusu ku erampeutek, “being an Ainu, I do not understand it.”
Wakka stare gusu aye yakka etoranne, “though told to draw water, still he was idle” (lit: _though it was said that water was to be drawn, he was idle at it_.)
Ku etutkopak gusu, orota ku arapa, I shall go to bid him farewell.
It should also be noted that _gusu_ sometimes acts as an accusative, thus:

Chi-utara _gusu_, "for us."
En _gusu_, "for me."

_Newa_; "and." _Nawa...newa_; also _Nawa...kane_; "both... and."

_Humirui newa kopecha an_, "there is a hazel-hen and a wild-duck."
_Tokap newa kunne newa_, "both day and night."
_Itunnap newa soyai kane shi no yai-sanniyo kikiri ne ruwe ne_, "both ants and bees are very prudent insects."

_Ne yakka_; "even," "and," _Nena yakka...ne yakka_; "both... and."

After nouns always _ne yakka_, but after verbs _yakka_.

In an affirmative sentence _ne yakka...ne yakka_, or _yakka... yakka_ mean "both...and;" but in a negative "neither...nor," and "whether...or;" thus:

_Kuani ne yakka tambe ki eashkai_, "even I can do this."
_Eani ne yakka kuani ne yakka_, "both you and I."
_Tambe ne yakka nei ambe ne yakka shomo_, "neither this nor that."
_Apka he yakka umma o yakka_, "whether I walk or ride."

_Okake, okake an ko, okaketa_; "after," "afterwards," "by and by."

_Arapa, okake rai nisa ruwe ne_, "he died after he went away."
_Rai, okake an ko, tushiri otta a-omare_, "he died, afterwards he was buried."
_Okaketa ku ek na_, "I will come by and by."

_Okari_; "around."

To _okari_, "around the lake."
_Kotai okari_, "around the village."

_Oma_. The particle _oma_ means "having," "containing,"
POSTPOSITIONS.

"with," "holding;" and is sometimes found in Place-names. Thus:—

Mat-oma-nai, "the stream having lagoons" or "spits of
land in it."
Toi-oma-i, "the place where the gardens are."
Toke-oma-nai, "the stream" or "glen" at the end of the
lake.
To-oma-i, "the glen" or "stream with a lake."

Oro; "in," "upon," "at," "by," "situated in." Oro follows
the word it governs.

Oro ahunge; "put it in."
Aep oro omarep; "a vessel to put food in."
Amip oro omare kuma, "a pole to hang clothes upon."
The word oro is sometimes found to enter into the construction
of Place-names. Thus:—

Nai-oro, "by," or "upon" the "glen or stream."
Nup-oro, "situated upon the plain."
Not-oro, "situated at the blunt cape."
Shirar' oro, "situated by" or "among the boulders."
Tomari-oro, "situated at the harbour."
To-oro, "situated by the lake."
Ush-oro, "situated on the bay."

Orota, orun, otta; "to," "into," "to which," "to this," "in
which," "by," "of." The word otta is a contraction of orota.
Puyara otta shirikush, "to pass by a window."
Pet orota (otta) san, "he has gone down to the river."
Shu orota (otta) wakka an, "there is water in the pot."
Chisei orun ahun, "he has gone into the house."
Orota (otta) ene itak, "to which (to this) he spoke thus."
Ota-taiki otta okai shui, "holes in which sand-flies live."
En otta nu, "he enquired of me."
Otta ahun ushike isam, "there is no place in which to go."

The following peculiar use of otta, as expressing "purpose,"
should be carefully noted:—
Amip a-satke otta a-iwange, “it is used for drying clothes.”
Chep a-satke otta neyakka a-iwange, “it is also used for drying fish.”

Orowa; “and,” “then.” Orowa no; “from,” “by,” “after.”
Orowa ene itak-hi, “and thus he spake.”
Ene itak-hi, orowa paye, “they spake so, then went away.”
Ye orowa no kira, “after he told us he ran away.”
Nishpa orowa no akik, “he was struck by the master.”

Oshike, Oshiketa; “the inside,” “inside.”
Chip oshike, “the inside of a boat.”
Chisei oshiketa okai, “they are inside the house.”

Pakno; “sufficient,” “enough,” “until” (the extreme limits).
Pakno ku e na, “I have eaten enough.”
Ek pakno ku tere, “I will wait till he comes.”
Atui pa pakno atui gesh pakno; moshiri pa pakno moshiri gesh pakno, “from one end of the sea to the other; from one end of the world to the other,” (A phrase meaning “the whole world over”).

Rata; “below.”
Kando rikta an, shiri rata an, “heaven is above and earth is below.”

Ri, rikta, rikpeka; “high,” “above.”
Ri, means “high;” rikpeka, “the direction above,” and rikta, “at the place above;” thus:—
Chikap ri ruwe ne, “the bird is high.”
Paskurn rikpeka hoyupu, “the crow flies in the heights above.”
Rikta an, “it is above.”

Sama, samaketa, samata; “beside;” “by the side of;” “before” (in the sight of).
Pet sama, “the river’s side.”
Apasamaketa okai ikushpe; “the posts by the side of the doorway.”
Kamui tek samata; “before God” (lit: by the side of the hand of God.)
Shirikata; this word properly means "upon the earth," but it is very often used for "below" or "beneath," instead of rata; thus:—

Kando rikta an, moshiri shirikata an, "heaven is above, the earth is beneath."

Ta; "to," "at," "in."
Mopet ta san, "he is going to Mopet."
Chisei ta okai, "they are in the house."
Shine an ta, "at one place."

Tumugeta, tumuta; "amongst."
Chikuni tumugeta; "among the trees." Mun tumuta; "among the grass."

Un; "in," "to," "towards," "at," "of," "among."

The postposition un is of very extensive use, and has a great variety of meanings. Its use as a locative particle should be particularly noted. It should be noted that it governs the word it follows.

Chisei un, "in the house." Oya moshir'un guru, "a foreigner."

Uni un ku arapa, "I am going home."
Kim un, "to the mountains," or "in the mountains."

Te un, "here." Kim un kamui, "the gods of the mountains."

Eani un, "you." Rep un kamui, "the gods of the sea."

Kuani un, "I." Paro un guru, "a man of mouth" (i.e. eloquent).

The particle un is found to sometimes enter into the construction of Place-names. Thus:—

Ki-un-nai, "the stream among the reeds."
Kin-un-nai, "the mountain stream."
Kush-un-kotan, "the village yonder;" meaning that a "river," "lake," or "arm of the sea" intervenes.
Kush-un-nai, "the stream" or "glen over yonder;" here again something must be understood to intervene.

Mak-un-kotan, "the village back behind."
So-un-nai, "the glen of rocks," or "the stream with a fall."

Uturu, Uturugeta, Uturuta; "between," "among."

Ikushpe uturugeta, "between the posts."
Nupuri uturuta, "among the mountains."

Wa; "and."

The present particle of an "to be;" used also as a copulative:—
Koro wa ek, "bring it;" (lit: possessing come).
Arapa wa uk, "go and fetch it;" (lit: going take it).

Wano, we; from.

The word we is now only heard in the following sentence Nak we ek? "Where have you come from?" But wano is very often used; thus:—
Sara wano ku ek. "I came from Sara."
Nupuri wano sap ash, "we came down from the mountains."

Ya; "whether," "or."

Ek ya shomo ya? "Will he come or not."
Ki ya shomo ya, ku erampeutek. "I do not know whether he has done it or not."

Yak, yak anak, yak anakne, yakka, yakun; "if," "though,"
"in case," "by."

Arapa yak pirika, "he may go," (lit: it is good if he goes).
Arapa yak anak ne, "if upon his going," or, "if when he goes."
Ki yakka, "though he does it."
Uwepekennu yakun, "in the case of his making inquiry."
In speaking the Ainu language the following rules are to be observed:

The subject of the verb is always placed at the beginning of the sentence, the verb itself at the end, and the object immediately before the verb; thus:

Ainu ek, "a man is coming."
Moyuk raige, "he killed a racoon."
Heikachi umma o, "the lad is riding a horse."

The genitive always precedes the word it defines; thus:

Ku makiri; "my knife."
Chikoro uni; "our home."
Chiramantepe maratto; "a bear's head;" "a bear feast."
Seta nimaki; "the dog's teeth."

Adjectives are used either attributively or predicatively.

(a) When used attributively the adjective is placed before the noun it qualifies; thus:

Atomte chisei; "a beautiful house."
Wen guru; "a bad person," "poor person."

(b) When an adjective is used predicatively, it is placed after the noun and is itself followed by the verb "to be;" thus:

Nonno eramasu ne ruwe ne, "it is a pretty flower."
Seta nimaki tanne ruwe ne, "the dog's teeth are long."

Very often, particularly when the word anakne is used, the noun is mentioned twice, once with and once without the adjective; thus:
Toi anakne pirika toi ne ruwe ne, "it is a good garden," 
or "the garden is a good one," (lit: as for the garden, 
it is a good one).
Umma anakne nitan umma ne, "it is a swift horse," or 
"the horse is a swift one."
The pronouns are very much used in speaking Ainu, and sometimes occur twice or even thrice in one short sentence; thus:—
Kuani Ainu ku ne, "I am an Ainu."
Kuani ku arapa wa ku ye, "I will go and tell him."
Aokai e meraige ya, "are you cold?"
It should also be noted that en "me" is sometimes used where I would be found in English; thus:—
Nei guru anakne en pak no shomo pa ruwe ne, "he did not find so many as I."
Prepositions are usually placed after the words they govern and are therefore, in this work, called postpositions; thus:—
Uni un arapa, "he is going home."
Chisei orun ahun, "to enter a house."
Kama otta wakka omare, "put some water into the kettle."
Endo kotan orowa no ek, "he came from Tōkyō."
Apparent exceptions will often be heard in the words otta, "to," "and oro," "in," thus:—
Otta ene itak-hi, "to which he said."
Otta okai shui, "holes in which they dwell."
Oro omare, "to bring in," or "to put in."
These exceptions are not real; for the subject to which these postpositions refer, though not expressed, is always understood. Otta should therefore in such sentences as those given above, always be translated by some such phrase as—"in which," "to which," "to it," "to that," or "this." Oro always means "in" or "upon."
The adverb always precedes the verb:—
Tunashi no ye. "Say it quickly."
Naa moire oman. "Go more slowly."
Conjunctions are placed at the end of the clause to which they belong; thus:

Shiyeye an gusu, tane ku hoshipi, "I am now returning because I am sick."
Nishpa ikashpaotte chiki, ku ki, "I will do it if the master commands."

A conjunctive clause ending in *gusu* may be placed at the end of sentence; thus:

Tane ku hoshipi, shiyeye an gusu ne na, "I am now returning because I am sick."

The common conjunction "and" is expressed by the particle *wa*; thus:

Ek wa ibe. "Come and eat."

Interrogative adverbs are placed at the beginning, and interrogative particles at the end of a sentence; thus:

Hembrara pakno teda e shiroma ruwe he an? "How long shall you stay here?"
Nepi ye ya? "What did he say?"

All dependent clauses and participial phrases precede the chief verb; thus:

Orowa, niwatush ani pet otta san wa wakka ta, "and taking the bucket, he went down to the river and fetched water."

The following construction with the negative verb *isam*, "it is not," should be carefully noted. It helps to form a phrase of which the English equivalent is not negative but affirmative; thus:

Ikka guru ikka wa isam, "a thief stole it away."
Arapa wa isam, "he is gone;" "also, he is dead."
A-e wa isam, "it is all eaten."
Imok auk wa isam, "the bait has been taken away."

As a rule, the Ainu are very fond of using the passive forms of verbs where one would expect to find the active voice, thus:

Pet otta san wa chep anukara, "going down to the river
he saw a fish,” (lit: going down to the river, a fish was seen.)

Umma a-o wa oman, “he went on a horse,” (lit: he went, a horse being ridden.)

Chep asatke otta neyakka a-eiwange, “it is also used for drying fish,” (lit: it is also used for fish to be dried.)

The passive particle a is not, in every case, immediately prefixed to the verb to which it belongs; e.g.

A-wakka tare yakka kopan, “he disliked even to draw water.”

The a really belongs to tare; thus, Wakka atare yakka kopan, is quite as correct as, a-wakka tare yakka kopan, and either may be used.

In compound passive verbs the particle a is placed in the middle; thus:—

Kashiobiuki, “to save.”
Kashi-a-obiuki, “to be saved.”

A polite way of asking for things is with en kore; thus:—

Wakka en kore, “please give me some water.”
Ye wa en kore, “please tell me.”

In prayer the following peculiar idiom is often heard.”

Nekon ka newa.........en kore wa un kore. Please give us (lit: please giving me give us.)

The way in which pretence is expressed is worthy of special attention. Thus:—

(a.) Nouns take the word shi before and nere after them, e.g. Shi-chironnup nere, “to pretend to be a fox.”
Shi-nishpa nere, “to pretend to be a gentleman.”
Shi-okkai nere, “to pretend to be a man.”

(b.) Qualified nouns take shi before the adjective. Thus:—
Shi-pirika gun, nere, “to pretend to be a good person.”
Shi-ponbe nere, “to pretend to be a small thing.”
Shi-shiretokbe nere, “to pretend to be a handsome person.”