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-GIRT YEOO, ETC.

SECOND EDITION

Published by the METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, Ginza, Tokyo
London KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER, Co.

1905
Printed at
The Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry
Tokyo, Japan

PL
495-
2583
1905-
Horobetalu
Dec: 15th, 1919.

Dear Dr. Montandon,

Many thanks for the measurements. I am glad you have met with such large success in the short time you were here.

I have made many inquiries but find that the Ainu have never heard of a "spear-thower" and I have never heard of a name for one among them.

The first word you mention is the Japanese ohyo, the Ainu is at, "elm fibre", of which they make their native cloth. The other word is iyangarapte or irangarante, and equals "How-do-you-do".

I am at the dictionary daily and it is steadily growing. If the Japanese Government cannot take 500 copies I shall be unable to print it as I have spent all my money on the Ainu and have none left. It will be a pity to leave it unpublishd and there is no one living I could trust to see the proofs through the press. But I hope Government will take it up, unless they do the old work must suffice, and that would be great pity.

Mrs Batchelor and the daughter join with me in sending very kindest regards and best wishes for the coming X'tmas-tide and New Year.

Yours very Sincerely

[Signature]
DEDICATION.

Dedicated by permission to His Excellency Baron Yasukata Sonoda, Governor General of Hokkaido, in grateful remembrance of sympathy shown in the publication of this work.
序

清客黄者

友

年十

月布

日

改

行

自

其

其

黄

自

其

其

黄

自
従三位男爵 园 田 安 賢

明治三十八年 九月
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.
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 Strachlenberg 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-Russkiu 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, cobáka, 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 Chap-an, "earthenware;" but this is evidently the Japanese
chawan, "tea-cup"! But perhaps one of the most beautiful disguises appears in the word Тыма, "Берега"! But this when turned into honest Roman letters, is just ichi-ri, Japanese (Ａｉ y) 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 guttural 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 хo by ро, ra, or xo, and xa. There is also a difficulty in the hard mute ь. Nor is this all. There is also a great difficulty in the uses of м (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 Kamtchatka. 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 Барантука which we are told is "a kind of fish." At Usu, again, the same word is used, and there warrantuка

* Saghalien is a Russian corruption of the Ainu name Sakarin-moshiri, i.e. "Navy plateau country."
is *Sickæs*, 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. Denin 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. Jimbô and Kanazawa both of the Imperial University of Tôkyô. 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. Kanazawa (above referred to in connection with Prof. Jimbô) published "A Revision of the Moshiogusa, an Ainu vocabulary" in vol. XIX. July—September No. 2 Journal of the Tôkyô 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 Ainu 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 ylim (ri-i) which Prof. Kanazazwa revises into plain ylim (ri) thus cutting off the final i (i). Ought this to be allowed in philological science? For one I most emphatically protest that it should not be.
Ri (ิ) is an adjective meaning "high," while ri-i (ิิ) 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 นิจิポ (unjipo) for "fire;" Mr. Kanazawa revises this into unji only, thus omitting the final ﾎ (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 ｲヱポ Ko (iyepoko) which the Prof. revises into iyepokba 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 iyepokba guru is a noun plural of the person and singular of the object meaning "one who is hated by others." Mr. Kanazawa'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

* (But at the same time implying that he dos'nt mind it at all.)
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 translation 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 intention to write the work in Ainu-English only.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. or adj...</td>
<td>Stands for Adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abla.</td>
<td>...Ablative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>...Adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux. v.</td>
<td>...Auxiliary verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>...Conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>...Dative case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>...Example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>...English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exlam.</td>
<td>...Exclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>...Genitive case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geo.</td>
<td>...Geographical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>...Id est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imper.</td>
<td>...Imperative mood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instr.</td>
<td>...Instrumental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj.</td>
<td>...Interjection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr.</td>
<td>...Intransitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jap.</td>
<td>...Of Japanese origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>...Literally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>...Locative particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met.</td>
<td>...Metaphor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>...Noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>...Nominative case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>Stands for Objective case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj. pro...</td>
<td>...Objective pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part.</td>
<td>...Particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass.</td>
<td>...Passive voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per. pro...</td>
<td>...Personal pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phr.</td>
<td>...Phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>...Plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post.</td>
<td>...Postposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss. pro...</td>
<td>...Possessive pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>...Preposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro.</td>
<td>...Pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflex pro..</td>
<td>...Reflexive pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel. pro...</td>
<td>...Relative pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>...Singular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn.</td>
<td>...Partly synonymous words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.i.</td>
<td>...Intransitive verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.t.</td>
<td>...Transitive verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>...Repetition of the word under which it occurs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ERRATA TO PART I.

PAGE.
7. Top line write Stichewes for Stickes.
24. Under AKIANCHI strike out one s in "ssalmon." Also under AKKITEK write pecten for "pecten."
20. Second line from top. Write not for "no" in the left hand column.
30. Under the 3rd AN write an-eyaiirage for an-eyaiirase.
34. Last word left hand column write Koraiehi for korachki.
45. Under ARI write iri-an for iri-au. Also write ARI-AN for ARI-AU.
51. Under at strike out the second i in "squirriel."
57. For AUWONNUM GERE write AUWONUMGERE. Also write choose for chose.
63. For CHIPEX-KUTE-KINA write CHIPEX-U-KUTE-KINA.
67. Second line from top of right column write "favour" for "favowr."
69. Under CHIKOTPA write pl of chikote for chikote. Also write Chikobop for Chikobop.
73. Write CHIORAGE for CHIORANGE and for Aorange write Aorange.
75. Write Chipiyeto-sei for Chipiyeto-sie.
114. For Eramuttsaake write Eranutasaske.
129. Under EWAK write Eiwak for Riwak.
136. For HAKMA-HAMAKA write HAKMA-HAKMAKA.
140. Under HAUKETPARE write after Syn Peutang for Peutauge.
151. In the last line but one, left column, write HOSHIKI for HSONIKI.
218. Under KATUWENDE write "ashamed" for res-shamed.
273. Under MUKSHIT write Kotuka for Kotuka.
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 salmen.
314. Under OMAP write To for Te.
334. Under Pakashnu write Kopao for Kapao.
355. For PON-NU-PAN-NU write PON-NU-PON-NU, and for PONSHINSEP write PONSHINGEP.
370. In the illustration under RATASKEP 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-MURUMURUSE write SAMBE-MURUMURUSE.
388. Under Samoro-nimam write in the last line Governor for governor.
402. For Shiki-poro-chep write Shiki-poro-chep.
427. Under shita write Seta for Ceta.
434. For Susu-man-chikum write Susu-man-chikumi.
444. Under Tekun-shipship write hourseatil For horset.
455. For TuiruHumi 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).

On comparing the English and Japanese titles of this work a discrepancy will be at once observed by those who read these two languages, for while the work is called "An Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary" in English, the Japanese title reads "An Ainu-Japanese-English Dictionary." The explanation is two-fold. 1stly, Originally the M's. were in Ainu and English only, the Japanese being added afterward at the request of Japanese friends. 2ndly, After going to press the order was changed by placing the Japanese before the English. But the work is essentially Ainu-English so that wherever any discrepancy should appear between the Ainu and Japanese the real sense must be settled by the English. Moreover, it will be found that many more examples have been given in English than in Japanese, while in some instances only sufficient Japanese has been written to give the bare key to the word defined in English.
Sometimes a is used for the 1st per. sing. pro. “I.” As, Tokapchi un guru a ne ruwe ne, “I am a Tokapchi man.” Ashinuma anak nei guru kot’turesh a ne ruwe ne, “I am that person’s younger sister.” Under certain conditions of context these illustrations might be translated in the 3rd person. Syn: Ku-ani.

A, ア, 時二 Koro チル動詞ト共ニ用キルトキハ (A) アハ第三人人数、人代名詞トナル。例セバ、アコロアリキアムベ、彼等ノ持来タリタルモノ). Prefixed 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, 時ニ Koro (持)ト共ニ用キルトキハ第一人稱複数格代名詞トナル例セバ、アコロベ、我儂モノ. 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, 時ニ Koro ノ前ニ A チ加フルトキハ第一人稱単数格代名詞トナルノ時ニ、假セバ、アコロサホ、吾ガ妹、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 入第二人稱格單數代名詞トナルナ例セバ、アクタ
す、汝ノ弟等。Sometimes a is found for the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. “your,” and as such is short for aokai or anokai, “you” and “ye.” Thus:—aakutori, “your younger brothers.” The full way of writing this would be a-koro akihi utari. See aakutori and aaktonege.

A, ア, 時トシテ A 入第三人稱單數代名詞＝用キタルレトアリ。Sometimes a represents the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. “you.” As:—Takkari kotan wa ek a ruwe he 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 eami, “you.”

A, ア, 時トシテ A 入第三人稱單數代名詞＝用キタル。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.” Ttda an a guru, “the person who was here.”

A, ア, 時トシテ A 入動詞後＝用キナル其時ハ疑問或ハ確答ノ義ヲリ、Used 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, 齒、肉ヲ盛、支流。A tooth. A prong of a fork, spear, or harrow. Thus:—Re a ush op, “a trident.”

A, ア, 誰、タレ、何、する、所ノトコロ


Syn: Ara; at.

A, ア, 坐スル、(単數)。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 kane an, “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、燦々ナル、盛ナル、サ
カンナ。adj. and v.i. To be in plenty. Luxurious. To be.

Aa, ア、, 喳呼、ア、interj. Ah. Ah. Alas. See A.

Aahupkoropo, ア・フブコロポ, 貫子、モラヒコ。n. An adopted child.

Syn: Aeahupkoropo. Ahupko-
roropo.

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

Aainukorobe, アイヌクロベ 大切に
思バレるもの。 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

Aakutari, アクタリ, 弟等。 ph.
“your” or “my” or “our younger brothers.” From aokai, aki, and utari.

Aani, アニ, 運ベル, 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
握ム柄) 例セバ, シュアアニウシケ, 鍋
ノ手。 n. A handle. A place to
take hold of. As:—Shu aani u-
shike, “a pot handle.” Apa ushka
aani ushike, “a door handle.”

Aanka, アンカ, 出来上リ, 置カル

Aanno, アノノ, 負カタル。 vi. and

Aannokara, アノノカラ, 負カサレ
ル。 vi. To be over-come or defeated. Syn: Aannoka. Aapkara.

Aanno-raige, アノノライゲ, 目打ち
殺サレル。 vi. To be killed in con-
test. Syn: Anno-a-raige. Annu-
a-raige. Annu-a-koiki.

Aannu, アンヌ, 負カサレル。 vi. To
be defeated.

Aannu-no-hachire, アンヌノハチ
レ, 目打ち負カサレル。 vi. To be over-
thrown in contest.

Aannu no hachiri, アンヌノハチリ,
目打ち負カサレル。 vi. To be overcome in contest.

Aannu-no-koiki, アンヌノコイキ, 目
打ち負サレル。 vi. To be killed in contest.

Aannu-no-ye, アンヌノイ, 議論シテ
負ケル。 vi. To get the worst of it in argument.

Aapkara, アプカラ, 負カサル, 腐ル。
vi. To be defeated. To have become rotten through exposure to the elements.

Aapkarabe, アプカラベ, 腐ツタ物。
Anything rotten.

Aapte, アプテ, カテ落ス, 落査スル, 腐
り, 例セバ, アアプリケスアプカリエア
アイカブ, 弱イカラソメス。 vi. and
adj. To be very weak. To have lost one’s strength. As:—Aapte
gusu apkash caikap, “he cannot walk through weakness.”

Aara, アラ, 全ク, 悉々, 假セバ, アア
ライサム, 全ク無シ。 adv. Entirely.
Quite. Thoroughly. As:—Aara
i-am, “it has entirely gone.”
Syn: Ara. Aara.

Aara, アラ, 美麗ナル, ヴツクシキ。
Syn: Atome.

Aara-ushtek, アラウシテク, 断絶

Aara-ushtekka, アラウシュテカ,
断絶スル。 vi. To exterminate. To extinguish.
Aashi, ア・シ, 閉じる n. To be shut. Closed. Set up (as a door in a door-way or a post).


Aashte, ア・シテ, 立たせる, 設立する n. To be established. To be set up.

Aatama, ア・タマ, 難産ノ時ノ児. 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.


Abe, アベ, 火, 印, と, へ, アベア, 火を燃や. n. Fire. Abe are, “to kindle a fire.” Abe-eran, “to cover up fire with ashes.” Abe erapo, “to rake fire together.” Abe kuru, “to approach the fire.” Abe oraitek, “the fire is dying out.” Abe pakakse, “the fire crackles.” Abe pat-patke, “the fire sputters.”

Abe-rui, “the fire burns.” Abe ukopoye, “to stir a fire.” Abe ush, “the fire is out.” Sometimes pronounced api.


Abe-bashui, アベバシュイ, 火箸, ヒバシ. n. Fire-tongs.

Abe-etok, アベエトク, 上, カミダ. n. The head of a fire-place.

Abe-etumbe, アベエトムベ, 蛾, 夜ノ蝶, か. 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, 焼乞木. n. A fire brand. By some Abe-kesi.

Abe-keshi, アベケシ, ネツボ. n. Dragonet. *Callionymus sp.

Abe-kis, アベキス, 焼乞木. n. Same as abe-kesi.


Abe-kot, アベコト, 焼, コ. 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 sparks.

Abe-miru, アベミル.

Abe-nep-koro humi-an-tashum, アベネプコロフミアントシュム, 熱病, チツヒャ. n. Fever. (Lit: the dis-

* There are three species of the Callionymus in Yezo.
ease which feels like fire).  Syn: Sesekmau tashum.
Abe-ni, アベニ, クラッサンザシ、ヤチツガ、Crataegus chlorosarca, Max.
Abe-nipek, アベニベック, 《火光、ヒノヒカリ、n.  Firelight.
Abe-nipek, アベニベック, 《火光、ヒノヒカリ、n.  Firelight.
Abe-nui, アベニュイ, 火焰、ホノオ、例セバ、アベニイヨテル、火が付ケ、n. A tongue of fire. A flame of fire.  As: Abe-nui kotereke, “to catch fire.”
Abe-op, アベオップ、火鉄、ヒバチ、n. A Fire-box. A brasier.
Abe-usat, アベオウサツ、壱ツテ居ル、炭、n. Live coals.
Abe-push, アベプシ、火が跳ネル。ph.  The fire jumps.
Abe-sakunto, アベサクント、鋼造鋼ニセカラクネ。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、爐邊。n. The hearth.
Abe-sam, アベサム、Abe-sam, アベサム、The fire-side.
Abe-sam-ku, アベサムカラべ、ロセン(灰ナラシ)、n. A hearth-rake.
Abe-sam kara kirai, アベサムカラキラアイ、ロセン、(灰ナラシ)。n. A hearth-rake.
Abe-seseku, アベセセク、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、炭、ヒバヒ、n. Hot cinders.  As: Abe-oi-usat, “living coals.”
Abe-ututta, アベウツッタ、爐ノ下端即チ西端。n. The lower or western end of a fire place.
Abi, アビ、磨り炭、スリキズ。n. A place caused by rubbing.
Abo, アボ、母、ハ・、父・。n. (方言)。n. Mother in some districts and Father in others.  Syn: Habo.
Abu, アブ、海氷、ツミノコホリ。n. Sea-ice.
Acha, アチャ、小細ニ切テル、挽き割ラレル、例セバ、チェプアチャオケレ、魚切ラレル。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、チ・、叔父、チ・、老人、トショウ。n. An uncle. Father. Also used as a term of respect.
when addressing old men. Syn: Achapo; achipo.
Achapo, アチヤポ, 叔父, チゲ, 父, チゲ, 老人, トショリ. n. An uncle. See acha.
Achi, アチ, 熟シダル. adj. Cooked.
Ripe.
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, 酒タル. adj. and v.i. To drop. Dropped as water. v.t. chikka.
Achikka, アチッカ, 神ニ捧酒スル禮. n. The ceremony of offering libra-
tions to the gods and ancestral spirits. Syn: Icharapa an.
Achikka an, アチッカアン, 神ニ捧酒スル禮ヲ為スコト. v.i. To perform the Achikka ceremony.
Achiku'ure, アチクルレ, v.t. To obstruct the current of a river (as by logs of wood).
Achikukurure, アチクルレリ, v.t. To obstruct the current of a river (as by logs of wood).
Achipiyere, アチピレイレ, 訴ヲル, 嘆
ラル. v.i. To be accused. To be reminded of one's faults.
Achipo, アチポ, 叔父, 老人, 父. n. Un-
cle. Father. An old man.
Syn: Achi-un-guru. Atchi-un-
Achiu, アチウ, 剣込, サシコム. v.t. To stick in. To drive in.
Achiukurure, アチクレリ, v.t. To ob-
struct the current of a river (as by logs).
Achi-un-utara, アチウンウタラ, 他ノ
Ae, アエ, 食セラル. v.i. To be eaten.
Ae wa isam, "it has been eaten up." The transitive form is e, "to eat."
Aeahupkarapo, アエアフカラポ, 賢
Aeankes, アエンケス, 悪マル. v.i. and adj. To be disliked. Hat-
Aearamuye, アエアラムイ, 端折, ハ
ショル. v.t. To tie the clothes back as for walking or running. Syn: Ayoaramuye.
Aeatukopashbe, アエアツコバシベ, n. Vomit.
Aeatukopash tep, アエアツコバシステップ, (Lit: "mat-
ter made to run forth by vomit-
ing)."

Aeatup, アエアトブ, 吐き出すモノ. n. Vomit.

Aechake, アエチャケ, 埋め込み＋汚


Anything repulsive.

Aechararase, アエチャララセ, 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. Aeochararase.

Aechikopoye, アエチコポエ, 擾乱サ
メール、カキミガサメール. adj. Mixed.

Stirred up.

Aehabapu, アエハバブ, 分ヶ興フル. v.i. To be
given out in small portions. As: Amam
Aehabapun, アエハバブン, "to apportion food
sparingly." Syn: Aeyukke.

Aehabapunou, アエハバブノ, 宍ミテ.

Aehatatne, アエハタッ子, 無事＝護ラ
レル、例セバ、サムイホサリアングスア
エハタッテルエ子、神様ノ御助ケテ＝無
事＝護ラルル. v.i. To be kept free
from harm. As:—Kaunui hosari an
gusu aehatatne rasure ne, "I have,
by the providence of God, been
kept free from harm."

Aehomatu, アエホマツ, 驚クベキ、驚カ
サンタル. adj. and v.i. Wonderful.
Marvellous. Surprising. Extraor-
dinary. To be surprised, startled,
or frightened.

Aehoshipire, (sing.). アエホシビレ
米サンル、モド
Aehoshippare, (pl.) アエホシッパレ.
v.i. To be sent
back. To be returned.

Aehotke amip, アエホッケアミップ, 堂
衣、ネマキ. n. Sleeping clothes.
Night clothes.

Aehotkep, アエホッケプ, 堂着着、ネマ
キ. n. Same as aehotke amip.

Aehuwe, アエフエ, 何々々……待ツ. v.t.
To await. Syn: Atere.

Aeikapa, アエイカバ, 話ノ材ツ、ハナシノタネ, n. The matter or sub-
stance of a speech or lecture
As:—Upa-kuma aeikapa wa ye,
"give the matter of the address.

Aeikosamba, アエイコサムバ、異似ナ
ル、異似ル、v.i. and adj. Imitated.

Aeimau-anu, アエマウアヌ. 甚ダ怖ロ
シイ. adj. Very dreadful. (Lit: to
have one's breath taken away).

Aeishiramnep, アイエイシラムチプ、必

Aeishokori, アエイショコリ、信仰、n.
Faith. Belief.

Aeishokorobe, アエイショコロべ. 信仰スルモノ、信仰、n. Creed. What
one believes.

Aeishungere, アエイシュンゲレ. 信
仰スレハ、v.i. To be disbelieved.
To be treated as a lie.

Aeishungerep, アエイシュンゲレプ、信
仰スレハ物、n. Disbelief. A
thing disbelieved.

Aeiwange-eaikapte, アエイワンゲ
アイカペ、無用ノ物、意従者、n. An
idle tellow. A useless thing or
person.
Aeiwange-ushike-isam, 
アエイワンゲウシケイサム
Aeiwange-ushike-ka-isam, 
アエイワンゲウシケカイサム
無用ナル，意情ナル。adj. and n. 
Useless. Objects of no value.

Aeiyokunnure, Aeiyoukanure, 奇妙ナル，驚クベキモノ。v.i. and adj. 

Aeiyokunnurep, Aeiyoukanurep, 奇妙ナル，驚クベキモノ。n. 
Something wonderful. A marvellous thing.

Aeiyonnupba, Aeiyouonnupba, 告発サレル。v.i. 
To be accused of a crime. To be had up before a court.

Aeiyonnupba-guru, Aeiyouonnupba-guru, 被告人。n. 
A person accused of a crime. A person upon trial.

Aekap, Aekap, 挨拶，アイサツ。n. 
A greeting. A salute.

Aekatki, Aekatki, 道ケル。v.t. 
To avoid. Syn：Eshishi.

Aekattnu, Aekattnu, 割マキ。adj. 

Aekattnup, Aekattnup, 割マキモノ。n. 
Anything pleasing to the taste.

Aekimatak, Aekimatak, 恐怖スル。v.i. and adj. 
Afraid. Fearful. Struck with fear.

Aekimatekbe, AekimaTKbe，恐怖スベキモノ。v. 
A thing to be afraid of. A fearful thing.

Aekiroroan, Aekiroroan, 面白キ，綺麗。adj. 

Aekiroroambe, Aekiroroambe，綺麗ナモノ，面白キモノ。n. 
Anything pleasant, pretty, nice.

Aekiroro-an-i, Aekiroro-an-i，綺麗ナコト，面白キコト。n. 
Pleasantness.

Aekiroroanka, Aekiroroanka，喜ペセル。v.t. 
To interest. To please.

Aekosamba, Aekosamba，異様ナル。v.i. and adj. 

Aekotekot, Aekotekot，気絶シテ後生きル。v.i. 
To faint away and revive. (Lit：“died away and died”).

Aekoiki, Aekoiki，叱カラレンタ，打てレタ。adj. 
Scolded. Smitten.

Aemaka, Aemaka，嘘チサレンタ，棄テレンタ，（単数）。v.i. and adj. 
To be cast off. Abandoned. Thrown away. Discharged.

Aemakap, Aemakap，投棄ラレンタルモノ。n. 
Refuse. Rubbish. Anything cast away.

Aemakatesu, Aemakatesu，外カラ中ノ内ニ曲ゲル。v.i. and adj. 
Turned up towards the inside from the outside.

Aemakba, Aemakba，投棄テレラ，（複数）。v.i. and adj. 
Cast off. Pl：of aemaka.

Aemakbap，Aemakbap，投棄ラレモノ，（複数）。n. 
Refuse. Rubbish. Waste. (pl)

Aemarapto-kara, Aemarapto-kara，何々……以テ饗鰺チ設ケル，例モノ，ラタスケプアエマラプトカラ，野菜ト果實チ以テ饗鰺チスル。v.t. 
To use in a feast. As：—Ratasep aemarap-
to kara, "to make a feast of vegetables, herbs, and fruits (with no meat or fish.)"

Aemina, アエミナ, 笑る. v.i. and adj. To be laughed at. Ridicule.


Aen, アエン, 第一人称, 単数代名詞, 我. per. pro. 1st per. sing. pass. voice or the obj. case, "I am." As:—A-en-kik "I am struck" (lit: "I was an object struck").

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


Aenishte, アエニシテ, 創する. v.i. To be governed.

Aenishte, アエニシテ, 何々々耐へ能フ. v.i. and adj. To be able to endure.

Aenkoisamka, アエンコイスマカ, 損す. v.t. To suffer loss. To be made to lose as in a bargain.

Aenupetne, アエンペッチ, 喜ぶ. v.i. To be rejoiced over. To be pleased with.

Aenupetnere, アエンペッチレ, 喜ぶ. v.i. To be made to rejoice over. To be made pleased or happy.

Aenupurube, アエンプルベ, 守護神. n. A charm used to keep off illness or bad luck. Syn: Chikashinninup, Aeshiship.

Aenuwap, アエンワブ, 分娩. v.i. and n. Birth.

Aenuwap-toho, アエンワブトホ, 誕生日. n. A birth-day.

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

Aeoichiure, アエオイチウレ, 合. v.i. To have sexual intercourse.

Aeokbe, アエオッベ, 衣類. n. A towel horse.


Aeoma, アエオマ, 側ケル. v.i. To bend over. Syn: Eshir'eoma.

Aeomare, アエオマレ, 對話する. v.t. To hold intercourse with.

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

Aemoshiroire, アエオモシロイレ, 喜ぶ. v.t. To be made pleased. To make void. To bring to nothing. Syn: Aepande.

Aeoshibokarep, アエオシベカレップ, 目標、メシリシ. n. An object aimed at.

Aeo-shirokokebe, アエオシロクベ, 邪魔、シマ. n. A hindrance.

Aep, アエプ, 食物、ショクモツ、例セバ、アエプケマン、食事. n. Food. As:--
Aep keman, “a scarcity of food”; aep nuye an, “an abundance of food.”


Aepante, アエパンテ, 無クスル. v.t. To abolish. To bring to nothing. (Lit: To make weak or “in-sipid.”) Syn: Katchakte. Aeoram-sakka.


Aep-chori-guru, アエブチャリグル, 大食家、タイショク. n. A glutton. One who wastes food.

Aepkarep, アエベカプ, 目的、メテ. n. An object aimed at.

Aep-hapapu, アエブハパプ, 小食ナル. vi. To eat sparingly. To be sparing in the matter of food.

Aep-itusare, アエップイツサレ, 食シ施ス, v.t. To bestow food (as on a beggar.)


Aep-op, アエブオブ, 比周、ペンダウ. n. A food wallet.

Aep-rapapsep, アエブラパセブ, 食べ残シ. n. Crumbs. Remnants of food. (Lit: “Food dropped down.”


Aepusukara, アエブスカラ, 損デ(例セバ死魚ノ水面＝浮アガ如キテフ). v.i. To come to the top (as dead fish to the surface of water).

Aeramasu, アエラマス, 喜ブ、ヨリコア. v.t. and v.i. To be pleased with. To consider delightful, interesting, or admirable.

Aeramasu-nonno, アエラマスノンノ. n. A handsome person (Lit: "an admirable flower").


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

Aeramu-hokasush, アエラムホカスシュ, or Aeramu-hokasusu, アエラムホカスス, 不満足フマンソグ. adj. and v.i. To be dissatisfied.

Aeramu-hopunini, アエラムホプニニ, 情ヲ動き. v.i. To have the feelings stirred up.


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

Aeramusarakbe, アエラムサラクベ, 心痛スキルベ. n. Trouble. Adversity.

Aeramu-sarakka, アエラムサラッカ, 心痛スキルサレル. v.i. and adj. Troubled.

Aeramusshine, アエラムシンネ, 満足ヲ思フ. v.i. To be satisfied. To have determined. Finished. As:—Ku 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 yaiyainuwere.


Aeramu-usausakka, アエラムウサウサッカ, 着着モラレサ、ヌマサレサ. adj. and v.i. To be confused. Syn: Aeramu-kachipeutekka.


Aerannakka, アエラナンッカカ, 欲セヌ、好マス. v.t. To dislike. To think a nuisance.

Aeraratkire, アエララキレ, 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.t. To augment. To enlarge.

Aerusaiakari, アエルサイカリ、待チ伏セスル、先ヲ領スル、豫メ圖カル. v.t. To go to forestall. To forlay. To surround or get round.

Aesamanki, アエサマンキ, 魔法師. v.i. To practice sorcery.
Syn.: Niwokki.

Aesanapote, アエサナナプテ, 敬佛堕モヨ. n. Something to be treated with reverence.

Aesanniyu, アエサンニヨ, 考へ定メル, 算数セルル. v.i. To have settled or determined. To be treated as. To be reckoned up.


Aesapamuyep, アエサパムイェブ, 頭巾. グキニ. n. A head-cloth.


Aeshikkoingara, アエシコインガラ, 鳥善スル. adj. and v.i. To act the hypocrite. Syn : Shikoingara.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aetashumbe, アエタシュムベ, 病ノ原因. n. Any cause of illness.
Aetunne-i, あえトンヌイ, 悖ムコト.  

Aetunnep, あえトンヌプ, 悖ムモノ.  
n. Abomination. A thing hated.  
Syn : Aepangep.

Aeuitaknup, あえウィタクヌプ, 暴約、ケイヤク. n. A covenant. A promise.

Aeukote, あえウコテ, 結び合ガス. v.i.  
To be tied together.

Aeuminare, あえウミナレ, 喜バサレタ. v.i. (pl.) To be made to laugh.  
To be made pleased with. Syn : Aenupetne.

Aeunbe-ne, あえウベンエ, 天罰ニテ死ス. v.i. To die as a punishment for one's evil deeds.

Aeunupe-, あえウヌベオ, 名儀ノトキノ響應ノ食. n. The food provided in feasts for the dead.

Aeurammakka, あえウラマッカ, 喜パサル. v.i. To be made happy with. To be pleased with. Syn : Aenupetne.

Aeurep, あえウレプ, 施與、ホドコシ. 

Aeunonotoush, あえウントウシュ, 醉ハセル. v.i. To be affected by strong drink. To be drunk.

Aewanger, あえワンゲプ, 道具、ドヴァ. n. Tools. Implements.

Aewange-ushike-isam, あえワンゲウシケイサム, 無用ナルモノ. ph. 
Useless. Abject.

Aewange-ushike-ka-isam, あえワンゲウシケサイサム, 無用ナルモノ. ph. 
Useless. Abject.

Aeyai-kamui, あえヤイカムイ, 祭ル神. n. The stronger and higher powers who are worshipped. The gods and demons who are supposed to be worthy of worship.

Aeyaikikip, あえヤイキキプ, 危キモノ. n. 

Aeyaikikipbe, あえヤイキキプベ, Dangers. A dangerous thing.

Aeyaikikip-i, あえヤイキキプイ, 危キモノ. n. Danger. Dangerous places, events, or states.


Aeyaikikip-no-iki, あえヤイキキプノイキ, 冒険、大膽ニ、例セバ、あえヤイキキプイ。adj. 
adv. ph: Adventurously. In a dangerous manner. As:—Aeyaikikip no iki guru, “an adventurous person.”

Aeyaikittaktaku, あえヤイキッタタクタク, 欲スレド能ハズ. v.i. To desire to have, be or do, but yet not able to realize the wish. As:—Nei guru naa shiknu kini akon rusui koroka, tane aeyaikittaktaku wa an ambe ne ruwe ne, “he desires to live longer but is unable.”

Aeyainu, あえヤイヌ.

Aeyanu, あえヤヌ.

Aeyannu, あえヤンヌ.

Aeyaisambokashterep, アエヤイサムベホカシテレップ, 懐レンタルモノ. n. A pitiable or miserable object.
Aeyairamshitnere, アエヤイラミッシュチレ, 人ツ固マラセル. v.t. To suffer.
Aeyam, アエヤム, 彼が思フ. v.t. To take care of. To treat as of importance. Syn: Aehatatne.
Aeyambe, アエヤムベ, 大切テモノ. n. A thing of importance. A thing to be taken care of.
Aeyam-no, アエヤムノ, 大切デ. adv. With care. Carefully.
Aeyannu, アエヤンヌ, 鳥ハレタ. v.i. Spoiled.
Aeyainu, アエヤイヌ, 鳥アイヌ, v.i. Spoiled.
Aeyapte, アエヤプテ, 工具. n. Tools. Implement.
Aeyayapte, アエヤイプテ, 工具ヲハレタ. 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, アエユケ, 分ケ乙ヘル. 少シクエヘル, 節約スル. 例セバ. アエヤムアエュケベクラエヨワンケン, 節約ニ食物ヲ用キテクレン. v.t. To give out anything a little at a time. To portion out. To use sparingly. To use with care. As: —Nei aman aeyupke wa eivange yan, “use the food with care.”
Afuraye, アフラエ, 洗濯セラレタ. v.i. and adj. Washed. To be washed.

Afurayep, アフライエプ, 洗うモノ. n. Things washed.

Aha, アハ, キンマメ, イャママメ. 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.

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

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

Aheshu, アヘシュイ, 坐眠スル, キンマメムリスル. v.t. To sleep in a sitting posture. *Syn*: Aeshuiba.

Ahekote, アヘコテ, 釘ベナ. adj. Tied up. Possessed.

Aekoteguru, アエコテグル, 夫、オット. n. One’s husband.


Ahonokka, アホノッカ, 騏ラス. v.t. To tame.

Ahori-pet, アホリベツ, 堆動、ホリヲラ. n. A canal.


Ahun, アフン, 入ル(単数), 例セバ、チセイオルンアレン, 内=進入ル. v.i. (sing). To enter. To go in. *As*—Chisei orun ahun, “to enter a house.” The plural form is *ahup.*


Ahunde, アフンド, イスレル(単数). v.t. (sing).

Ahunge, アフンゲ, イスレル in. To bring in. To admit.


Ahun-gere, アフンゲレ, イスレルセル(単数). v.t. To send in through another. To cause another to admit.


Ahunka, アフンカ, 布ノキキキ. n. The woof of cloth. The threads which run across cloth. *As*—Attush oro ahunka omare, “to put the woof into cloth.”

Ahunka-nit, アフンカニット, 納巻キ、例セベ、アフンカニニトオロイヨ、納巻キト赤スル巻. n. A spool used in weaving. *As*—Ahunka-nit oro iyo, “to wind thread on a weaving-spool.”

Ahun-mindara, アフンミンダラ, 中敷、土間. n. A small bare place just inside a hut upon which to leave one’s foot-gear when entering. *Syn*: Rutom.
Ahunpara. アフンパラ, 地獄ノ入口. n. The entrance to hades.
Ahun-pururugep, アフンブルルゲプ, 家ニ吹き込む雨霧ノ如キモノ. n. Snow, rain or dust blown into a house by the wind.
Ahunrasambe, アフンラサムベ, 棟、フクロウ. n. An owl of any kind.
Ahup, アフブ, 入ル(複数). vi. To enter (pl).
Ahupkara, アフブカラ, 賦フ, 例セバ, マチアフブカラ, 妻ヲ賦フ. vt. To receive. To accept. To marry. As:—Amip ahupkara, “to receive some clothes.” Machi ahupkara, “to take a wife.”
Ahupkarabe, アフブカラベ, 負ヒ物, n. Something received. A present.
Ahupkara-po, アフブカラポ, 負ヒ子, モライョ. n. An adopted child.
Ahupte, アフブテ, 入ル(複数). vt. (pl). To send in. To put in. To bring in. To admit.
Ahuptere, アフブテレ, 入ルサセル(複数). vt. To send in by another (pl).

Ahuptere-i, アフブテレイ, 他人ニ入ルサセルノ. n. A sending or bringing in by another.
Ai, アイ, 河ノ細支流. n. A tributary of a river.
Ai, アイ, 剃、トゲ. n. Thorns of plants.
Ai, アイ, 矢、例セバ、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, 此ノ字ハ AWA ト同シ, 在リテ. part. This particle is a kind of past tense factor equalling “did,” “was.” As:—Shomo ene ku inu kuni ku ranu 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 awea. Syn: an.
Ai-ri, アイリ, 此ノ字ハ順序又ハ時刻ヲ示スアイ. キモノナリ. part. Sometimes 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, 嬰兒、赤子、アカマ. n. A baby. An infant.
Aiai-iyomap, Same as Aiai-o-umbe.
Aiai-o-umbe, アイアイオウムベ, 児守カノ子ヲ負フトキ薙ノ上セ見ト剃セシムル木. n. A piece of wood tied to a sling used for carrying
children. The slang itself is called *pakkai-tara*.

**Aibashi-kene-ni, アイバシケーニ, パックアイセイキ**. *n.* *Leucothoe Grayana.* Max.

**Aibe, アイペ, 鮑（権太アイペ＝ニ動物）**. *n.* The sea-ear. *Halotis tuberculata.* Among the Saghalin Ainu *aibe* is "oyster;" so also is *Piba*.

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

**Aichinka, アイチンカ, 矢ノ部分ヲ結ブ**. *n.* Bark thread used for tying the different parts of arrows together.

**Ai-chiure, アイチウレ, 矢ノ根ニ付ケル**. *n.* The "foot" or bone head of an arrow to which the arrow point is fixed.


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


**Ai-epishki, アイエピシキ, 射る, 矢ヲ以テ撃ツ**. *v.t.* To shoot at with arrows.

**Aige, アイゲ, ナガラ, 其後, 例セバ, オマンアイゲン, ツチヤキルエデ, 歩キナガラ黒チ唱フ**. *post.* As. Thereupon. And so. As:—*Oman aige shinotchaki ruwe ne, "he sings as he goes along." Nei orushpe ku ye, aige, utara obitta en emina nisa ruwe ne, "I told the news, whereupon the people all laughed at me."

**Aihatatne, アイハタッ子, 看護セサラ**. *v.i.* To be taken care of (as a person). Syn.: Aehatatne.

**Aikakushte-amip, アイカクシテアミプ, 外套, 上着**. *n.* An overcoat.

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

**Aikannit, アイカンニツ, 矢ノ根ニ付ケル**. *n.* The bone part of an arrow.

**Aikap, アイカブ, 能ハツ**. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be unable. Awkward. Unskilful. Syn.: Appene.

**Aikap, アイカブ, ポスタカイ**. *n.* The pecket.

**Aikap-sama, アイカブサマ, 右ノ方**. *adv.* On the left hand side. With the left hand. Sometimes an awkward person.

**Aikap-sei, アイカブセイ, エゾニシキ**. *n.* A pecket shell. *Pecten lacteus Gould.*

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

**Aikarip, アイカリプ, スノキ, エゾニシキ**. *n.* *Vaccinium hirtum, Th.*

**Aikashup-ni, アイカシュプニ, イメッケ**. *n.* *Ibex crenata, Th.*

**Aikne, アイクヌ, 二分シタ, 例セバ, アイクツツイ, ニツシテ出ル**. *adv.* Asunder. In two. As:—*Aikne tuye, "to cut in two;" "to separate joint from joint."

**Aikoikarabe, アイコイカラベ, 見本, 手本**. *n.* An example. A copy. Something to be imitated.
Aikoisamba, アイコイサムバ, 真似ラ
レタ. v.t. and adj. Like. Imitated.
Aikoisambap アイコイサムバブ, 真
似ラレタモノ. n. Something imi-
tated.
Aikorep, アイコレプ, 購物, 購物, ボク
Aikosama, アイコサマ.
Aikoisambap 真似ラレタモノ. v.t. To im-
itate.
Aikosamba, アイコサマバ.
Aikoshi, アイコシ. 苦言. v.t. To be-
Ai-kot-chep, アイコツチプ, アカエイ.
n. Sting ray. Dasyatis akajei,
Aikup, アイクプ, 飲み器. n. Drink-
ing utensils.
Aikushte-amip, アイクシテアミブ,
上着. n. A coat. An outer gar-
ment.
Aimakanit, アイマカニト, 矢ノ樫 " 貞
々骨. n. The bone part of an
arrow to which the head is at-
tached.
Aimokirika, アイモキリカ, 韻様, 傷
Aimokirika-shukup, アイモキリカ
シクプ, 不慣ナル生活. v.i. To live
in a very miserable fashion. To
live miserably.
Aina-ni, アイナニ. ペニパバ, ヘツタン
ぞ. n. Lonicer Maximowiczii,
Rupr.
Ainan-pone, アイナンホネ, 原骨, 腕
骨, ニノサテ. The shin-bone. The
bone between the elbow and wrist.
Aine, アイネ, 共慮, 其後, 其時, 例セバ、
ワムネトホツエカラ, アイネエセニ
サレネ, 長日間呼ぶせ懸応ヘサ.
post. Thereupon. After a while.
Hardly. Upon which. At last.
As:—Ramueto ku hotuyekara, aine,
esu nisa ruwe ne. "I called him
for a very long time and at last
he answered."
A-ine, アイネ, 此字ハ時トシテ過去テ示
語ナリ. part. This
A-hine, アヒネ, 
A-hine, アヒネ,
A-hine, アヒネ,
A-hine, アヒネ,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
A-hine,
Ainu-eshpa, アイヌエシハ, 人ヲ知ラルガネス. v.i. To ignore a person.
Ainu-kina, アイヌキナ, ヤブタベコ, n. Carpesium abrotanoides, L.
Ainu-kcapkash, アイヌカプカシ, 奨奨. 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＝), 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, 人ヲ喫喉. n. A man's throat.
Ainu-kutoro-humi, アイヌクトロフミ, 談話ノホト. 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, ヤキノゲシ. n. Lactuca squarrosa, Miq.
Ainu-rak-guru, アイヌラックグル, アイヌノ元ノ名. n. Said by some ainu to be the ancient name of this race. Syn: Aiiona-rak-guru.
Ainu-sanikiri, アイヌサンキリ, Ainu-santek, アイヌサンテク.
Ainu-shikashishte, アイヌシカシシテ, 人ヲ無頓着＝扱フ. v.t. To treat people with indifference.
Ainu-shitchiri, アイヌシッチリ, 鳥ノ名. n. The same as Ainu-satchiri.
Ainushkare-no, アイヌシカレノ, 驚クベク. adv. Wonderously.
Ainu-tukap, アイヌツカブ, 幽霊. n. A ghost. The manes of the dead (supposed to be of a white colour).
Ai-o, アオ, 議アル. adj. Thorny.
Aioina-kamui, アイオイナカムイ, アイヌノ先祖ノ名. The name of the ancestor of the Ainu.
Aioma,
アイオマ,きけカカル. v.i. To lean over.
Aeoma,
エオマ,つ.
Aipone, アイポネ, 殷骨, モモノネ. n. The thigh bones.
Aipone-tanne-guru, アイポネタンネグル, 長々高キ人. n. A tall person.
Aiporo-sakka, アイポロサッカ, 懐カシムル. v.t. To make ashamed.
Airamkatchashka, アイラムカッチャウシカ, 或事ナ為サヌヤシニ動メラレタ. adj. and v.i. To have been dissuaded from something.
Airap-kina, アイラプキナ, クサソチッコミ (方言). n. The fertile fronds of the basket-fern or Onoclea germanica, Willd.

Airu, アイル, 有カ, 感ズル, 音スル. vi. To be. To feel. To sound. As:—Chikuikui ap-koro humi airu an, "I feel as though I was being nibbled."
Aisa, アイサ, 海鳥ノ類. n. A kind of bird of the duck species having a tuft of feathers on its head.
Aisarakka-kamnì, アイスラッカカムニ, 過ツレ矢ヲ以テ打タル、コト、過ツレ矢ナ當ラ事. n. A being accidentally shot by arrows.
Aisisekka, アイセイセッカ, 感メル、熱セラル. v.i. To be heated. Madehot.
Aishikikiri, アイシキキリ, 矢ノ根ノ欠. n. The eye in the end of an arrow head in which the shaft is fixed.
Aishikoshirepa, アイシコシレパ, 到着シタ. v.i. (pt). To have arrived at a place.
Aishiri-ekot, アイシリエツ, 死スル. vi. To die.
Aishirubare-guru, アイシルバレグル, 狂人、悪鬼ニ付カラナル. n. A maniac. A person possessed by the devil.
Aishumam, アイシュマム, 栗ノ類. n. A kind of millet.
Ai-shup, アイシュプ, 矢ヲ用エル錐. n. The reed shaft of an arrow.
Aitakepishte, アイタケビシテ, 繊言スル、クリゴトスル. v.i. To repeat one's self. To be voluble. Loquacious.
Aitakepishtep, アイタケビシテプ, 繊言、クリゴト. n. A heap of words.
Loquacity. As:—*Tapan tu itak re itak aitakepishtek nekon a ambe ne ruwe lo an? “what means this great heaping up of words?”

Aitam-niukeshfe. アイタムニウケシテ, v.i. To defend with a sword. To render difficult by means of words.

Aitek. アイテク, v.i. To be sent. To be employed by another. Syn: Auitek.

Aituyere. アイトウェレ, v.i. To go as far as. To be taken. To be cut off.


Ai-ush-samambe. アイウシサマムペ, サソケライ. n. Ceidoderma asperimus, (T. & S.)

Ai-ush-top. アイウシュプ, タマザ, n. Arundinaria paniculata, Fr. et Sav.

Aiwak. アイワク, 放棄セラル, 埋ルル, v.t. To be cast away. Buried. To return from one's work.

Aiwak-gusu-atekre. アイワクグスアテレ, 待ツ, v.t. To await.

Aiwakite. アイワクテ, 放棄スール, 埋ルル, 埋葬スル, v.t. To bury the dead. To throw away.

Aiyu. アイユ, 充満スル, 例セバ, ネイツルアイヨツクエンコレ, 何卒其ノ間ヲ充タセヨ. v.t. To fill up. As:—Nei uturu aiyu wo en kore, “please fill up the spaces.”

Aiyo. アイヨ, 絻箔. n. Pieces of material. Ako. アコ, n. Part. Ako. アコを, n. Pieces of material that can be turned into garments for ornament. As:—*Aiyoe ekara, “to ornament a dress.”

Aiyoitakushi. アイヨイタクシ, adj. and v.i. To be accused. Cursed.

Aiyonitasare. アイヨニタサレ, 改名ス, v.i. To change one's name.

Aiyonitasare-rehei. アイヨニタサレレヘイ,改名. n. An Auonitasare-rehei, alias.

Aiyo. アイヨ, 被服. n. Garments. Aiyo. アイヨを, v.i. To wear a garment. Aiyo. アイヨシ, v.i. To put on or wear clothes.


Akamkotchep, アカムコツチェプ, コッコ. n. Liparis Agassizii, Putnum. Seasnail.

Akam-saye, アカムサイエ, 浴巻ク、サーママク. v.i. To be coiled up in rings as snakes are sometimes found doing.

Akam-ukopoyebé, アカムウコポイエベ, 立、ヘラ. n. A stick used for stirring the pot when arrow-root cakes are being boiled.

Akamure, アカムレ, 薪ハル. v.i. To be covered up.

Akan, アカン, 造レンタ. v.i. To be made. Done. Same as akara.

A-kane, アカチ, 坐シテ. part.: Sitting. To be in a sitting posture.


Akarare, アカラレ, 造ラレタル. v.i. To be made. To have finished doing a thing.

Akararaka, アカララカ, 為ス、綿スル. v.t. To do. To do fancy needlework.


Akarari, アカリ, 出来事. n. A thing done. An action performed. The way to perform an action.

Akaru, アカル, 出来事. Same as a-kari.

Aka-san-nai, アカサンナイ, ホノアール谷. n. A valley with water in it.

Akashi, アカシ, チョッツ富ダル. v.t. To hit slightly.

A-kasu, アカス, 餘り太多ク. adj. Too much. Too many.

Akatchiu, アカッチウ, 剃サラダル、剃サラ. v.i. and adj. To be stuck. Pierced.

Akatchiu-guru, アカッチウグル. 愛ラシカラヌ人. n. An unamiable person. One who cannot be trusted.

Akateomare, アカテオマレ, 愛嬌アル. adj. Amiable. Loveable.


Akbe, アクベ, 場穴、罠、ワナ. 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. 罠ノ餌. n. A trap bait. As:—Akbe imok omare or Akbe imok unu, “to bait a trap.”

Akbe-ande, アクベアンデ, 罠ノ掛ル. v.i. To set a trap.

Akte-imok, アクベイモク. 罠ノ餌. n. A trap bait.

Akbe-shuat, アクベシュアツ, 罠ノ鉗付ケル器ノ名. n. The wood catch placed in a trap to loosen that portion of wood which sets the bow-string free.

Akbe-yokore, アクベヨコレ, 罠ヲ掛ル. v.i. To set a trap.

Akem-karabe, アケムカラベ. 針仕事. N. Needle-work.
Akerekeri, アケレクリ. v.i. and adj. To be scraped.


Akesoro, アケソロ. a.d. At the entrance or lower end of a hut.

Akes-un, アケスウン. a.d. Same as Akesoro.


Aki, アキ. n. A younger brother.

Akihi, アキヒ. n. A younger brother.

Akpo, アポ. n. A scallop.

Aki-eashkai, アキエアシかい. v.i. and adj. To be killed away from one's home as by accident.


Akkali-utara, アッカリウタラ. n. Younger brothers.

Akimokkara, アキモックカラ. v.i. To be killed away from one's home as by accident.
Ako-apa-ashi,
アコアバアシ。v.t. To shut in.
Ako-apa-seshke,
アコアバセシケ。v.t. To clinch.
Akoerayap, アコエラヤプ。驚き且喜ぶ。v.i. To be agreeably surprised.
Akoewara, アコエワラ。吹き飛ばれる。v.i. To be blown to.
Akoewara-ewara, 吹き飛ばれる。吹き飛ばされる。v.t. To be blown away to.
Akohepitare, アコヘビタレ。裏直スナル。v.i. To rise up as from a bending position.
Akoiki, アコイキ。博となれる。v.i. To get killed. To be struck.
Akoipishi, アコイビシ。裁判セラレレタ。v.t. To be judged.
Akoipishi-gusu-atak, アコイビシガスアタク。呼出サル(裁判なだれ)。v.i. To be arraigned. To be had up for judgement.
Akoipishi-gusu-atakte, アコイビシガスアタテ。呼出す。v.t. To arraign. To bring before a court.
Akoisamka, アコイサムカ。無クスル。v.t. To destroy. To bring to nothing. Sometimes also used intransitively.
Akokarakari, アコカラカリ。包マレル。v.i. and adj. Rolled up. Wrapped up.
Akokatpakbe, アコカタックベ。悪人。n. A bad person. A sinner.
Akokatpak-guru, アコカタックグル。悪人。v.i. A bad person. A sinner.
Akokemachichi, アコケマチチ。v.i. To lie with one’s legs curled up. As:—Shokki. kurugu akokemachichi, “he is lying upon his bed with his legs curled up.”
Akokemi-an, アコケミアン。篭ヲル。v.i. To be scarce.
Akomeyep, アコムエブ。死人ト共ニ埋メル。n. The ordinary clothing buried with the dead.
Akonere, アコネレ。破壊セラレタ、(単数)。v.i. and adj. (sing). Wrecked. Smashed up.
Akonerepa, アコネレパ。破壊セラレタ、(複数)。v.i. and adj. (pl). Wrecked. Smashed up.
Akopan, アコパン。嫌ハレタ。忌マレタ。adj. Hated. Abhorred.
Akopangere, アコパングレ。嫌ハレタ。adj. Hated. Abhorred.
Syn: Aepangere.
Akopao, アコパオ。叱カラレ。v.i. To be scolded. To be punished.
Syn: Akosakaikara.
Akpo, アクポ。弟。n. A younger brother.
Akopuntek, アコブンテク。喜バセル。v.t. To please another. To make another rejoice.
Akopuntekte, アコブンテテ。喜バセル。v.t. To please another. To make another rejoice.
Akoram-niukesh, アコラムニウケシ。承認セヌ。v.t. To dissent from.
Akore, アコレ。賃ヲル。v.t. To receive. To take.
Akore-guru. アコレグル。賃ヲル。v.i. A recipient.
Akor'ewen, アコレウェン, 悪く遇す v.l. To treat badly.
Akboroasha, アクロアシバ, 向エヌフリス. v.i. To be deaf to.
Akorobe, アクロベ, 人ノモノ. n. One's belongings.
Akcrokaiki, アクロカイキ, 然レドモ. adv. Although.
Akoropap, アクロパブ, 人ノ物. n. One's belongings.
Akosakaikara, アコサカイカラ, 吩カラレル. v.i. To be scolded. Syn: Akosakayokara, アコサカヨカラ, To be taken care of.

Akoshiratki, アコシラツキ, 護ラレル. v.i. To be taken care of.
Akoshiratkip, アコシラツキブ, 守り主、マモリヌシ. n. One's guardian angel.

Akoshinninup, アコシンニヌプ, 守護袋、マモリブクロ. n. A charm.
Akoshituriri, アコシツリリ, 延べサレタ、例セバ、ソッキルカアシツリリ、寝覚ノ上ニ長ク延べラレタ. v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise. As:—Shotki kuruka akoshituriri. "He is stretched out lengthwise upon his bed."


Akoyoyamokte, アコヨヤモクテ、困マル. v.i. To be troubled. As:—Kamwi kuroro akoyoyamokte. "To be troubled by the deities."


Akshinot, アクシノツ, 射遊、矢ヲ射ルアッピ. n. A game of archery.

Akusa, アクサ, 渡舟ス. v.i. To ferry across a river.


Akusa-ushi, アクサウシ, 渡場. n. A ferry.

A-kush, アクシナルノ adj. Although.

Akuwakore, アクワコレ, 物ヲ興フ、シチモツ、例セバ、イタクスアクワコレ、言葉ノ為ニ貧物ヲ興ヘル. v.i. 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." Rairguru akuwakore, "to set up a post for the dead."

Am, アム。爪、ツメ. n. Finger or toe nails. The claws of birds and animals. Am-ra, Ami, アミ, アミ、アミヒ、アミヒ.

Ama, アマ, 置ク. v.t. To put. To place. To put away. As:—Shiri-kata ama, "to place on the ground."

Ama, アマ, 焼キタル. v.i. and adj. Roasted.

Ama, アマ, 有り、在リ. v.i. To be.


Amakiri-uwekote, 鳥坐すくへ、アグロと、ク, v.t. To sit cross-legged.
Amokiri-uwekote, 鳥坐すくへ、アグロと、ク, v.i. To sit cross-legged.
Amaktono, 弟, n. A younger brother.
Amam, 農産, n. Garden produce, such as rice, millet, wheat, barley.
Amam-chikap, アマムチカブ, n. A sparrow.
Amam-chiri, アマムチリ, n. A sparrow.
Amam-e-itangi, アマメイタンギ, n. A rice cup. A cup used for eating rice or millet.
Amam-itangi, アマムイタンギ, n. A rice cup. A cup used for eating rice or millet.
Amam-o-itangi, アマムオイタンギ, n. A rice cup. A cup used for eating rice or millet.
Amamkoho, アマムコホ, n. Flour.
Amam-mosh, アマムモシ, 爾ノ名, n. A kind of small fly.
Amam-muru, アマムムル, 果実類ノカヲ, n. Millet or rice husks.
Amampo-kikiri, アマムポキキリ, 鑫斯, キリギリス, n. A grasshopper.
Ama-u, アムウ, 物置イタ場所, adv. The place where something has been put. Syn: Ama-ushi.
Amba, アムバ, 運フ, (複数), v.t. To carry.
Amba, アムバ, 浮桟, ウキ, n. The floats attached to the tops of fishing nets.
Ambai, アムバイ, 蟹, カニ, Same as Ambayaya.
Ambari, アムバリ, 綱針, アバリ, A netting needle.
Amba-wa-apkash, アムバワアブカシ, 持テ歩ム, v.i. To go along carrying something. (pl).
Ambayaya, アンバヤヤ, 蟹, カニ, n. A crab.
Ampayaya, アンバヤヤ, 蟹, カニ, n. A crab.
Ambe, 物, もノ, n. A thing. Article.
Ambe, アンベ, Object. The matter of a subject.
Ambe, アムベ, 真, adv. Truly. Indeed. Is. It is so. As: —Ambe he? "Is it so?"
Ambochichi, アムボッチチ, 摰ム, v.t. To pinch.
Ambochichi, アムボッチチ, 摰ム, v.t. To pinch.
Ambochichi, アムボッチチ, (sing.) To scratch.
Ambocitpa, アムポチッパ, 拭む（複数）. v.t. To pinch. (pl.) To scratch.

Amchayaya, アムチャヤヤ, 爪を以て摺む. v.t. To hold in the claws.

Amqayaya, アムチャヤヤキシマ, 爪を以て摺む. v.t. To hold in the claws.

Am-etu, アムエツ, 爪の端, ツメノハシ, 前肢の指の始め. n. The ends of the finger-nails (Met: “A very little;” “very sparingly;” “faintly;” “almost finished.”

As:—Nei guru sambe tane ametu pak no an, that person’s pulse have nearly finished beating.”


Ami, アミ, 着る. v.i. & adj. Clothed. To be wearing.

Amichi, アミチ, 我等の父. pro. Our father.

Amichi-ainu, アミチアイヌ, 我が父. pro. Our father.

Ami-iyok, アミイヨク, 窺む. v.t. To steal.


Amikekara, アミケカラ, 剃身＝切る. v.t. To cut in thin slices. To slit fish down the middle, cut off the heads and take out the back-bone.

Am-iки, アミキ, 爪を以てツメ摺る. v.t. To scratch.

Am-iкиり, アミキリ, 知る, 識る. v.t. Same as amkirи. To know. To recognize.


Amip-numsam, アミブヌスムサム, 前襟, マイエリ. n. The upper or outside of a garment.

Amip-shirika, アミブシリカ, 着物ノビモテ. n. The upper or outside of a garment.

Amip-shiripok, アミブシリポク, 着物ノバラ. n. The inside or underside of a garment.


Ami-tanne-yaoshkep, アミタンチヤオショケプ, メクラグモ, クマ. n. The father-long-legs.

Amiyok, アミヨク, 盗む, ニスム. v.t. To steal.

Amiyok-guru, アミヨクグル, 盗人. ニスビト. n. A thief.

Amke, アムケ, 掃ふ, (複数). v.t. To brush off as grass seeds or rubbish from one’s clothes.

Amke, アムケ, 整理する＝カタバケル. v.t. To put away (pl. of the object).

Amkire, アムキレ, 紹介する, 知らせる. v.t. To cause to know. To introduce one person to another. Syn: Amkiri.

Amkiri, アムキリ, 知る, 識る, シル. v.t. To know. To be acquainted with. Syn: Amkiri.

Amkiri-guru, アムキリグル, 知人, シリアイ. n. An acquaintance.

Amkit, アムキツ, 鷲ノ喰い鷲, ソシノナキモヲ. n. The cry of an eagle.

Amkokishima, アムコキシマ, 爪のハ手ヲ以てツカム. v.t. To seize with the hands or claws.
Amkakomo, アムコモ, 爪 ハ手ヲ以テ握ム. v.t. To seize with the hands or claws. Syn: Amkosaye.

Amkosaye, アムコサイエ, 爪ヲ以テ握ム. v.t. To seize with the hands or claws.
Ammokado, アムコサヨ, Amkoshayo, アムコシャヨ,


Amma, アマ, 有ラテ, part. Being. Same as an-tea.

Am-nishu, アムニシュ, 足ヲキ白. 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, アモイニ, 腕, (前部), ウテ. Same as amunini, n. The fore-arm.

Amomka, アモマカ, 浮ア, ツカプ. v.i. and adj. To float. To drift. Floating. Afloat. As:—Amomka chip, "a floating boat."

Amore, アモレ, 闔セス, カマハス, 息マセル. v.t. To let alone. To let rest. To quiet.


Ampiri, アムピリ, 爪ヲ以テカキシ裏. n. A scratch. A wound left by a scratch.

Ampiri-o, アムピリ, 爪ヲ以テカケ, 撬ケ, ヒッソ爬ケ. v.t. To scratch. To wound with the nails or claws.

Amras, アムラス, 爪ヲ切ツ, ツメノキリクズ, 倒セバ, アムラスバクノイヤム, 少シモノヲツス. n. Nail-parings. Met: a very small portion. "A

jot or tittle." As:—Amras pak no isam, "there is no the least bit."

Amse, アムセ, 坐, 椅子, イス, ザ. n. A seat. A throne. From a-sec.


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


Amuchitpa, アムチツバ, 爪ヲ以テヒツソ 据ケ, (複数). v.t. To scratch.

Ammunin, アムニン, 腕, ウテ, (前部). n. The lower part of the arm. The fore-arm.

Ammunin, アムニン, n. The lower part of the arm. The fore-arm.

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

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

Amushbe, アムシベ, 蟹, カニ, 鯨, メ. 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, 此ノアノハ時トシテ最高級ノ意义ハ強聲ヲ表スモナルリ. part. Sometimes used as a superlative or intensifying particle. As: An-aishiri, “to respect and thank profoundly.”
An, アン, 此ノアノハ時トシテ動詞ノ前二加ル時ハ自動詞ニスルカアリ. 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、マッサク. adv. Quite. As: An-rai, “quite dead.”
An-ai, アンアイ, 變ラス、同、オナツ. adv. Changeless. The same.
An-aige, アンアイゲ, シナガラ. ph. In the act of. About to be. As: Tune ariki an-aige, “As they are just now coming.”
An-aine, アンアイネ, 漸、ヨッサク、乍、ナガラ、理ナキ、例セバ、アンアイテッパキタ、漸ク段々ニ. ph. Hardly. With difficulty. Whilst. Without provocation or cause. As: An-aine uwpakita, “hardly and by degrees.” An-aine en kik, “he struck me without provocation.” Ikushta ek an an-aite hotuyeikara, “he called to him whilst he was coming yonder.”
Anai-shiri, アナイシリ, 死人ノ霊. n. A departed spirit. The manes of the dead.
Anak, アナク, and Anakne, アナクス, 此語ハ日本ノ (ハ) を同シ. 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 represents the Japanese wa, ハ・.
Anak-ka, アナッカ, トハ云ヘドモ. The same as an yakka, “although there is.”
Anak-ki-koroka, アナッキコロカ, ケドモ、然レトモ. ph. Even though it is. Nevertheless.
Anak-ne, アアナクス, ハ、アナクス見ル可シ. See anak.
Anakoroka, アナコロカ, 有ルナルド. ph. Although there is.
An-an, アンアン, 有ル、有リシ. aux v. ph. There was. There is.
An-anchikara, アンアンチカラ, 或る夜. adv. One evening.
An......an-gesh shiriki, アン・アンゲシリキ, 咲シド、幾シド. ph. Nearly. As: An otke an-gesh shiriki, “it was nearly speared.”
Syn: Naa followed by a passive.
Anankoro, アンアンコロ, 有ルナルラン.
aux. There will be. Same as an nangoro.


Anasak, アナサク, 無気, 持タマ. adv. Without. Not being; not having.

Anasap, アナサプ, 黙許スル. v.t. To connive at. Syn: Kashieshina.

Anat-ni, アナツニ, イマガタ, ヒヤウプ (方言). n. Cephalotaxus drupacea, S. et Z.

Anbe, アンベ, 物, モノ. n. An article. A thing. An object. Truth. Fact. As:—Anbe me, "it is truth."

Anchi, アンチ, 石炭, セキタン. n. Coal.


Anchikara-chup, アンチカラチュプ, 月、ツキ. n. The moon.

Anchikara-ibe, アンチカライベ, 夕食, エウメシ. n. Supper.

An-chup, アンチュプ, 月、ツキ. The moon.


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

Andepa, アンデバ, 止メル, 已メル, (複数). v.t. To put or place. Pl of the person.

Andere, アンデレ, 已メサセル, 置カセル. v.t. To cause to cease. To make put down. To cause another to set on one side.

Ane, アネ, 私, ソル. pro. I. Syn: Ku, Kuani.

Ane, アネ, 小キ, 細キ, 例セバ, アチ 아마, 小サキモノ. adj. Small. Thin. Tiny. As:—Ane ambe, "a tiny thing." Ane pon top, "a tiny thin bamboo."

Ane-kane, アネカネ, 鋼金, ハリガネ. n. Wire. Thin metal.


Anekik, アネクイク, 埔, カツ. v.t. To flog. To strike. Also flogged. Struck.

Anekosama, アネコサマ, 真似スル, (単数). v.t. To imitate (sing).

Anekosamba, アネコサムバ, 真似スル, (複数). v.t. To imitate (pl).

Anekoyairage-an-na, アネコアイライゲアンナ, 真ラ難有キ. ph. Hearty thanks.

Ane-kut, アネクツ, 狭や帯. n. A small girdle.

Aneongami, アネオンガミ, 深ク尊敬スル, フカクソウナイスル. v.t. To pay profound respects.

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

Aneoshkoro, アネオシコロ, 重シヌル, 貴トブル, 尊トア. v.t. To prize, desire, or seek after earnestly.

Ange, アンゲ, 今わサントス. adv. To be about to do. As:—Ki ange shiriki, “he came near doing it.”
Kowen.
Anguru, アングル, 者, 人. n. A person.
An-gusu-ne-na, アングスチナ, アルが故, v.t. ph. Because there is.
An-hike, アンヒケ, 或時, 或者, adv. When a thing is. The thing that is.
Ani, アニ, 如, ゴトシ. adv. As. So. As:—Ani korachi, “as it is;” “like that.” As:—En otta ani korachi ku koramkon na, “I ask that it may be so to me.”
An-i, アイ, 出来上ツタ事. 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, 携フル, ダガサエル. v.t. To hold or carry in the hands. To lay hold on.
Ani, アニ, 此字テ加フル時ハ命令ノ意ヲ作ス, 例セバ, エクソトエアノ, 來タリテ話セ. part. Sometimes used at the end of a sentence as an imperative particle. As:—Ek wa ye ani, “come and tell me.” Ni-
shatta ek ani, “Come to-morrow.”
Syn: Hani.
Ani, アニ, 時, =. adv. When. Then.
Ani, アニ, 彼, 彼女, 其ハ. pro. He. she. It.
Ani-ambe, アニアムベ, 持テ歩タ物, 携フルモノ. n. Anything one is carrying.
An-ibe, アイベ, 夕飯, エフメジ. n. Supper.
Anika-aiki, アニカアイキ, 如, シ, 左様＝上手, 實＝巧ミナル, 例セバ, アニカアイキエアシサイ, 上手＝出来ル. adv. So. So clever. Very clever. As:—Ani-ka aiki eashkai, “he can do it so cleverly.”
Anikkotama, アニッコタマ, 園ム, カコム, (単数). v.t. To surround. (sing).
Anikkotamba, アニッコタムバ, 園ム, カコム, (複数). v.t. To surround. (pl).
Anikomeuba, アニヒメウバ, 携出ス, (複数). v.t. To grub up as trees (pl).
Anikomewe, アニヒメウエ, 携出ス, (単数). v.t. To grub up as trees (sing).
Anikoreuba, アニコレウバ, 刀ヲ以テ撃ツ, (複数). v.t. To strike with a sword (pl). Really “to bend.”
Anikorewe, アニコレウェ, 刀ヲ以テ撃ツ, (単数). v.t. To strike with a sword (sing). Really “to bend.”
Aninap, アニナフ, 煉ヒタル食物. 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, アニニアブ, 餌. n.** A bait drawn along the bottom of rivers or the sea as a decoy for fish.

**Syn:** *Apniniap.*

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

**Anipa, アニバ, 持ツ, 負担行役(腹痕). v.t.** To carry. Pl.: of the person.

**Anirukushte, アニルクスヒテ, 活動する, カラダをすわる. 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:** *Aotupekare.*

**Anishuk, アニシュク, 招カレル. adv.** Called. Invited.

**Aniugesh, アニウゲシ, 欲します, 好マス, 爲スキル好マス. 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, 間, アイダ, 乍, ナガラ. adv.** Whilst. As:— *Tweilange ankan.* “Whilst using it.”

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

**Ankerai, アンケライ, 賄ふ. v.t.** To receive.

**Ankes, アンケス, 晚, アカツキ. adv.** Daybreak. Early morning.

**Ankes-pakita, アンケスパキタ, 拂暦, ヨアケガタ. adv.** The very first dawn of early morning.

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

**Ankik, アンキク, 打たル. v.i.** To be struck. Same as *akik.*

**Anko, アンコ, ナレバ, 時ニ. adv. If. Should. When.**

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

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

**Ankomonashte, アンコモノナシテ, 急ガク. v.t.** To hasten.

**Ankorachi, アンコラチ, 此ノ通り, 例セバ, エイエイタクアノラチ, ユノフ通り. ph.** Like this. Thus. In this way. In accordance with. Openly. Above-board. As:—*E ye itak ankorachi,* “as you say.”

**Ankoirushka, アンコイルシカ, 他人ノ怒受クル. v. i.** To suffer the wrath of another. **Syn:** *Akoirushka.*

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

**Ankoroi-ku, 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.

**Ankorok-ku, アンコロカイキ, 然レドモ. adv.** Although.

**Ankorok-kusu-ne, アンコロクスネ, 有ルベシ. ph.** There will be.


Ankushkerai, 助ケニヨリ. adv. By the help of. Owing to. By favour of. As: —E an kushkeraipo ku shiknu ruwe ne, “it is by your favour I am now alive.” Kem-ush an, awa, chep ankushkerai shiknu ash ruwe ne, “there was a famine, but owing to the fish we are alive.”


An-ni, アンニ, 立木、タチキ、幹、ミキ. n. A standing tree. The trunk of a tree.

Anniten-kamui, アンニツカムイ, 極悪ノ悪魔、ゴクアンノキアクマ. n. The worst of the demons.


Anno-ikippo, 其通、ソノトウリ. n. 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-kara, アンヌカラ, 胜、カツ. v.t. To defeat. To over-come.

Annu-kippo-kara, アンヌキッポカラ, 競フ、キッフ. v.i. To vie with. To strive with. To compete. As:— Nei ambe iki gusu toan ainu tura ku annu-kippokara kusun ne, “I will strive with him in doing business.”

Annu-no, アンヌノ, 無代価ナル. adj. Free of cost. Also, “having been defeated.”


Annu-no-hachire, アンヌノハチレ, 胜ツ. v.t. To defeat in contest.

Annu-no-hachiri, アンヌノハチリ, 败ケル. v.i. To be defeated in contest.
Annu-no-koiki, アンヌノコイキ, 聴う. v.t. To defeat. To over-come in strife.
Annu-no-ye, アンヌノイェ, 沈黙サセル. v.t. To put to silence.
Annupa, アヌンバ, 飽カラル. adj. To be in plenty. Plentiful.
Annu-tuiba, アヌヌツイバ, 戦ニテ殺ス. v.t. To slay in battle.
An-nuye, アヌヌイェ, 記サンタル. adj. Written.
An-oohoro, アヌオホロ, 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, 拝スル. v.t. To worship.
Anonoyme, アノノイェ, 覧フ、狙フ、チラフ. v.t. To take aim at.
Anotange-kara, アノタンゲカラ, 刀テ以テ撃タル. v.i. To be struck with a sword.
Anrai, アンライ, 殺サレタ、死ンガ. v.i. Slain. Quite dead.
Anraige, アンライゲ, 殺サレタ. v.i. To have been killed.
Anrakoro, アラコロ, クロユリ. n. The black lily. Fritillaria Kamtschatensis, Gaul.

Anramasu-ushuyeshuye, アンラマスウシュイェシュイェ, 
Anramasu-uweshuye, アンラマスウウエシュイェ, 

Anrapoki, アラポキ, 敗ケル、殺サレル、例セバ、イヤキキプナ、エアランポキアリキスナ. 注意セヨ汝敗ケルガ. v.i. To be defeated. To be killed. To be made to submit to another. As:—Yaikikiyp na, canrapoki akari kusu ne na, “be careful, you will be defeated by me.”

Anramu-ochiu, アラムオチウ, 許ス、ユルス、v.t. To permit. To allow. To concede.

Anrawechiu, アラウェチウ, 殺ス、調べ、v.t. To kill. To defeat.

Anreika-kara, アニレイカカラ, 承知スル、讃メル. v.i. To assent. To put the hands up to the head as a sign of assent. To praise.

An-reske-po, アネスケポ, 他人ニ養育サレタ子供. n. Children brought up by persons other than their parents. Syn : Aoreshpa utara.

Anro, アノロ, ......ナラシメヨ、......デアラシメヨ, imper of an. Let be.

Anruki, アンルキ, 吞込ム. v.t. To swallow.

Anruru, アルル, エソノ西海岸. adj. The western shores of Yezo. As:—Anruru un atmi, “the western sea.”

Antek, アンテク, 鳥渡、チョット. adv. Just. Only. For a little while.
Antsami, アンツァミ類. n. Thistles. 
Antuki, アンツキ, 小豆, アズキ. n. A kind of small red bean.
Antunanga, アンツナンガ, 逢う, 遭う. v. t. To meet.
Anturashi, アンツラシ, 昇る, ポール (复数). v. i. To ascend a ladder, mountain, or a river together.
Anu, アヌ, 置く. v. t. To put. To place.
Anu, アヌ, 聞く. v. i. To be heard. Also ph.: "I hear," and "do you hear."
Anu, アヌ, 分かる, 尋かぬ. v. t. To understand. To inquire. As:—Michi orota anu, "to inquire of one's father."
Anu-irototo, アヌイロトト, 全く無くす. v. i. To be quite destroyed.
Anuitashi, アヌイタシ, 聞かす. v. i. To have heard. Syn: Nu-okere.
Anukan, アヌカン, 見る. v. i. To appear. Same as anukara.
Anukantek, アヌカンテク, 見る. v. t. To see.
Anukara, アヌカラ, 夜, ヨル. n. night.
Anukara, アヌカラ, 見える. v. i. To be seen. To appear. Also "to see."
Anukar'etoranne, アヌカラートラン子, 見たくない. ph. "Not caring to see."

Anukarahumi-wen, アヌカラフミウエン, 見くない. adj. Unsightly.
Anukara-i, アヌカライ, みえる. n. An object or place seen or looked at. The direction in which one is looking.
Anukara-kopan, アヌカラコパン, 見たくナイ. ph. "To dislike to look at."
Anuktekka, アヌクテッカ, 何々々喜ぶ. n. Many. Numerous.
Anuumge, アヌムゲ, 搬運べる. v. i. & adj. To take pleasure in a thing. To delight in. Pleasant.
Anumunu, アヌムヌ, 塀る. v. i. To be stopped up. Syn: Chinumunu.
Anun, アヌン, 他人. n. Another person.
Anun-itak, アヌニタク, 外国人. n. Strange words. Foreign talk.
Anun-kopaki, アヌンコパキ, 他人の敵ト思ふ. 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, アヌンニシバ, 外ノ人. n. The other person. Sometimes "you."
Anunukep, アヌヌケブ, 貴重ナル物. A precious thing.
Anun-utara, アヌヌウタラ, 他人. n. Strangers. Other persons.
Anupa, アヌプア, 置く(復数). v. t. To place (pl).
Anure, アヌレ, 知ラサル. v.i. To be told. Made known.
Anure-epare, アヌレエパレ,開卡色. v.t. To tell.
Anurukushte, アヌルクシテ, 慎激テシ手足ヲ伸
Anirukushte, アニルクシテ, 強スル. v.i. To stretch out the arms and legs as in anger.
Anru-oka, アンルオカ, 護ハル. v. i.
To finish (as a meal).
An-ushike, アヌシケ, 住所, スマイ.
Anushuk, アヌシュク, 招カレル. v.i. To be called. To be invited.
Anishuk, アニシュク.
Anushuye, アヌシュイエ, 手招キスル. v.
To call by beckoning to. Syn: Tekparuparu. Inushuye.
Anutureshi, アヌツレシ, 昇ル, デボル.
v.i. To ascend a river together. Same as antureshi.
An-wa, アンワ, 有し, アリテ. ph. and part. It is. Being.
An-wa-ne-yakne, アンワニャクン, 然レドモ. ph. Yet. Although.
An-yakne, アンヤクヌ, 有ルナラバ.
conj. If there is.
Ao, アオ, 驚ラレル, 中ヲ在ル. v.i. To be ridden. Contained in.
Aoattuye, アオアツツイエ, 切リ落トス.
v.i. To be cut quite off or through.
Aoho, アオホ, 鍬治, ヌイハク. n. Pieces of cloth let into a garment.
Aiyo, アイヨ. n. Anything accom-
Aoho-ekara, アオホエカラ, 鍬治スル.
v. i. To ornament a dress.
Aoingara, アオインガラ, 視サノソト. v.t. To peep at.
Aoingara, アオインガラ, 青天, アチソ.
Nishkotoro.
Aoingara-moshiri, アオインガラモシリ, 青天, アチソラ. n. The heights. The firmament. The open sky. The heavens.
Aoitakshi, アオイタクシ, 視ハル. v.i. To be cursed.
Aoitakushi, アオイタクシ,
Aokai, アオカイ.
Aokai-utara, アオカイウタラ,
Aokai-utare, アオカイウテレ,
Aokai-utari, アオカイウタリ,
Aokai-yaikota, アオカイヤイコタ, 汝
自身. pro. You yourself.
Aokbare, アオクバレ, 攻メラル, 堽メ
ラル. v.i. Rebelled against. Per-
secuted.
Aokbare-guru, アオクバレグル, 堽メ
ラル人. n. A person rebelled against or persecuted.
Aokere, アオケレ, 極リシ, シマフ. v.
i. Finished. Completed. Done with.
Aokerep, アオケレブ, 極リ事. n.
A thing done. Anything accom-
plished.
Aokettektek, アオケテテクテ, 終リ
シ, 仕上げツヲ. v.i. Finished. Done. Completed.
Aokushke, アオクシケ, 湧ル, 水ヲ
ワル. v.i. To dive.
Aomakaraye, アオマカライェ, 開キタ n. adj. Open.
Aomonnure, アオモンヌレ, 賛メラレ タル. adj. Praised.
Aonai, アオナイ, 恐、クボミ. n. A gully.
Aonga, アオンガ, 浸ス、ヒタス. v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly.
Syn : Longa.
Aongami, アオンガミ, 拜マレル. v.i. To be adored. Worshipped.
Aop, アオプ, 器、ウツヲ. n. A vessel, bag or box in which anything is put.
Aopanerep, アオパンレプ. adj. A coat.
Syn : Ashka-
Aeyopanerep, アエヨパンレプ. kushtep. Ash-
kakamurep.
Aopentari, アオペンタリ, 傾ケル、斜 メ＝セラル. v.i. & adj. To be tilted up. To be raised up a little.
Syn : Aotari.
Aopepipkere, アオペピプケレ, 腹 ラモル. v.t. To cause to swell up (as by putting water into a dry tub.
Aorakere, アオラケレ, 滅スル、消ユル. v.i. To diminish. To die out. To cease. To lower. Syn : Ramka.
Arakere.
Aorauge, アオラウゲ, 當ラズ、選レル. v.i. and v.t. To miss. To be behind-hand. Syn : Chiorauge.
Aosama, アオサマ, 戦ヒ重ナルル. v.i. and adj. To be tilted back up. Syn : Aopentari.
Aoripet, アオリペツ, 上着. n. A coat.
Ahoripet, アホリペツ, A canal.
Aorakere, アオラケレ, 滅スル、消ユル. v.i. To be tilted up. Syn : Anishka.

Aoresha-utara, アオレスハウタラ, 孤兒、ミナシゴ、貧子、モラクコ. n. Orphans. Adopted children. Children brought up by people other than their parents.
Aoshikiru, アオシキル, 近同スル、メ グワ. v.t. To skirt or go round (as a mountain).
Aoshiray, アオシライェ, 進マセタ. v.i. Moved along.
Aoshiri-nukara, アオシリヌカラ, 見 エヌナル迄見送ル, v.t. To watch out of sight.
Aosuri, アオスラ, 放棄セレナタル、 (単数). v.i. and adj. Abandoned. Cast off (sing).
Aota, アオタ, 隣人. n. The next door. As :—Aota an guru, “the next door neighbour.”
Aotari, アオタリ, 戦ヒ重ナリタル. 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.
Aotushetaye, アオツシタイェ, 時ノ 爲ニ髪ナ釣リル上ゲラル. v.i. To be hung up by the hair of the head as in punishment.


Aoyaitak, アオイタク, 嘲ラル. アザケラル. v.i. To be derided. Made a fool of. Mocked.


Aowemushi, アオウメシ, 賛シキ, 慚レナル. adj. Poor. In bad condition.


Ap, アブ, 有ルベキ, 有ルヤウ, 例セバ, エクスチアブ, 査ル等デス. 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, 此語ハ過去ヲ示スニ用エルナリ, 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.” Ran ap, “he has gone down.”

Apa, アパ, 潜ル. v.i. To leak. Syn: Apekush.
Apapu, アパブ, 吻カラレル, ソピスル. v.i. To be scolded. To apologize. Syn: Akosakayokara.
Apara, アパラ, 害スル, 際スル. v.t. To injure. To condemen. To lay a fault upon another. Syn: Epara.
Aparu, アパル, 入口, 門, シキミ. n. An entrance porch.
Pap-shem, アバスシュ, 主闘, ゲンカン. n. An entrance porch.
Papa-shi, アパスシ, 戸ヲ閉メル. v.i. To close a door.
Papa-sha, アパスシタ, 戸, ト. n. A door.
Papa-usha, アパスシタ, 舌ヲ, 誤ヲ, 論ヲ. v.t. To defeat. To silence in argument.
Papa-ushete, アパスシテ, 走ラセル, 逃ガス. v.i. To be made to run. To be driven away.
Papaushhe, アパウシヘ, 戸, ト, 戸ノ前＝掛ケタル席. n. A mat hung before a doorway.
Papa-ushhe, 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, アベ, 擊甚, スリキズ. n. A wound caused by chaffing.
Ape, アペ, 拔ケ, (刀ナドチ). v.t. To draw out as a sword from its sheath. As: — Tam apei, "to draw a sword."

Apikuiria, アピクイリア, 潜シテ行ケ, 隠レテ
Apikuiraka, アピクイラカラ, 潜シテ行ケ, v.i. To go along stealthily. As: — Haush-orge apikuiria, "he went along stealthily following the voice."

Apikuirana, アピクイラノ, 潜シテ, 例モケ, アピクイラノマシモノセネイユクライゲニサ, 潜シテツツレツツナキツンタ. adv. Stealthily. As: — Apikuirana no oman wa nei yuq raige nisa, "he went along stealthily and killed the deer."

Apiri, アピリ, 黙ノ足跡, 擊甚, スリキズ.


Ap-ka, アブカ, 釣絲, スリイト. n. A fishing line.

Apka, アブカ, 雄鹿, チカ. n. A male deer. A buck.
Apkara, アブカラ, 貰う, カツク. v.t. To defeat.
Apkara, アブカラ, 天気を当てる. v.i. To become rotten through exposure to the weather.
Apkash, アプカシ, 歩行する, アルク. v.i. and adj. To walk. On foot.
Apkash-komon-nukuri, アプカシコンモンヌクリ, 踏襲する. v.i. To falter in walking.
Apkash-shiniuka, アプカシシニウカ, 歩ミシ欲せず. v.i. Indisposed to walk.
Apkash-shinukuri, アプカシシヌクリ, 歩き難い. v.i. To find a difficulty in walking either through old age or indisposition.
Apkash-utor-humi, アプカシウトルフミ, 歩音. n. The sound of foot steps.
Apka-topa, アプカトパ, 雄鹿ノ群, オカノムレ. n. A herd of male deer.
Apkoro, アブコロ, 如く見える, 偽モ adv. ph. As though. It appears. Like. As:—Chish apkoro iki, "he appears to be crying." Era-man ap koro iki, "he seems to understand."
Apkot-ni, アプコトニ, 用意ノ整ツル台. n. A fishing rod ready prepared for fishing.
Apnini-furep, アブニニフレプ, 木ノ実ノ種類. n. Some kind of nut.
Apninesei, アブニニセイ, 木ノ実ノ皮. n. A nut shell.
Aponki, アポンキ, 鏡, アズギ. n. A fan.
Apunki, アポンキ, Syn: Yaiparaparup.
Aphotonoige, アボトノイゲ, 私が子供.(嘘を言う) ph. My dear child.
Apoknare, アボクナレ, 面白いエホシテ, カホラフセテ, adv. Face-downwards.
Aponge, アボンテ, 惣セラル. v.i. Reduced. Made small or little.
Aporose, アポロセ, 何々名付ケルタル. v.i. and ph. Called by the name of. Called. Named. He who is named. That which is called.
Aporosep, アポロセプ, 何々名付レタルモノ. n. Things that are called or named. As:—Seta aru aporosep, "the things called dogs."
Apsai-ni, アブサイニ, 銮ノ先, モリノサキ. n. A piece of wood to which hooks are attached when fishing.
Apsai-pit, アブサイピツ, 銮＝付タル石. n. A stone attached to an apsai-ni to keep it under water.
Apto, アプト, 雨, アメ. n. Rain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>APT</strong></th>
<th><strong>ARA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apto-ash, 雨降る. v.i. To rain.</td>
<td>Apushke, アブシケ, 獣=裂カル. v.i. To be torn by an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apto-ran, 雨ヲ降ル. v.i. It is raining.</td>
<td>Apu, アブ, 海水ヲヲコホリ. n. Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apto-rui, 雨ヲ降ル. v.i. It is raining.</td>
<td>Abu, アブ, ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apui-kotoro, アブイクトロ, 耳ノ内面. n. The inside surface of the ears.</td>
<td>Apun-no, アブノノ, 静カニ、温和社会. adv. Gently. Softly. As: Apun no mokoro, &quot;good night&quot; (lit. &quot;sleep gently.&quot;). Apun no paye, &quot;good bye&quot; (lit. go gently).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As:—*Keutum arage pirika kamui an, keutum arage wen kamui an, “they are deities partly good and partly evil.”

Araguru, アラクル, 美シキコト. n. Beauty.


Araige, アライゲ, 殺セレル. v.t. Killed.

Araka, アラカ, 痛ム、イダム. v.t. To ache. To be in pain.

Araka-i, アラカイ, 苦痛、痛處. n. An aching. An aching place.

Arakap, アラカブ, 苦痛、イタミ. n. An aching. Something which aches.

Arakare, アラカラレ, 苦痛サレル. v.t. To give pain to. To agonize.

Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 己ヲ飾 る. v.t. To ornament one’s self.

Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 公然、嘘. adv. Without doubt. Doubtless.

Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 己ヲ飾 る. v.t. To ornament one’s self.

Ararke, アラケ, 半分、ニッソーツ. adj.

Arage, アラゲ, 半. One of two.

As:—*Chep arake, “half a fish.”

Keire arake, “one shoe.”

Arake-chiraige-tashum, アラケチライゲタシュム, 中風、チウプ. n. Paralysis.

Arakere, アラケレ, 滅ズル. v.t. To diminish. To cease to be. To lower. Syn: [Ramka. Aorakere.

Araki, アラキ, 來ル(複數). v.t. (pl).
To come. Syn: Ariki.

Arakikiri, アラキキリ, ハサミムシ. n. An earwig.

Arakirisamtek-omare, アラキリサ ムテクオマレ, 立坐スル、アグラカガ. v.t. To sit cross-legged.


Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 己ヲ飾 る. v.t. To ornament one’s self.

Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 公然、嘘. adv. Without doubt. Doubtless.

Arakotomka, アラコトムカ, 己ヲ飾 る. v.t. To ornament one’s self.

The very worst of the demons.

Arakuru, アラクル, 美シキコト. n. Beauty.


Arakurukashi, アラクルカシ, 丁度上 ら. adv. Exactly above.

Arakushkonna, アラクシコンナ, 甚 む惡念. adv. Very suddenly.

Arakuwan-no, アラクワンノ, 真直 に、前. adv. In front. Straight ahead.

Aramaken, アラマケン, 何々=笑フ. v.t. To amuse. To laugh at.

Aramakenbe, アラマケンベ, 面白キコト. n. An amusing thing.

Aramaukese, アラマウケセ, 仮ニ、カタハラニ. adv. By the side of.

Aramepakare, アラメパカレ, 思フ、考へル. v.t. To think. To consider. To calculate. To weigh in the mind.


Aramoisam, アラモイサム, 入海、イ ヤミ. n. A bay.

Araoraye, アラオライェ. v.t. To lower. To let down.

Arapa, アラパ. v.t. To go.

Arupa, アルパ. v.t. To send.

Arapare, アラパレ. v.t. To press down. To shake down.

Ararapa, アラパ. v.t. To press down. To harden by trampling on.

Ararirari, アラリラリ. v.t. To shake or trample down. To press down. To harden by trampling on.

Arasatchepare, アラサッチェパレ. v.t. To fly open, as the parts of a dress.

Arasereke, アラセレケ. n. The half of anything.

Arashka, アラシカ. v.i. and adj. To be empty handed. Not carrying.

Arashne, アラシネ. adv. Altogether.

Arashuianda, アラシュイアンダ. adv. Once upon a time. At a certain time or place.

Arashui-ne, アラシュイネ. adj. Once.

Arawan-hotne, アラワンホトネ. n. The scum of a boiling pot.

Arawe, アラウェ. n. Froth.
**ARE**

Are, アレ, ～ラセル, 置ク, (網ナド). v. t. To cause to sit. To set (as a fisherman his nets).


Are, アレ, 置ク. v. t. To put. To place. Syn: Ane.

Are-abe, アレアベ, 燃ベル火. n. A flaming fire.

Areika, アレイカ, 喜ブ. v. i. To be pleased with. Syn: Erayap.

Areikop, アレイコプ, 名ブケル. v. i.

To be named.

Areka, 承知スル, 聴メヲナル. v. i.

アレカ, and v. t. To give Areika, アレイカ, 喜ベ. v. i. To be praised. To second. To encourage.

Arakushkonna, アラクシコンナ, 念=. adv. Very suddenly. In a moment.

Arepokara, アレポカラ, 海ニテ死ス. v.t. To die at sea.


Arerakari-ki, アレラカリキ, 曖ス, サラス. v.t. To air in the wind.

Areshirikush, アレシリクシ, 通過スル, トウリョク. v. i. To pass by.


Ari, アリ, 持ツテ, 例モバ, マレクアリチプエオイキ, 銘ヲ以テ魚ヲ捕ル. past. By means of. With. For.

As:—Morek ari chep koiki, "to kill fish with a spear." Ari ya etaye an tush, "A rope used for drawing a net." Syn: Ani.

Ari, アリ, 燃ベル. v. i. To be alight.


Ari-au, アリアウ, 其ノ, 彼等. pro. That. Those. As:—Ari an itak ani ye nisa ruwe ne, "he spoke with those words."


Ariki, アリキ, 来タ, (覆数). v. i. To come (pl. of ek).

Ariki-an, 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.

Ariki-ash-shiri, アリキアシシリ, 来リツ. v. i. Coming. They are coming.

Arikiki, アリキキ, 育ツル, ソダツ. to rear. As:—Rupme pak no arikiki, "to bring up to manhood. Arikiki tuikata, "during adolescence."

Ari-kiki-tuikata, アリキキツイクタ, 生長スル間. ph. During adolescence.


Earakinne.


Arikko, アリッコ, カラマツサカ n. The feather columbine. Thalictrum aquilegfolium, L.

Arikko-kuttara, アリッコクッタラ, アリッコ同シ n. The same “as Arikko.


Arikomare, アリコマレ, 懸ル、カケル. v.t. To hang up. To put on a high place.

Arikoraye, アリコライエ, 上ケル. v.t To raise. To shift from a lower to a higher position.

Arip, アリブ, 屋根. n. A roof. A covering. As: Chisei arip, “the roof of a house.”

Aripekunne, アリペクンネ, 小刃 n. A small knife.

Arishirikush, アリシリクス, 訪問スル. v.t. To call upon in passing. To look in upon.


Arita-omap, アリタオマブ, 海ニテ漁スル船. n. A small boat with boards fixed to its sides used for sea-fishing.


Aro-numan, アロヌマン, 暮方, クンカタ n. Twilight. Late in the evening.


Aronnu-wa-isam, アロンヌワイスム, 殺ロサンタ, ph. Killed and done away with.

Aropaikara, アロパイラカ, 早春. n. Very early spring.

Arorambo, アロラモボシ, 疑懐スル. v.i. To be agitated with fright. Syn: Aramboso.

Arokoishine-no, アロキシチノ, 秘密ニ、ナイショニ. adv. Secretly. Privately.

Aroshinemip, アロシネプ, 第一 n. The first one. Primier.

Aru, アル, 時トシテ此字ヲ動詞ニ加フレ トキハ複數ノ働キテナス ナリ. part. Sometimes used as a plural prefix to verbs.


Arukikira-samtek-o, アルキリカサ ムテクオ, 招呼スル、アケラカグ. v.i. To sit tailor-fashion. To sit cross legged.
Arupa, アルバ, v.i. To go. (sing.)

Arupakbe, アルパクベ, adv. Alike. In the same degree.

Arupare, アルパレ, v.t. To send.

Arushantuka-aukoamba, アルシャンツカアウコアムバ, ph. To hang in orderly rows. To set in orderly array.


Arushka, アルシカ, v.t. To have become an object of anger.


Aruterekere, アルテレケレ, v.t. To cause to jump about. To make frisk about (as animals).

Arutero, アルトレロ, n. The north.


Aruwohumse-chiui, アルウホムセチフウ, n. The peculiar warbling sparrows make when they see a snake. Syn: Niwenhoripi.


Asam, アサム, n. Bottom. Foundation. As:—Chisei asama, “the foundation of a house.” Ure-asama, “the sole of the foot.”

Asam-kotoro, アサムコトロ, 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, adj. Bottom-less. The abyss.


Asarama, アサラマ, n. The north.

Asari, アサリ, v.t. To choose.
ASE

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


Asei, アセイ, 湯=浸タス. v.t. To steep in hot water. To scald.

Aseireka, アセイレカ, 油＝テアガル, 嫁ケ. v.t. To fry in hot water or fat.

Asesekka, アセセッカ, 熱スル. v.t. To heat. To make hot.

Aset, アセツ, 椅掛, コシカケ, n. A stool; seat; a chair.

Ash, アシ, 立ツ, 起キガル. v.i. To stand. To appear. To arise.

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

Ash, アシ, 此ノ ash テ受動詞＝付加スル時＝ハ複数自己代名詞＝為ルナリ, 例セマ, アリキシシ, 否々来ル. part. When added to intransitive verbs ash indicates the 1st person. 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:—Kuani echii nure ash kusu ne, “I will tell you”; e kore ash na, “I give it to you.” Seta chi-ronnu ash okere, “we have killed the dogs.”

Ash-ash, アシアシ, 歩ムダリ止マツリスル. v.i. To go a little way and then stop. Syn: Eyokkot.

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

Ashi, アシ, 立タセル. v.t. To set up. To put. To hang over. As:—Shu abe kata ashi, “Set the kettle over the fire.”

Ashi-ai, アシアイ, 毒矢, ドタ. n. Arrows with poison attached. See oha-ai.

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

Ashika, アシカ, 布ノ線. n. Thread in cloth.


Ashikipet-orun-kani, アシキベツオルンカニ, 指環, エビヲ. n. A finger ring.

Ashikippettu, アシキベッツ, 指, (複数). n. The fingers (pl).

Ashikippettu-orun-kani, アシキベツツオルンカニ, 指環 (複数). n. Rings for the fingers.

Ashikne, アシクネ, 五人. adj. Five.

Ashiknep, アシクネフ.

Ashikneg-hotne, アシクネホット, n. 数ニ関スル事ハ 第七章ニブリ. adj. A hundred. (For the numerals see Grammar opt. vii).

Ashiknen, アシクネン, 五人. n. Five men.

Ashikne-otutanu, アシクネオツタヌ, 第五. adj. The fifth.

Ashikne-shine-wan-hot, アシクネシンチワンホツ, 千. adj. A thousand.

Ashikne-shuine, アシクネシュイ, 五度. adj. Five times.

Ashikne-shuino, アシクネシュイノ,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese word</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashiknure, アシクヌレ</td>
<td>To be saved. To be made to live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikopa, アシコバ, 似る</td>
<td>Resembling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikoraye, アシコライ, 薫ら</td>
<td>To receive. Syn: Akore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikore, アシコレ, 生む</td>
<td>To be born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashimbe, アシムベ</td>
<td>A fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashimbe-sange, アシムベサンゲ</td>
<td>To pay a fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashimbe-sangere, アシムベサンゲレ</td>
<td>To fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashimbe-turu, アシムベツル, 列にする</td>
<td>To be arranged in a row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashin, アシン</td>
<td>To go out. To come out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashin, アシン, 新しキ</td>
<td>Syn: Ashiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashinge, アシンゲ, 途出すス, 拔出すス</td>
<td>To send out. To root out. To pluck out. To pull out or up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashinkop, アシンコプ, 弾ノ引輪, ナツノカシヲア, 結目, ムスビメ</td>
<td>A noose. A knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashinkop-nere, アシンコプネレ, 引輪スル, 結びコブツクル</td>
<td>To make into a knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashin-no, アシンノ, 新しク</td>
<td>Newly. Again. Afresh. For the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashin-no-kara, アシンノカラ, 新にスル</td>
<td>To renew. To do over again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashiokte, アシオクテ</td>
<td>To strike against. To get hooked up in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashippa, アシッパ</td>
<td>A flower. To blossom. (sing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashirkatta, アシレカッタ</td>
<td>To fall down suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashirikara, アシリカラ</td>
<td>To make over again. To renew. Syn: Ashin-no-kara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashirikashurare, アシリカシュラレ, 厳し出し、ザシダ</td>
<td>To be crowded out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashirikashomare, アシリカショマレ, 厳し出し、ザシダ</td>
<td>To be crowded out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashishirikire, アシシリキレ</td>
<td>To retire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashitoma, アシトマ, 恐ろシキ</td>
<td>Awful. Dreadful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ashitomarp, アshitomarp, 恐ろしやいも. n. A dreadful thing. Something to be afraid of.

Ashitomarep, アshitomarep, 恐ろしやいも. n. A thing to make one fear. An appalling thing or circumstance.


Ashkai-samma, アしかいサママ, 右ノ方. adv. The right hand side.

Ashkakamarep, アしかないマレプ, 外着、上着. n. A coat.


Ashkanne-ne-kara, アしかないネカラ, 清ムル. v.t. To cleanse. Ashkanne-no-kara, アしかないネカラ, 清ムル. v.t. To cleanse. As:—Turu-ashkakamarep, “imported wine.”


Ashke-auk, アシェイク, 殺サル. v.i. To be killed. To have one's life taken by hand.

Ashke-kotoro, アシェケットロ, 掌、手ノひら. n. The palm of the hand.

Ashketesh, アシェケテシ, 撒、ケシ. n. A comb.

Ashkeuk, アシェウク, 殺ス. v.t. To kill.

Ashke-ukom, アシェウコム, 捨、ラ・ヌ. n. The fists.

Ashkoro, アシコーロ, 手イツパイ. n. A handful.

Ashkoro, アシコーロ, 船来ノ酒類、例セバ、アルツアシコーロ、輸入シタ酒. n. Wine or spirits of any kind. As:—Arutu ashkoro, “imported wine.”

Ashkororo, アシコーロロ, 手イツパイ. n. A handful.


Ashni, アシン, 墓標、ハカジルシ. n. A memorial set up to mark a grave. A grave stone.

Ashni-pusa, アシンピサ, 女ノ墓標＝付ケル総. n. A tassle hung on a woman’s grave mark.


Ashpa, アシパ, 聴、ツンパ、例セバ、アシパアイツマレ、聴者ノ真似ス. v. adj. Deaf. As:—Ashpa kisaru ittanure, “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, 第一頭椎. n. The top of the spine. Atlas.

Ashrukonanā, アシルコンナ, 建ツ. v.i. To stand (as a house). To be built up.

Ashte, アシュテ, 立てせる. v.t. To set up. To make stand.


Ashuttasa, アシュッタサ, 損養スル. v. t. To perform certain rites for the dead.


Ashwambe, アシワンベ, 陰核. n. Clitoris.

Asnap, アスナブ, 権, カイ. n. An ear.


Asoye, アソイユ, 捕獲ヲ透ツ. v.t. To bore a hole.

Asoyep, アソイユブ, 錐, キリ. n. A gimlet.


Assap, アッサブ, 権, カイ. n. An ear.


Assuru, アッスル, 評判, 唄, 名声. n. Fame.

Assuru-an, アッスルアン, 有名ナル. adj. Famous.

Assuru-ash-hawe-o, アッスルアシハウェオ, 名高クナル. v.i. To have become famous.


Asura-ni, アスラニ, 披露ス, イヒフラス. v.t. To make famous. To make known. To narrate. To describe.

Asurube, アスルベ, 熊ノ耳. n. A bear’s ear.

At, アツ, 二分ラ, 半分. adj. One of a pair. One. Half. As:—At-kema, “one foot.” At-tem, “half a mile.” (lit: “half a stretch of the arms”)


At, アツ, 補充, シマツ, ヒト. n. A kind of grey flying-squirrel. Pteromys leucogenys, Temm.


At, アツ, 豊ナル, 多数ナル. v. i. & adj. Plentiful. To be numerous.

At, アツ, 出ノル, (蒸気又ハ煙ノ). v.t. To come forth as steam or smoke.

At, アツ, 号ル, (複数). v. i. Arc. (pl. of an).
Atak, アタク, 迎へられavl. v. i. To be sent for. To be fetched.
Ataku-kara, アタクカラ, 結塊スル, カタメル. v. i. & adj. Agglomerated.
Syn: Taku-akara.
At-amba, アタムバ, 絵ヲ以テ導ク, (復数). v. t. (pl.) To lead by a string.
Atane, アタ子, 荫, カブ. n. Turnips.
At-ani, アタニ, 絵ヲ以テ導ク, (単数). v. t. (sing). To lead by a string.
Atap, アタブ, 査々, (舟ノ). v. i. To roll about as a ship at sea.
Atap, アタブ, 地ヨリ掘り出サレタモノ. n. Anything dug out of the ground.
Syn: Ataraka.
Atarabe, アタラベ, (草ヲ以テアタラベ, 造り物ヲスレナレ運び賄レ).</n>
Atchiu, アッチウ, 鴨投げる. v.t. To thrust. To throw a spear.
Atchiu-ashnu, アッチウアシヌ, 鴨投げノ上手ナル. adj. Clever at throwing a spear.
Atchiu-no, アッチウノ, throwing a spear.

Ateineka, アテイネカ, 湯ラス、ホチ掛けル. v.t. To thrust. To throw.
Atemka, アテムカ, ホチ掛け息吹キ返セル. v.t. To revive (by sprinkling water upon).

Ater, アタレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await.

Aterekere-terekere, アテレケレテレケレ, 子供タ揚スル. 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, アテシカラコレ, 傳言スル、コツケル. v.t. To send a message by a person.

Ateshko, アテシコ, 他人＝傳言セラル、例セバ、アラバグからテシゴルスイ、其人＝傳言シタイ. v.t. and v.i. To send a message by another. To be employed on an errand by another. As:—Arapa guru ateshko rusui, “I wish to send a message by him.” Syn: Teshkara.

Ateuina, アテウイナ, 繊ク、ツナガ. v.t. To tie up.

Atkochi, アッチチ, 魚ノ尾、尾鰭. n. A fish’s tail The caudal fin of a fish.


At-ni, アツニ, オヘヨヴ. n. Mountain elm. Ulmus montana, Sm. var. laciniata, Traut.

At-ni-koro, アツニコロ, 木ノヲネテ支ヘル. v.i. To be tied up to a tree. To fix in the fork of a tree. Syn: Oknikoro.


Atomte-no-kara, アトムテノカラ, 美麗ニスル、真クスル. 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, アツパケタ, 前メニ. adv. In or at the beginning.

Atpata, アツパタ, 先頭ニ、マツサキニ. adv. At the head.

At-saranip, アツサラニブ, 楯ノ皮ヲ以テ造リシ袋. 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.

Attashnure, アッタシヌレ, 一口ニ呑ム. v.t. To drink up at once without resting. To swallow quickly (as any kind of noxious medicine).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATT</th>
<th>ATU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atte, アッテ, 輝カス, 銘ムス, 説明シル, トキアカス, 例セバ, ヌベアアッテ, 輝カス, v.t. To make shine. To send forth. To explain. To increase. As:—Nupeki attē, “to send forth light.” Yuk attē, chep attē, “to make deer and fish increase.”</td>
<td>Attush-bera, アッツシベラ, 桧, おサ, n. A flat piece of wood used in making cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atte, アッテ, 懸ケル, 起タシムル, v.t. To hang up. To suspend. As:—Horikashi attē, “to suspend from.” To set up.</td>
<td>Attush-kara, アッツシカラ, 織ル, v.t. To weave attush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attem, アッテム, 腕半広, ハンヒロ, n. Half the distance one can attain by stretching the arms out.</td>
<td>Atu, アツ, 柄, 飾帯, n. A handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attereke, アッテレケ, 飛躍スル, ハチル, v.i. To jump or hop about as a frog.</td>
<td>At, アツ, 吐き出す, v.t. To vomit. Atu-kopase, “to vomit very much.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attereke-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 Attereke.</td>
<td>Atu-amba, アツアムバ, 結チ以テ導ク, v.t. To lead by a string. (pl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attemsama, アットムサマ, 近, マテ, adv. As far as. To. As:—Entattsmsama eushi, “he came to me.”</td>
<td>Atuhu, アツフ, 柄, n. A handle. The sash of a bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attune-no-an, アッツチノアノ, 冷遇セラル, v.i. and adj. To be slighted. To be treated in a slighting manner.</td>
<td>Atui-epirika, アツイエピリカ, 船＝強イ, v.i. To be a good sailor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attush, アッツシ, オヒヨウノ皮チ以テ造ラレ衣ヲ, n. A kind of cloth made from the inner bark of mountain elm trees. A garment made of mountain elm bark cloth.</td>
<td>Atui-ewen, アツイエウェン, 船病, n. Sea-sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atui-ko, アツイコロ, 航海ス, v.t. To go to sea. To go a voyage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Atui-kurukashi, アツイクルカシ, 海面, n. The surface of the sea.


Atui-orun-ahunrasambé, アツイオルンアフンラサムペ, 海鳥ノ名, n. A kind of sea bird said to resemble an owl.

Atui-pa, アツイバ, 海ノ東岸, n. The eastern portion of the sea. Also sometimes called, atui-pake. As: —Atui-pa ne atui-gesh ne, “from one end of the sea to the other.” Also, Atui-pa pakno atui-gesh pakno, “to the ends of the sea.”


Atuia, アツィア. 十, (動物ノ数フル時 ハノミ用), adj. Ten. (Used only in counting animals). As: —Tu atuia “twenty animals.”

Atui-tomotuye, アツイツモトツユ, 海スル, v.i. To go a voyage. To cross the seas.

Atui-turimimse, アツイツリミムセ, 海ノ響き, n. The roaring of the sea.

Atu-kopase, アツコパセ, 甚々多く吐出ス, v.i. To vomit very much.

Atupepeotke, アツペペオトケ, 捕縞セラル, v.i. To be taken prisoner.

Atupepeuk, アツペペウク, 捕縞セラル, v.i. To be bound prisoner.

Aturainu, アツライヌ, 失ハレタル, adj. and v.i. Lost. Gone astray. To have lost one’s way. Syn: Shitturainu.

Aturainu-ambe, アツライヌアムベ, 失フタ物, n. Something lost.


Atura-wa, アツラワ, 共ニ, adv. Together with.

Aturika, アツリカ, 綿絲, タテイト, n. The warp in cloth.

Atusa, アツサ, 補體ナル, ハヤカナル, adj. Naked.

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

Atushpa, アツシバ, 補體ニスル, v.t. To strip naked.

Atuyaakkarakabe, アツヤオッカリクエ, 慈順, アハレミ, n. Compassion.


Auheit-gurue, アウヘイトグル, 儂, シモンベ, 4. 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, 運ア. v.t. To carry (pl. of the object).
Aukomaktekka, アウコマクテッカ, 共ニ喜ア. v.i. To feel mutual satisfaction. To be mutually happy. To rejoice together.
Aukonuchattekkak, アウコヌチヤテッカ, 共ニ喜ア. v.i. To mutually rejoice. To be merry. To rejoice together.
Aukomi, アウコミ, 着ル. v.i. To be clothed with. To be wearing (pl. of the object).
Aukomomse, アウコモムセ, 青ツタ, 青ル. adj. and v.i. Bent. Humped. To stoop. To bow in thanks.
Aukonumba, アウコンヌムバ, 壊ス, ナス. v.i. To be pressed upon. To be thronged.
Aukopa, アウコバ, 他人ノ言葉ヲ曲ゲル. v.t. To wrest (as one's words).
Aukopa, アウコパ, 似ル. v.i. To be like. To resemble one another. Syn: Uanukopa. Aukosamba.
Aukopa-eaikapbe, アウコパエアイカブペ, 互ニ異ル物. n. Something incomparable. Things differing from one another.
Aukoramu-oshma, アウコラムオシマ, 一致スル. v.i. To be in accord. To agree. To be agreeable.
Aukoramu-oshmap, アウコラムオシマブ, 約束, 一致. n. An agreement. Accord.
Aukoratchire, アウコラッチレ, 敷サル. v.i. To be pardoned. To be forgiven. To be pronounced innocent.
Aukosamba, アウコサムバ, 相似ル. v.i. & adj. To resemble one ano-
Auoshmare, アウオシマレ, 生長シマレ v.i. To have become fully grown. As:—Okkaiyo shiripo auoshmare, “to have become a man.” Shiwenteip shiripo auoshmare, “to have become a woman.”
Aupshi, アウプシ, 逆ニ、サカサマー尼。adv. Upside down.
Aupshire, アウプシレ, 倒ニスル。v.t. To turn upside down.
Aupushi, アウプシ, 赤通スル。v.i. To be strung together as onions or chestnuts.
Aure, アウレ, 喂へル。v.t. To give.
Aureechiu, アウレエチウ, 賛々、尊敬スル。v.i. To be reverential. To stumble.
Aureerutu, アウレエルツ, 足ニテ物ヲ 排スル。v.t. To push on one side with the foot.
Ausatuye, アウサツイエ, 細カニ切ラル。v.i. To be cut in pieces.
Aush-kina, アウシキナ, フタマタイチゲ。n. Anemone dichotoma, L.
Aushtekka, アウシテッカ, 蠅殺セラル。
Aushtekka-wa-ism, アウシテッカワイサム, v.i. To be massacred.
Auta, アウタ。
Autarare, アウタレ。
Autariri, アウタリ。
Autasa-ashte, アウタサアシテ, 不和ニスル。親睦ヲ破ル。v.t. To set at variance. To set up crosswise.
Automotnoka, アウトモッコカ, 無知ナリ。adj. and v.i. Unlearned. Not to know. To be ignorant.
Autunashi, アウツナシ, 扯々。v.t. To pound in a mortar (pl. of the person).
Auturashi, アウツラシ, 共ニ登ル。v.i. Same as Anurutashi. (pl.) To ascend a river in company with.
Awa, アウ, ボウシロカモ。v.t. Goldeneye. Fuligula clangula, Linn.
Auwa, アウワ, ポウシロカモ。v.t. and v.i. To be in order. To be correct.
As:—Itak auwatore wa ye, “to speak correctly.”
Auwaitori, アウワトトリ, 米ヲ轉ずル。v.t. and v.i. To be registered. To register. To be set apart. To enrol.
Auwaitori-kambi, アウワトトリカムビ。戸籍簿。n. A register.
Auwechiure, アウウェチウレ, 摩レ合フ。v.i. To come into contact with one another.
Auweunu, アウウェヌ, 出来上レル。adj. Complete.
Auwonnumyere, アウウォンヌムイェレ, 織機スル。v.t. To chose out.
Auwonnyetasare, アウウォンヌイエタサレ, 習スル。v.t. To translate.
Awa, アワ, 或時ハ此ノ語ヲ過去ヲ示シ或時ハ又ノ意義ヲ示ス。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 conjuctions “and,” “also.”
A-va, アワ, 燃エテイ。adj. Ablaze.
Awe, アウ。n. Forks of trees.
Awehe, アウェヘ。tributaries of rivers.
Awekatta, アウェカッタ，突入する。vi. To rush in.
Awendarap, アウェンダラブ，夢。n. A dream.
Awendarapte, アウェンダラブテ，夢ミール。vi. To be caused to dream.
Awepetete, アウェペットチ，言葉の哈ズ。vi. To be unable to speak (as through cold or parched or stiff lip).
Awoshi, アョシ，締結する。vt. To tie together.
Awotereke, アウェトレケ，急ギテスル。vi. To rush suddenly in (as into a house.)
Aya, アヤ，木理、モカメ、掌ノ条。n. Grains in wood. The lines of the hands.
Ayai-epirikare, アヤイエビリカレ，利己スル、私ナ益スル。v.i. To have done one's self good. To have gained something for one's self.
Ayaikikip, アヤイキキブ，危険ナル。adj. Dangerous.
Ayaikikip-i, アヤイキキビ，危険ナルコト。n. Dangers. Dangerous times or places. As:—Ayaikikipikoekari， “to meet with dangers.”
Ayaishishire-ushi, アヤイシシレウシ，礎ボ露處。n. A shelter.
Ayaita-o, アヤイタオ，炙點スル。v.t. To apply the moxa.
Ayatuka, アヤトカ，・・・テ有ルナルド。ph. Though it is. Though he is.
A-yakne, アヤクネ，・・・テ有ルナルバ。ph. If it was. If he was.
Ayaku, アヤク，破レタル。adj. Burst.

Ayangep, アヤンゲプ。n. A sacrifice. An offering.
Ayange-kunip, アヤンゲクニブ。
Ayapo, アヤポ，喚呼，ア。exclam. Oh! An exclamation of pain.
Aye, アイエ，稱セラル、名付ケラル。vi. To be called. To be named. As:—A'inu ari aye utara， "the people called Ainu.” Syn: Aporose.
Aye-hi, アイエヒ，音ハレシコト。n. Speech. Anything said, or spoken. The way of calling or saying.
Syn: Itak-hi.
Ayep, アイエプ，稱セラルネ、例セバ、セタアリアイエプ、犬ト云ハレルモノ。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, アイエワイルレ，言語ヲ譜マレル。v.i. To be caused to make a mistake in speaking.
Syn: Itak-pitaksakkra.
Ayoaramuye, アヨアラムイェ，愛ナカァ、ン。v.t. To tie the clothes back (as when one wishes to work or run). Syn: aeasamuye.
Ayokitanne, アヨキタンセン，流ル。
v.i. To flow, as the tide. Syn: Shirara-pesh. Shiraraika.
Ayokitakne, アヨキタクス, 退クヒク (潮ノ). v.i. To ebb, as the tide.
Syn: Shirara-ha.
Ayomnere, アヨムネレ, 中止スル(間々恐レテ). adj. and v.i. To be kept from doing something by fear of punishment.

B.
No initial sentence in Yezo Ainu ever properly commences with a b. But in composition p is often ngoriied 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 or chash, チャ, チャシ, 園, カコイ, 崖, ヘイ. n. A Fence. Hedge.
Cha, チャ, 茶. n. Tea.
Cha, チャ, 頭, リ, 顔. n. The head. The mouth. The face.
Cha, チャ, 細カニ切ル, 擠ミ切ル, 例セバ, フムペチャ, 鯨チ切ル. 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, 平ミ数々. v.i. Spread out flat.
Cha, チャ, 時トシテ単数名詞ニ付加スル時ハ複數ニナスラリ. part. Some-times heard used as a plural suffix to verbs and nouns.
Chabe, チャベ, 猫. n. A cat. Also often called Meko. These words are also often heard among the Japanese of Yezo.
Chacha, チャチャ, 老人, 例セバ, チャチャノラウウエランガラブアンナ, 老人等ヨ吾汝等ノ安否ヲ問フ. n. An old man. As:—Chacha utara, "old men." Chacha utara we-rangarap an na, "old men, I salute you."
Chacha, チャチャ, 鰺ヲ以テ切ル, 例セバ, ニチャチャ, 木ヲ鰺ル. v.t. To saw. To cut. As:—Ni chacha, "to cut wood."
Chacha-komon, チャチャコモン, 銼屑, ノコクズ. n. Saw-dust.
Chaha, チャハ, 條 (コユダ). n.
Twigs.

Chaipuni, チャイプニ, 荷物運搬船.

Chairak, チイラク, To trot along in a gentle manner, as a dog or fox. Syn: Sambas. Tantariki no oman.

Chak, チャク, 念出る. v.i. To pop out; to come suddenly out.

Chak, チャク, 肥満ナル, 肥満ナル, 脂肪. adj. Fat, soft, flabby.

Chak, チャク, 無, ナシ. adv. Without. Not having. This word is sometimes 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, 開ク, ヒラク. v.t. To open. As:—Apa chaka, "to open a door." Syn: Maka.

Sarare.


Chake, チャケ, 慮フ, 好マヌ. v.t. To disdain. To dislike.

Chakekoshne, チャケコシネ, 諱ル, 诺シ. v.t. To slander.

Chakka, チャッカ, 隠ル, 置ニカル. v.i. To be caught in a snare.

Chakke, チャッケ, 開キタル. adj. Open.


Chakkerep, チャッケレプ, 質物. n. A dirty thing.

Chakkosamba, チャッコサムバ, 捜フ, 黙ル (複數). v.i. To clear away (as clouds). To disperse. (pl).

Chakkosambare, チャッコサムバレ, 捜フ (複數). v.t. To clear away. To disperse (pl).

Chakkosanu, チャッコサンヌ, 捜フ, 暗ル (単数). v.i. To clear away (as clouds). To disperse (sing). To die away as sound.


Chakoro, チャコロ, 腐舌ノ, 沢シナルベノ. adj. Talkative.


Chakte, チャクテ, 放ツ, (係跡ナドチ). v.t. To let off as a gin or snare.


Chamse, チャムセ, 物食スルトキ音. n. A noise as in eating. To crunch audibly with the mouth. As:—
Paro chamse humi, "the noise made by eating."

Chamse-chamse, チャムセチャムセ, 物食スルトキノ喫音. v.i. The frequentive or intensified form of chamse.


Chanchan, チャンツナ, 一歩チ進ムール. v.i. To take a step forward.

Chanse, チャンセ, 物食スル時ノ喫音. Chamse and chan-

Chanut, チャヌブ, 目的, 終局. n. An object. An end. Syn: Ik-

Chapish, チャピシ, 耳語スル, サッヤク. v.i. To whisper.

Chapish-chapish, チャピシチャピシ, 耳語スル, サッヤク. v.i. An intens-

Chara, チャラ, 口, キュチ. n. The mouth.
Charo, チャロ, パロ.

Charage, チャラガレ, 散ラサレタル. v.i. and adj. To be scattered. Syn: Apatu.


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

Charapa, チャラパ, 取顔ス, 混雑スル, 亡ポス, 例セバ, チセイチャラパ, 家チ

Charapa-charapa, チャラパチャラ

Charare, チャラレ, 散ラサレタル. v.i. and adj. Scattered. Syn: Charage. But chara means "to be scattered" of oneself while charara means to have been scattered by another.

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

Chari, チャリ, 散ラス. v.t. To sprink-

Chari-chari, チャリチャリ, 散ラス. v.t. An intensi-

Charo, チャロ, ナ. n. The mouth. The

Charo-an, チャロアン, 雄舎ナル. adj. Eloquent.

Charopen, チャロベン, 悪口ノ, 驚謡的. adj. Abusive.
Charopende, チャロベンデ, 罵る. n. To abuse. To scold. To speak against.
Charototke, チャロトッケ, 唱う. v.t. To make a noise (as in weeping). To be fluent. To speak or say. To sing (as a bird). Syn: Chaurototke. Chauchauotke.
Charuge-sande, チャルゲサンデ, 繰返す. v.t. To be continually going.
Charumbe, チャルムべ, 舌. n. The tongue.
Parumbe, パルムべ, 舌. n. The tongue.
Charushbe, チャルシベ, コロップ, 木栓. n. A cork or stopper.
Chash, チャシ, 走る. v.i. To run.
Pash, パシ, 走る. v.i. To run.
Chashash, チャシャシ, 速く走る. v.i. To run swiftly.
Chashchash, チャシチャシ, 速く. adv. Quickly.
Chashikara, チャシカラ, 園, カホフ. v.t. To enclose. To fence.
Chashkara, チャシカラ, in.
Chashka, チャシカ, 急ぐ. v.t. To hasten.
Chash-no, チャシノ, 走りてアル, 走る. adj. Running.
Chashnu, チャシュヌ, 早く. adj. Quick.
Chashnu-i, チャシヌイ, 準備セラメント所. n. A place prepared. A beautiful place.
Chashnu-mimdara, チャシヌミミダラ, 家ノ庭. n. The region immediately outside a house. An open yard.
Chashnure, チャシュヌレ, 準備スル. v.t. To prepare. To set in order. To make ready.
Chaunnaraye, チャウンナライエ, 入ル. v.t. To come in. To enter (as rays of light through a window).
Chaurrototke, チャウロトッケ, 能聴ナル. v.i. To be fluent. Syn: Chauchawatke.
Chawawa, チャワワ, 捻. v.t. To rub between the hands (as wheat or maize). Syn: Kisakisa.
Chayaya, チャヤヤ, 家へ持ツ, v.t. To hold up (as claws).

Che, チェ, 家へ, イヘ, A house. Syn: Chisei.


Chearaita, チェアライタ, 無し、當ラズ, v.i. To be untouched. To escape untouched or unseen. To be without (as without a beard or whiskers). As:—Rek kuru poka chearaita, “a young fellow without whiskers.” Syn: Chieahaita.

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


Chep-chiporo, 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.

Chep-ehapuru, チェプエハプル, 早ヶ餉し, v.i. To become soon hungry.

Chep-enishte, チェプエニシテ, 鰹チ場へル, v.i. To be able to endure hunger well.

Chepen-kute-kina, チェベクテキナ, アヤメ, n. Iris sibirica, L.

Chep-furukappo, チェプフルカッポ, 古キ魚ノ皮, n. Old fish-skins.

Chep-kap, チェプカプ, 魚ノ皮, n. Fish-skins.

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

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

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

Cheppo, チェッポ, 若魚, 小魚, n. A young fish. Little fish.

Chep-ram, チェプラン, 鰹, カロコ, n. Fish scales.

Cheshikiraine, チェシキライ子, 畜レム, v.t. To pity.

Chieshikiraine, チエシキライ子, 畜レム, n. Twins.

Cheure, チュウレ, 足, 足ノ指, n. A foot. The toes.

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

Chi, チ, 此ノ字他動詞ノ前＝加フル時ハ自動詞＝ナシ又ハ形容詞トナル, 例セバ, チェレバニ, 割リシ木, 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.” Peruba, “to cleave.” Chipereba ni, “cleft wood.”


Chi, チ, 時トシテ此ノ字ヲ名詞ニ付加スルトキハ複数ヲ動キテナス。part.
Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As pe, “water;” pechi, “waters.”

Chi, チ, 陰部。n. The privates.

Chi'ai, チアイ, 木栓、セツン。n. A cork.

Chiaye, チアイェ, n. A stopper.


Chiama, チアマ, 置カレアル。adj. Set. Placed.

Chiama-ku, チアマク, 陷弓、オトシュメ。n. A spring-bow.

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

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

Chiannure, チアンヌレ, 忘レ易カル。v. To be forgetful. Absent minded.

Chiapakore, チアパコレ, 優待スル。v.t. To treat hospitably.

Chiappise, チアイッピセ, 私生子。n. A bastard.

Chiarili, チィリ, 水ヲ散スル。adj. v.i. Scattered. Dispersed.

Chichap, チチャブ, アガマ。n. Arundinaria (Sasa) nipponica, Mak. et Shib.
Chiemetup, チエメツプ, 食糧時 # 婦人食分類酒. n. A portion of wine given to women at some of the Ainu feasts. Syn: Emetup.

Chieninuibe, チエニヌイベ, 枕, マフラ. n. A pillow.


Chieshirikaire, チエシキライ子, 慰レム, 懐懐スル. v.t. To pity.


Chieshirikikki, チエシリキキク, 黄ヘテ鳴レル, (風がねト打ッ如ク). 搖ガス, 強ゲ風雲ク. v.i. To bang as a door by the wind. To rattle. To jar.


Chiesonere, チエソンレ, 眞ニ, 誠ニ. adv. Truly.


Chietattari, チエタッタリ, 動ケ, 上下ニ動ケ, (鳥尾ノ如ケ). v.i. To move up and down (as the tail of a bird).


Chieturi, チエツリ, 戸棚. n. A cupboard. A room protruding from the sides or ends of a house.

Chieuukaramu, チエウカラム, 晩熟ナ. adj. Of late maturity.

Chieuuko-an, チエウコアン, 雙子ヲ生ミ. v.i. To bear twins.

Chieuramtekuk, チエウラムテクク, 窮ムル, 苦ムル, 部害スル. v.t. To persecute. Syn: Keshke.

Chieure, チエウレ, 足, 足ノ指. n. The toes. The feet.


Chihayere, チハイレ, 失ハル. v.i. To be lost. Syn: Aturainu.


Chiheshui, チヘシュイ, 坐眠スル. v.i. To sit and sleep.

Chihetuku, チヘツク, 出ル, 生長ヲレタ. v. i. To come out. To have grown.
Chihietukure, チェヒテクトル, 畏ハル. v. i. To appear. To rise (as clouds).
Chihiokambare, チホカマバラ, 六ヶ敷キ. adj. Difficult.
Chihoi, チホイ, 商品. n. Merchandise.
Chihoima, チホオマ, 封ノ受ケル. v. i. To suffer hurt.
Chihiuye, チヒヒユエ, ゆず. n. A kind of plant used for food. Angelica edulisy Miyabe. Also called chifiiye or chishuye.
Chiiriwak-kore, チイリワクコレ, 親類ノ如ク待遇スル. v. t. To treat as a relative.
Chiishtomare, チイシトマレ, 擦カサル, 騒カサル. v. i. To be frightened.
Chi-itakte, チイタケテ, 占フ, 預言スル. v. i. To divine. To be seized with a spirit of divination. To prophesy.
Chiitarare, チイタラレ, 滴ズル. v. i. To change.
Chik, チク, 滴ル. v. i. To drop as water. To drip.
Chikai, チカイ, 曲リタル. adj. Wind-ing. Crooked.
Chikai-anu, チカイアン, 死ス, 感覚ヲ失フ, 例セバ, チカイアトワライ, 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.
Chihambe, チハムベ, 樹木ヲ寒ガ陰ヲ積止マレ, チカムベ, リシ雪. n. Snow settled upon trees or fences. Syn: Hashka-omap.
Chikap, チカブ, 陰 塁 (陰語). n. Slang for Chi or chiye, the privates.
Chikap-hup, チカブフフ, ゲフマツ. n. Pinus pentaphylla Mayr.
Chikap-kanchi, チカブカンチ, 鳥ノ翼. n. Bird’s wings.
Chikap-ka-oreu-ni, チカブカオレウニ, 椿木, トマリギ. n. A roost.
Chikap-konkoni, チカブコンコニ, 鳥ノ羽毛. n. Feathers.
Chikap-kutchi, チカブクッチ, ミヤママタ・ビ. n. Actinidia kolonukta, Max.
Chikap-muk, チカブムグ, キジャケン. n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.
Chikap-nok, チカブノク, 卵. n. Eggs.
Chikap-pero-ni, n. A kind of oak.


Chikappo, n. A kind of charm made of elder used to drive away sickness and contagious disease.


Chikappo-peroni, n. *Quercus crispula*, Bl.

Chikap-rap, n. Bird's wings. By some, "feathers."

Chikap-rapu, n. "feathers."

Chikappui, n. *Caltha palustris*, L. var. sibirica, Regel.

Chikap-set, n. A bird's nest.


Chikap-tekkup, n. The legs. By some, "the soles of the feet."


Chikap-uru, n. A garment made of bird-skins. Also "bird-skins."


Chikap-tekkup, n. A kind of charm made of elder used to drive away sickness and contagious disease.


Chikaye, adj. Winding. As: —Chikai, "a winding path."

Chikaye-chish, n. Winding. As: —Chikai-chish, "a winding path."


Chiki, n. The legs. By some, "the soles of the feet."

Chiki-ne-wa, n. If it is so.

Chikiri, n. The legs. By some "the feet." As: —Chikiri asam, "the soles of the feet." Syn: Kema.
Chikiri, チキリ, 堆, 塊. n. A heap.
Chikiri-ashikipet, チキリアシキペツ, 足ノ指. n. The toes.
Chikiribe, チキリベ, 綴箔. n. Ornamental clothes. Clothes ornamented with fancy needlework.
Syn: Chikarakarabe, Chikemekarabe.
Chikisa-kara, チキサカラ, 木ト木チ磨擦シテ光作ル. v.i. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.
Chikisa-ni, チキサニ, アカサモ. n. The elm tree. Ulmus campestris, Sm. The wood and roots of this tree are used especially for producing fire.
Chikisa-ni-karush, チキサニカルシ, タモギタケ. 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, チキサップ, 鏡スル, ヒウチスル. v.i. To strike fire with a flint and steel.
Syn: Huru-kotoro.
Chikishirototo, チキシロトト, 擦ル, 爬タ. v.i. To rub an itching spot.
Chikka, チッカ, 滴ラス. v.t. To drop as drops of water. To let drip.
Syn: Chikte.
Chikkiri, チッキリ, ネツキウチノ遊戯. n. Name of a game somewhat resembling draft. (see ukonittupte).
Chikko, チッコ, 老夫. n. An old man.
Chikoro-chimakani, **Chikorochimakani**, チコロチマカニ, チシベツギスカダカ. n. *Gymnocanthus intermedius*, T. & S.


Chiko-seshke, **Chiko-seshke**, チコセシケ, 閉ざル, 閉塞カル. v.i. Closed. Shut up.

Chikoshinninup, **Chikoshinninup**, チコシニニンプ, 合わせ. n. A charm. An amulet.

Chikoshiripire, **Chikoshiripire**, チコシリピレ, 物ラ汚ル. v.i. To be caused to return something.

Chikotachi, **Chikotachi**, チコタチ, 汚点タラケナル. adj. Spotted. Syn: Chikosasamtek.

Chikote, **Chikote**, チコテ, 潮ラス. v.t. To tie up (as a horse) sing.

Chikotpa, **Chikotpa**, チコッパ, 潮ケ, (複数). v.t. Pl. of chikote.

Chikte, **Chikte**, チクテ, 滴ラス. v.t. To drop. To allow to drip (as water).

Chikuba, **Chikuba**, 嘴マレ. v.i. To be bitten by an animal.

Chikubaba, **Chikubaba**, チクババ. To be set upon (as by an animal). Syn: Akubaba.

Shitashke.


Chikube-ni, **Chikube-ni**, チクベニ, イメエンジェ, エンウェ. n. A kind of flowering shrub. *Cladastis amurenensis*, Benth. var. *Buergeri*, Max. This shrub is used as a medicine and charm against disease.

Chikukui, **Chikukui**, 嗶ミ碎. v.i. To be gnawed. Syn: Akuikui.


Chikuni-awe, Chikuniawe, チクニアウェ, 木ノ枝. n. The branches of a tree.


Chikuni-kunne-kamih, **Chikuni-kunne-kamih**, チクニケンケンノカミヒ, 木ノ心. n. Same as above.

Chikuni-nirek, **Chikuni-nirek**, チクニニレク, 地衣. n. Lichens.


Chikuni-pe, **Chikuni-pe**, チクニペ, 木ノ汁液. n. Sap of a tree.

Chikuni-pon-ikoro, **Chikuni-pon-ikoro**, チクニポンイコーロ, 宝物ノ木刀. n. Small wooden treasures of the shape of ancient swords.
Chikuni-potoki, チクニポトキ, 木像.
n. A wooden idol.
Syn: Koppa.
Chikuni-shikai, チクニシカイ, 木釘.
Chikuni-tokum, チクニトクム, 木ノ節.
n. A knot in a tree. A knob on a tree.
Chikuni-tope, チクニトペ, 木ノ液汁.
Chikuni-tumama, チクニツママ, 木ノ幹.
n. Trunks of trees.
Chikupa, チクプ, 飲chants. n. A drinking. A sitting to drink.
Syn: Ikup.
Chikurure, チクルレ, 水に過ガル.
v.i. To come. To pass. To cross (as a bird in the heavens).
Chikusa, チクサ, 輸入ノ, 例セバ, チクサアシコロ, 輸入ノ酒.
adj. Imported. As: — Chikusa ashkoro, “imported wine.”
Chikusa-ashkoro, チクサアシコロ, 酒.
n. Sake. Rice wine. Syn: Chirutu ashkoro; this word means “Imported wine.”
Chikush, チクシ, 過ギラル. v.i. To be passed over.
Chikushi, チクシ, 途, 道, ミチ.
n. A path. A road.
Chikush-ru, チクシル, 途, 道, ミチ.
n. A path. A road.
Chikuwaikara, チクワイカラ, 発病.
v.i. To be afflicted with apoplexy or fits.
Chikuwan-turi, チクワンツリ, 真直
n. v.i. To stick out straight.

Chima, チマ, 瘡, カサプタ.
n. Scales. Dead skin.
Chimakaire-kamui, チマレイカムイ, 日本皇帝, 知事.
Chimakanit, チマカニツ, 炎キ串.
n. A roasting spit.
Chima-kina, チマキナ, 窩ド.
n. The spikenard plant. Aralia racemosa, L. var. sachalinensis, Reg. Used by the Ainu both as a vegetable and medicine.

Chima-o, チマオ, 痥アル, カサプタアル.
Chima-ush, チマウシ.
adj. Scabby.
Chimaktekka, チマクテッカ, 悅ア.
v.i. To rejoice.
Chimaukara, チマウカラ, 火傷スル.
v.i. To scald or burn one’s self.
Chimayamaya, チマヤマヤ, 涉(カユ).
ガル. v.i. To itch.

Chimba, チムバ, 手探ル, 例セバ, ムン
チムバスフナラ, 草ノ中手マ探ゲル.
v.t. To feel for. 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. v.t. An intensified form of chimba.
Chimemke, チメムケ. 短ク切ル, 剪ル.
adj. and v.i. Cut close. Shaven.
As:—Sapa chimemke, “to have the hair shaven off or cut close.” Chimemke sapa, “a shaven head.”


Chimi, チミ, 手探る。v.t. To feel after. To search after by feeling. This word is the singular form of Chimba.

Chimi-chimi, チミチミ, 手探る。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.”


Chimip, ちみっぷ. ing. As:—Ku goro chimip, “my clothes.”


Chimondum-kore, チモンダンコレ, 強むる, 権威ヲ與フル. v.t. To strengthen. To give authority to a person.

Chimoyemoye, チモイエモイエ, 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. 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.

Chinanarange, チナナランゲ, 岐, 欺カル. v.i. To fall down. To be deceived. To be put out of countenance.


Chingara, チンガラ, 乾スタメオ擴ケル. v.t. To spread out skin to dry.

Chingeu-pone, チンゲウボケ, 骨盤. n. The pelvis.

Chinkeu-pone, チンケウボケ.

Chingara, チンガラ, 乾サメユ擴ケル. v.t. To spread out skin to dry.


Chingara, チンガラ, 乾スタメユ擴ケル. v.t. To spread out skin to dry.


Chinirarappe, チニララバレ, 修シテ 坐ス. v.i. To sit with bended head as in deep respect or thought. Syn: Hepokiush.

Chinisap, チニサブ, 憲ギテ. adv. In haste. As:—Chinisap karabe, “a thing done in haste.”
| Chinishteramkore, チニシテラムコレ, 壓制すれ, 虚ぐる. v.t. To oppress. To be hard upon. |
| Chinishteramkorep, チニシテラムコレプ, 壓制, 無残. n. Oppression. Hardness of heart. |
| Chinita-ki, チニタキ, 夢ミル. v.i. To dream. To dream upon. |
| Chinita-koro, チニタコロ, 夢ラ haber nightmare. |
| Chinita-nukara, チニタヌカラ, 夢ラaber nightmare. |
| Chinitankashure, チニタンカシュレ, 競フ v.i. To race. Syn: Uwetushmak. |
| Chiniukesh, チニウケ, 出来る、能ハス. v.i. To be unable. |
| Chinkanokush, チンカノクシ, 後ヲ付. v.i. To fall backwards. |
| Chinkanpayotne, チンカノバヨツ子, 後ヲ付レテ足ヲ開ク、勤シク歩ム、強ク歩ム、(怒リシトキノ如ク). v.i. To fall over backwards with outstretched legs. |
| Chinka-paye-turituri, チンカパイエツリツリ, 達歩スル、(怒シガ如ク). 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 chungi. |
| Chinkotoro, チンクトロ, 下股. n. The under part of the thighs. |
| Chinna, チンナ, 骨盤. n. The pelvis. The top of the legs. |
| Chinore, チノレ, 欺ク. v.t. To deceive. To counterfeit. As:— Chinore itak ki, "to deceive by word of mouth." |
| Chinot, チノツ, 頭、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, チノイユタツ、棒ノ木ミテ作リシ室内用ノ灯烛. n. Birch bark twisted so as to form a torch or light. |
| Chinuchakchakka, チヌチャクチャッカ, 競争スル. v.i. To strive. Syn: Uwetushmak. |
| Chinuchanuchakka, チヌチャヌチャッカ, 競争スル. v.i. To strive. To vie. |
| Chinukara, チヌカラ, 見ラル. v.i. To be seen. |
| Chinukarabe, チヌカラベ, 見エル物. n. Something to see. Anything to look at. |
| Chinumumu, チヌムム, 塞ガル. v.i. To be stopped up. Syn: Anumumu. |
but *nuina-korobe*, are considered slang.

**Chin-uturu** (ちんうつる) *n.* The fleshy part of the pelvis.

**Chinuyepira** (ちにゅいぺイラ), *n.* A rock having inscriptions upon it.

**Chibioshmamba** (ちびしぇまば), *n.* The fleshy part of the pelvis.

**Chinuye-pira** (ちにゅいぺイラ) *n.* A rock having inscriptions upon it.

**Chioboshmamba** (ちほしぇまば) *adj.* Ridiculous. Funny.

**Chiokake** (ちおかかけ), *v.i.* To be passed over, as a tree or house by a bird.

**Chioka** (ちおか), *v.i.* and *v.t.* To miss. To be behind hand.

**Chioshka-saranip** (ちおしきさらにっぷ), *n.* A kind of basket ornamented with coloured bark or reeds.

**Chioshke-sapa** (ちおしきけさば) *v.i.* To have the hair plaited on the top of the head.

**Chiokapapa** (ちおかぱぱ) *v.i.* Forward (as in laughing heartily). See *Chiotenn-i*.

**Chiokake** (ちおかかけ) *v.i.* and *v.t.* To kick behind as a horse.

**Chioteusu** (ちおてす) *v.i.* To be bent back and forth in laughing.

**Chiotanne** (ちおたんね) *n.* The wooden framework used round a hearth or fire-place.

**Chiotanne-turi-guru** (ちおたんねたるぐる) *v.i.* A very dear friend. A close friend. A person upon whom one depends (lit: “a hearth framework person). A metaphorical phrase indicating love, trust, endearment or friendship; the *chiotanne* of a hearth being supposed to embrace one of the most important and sacred places in a hut.
Chiouishikara, チオウシカラ, 置カル
v.i. To be placed. To be set (as a house upon a hill).

Chioyange, チオヤンゲ, 漂着ス
v. v.i. To be cast ashore as a wreck or dead fish.

Chioyapte, チオヤプテ, 舟ヲ釣上
ゲル.v.t. To drag a boat to shore.

Chioyaush, チオヤウシ, 舟揚場。
n. A beaching place for boats.

Chip, チブ, 舟, 例セバ, チバツリアル"


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

Chipa, チバ, 切リカル。v.t. To strike at with a sword.

Chipachipa, チパチバ, 望雲。v.t. To hope for. To long for. As:— Ku keutum ta ku chipachipa kane hun ase, “I feel a longing for something in my heart.” Nishatta yah 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.

Chipahau-ushka, チバハウスキカ, 云フ, 昔ケル。v.t. To say. To tell. As:— Usakatneka chipahau-ushka, “he says various things.” Syn: Opahau-ush.

Chipanup, チバヌブ, 女ノ頭巾。n. A kind of headdress worn by women at feasts when they wait upon the men. Syn: Chiepa nup. Aepanup.

Chiparase, チ巴拉セ, 現ハル。v.i. To appear. To be depicted as anger upon the countenance.

Chiparasere, チバラセル, 現ヌス。v.t. To make appear. To show as anger upon the countenance.

Chipaske, チバスケ, 黑焼ノ。adj. Burnt black.

Chipaskumakoro, チパスクマコロ,
To be surprised or startled. As:—Ingaru chipaskuma-koro, “to be startled or startled at seeing something.”

Chipaskuma-koro, チパスクマコロ, 傳説シハゲル. v.i. To recite traditions. To tell of ancient things.

Chipasusu, チパススス, 散る. v.t. To disperse. To scatter. As:—Yuk chipasusu wa kira wa paye, “the deer scattered and ran away.” Syn: Uko-opiu.

Eukopi-eukopi kira.


Chipat, チパツ, 魚ノ肛門. n. A fishes anus.

Chipatuye, チパツイエ, 舟ヲ下ス. v.i. To launch a boat.

Chipekare, チペカレ, 歌ふ. v.i. To go in or out. As:—Koro uni chipekare, “he entered his home.”


Chipeshishte, チペシシテ, 進む. v.i. To go along. To proceed.

Chipuokote-kina, チプウコテキナ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica L. By some called Chipeukote.

Chipiyak, チピヤク, 鱗シヤ. n. A snipe.

Chipiyeba, チピエバ. n. A kind of shell fish.

Chipiye-guru, チピエグル, 半種. n. A half-caste. Syn: Apiye guru.


Chipiyep-korobe, チピエブコロベ, 雖種. n. A half-breed. A term of reproach.

Chipiyere, チピエレ, 古キ毆ヲ順ハセル. v.t. To remind a person of his faults. [n. Winkles.

Chipiye-to-sie, チピエトセイ, 貝ノ名.

Chip-ni-susu, チチノスス, オマネコヤナギ. n. A kind of willow. Salix Caprea L.

Chip-o, チブオ. v.t. To row.


Chipo-eto-sei.


Chipoka-ekahuye, チポカエカフイエ, 子ヲ産ガル. v.t. To nurse a woman during child-birth. A mid-wife.


Chipon-ninap, チポノニナブ, 魚ノ子ヲ飼スタス道. n. A fish-roe crusher.

Chiporo-ande, チポロアンデ, 産卵スル. v.i. To spawn.
Chiporo-ninap, 魚卵粉砕スル機。n. A fish-roe crusher.
Chipon-ninap, 魚卵粉砕機。n. A fish-roe crusher.
Chiposhpare, チボシバレ, 照り渡ル。v.i. To shine through as light. To pierce through.
Chipoyan-i, チホヤニ, 上陸場, 基頭。n. A landing place.
Chippta-chikap, チプタチカブ, クマゲラ。n. Great black woodpecker. 
Chirama, チラマ, 最下ノ, 低キ。adj. Low. The lowest.
Chiramamtep, チラマムテブ, 熊, クマ。n. A bear. The general name for bears. Special names are as follows:—Shiyuk, “a he bear.” Kuchan, “a she bear.” Hokuyuk, “a man eating bear.” Pernrep are cubs in their first year. Riyp are cubs in their second year. Chishurap are cubs in their third year. After the third year a-cub is called Chiramantep, kamui, or kim un kamui.
Chirangeashkoro, チランゲアシコロ,
Chirekte, チレクテ, 弹スペ. v.t. To play (as a musical instrument).

Chirekte-huttara, チレクテフッタラ, ウナ. n. Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip. Also called by some pet-kutu; wakka-kuttara; rek-kuttara.

Chirekte-top, チレクテトップ, 笛. n. A flute.

Chirektep, チレクテプ, 楽器ノ類, 音ヲ発スルモノ. n. A musical instrument of any kind.


Chiri, チリ, 溝, 管. n. A bird of any kind. This word, though used in some districts as chirap is in others, very often occurs in compounds. Thus:—Kapa-chiri, "an eagle." Retat-chiri, "a wild swan." Amame-chiri, also amame-chikap, "a sparrow."


Chirikipuni, チリキプニ, 直立スル(山ノ如シ). v.i. To stand up (as a large house or high mountain).

Chirikoraye, チリコライ, 同復スル, 晴ヲスル, 強メル, 上ゲル, 難ヲスル. v.t. To revive. To clear away. To strengthen. To raise. To lift up.

Chirinnai, チリナイ, 魚流ノ川, 水管, 溝. n. A very small stream.

Chirinnaine-san, チリナイナサン, 跡ヲ残ス(蛇, 蝮牛ノ歩ミシ如ク). 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, エンコササ. n. Calla palustris L. var. sibirica, Reg.

Chiriri, チリリ, 滴レル, 滴ル. v.i. To trickle. To drip (as water). To slip through.

Chironnup, チロンヌプ, 孤, 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, shumari, and shi-tumbe. Shi-tumbe 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'un chironnup "a river otter" (lit: water fox). The usual name for "river otter" however is Edaman. The skulls of foxes are used for divination by the Ainu men.

Chironnup-kina, チロンヌプキナ, キミカケサウ. n. Lily of the valley. Convallaria majalis, L.


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

Chiroshne-chep, チロシケチェプ, 魚ノ類. n. Sea-poachers (including several species).

Chirosnum-cheppo, チロシヌケチェッポ, 魚ノ類. n. A kind of small salt water fish. Probably the white-bait.


Chisaure-ramu, チサウレラム, 冷遇スル. v.t. To treat slightlyly.

Syn: Chituperamu.

Chisei, チセイ, 家, イヘ, 例セバ, カムイイセイ, 熊ノ穴. n. A house.

Chiseikoash, チセイコアシ, 家或ハ熊ノ穴ナサム. 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 = 成りし男女。n. A twice or thrice made widow or widower.

Chisei-maka-ni, チセイマカニ, 小舎
ノ屋上ノ棟。n. The upper beams of a hut. Rafter braces.

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
宅祝祭。v.i. To hold a house warming feast.

Chisei-paraka, チセイパラカ, 天井,
屋根裏。n. The inside of the roof of a house. Ceiling.

Chisei-uhuyeka, チセイウヒュイカ, 家
＝火放ツ。v.t. To set a house on fire. To commit arson.

Chisei-uhuyeka-i, チセイウヒュイカ
伊, 放火, ヒッケ。n. A house-burning. Arson.

Chisei-un, チセイウン, 家ニ、内ニ。adv.

Chisei-upshoro, チセイウプショロ,
家ノ内。n. The inside of a house. The main part of a hut (lit: house-bosom).

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

Chish, チシ, 哭ケ, 例セバ, チシハウェ, 泣
フレ。v.t. To cry. To weep. To sing (as a bird). As:—Chish huwe “a weeping.” “A crying” or “wailing.” Chish boro, “weeping,” “whilst weeping.” Chish sessereke, “to snuffle as in weep-
ing.” Chish kokarakarase also
chish korimimse, also chish ko-
shishirapa, “to cry” or “to
weep.”

Chish, チシ, 噛シキ道路。n. A steep winding path. A precipitous path.
Ekayechish. Nangashke.

Chishchish, チシチシ, 水滴。n. A
drop of water.

Chishikeraine, チシケライ子, 憐ム。
v.t. To pity. Syn: Chisheshke-
raine.

Chishikoseshke, チシコセシケ, 布列
スル, 擾ガル, ナラブ。v.i. To be
spread out (like a town).

Chishikrarire, チシクラリレ, 護ヲル
ル。v.t. To take care of. To pre-
serve. To keep safe and well.
This word is often used with chi-
raramrarire, “to keep safe and
happy,” in prayer.

Chishimemokka, チシメモッカ, 嘆嘆
ヲ仕向けル。v.t. To pick a quar-
rel. To challenge to fight. Syn:
Ishimemokka.

Chishinap, チシナフ, 罰金。n. A

Chishipasure, チシブスレ, 怒ニ現ハ
ル。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, 憐シム、
憂フル。v.t. To be sorry.

Chishirikirapte, チシリキラブテ, 憐
シマシムル。v.t. To make sorry.

Chishirikokarakara, チシリコカラ
カラ, 巻ケ。v.t. To wind round.
Chishitomap, チシトマップ, 妖怪, 虚魅. n. A bogie.
Chishitoshito, チシトシト, 綿ミタル. adj. Curled.
Chishituriri, チシツリリ, 綿々. v.i. To be continuous in a line or succession (as the descendants of a people). Thus:—Huichi santek e-kashi santek chishituriri utara chi ne ruve ne, “we are the lineal descendants of the ancient fathers and mothers.” Syn: Shituri.
Chishkara, チシュカラ. 沾々. v.i. To weep.
Chishkan, チシッサン.
Chish-konchi, チシコンチ, 獨身者ノ頭巾. n. A kind of bonnet worn by widows and widowers. As:—Chish konchi eush, or chish konchi koro, “to wear a widow’s bonnet.”
Chishne, チシネ, 線ヶ刻ミタル, 鋲歯状ノ. adj. Indented.
Chishne, チシネ, 映ノ幹, 滾ノ首. n. The stem of a mortar. The neck of a bottle.
Chishne-nishu, チシネニシュ, 幹ノア ル臼. n. A mortar with neck or stem.
Chishpo, チシポ, 鈡刺, ハリサシ. n. A needle cushion formerly worn attached to the neck of a woman’s dress.
Chishrimimse, チシリミムセ, 跳ね踊 る, 身體チ動舞スル, (子供が子守ノ背ヲ乗如ク). v.i. To dance or move about when crying (as children sometimes do).
Chish-sessereke, チシッセセレケ, 哽泣スル. v.i. To weep inwardly. To snuffle. To weep a little silently.

Chishte, チシテ, 泣カス. v.t. To make cry.
Chishurap, チシュラブ, 三歳ノ熊. n. A three year old bear’s cub.
Chishuye, チシュイェ, アマニヲ出ツル, (案ヨリ). v.i. To go out. To pass out of a door.
Chisoikatta, チソイカッタ, 急ギテ家ヲ 出ル. v.t. To go out of doors in haste. To get out of a carriage in a hurry.
Chisoinaraye, チシオナライェ, 出ツル, 外出スル, (案ヨリ). v.i. To cook by boiling.
Chisoinaraye, チソイナライェ, 出ツル, 外出スル, (案ヨリ). v.i. To go out. To pass out of a door.
Chita, チタ, 揪り出サル. v.i. Dug up. Extracted from the earth.
Chitakte, チタクテ, 預言スル. v.i. To divine. To be made to speak (as by the gods). Syn: Chiitakte.
Chitekkamure, チテッカムレー, 手ヲ敷フ. v.t. To spread the hands over. To cover over with the hands.
Chiterekere, チテレケレ, 蹦る, 跳る. v.i. To prance. To jump about. To dance.
Chitokba, チトクバ, 粗末ナル, 飾ナキ. adj. Unornamented. Sloven. Common. As:—
Chitokba ai, “an ordinary undecorated arrow.


Chitomte, チトムテ, 美シキ, 飾ヲレヲル. adj. Beautiful. Ornamented. As:—Chitomte ai, “an ornamental arrow” (used at bear feasts).


Chitoshke, チトシケ, 喊呼, (嘆息ノ語). interj. An expression of disgust (said by the Ainu to be a Japanese word).

Chitput, チプツツ, 魚ノ臀鰭. n. The anal fin of a fish.

Chituima, チイマ, 遠カニ, 遠クニ, 例サバ, チツイマツリ, 遠クニマテ延ビル. adv. Far. Distant. As:—Chituima turi, “stretching a long way.”

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chituperamu, チツペラム, 軽視スル. 粗略＝扱フ. v.t. To slight. To treat slightly. Syn: Chisaura-ramu.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.

Chitunashka, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. v.t. To hasten.
Chiukokarakari, チウコカラカリ, 錢
糸ル, カラマル. v.i. To become mixed up. To be twisted as thread in a needle. Syn: Hochi-karakari.

Chiukol, チウコイ, 堆積, 塊, カタマリ. n. A heap. A lump.

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

Chiukomoye, チウコモイユ, 鈴シル, v.i. Moved together. Twisted.

Chiakonumumu, チイコヌムム, 宿カル, v.i. To be stopped up.


Chiukopoye, チウコポイユ, 搖廻サラル, 混スル, 固却スル. 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-keutum-koro, チウコ ポイユケツムコロ, 二心チ懐ケ, 誠実 ナラズル, 狐疑スル. v.i. and adj. To be double faced. Insincere. To have the mind stirred with doubts, fears, or troubles.

Chiukotaptpu, チウコタブタブ, 圓 形ル, v.t. To roll up into a ball.

Chiukush, チウクシ, 泣ク, 淚ヲ流ス. v.i. To weep. To shed tears. As:—Ku nangashike chiukush ruwe ne, “I have tears running down my face.” Syn: Chish.

Chiukururu, チウクルル, 流レヲ塞ケ (木草ナドテ以テ). 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, 決病血. n. The scurvy.

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

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

Chiupuni, チウブニ, 渦流ノ底リ水. n. The back waters of an eddy.


Chiuri, チウリ, ホツキヤイ. n. Clams.

Chiurip, チウリブ, 畜産, ツチシヨウ. n. Dioscorea japonica, Thumb.

Chiurito, チウリト, 海扇. n. Cockles.


Chiurui, チウルイ, 湖流, シナガレ. n. A sea current.

Chiushi, チウシ, 上ヲ塗ル. v.t. To spread on. As:—Shiun 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, チウテクル, 召使. n. A servant.

Chiutumashbare, チウツマシバレ, 惑 フ, 因ル. v.i. To be perplexed. To be in doubt, trouble, or perplexity. Syn: Chiukopoye.

Chiutumashure, チウツマシュレ, 困 ル, 疑フ. 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 rupi. Chep rup.


Chiwash-ekot-mat, チワシスコツマツ, 川口ノ女神. n. The goddesses of the mouths of rivers.

Chiwe, チウエ, 河流. n. The current of a stream or river. As:—Chiwe moire, “a slow current.” Chiwe tunash, “a swift current.”
Syn: Chiw.

Chiwende, チエンデ, 破船スル. v.i. To be wrecked. Syn: Mimam. Awende.

Chiyaikorushka, チヤイコルシカ, 有. v.t. To have mercy on.


Chiye, チイエ, 陰部. n. The private parts. Syn: Chi.


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.

Chokapapa, チョカパパ, 風ノ. v.i. To lean forward (as in laughing heartily).

Chio, チョ, 鍛. n. A lock (Japanese).


Chokokoi, チョコイ, 肾, 鳥ノ砂鶴. n. The kidneys. The gizard of a bird.

Chomba, チョムバ, 枠, マス. n. A measure.


Chophopse, チョプチョブセ, 接吻, キス. n. A kiss.

Chophopse-kara, チョプチョブセカラ, 接吻スル. v.t. To kiss.

Chopiat, チョピアツ, 逃走スル. v.i. To run away. To escape. Syn: Kurinin.

Chorauge, チョラウゲ, ) 不成効, 人後

Chiorauge, チョラウゲ, ) = 落下ル. v.t. and v.i. To be unsuccessful. To be behind-hand. To miss. Syn: Orauge. Aorauge.

Chorewewe, チオレウェェ, 前＝屈. v.i. To lean forward (as in laughing heartily). Syn: Chiokapapa.

Choropok, チョロボク, 下＝. adv.

Koropok, コロボク, ) Under. (According to Ainu habits of thought this word is conceived of as a noun).
Chotari, キワタリ, } 先へ蹴る. v. i. To kick from behind (as a horse). Syn: Hoketu.
Chotcha, チョッチャ, 當ル、刺ス(単数). v.t. (sing) To shoot and hit. To sting.
Chotchapa, チョッチャパ, 當ル、刺ス. (複数). v.t. (pl) Same as above.
Chotesusu, チョテスス, 後へ反ル. v.i. To lean back (as in laughing heartily).
Cho-un-guru, チョウングル, 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, チョウンカムイ, 天皇. 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, 釘、メ. n. A bud.
Chushuyu, チュシュイユ, 頭＝見ハス. v. i. To betray (as temper in the countenance.”
Chuk, チュク, Chuk-an, チュクアン, 秋. n. Autumn.
Chuk-pa, チュクパ, Chuk-unpa, チュクウンパ, Chuk-pes, チュクペス, 下腹. n. The lower part of the abdomen. Syn: Chupkes.
Chunchupeushte, チュンチュペウシテ, 合成スル(金属ナクテ), マミモノスル. v.t. To alloy (as metal).
Chup-bera, チュプベラ, 女用ノ匙. n. A spoon used by women.
Chup-chisei, チュプチセイ, 月ノ鏡. n. The halo round the moon.
Chup-ewen, チュプエウェン, 月經. n. Menses.
Chup-ka, チュプカ, 東.  n. The east.
Chup-kamui, チュプカムイ, 日.  n. The sun or moon.
Chup-kari, チュプカリ, 日.  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, チュプコサヌ, 閉める. v.t. To close. To shut (as the eyes).
Chupo-hetuku-hi-moshiri, チュプヘツクヒモシリ, 東. 日出. n. The east. The sun-rise.
Chupoka, チュポカ, 出産. n. Childbirth. As:—Chupoka ne wa shotki otta nna an ruwe ne, “she has had a child and is still in bed.”
Chuppe, チュップベ, 月経. n. Menses. Chuppok, チュッポク, 英. n. The west.
Chup-sam-oma, チュプサムオマ, 日向ポリスル. v.i. To bask in the sun.
Chupoka-ekahuye-guru, チュポカエカフイェグル, 産婆. n. A midwife.
Chupotomush, チュポトムシ, 日光. adv. ph. In the sunshine.
Chupu, チュプ, 折りかえす. v. t. To turn back as a cloth. To fold. As:—Set kashiketa an senkaki emko chupu wa wakka set kata ande, “turn the table-cloth back and set the water upon the table.”
Chupu, チュプ, 閉める. v.t. and v.i. Chupu-chupu, チュプチュプチュ,  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, 月ト月ト期間. n. The space of time between moons.
Churup-chup, チュラブチュプ, 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. デー (D) み文始メニハ用ザレドメ文ノ中間ニハ用カル而シテデー (D) み文始ニアルトキハディー (T) ト発音ス.
E (I).

E, 卒, 汝、此字ヲ動詞＝附加スルトキハ人代名詞二人称場合トナルナリ、例セバ、エオマン、汝ヲpro. You. Used before verbs in general the particle e is the second person singular of the personal pronoun “you.” As: — E kik, “you strike.” E oman, “you go.”


E, 卒, 汝ノ、實名詞ヲ前＝用エルトキハ物主格トナルナリ、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, 卒, 汝ノ、物主格トヨシテ此ノ字ヲ用エルトキハ原告スルナリ、例セバ、エコロハバ、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 koro be ne hawe? “are these your things?”

E, 卒, 持ツ、自動詞ヲ後＝在ルトキハ他動詞＝變セシム、例セバ、キヲ、逃ケル、エキヲ、持ツテ逃ゲル.(iv) part. Prefixed to intransitive verbs e has the power of changing them into transitives. As: — Kira, “to run.” Ekira, “to run away with.” Mik, “to bark.” emik, “to bark at.”

Nupetne, “to rejoice.” Enupetne, “to rejoice over.”

E, 卒, 動詞＝此ノ字ヲ加ルトキハ他動詞ヲテサタト意ニナル、例セバ、デラアイガ、刀ヲテサテ殺ロス.(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: —Raije, “to kill,” tam eraigne, “to kill with a sword.”

E, 卒, 他動詞＝此ノ字ヲ加ルトキハ受動詞ヲテサト得ルナリ、例セバ、アイメタエツタ、人ガ犬ヲ盗ムダ.(vi) part. Prefixed to some transitive verbs e represents the objective case of the preceding noun. As: —Sasa eikka, “the dog stole it;” ainu sasa eikka, the man stole the dog.”

E, 卒, 形容詞ヲ前＝此ノ字ヲ加ルトキハ動詞ヲテサト得ルナリ、例セバ、ヒヲ、善キ、エヲ、利益スル、ニシテ、固イ、エニシテ、忍ヲ能フ.(vii) part. Prefixed to adjectives e has a verbalizing power. As: — Nishte, “hard;” enishte, “to be able to endure.” Pirika, “good;” epirika, “to be bent on gain.”

E, 卒, 内＝、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, エ, 男, 男, 数千数スル場合に於テ者減ノ意味ニ用リ, 例セバ, ワンエツホットネ, 四十ヨリ十ヲ減ス (即チ三十). (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ニ用テ keta 或ハ geta チ其後ニ加へルトキハ其時ノ確實ナルテチ證スルモノナシ. (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 eanchikarageta*, “on that very night.” *Nei pahata*, “in that year;” *nei epahageta*, “in that very year.”


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

Eahunpururughep, エアフンブルルゲプ, 家=吹込ミ雪雲雨ナド. n. Snow, rain, or dust blown into houses by the wind.

Eaikap, エアイカブ, 出来ヌ, 能ハヌ. v.t. Unable to do a thing.

Eaikap-no, エアイカブノ, 不完全ナル, 未熟ノ. adj. Abortive.

Eak, エアク, 狙と撃ツ. v. t. To shoot at.

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


Eanasap, エアナサプ, ヤット, 難シク. adj. Quiet.

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

Eane, エアネ, 淡キ, 細キ. adj. Thin. High or squeaky as the voice.

Eane-hau, エアネハウ, 細キ聲. n. A thin voice. Ischephonia.

Eane-no-po, エアネノポ, 困難ニ, ヤット. adv. Hardly. With great difficulty.


Eangesh, エアンゲシ, 頷フ, 好マヌ. v.t. To dislike. Syn: *Kopan*.

Eani, エアニ, 淡キ, 細キ, 例セバ, エ. Eane, エアネ, アニハヲ, 細キ聲. adj. Thin. High or squeaky as
a voice. Thus:—Eani hau, “a squeaky voice.”


Eani e koro, エアニエコロ, 汝ノ, 例セバ, エアニエコロセタ, 汝ノ大. poss. pro. Your. As:—Eani e koro seta, “your dog.”

Eani-un, エアニウン, 汝. pro. You.


Eanru, エアンル, 西海岸へ, 例セバ, エアンルンクオマン, 私へ西海岸へ往け. ph. To the west coast. As:—Eanru’nv ku oman, “I am going to the west coast.”


Eanru-no-koro, エアヌノコロ, 所有スル. v.t. To possess.

Eanrumu hemususu, エアヌムヘムスス, 様イト思フ. v.t. To think good or wise. To be delighted with.


Eara, エアラ, 一ツ, 例セバ, エアラコ一枚着物, ソンテ. adj. One. As:—Eara kosonde, “your garment.”

Earaka, エアラカ, 傷傷スル, 例セバ, カルシエアラカ, 木ノ子ニテ傷傷スル. v.i. To be hurt by. As:—Karush earaka, “hurt by eating mushrooms.”

Earakush, エラクシュ, 渡ル, 例セバ, チカプチユプエラクシュニナルウェ子, 鳥が月チカスメテ渡リシ. v.i. To pass across. As:—Chikap chup earakush nisa ruwe ne, “the bird passed across the moon.”


Earamoisam, エアラモイサム, 海岸ノ草ヲ生セシ部分. n. That part of the sea shore where vegetation meets the sand.

Earasaine-no, エアライサイチノ, 一捱キ, (縄ノ如ク), 直チニ. adv. In one coil (as a rope). Once only. At once. Syn: Arashui-ne.

Earasanne, エアラサンヌ, 十, (魚ヲ数フ時ノ語). adj. Ten (used only in counting fish).

Earautorun, エアラウトルン, 他ノ所ニ. adv. Elsewhere.


Easara, エアサラ, 注文スル, 命ズル. v.t. To order (as anything from a shop).

Eashinge, エアシング, 出ス, 例セバ, イタクエシング, 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, エアシンノ, 又, 再び, 例セバ, エアシンノカラ, 改メテ為ス. adv. Again. Afresh. Newly. As:—Eashin no kara, “to do over again,” “to alter,” “to remake.”

Eashirane, エアシラネ, 知ラル. v.i. To be made known. To be noised abroad.
Eashiri, エアシリ, 嗚呼, 例せば, エアシリュエキロロアン, 嗚呼如何ニ面白カラズヤ! 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 例ノ如キ場合ニ, 例せば, ヤクエアシリ, 若シシ様テアリシナラ. adv. It being so. In that case. Yak eashiri, "if it is so.”


Eashiriki-kushki, エアシリキキクキキ, らラハナラナ, アル答, 例せば, ツッピシエアシリキキキキシキ, ニツアルニズ, ph. There must be. There ought to be. As:—Tuppish ne eashiriki kushki, “there must be two,” “there ought to be two.”

Eashittap, 嗚呼. interj. Dear Eashittap-ne, 例ノ如キ通リ; Exactly. Certainly. The full form of this word is eashiri tap ne.


Eashkai, エアシカイ, 爲シ能フ, 出来る. vi. To be able to do.


Eashkaire, エアシカイレ, 学が, 例せば, カンビエアシカイレ, 読み書キテ学ベ. vt. To learn. As:—Kambi eashkaire, “to learn to read and write.”

Eassa, エアッサ, 遡る. vt. To make (as clothes.)


Easuru-ashite, エアスルアシテ, 知ラセル, 報告スル. Easuru-ashite, エアスルアシテ, To make known. To advertise.

Easuru-nu, エアスルヌ, 知ラル, 報告スル. Easuru-nu, エアスルヌ, To be made known. To be advertised.

Eat, エアツ, 在ル, 居ル, 懸ケテアル. vi. 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, 適合スル, 同意スル. adj. Agreeing with.

Eatpake, エアツパケ, 原始, 例せば, エアツパケタ, 始メニ. n. The beginning. A commencement. As:—Eatpake, “in the beginning,” “At the commencement.”

Eatpakegeta, エアツパケゲタ, 丁度其ノ始メニ. adv. At the very beginning.

Eattarashi, エアッタラシ, 能ハザル, 不適當ナル, 粗雑ナル. adj. and v.t. To be unable. To be unfaithful. Incapable. To slight.

Eattekta, (other, 一方に. adv. エアッテクタ, phantom hand. Besides.


Eatu, エアツ, 吐出す. v.t. To vomit.

Eatukopash, エアツコパシ, 吐き出す. v.t. To vomit. To be sick.

Eauwa, エアウワ, 水稲ノ名. n. Same as Auwa.

Ebitta, エビッタ, 全く, 凡て, 例セバ, モシレピッタ, 萬国. adj. All. The whole. The aggregate. Throughout the whole. As:—Moshira ebitta, “all countries;” i.e. “the whole world.”

Eboso, エボソ, 成程、相テアル. interj. Just so. Indeed. So it is. It appears so. As:—Eboso, nei guru ihoshki katu ne wa ku nukara, “just so, that man appears to me to be drunk.” Syn: Eposo.


Ebui, エブイ, 紋. n. A bud.

Ebuika, エブイケ, 花. n. A flower.

Ebuike-pirasa, エブイケピラサ, 花が開く. v.t. To flower.

Ebuuiushbe, エブウイシヘ, 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、チッチヤッカショモエチヤッカワリ カンシノ、彼ハ不作法チモザル真キ人デ有. v.t. To do slovenly. To act in an unseemly manner. As:—Nep ne yakka shomo echake wa pirika guin’ne, “he is a good person who never does unseemly acts.” Syn: Ichake.

Echakoko, エチャココ, 數ヘル. v.t. To teach.

Echakurash, エチャクラシ, 枝アル流木. n. A floating log with branches attached.

Echanchange, エチャンチャウゲ, 軽く當ル、チヨット触ル. v.t. To glance. To touch but not hurt. To touch slightly.

Echararase, エチャララセ, 進ム、例セバ、テッソエチャララセ、手ノ助 チ以テ進ム. 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, 汚汚汚汚れ, 汚き。 adj. and v.i. To be soiled. To be stained.

Echi, エチ, 汚汚汚汚れ, 汚等。 per. pro. pl. Ye. Echi is sometimes used as the sing. objective pronoun “you.” As:—E koro ko-tan orun echi vura kusu ne na, “I will send you home to your country.” Ek, echi kouwepekennu, “come here, I have something to ask you.” Syn: Echiutara.

Echi, エチ, 柄, 嘴 (瓶ノハノ). n. A handle.

Echianupkorobe, エチアヌプロロベ, 慎重ニスル, 心ヲ留メル。v.i. To be careful. To keep in mind.


Echikiki, エチキキ, 注キヲ出ス。v.t. To pour out.


Echi-koro, エチコロ, 汚等ノ poss. pro. pl. Your.

Echinge, エチエン, 蛹。n. A turtle.

Echi-okai, エチオカイ, 汚等。per. pro. pl. Ye.


Echip, エチブ, 自分ノモノ, 例セバ, チコレプチ, 其ノモノヲモノノリ。n. One’s own personal belongings. One’s goods. As:—Chikor echip ne, “they are our goods.” Syn: Kukorobe.

Echip-ika, エチブイカ, 汚＝サラハレル(船上モノ). v.i. To be washed overboard.

Echi’tari, エチタリ, 汚等。per. pro. pl. Ye. Short for echi utari.

Echi-utara, エチウタラ, 汚等。per. pro. pl. Ye.

Echi-utare, エチウタレ, Echiokunnure, エチオクンヌレ, 他人ノカトコ心配スル。v.i. To feel concern for another.

Echiriri, エチリリ, 流レ滴ル, 物ニ副フタ滴ル。v.i. To trickle down.


Echiukurure, エチウクルレ, 慎クル。v.t. To obstruct the current in a stream by driving in posts or casting in logs or any other obstructions.

Echiure, エチウレ, 物ニ合うル, 衝突スル。v.i. To come into contact with. To strike against.

Echish, エチシ, ロノアル, 例セバ, エチウシパツチ, ロノアル棱。adj. Having a spout. As:—Echi ush batchi, “a bowl with a spout.”

Echopnure, エチョプヌレ, 接吻スル。v.t. To kiss. Syn: Chopchopsekara.


Echuchari, エチュチャリ, イハツツ。n. Vaccinium praeastans, Lamb.

Echuppok, エチュッポク, 西。n. The west.

Echutko, エチュツコ, 間違フ, 例セバ, タンベアナッタアフアエチュツコノアノ, 此ト彼レト違フ。v.i. To dif-
Again. Next. Upon this. After that. Besides.

Eeripak, エエリアク, 諸共 ==. adj. Together with. At the same time.

Eese, エセ, 答べる. v.t. To answer.

Eeshiri, エエシリ, 以前. adv. Previously.

Eeshiri, エエシリ, Before.

Eeshir-an, エエシリアン, 以前ノ, 以前ノ. adj. Above-mentioned. Previous. As: —Eeshir-an ap, “the previous one.”

Syn: Senramsekoro.


Syn: Eitasa.

Eha, エハ, 胎ノ絆. n. The navel string.

Ehabapu, 端検 シテ用ユル, 貯フル. エハバブ. v.t. To keep back.

Ehapapu, エハパブ. To save. To use sparingly. To be careful of (as of food).


Ehaita-no-oman, エハイタノオマン,避ケル, 避ギ越ス. ph. To avoid. To go past.

Ehaitare, エハイタレ, 除ケサセル. v.t. To cause to miss. To cause to avoid.
Eham, エハム, 止める, 慎ぐ. v.t. To oppose. To stop. Syn: Etokotuye.
Ehange, エハンゲ, 近い. adj. and v.i. To be near at hand. To draw near.
Ehangeko-no-an, エハンゲコノアン, 遠く. adv. Distant. To be far away. That which is far away.
Ehange-no, エハンゲノ, 近き先祖. 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, エハンゲノオマニ, 近きヨロコト. n. A drawing near.
Ehangere, エハンゲレ, 近カヨラセル. v.t. To cause to come nigh.
Ehapi, エハピ, 蔵ミスル, 軽シズル. v.i. To slight.
Ehapuru, エハブル, 堪能パス. v.i. Unable to endure.
Ehariki-sam, エハリキサム, 左ノ方. adv. On the left.
Ehariki-so-un, エハリキソウン, 窓透ノ左方. adv. The left hand side of a fire-place.
Ehatatne, エハタツチ, 守る. v.t. To watch over. To keep free from harm. To take special care of. Syn: Eyam.

Ehaukatki, エハウカツキ, 壱通スル. v.t. To commit adultery.
Ehaye, エハイエ, 足ラザル. v.i. To come short of. To be insufficient. Syn: Eikohaye.
Ehetche, エヘチチエ, 答へル. v.t. To return an answer to. To respond to.
Eheuba, エヘウバ, 出リカル. v.i. To lean over. To lean on one side.
Eheuge, エヘウゲ, 出リ卡尔. v.i. and adj. To be bent. To lean on one side. To lean over.
Eheugere, エヘウゲレ, 曲ゲル. v.t. To bend.
Eheuheuge, エヘウヘゲ, 動揺スル(舟ノ). v.i. To roll or lean on one side as a ship at sea.
Ehoat, エホアツ, 脣ノ諸. n. The string leading from a child to its mother’s navel.
Ehochatcharl, エホチャツチャリ, 散ラス、従＝賢ヤス. v.t. To scatter. To waste.
Ehoma, エホマ, 読ノ名. n. The name of a dance. A dance in which the word ehoma is continually repeated.
Ehomatu, エホマツ, 驚々(馬ノ知ク). v.t. To shy at (as a horse). To start at.
Ehopiru, エホピル, 離レル、去レル. v.t. To leave. Go away from.
Eh opiye, エホピイェ, 飛上がル, 例セバ, メスアナ竹シチカブ エホピイェ. 猫が 島=S 对ツラ 飛上がル. v.t. To spring upon. To spring out of. As:— Meko anak ne chikap eh opiye, “the cat sprang upon the bird.”

Ehopuni, エホブニ, 腹ノ上ル, (種物ノ 如ク). v.i. To come up as boils or blisters. To arise.

Ehorari, エホラリ, 伏ス, 宿ル, 例セバ, アイアイシシナップシヨロダエホラ リ, 子供ハ 援ツascal露= 伏シテシル. v.i. To recline. To lie (as a child in its cradle). As:— Ai'ai shinda upshoroge 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, 後ノ方ニ, 例セバ, エホロカノアプカシ, 後へ行ケ. adv. In a backward manner. Backwards. As:— Ehoroka no apakash, “to walk backwards.”

Ehoroka-rapush-chikap, エホロカ ラブシチカブ, 日本量タ指セル暗語. 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, 湍費ス. v.t. To waste.

Ehose, エホセ, 反対ノ方ナ見ル. v.i. To look away from. To look in an opposite direction.

Ehoshi, エホシ, 彼地此地. adv. The other way about.

Ehoshki, エホシキ, 不足=思フ. v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Shomuo aeramushinne. Rampokashte.

Ehosippare, エホシッバレ, 戻ス. v.t. To send back. To return.

Ehumkotui, エフムコツイ, 小キ蛾ノ 類. n. A kind of small black gnat.

Ehunara, エフナラ, 奨ム, 食ル. adj. and v.t. To begrudge. Stingy. Greedy. To keep back. To withhold. To desire.

Ehureppo, エフレッポ, ヤマツシ. n. Rhododendron indicum, Sweet, var. Kaempferi, Max.

Ehuru-hemesu, エフルヘメス, 小山=登ル. v.i. To ascend a hill.


Ehuru-pesh, エフルペシュ, 小山=下ル. v.i. To Ehuru-ran, エフルラン, Ehuru-pesh-kina, エフルペシキナ, コダニサキ. n. Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm.

Ehuru-tasa, エフルタサ, Ehuttasa, エフッタサ, Ehuru-mesu, エフルメス, Ehuru-tasa, エフルタサ, 小山=上ル. n. To Ehuru-ran, エフルラン, Ehuru-pesh-kina, エフルペシキナ, コダニサキ. n. Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm.


Ehuyepa, エフイェパ, 待ツ (複数). v.t. To await. To wait for. (p.l).
Eihok, エイホク, 賣る v.t. To sell.  
Syn: Eiyok.

Eika, エイカ, 溢る v.i. To run over.

Eikan-no, エイカンノ, 豊かな adv.  
Abundantly. Bountifully.  
Syn: Nuye an no.

Eikapa, エイカバ, 談話ノ種ヲ得ル v.i.  
To get matter for a speech.

Eikare, エイカレ, 満るるマ充ス v.t.  
To fill to overflowing.

Eikashu, エイカシュ, 過ぎる, 優る v.t.  
To surpass. To go beyond.

Eikashnkara, エイカシクラ, 興ヘル v.t.  
To give. To bestow.

Eikaun, エイカウン, 超す多キ adv.  
and v.i. Too much. Than. More.

Eikaun-rusui, エイカウルスイ, 競フ, 爭弗 v.t.  
To emulate. To have a desire to surpass.

Eikaun-no, エイカウンノ, 過ぎテ為ス, 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, 相続セル v.t.  
To cause to inherit.

Eikeshkoro, エイケシコロ, 相続スル v.t.  
To inherit.

Eikeshkorobe, エイケシコロベ, 遺産動産 n.  
Heirlooms. Things inherited from another.  
Syn: Chirairep.

Eikeshui, エイケシュイ, 慣テ, 怒ツテ見逃や v.t.  
To turn away from anything in anger. To abandon. To forsake.

Eikishma, エイキシマ, 握る v.t.  
To seize.

Eikka, エイッカ, 盗マ v.t. To steal.  
Syn: Ikka.

Eikohaye, エイコハイェ, 不足スル v.i.  
To be insufficient.  
Syn: Ehaye.

Eikoiki, エイコイキ, 開フ v.t.  
To fight.

Eikoisamba, エイコイサムバ, 做フ, 異スル v.t.  
To imitate.  
Syn: Koikara.

Eikoshi, エイコシ, 手渡ス v.t.  
To hand over. To betray.  
Syn: Ekoshi.

Eikotuntek, エイコツンテク, 反響スル v.i.  
To resound.

Eikukshtek, エイクシテク, 餌ヲ, 過分ノ, 例ヲ, エイクシテクボロ, 餌ヲ大キイ adj.  
Too much. Surpassingly.  
As:—Eikukshtek poro, “too large.”  
Eikukshtek pon, “too small.”  
Eikukshtek pirika, “too good.”  
Syn: Mashkin.

Eimek, エイメク, 常スル, 分配スル v.t.  
To allot. To apportion. To divide. Circulate.

Eingush, エイングシュ, 懦レル v.i.  
To be afraid.  
Syn: Ishitoma.

Einore, エイノレ, 混スル v.t.  
To adulterate.  
Syn: Ukopoye.

Einupitara, エイヌピタラ, 好マノ, 川キノ, 頭フ v.t.  
To not want or like. To eschew. To hate.  
Syn: Etunne.

Einure, エイヌレ, 火チ点スル v.t.  
To light (as a lamp).  
Syn: Uhu-yea.

Eipak, エイパク, 足ル v.i.  
To be sufficient.  
Syn: Pakno.


Eipokun-no, エイポクノ, ヨリモ少ナク. adv. Not so much. Less.

Eipokun-unu, エイポクヌヌ, 好マズ, 口惜ム. v.t. To dislike. To regret.


Eiram-kotoro-mewe, エイラムコトメウェ, 賞メル, 鼓舞スル, 勵マス. v.t. To encourage.

Eirawe, エイラウェ, 爲シガル, 殺シタガル. v.t. To desire to do. To wish to kill. Syn: Irawe.


Eiripakno-kara, エイリパクノカラ, 均シクスキル. v.t. To make equal. To make even.


Eirusa-guru, エイルサグル, 貸人. n. One who lends.


Eishokon, エイショコン, 信スル. v.t. To believe.

Eishokoro, エイショコロ.

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, 信ヲ堅クスキル. 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トゥ, オソノフリスキル. The order for Confirmation (Introduced by the Compiler).

Eishungere, エイシュングレ, 信セヌ. v.t. To disbelieve.

Eitak-amkire, エタクアムクリ, 約束スル. v.t. To promise.


Eitoko, エイトコ, 始メニ. adv. At the beginning.

Eiwak, エイワク, 際スル. v.t. To return to one’s home (as from work).
Eiwange, エイワンゲ, 用する。v.t. To use. To make use of. Syn: Eiwange.  
Eiwange-chiekip, エイワンゲチエイキプ, 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, 用させる。v.t. To cause to use.  
Syn: Eiwange.  
Eiyok, エイヨク, 販売。v.t. To sell.  
Syn: Ewange.  
Eiyokbe, エイヨクベ, 販売品, 貨物。n. Merchandise.  
Eiyonuppa, エイヨヌップパ, 訴え。v.t. To accuse of a crime. To complain about.  
Eiyonuppa-ambe, エイヨヌッパアムベ, 告訴。n. A complaint. An accusation.  
Ek, エク, 来る。(単数)。v.t. To come. (sing).  
Eka, エカ, 捺る。v.t. To make (as a rope). To twist. As: Tush eka, “to make a rope,”  
Ekai, エカイ, 周囲の。adj. Round. Round about.  
Ekaechish, エカエチシ, 山, 岩ナドリ酸凸凹凸。n.  
Ekaechish, エカエチシ, Rough places. A sharply pointed rock. A mountain pinnacle or peak.  
Ekai, エカイ, 周囲の。adj. Round.  
Ekai-nupuri, エカイヌプリ, 火山。n. A volcano (extinct or active).  
Ekakari, エカカリ, 上縫う。v.t. To sew over (as in making button holes).  
Ekakoyaske, エカコヤスケ, 割れ。adj. Cracked (from top to bottom).  
Ekamasu-chitarabe, エカマスチタラベ, 袋。n. A bag for carrying clothes etc., when travelling.  
Ekambak, エカムバック, 警告。n. A warning.  
Ekambak-isam-no, エカムバックイサムノ, 唐突な、不意。adv. Without warning.  
Ekambakte-i, エカムバックテイ, 前以前に知らせ。v.t. To forewarn. To promise.  
Ekambakte-ki, エカムバックテキ, 説示スル。約束。v.t. To forewarn. To promise.  
Ekamparasasa, エカマパラササ, 平平ナルロドノツ器箏。adj. Any vessel with a flat lip.  
Ekanok, エカノク, 出迎え, 側面, エカノクス, サヤマン, 出迎え, 乗乗, v.t. To go to meet. As: — Ekanok gusu oman, “to go to meet.”

Ekap, エカプ, 挨拶する, 会場スピル, v.t. To greet. To salute.

Ekarakara, エカラカラ, はす, v.t. To do. This word very often occurs in legends in place of kara and ki.

Ekari, エカリ, 迎へる, 出来上る, v.i. and v.t. To be met. To put forth (as strength). To be done. To be finished. Syn: Karakure. Kiroro yupu wa ki.


Ekari, エカリ, 流しこる, v.i. To wander about. Syn: Ekeshnoman.


Ekari-wa-oman, エカリワオマン, 巡る, 側面, トエハリワオマン, 彼ノ湖ノ脇, ph. To go round. As: — To ekari wa oman, “he went round the lake.”


Ekashpa-umbe, エカシパウムベ, 冠, n. A crown made of shavings.

Ekashish, エカシシ, 申し, 恶ム, v.t. To despise. To hate.

Ekashuppo, エカシュポポ, 蝌蚪(オタマジャクシ), n. Tadpoles.


Ekatchaush, エカチャウス, 好フ, 好マス, v.i. To feel antipathy towards. To be displeased with. Syn: Eramu ekatchaush.

Ekatki, エカキ, 接近スル, v.t. To approach. To go to. Syn: Karange no oman.


Ekatta, エカタ, 逼急ニ, 暴力ヲ以テ, adv. In haste. With violence.


Ekaya-ni-ika, エカヤニイカ, 船ノ柱ヨリ落ツル, v.i. To fall from a ships mast. Syn: Okayanipichi.


Eke, エケ，上ヲ挙ヒトル。v.t. To skim. As:—Top eke, “to skim milk.”


Ekeutum-konna-tanak-tanak, エケウツムコンタナタナク，気ヲ落ス、落膽スル。ph. To lose heart. To faint. To faint and come to frequently.

Ekike-ush-bashui, エキケウシバシュイ，髯ヲ上ケル棒(祭ノ時ニ用エル)。n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter; i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings left attached to it.

Ekimne, エキムネ，山ヘ行ク。v. i. To go to the mountains to work or hunt.

Ekimne-un, エキムネウン，山ニ。adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekim-un, エキムウン，山ニ。adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekimopkara, エキモプカラ，山＝テ 計ラズモノ懲死スル。v. i. To meet with a violent death in the moun-
tains (as from any accident).
Syn: Sarak kamui.

Ekira, エキラ，携テ走ル。v.t. To run away with.

Ekhoyae, エコハイエ，不足スル。v.i. To be insufficient. Syn: Ekhoyae. Upak shomoki.

Ekhoppa, エコホッパ，去ル、離ル、(複数)。v.t. To leave. To depart from (pl).

Ekhopi, エコホピ，去ル、離ル、(単数)。v.t. To leave. To depart from. (Sing). Syn: Orowa no oman.


Ekhopi-shikiri, エコホピシキル、轉顧スル。v.i. To turn away from.

Ekhopi-wa-oman, エコホピワオマン，去ル、離ル、。v.t. To leave. To go away from.

Ekhoshipire, エコホシピレ，賞＝置ク。v.t. To pawn.

Ekomokokoro, エコイモココロ，贈ル、呈スル。v.t. To take a present to another. To present to. Syn: Eikrap-kore.

Ekomokorobe, エコイモコーベ，贈物。n. A present.

Ekoimare, エコイオマレ，水ヲ汲ミ出ス。v.t. To pour out.

Ekoirak-koirak, エコイラクコイラク，動揺セシムル。v.t. To shake up as anything in a bottle. To agitate (as water). Syn: Koyakoyak.

Ekoisamka, エコイサムカ，無ダスル、空スル。v.t. To bring to naught. To destroy. Syn: Isamka.

Uhaye-wa-isamka.
Ekokomge, エココムケ, 凭る, 倚りカァル. v. t. To lean upon (as upon a table). Syn: Kokonge.

Ekokomo, エココモ, 綿付ヶル, 折り込ハム. v. t. To bind (as a dress). To fold over (as in sewing).

Ekokomo-wa-ukaukau, エココモヲカウカウ, 綿付ケル. v. t. To bind.

Ekomo, エコモ, 折り込ハム. v. t. To fold over.

Ekomomse, エコモムセ, 玉ニマク. 繰レル. v. i. Twisted into a lump or ball. Turned.

Ekonishuye, エニシユイェ, 振り當テル. 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, エコンラムシツシ子, 怒ラセル. v. i. To be aggravated. To be much irritated. To be in great trouble.

Ekonramu-shitnere, エコンラムシツシレ, 病マセル. v. t. To agonize. To give pain to.

Ekonramu-tanak, エコンラムタナク, 苦眠スル. v. i. To have troubled sleep. To have bad dreams.

Ekonramu-tanak-shitne, エコンラムタナクシツシ子, 蕃々騒やし寐ル, 苦間シテ眠レル. v. i. To be in great straits. To be unable to sleep for great trouble.

Ekopash, エコパシ, 倚り掛ル, 凭ル. v. i. To lean against. As:—Tuma-\textit{ma epokash}, “to lean against a wall.”

Ekopashte, エコパシテ, 凭らせケル, 倚セバ, ネイサシベチャニエコパシテ. 其ノ木ニ凭ラセテクレ. v. t. To set against. To rest upon. As:—\textit{Nei okaibe chikuni ekopashte yan}, “set that thing against the tree.”

Ekoraininne, エコライニンン子, 出来がタキ. adv. Difficult of accomplishment.

Ekoramkoro, エコラムコロ, ゲフ. v. t. To beg for. To ask for.

Ekorobe, エコロベ, 汝ノモノ. n. Your belongings.


Ekot, エコツ, 死ヌ, 例セバ, メコット, 冻死スル. v. i. To die. As:—\textit{Me ekot}, “to die of cold.” \textit{Popke ekot}, “to die of heat.” Syn: Rai.

Ekotan-koro, エコタンコロ, 住居ニスル. v. t. To make a home of. As:—\textit{Nupuri 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, 苦ニシテ死ヌ. v. i. To die hardly. To die a painful death.

Ekotpoka, エコッポカ, 近ヨル. v. t. To approach. To get at.

Ekotpoka-ewen, エコッポカエウェン, 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, 近より触能はず. *pl.* and *v.i.* To be unable to touch. To be unable to approach.

**Ekottanu**, エコッタヌ, 注意ある, 関係ある, 倒セバ, テキエコッタヌ, 関セズニサケ. *v.t.* To have a care for. To interfere. As:—Iteki ekottanu, “do not interfere;” “take no notice of it.”


**Ekottanu-shomoki**, エコッタヌショモキ, 忍カセニスル. *v.t.* To neglect. To take no notice of a thing. To let alone.


**Ekte**, エクテ, 来タラセル. *v.t.* To cause to come.

**Ekunneyot**, エクンニュッツ, 咲スル(急＝暗处＝入). *v.i.* To be dazzled with darkness (as upon entering a dark room fresh from the light).


**Ekushna**, エクシナ, 通過スル, 例セバ, オッケエクシナ, 賞ク. *v.i.* and *adj.* To pass through. Open. Uncovered (as one's thoughts).

**As:**—*Otke ekushna, “to pierce through.”* *Syn: Oboso.*

**Ekushna-etyeye**, エクシナエタイウ, 賞キ取ル. *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 rusui, “I desire to doctor my eyes.”*

**Emaka**, エマカ, 遠ガル, 権テル. *v.t.* To discharge. To abjure. To cast away. (*Sing.*) *Syn: Osura.*

**Emakba**, エマクバ, 遠ガル, 権テル. *v.t.* To discharge. To cast away. To abjure. (*Pl. of Emakba.*


**Emaknatara**, エマクナタラ, 開ク. *v.t.* To open up. To light up. To clear away. As:—*Shukusutoikunne chisei upshoro emaknatara, “a bright light lit up the inside of the house.”*

**Emauri**, エマウリ, 種々ノイチゴナドノ名. *n.* A general name for black-berries, strawberries and raspberries.

**Emaukush**, エマウクシ, 鼻チ通シテ云フ. *v.i.* To speak through the nose.


**Emetapunin**, エメタプニン, 寒ク見エル. *v.i.* To look cold.

**Emetup**, エメツプ, 祭ノ時女ニ與ヘル酒. *n.* A portion of wine given to women at a feast. *Syn: Chimetup.*
Emik, エミク, 呸べる. v.t. To bark at.

Emina, エミナ, 笑う. v.t. To laugh at.


Emko-gusu, エムコグス, 此ノ故三. post. Therefore. For this reason.

Emkoisamka, 所有ヲ失フ. v.i. To suffer the loss of one’s belongings.


Emo, エモ, 马鈴薯 (ヤガタライモ). n. Potatoes. As:—Emo otomire, “to earth up potatoes.”

Emoinatara, エモイナタラ, 懸カル. v.i. To hang about (as clouds or smoke over a city.)

Emokoro-koshikururu, エモコロコシクルル, 眠ルレンス. v.i. To be unable to sleep. To turn about in one’s sleep.

Emomonatara, エモモノタラ, 有ル、居ル、安全ヲアル. v.i. To be. To be serene. To rest upon. To be at rest.
Emu-emu, エムエム, 植木. v.t. To lay hold of anything with the hands (as a child a table when trying to climb upon it).

Emuka-oshma, エムカオシマ, 頭目. v.i. To fall down head foremost.

Emukne, エムクネ, 残渣. adj. All. The whole.

Emukne-no, エムクネノ, 全然. adv. Wholly. In their entirety.

Emukne-no-an, エムクネノアン, 全然. ph. That is all.

Emukne-no-isam, エムクネノイサム, 皆失せた. ph. They are all gone. There are none. They are entirely gone. There is not one left. Syn: Obitta isam.

Emukne-no-okere, エムクネノオケレ, 皆仕舞. ph. They have all come to naught. They are all finished.

Emush, エムシ, 刀を取る. v.t. A sword. As:—Emush-anoehauitekka, "I drew the sword I wore" (used in legends). Emush-ahunge, "to sheathe a sword" Emush etaye, "to draw a sword." Emush eyaikikikara, "to fence" or "to defend one's self with a sword." Emush mekkaka, "the back of a sword," also emush mekkashike. Emush mut, "to wear a sword." Emush notaku, "the edge of a sword." Emush shiton-ush, "to wear a sword." Syn: Tam. Rangetam.

Emush-at, エムシアツ, 刀刀屋. n. A sword sash.

Emush-ibe, エムシイベ, 刀刀司. n. A sword blade.

Emush-nip, エムシニブ, 刀刀柄. n. A sword hilt.


Emush-seppa, エムシセッパ, 刀刀鐃. A sword guard.

Emush-shirika, エムシリカ, 刀刀鞘. n. A sword sheath.

En, エン, 我. 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 pakno isam, "not so much as I." En shirine, "instead of me."

Enangara, エナンガラ, 達夫, 安否. v.t. To greet.

Enankurukashi, エナンカシラシ, 面、顔. n. The countenance. The face.

Enankurukashi-epukitara, エナンカシラシエプキタラ, 感面見喜. ph. To look pleased or angry.

Enankurukashi-parase, エナンカシラシパラセ, エナンカシラシパラセ, 感面如是. ph. To look angry.


Enanrapoki-ekari-na, エナンラポキエカリナ, 我汝ノ高慢ヲ制セん. 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.
Encharage, **エンチャラゲ**, 刺アる. **adj.** Prickly.

Encharashne, **エンチャラシニ**, 喧嘩する. **v.** To quarrel.

Enchiki-maimai, **エンキマイマイ**, ガンキライン. **n.** The crowberry. **Empetrum nigrum**, L. Called also *Ichikimaimai*.

Endo, **エンノ**. *エノ* herb used as food. **Lythrum Salicaria**, L.

Endrum, **エンドラム**, 鼠. **n.** A rat or mouse. **Syn:** Erum.

Ene, **エネ**, 其ノ、斯ノ如シ、其ノ通り、例セバ、エテアムベ、其ノモノ. **adv.** Thus. So. In this or that manner. What. Such. As:— *Ene ponhe 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 a-ri*, "I had no idea that such things had been said." *Ene ikichi ainu poronno 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 okai-be, "that fellow" "that rascal." *Iresu ruwe ene oku-hi, "he was reared after this wise."

Ene-akari-ka-isam, **エネカリカイサム**, 仕方ガナイ. **ph.** There is no help for it.

Ene-ani, **エネアニ**, 斯ノ如々. **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**, ドゥニカ. **adj.** Somehow. Anyhow.

Ene-hawashi, **エネハワシ**. *彼ハスノ如々言ヒ*.

Ene-hawe-okai, **エネハウェオカイ**. 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.

Enenge-ni, **エンゲニ**. The Angelica tree. **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, **エンカイキ**, 然而シテ. **adv.** It being so.

Eneturu pakno, **エンテルパクノ**, 其ノ程. **ph.** To such a degree. So. As:— *Nei guru anak ne eneturu pakno wen ruwe he an?* "was he so bad?"

Eneusara, **エヌサラ**, チ喜ア. **v.t.** To take pleasure in. To rejoice over. To get one’s living by.

Eni-ika, **エニイカ**, 木ヲ堕ツル. **v.i.** To fall from a tree. **Syn:** Oni-pichi.

Enikuruki, **エニキルキ**, 負傷セラル. **v.i.** To be wounded. To
be hurt. Syn: Yayapushkere.
Yaiyeshikorap.

Eninge-ni, エンインゲニ. n. See En-
Enengi-ni, エンエンジニ. The Ange-
Enininge, エンイニング. adj. Slow. Dull. As:—Shukup eni-

Eninui, ユイヌイイ. v. i. To lay the head upon a
pillow. To take a rest. To sleep.

Eninuibe, ウイヌイベ.枕. n. A
pillow. Syn: Aininuibe. Chi-

Eninuite, ウイヌイテ. v. t. To
put to rest. To put to
bed.

Enikokomo, エンイココモ. v. t. To strike with a stick.

Enishemap, エンイシマプ. v. t.
To feel anxious about.

Enishpane, ウィシパン. v. t.
To lord over.

Enishpeush, ウィシペウシ. n. Salivation. Also to drivel.

Enitatke, ウイタッケ. (n. stomach). 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, ウイトモモ. v. i. To stare at. To look
at carefully. To look into. Syn:

Eniuchinne, ウイウチシン. v. t. To show dislike to
another. To treat in a slighting
(as a knife). Thus:—Enukara makiri, "a dull knife."

Enumitanne, エヌミタンチ, ヨノミ, n. A kind of berry. Lonicera coerulca, L.


Enunui, エヌルイ. To sleep.

Enunuye, エヌルイ. v.i. To sleep.

Enup, エヌプ, 不便 ナル. adj. Inconvenient.

Enupek-ush, エヌペクシ, 蛭ム. v.i. To be dazzled with the light as when one enters the light from a dark room. Syn: Enopek-ush.

Enupitara, エヌピタラ, 嫌フ, 避ケル, 賛シム. 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: Kereroshke.

Enushkari, エヌシカリ, 慣サ. v.i. To be surprised at. To be amazed.

Enutomom, エヌトモム, 見ム. v.t. To look at or into. To stare at. To look at carefully. As:—Hoka noshike enutomom, "to look into the fire (as in deep thought)." Syn: Enitomom.

Eocharaie, エオハレ, 空ムル. v.t. To empty. Syn: Ohare.

Eoikushi, エイキシュ, 写ル, 擴ゲル. v.t. To clothe. To Enokuri, エオイキシュ. To spread over.

Eok, エオク, 異ル, (単数). v.t. To knock or kick against. (s). Syn: Eoikushi.

Eokokte, エオコクテ, 打チ當ル, (複数). v.t. To cause to knock or kick against. (pl.)

Eokte, エオクテ, 引掛ル. v.t. To hook in. To draw in by means of a hook. To hang up. To fix on. As:—Tara ibe sapa eokte, "to fix the headpiece of a sling (used for carrying bundles) upon the head." (sing.)

Eoma, エオマ, 倚ケルル, 売ル. v.t. To lean upon. As:—Kanni eoma, "he is leaning upon his staff."

Eomken, エオムケン, 捕ル能ハズ, 漁セス. v.t. To be unable to catch. To be unsuccessful in the chase or at fishing.

Eomoshiroi, エオリョイ, 喜バレル, 愛セレルル. v.t. To take delight in. To be fond of. To be delighted with. Syn: Enupetne.

Eomshiroire, エオリョイレ, 喜バレル, 愛セレルル. v.i. The same as Eomoshiroi.

Eonne, エオンヌ, 手顔洗洗. v.t. To wash the face and hands. Syn: Yashke.

Eowonne, エオワンヌ, Syn: Yashke.

Eorauge, エオラウゲ, 間合ハヌ. v.t. To miss (as a train). To get behind.

Eoripak, エオリパク, 尊敬スル. v.t. To honour.


Eorura, エオルラ, 送ル. v.t. To send.

Eoshikpekare, エシペカレ、見フ、狙フ. v.t. To take aim at.


Eoshirokok, エシロコク、エシロ、Eoshirok, エシロ、Glance off. To slip.

Eoshirokok, エシロコク、Eoshirokok, エシロ、To overtake.

Eoshiwen, エオシベン、自分ノ為メヲ保ツ、蔵ス、例セバ、イタグエオシウェン、知ラサマ. v.t. To keep to one's self. As: Itak-eoshiwen, “not to tell.” Yaikota korobe eoshiwen, “to keep one's belongings to himself.”


Eotashish, エオタシシ、早クスル、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、終ル. v.t. To bring to an end. To finish.

Eotuibe, エオツイベ, 終リシモノ. n. Things brought to an end.

Eotuyetuye, エオツイエツイエ、持ツテ往ク. v.t. To carry away, (as in theft). To take away. Syn: Eikka wa oman. Koro wa oman.

Eotuyetuye, エオツイエツイエ、振動スル、壁フ、廻フ. v.t. To shake. To fan. To brush. Syn: Paruparu.

Eoyaitak, エオヤイタク、嘲笑ススプ. v.t. To make fun of. To laugh at derisively. To make a dupe of another. To mock. Syn: Ainukirukiru.

Eoyashimge, エオヤシムゲ、翌日. adv. The next day. The day after.


Epa, エパ、迄、満ツル、(時期ナド). v.i. and adv. To be fulfilled (as time). As far as. As: Naa shomei ushike epa shomoki, “before one's time.”

Epa, エパ、當タル、及バ、例セバ、ケエベアアイカブ、私ハ及びボクが出来ナイ. v.t. To reach to. To attain to. As: Ku epa oikap, “I cannot reach it.” Epa pakno ku mokoro kusu ne, “I shall sleep as much as I can.”


Epakashnu, エパカシヌ、教へル. v.t. To teach. To instruct. Syn: Eyaihannokkare.

Epakashnu-i, エパカシヌイ, 教訓. n.
Instruction. Doctrine. **Syn:** Epakashnu ambe. Epakashi.

**Epakashnu-nishpa,** エパカリシヌシパ, 教師. *n.* A teacher. One who instructs.

**Epakashnure,** エパカリシヌレ, 教ヘサセル. *v.t.* To cause another to teach.

**Epakokomo,** エパココモ, 枕ヲ以ヲ頭ヲ打ツ. *v.t.* To knock on the head with a stick.

**Epanicokkai-nep,** エパンチョツサイチプ, 鷙(インズミ)ナキ女. *n.* An un tattooed woman.

**Epange,** エパンゲ, 好マヌ, 嬉フ. *v.t.* To not want. To hate. To dislike. **Syn:** Etunne.

**Epanu-ki,** エパヌキ, 過失ヲ数フ. *v.t.* To find fault with.

**Epara,** エバラ, 吹ク. *v.i.* To blow.

**Epara,** エバラ, 罪ヲ負ハス, 害ヲ被ラス. *v.t.* To lay a fault upon another. To condemn. To injure another. To cause to catch (as a disease).

**Eparatek-sei-yuk,** エパラテクセイユク, 角枝ヲ落シ專家. *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,** エパロオハンカニツ, 織機ノ絲巻. *n.* A weaving spool.

**Eparorokashi-kuyushitara,** エパロロカシクユシタラ, 嘔ミ碎ク. *v.t.* To chew. To masticate. **As:** —*Aep eparorokashi kuyushitara,* “to masticate one's food.”

**Epaikoiki,** エパウコイキ, 爭闘ヲル, 喧嘩ヲル. *v.i.* To quarrel. **Syn:** Upaure.

**Epaure,** エパウレ, 爭論ヲル. *v.i.* To dispute. To quarrel. **Syn:** Epakoiki.

**Epaushi,** エパウシ, 頭ヲ被ル. *v.i.* To be wearing upon the head.

**Epaushire,** エパウシレ, 頭ヲ巻ク. *v.t.* To put round the head as a sling for carrying bundles.

**Epeka,** エペカ, 當タル, ニ付テ, 正タス. *v.t.* To refer to. To hit. To adjust. **As:** —*Nei ambe e epeka kuni ne kara,* “adjust it.”

**Epeka-no-ye,** エペカノイェ, ニ付テ言フ. *v.t.* To allude to.

**Epekara,** エペカラ, 狙フ, 指サス, 正サス. *v.t.* To aim at. To point.

**Epekare,** エペカラ, at. To adjust.

**Epekereyot,** エペクレヨツ, 肢ム. *v.i.* To be dazzled with light (as in coming from a dark room into the bright sunlight).

**Epenge,** 根原ニ, 源ニ, 始メニ. *adv.*

**Epenge,** エペンジ, at. The source. In the beginning.

**Epesap,** エペサブ, 小刀ノ類. *n.* The name of a kind of flat knife.

**Epesh,** エペシ, 浸ミ通ル. *v.i.* To soak through. **Syn:** Oboso.

**Epesh,** エペシ, 川上ニ. *adv.* Towards the source of a river. **Syn:** Pet turashi.

**Epesh,** エペシ, 長サ. *n.* The length.

**Epetchiu,** エペットチウ, 臨ク. *v.i.* To
stumble. To stumble through striking the foot against an object. *Syn:* Ureepetchiu.

Epetchiure, エペチウレ, 超カセル. *v.t.* To cause to stumble.


Epetke, エペッケ, 砰叩. *adj.* Hare-lipped.

Epettuye, エペットイェ, 裂け. *v.t.* To slit.

Epetpetke-chep, エペットケチエプ, イカ. *n.* Cuttle-fish.

Epikot, エピコト, 仕上うちろ. *adv.* Unfinished.

Epikot-attush, エピコツアツシ, 仕上うちろ着物. *n.* Cloth in the process of being made.

Epikot-kina, エピコツキナ, 棚ッケ. アル鶏. *n.* Mats in process of being made.

Epinise-itangi, エピネスイタギ, 飯杓子. *n.* A ladle used for taking food out of a pot.

Epirika, エピリカ, 儲けろ. *v.t.* To gain. To acquire. *Syn:* Yaiepirikare.

Epirika-ambe, エピリカムベ, 利益. *n.* Gain.

Epirika-i, エピリカイ,


Epirikare, エピリカレ, 儲けろ. *v.t.* To gain. To acquire.

Epiru, エビル, 掃き出す. *v.t.* To brush out. To beat out. To beat the sick with bunches of grass or twigs to drive out demons of sickness.

Epiro, エビル, 掃き出す. *v.t.* To pick out (as fish from the meshes of a net).

Epishi, エピシ, 海岸へ向フ, 例セベ, エピシサブ, 我等へ海岸ニ行ク. *adv.* To or towards the sea-shore. As: *—*Epishi sap, “we are going to the sea-shore.”


Epishne, エピシネ, 海岸ニ向フ. *adv.* Towards the sea-shore.


Epittek, エピテク, 外シン, 脱白スル, 例セベ, ダンツエピテク, 肩が外シ. *v.t. 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:* Chiturusere.

Epittekka, エピテッカ, 取外ス. *v.t.* To displace. To unfasten. To put out of joint.

Epokba, エポクバ, 貴メル, 容メル, 慎メル. *v.t.* To persecute. To hate. To oppose. To contravene. This
word is preceded by *otta*. **Syn:** Epoppa.


*Epokbap, エポクバブ, 敵. n.* An adversary.

*Epoki, エポキ, 下方へ. adv. Downwards.*

*Epokikomo, エポキコモ, 下方へ折込. v.t. To fold down.*

*Epoki-komomse, エポキコモムセ, 下方へ引き掛. v.i. To be hooked downwards.*

*Epokituye, エポキツイェ, ヨリ少キ. adj. Less than.*


*Epoppa, エポッパ, 憤フ, 慎メル. v.t. To hate. To persecute. To oppose. **Syn:** Epokba.*

*Eporose, エポロセ, 質ヲ成程. v.i. and adj. Avaricious. Covetous. Greedy.*

*Eposo, エポソ, 実ニ, 成程. adv. Same as Eboso. Just so. Indeed.*


*Epotan-ni, エポタンニ, エポバイポタノキ. n. The privet. **Ligustrum medium, Fr. et Sav.**

*Epotara, エポタラ, 心配スル, 恐ゾル. v.t., To feel anxiety for another. To feel anxious about. To be troubled about. To miss (as a friend). As:—*Kuani isam 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, 病者ノ为メニ祈ル, 治療スル. v.t. To pray for the sick. To treat a disease.*

*Epotara-guru, エポタラグル, 醫師. n. A doctor. One who prays for the recovery of a sick person. One who treats the sick in any way with a view to recovery.*

*Epotpochi, エポトポチ, アンダマ. n. Lonicera Morrowie, A. Gray.*

*Epu, エフイ, 芽. n. A bud.*

*Epuige, エブイゲ, エブイゲ, エブイゲ, エブイケ;}花. n. A flower.*

*Epuige, エブイケ;} 花. n. A flower.*

*Epuige-shipiraspa (sing), エブイケビラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. To blossom. To flower.*

*Epuige-shipiraspa (pl), エブイケビラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuige-shipiraspa (sing), エブイケヘビラサ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuige-shipiraspa (pl), エブイケヘビラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuike-piraspa (sing), エブイケピラサ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuike-piraspa (pl), エブイケピラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuike-piraspa (sing), エブイケピラサ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuike-piraspa (pl), エブイケピラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.*

*Epuina-no, エプイナノ, 面ヲ伏セル, 例セバ, エプイナノハチリ, 面ヲ伏シテトレタ. adv. Face downwards. As:—*Epuina no hachiri, “to fall upon the face.”

*Epuinepi, エプイネピ, 堆積, 塊. n. A heap of anything. A lump. **Syn:** Eputanashpe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPU</th>
<th>ERA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epuinepushbe, エプイチプシベ</strong> 堆積、塊. <em>n.</em> Same as above.</td>
<td><strong>Eputanashpe, エプタナシベ</strong> 堆積、塊. <em>n.</em> A lump of anything. <em>Syn:</em> Epuinepi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epuinepushbe, エプイチプシベ</strong> 堆積、塊. <em>n.</em> A heap of anything. A heap.</td>
<td><strong>Erai, エライ</strong> 垂下しゅ. <em>v.i.</em> To drop as wheat when blown down by the wind or caused to fall through abundance or excessive weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epuinepushbe, エプイチプシベ</strong> 堆積、塊. <em>n.</em> A heap of anything. A heap.</td>
<td><strong>Eraiba-pushi. エライバブシ, ハマベングケイサイサ</strong> <em>n.</em> Mertensia maritima, Don.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epukitara, エプキタラ, 表ハス、顔ハス</strong> (怒りナドナ). <em>v.t.</em> To show (as temper).</td>
<td><strong>Eraikotne-pirika, エライコツチビリカ</strong> 信ずべき. <em>adj.</em> Reliable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epunepush, エプチプシ</strong> 堆積、塊. <em>n.</em> A heap of anything. <em>v.t.</em> To heap up. To make into a heap.</td>
<td><strong>Eraikotne-wen, エライコツチウェン</strong> 信ゼラネス. <em>adj.</em> Unreliable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epungine, エブンギ子</strong> 守る、治む. <em>v.t.</em> To govern. To watch over. To take care of. To look after.</td>
<td><strong>Erakororo, エラコロ</strong> 食傷しゅ. <em>v.i.</em> To be affected by. <em>As:</em> —Buta kam erakoro, “he was made sick by eating pork.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epungine, エブンギ子</strong> 守る、治む. <em>v.t.</em> To govern. To watch over. To take care of. To look after.</td>
<td><strong>Eraman, エラマン</strong> 了解しゅ、知る. <em>v.t.</em> To understand. To know. <em>Syn:</em> Eramu an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epuruse, エブルセ</strong> 水チ吹ク. <em>v.t.</em> To squirt. To blow out of the mouth (as water).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eramande, エラマンデ, 知らせる. v.t. To make known or understood.


Eramante, エラマンテ, 知らせる. v.t. To make known.

Eramashu, エラマシュ, 喜ぶ. v.t. To regard with pleasure. To be pleased with. To admire.

Eramashu-no, 喜び人, 楽しみ. adv. Admiringly. In a pleasing manner.

Eramashure, 喜び人. v.t. To give pleasure to. To make another pleased.

Eramashure, 喜び人. v.t. To make another pleased.

Eramchuptek, エラムチュプテク, 悲しみ, 苦痛を, v.i. To be in sorrow or distress.


Eramchupush, エラムチュプシュ, 淋しい. v.i. To feel lonely. Syn: Mishmu.

Eramkatchiush, エラマケッチウシュ, 好まし, 騙す. v.t. To hate. To dislike. To be averse to. To be disgusted with. Syn: Etunne.

Eramisam, エラミサム, 分らす. v.i. Not to understand or know.

Eramishkare, エラミシカレ, 分らす. v.t. Same as above.

Eramkoeshkari, エラムコエシカリ, 悲し. v.t. To be surprised at. To wonder at. Syn: Enushkari.

Erampekamam, 心腹, 心配. v.t. To hunt. v.i. To be in trouble. Syn: Aoshirikirap an.

Erampekamamba, エラムペカママベ, 煩累, 苦闘. n. Troubles.

Erampeutek, エラムペュテク, 分らす. v.i. To not understand. Not to know.


Erampokiwen-ki, エラムポキウェンキ, 悲し. v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.

Erampokiwen-wa-kore, エラムポキウェンワコレ, 悲し. v.t. To take pity on. To have mercy upon.

Erampopash-kosamba, 口を, エラムポパシウォサマバ, v. i. To be pleased.


Eramu, エラム, 了解を, 悲し. v.t. To understand. To know. To apprehend.

Eramu-an, エラムアン, 了解を, 悲し. v.t. To understand. To know. "Eramu an na mungi na, "a phrase meaning that one thoroughly understands."

Eramuchakbe, エラムチャクベ, 好まし, ザルコト, 放棄セラルコト. n. A thing which discourages. A
thing eschewed. Anything dis-

Eramu-ekatchaush, エラムエカッ-

Eramu-hauge, エラムハウス, 親切に

Eramu-hokasush, エラムホカスシ

Eramu-hopunini, エラムホプニニ, 胸

Eramu-ikatchaush, エラムイカッ-

Eramu-ikurukuru, エラムイクルク

Eramu-unun, エラムウヌン, 忘れ

Eramu-sam, エラムサム, 了解せ

Eramunin, エラムニン, 向見せ、

Eramus, エラムシ, 了解スル、名高

Eramush, エラムシ, 知ラレトコト。n. A thing known.

Eramushkare, 了解セ、v.t. Not to

Eramushkarep, 知ラレコト。n. Things one does not know or understand. Syn: Eramupeutekbe.
Eramutasaoke, エラムタサオケ, うるさい. v.t. To be vexed with.


Eramutunash-i, エラムツナシイ, 鎖聴な. n. Quick-wittedness. Acuteness.

Eramu-unun, エラムウヌン, 注意せむ. v.i. To take no notice of. To be careless. To be forgetful. Syn: Eramunin.


Eramu-usausak, エラムウサウサク, 混雑なる, 鎖乱る. adj. Confusing.

Eramu-usausakbe, エラムウサウサクベ, 混雑ナルモノ, 鎖乱. n. Something confusing.

Eramu-usausakka, エラムウサウサッカ, 混乱スル. v.t. To confuse.

Eramu-usausak-no, エラムウサウサクノ, 混乱レテ, 混乱シテ. adv. Confusingly. In a confusing manner. As:—Eramu-usausak no ye, “to tell in a confusing manner.”


Erapara, エララク, 沈ミタル. adj. Sunken.

Eraratki, エララツキ, 垂下スル. v.t. To hang down. To be low. To be bent down. To slant.

Eraratkire, エララツキレ, 曲ガル, 下ダス. v.t. To bend down. To lower. To send down. To make to slant.

Eraraye, エラライエ, 平ニスル(闇ニテ穀物ヲ村ルトキノ如ク). v.t. To level off (as grain in a measure.)

Erashka, エラシカ, 切ル. v.t. To cut. To trim by cutting (as paper).


Erau, エラウ, 理メル. v.t. To bury. To cover up. As:—Abe erau, “to cover up fire” in order to preserve it.

Eraukushte, エラウクシテ, 沈メル. v.t. To dip into. To sink into.

Eraunkuchi, エラウンクチ, 下喉. n. The lower part of the throat. エラウンクツ.

Eraunkuchi-kamui-noye, エラウン クチカムイノイェ, 喃ル, 口吟ム. ph. To hum. To speak deep down in the chest. To make melody in the heart (lit: to sing to God from the lower part of the throat). See Onnu-onnu.

Eraukotta, エラオカッタ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink. To dip into.

Erawekatta, エラウェカッタ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink. To dip into.

Erayap, エラヤブ, 喜ブ. v.t. To be pleased with. To express pleasure in. Syn: Areika.
Erayapka. 喜ばれる。 v.t. To please. Also an interj. of pleasurable surprise.

Eraye, 知る。 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. 不足である。 v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Aeramushinne shomoki.


Ere, 省く。 v.t. To stretch out.

Ereba, わける。 v.t. To set (as a net in the sea). Syn: Turupa.

Eregus, 大口魚。 n. A codfish.

Erekasu, エレカス。 adj. Very. As: Erekasu pirika ruwe ne, “it is very good.”


Erepa, エレバ。 v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erepa, エレパ。 v.t. To rake up. As: Abe erepo, “to rake up the fire.”

Ererashuye, エレラシュイ。 n. A peculiar kind of ornament used to decorate the cords which are used in burying the dead.

Eren, エレン。 n. Three persons. As: Eren a ne wa, “we three.”

Erengaine, エレンガイ。 adv. As one likes. According to one’s own desires.

Erep, エレプ。 adj. Four and a half.

Erepa, エレパ。 v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erep, エレパ。 v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Ereba, エレバ。 v.t. To stretch out.

Eremu-kina, エレムキナ。 n. The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.

Erem-ikuru, エリキル。 v.i. To sit upon. To ride upon.

Erikitari, エリキタリ。 adj. Pointing upwards.

Erikitesu, エリキテス。 v.i. To slant upwards.

Erikomare, エリコマレ。 v.t. To exalt. To raise the price of anything.
Erikomara-ichan, エリコマレイチェン. 口錢. A commission on goods sold.

Eritne-shukup, エリチシュクプ, 養ハル, 育テラレル. v.i. To be reared. To grow up gradually.

Erok, エロク, 内在ルル. v.i. To dwell in. To be in. As:—Kotan erok-be kanui an, moshiri erokbe kanui tapan na, “there are gods who dwell in villages, and gods who dwell in countries.”


Heruki, ヘルキ, Eroko, エロクロキ, ヨイカ, カスイドリ. n. The night-jar. Caprimulgus jotaika, T. & S.

Errorunne, エロルンネ, 上坐ノ方. adv. Towards the upper end of the fireplace. As:—Errorunne euturuin ne hosari wa ingara, “he turned his head and looked towards the upper and lower ends of the fireplace.”

Eroshki, エロシキ, 立タセル v.t. To set up. To stick up as posts. To shoot at and hit with an arrow. As:—Ai erohshi, “he shot and hit it with an arrow.”

Eruimakaru, エルイ馬カヌ, 路ヲ除ケル. v.i. To make way for.

Erum, エルム, 鼠. n. A rat. See Erem.

Eruimakaru, エルイ馬カヌ, 路ヲ遅タルグル. v.i. To get out of the way so as to let another pass. (Lit: to open up a way). Syn: Horuenene.

Erumaknere, エルマクネレ, 路ヲ除ケル v.t. To turn out of a way.

Erum-kina, エルムキナ, ナボバコ. n. The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.

Erupshi, エルブシ, 前面. n. Front. As:—Chisei erupshi, “the front of a house.”

Erupshige, エルブシゲ, 前面. n. Front.

Erupshike, エルブシケ, エルブシゲ.

Erupshiketa, エルブシケタ, 前ニ. adv. In front of.

Erupshiketaka, エルブシケタ, 前ニ. adv. Exactly in front of.

Erurikiraye, エルリキライヘ, 頭ヲ巻ク v.t. To tie round the head as for the purpose of tying the hair back.


Erutompak, エルトモンバ, 路程. adv. Part way.


Esaman-sapa, エサマンサバ, 河類ノ頭. n. An otter’s head (met—“to be forgetful”).

Esambe-kese, エサムベケセ, 心中ヨリ, 熱心ニ. adv. From the heart.

Esambe-keseta, エサムベケセタ, 心中ニ, 心ノ底ニ. adv. At the bottom of the heart.
Esanaguru, 前方，例 セバ，エサナル グル マン，前進。 adv. Forward.
Esanakuru, 前進。 As: — Esanakuru oman, "to go forward."
Esana-sap-guru, エサナサプグル，乱暴ナル人。n. A wanton person.
A riotous person.
Esanniyo, エサンニヨ，考へル，算フル。v.t. To consider. To account. To reckon. To determine.
Esapan, エサバ子，司ドル，治ムル，支配スル。v.t. To govern. To lead. To superintend. To act as chief or head.
Esapanep, エサバチブ，司者，統治者。n. Same as Esapane guru.
Esapse, エサブセ，嘲笑スル。v.t. To ridicule. To laugh at.
Esara-chish, エサラチシ，大声テ泣ク。v.t. To cry aloud.
Esash, エサシ，音スル，響ク。v.t. To make a low rumbling sound.
As:—Riri esash humi, the sound of the rumbling waves.
Esau, エサウ，前歯。n. The front teeth.

Esau-tarara, エサウタララ，出歯ノア ル。v.t. To have projecting teeth.
Ese, エセ，答フル，例セバ，エセエネ イタクヒ，彼レ答ヘテ曰ク。v.t. To answer. As:—Ese wa eke itak-ki:—“he answered and spoke thus.”
Esep, エセプ，答。n. An answer.
Esere, エセレ，答サセル。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: Etaye.
Eseshke, エセシケ，閉グル，塞ク。v.t. To shut. To stop up.
Eshaot, エシャオツ，持ツテ走ル。v.t. To run away with. Syn: Kira.
Eshi, エシ，来ル。v.t. To come.
Eshi, エシ，犬＝用コル間 投詞，（汝閉 ノヨ）。excl: A word used principally to quiet dogs, though sometimes used when addressing persons, (lit : you shut up).
Eshikari, エシカリ，塞ガレメ，通セ ル。v.t. "To be stopped. Pressed. As:— Osshi eshikari, "to be constipated."
Eshikari, エシカリ，捕ム，捕ム。v.t. To catch (as an animal or fowl). To seize. As:—Niwatori-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-shomoki-no, エシカリュノ，ノスミトキシキ，ノスミトキシモキ。n. syn: Ra- mu-shikarun no.

Eshikashke, エシカリケ，否ア. v.t. To deny.

Eshikipop, エシキポプ，眺メラル. v.i. To be stared out of countenance. Syn: Enitomom.

Eshikiraine, エシキライイテ，懸レム，例セバ，ヒリカノエンエシキライイテフシノコンノ，何卒我が懸メ。v.t. To compassionate. To pity. As:—Pirika no en eshikiraine wa un kore, “please look upon me with compassion.”

Eshikerimrim, エシキリムリム，片穂（カタリ）。n. The dogtooth violet. Erythronium denscanis, L.

Eshiknak, エシナク，Eshiknak-i, エシナクイ，物ヲ見（心ヲ見），エシナクウノ，例セバ，子イアンハウェンクアスエシナクサキサノ，難ヲハ，悪シキモノノ，放見ナイデザル。v.i. 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 eshiknaki yan, “don’t look at it for it is bad.”

Eshikonukare, エシコンノカレ，見セル。v.t. To show to another. Syn: Nukare.

Eshikop, エシコブ，両親，親。n. Parents.

Eshikop-sak-guru, エシコブサクゲル，孤児（単数）。n. An orphan.

Eshikop-sak-utara, エシコブサクウタラ，孤児（複数）。n. Orphans.

Eshikopuntekka, エシコブプンテッカ，此ノ人ヲ以テ他ノ者ヲ喜バセル。v.t. To cause another to please a third party. As:—Shinuma heikachi koro habo eshikopuntekka ruwe ne, “he caused the lad to please his mother.” Syn: Nupetnere.


Eshime, エシムエ，翌日。adv. The next day.

Eshimon-sam, エシモンサム，右ノ方。adv. Towards the right hand side.

Eshina, エシナ，否ム，秘密ニスル。v.t. To deny. To bind up. To keep secret. To hide (as one’s faults). Syn: Shikaeshina yara.

Eshinakara, エシナカラ, 隱す, 秘密を守る。v.i. To keep secret.
Eshinyi, エシニ, 死ぬ, 死を避ける。v.i. To die.
Eshinire, エシニレ, 退く, 死ぬ, 殉国の。v.i. To die.
Eshini, エシニ, 隠す, 秘密を守る。v.i. To keep secret.
Eshiniuka, エシニウカ, 疲れる。v.i. To get tired of a thing. To feel indisposed.
Eshiniya, エシニヤ, 隠す, 秘密を守る。v.i. To keep secret.
Eshirinokai, エシニヤ, 議会を招く。v.t. To adjourn. To cause to retire.
Eshinot, エシノツ, 持つ, 遊ぶ。v.t. To play with.
Eshinotbe, エシノツベ, 遊具, 玩物。n. A plaything.
Eshima, エシマ, 構造を撤去, 不満足を求める。v.i. To be dissatisfied.
Eshpa, エシパ, 持つ, 持ち歩く。v.i. To carry.
Eshpa-ita, エシパイタ, 関節を損傷する。n. Things one desires not to hear.
Eshipakashnu, エシパカシヌ, 誇大, 自大的な。adj. Learned.
Eshipattuye, エシバツイ, 運動する。v.i. To drill. To exercise. To determine to do something with diligence.
Eshipopkep, エシポプケプ, 兵器。n. Arms. Implements of war.

Eshiramgiri, エシラムギリ, 知る。v.t. To know.
Eshiramki, エシラムキ, 知る, 教える。v.t. To know one's way. To recognize a person. Syn: Eamkiri.
Eshireoma, エシレオマ, 順。v. i. To lean over.
Eshirepa, エシレバ, 到着する。v.t. To arrive at a place.
Eshiri, エシリ, 以前の。adv. Previously.
Eeshiri, エシリ, 以前の。adv. Previously.
Eshiriko, エシリコ, 外れる。v.i. To swerve. To go off the track.
Eshiriko, エシリコ, 外れる。v.i. To swerve. To go off the track.
Eshiriko-henouye, エシリコヘノイヘ, 一方に、外れる。v.i. To swerve to one side.
Eshirika, エシリカ, 投下する。v.t. To cast down. Syn: Oshiripichi.
Eshirika, エシリカ, 投下する。v.t. To cast down. Syn: Oshiripichi.
Eshirikatta, エシリカタ, 投下する。v.t. To throw down to the ground with violence.
Eshirikik, エシリキク, 撃つ。v.t. To knock down.
Eshirikirap, エシリウラ, 肥厚する。v.i. To suffer trouble. To suffer affliction. Syn: Ramupekamam.
Eshirikopash, エシリコパス, 傾く。v.i. and adj. To lean against. Leaning against.
Eshirikopashte, エシリコパステ, 立て掛け、動べる。v.t. To set against.
Eshirikokari, エシリコカリ, 巻ケ。v.t. To twist. To wind.
Eshiriokte, エシリオクテ, 懸ケル。v.t. To hang up. Syn: Shiriokte.
Eshiriokte-otke, エシリオクテオッケ, 揺げ込ませ。v.t. To shake down as grain in a measure.
Eshiri-pichi, エシリピチ, 砕ケル。v.i. To strike against. To stumble.
Eshiroko, エシロコ, 贸ケル。v.i. To strike against. To stumble.
Eshira, エシラ, 磨ケ。v.t. To rub.
Eshishi, エシシ, 除ケル。v.t. To avoid. To pass by. To eschew. Syn: Ehaita.
Eshishiknakte, エシシクナクト, 知フリスル。v.t. To ignore. To pretend not to know. Syn: Aeshimoshmare.
Eshishire, エシシレ, 除ケサセル。v.t. To cause to avoid.
Eshishiriki, エシシリキ, 辭スキル。v.t. To abdicate.
Eshishirikire, エシシリキレ, 焼就カス。v.t. To establish in business. To enthrone. To abdicate in favour of another.
Eshisho-un, エシショウン, 焚ノ右方。adv. By the right hand side of a hearth.
Eshishte, エシシテ, 除ケサセル。v.t. To cause to avoid.

Eshishuye (sing), 揺アル。動ケル。v.t. To swing. Eshishuye (pl), 揺アル。v.t. To swing. Eshishuveya, 揺アル。v.t. To shake.
To wave.
Eshitaige, エシタイゲ, 揺ケル。v.t. To throw Eshitaigi, エシタイギ.
Eshitapka, エシタプカ、肩ノ上ニ。 adv. Upon the shoulders.
Eshitapka-ani, エシタプカアニ、肩ヲ運アル。v.t. To carry on the shoulders.
Eshitchiu-shirikomuru-kosamba, エシチュウシリコムルコサムバ、烈シク撃ツ、打ツサル。ph. To fall heavily. To be knocked down (as in contest).
Eshittat-oneshke, エシッタツオセンケ、歩ムトキニ蹴ム木ナドが割レル音スキル。v.t. To make a noise of cracking and snapping as walking through dry twigs or reeds.
Echittauge, エチッタウゲ、打切スキル。v.t. To chop.
Eshkari, エシカリ、取ル、掴ム。v.t. To catch (as a bird, animal or fish.)
Eshkari, エシカリ、塞ガレタ。v.i. To be stopped up.
Eshkerimrim, シカリミリム、片栗(カタクリ)。n. Dog tooth violet. Eshkerimrim, シカリミリム、Erythronium dens-canis, L.
Eshna, エシナ、嘘(ウマメ)スキル。v.i. To sneeze.
Eshochupu, エショチュプ、響應ヲ仕舞フ。v.i. 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.

Eshorokanni, エショロカンニ, ミツバツキ. n. *Staphylea Bumalda*, S. et Z.

Eshoshoki, イショクシ, M^3^2/3^*^, n. Any kind of wood-pecker.


Eshpa, エシパ, 書せこ思ふ, 冷淡＝Eshipa, エシパ, 枭. v.t. To treat with indifference. To ignore. See Eshipa.


Eshunangare, エシュナンガレ, 輝サセル. v.t. To cause to lighten.

Eshunge, エシュンゲ, 誠ル, 頜ル. v.t. To lie to.


Eshopki, エショップキ, 坐ち遅グル. 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, エソンテレ, 確メル. v.t. To confirm.

Eshuyeshuyu, エシュイシュイユ, モノヲ捨メル. v.t. To waive.

Esoine, エソイエ, 大便＝行ク. v. i. To go to ease one'self.

Esoine-ru, エソイチュル, 働所. n. A water-closet. (This is a polite word).

Esoro, エソロ, 下ダル. v.i. To descend. To go down (as a stream). To go down towards the lower end of anything. As: —Pet esoro san, “to descend to the mouth of a river.” Syn: San.

Esoro, エソロ, 長サ. n. Length.

Esorohoh, エソロホ, Syn: Epesh.

Esoshipi, エソシビ, 亡兄弟ノ妻ヲ妻ル. 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, 潮死スル. v.i. Esumba (pl), エスムバ, To be drowned. To drown.

Esum-wa-rai (sing), エスムワライ, 潽死シタル. adj. Drowned.

Esumba-wa-rai (pl), エスムバワライ, 潽死シタル. adj. Drowned.

Esumka, エスムカ, 潽死サセル. v.t. To drown.

Esumka-wa-rai, エスムカワライ, 潽死スル. v.i. To be drowned.

Esumka-wa-raige, エスムカワライゲ, 潽死サレル. v.t. To drown.

Etakasure, エタカスレ, タルぞ、甚ダ、例セバ、ダンゴルエタカスレヴェンゲンヘ、此ノ人ハ甚ダ搾シヤンキナル. adv. and adj. Than. Surpassing. Very. Too much. Surpassingly. Exceedingly. As: —Tan guru etakasure wen gun’ne, “this is an exceedingly bad person.” Nei
guru etakure nishpa ne guru, “that is a very rich person.”


Etamani, エタマニ, 途ヲ掃フ。v.t. To clear the way to a place. To clear a space as with a sword.

Etamba, エタマバ, 此處。adv. This way. Here.

Etamba-un, エタマバン、此處。adv. This way. Here. Syn: Eyushun.


Etaraka-iki, エタラカイキ, 粗末ニナス。v.t. To do carelessly. To do by chance. To do rashly. As: — Etaraka iki ku ak aige, chikap ku chotchha, “though I shot carelessly I hit a bird.”

Etaraka-iki-kara, エタラカイキカラ, 粗末ニナス。v.t. To do carelessly. To slight.

Etaraka-kara, エタラカカラ, 輕ンズ。v.t. To slight.

Etaraka-ki, エタラカキ, 微費スル、注意セス、例セバ、イテキタアエエテ


Etarataka, エタラタラ, モノニ就イテ立ツ。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, エタイェ, 引出ス、抜ク。v.t. To draw out. To abduce. 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, エタイエタイェ, 引去ル、抜ク。v.t. To pluck out. As: — Tuyuk kishki etayetaye, “he plucked out two hairs from the deer.”


Eterekere, エテレケレ, 置ク。v.t. To put on. To place. As: — Ashiseturuka eterekere, “he put it on his back.”
Eteshkara, エテシカラ, 送る. v.t. To send to. To send with a message.


Etesure, エテスレ, 上向スル. v.t. To make turn up. To cause to glance off.

Eteun, エテウン, 此處. adv. Here. This way.

Eteye, エテイェ, 回り. v.i. To send with a message.

Eteyepa, エテイェパ, 回り (複数). v.t. To make turn up. To cause to glance off.

Edo, エド, A kind of edible herb. (see Endo).


Etoitoshpa, エトイトシパ, 萌出る. v.i. To sprout out from the earth.

Etoikoninde, エトイコンニンデ, 為シテ見る. v.t. To assay.

Etoipukka, エトイプッカ, 土塞獲フ, 例セバ, エモエトブツカ, 字ヲ植ル. v.t. To earth up. To put earth to. As:—Emo etoipukka, “to earth up potatoes.” Syn: Otoi-pukka.

Etoita, エトイト, 植エル, 播種スル. v.t. To plant. To sow.


In front of. As:—En etoko, “in front of me.”

Etoko-an, エトコアン, 以前ノ, 前面ノ, エトコアンダモノ, 一昨日. adj. Before. As:—Etoko an onuman, “the day before yesterday.”

Syn: Hoshiki.

Etoko-aseshke, 妨ヲ, 防ガ, v.t. To prevent. To hinder. To forbid.

Etoko-kush, エトコクシ, 前ノ進ム, v.i. To go forward. To cross in front of one.


Etokta, エトクタ, 前ノ進ム, adv. In front of. At the head of. Before. Previously.


Etokushbe, エトクシベ, 前ノアルモノ, 例セバ, エトクシベ, エトクシベ, 源ヲ在ルモノ. n. Things at the source or head of anything or place. As:—Pet etokushbe, “things at the river’s source.” (sometimes used as a metaphor for “mountains.”)

Etokooiki, エトクオイキ, 準備スル. v.t. To prepare. To make ready. To be at the point of death. As:—Rai etokooiki, “to be at the point of death.”

Etokodeseshke, エトコデセシケ, 防ガ, 妨ケル, 禁ズル. v.t. To hinder. To
ETO
— 124 —


**Etokotuye, エトコツイェ,** 防げ、妨げ る、俺ズル。v.t. To hinder. To prevent. To forbid. To stop. To circumvent. Syn: Etokoseshke.

**Etokoush, エトコウシ,** 待伏する。v.i. To lie in a wait. Syn: Etokonumne.

**Etokoush,** 爲サントス、例セバ、クエキエ トコウシ、我ハナスペン.

**Etokush,** Auxil. v. About to do. As:—*Ku ki etokoush,* “I am about to do it.” *Oman etokush,* “he is about to go.”

**Etokush,** エトクシ, 用意する、優遇する。auxil. v. 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＝照ラス。v.t. To make to shine upon. Syn: Kotomka.

**Etomne, エトムネ,** 好漁ノ又ハ、好漁ノ。adj. Successful in hunting or fishing.

**Etomo, エトモ,** 研がケ、習フ。v.t. To smooth out. To arrange. To polish.


**Etomochine-no,** エトモチネノ。adj. Stupidly. Absurdly.

**Etomochinep,** エトモチネプ、背理、妄説、痴漢。n. An absurdity. A stupid person.

**Etomne,** エトムネ、嫌フ、憎ム。v.t. To envy. To hate. Syn: Etunne.

**Etopara, エトパラ,** 追出しす。v.t. To get rid of. To drive out. To send out of the way. As:—*Chisei orowa no etopara,* “he drove him out of the house.”

**Etoranne,** エトランネ、為スコトナ好マス。v.t. To dislike to do. Not caring to do.

**Etoro, エトラ,** 鼻汁。n. Mucus.

**Etoroki, エトロキ,** 車ヲカケガ。v.i. To snore.


**Etororat,** エトロラツ、鼻汁。n. Mucus from the nose.

**Etororatki,** エトロラツキ、鼻汁ヲ呑ラス。v.i. To have a running at the nose.

**Etororatkip,** エトロラツキプ、鼻汁ヲ呑ラス。n. A dirty nosed person.

**Etoru,** エトール、鐘、例セバ、エトルフミ アシ、鐘が鳴ツテオル。n. A bell. As:—*Etoru humi ash,* “the bell rings.” *Etoru humi ashte,* “to ring the bell.”

**Etoruratki-nonno,** エトロラツキノノ、ナルコユリ。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、與へル、手渡ス。v.t. To give. To hand over. To assign.

**Etu,** 鼻、柄、鳥ノ嘔、刃物ノ尖先。n. The nose. A spout. A handle. The bill of a

Etu, 仏鼻. n. A spout. A handle.
E-tup, 仏半. adj. One and a half.

Etuchikere-itak-ki, 仏怒言. v.i. To speak angrily.

Etuchikereppo, 仏怒言. n. A mouse.

Etuiriten-amam, 仏リテンアマム, 鼻ノ類. n. A kind of millet.
Etukange, 仏カング, 仏渉. v.t. To set in order.


Etu-kishima, 仏キシマ, 鳥く, 慎く, (直譯, 鳥の棘). v.i. To be surprised (lit: to seize the nose).


Etupe, 仏ペ, 仏鼻. n. Drops of water sometimes seen hanging from the nose. As:—Etupe-chikke, “a running at the nose.”

Etupechikka, 仏ビトッカ, 鼻垂れ. v.i. To have a running at the nose.

Etupe-chikkap, 仏ビトッカブ, 鼻垂れ, ハナタラシ. n. A person with a dirty nose. A person having drops of water hanging from the nose.

Etupui, 仏び, 鼻孔. n. The nostrils.
Etuk, 仏ク, 突き出し, 突出し. v.i. To extend beyond. To come out. To protrude. To sprout forth. As:—Ruye kasu no etuk, “it extends beyond the line.”

Etukepushbe, 仏ケブシベ, 鳥ノ嘴. n. A bird’s bill.

Etukka, 仏ッカ, 出す. v.t. To push out. As:—Mokoriri kirawne etukka ruwe ne, “the snail pushes out its horns.”

Etukkare, 仏ッカレ, 突き出し. v.t. To push out (as the head out of a window).

Etumam, 仏マム, 身體. n. The body. As:—Etumam noshka, “the waist or middle of the body.” Syn: Shituman.

Etumamkashi, 仏マムカシ, 身着け, (衣着け). n. A muffler. v.i. To have upon the body. To be clothed with (as with armour). To wear round the waist.

Etumeckka, 仏メッカ, 鼻架. n. The bridge of the nose.

Etumeckkarire, 仏メッカリレ, 高慢. v.i. To be proud (lit: to carry the nose high).
Etun, エツン, 借りる. v.t. To borrow.
Etunangara, エツナングラ, 達者. v.t. To meet.
Etu-ni, エツニ, 鼻拭ふ. v.t. To wipe the nose.
Etunne, エツンヌ, 嫌む, 好ま. v.t. To abhor. To hate. To despise. To reject. To dislike. To abominate. To be unable. As:—
Net ainu ku etunne, “I dislike that person.” Mokoro etunne, “to be unable to sleep.” Ibe etunne “to dislike to eat.” Syn: Akowen.
Etu-pe, エツペ, 鼻汁. n. Nose water.
Etu-petneka, エツペテツカ, 鼻汁ヲ帯 らス. 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, 鼻ヲ摩 スル. v.i. To rub the nose.
Etunup, エツツヌブ, 口唇ノアル器具. n. See Etunip.
Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 支える. 擁する. v.t. To support. To shove up.
Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 愚かス. v.i. To start back at anything. Syn: Eshishi.
Eturu, エツル, 近. adv. As far as. As much as. Unto. To. As:—
En uturu pakno, “as much as I.”
Eturupakno, エツルパクノ, 至り. adv. Whilst. During. As far as. To the extent of.
Eturupak-shomoki, エツルパクショ モキ, 匹敵シザル, 劣レル. adj. Unequal.
Etushingari, エツシンガリ, 鼻ヲ摩 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, 競フ. v.t. To strive with. To compete.
Etushnatki, エツシナツキ, 貫通ス ル. v.t. To permeate. To fill with. To extend to. To gush forth. As:—Iruka ne, koro tonoto hura chisei upshoro etushnatki, “in a short time the smell of the wine permeated the whole house.”
Etushpitchire, エツシピッチレ, 蓄フ ル, 保存スル. v.t. To reserve.
Etushtek, エツシテク, 急ギテ, 動シテ. v.i. To be in a great hurry. To be excited. To get excited.


Etutkopak, エツッコパク, 別テ音アル. v.t. To bid farewell.

Etututturi, エツツツツリ, 嗅ゲ, v.i. To snuff. To sniff at.

Eu, エウ, 兄親, n. Parents.


Eubitte-kara, 結び目スル, v.t. To tie a knot. To tie a knob.

Euchike, エウチケ, 出来ナイ, 仕事チ顧ふ, v.i. To be unable, awkward or incapable. To feel disinclined to do a thing.

Eukopi, エウコピ, 分ル, 離間スル, v.i. To part asunder. To separate. To divide.

Eukopi-eukopi, エウコピエウコピ, 散乱スル, v.i. To scatter (as frightened animals).

Eukopi-no, エウコピノ, 分レテ, 別々= adv. Dividedly. Separately.

Eukopire, エウコピレ, 分ケル, 別々ニスル, v.t. To part asunder. To separate. To divide.

Eukotama-no, エウコタマノ, 結び合. adv. Unitedly.

Eukote, エウコテ, 結び合ハス. v.t. To tie together.

Eukoturire, エウコツリレ, 近＝伸バス. v.t. To hold out to.

Eukoyupekere, エウコユペケレ, 访. v.t. To discuss. To reason about.

Eumarapto-koro, エウマルプトコロ, 祭り行フ. v.t. To hold a feast.

Eumashnu, エウマシヌ, 集ハル, 留へ. v.t. To collect. To store up. To put away.

Eumashiliki, エウムヒギカ, 信セス. v.t. To disbelieve.

Euminare, エウミナレ, 笑ハセル. v.t. To make laugh. (pl).


Eumpirima, エウミリマ, 裏切(ウラギリ)スル, 内嘘スル. v.t. To betray. To make known secretly.

Eun, エウン, =, 近. prep. To Unto.

Eun, エウン, 彼=, prep. To him. To her. To it. At him. To towards him. As:—Nei guru eun shomo shinuma nukara, “he did not look at him.”

Eun, エウン, 剥ス, 入レル, 例セバ, 大ム シリカエウン, 刀チサヤニ剥ス. v.t. & adj. To stick in. Sticking in.

Eun, エウン, 悪ク感ズル. v.t. To affect in a bad way.

Eun, エウン, 悪ク感ズルモノ, 児光. n. Something which affects one in a bad way. An ill-omen.

Eungeraite, エンゲライテ, 宮へル. v.t. To give (as alms). To cause to accept. Syn: Ahupkare.

Eunini-an-guru, エウニニアングル, 饕餮ノ客. ph. Guests at a party.

Eunkashi-no, エンカシノ, 熱心ニ、 頻ニ adv. Earnestly. Mostly.

Syn: Yokkata.

Eunkashki, エンカシキ, 貴メル. v.t. To persecute.

Eunmu-an-guru, エンムアングル, 材々, 歓迎スル. v.t. To meet. To welcome. To put in upon.

Eunmuashnu, エンムアシスス, 包ム, 留造 リスル. v.t. To pack up.

Eupakte, エウパクテ, 果タス, 完成スル. v.t. To complete. To fill up.

Eupeka, エウベカ, 向ヒ合テサス. v.t. To face one another. As:—Eupekarok, “to sit facing one another.”

Eupoppokinnke, エウポポキンケ, 結合シタル. adj. Joined together.

Eupshire, エウプリ, 反覆スル. v.t. To turn bottom upwards. To turn upside down.
Euramteuk, エウラムテクク, 襲う. v. t. To attack. To pursue.

Eurarapa, エウララバ, 壓迫す. v. i. To press upon. To crowd upon.

Eure, エウレ, 奮へる. v. t. To give. To bestow.

Euruki, エウルキ, 吞み込む. v. t. To swallow.

Eusama, エウサマ.
Eusamanu, エウサマウン.
Eusamamba, エウサママバ.

Eush, エウシ, へ行く. そく来る. v. i.
Eushi, エウシ, To come to. To go to. As: —Nei kotan attomsama eush, “he came as far as that village.”

Eush, エウシ, 刺す. 貫く. v. t. To Eushi, エウシ, pierce. To stick on or into. To set up (as a post).

Eutashpa, エウタシバ, 為し合す. v. t.
To do one to another.


Eutchike, エウチケ, 為す. 昼夜好ます. イェエウッチケ, 話シタクナイ. v. i. To dislike to do a thing. As: —Ye eutchike, “he dislikes to tell.” Syn: Eiram-nukari.

Euturunne, エウツルンネ, 下坐ニ. adv. Towards the lower end of the hearth.

Euyaikopuntek, エウヤイコンプテク, 共ニ喜ぶ. v. i. To take mutual delight in. To rejoice over together.

Euyepnu, エウイェプヌ, 相談スル. 同意スル. v. i. To hold council. To agree. Syn: Eukoramkoro.

Ewak, エワク, 家へ帰へル. v. i. To Riwak, リワク, go home. To return to one’s home.


Ewakshiroroge, エワクシロロゲ, 置き場. ph. A place in which anything is (heard only in traditions). Syn: Otta an i.

Ewara, エワラ, ロチテ吹ク. v. t. To blow with the mouth. Syn: Uku.

Ewara-ewara, エワラエワラ, ロチテ吹ク. v. t. An intensified form of ewara, “to blow with the mouth.”

Ewekatkara, エウケタツカラ, 試ミル. v. t. To tempt to do a thing. As: —Tonoto ewekatkara, “to tempt to drink wine.”

Ewekatu, エウケツ, 共ニ. adv. Mutually.

Ewen, エウェン, 損失スル. 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, 敗る, 壊ス. v. t. To spoil.

Ewonne, エウンヌ, 手足ヲ洗フ. v. t.
Eonne, エオンヌ, To wash the face and hands. Syn: Yashke.

Ewonne-wakka, エウンヌワッカ, 洗 sortable. n. Washing water.

Eyai, エヤイ, 汝自身. rel. pro. Yourself. Your own.

Eyai, エヤイ, 拜スル. 像サバ, エヤイカムイ, 拜スペキ神. v. t. To wor-
ship. As:—*Eyai kamui,* "the gods who are worshipped."

**Eyaishishka, エヤイアシシカ, 悔と**
害ムル. v.t. To repent of a thing.

**Eyaichichitakte, エヤイチチタクテ, 白状スキル, 懺悔スキル. v.i.** To acknowledge. To confess.

**Eyaiekatu-wen, エヤイエカツベン, 失礼スキル. v.t.** To insult. Syn: Osamatki itak.

**Eyaiepirikare, エヤイエピリクレ, 利得スキル, 倫ケル. v.t.** To gain through one's own exertions. To do good to one's self.

**Eyaieshikorap, エヤイエシホラップ, 優ム. v.t.** To suffer from a disease. As:—*Chikiri eyaieshikorap,* "to suffer with a bad leg." Syn: Nikuruki.

**Eyaieshinge, エヤイエシング, 自分ノ**
モノト詫ル, 偕越スキル. v.t. To arrogate. To claim falsely.

**Eyaiahaitare, エヤイハイタレ, 違ケル. v.t.** To avoid (lit: to cause one's self to avoid). Syn: Eyaishishire.

**Eyaiahannokkara, エヤイハンノッカラ, 學フ. v.t.** To teach. Syn: Eyaiahonnokkara.

**Eyaiahonnokkara, エヤイホンノッカラ,** Eyaipakashnu. Chakoko. Yaieashkaire.

**Eyaikatanu, エヤイタヌス, 敬フ. v.t.** To respect.

**Eyaikatekara, エヤイテテカラ, 慣と**
煩スキル, v.i. To be love-sick.

**Eyaikoemaka, エヤイコエマカ, 棄テル. v.t.** To throw away. To abandon.

**Eyaikopuntek, エヤイコブンテク, 喜フ. v.t.** To rejoice over.

**Eyaikoramkoro, エヤイコラムコロ, 爲スコトヲ露フ. v.i.** To desire to do. As:—*Toi kara eyaikoramkoro,* "he desires to do his garden."

**Eyaikoshiramshui（s）, エヤイコシラ**
ムシュイ, 思フ, 考フ. v.i. To think. To consider.

**Eyaikokoshiramshuiba, (pl), エヤイ**
コシラムシュライバ, 思フ, 考フ. v.i. Same as above.

**Eyaimonpok-tushmak, エヤイモノ**
ポクツシマク, 思ハシ. v.i. To hasten to do anything. To work hard.

**Eyaiku, エヤイクス, 感スキル, 經験スキル. v.i.** To experience. To feel.

**Eyaiku, エヤイクス, 壊ス. v.t.** To spoil.

**Eyaipakashnu, エヤイパカシス, 習**

**Eyaipaye, エヤイパイエ, 懺悔スキル. v.t.** To confess.

**Eyaipushii, エヤイブシ, 白状スキル, 懺悔スキル. v.t.** To acknowledge. To confess.

**Eyaipuship, エヤイブシブ, 白状スキル**

**Eyairamatte, エヤイラマッテ, 注意シ**
テBushフ. v.t. To take careful aim.

**Eyairamatte, エヤイラマッテ, 忍フ. v.t.** To endure. To suffer. To be patient over. Syn: Yaishiporore.

**Eyairamikashure, エヤイラミカシュレ, 妒ム, 嫌ム. v.t.** To envy. To desire to surpass. Syn: Ukeshkean.
Eyairamkashure, エヤイラムカシュレ, 競争писать, 努力します. v.i. To endeavour to defeat. To strive with.
Eyairamkikkara, エヤイラムキッカラ, 場面投入. v.t. To refuse to take.
Eyairamkuru, エヤイラムクル, 欲します. v.t. To have a desire for.
To wish to obtain. To try to get hold of.

Eyairamkuru-shitotkere, エヤイラムクルシトトクレ, 取り上げ試す. v.t. To endeavour to obtain. As:—Nei shintoko ku eyairamkuru shitotkere, “I will endeavour to obtain those treasures.”

Eyairanniukes, エヤイラニウケス, 残り酔い. adj. Nearly intoxicated.

Eyairenga, エヤイラエンガ, 好ま. v.t. To like. To cheer. To be pleased with. To pay respects to. To rejoice over.
Syn : Enupetne.

Eyairenga-enupetne, エヤイラエンゲンペテチネ, 好物. n. A thing acceptable. Anything one is pleased with.

Eyaisambepokash, エヤイサムベポカシ, 悲しみナル. adj. Pitable.
Eyaisambepokashte, エヤイサムベポカシテ, 悲しみニュル. v.t. To make pitiable.

Eyaisarama, エヤイサラマ, 他人が為. v.t. To give to another to do.

Eyaisikarunde, エヤイシカルンデ, 思ひ起す. v.i. To recall to mind.

Eyaiyukki, エライユッキ, 仕舞ツケ置.

Eyaiyupki, エライユプキ, グ. v.t. To set on one side. As:—En gusu nei ambe eyaiyupki yan, “place that on one side for me.”

Eyambe, エヤムベ, 注意深い. adj. A careful person.

Eyamno, エヤムノ, 謹厳. v.i. To be careful.

Eyam, エヤム, 注意深. v.i. To be careful.

Eyapkire, エヤプキレ, 捨てる. v.t. To cast away.

Eyapte, エヤブテ, 六ヶ敷キヤニスル. v.t. To render difficult.

Eyasara, エヤサラ, 他人ニサセル. v.t. To get done by another person.

Eyasara, エヤサラ, 尖ラス. v.t. To sharpen. As:—Noko eyasara, “to sharpen a saw.”

Eyaske, エヤスケ, 割レテ. adv. Cracked.

Eyayapte, エヤヤブテ, 爲スル好マス. v.t. and v.i. To be inexperienced. To dislike to do. To be unable to do through inexperience. To feel troubled about anything. As:—Ku eyayapte gusu ku kara eikap, “I cannot do it for I have had no experience.” Nei ambe uk eyayapte, “I do not like to accept it.”

Eyayattasa, エヤヤッタサ, 神ニ待ト酒ト献スル. v.t. To offer as inao and wine to the gods.

Eyeyapte, エイェブテ, 爲スル好マス. v.t. and v.i. Same as Eyayapte.

Eyok, エヨク, 買ル. v.t. To sell. Syn: Eiyok.

Eyokbe, エヨクベ, 買品. n. Merchantise.

Eyoki, エヨキ, 止マル. v.i. To stop. To cease.

Eyokire, エヨキレ, 止める. v.t. To stop.

Eyoko, エヨコ, 走ラス. v.t. To take aim at. To stand ready to shoot at. To lie in wait for.

Eyokkot, エヨッコツ, 一步進シテ停止. v.t. To go a little way and then stop. Syn: Ashash.

Eyomak, エヨマク, 雇ケ解ケ、棄める. v.t. To send away. To discharge.

Eyomne, エヨムネ, 寄レル. v.t. To deter from doing something by punishment. To punish.

Eyongoro, エヨンゴロ, 待チ待サスル. v.t. To lie in wait for. As:—Neko anak ne erum eyongoro wa hopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the rat.”

Eyukara, エユカラ, 現似ル. v.t. To imitate. To mock. To do in the same way as another. Syn: Ikoisamba.

Eyukke, エユッケ, 蓋ルル. v.t. To store up (as food). To take great care of. To use sparingly.

Eyukke-kishima, エユッケキシマ, 掛マリ着ク. 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 \( h \).


Fuchi or Huchi, フチ, フチ, 火, n. Fire. Syn: Abe, Unchi, Fuji.

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).

Syn: Sat-shuke.


Fukuru, フクロ, 手袋, 袋. n. Gloves. A

Pukuru, ブクロ, bag. A pocket.

Fura, フラ, 香, 香気. n. A smell.

Hura, フラ, Scent.

Fura-at, フラアウト, 臭気ヲ発スル. v.t. To stink.

Fura-nu, フラヌ, 喋サ. v.t. To smell.


Furayeba, フライエバ, 洗フ, (複数). v.t. To wash (pl. of furaye).


Fure, フレ, 赤. adj. Red.

Fure-ai-ush-ni, フレアイウシニ, ダナノ化, サンザシマイチゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius, Bunge. Also called Yuk-emaui and kamui-furep.

Fure-chikap, フレチカブ, 鳥ノ名（鴨ノ類). n. A kind of wild duck inhabiting the sea principally, but found in rivers during rough weather.


Fure-hat, フレハツ, テウソンゴミシ. n. Schizandra chinensis, Bail.

Fureka, フレカ, 赤ツ染メル. v.t. To dye red.

Fure-kani, フレカニ, 鋼. n. Copper.

Fure-kani-ikayop, フレカニイカヨプ, 鋼飾リノ筒. n. A quiver ornamented with copper.

Furep, フレブ, シロバナヘビイチゴ. n. Wild strawberry. Fragaria elatior, Ehrh.


Fureppo, フレッポ, エゾスクリ. n.

**Furere**, フレレ, 赤くする. *v.t.* To make red.


**Fure-shiripuk**, フレシリブク, 赤き色ノマル魚. *n.* A kind of red-coloured rock-trout.

**Fure-shisam**, フレシサム, 外国人. *n.* Foreigners. Europeans or Americans. As: — Furere shisam chip, "a foreign ship."

**Fure-soi**, フレソイ, アカソイ, キリキリ, メッケ. *n.* Name applied to several species of red-coloured rock fishes (*Sebastodes*).


**Fure-toi**, フレトイ, 赤き土. *n.* Clay.

**Furu**, フル, 小山, 坂. *n.* A hill. An


**Furu-kuru**, フルクラ, 晴レカカリタル. *n.* A passing rain-cloud.

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 aoresu*, "the man was brought up on delicious fish."


**Fushko-ne**, フシコネ, 昔ニ, 古クナル. *adv.* Anciently. Also *v.i.* To have become stale.


**Fushkotoita**, フシコトイタ.

**Fushkotoi-wa**, フシコトイワ, 昔カラ, 幼少ノ時ヨリ. *adv.* From olden times. From early childhood.

**Futtat or Huttat**, フッタツ, フッタツ, クマザサ. *n.* Bamboo grass. *Aruninaria.*

**Fushtotta**, フシュトッタ, 鈎道具ヲスレル. *n.* A skin bag used for carrying fishing tackle.

**Fuyehe** or **huyehe**, フイヘ, 頬. *n.* The cheeks.

**Fuyetok**, フイェトク, 筚. *n.* A flute.

**Fuyetop**, フイエトプ.

**Fuyetop-rekte**, フイエトプレテ, 筚ヲ吹ク. *v.i.* To play a flute.
Ha, ハ, 凹 (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, ハチャム, サクラドリ. n. Starling.


Hachire, ハチレ, 仆ス. v.t. To make fall down. To make tumble. Syn: Hokushte.

Hachiri, ハチリ, 仆ル. (單数). v.i. (Sing). To fall down. To tumble.

Hachiripa, ハチリバ, 仆ル. (複数). v.i. (pl). To fall down.

Hai, ハイ, 呼呼. 嘆息ノ語.例セバ. ハイクサパ, 呼呼 私ノ頭. interj. Oh! An exclamation expressive of pain. As:—Hai ku sapa, ”oh, my head”!


Haina, ハイナ, 縄 (ナ). n. A line.

Hainakani, ハイナカニ, 針金. n. Wire.

Haipungara, ハイプンガラ, ツルウメ モドキ. n. A kind of creeping plant, Cela-trus articulatus Th.

Haita, ハイタ, 不足ナル. 譬セバ, クラ ナシネフハイタ, 譬テ不サル. v.i. To come short of. To decrease. To be insufficient. As:—Kura nau shinep haita, “there is one saddle short.”

Haita, ハイタ, 外ツ (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, 凹スル. v.i. To decrease. (pl)

Hak, ハク, 口. n. The mouth. Used only in traditions and now nearly obsolete.

Hakakse, ハカケセ, 静カ＝. adj. and v.i. Softly. Silently. As:—Hakakse iiaik, “to speak softly;” “to whisper.”

Hake, ハケ, 此方ノ側. adv. This side. As:—Hake-wa, from this side of (a place).

Hakegeta, ハケゲタ, 池方メ等. adv. This side of. Here. This side.

Hagegeta, ハゲゲタ, 池方メ等. adv. This side of. Here. This side.

Hakeiketa, ハケイケタ, 此方ノ側, 例セバ. ペトボ ハケイケタ. ケイケタ, 河ノ此方側. Hake-ita, ハケイタ, adv. This side of. As:—Pet hakeiketa, “this side of the river.”
Haketa, Haketa,  adv. Here.
Hake-ita,  This side.
Hakma-hamaka, Hakma-hamaka,  v.i. To whisper. To speak very softly. Same as Hakmahakina.
Ham,  茶, 木ノ葉. n. Leaves of trees.
Ham,  茶, 否. adv. No. Not.
Hamne,  茶子, 全々, 残々ズ. adj. Whole. Entire.
Hamne-ruki,  茶子ルキ, 吞込ム. v.i. To swallow. To swallow whole.
Hamo,  茶モ, 釈、ハモ. n. A salt-water eel. Said to be of Japanese origin.
Hamoki,  伏ス. v.i. To lie down (as an animal). To be asleep.
Hamuki,  伏キ,  ハ摩キ.
Hampukuchotchaporu,  鯉蛇（トンボ）, n. Dragonflies.
Hankuchotchaporu,  ハンクチョッチャブ,  n. Dragon flies.
Hamuhu,  ハムフ.

Hange,  ハンゲ, 近々, 例セバ, ハンゲノエ, 近々ル. adj. Near. As:—Hange no ek, “to come near.” Hange isoine, “to go to make water.” (Polite.)
Hange-a,  ハンゲア, 小便スル, (女＝用＝). v.i. To make water (only used of women).
Hange-ike,  ハンゲイケ, 此方, 例セバ, ヤムクシナイコタンハンゲイケ, ヤムクシナイ村ノ手前. adv. This side of. As:—Yamkushnai kotan hange-ike, “this side of Yamkushnai.” Syn: Hekageta.
Hangeiketa,  ハンゲイケタ, 此方. adv. This side of.
Hani,  此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後＝加フルトキハニ, ハ願意又ハ命令ヲ表ハシ又ハニ,  adv. 多々答ヲ求ムルノ語ヲナルナリ, 例セバ、オマンフイェハニ、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, 脅. n. The navel.
Hankuchotchaporu,  ハンクチョッチャブ, 鯉蛇（トンボ）, n. Dragon flies.
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, 漢ンチ, 否然ラズ. adv. No; it is not. Syn: Seenne. |
| Hannokara, ハンノカラ, 教 kell, 訓 練スル. v.t. To teach. To break in (as a horse). Syn: Epakashnu. |
| Hapap, ハブブプ, 難有(婦人及び 子小児及トテテ此語ヲ用ユ). adv. Thank you (used principally by women and children). |
| Hapi, ハビ, 悠ナルコトヲナス, 嘲笑スル. v.i. To act foolishly or unwisely. v.t. To deride. To laugh at. Syn: Eoya-itak. |
| Haprapchup, ハブラブチュプ, 三月. n. The month of March. |
| Harapchup, ハブラブチュプ, 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, ハブンノ, or Apun-no, アブンノ, 静カニ. adv. Gently. |
| Hapun-rui, ハブンルイ, 砂石. n. A soft whetstone. |
| Harapuruka, ハブルカ, 柔カニスル. v.i. To make soft. Syn: Pewanka. |
| Hara, ハラ, ハナドウ. n. Heracleum lanatum, Michx. |
| Harakika, ハラキカ, or Harikika, ハリキカ, 縄. n. Rope. Cord. |
| Haram, ハラム, 蜥蜴 (トカゲ). n. A lizard. |
| Harara-shinot, ハララシノツ, 踊りノ名 (婦人ノ踊リニシテ鳥ノ羽打キテ翼 終シル). n. The name of a woman's dance, in which those who take part imitate birds flapping their wings. |
| Hariki, ハリキ, 左, 例セバ, ハリキテ ク, 左手. n. The left. As:— Hariki tek, "the left hand." |
| Harikika, ハリキカ, 柔カキ, 縄. n. Cord. |
| Harikika, ハリキカ, ハラキカ, 縄. n. Cord. |
| 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, 左側ノ. adv. On the left hand side. |
| Hariki-so, ハリキソ, 左ノ方 (東ノ窓ヨリ見 ハリキソ). n. The name of a woman's dance, in which those who take part imitate birds flapping their wings. |
| Harikiteksam, ハリキテクサム, 左ノ方. adv. On the left hand side. |
| Haraki-so, ハラキソ, 左ノ方 (東ノ窓ヨリ見 ハラキソ). n. The name of a woman's dance, in which those who take part imitate birds flapping their wings. |
| Haro, ハロ, 膿ヘタル, 例セバ, 膿大ノ 人. adj. Fat. As:—Haro-guru, "a fat person." |


Harotke, ハロツケ, 滑り落ちル. v.i. To slip down.


Harubere, ハルベレ, 破裂スル、割レル. v.i. To burst. To split. Syn: Yaske.

Haru-koro, ハルクロ, 槍ヲ齧ラス. 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: Aepl koatcha.

Hasa, ハサ, 開ク、開キタル. v.i. and v.t. To open. To open the mouth. As:—Ishirikurantere, nei chikoikip ru turainu wa hasa kane chish wa okai, "dear me! the animal has lost its way and is crying with its mouth open." Syn: Pasa. Maka.


Hash-inao-koro-kamui, ハシイナオコロカムイ, 梟. n. The screech owl.

Hashipo, ハシポ, イツツシ. n. Ledum palu-tre, L. var. dilatatum, Wapl.

Hashipo-keushut, ハシポケウシュツ, エゾムラキツシ. n. Rhododendron dahuricum, L.

Hashka, ハシカ, 病疹、ハシカ. n. The meases.

Hashka-omap, ハシカオマブ, 樹木ニ積リシ雪. n. Snow which has settled on trees and fences. Syn: Chikambe. Chikamge.

Hashop, ハショップ, 畜林. n. A copse of small trees.


Hashtumane, ハシツマ子, 害ヲ蒙ラス (穂キヲ剣レタルトキノ如ク). v.i. To be left uninjured as when struck with some light instrument.

Hat, ハツ, 葡萄. n. Grapes.

Hatat, ハタツ, 細カニ切りテ干シタル魚. n. Fish cut up into slices and dried.


Hatcho-nonno, ハッチョノンノ、子供ヲ愛スル語. ph. A term of endearment used when addressing children. A pretty child.

Hatopok, ハトポク、胴ノ下. n. The arm-pits.

Hat-piye, ハッピイェ、葡萄ノ種子. n. Grape pips.

Hat-pungara, ハッブンガラ、ヤマブドウ. n. Grape vines. Vitis Coignetii Pulillat.

Hattara, ハッタラ、淵ヲフチ. n. Deep water. A deep pool of water.

Hatto-an, ハットアン、禁ズタル. adj. Forbidden.
Hattoki, ハットキ, 方言, 例如 "ハットキ, 人來ん邪悪スル. vt. To prevent. This word is generally preceded by kuni. Thus: "Ek kuni hattoho ki, "to prevent one's eoniinir."

Hau, ハウ, 聲. The voice. The voice of either man, animals, fowls or any other living creatures. *Hau* may also be applied to the voice of God. **Syn:** Hawe.


Hawe-ash, ハウェアシ, v. To *hawe-ash, I* peak. To say. To *hauge,* a gentle rain. To be unable to do a thing. As: "Apto hauge, "a gentle rain." Hauge ainu, "a weak man." Ma-hange, "to swim slowly"; "to be unable to swim fast."

Hauge, ハウゲ, 静ナリ, 柔キ, 安キ, 達キ, 例セバ, アプトハゲ, 静ナリル. adj. and v. to be unable to do a thing. As: "Hauge no ki, "to do a thing gently." Hauge no itak, "to speak softly."

Hauge-no-humuse, ハウゲノフムセ, 喋. v. To make a murmuring sound.

Hauge-no-rui-no, ハウゲノルイノ, 静カニ又荒ク, 高ク又低ク (音発持). ph. Gently and roughly or softly and loudly.

Haugere, ハウゲレ, 柔和シスル. v. To assuage. To render weak or soft. To compose.

Hauge-turan-no-uru-uruk, ハウゲ タランノウルウルク, 聲ラ震ハセルょ (著 トキミ). ph. To make the voice quiver as in singing.

Hauge-turan-no-uyuiki, ハウゲ タランノウイキ, 聲ラ震ハセテ歌フ. ph. The same as hauge turan no uru-uruk.

Haukakonna-charototke, ハウカコ ナチャロツケ, 喋ク (島ナドノ). v. To sing as birds.

Haukorehawe-charotke, ハウコレ ハウェチャロツケ, 喋ク (島ナドノ). v. Same as above.

Hau-oki, ハウオッカ, v. To call to.

Hau-hokka, ハウホッカ, v. To call to.

Hauki, ハウキ, 聞ス, 喋ク. v. To speak. To cry aloud. To say. **Syn:** Itak.

Haukore-kunitara, ハウコレクネタ ラ, 喋ア. v. To shout. **Syn:** Ehaukashu.

Haukoro, ハウコロ, 喋ク, 喋ク (島身獸 ナドノ). v. To neigh as a horse. To crow as a cock. To sing, as a bird.
Haukotantariki, ハウコタンタリキ, To speak as one walks along. To yelp as a dog.


Hauokka, ハウオッカ, To call to. Syn: Hotuyekara.

Haurutotke, ハウルトッケ, To tickle. Syn: Hairotoke.


Haye, ハイエ, To be less than. Syn: Rii.

Haye, ハイエ, カジキ魚ノ鼻. n. The

The voice. As:—Hawe rui, "a loud voice."


Hawe-ashte, ハウェアシテ, To croak as a frong.

Hawe-eamkiri, ハウェアムキリ, To recognize a voice.

Hawe-ki, ハウェキ, To make a noise with the voice.

Hawe-kiri, ハウェキリ, To recognize a voice.


Hawe-ne-yakun, ハウェネヤクン, If it is so. Syn: Nei no ne chiki.

Hawe-roise, ハウェロイセ, To make a noise with the voice. As:—Haweroise guru, "a noisy person."


Haye, ハイエ, オリモ少き. v. To be less than.
prolonged upper jaw of a common sword-fish.


Hayokbe-kirau, ハヨクベキカラウ, 兆々鎧形. n. The horns on a helmet.

Hayokne, ハヨクネ, 武具. n. Armour.

He, ヘ, 呼吸. n. The breath.

He, ヘ, 口気. adv. What?

Heash, ヘアシ, 元始, 起原. n. The beginning.

Heaship, ヘアシップ, 始メシモノ. 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, ヘアシャ, 始メル(複数). v.i.
To commence (pl.)

Hebash, ヘバシ, 海岸ニ向テ. adv.

Hebera, ヘベラ, 川上へ向フ, 内地
Heberai, ヘベライ, へ向ケ. adv.
Up a stream or river. Towards the interior of a country. Syn: Opishne.

Hechaka, ヘチャカ, 晴レル, 例セバ, 寧クヘチャカ, 雲晴レル. 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(弓銃ナトノ). v.i. 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.

Hechawe-kani, ヘチャウェカニ, 銃ノ引金. n. The trigger of a gun.

Hechawe-ni, ヘチャウェニ, 弾ノ弾キ. 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, 射ル.
v.t. To let off a gun or bow. To undo. To pull to pieces. To pick to pieces.

Hechimi, ヘチミ, 開レタル, 分割シタ

Hechimi-kara, ヘチミカラ, 頭髪ヲ牛ヨリ分ケル. v.i. To have the hair parted in the middle.

Hechimisara, ヘチミサラ, 之ヲノカヒ.
n. Mussel. Mya arenaria, Linn.

Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 咲ク(単数). v.i.
To blossom (sing).

Hechiras, ヘチラサ, 髪ノ乱レル. v.i. To be rough as the hair. Syn: Heri-sarisasa.

Hechirasasare, ヘチラササラ, 髪ヲ乱ス.
v.t. To make rough as the hair.
Hechiraspa, ヘチラスパ, 咲々 (複數). v.i. To blossom. (pl).


Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊ぶ. v.i. To play. To jump about.

Hechirin, ヘチリン, 嘣る, 音する. v.i. To jingle. To rattle.

Hechirin-kani, ヘチリンカニ, 金輪ノ首付ケテ音ヲ発セシム. n. Metal rings fastened to animals and so arranged as to jingle when they move.

Hechirin-kuti, ヘチリンクツ, 金輪ノ付キタル上帯. n. A waistband with metal rings attached.

Heheba, ヘベバ, 視き見る. v.t. To peep
Heheuba, ヘベオバ, at.

Hehem, ヘヘム, 引挙る. 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'ta or heikachi utara.

Heikachi-koro, ヘイカチコロ, 男児ヲ守シスル, 养育スル. v.i. To nurse a male child.

Heikachi-koro-guru, ヘイカチコログル, 男児ヲ守シ, 养育ヲ施. n. A nurse.


Heikat'ta, 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, n. The breath.

Heisepa, ヘイセバ, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heise-heise, ヘイセヘイセ, 怛シク呼吸スル. 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, ヘイセマウェ, 気息, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heisepa, ヘイセバ, 呼吸. n. The breath.

Heise, ヘイセ, n. breath.

Heiseturi, ヘイセツリ, 大息スル, 喫スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Tanne heisei omunde.

Hekachi, ヘカチ, 少年. 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, 死シタノ. adj. Dead.

Hekatpa, ヘカツパ, 生レル(複數). v.i. To be born. (pl.)

Hekatu, ヘカツ, 生レル(単数). v.i. To be born (sing).

Hekatup, ヘカツプ, 生レタルモノ. n. That which is born.

Hekature, ヘカツレ, 子ヲ産ム. v.t. To bear a child. To bring forth.

Heki, ヘキ, 故= adv. Because. For the reason that. Syn: Wagusu.

Hekiya, ヘキヤ, n. To be unable to do. Syn: Eikap.

Hekim, ヘキム, 森. n. A forest.

Hekimo, ヘキモ, 森ヲテ. adv. In the forest.
Hekiru, ヘキル, 避ける, 背向く. To turn away from. Syn: Shitutanure.
Hekiya, ヘキヤ, 向き, わず. aux. v.
Heki, ヘキ, で To be unable to do.
Hekomba, ヘコムバ, 返る(復数). v.i. To return. Syn: Hoshippa. (pl.)
Hekotanare, ヘコタハレ, 視向く. v. To turn towards.
Hekotesu, ヘコストル, 夫婦. n. A husband or wife.
Hemakuraiba, ヘマクラアイバ, 川上へ帰る. v.i. To return towards a river's source. To return from a journey.
Hemakuraiba, ヘマクラアイバ, 川上へ帰る. v.i. To return towards a river's source. To return from a journey.
Hemakari, ヘマカリ, 返る(重音海岸 = v). v.i. To return (especially from the sea-shore.
Hemakashi, ヘマカシ, 前後表n = 後 n 先. adv. Wrong side before. Before.
Hematu, ヘマツ, 屈シタル. v.i. Twisted. To be cramped. To be drawn out of position.
Hemban-nisap, ヘメンバニサブ, 急. =. adv. Very suddenly.
Hembara, ヘメバラ, 何時. adv. When.
Hembara-kane, ヘメバラカネ, 何時. adv. When.
Hembara-ne-yakka, ヘメバラネヤッカ, 常. =. adv. Always. At any time. As:—Hembara ne yakka ene moire range, “he is always thus late.”
Hemeshpa, ヘメシハ, 登る. v.t. (stg). Hemeshpa, ヘメスパ, 登る, (pl) v. t. (sing). To ascend. To go up. To climb a mountain.
Hemesu, ヘメス, 登る, 上る(単数). Syn: Hemeshu, ヘメシュ, 登る, 東る (pl) v.t. (sing). To ascend as a mountain. To climb. To go up.
Hemge, ヘムゲ, 又ハ............ トモ, 例セバ, マヘムゲシュエヘムゲ, 熟 テモ焼き テモ, post. Either. Or. As :—
Ma hemge, shuye hemge, "either roasted or boiled." Syn: Heneki.

Hemhem, ヘムヘム, モ亦、ト. post. And. Also.


Hemhem-ki......hemhem-ki, ヘムヘムキ, ト、モ. post. Either......
or. Both......or. Both......and.

Hemoimoi, ヘモイモイ, 動ケ. v.i. To move.

Hemoi, ヘモイ, "海ニ居ル鰤類(未タ川＝上ラヌ). 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, 鰤ノ精囼. n. The soft row of salmon.

Hempak, ヘムバック, 業何. adv. How many. As :—Hempak be, "how many." Hempak no, "how much." Hempak hot an ruwe ta an? "how many score are there?"

Hempututu, ヘムプツツ, 片意地ナル. v. i. To be sulky. Syn: Hepututu, ヘプツツ, Patukuku.

Hene, ヘネ, ト、或ハ、モ. post. And. Either.


Henene, ヘネ子, 折曲ツテ往ケ. v. t. To go crookedly. As:—Ru henene, "to go out of a path."

Heneu, ヘネウ, マスノスケ. n. King salmon.

Heneuba, ヘネウバ, 倚リ懸ル. v.i. To lean over.

Henne, ヘネ, 否. adv. No.

Henne-nep, ヘンネチプ, 何モナシ. adv. There is nothing.

Henne-nep-ka, ヘンネチプカ, 何モナシ. adv. Nothing.

Henoye, ヘノイェ, 眠ル. v. i. To doze. To sleep.


Hense-tashum, ヘンセタシュム, 喘息. n. Asthma.

Heise-tashum, ヘイセタシュム, 喘息. n. Asthma.

He-o, ヘオ, 浮出ヲ出ル. 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、ヘヘ
Hebashii, ヘバシ, シウンオマン、川ナ下ヲ出ル. adv. Down stream. As :—Hebashii un oman, "to follow a stream down.

Hepeku, ヘペク, 燃エル. 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.

Heperai, ヘペライ、川上ヘ、例セバ、ヘペライヲオマン、川ナ上ヲ adv. Up a stream. As:—Heperai wa oman, "to follow a stream up.
Hepere, ヘペレ, 熊ノ子. n. A bear's cub.

Hepere-chep, ヘペレチェプ, 魚ノ名. n. Name of a fish. Azuma eminio, Jor & Sny. (Same as Nikappana).

Hepere-kot, ヘペレコツ, 熊ノ子ヲ生長セシムル槛. n. A cage made to bring up bear cubs in.

Hepere-kot-urai-ni, ヘペレコツウライニ, 熊祭ノ時ヲ與フル食物ヲスレル袋. n. The pole to which bear cubs are tied during a bear feast.

Hepere-pusaru, ヘペレプサル, 熊祭ノ時ヲ與フル食物ヲスレル袋. n. A bag containing food offered to bears when killed in the bear feast.

Hepere-sat-chep, ヘペレサツチェプ, 熊祭ノ時ヲ與フル干魚. n. An offering of dried fish made to bears when killed in the bear feast.


Hepirasa, ヘピラサ, 咲ケ(単數). v. i. To blossom (sing).

Hepiraspa, ヘピラスパ, 咲ケ(複數). v. i. To blossom (pl).

Hepita, ヘピタ, 放ケ(錦又ハ弓ナドノ). v. i. To rise up from a bent position. To let go. To set off (as a trap or gun).

Hepita-ni, ヘピタニ, 落シニ用ュル弾キ木. n. A bent piece of wood used as a spring in traps; also a trap for snaring animals and birds.


Hepokichiu, ヘポキチウ, 身ヲ屈メル (禮拜ノトキ). v. i. To bow one's self as in worship.

Hepokiki, ヘポキキ, 低頭スル. v. i. To bow the head. To bow down.

Hepokipoki, ヘポキポキ, 首肯スル. v. i. To nod the head.

Hepokitekka, 屈メル、低頭スル. v. i. To bend down.

Hepoktekka, ヘポクテッカ, To bow down.

Hepoishi, ヘポキウシ, 身ヲ曲ゲル, (禮拜スルトキ). v. i. To bow one's self as in worship.

Hepoko, ヘポコ, 嫌惡スル. v. t. To despise. To abhor.

Hepoktekka-cheteshittekka, ヘポクテッカヘテシテッカ, 上下スル. ph. To rise and fall as anything upon the sea. To bow and rise.

Heporap, ヘポラブ, 蝴又ハ蛾. n. A butterfly or moth.

Heporap-wata, ヘポラブヲタ, 蛹. マユ. n. Cocoons.

Hepuni, ヘブニ, 見上ゲル. v. i. To look up. To turn the eyes upward.

Hepuru, ヘブル, 長ク縖レタル毛(黒類ナドノ). v. i. and adj. To have long rough hair as some animals. Long-haired.


The same. Of the same kind.
As: — *Heru ainu*, "the same class of people." *Heru an a paro ani patek*, "just with the mouth only," i.e. "insincerely."

*Heruki, ヘルギ, = シン. n. A herring.*

*Heroki, ヘロキ, {herring, Clupea harenagus, Linn.*

*Eroki, エロキ, harenagus, Linn.*


*Hese, ヘセ, 嘘息スル. v.i. To breathe. To sigh.*

*Hese-hum-pirika, ヘセフムビリカ, 快ヲ感スル. v.i. ph. To feel better in health.*

*Hesei-turiri, ヘセイツリリ, 暑キトキ 又ハ疲レタルトキニ大息スル. v.i. To blow as when hot or tired. Syn: Tanne hushta arapare.*


*Hesepa, ヘセバ, 口息, 気息. n. The breath.*

*Heisepa, ヘイセバ, 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, 痊ム. v.i. To sleep.*
Heshuiba, ヘシュイバ, 坐眠スル. v.i. To sleep in a sitting posture. To sit and sleep. Syn: Ahesuhi.

Heshuri, ヘシュリ, 出家, 神主, 仏頭. n. A buddhist or shinto priest. Also any person whose head has become bald through disease.

Heshuyeshuye, ヘシュイェシュイェ, 動揺スル(風ニ樹動ヲ如ケ). v.i. To waive about as trees in the wind.

Heta, ヘタ, 現場又ハ現時ヲ順スルヲ用ヨル語ナリ, 例セバ, モコンラボクタヘタ, 丁度寝テ居ヲタキ. part. This word is sometimes used to express the very time or place. Thus: —Mokonrapoketa heta, “at the very time he was asleep.” Nunpuri kitaigeta heta chikuni okai, “there are trees upon the very top of the mountain.”

Hetak, ヘタク, 此ノ語ハ揺動シテ見ヨ, サア, ヤレ, ナド, 言フガ如シ. 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 oru paye ruwai, “oh dear! I desire to go to our house.” Hetak, nishepa ek wa ibe, “now master come and eat.”

Hetaptapu, ヘタブタブ, 立膝シテ眠ル. v.i. To lie down with the head resting in the arms and the legs drawn up.


Hetari-ni, ヘタリニ, 垂木ノ下端ヲ線リ付ケル棒(桿ニ全シ). n. The long poles to which the lower ends of the end rafters of a but are tied. See also Aman-ni. Syn: Hotari-ni.

Hetarire, ヘタリレ, 立タセル. v.t. To set up. To make stand.

Hetché, ヘッチェ, 答へル, 諭スル. v.i. and n. To answer affirmatively. An answer. To respond to. To give a word of assent. Syn: Ese.

Hetchi, ヘッチ, 歌ヲ唱フトキニ用ユルトキノ語. n. A peculiar exclamation made by the Ainu when singing some kinds of songs. An exclamation of assent.

Heteshitekka, 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, 披キ差シスル,(刀ノ如ケ). v.t. To draw out and push in as a sword.


Etokushy, エトクシ, i. About to be. As: —Isam hetokushy, “about to come to nothing.” “About to lose sight of.”


Hetopo-hetopo, ヘトポヘトポ, 度々. adv. Again and again. Frequently.

Hetopo-hetopo-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, 生生する. v.i. To return to life.
Hetopo-shiknure, ヘトポシクヌレ, 生生ヲスル. v.t. To raise to life.
Hetukba, ヘツクバ, 生長スル, 出グル. v.i. To grow. To come forth.
Hetukbap, ヘツクバプ, 生長スルモノ. n. Things which grow.
Hetukbare, ヘツクバレ, 生ヤス, 生ム. (複数) v.t. (pl.) To make grow. To send forth. To produce.
Hetuku, ヘク, 生ム. (m.) v.i. To grow. To come forth. To be born.
Hetukure, ヘクレ, 生ヤス, 生ム. v.t. To make grow. To send forth. To give birth to.
Heturashte, ヘトラシテ, 共ヲ住フ, (兄弟ノ如ヲ). v.i. To live with another (as with a sister or brother).
Heturu, ヘツル, 居ム. v.t. To bend. To stoop.
Heuge, ヘウゲ, 居ム, 曲ム. v.i. To be bent. To be crooked. Syn: Ohoge.
Heush, ヘウシ, 着ケル. v.t. To put on as a hat. To draw on as boots.
Heye, ヘイェ, 顔. n. The countenance. Face.

Hi, ヒ, or イ, イ, 此語ヲ動詞又ハ形容詞ヲ附加スルトキハ名詞ヲナスタセ得, 例セバ, エイショコロイ, 信仰スル, エイショコロイ, 信仰. part. Suffixed to verbs or adjectives this particle has the power of changing them into substantives. As:—
Syn.: Ambe.

Hi, ヒ, 佳様. adv. Yes. So.
Hike, ヒケ, or イケ, イケ, 此ノ語ヲ動詞ヲ附加スルトキハ名詞ヲナスタセ得, 例セバ, エイショコロイ, 信仰スル, エイショコロイ, 信仰. part. This particle is used as a suffix to verbs, and signifies “as regards,” “with reference to which.” Thus, クニクヒケ, “as regards what I hear.” クニクヒケ, “with reference to what I see.”

Hike, ヒケ, 物. n. An article. Thing.

Hinta-ne, ヒンタノ, 何ナルヤ. adv. What is it? Syn: Nep ta.

Hinta-ta, ヒンタタ, 何ナルヤ. adv. What is it?

Hitsuji, ヒツジ, Hitsuji-chikoikip, ヒツジチコイキブ, 羊. n. Sheep. A sheep. (Jap.)


Hitsuji-topa, ヒツジトバ, or topaha, トバハ, 羊ノ群. n. A flock of sheep.

Ho, ホ, 陰門. n. The anus. Vagina. The posteriors.
Ho, ホ, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call.
Ho-atak, ホアタク, 呼び戻す. v.t. To fetch by calling. Syn: Hotuye-kara.
Hoashtari, ホアシタリ, 踏ノ, アシナヘタリ. adj. Lame. Maimed.
Hobashi, ホバシ, 海岸ヨリ. 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, 跳, 下洞スル. n. Manure. Also to suffer from diarrhoea.
Hochatchari, ホチャタチャリ, 蟹网球スル. v.i. To commit adultery.
Hochatchari-guru, ホチャタチャリグル, 蟹網者. n. An adulterer or adulteress.
Hochaucho, ホチャウチョウ, 三脚テホチャウチョウ, 退歩ム, (踏ノ犬大ノ如ク). v.i. To hop. To walk on three legs as a lame horse or dog.
Hocheppe, ホチェッポ, 魚ノ名. n. Elpis nikkonis. Jor. and Smy.
Hochiarana, ホチアラナ, 下ダル. v.i. To descend. Syn: Ran.
Hochihi, ホチヒ, 合計数. n. A sum.
Hochikachika, ホチカホチカ, 跳ね(魚ノ如ク). v.i. To splash about. To flounder as a fish.
Hochihatokara, ホチホタカラリ, 跳ね絡め. v.i. To crumple up. To be twisted or tangled. Syn: Chiukarakari.
Hochi-hochika, ホチホホチカ, 跳ね. v.i. To flounder as a fish.

Hochigok, ホチゴク, ヨタカ. n. Goatsucker.
Hochikom, ホチコム, 緑色的, 橫色的. To crumple up. To become twisted. To become intangled.
Hochihin, ホチヒン, 衣ノ下. n. The under part of the thighs. Syn: Chin-kotoro.
Hochin-uturu, ホチンウツル, 股盤. n. The pelvis.
Hochin-uturu-kushte, ホチンウツルクシテ, 踏リテ. adv. Astride.
Hochipakara, ホチパカラ, 子チ揺る. v.t. To dandle up and down as a child.
Hochipki, ホチプキ, 揺る. 例セバ, アパウシタカタホチプキ, 彼ッノ門扉ノヨリ垂し恋テ居ル. v.i. To swing. Thus:—Apa-ushta kata hochipki, "he is swinging on the gate."
Hochiukarapa, ホチウカラバ, 浮び, 漂フ. v.i. To float about as in the back water of an eddy.
Ho-eimek, ホエイメク, 遊女ノ務スル. v.t. To act the harlot.
Ho-eimek-guru, ホエイメクグル, 蟹電スル. n. An adulterer.
Hoinu, ホイヌ, 謎, テン. n. A marten. Sable.
Hoiyaku, ホイヤク, 堕胎. n. An abortion. A miscarriage. Same as Honyaku.
Hoiyo, ホイヨ, 夜鷲ノ類. n. Some kind of night hawk.
Hoiyo, ホイヨ, 淫穢スル. v.t. To commit adultery. To wish evil to another. To desire to harm. To do evil.
Hoiyo-tusu, ホイヨツス, 悪シキ預言. n. Evil prophecies.
Hok, ホク, 買フ. v.t. To buy.
Hoka, ホカ, 爐. n. A fireplace.
Hoka-etok, ホカエトク, 爐ノ上座. 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, 煉ケ敷. adj. Difficult.
Hokamburi, ホカムブリ, 女ノ帽子. n. A woman's bonnet.
Hokkamburi, ホッカムブリ, man's bonnet.
Hokannashi, ホカンナシ, 上方ニ, 外方ニ. adv. The upper. The outer.
Hoka-o, ホカオ, 炉上ニ置ケ, 例セバ, パスパスコカナ, 炭ヲ継ゲ. v.t. To put on a fire. As:—Paspaas 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, 爬き掴レ, (島ノ如ク). v.t. To scratch (as fowls).
Hokeura, ホケウラ, 胸部. n. A bladder.
Hoki, ホキ, 機械ヲ使フ, 例セバ, メホキ, 寒気ヲ呼ブ. 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, 揚レル. v.i. To sway too and fro.
Hokke, ホッケ, 伏ス. v.i. Same as Hotke, “to lie down.”
Hokomkokte, ホコムコクテ, 立膝スル. v.i. To raise the knees up towards the chin.
Hokorakorak,N, ホコラコラク, To rattle together things loose in a box.
Hokurakorak, ホクラコラク, To rattle.

Hokure, ホクレ, 夫ニタット. n. A husband.
Hoku-koiwak, ホクコイワク, 己レノ夫ニ逢フ. v.i. To go to visit one's husband.

Hokukura, ホククラ, or Hokure, ホクレ, 掛歓ヲ用ユル語. 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, 貪食スル, 例セバ, ホクレイベ, 貪リテ食スル. adv. Greedily. Excessively. As:—Hoku-
re ibe, “to eat greedily.” Hokure iku, “to drink greedily.”


Hokushte, ホクシテ, 佇す. v.t. To knock over. To turn over. To knock down. To upset.


Hokuyuk-emauri, ホクユクエマウリ, クロイチゴ. n. Rubus occidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.

Hom, ホム, 木ノ節. n. A knot in wood.


Homa, ホマ, 錦ノ子. n. The hard spawn of herrings.

Homakaimo, ホマカリム, 晴れし. v.i. To clear away. (as weather).


Homakachiwe, ホマカリチウエ, 流し戻し. v.i. To be washed back by the current of a river.


Homakochiwe, ホマコチウエ, 後流し. v.i. To move backwards.


Homakorobe, ホマコロベ, 海ノ名. n. Name of a kind of sea-bird.


Homan-no, ホマンノ, 微カニ, 槻棚トシテ. adv. Dimly. Indistinctly.

Homara, ホマラ, 固迷スル, 腫スル. v.i. To be dizzy. To see dimly.


Homara-no-po, ホマラノホ, 微ニ, 不分明ニ. adv. Indistinctly.

Homare, ホマレ, 昼眼セシムル, 錯乱セシムル. v.i. To make dizzy. To confuse.


Homaru, ホマラ, 驚ク. v.i. To be startled. To be taken aback. To shy (as a horse).

Homaru-matimati, ホマラマツツ, 驚ク. v.t. To be frightened.

Homature, ホマトレ, 憾カス. v.t. To startle. To amaze. To astonish.

Homeru, ホメル, 痛マ. v.i. To be hurt. To be distorted.

Homerure, ホメルレ, 傷メル. v.t. To distort. To wound.

Honneinonno-tak, ホネイノノタク, 懐妊セリトキノ視. n. A ceremony performed on or about the time of conception.
Hon-ekot, ホンエコツ, 產死スル. v.i.
To die of child-birth. Syn: Hon ewen wa rai.

Hone-kunne-chep, ホンケンチエプ, バセ類ノ總稱. n. Gobies (including several species).

Honene, ホネネ, 午後ノ三時頃. adv.
The middle of the afternoon. Syn: Chup ram.

Honemoro, ホネモロ, 下腹. The lower part of the abdomen.

Hon-ewen-wa-rai, トニエウェンワライ. v.i. See hon-ekot.

Hongesh, ホンゲシ, 臟中. n. The middle.

Hon, ホン, 腹. n. The belly. The abdomen. The stomach. As:—
Hon araka, “the stomach ache.”

Honi-araka, ホニアラカ, 腹痛. n. Cholic.

Honinini, ホニニニ, 鬱郁スル. v.i.
To crawl upon the stomach. Syn: Reye. Honoyanoya wa arapa.

Honoine, ホノイネ, 方寄ル、偏スル. v.i. To lean on one side. To lean over. To be twisted out of place. Syn: Heneuba.

Honoye, ホノイェ, 方寄ラセル. v.t. To tip over. To make lean.


Honu, ホヌ, 腹這＝伏ス. v.i. To lie down flat on the stomach and drag ones self along by the hands. Syn: Reye.

Honyaku, ホンヤク, 半産、流産スル. n. and v.t. An abortion. A miscarriage. To abort.

Honyakure, ホンヤクレ, 流産サセル. v.t. To produce abortion.

Hoparata, ホパラタ, 無禮チスル. 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, 袄パシ, 仆レシ. v.t.** To fall.

**Hopashi, 袄パシ, 海岸ヨ. v. adv.** From Hobashi, 袄パシ.

**Hopashte, 袄パシテ, 倒レシ. v.t.** To fell.

**Hopayapaya, サシシ. v. i.** To struggle. To stretch out the arms and legs as a kicking baby or an animal in its death struggles.

**Hopechina, 袄ベチナ, 坐ス(单数), (日本人様). v. i. (sing).** To sit upon the heels.

**Hopechina-rok, 袄ベチナロック, 坐ス, (复数), v. i. (pl).** To sit upon the heels.

**Hopentari, 袄エンタリ, 仆ス. v.t.** To knock over.

**Hopenra, 袄ペラ, }海岸へ往ク. adv.**

**Hoperei, 袄ペライ, } To go to the sea-shore. From the interior.**

**Hopirasa, 袄リサ, 関キシ(ヲリ返ル迄).** adj. and v.i. Opened out backwards.

**Hopita, 袄ビタ, 袖セ. v.i.** To run fast.

**Hopiuva, 袄ビウバ, 精勧スル, 探カスル (复数). v.t.** To do with a will. To do with might. To pull by placing the foot against an object (pl.) **Syn:** Hopiwe.

**Hopiwe, 袄ビウェ, ホパイバノ (单数). v.t.** Same as Hopiuba (sing).

**Hopiye, ホピイレ, 早ク走ル. v.i.** To run fast.

**Hopokna, 袖ポクナ, 横ニ立テルル. v.i.** To be set on its edge (as a basket or box). To be tipped on one side.

**Hopoknare, 袖ポクナレ, 斜メニ立テルル. v.t.** To tilt on one side. To set on its edge (as a basket or box).

**Hopoknashi, 袖ポクナシ, 下. adv.** Underneath. Below. Under.

**Hopoknashi-kotoro, 袖ポクナシコトロ, 下方ノ面. n.** The under surface of anything.

**Hoporap, 袖ポラプ, 蝶. n.** Same as heporap, "a butterfly."

**Hopoye-rera, 袖ポイレラ, 旋風. n.** A whirl-wind. **Syn:** Shipoye-poye rera. Wen rera. Rerashiu.

**Hoppa, 袖ッパ, 残ス. v.t.** To leave behind.

**Hopse, 袖セ, 吸フ. v.t.** To sip up.

**Hopsehopse, 袖セホプセ, 吸フ. v.t.** To sip up.

**Hopse-hopse-kara, 袖セホプセカラ, 吸フ. v.t.** To sip up.

**Hopse-kara, 袖セカラ, 吸フ. v.t.** To sip up.

**Hopumba, 袖ムバ, 飛ガ, 上ガル (复数). v. i.** To fly. To get up. To arise. (Sing. of hopunci).
Hopunci, ホブニ, 飛ぶ, 上がる (單數). v. i. To fly. To get up. To arise. To set out on a journey (pl. Hopunma).

Hopunki, ホブンキ, 像, 相, 師, adv. Yes. So.

Hopurap, ホブラップ, 蝶. n. A butterfly.

Horak, ホラク, 壊れ, 動れる. v. i. To break. To snap off' as dead wood. To tumble down as a house.

Horak-hum, ホラクフム, 動れる音. n. The sound of breaking wood.

Horakte, ホラクテ, 仆す. v. t. To push over. To knock down.

Horakhte, ホラクテ, 仆す. v. t. To throw over. To get up.

Horakite, ホラキテ, 動れる. v. i. To fall down. To come down. To drop off. To descend. Syn: Raotereke.

Horap, ホラップ, ヤマシャヤヤヤ. n. Paeonia obovata, Max.

Horap, ホラップ, オラップ, obovata, Max.

Horararase, ホラララセ, 沈む. v. i. To sink into.


Horawashi, ホラワシ, 下, 例せば, ホラツナミ, 下衣. adv, Under. Beneath. As:—Horawashi amip, "an under garment."

Hore, ホレ, 來イ来イ. excl. Come!

Horehore, ホレホレ, come!

Horika, ホリカ, 下の方. adv. Downwards.

Horikashi, ホリカシ, 下の方. adv. Downwards.

Horiki, ホリキ, 上の方. adv. Upwards.

Horikiraye, ホリキライエ, 衣を裳ケル (單數). v. t. To tuck up the clothes. To pull up the garments (as for work).

Horikirayepa, ホリキライエバ, ホリキライエ (復數). pl. of Horikiraye.

Horikitai, ホリキタイ, 上. adv. Over. The space above.


Hiripi, ヒリピ, 飛ぶ. 蹴る. v. i. To jump.

Horippa, ホリッパ, To dance.

Horippa-shinot, ホリパシノツ, 蹴ノ名. n. The name of a dance.

Hororo, ホロホロセ, 蹴撃スル, v. t. To set upon as a dog.

Hororo, ホロホロセカラ, 蹴撃サセル, v. t. To set a dog upon.


Horoka-apkash, ホロカアブカシ, 後へ歩ム, 後退スル. v. i. To walk backwards.

Horokaika, ホロカイカ, 張直. adv. Straightway. As:—Horokaika hoshi, “to return straightway.”

Horokaika tereke amn, “to rush in.” Syn: Nuni.

Horoka-ingara, ホロカインガラ, 顧. vi. To look back.

Horoka-moi, ホロカモイ, 淹. n. An eddy.

Horokareyep, ホロカレエプ, サリカ= n. A crayfish.

Horokashi, ホロカシ, 下= adv. Downwards.

Horokashi, ホロカシ, 下= adv. Downwards.

Horokasi-wat, ホロカスワツ, 木製ノ釣. n. A wooden hook.

Horokasuwat, ホロカスワト, 同上. n. Same as above.

Horoka-tom, ホロカトム, 反照, 反射. n. A reflection.

Horoka-tuuy-tuyo, ホロカツユツヨ, 振り反る, vi. To face about. To turn round. Syn: Hosari.

Horokeu, ホロケウ, 狼, オホカミ. n. A wolf.

Horokeu-kene, ホロケウケ音, ミヤマハノキ. n. A kind of alder. Alnus viridis, DC. var. sibirica, Rgl.

Horopse, ホロプセ, 吸フ, 吞ム. v.t. To sip up. To drink.

Horopse-kara, ホロプセカラ, 吸フ, 吞ム. v.t. To sip up.

Hororose-kara, ホロロセカラ, 襲撃セセル(犬ノ如ク). v.t. To set at as a dog. To cause to attack.


Hosamun, ホサマム, 振向ク. v.t. To turn the head.

Hosare, ホサラ, 後ル v.t. To turn round.

Hosari, ホサリ, 神ノ摂理. n. Providence. As:—Kamui hosari an gusu ene ani ne, “it is so by the providence of God.”

Hosari, ホサリ, 後振向ク, 例セバ, ホサリフインガラ, 後ヲ振向イテ見ル. v.t. To turn the head. To turn about. As:—Hosari wa ingara, “to look back,” “to look round.”

Hosarire, ホサリレ, 他人ノ頭ヲ振向ケル. v.t. To turn the head of another. To cause to turn round.


Hose, ホセ, 聲ヲ激ゲテ答フ. v.t. To answer by calling to.

Hose, ホセ, 倒ス. v.t. To fell as trees. As:—Chikuni hose, “to cut down trees.

Hosh, ホシ, 足脛. n. Leggings.

Hoshi, ホシ, 腰. n. Leggings.

Hosh-at, ホシアツ, 脚脛ノ紐. n. Legging strings.

Hosh-hosh, ホシホシ, 犬ヲ掛ウセル. v.t. To set a dog at any one.

Hoshike, 以前, 例ヘバ, ホシキネマホシケ, 犬ヲ掛ウセル. v.t. To set a dog at any one.

Hoshiki, 過bdv. Last. Antecedent. As:—Hoshiki numan, “the day before yesterday.”

Hosniki sak ne, “the year before last.”
Hoshiki, ホシキ, 待つ. v.i. To wait.  
Syn: Oshke.

Hoshiki-an, ホシキアン, 前者ノ、例セバ, ホシキアンヌマン, 一昨日. adv. The previous one. As:—Hoshiki an nunan, “the day before yesterday.” Hoshiki an sakne pa, “the year before last.”

Hoshiki-hoshiki, ホシキホシキ, マテ. ph. Wait, wait.

Hoshi-no, ホシノ, 以前ニ. adv. Previously.

Hoshiki-teine, ホシキテイチ, パイケイスサ. n. Veratrum album, L. var. grandiflorum, Max.

Hoshiki, ホシキ, 返ル(単數). v.i. To return. (Sing).

Hoshipire, ホシピレ, 戻ス. v.t. To send back.

Hoshippa, ホシッパ, 返ル(複數). v.i. To return. (pl).

Hoshippare, ホシッパレ, 返ス, 戻ス. v.t. To send back. To return. (pl).

Hoshipshipi, ホシブシビ, 崩ル, 例セバ, ホシブシビツイツインガラ, 以後見ル. v.i. To turn round. As:—Hoshipshipi wa ingara, “to look back.” Syn: Okshut no.

Hoshiptekttek, ホシブテクテク, 早々還ル. v.i. To return quickly.

Hosura, ホスラ, 無礼ヲ衝ク. v.i. To act in an indecent manner. To insult another by exposing one's self.

Hot, ホツ. 十. adj. Twenty. A

Hotne, ホツニ. score.


Hotakba, ホタクバ, 嘔ル. v.t. To kick the feet out. To struggle.  
Syn: Hopayepaye.

Hotakutaku, ホタクタク, 爬り揺ル. 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.  
Syn: Hotanu, ホタヌ, To visit a sick person. To call upon a person in trouble. This verb is usually immediately followed by gusu and the verb arapa, “to go.” As:—Nei tashum guru ku hotanukara gusu ku arapa kusunre, “I will go and visit the sick person.” Chihotanukara iyekarakara wa ikore yan, “please pay us a visit.”

Hotari, ホタリ, 倒ル、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ナ木(樫ノ木). n. The long poles to which the lower ends of the end rafters of a hut are tied.

Syn: Hetari-ni. See also Aman-ni.


Hotemtemu, ホテムテム, カ= n. A crab.

Hotemu, ホテム, 横=歩ム. v.i. To move along sidewise.

Hotke, ホツケ, 伏ス、寝ヲ就ケ. v.i. To lie  
Syn: Hotke, ホツケ, down. To go to bed.

Hotke, ホツケ, 伏ス、寝ヲ就ケ. v.i. To lie  
Syn: Hotke, ホツケ, down. To go to bed.

Hotkere, ホツケレ, 睡サセル. v.t. To lay down. To put to bed.
Hotku, ホトク, 屈る v.i. To stoop down.
Hotku-hotku, ホトクホトク, 屈める v.i. To stoop down.
Hottoro-gesh, ホットロゲシ, 頭ノ下部 n. The lower part of the forehead.
Hotui, ホツイ呼ぶ v.t. To call.
Hotuye, ホツイ v.t. To draw. Syn: Nimba.
Hotuyekara, ホツイカラ, 呼ぶ v.t. To call. To call to. As:—Nei guru hotuyekara yan, "call him." Nei guru hotuyekar'an, "call him." Hotuyepakara, ホツイカラカラ, 呼ぶ v.t. To call. (pl).
Hoyashi, ホヤシ, 海濱, 河畔 n. The seaside. A river side. The brink of the sea or a river.
Hoyashi-ikaobas, ホヤシイカオバス, 溺死する人を救う v.t. To go to save one from drowning.
Hoye, ホイ, 悪シキ業ナナス v.t. To do evil deeds. To act sinfully.
Hoyecheppo, ホイェチエポ, 魚ノ名 n. A kind of fish. *Elxis nikonis, Jor and Sny.

Hoyupaktek, ホユプテクテク, 飛び去る v.t. To fly away quickly.
Hoyupu, ホユブ, 走ル(単数) v.i. To run. (sing).
Hoyuppa, ホユッバ, 走ル(複数) v.i. To run. (pl).
Huchi-kema, フチケマ, 焼木(モヘサジ) n. A fire-brand.
Huchi, フチ, 祖母 n. Grandmother.
Huji, フジ, An old woman. Female ancestors. Fire. *Kamu huchi, "the goddess of fire."
Hui, フイ, 属ノ腹中ノ脂肪 n. The inside fat of animals of the フィベ, フィベ, larger kinds. By some "the liver."
Hum, フム, 砕片, 塊 n. A piece of anything.
Humba, フムバ, 磨り歯ラス, 細ニ切ル v.t. To grate. To cut into very fine pieces. To cut up. Syn: Nokan no tuyeba.
Humba-humba, フムバフムバ, 細ニ切ル 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-ki, フムベキ, 鯨ノ白肉 n. Whale blubber.
Humbe-reki, フムベレキ, 鯨頸 n. Whale bone.
Humbe-rika, フムベリカ, 鯨ノノ白肉. n. Blubber.

Humhum-okkai-kamui, フムフムオッカイカムイ, シマフクロウ. n. Blackiston's eagle owl.

Humbe-rit, フムベリツ, 鯨ノ腿. n. Whale's sinews.

Humge, フムゲ, 搖る. v.t. To dangle or swing about. Syn : Koshuye-shuye.

Humhumse, フムフムセ, 羽音スル, (鳥ナドノ). v.i. To make a whirling sound as birds in flight.

Humi, フミ, 様子, 音, 形. n. Appearance. Sound. State. Form. By way of. As:—Wen humi an, "it appears to be bad." Poro humi an, "there is a great sound." Yainu humi wen, "to feel out of sorts." Nukara humi wen, "ugly." Ingar'an humi ne ya, wendararap an humi hene ya, aeramushkare, "whether by way of a dream, or by sight, I know not." Chikuikui ap koro humi airu an, "I feel like being gnawed."

Hum, フム, 何を, (感嘆), 例セバ, ネッポロフミ, 何ト大キナモノデラウ. interj. How! Dear me, how! As:—Nep poro humi, "how great." Nep wen humi, "how bad." Shiriseisek humi, "dear me, how very hot it is!"

Humirui, フミルイ, エツヤマドリ, エツライフテフ. n. The hazel-hen.

Humkan, フムカン, 音, 音スル. n. A sound. v.i. To make a noise.
Syn : Humiash.

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:—Humnanda-ibe, "to eat together."

Humnanda-ande, フムナンダアンデ, 同所ニ. 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-niukeshte, フムニウケシテ, 能ハス. v.i. To be unable. Syn : Eaikap.

Hum-ochikap, フムオチカプ, 枠. n. An owl.

Humotanne, フモタン子, 響響. 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, 音シテ上ル. 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, 鳴ラス, 例セバ, キサラフムセフムセ, 耳ガ鳴ル. v.i. To sound. To make a noise. As:—Kisara humsehumse, "to have a noise in the ears."

Humuturu, フムツル, 端, ハシ. n. The ends of such things as string and cotton.

Humak, フナク, or Kunak, クナク, 何々スルト, 例セバ, アラバタクナイ毎, 彼へ往クトヘリ. pro. That. As:
—Arapa hunak ye, “he says that he will go.”

Hunaketa, フナケタ, 彼所. adv. There. That place.

Hunakta, フナクタ, 何所. adv. Where? As:—Hunakta an ruwe he an? “where is he.”

Hunakta-un, フナクタウン, 何所へ. adv. Whither?

Hunakta-wa, フナクタワ, 何所ヨリ. adv. Whence?

Hunak-un, フナクン, 何所へ. adv. Whither. As:—Hunak un arapa? “where are you going.”

Hunapak, フナパク, 仕合ナル, 幸福ナル. adv. Fortunately.

Hunara, フナラ, 勝ミル, 探ス (単数). v.t. To search for. To seek. (sing).

Hunarapa, フナラパ, 勝スル, 探ル. v.t. To search for. (pl).


Hunki, 草又ハ灌木ノアル海濱. n. 

Hunka, 防寒ノ所, That part of the seashore upon which grass and low shrubs grow.


Hunna-koro, フンナコロ, 誰ノ (持格). pro. Whose. As:—Hunna korope an? “whose is it?”

Hunsebe, フンセベ, n. Same as humse-chikap.

Hup, フプ, 腫物. n. A swelling. A boil. An abscess. As:—Hup-hetuku, “to have boils.”

Hup-oma, フプオマ, 腫物アル. v.i. To have boils.

Hup-ni, フプニ, トマツ. n. Sakhalien fir. Abies sachalinensis, Masters.

Huppokush-mun, フポクシムン, ツバメオモト. n. Clintonia udensis, Trautv. et Mey.

Hupsei, フプセイ, or Hupiusei, フピウセイ, シンカサガエ. n. Limpets. Patella.

Hura, フラ, or Huraha, フラハ, 香気, 例セハ、チマッフラ、熟果ノ香、ニソフラ、養き香. n. A smell. As:—Chi-mau hura, “the smell of ripe brier fruit.” Niwa hura, “a nice ripe smell.” Nitoto hura, “the smell of over-ripe brier fruit.” Nitokot hura, “a smell of something decomposing.”

Hura-at, フラアツ, 噫ヲ発スル. v.i. To stink.

Hura-nu, フラヌ, 噫ク. v.t. To smell.

Hurakrakkara, フラクラッカラ, or Hurarakka, フラッカラ, 噫ク. v.t. To smell.

Hurarui, フラルイ, 強キ香ノ入ヨリ, 例セハ、フラルイアイヌ, 強キ香ノ入ル人. adj. Having a strong smell. As:—Hurarui aimu, “a strong smelling man.”

Hurarui-chep, フラルイチェブ, キョウウヲタ. n. Same as Nuiraa Smelt. Osmerus dentex, Steind.

Hurarui-kina, フラルイキナ, or Hurarui-mun, フラルイムン, キョウウノヤニニク, キトビル. n. A kind of Garlic. Allium victorsalis, L.
Sometimes stuffed in the pillows of the sick to drive out disease.

Syn: Pukusa.


Hura-wen-kina, フラウェンキナ, カリガツサタ. n. Caryopteris diversicata, Max.

Huru-an, フルアン, or Furu-an, フルアン, 坂アル. adj. Acclivious.

Huru, フル, or Furu, フル, 小山, 坂. n. A hill. An acclivity.

Hussa, フッサ, 病気吹き掃ふ、(人ノ病気吹き掃ふ而メニスルコト). vi. To blow upon the sick as a charm to drive away disease.


Hussei, フセイ, 一吹き. vi. and n. To blow. A puff. The ceremony of blowing upon the sick. See the next word.

Hussei-omande, フセイオマンデ, or Hussesi-shiukosamba, フセイシウコサムバ, 吹く. vt. To blow at. Also vi. To sigh. To puff.

Hut, フツ, 慰喰ノ詞. interj. An exclamation of surprise.

Hutne, フツ子, 慰ディ. adj. Narrow.

Huttat, ハッタツ, スタケ. n. Bamboo grass. Arundinaria. Sasa borealis, Max. et Shib. Sometimes pronounced as though it were futtat. Huttat takusa, a bunch of bamboo grass.

Huyehe, フイェヘ, 頰、顔、容顔. n. The cheeks. The Face. Countenance. Also pronounced. fuyehe.

Syn: Heye.

Huyuine, フユイ子, 全が. adj. Entirely. Through and through.

I (イ).

I, イ, 此ノイ (I) チ動詞ノ前に置クトキハ其ノ意味ヲ強クス, 例セバ、マ、聞ケ、イネ、注意ヲテ聞ケ. (i). When the vowel I is prefixed to some verbs it has the power of intensifying their meaning. As:—Nu, "to hear," inn, "to listen. Chinichi-mi, "to search after," ichimi-chimi, "to search diligently after."

I, イ, 時トシテ此ノイ (I) ハ自己代名詞ノ第三人稱単数ヲ用ヒラ、例セバ、カムイイツレンアグクスネイノイタクルウェネ、神ヲ諦宣チ受ケテカクノ如キコトニ云フ. (ii). Sometimes the particle I stands for the third person singular personal pronoun, objective case. As:—Kamui i ituren wa gusu nei no itak ruwe ne, "he speaks so because he is inspired by God." Ikurukashike, "upon him." Nep ipon aiui, "what a small child it is." Seta inoshpa ruwe ne, "the dog is chasing him." Akoro sapo ireshpa ruwe ne, "my elder sister brought him up."

I, イ, 此ノイ (I) ハ時トシテ人代名詞ノ第一人稱複数物主格トナルラ、例セバ、イパクスネ、彼レハ我々ヲ見付ケルナラン. (iii). Sometimes the
vowel I stands for the first person plural objective case of the personal pronoun, “us.” Thus: —Ipakunune, “he will find us.”

Ikik an, “he struck us.”

1. 4. 此ノイ (I) 平時トシテ人代名詞
ノ第一人稱単数物主格トナルナリ、例セパ、イユブテ、我レ二興ヘヨ。(iv).
Sometimes the vowel I stands for the first person plural objective case of the personal pronoun. As: —Ignpte, “give it to me.” Iere, feed me.” Syn: En.

1. 4. 此ノ字ヲ形名詞ノ前ニ置クトキハ
第三人称單数物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、イボネブル、彼レノ子代。(v).
Sometimes when I is prefixed to nouns, it represents the third person singular possessive pronoun, “his” or “her.” As: —Ipo ne guru, “his” or “her child.”

1. 4. 此ノ字ヲ形容詞又ハ動詞＝付加ス
ルトキハ實名詞＝変セシムルラ得、例セバ、ヒリカ、宜シテ、ヒリカイ、善キコト、オケレ、仕上ル、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 isam, “nothing can be done” (i.e. there is no help for it).

1. 4. 此ノ字ヲネ＝付加フルトキハ指示
代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、ネイア
メベ、其ノ物。(vii). When suffixed to ne the particle I makes with ne the demonstrative pronoun, “that,” “those.” Thus: —Nei

ainu, “that man.” Nei utara, “those persons.” Nei ambe, “that thing.”

1. 4. 此ノ字ヲタ (ta) ナル語＝付加シ
イタ (ita) トスルトキハ場所ヲ或ハ時ヲ指示ス、例セバ、ネイイタ、其ノ時、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.”

1. 4. 文章中に＝置カ＝トキハ時
或ハ場所ヲ指示スルナリ、例セバ、ネイイタヲ、所ヨリ、其時ヨリ。(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.”

1. 4. 時トシテイ (I) ノ後ニヲノ、ヲ、又
ハ、ヲロヲ、（カラ＝ヨリ、ノ意）又ハ、オツナ、オロン、（ニ、又ハ、ヘ、ノ意）等ノ
語ラ續クトキハ凡テ地名ヲ或＝用オラ
ルノナリ、例セバ、サツボロイノヲ、札幌ヨリ。(ii). The particle I is often heard suffixed to the names of places when followed by the post-positions wano, we, orohe, “from” or otta; orun, orola, “to.” Thus: —Satporo, i wano, “from Satporo” Pirator’i otta, “to Piratori.” When so used i appears as the equivalent of kotan, “town,” “place,” or “village.”

1. 4. テクサマタ (饰、苏パ) トトヲ副詞
＝付加ヘルトキハ此ノイ (I) 平時トシ
テ我レテ、我レノ、ナル意トナル。(x). When prefixed to the adverb tek-
samata, “by the side of,” i sometimes represents the pronoun en, “me.” As: —Iteksamata, “by my side.”
Ibera, イベラ, 食べさせる. v.t. To feed.
Iberekut, イベレクツ, 食道. n. The esophagus.
Ibe-rok, イベロク, 大食する. v.t. To be given to much eating. To sit and eat.
Ibe-rui, イベルイ, 食う食む. adj. and v.i. To be a greater eater. To be greedy.
Ibe-sak, イベサク, 乏しく、無意味なら、漁獲請子. 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, 笑ふ可恥. n. An absurdity.
Ibe-sak-no, イベサクノ, 荒唐. adv. Absurdly.
Ibe-sarakorobe, イベサラコロベ, オナガザメ. n. Thresher shark. Alopecias vulpes, (Gmelin.)
Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ, 食す. v.t. To covet. To be greedy over.
Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ, 食す. adj. and v.i. To be covetous. Greedy. Avaricious.
Ibetam, イベタム, 刀、カタナ、剣. n. A sword.
Ibusahi, イブサヒ, 食器. n. Spears.
Ibup, イブプ, 食器. n. Eating utensils.
Ibapa, イバパ, 食する. v.t. (pl). To eat.

I, イ, いい, イート云フ呼聲. An onomatopoeia for a squeal.
Ibe, イベ, 食する、例せば、イベアラムシエンチ、食べ仕手マフ. v.t. To eat. As:—Ibe aeramushinme, “to have been satisfied with food.”
Ibe-ap, イベアプ, 合マズ=食物ヲ與フル. adj. and v.i. To be kind in giving away food.
Ibe-erok, イベエロク, 食する為メニ坐ス(複数). v.i. To sit down to eat.
Ibe-hunara, イベフナラ, 合鯨、シマキ. v.i. To be stingy.
Ibe-bashui, イベバシュイ, 筑、ハシ. n. Chop-sticks.
Ibe-mondum, イベモンヅム, 食欲. n. The appetite.
Ibe-op, イベオブ, 鍋. n. Spears.
Ibep, イベプ, 食器. n. Eating utensils.
Ibepa, イベパ, 食する. v.t. (pl). To eat.
Ichaka, イチャカ, 不潔ナル, 無遠慮ナル. adj. Dirty. Immodest.

Ichakka, イチャッカ, 急に起ち上る. v.t. To start up suddenly.

Ichakkeru, イチャッケレ, 不潔ナル. adj. Dirty.

Ichakoko, イチャッコ, 敎へる, 騎乗す. v.t. To teach. To teach. A ditch.

Ichakot, イチャコト, 錯り. n. A hole. A ditch.


Ichank, イチャヌイ, 鮎(マス). n. Same as above.

Ichankot, イチャコツ, ヤマベ. n. Young sea trout.

Ichanneu, イチャヌイ, 鮎. n. A salmon-trout.

Ichanneu-chapp, イチャヌイチャプ, 鮎ノ子. n. A small salmon-trout.

Ichapiba, イチャピバ, 具ノ名(アイヌ 公此ノ具ナ以テ穀物ノ穂ナド切り扱ルニ用). n. A kind of shell used for cutting off the ears of corn during harvest. Syn: Ichasei.


Icharape, イチャラポ, シャク, コシヤク. n. The wild chervil. Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm.


Ichari-kina, イチャリキナ, (イチャリ が, ト同). n. Same as Icharape.

Ichasei, イチャセイ, 穀物ヲ刈るレルニ用ユル. n. Shells used for cutting off the ears of corn in harvest. Syn: Icha-piba.


Ichene, イチェン, 錢. n. Money.

Ichikimaimai, イチキマイマイ, カウン. n. The crowberry. Empetrum nigrum, L.

Ichimichimi, イチミチミ, 捨リ探ス. v.t. To search diligently after. To act inquisitively.

Ichotcha, イチョッチャ, 刺ス. v.t. To sting (as a wasp).

Ichuptasarep, イチュプタサレブ, 赤 柳皮ノ皮ノ煎汁ナリ産後ヲ服用ス. n. The name of a decoction made from alder bark and taken after child-birth.

Ien-peka, イエンベカ, 上へ. adv. Over.

Iyen-peka, イエンベカ, イエンベカ, イエンベカ.

Ienupitara, イエヌピタラ, 輕スル. n. To slight. To reject.

Ifurere, イフレレ, 赤タ染メル. v.t. To dye red.

Ihaita-keutum, イハイトケウツム, 懺心. n. A bad heart or mind.

Ihanokka, イハノッカ, 呼ぶ, 起コスト. v.t. To call. To wake up.

Ihenkotpa, イヘンコツバ, 点頭スル, 愛スル, 可愛ガル. 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, イヘウエ, 横風ヲテ帆走スル. v.t. To sail with a side wind. To tack as a ship.

Ihok, イホク, 買買スル. v.t. To buy or sell.

Ihokbe, イホクベ, 商品. n. Merchandise.

Ihokkorobe, イホッコロベ, 買品. n. Same as above.

Ihoma, イホマ, 憐憫. n. Compassions. Tender mercies.


Ihosereke, イホセレケレ, 困難スル. v. i. To be in trouble. Syn: iyoyanumare. Yaikowepere.

Ihoshki, イホシキ, 酌酌スル. v.i. To be drunk.

Ihumba, イムンバ, 細カニ切リタル. adj. Cut. To mine.

Ihumge, イフムゲ, 喧シキ. adj. Noisy.


Ika, イカ, 理. n. A reason.

Ika, イカ, 溶レル, 溶騰スル. v.i. To run over. To overflow. To bubble up. To pass from one to another. To be full.

Ika, イカ, 注意ヲ語, 例セバ, イカエチハチナ, 質ヲ付ヨ釘ヲバ壊セン. excl. and adv. Be careful lest. Look out! Mind! Lest. As:—Ika! echi hachin na, “be careful or you will fall.” Syn: Ikiya.

Ika, イカ, 為スナカレ, 例セバ, イカエチエナ, 食ヲハケレ, イカエチマンナ, 行タクノ. v.i. Do not. As:—Ika echi e na, “don’t eat them.” Ika e oman na, “do not go.” Syn: Itsuki.


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, 善人, 病者ヲ見舞フ. n. A watchman. One who visits the sick.

Ikaetunnai, イカエツナイ, 疾走スル(馬ノ如ク). v.i. To gallop very fast.

Ikaeyoko, イカエヨコ, 病看スル. v.t. To nurse the sick. To watch over. To keep watch.

Ikaeyoko-guru, イカエヨコグル, 病看人. n. A sick-nurse. Syn: Ikahuye guru. See also Chipoka ekahuye guru.

Ikahuye, イカフイェ, 病看スル. v.t. To nurse the sick.
Ikahuye-guru, イカフエグル, 看病入。n. A sick nurse.

Ika-ika, イカイカ, 沸か(湯ノ如ク). v.i. To bubble up (as boiling water).

Ika-koro, イカコロ, 駆ケル, 踏ケル. v.t. To step over. To gallop (as a horse). Syn : Kama-kush.

Ikanepeka, 炎スペクラズ、例セバ、イカイヘベカ. v.t. Must not. As :—Ikanepka e ki na, “you must not do so.” Ikanepka e oman na, “you must not go.”

Ikanepka-shomo, イカ子ベカショモ, セベナクラズ、例セバ、イカネベカシショモエイヘナ、言ヒナサイ. ph. Must. As :—Ikanepka shomo e ye na, “you must say it.”

Iki-neipeka-shomoki, イキ子イベカショモキ, 同上. ph. Same as above.

Ikani, イカニ, 真珠. n. A pearl.

Ikaobas, イカオバス, 助ケル、救フ. v.t. To help. To save.

Ikaoki, イカオキキ, 助ケル、救フ. v.t. To help.

Ikaononkara, イカオノンカラ、番スル. v.i. To stand guard.

Ikaononkara-guru, イカオノンカラグル、番人. n. A guard.

Ikaoshke, イカオシケ、與ベル. v.t. To give. To bestow.


Ikarakara, イカラカラ、縫箔スル、仕事スル. v.t. To embroider. To work.

Ikaraku, イカラク, 甥、姪. n. A nephew.

Ikarapochep, イカラポチップ、ハハフ. n. Same as Ikarekocheppo. Porcupine fish.

Ikarari, イカラリ、縫ヒ付ケル. v.i. To sew into. To sew one thing upon another. The narrow line seen upon a border in fancy needlework. To patch.

Ikarashki, イカラシキ、執着スル. v.t. To have a care for. To dislike to part with. To be attached to a thing. Loath to part with.

Ikare, イカレ、コトス、結ゲル、例セバ、ブイカレ、倉庫ヨリ結ゲ出ル. v.t. To spill. To roll out. To over fill. As :—Pu ikare, “to roll out of a godown.”

Ikarekocheppo, イカラコチェックポ、ハリフ. n. Porcupine fish. Diodon holocanthus, Linn.

Ikarip, イカリブ、粉碎スル. v.t. To grind. To pound.

Ika-ru, イカル、山ノ頂ノ途. n. A path along the top of mountains or hills.

Ikashi, イカシ、上へ. adv. Upon.


Ikashima, イカシマ、餘り、過ギル、例セバ、ムンギアホクイカシマイチェン、彫チ買フテ餘リシ錦. v.t. and adv. To surpass. To exceed. Above. Over. As :—Mungi ahook wa ikashima iken, “the money which remained after buying the wheat.”

Ikashimap, イカシマブ、残餘. n. Remnants. Remainder.
Ikashimare, 

To enhance.

Ikashimare-i, 

Surplus. That which remains.

Ikashiu, 

To help. To cast in one’s lot with. To side with. As:—Nitne kamui otta ikashiu guru okai, “some persons side with (lend themselves to) the devil.”

Ikashma, 

Same as Ikashima, “to exceed.”

Ikashpaotte, 

v.t. To command. To give commandments.

Ikashpaotte-i, 

Commandments.

Ikashum, 

Surplus. That which is left ever.

Ikateomare-ambe, 

Sympathy.

Ikateomare-guru, 

A hospitable person. A sympathizer.

Ikateomare-ki, 

To sympathise with.

Ikatkara, 

To make a fool of. To deceive.

Ikaun, 

To put in upon. To add to. To act wilfully. To act contrary to another’s will.

Ika-ushi, 

A path over a hill.

Ikayop, 

A quiver.

Ikayup, 

To carry a quiver of arrow.

Ike, 

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.” Ku nukar’ ike, “that which I saw was.” Syn: Ambe.

Ikehumshu, 

An accident.

Ikem, 

To lick.

Ikema, 

A plant used both as a medicine and for food. Cynanchum caudatum, Maxim.

Ikema-chippo, 

The pod of the ikema or Cynanchum caudatum, Maxim. Syn: Penup.

Ik emnu, 

To avenge. To take the part of another. Syn: Ikotki.

Ikemumbe, 

The
index finger. **Syn:** Itangi kem ashikipet.


Ikera, イケア, 戮人. n. One's sweet-heart.

Ikera, イケア, 損患. n. A scratch.

Ikera-kara, イケアカラ, 爬々. v.t. To make a scratch.

Ikere, イケレ, 爬々, 足両根 infectious. v.t. To scrape or scratch. To shuffle with the feet.

Ikeleru, イケレル, 殴した釈フ. v.i. To be just on the point of intoxication.

Ikerikarap, イケリカラブ, 腰時間が感染症ノ一種ニテ毛根ヲ胃カス. n. A kind of neuralgia which attacks the roots of the hair.

Ikerokpa, イケアロックバ, 足々以テツ捲混スル. v.i. To shuffle with the feet.

Ikesamba, イケサムバ, 奔7. v.t. To chase. To run after. To follow. **Syn:** Itomkot. Iyokot.

Ikeshi, イケシ1, 相續スル. v.t. To inherit.

Ikeshi, イケシ1, 相續人. n. An heir.

Ikeshi, イケシ1, 怒ル, 慣ル, 例セバ, イケシエイワマナス, 慣ツテ行ク. v.i. To be angry. As: — Ikeshi wa oman, “to go away in anger.”

Ikew, イケウ, 選ル. v.i. To run away. **Syn:** Kira. Shaot.

Ikeuhumshu, イケウフムシュ, 出来ゴト. n. An accident. **Syn:** Ike-humshu.

Ikere, イケアレ, 割ル. v.t. To hew.

Ikereum-wende, イケアツムウェンデ, 争ヒ起ゴス. v.i. To stir up strife.

Iki, イキ, 爲ス (単数), 例セバ, 職人 イキルウェチ, 誰ガナセシマ. v.t. To do (sing). As: —Nen ta iki ruwe ne, “who did it?”

Ikia, イキア, ソレ, ソノ, カレ, ソコ, 例セ イキア, バ, イキリアい, ソノ人.


Ikia, イキア, イキアエトランス, 能ハズ, 例セバ, ソコロハイキアエトプランス, 睡眠スルコト能ハズ. ph. Unable to do. As: —Mokoro poka iki-aetaranne, “to be unable to sleep.”

Ikichi, イキチ, 爲ス, 例セバ, エチイキチアイヌボロンノカイ, 其様ナコトツスル人ガ多クアル. v.t. To do. As: —Ene ikichi ainu poron no okai, “there are many men who do that kind of thing.”

Ikiihi, イキヒ, 先ニ為セヨコト, 例セバ, マカナクイキヒ, 何チナサレシヤ. n. Something which has been done. As: —Makanak ikiihi, what was being done?”

Ikikse, イキクセ, 縮小シタル. v.i. To become crumpled.

Ikimaukushite-ikip, イキマウクシテイキブ, 行動ニテモノデタトヘルコト. n. A parable expressed in action.


Ikinnimara, イキニナマラ, 一部分, 例セバ, イキニニマラキキキワロアン デ, 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.”
Ikipniukesh, イキプニウケシ, 忠実な v. adj. Faithful. To act faithfully. Also, unable to do a thing. Awkward.

Ikirare, イキラレ, 追ふ v. t. To frighten away.


Ikiri-ikiri-an, イキリイキリアン, 順序の 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, 線フ. v. i. To seam. To sew.

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, 首長. n. Chief. Head.

Ikiri-paketa, イキリパケタ, 上等, 頂上等, 先頭等 adv. At the top. At the head.

Ikiroro-ande, イキロロアンデ, 美麗ナル, 美シキ思フ. adj. and v. i. To consider pretty, nice, beautiful or fine. Syn: Irayapka.


Ikiru, イキル, 顛覆サセル. v. i. To be overthrown.


Ikisha-kani, イキシャカム, 同上. n. Same as above.

Ikkewehe, イケウェヘ, 脊骨. n. The spine. The backbone. See Ikkewe.

Syn: Ikkewe-komge.


Ikkewe-sakbe, イケウェサクベ, 背理, 妄誕. n. An absurdity.

Ikkewe-sak-no, イケウェサクノ, 理＝戻リテ, 腹リテ. adv. Absurdly.

Ikki, イキ, 脊椎. Same as ikkeu.

Ikmaure, イクマウレ, 嗅気 (オクビ)のスル. v.t. To belch. To eructate.
To make manners.

Ike-no, イケノ, 高直子. adv. Straightly.

Iko, イコ, 共＝. adv. Together with.

Iko, イコ, 色、多き, 例セバ, イコワシム, 甚ダ、寂惘ナル. part. Very.
Much. Very much. This particle is sometimes prefixed to verbs to express superlativeness or intensity. Thus: — Wayashnu, “wise,” iko-wayashnu, “very wise.”

Iko-ande, イコアンデ, 他人＝預ケル. v.i. To commend to the care of another.


Ikoba, イコバ, 間違ツテ取ル, 取り違ヘル. v.t. To take by mistake. To mistake. To mistake one for another.

Ikoep, イコエブ, 副食物. n. Any kind of food eaten with rice or millet.


Ikohummore, イコフンモレ, 静＝スル, 矮スル. v.t. To silence. To quiet.

Ikoiki, イコイキ, 烈シク叱カル. v.t. To scold severely. To fight. As: —Tono oruwa no aikoiki, “he was severely reprimanded by the official.”

Ikoingara, イコインガラ, 祝福ヲ授ケル. v.t. To bless.

Ikoisamba, イコイサムバ, 義似スル. v.t. To imitate.

Ikoitupa, イコイツバ, 欲スル, 羨ム. To wish for. To be jealous of. To envy.

Ikokandama, イコカンダマ, 騙スル, 嘀着スル. v.t. To deceive. To cheat.

Ikokanu, イコカヌ, 注目スル, 傾聴スル. v.i. To look about. To be on the alert. To listen. To be attentive. To witness.

Ikokanu-wa-nu, イコカヌワヌ, 傾聴スル, 意志ヲ聞ク. v.t. To listen attentively.

Ikokanu-guru, イコカヌグル, 聴人. n. A witness. An attentive person.

Ikokatpak-ki, イコカタパクキ, 明犯ス. v.t. To sin.
Ikokuba, イコクバ, 强ヲ、喫ム. v. t. To bite severely.
Ikokut, イコクツ, サホイタドリ. n. Polygonum sachalinense, Fr. Schm.
Ikokuttara, イコクッタラ, 同 supra. n. 同 as above.
Ikombap-wata, イコンマブウタ, 昆虫ノ殻. n. A cocoon.
Ikomikom, イコミコミ, 這フ(毛蟲ノ如タ). v.t. To go along as a caterpillar.
Ikomui, イコンムイ, 略ヲ探ス. v.t. To search for lice.
ikon, イコン, 噛ム、病気＝ナル. v.i. To suffer pain. To be ill.
ikoniko, イコンニコ, 痛ム. v. i. To ache. To be in pain.
ikonire, イコンニレ, 苦痛ヲセル. v. t. To agonize. To make suffer.
ikon-tupiri, イコンツビリ, 重傷. n. A painful wound. A severe wound.
ikoni-ushpa, イコンウシャ, 急＝痛ム. v. i. To be seized with pain.
ikonnu, イコンヌ, 明智テ未前＝戒シム. 呼フ. v.t. To give warning of something bad to come. To be- witch. To cause misfortune.
ikonnu-guru, イコンヌグル, 魔法ヲ使、凶兆. n. A witch. A thing of ill omen. A thing which causes misfortune.
ikonnup, イコンヌブ, 魔術ヲ使. n.


Ikopopke, イコポプケ, 温カナル、例セバ、イコポプケアミブ、温カナル着物. adj. Warm. As: — Ikopopke amip, “warm clothing.”

Ikopopke-samau-ni, イコポプケサマウニ, 腐朽セル聚木. n. Heaps of rotten wood such as harbor snakes and the like reptiles.

Ikopuntek, イコプンテク, 喜ナデ事ヲスル. v.i. and v.t. To be very much pleased. To do with pleasure. To greet. As: — Ku ikopuntek, I am very much pleased.” Syn: Yairenga.

Ikoramu-hoshki, イコラムホシキ, 懐念ナル者ヲ勧ます. v.t. To hurry one who is lazy. To scold for being lazy.

Ikoramkore, イコラムコレ, 願ハス. v.t. To cause to ask for.

Ikoramkoro, イコラムコロ, 貓フ、願フ. v.t. To beg. To ask for.

Ikoramnukara, イコラムヌカラ, 誘惑スル. v.t. To tempt.

Ikoramnukara-ambe, イコラムヌカラムベ, 誘惑. n. Temptation.

Ikoramnukarape, イコラムヌカラペ, 誘惑者. n. The tempter.

Ikorampa, イコラムパ, 呼ル. v. t. To scold. Syn: Kopao.

Ikorampoktuye, イコラムポクツイェ, 棄テ置カレル. v.i. To be left alone. To be taken no notice of. To be treated in an indifferent manner.
To be cut off from the favour of God. As:—Kamui ikorampotuyu 
gasu kemush iki ruwe ne, "this 
famine has arisen because the gods 
are unfavourable."
Ikoramu, イコラム. 疑ふ. v.t. To 
suspect.
Ikor'atara, イコラタラ, 刀ノ紐. n. 
Ikore-guru, イコレグル, 物ヲ興フル 
人. n. A person who gives any-
things away. A giver.
Ikoro, イコロ, 寶. n. Treasures. 
Precious things. Riches (Usually 
ally an old sword or wooden im-
itations of swords.
Ikoro-an, イクローアン, 富翁ナリ. adj. 
Rich.
Ikoro-koro, イクローコロ, 富翁 
Ikoro-koro-guru, イクローコログル, 富 
人. n. A rich person.
Ikorokoshini, イクロコシニ, 耗ラス, 
浪費スル. v.t. To waste. Syn: 
Aibe-samka.
Ikoro-nishpa, イクローニシバ, 富人. 
n. A rich person.
Ikosaksak, イクサササク, 不満足ニ思 
フ. v.t. To be dissatisfied with.
Ikosan, イクサン, 急病ニ罹ル. v.i. 
To be suddenly attacked with ill-
ness. To be suddenly seized with 
pain. The fever stage in ague.
Ikosange, イクサンゲ, カラ出ス. v.t. 
To put forth as strength.
Iko-sapane-guru, イコサパチグル, 
同等ノ人. n. Persons of the same 
ofice or rank.
Ikosaure, イコサウレ, 親切ニ待遇ス 
ル. adj. To be kind to. To deal 
gently with. Not to be hard upon. 
Ikoshina, イコシナ, 帯雑スル. v.t. 
To bind up. As:—Piri ikoshina, 
"to bind up a wound."
Ikoshunge, イコシング, 詐ル. v. t. 
To lie to. To cheat. To gull.
Ikotama, イコタマ, 共ニ adv. To-
Ikotarara, イコタララ, 手ノ上ニ置キ 
テ差出ス. v.t. To hold out in the 
hand.
Ikotchane, イコッチャ子, 仲穂スル. v.t. 
To mediate.
Ikotchane-guru, イコッチャ子グル, 
仲保者. n. A mediator.
Ikotchaneb, イコッチャブス, 仲保者. 
Ikotke, イコツケ, 他ノ人々ヲ警ムルニ 
為ニ黙ニテ罰スル, 對手ニ己ノ復讐 
ノ念ヲ知ラシムルニ為メ第三者ニ司 
ルル. v.t. To punish an innocent person 
in order to warn others. To warn 
or punish anyone that others may 
take warning. To make an ex-
ample of. To avenge one's self 
on a third party to show the state 
of one's feelings towards the per-
son 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.
Ikotuntuk, イコツテク, 病メル. v.i. 
To be ill.
Ikowayashnu, イコワヤシヌ, 智慧聰 
レタ. v.t. To surpass in wisdom. 
To be very wise.
Ikowende, イコウェンデ, 損ブル, 破壊 
スル. v.t. To spoil. To smash up.

Ikoyorikpuni, イコヨリキプニ, 段段一見エトをル, (旅行ノ時遠山ナトノ). v.i. To come into sight as a distant mountain when travelling.

Ik-pui, イクブイ, 神経弓孔。n. Neural canal of vertebrae.


Iku, イク, 飲ム、喫スル(酒燃草ナドチ). v.t. To drink strong drink. To smoke.

Iku-ambe, イクアムベ, 飲料。n. Drink.

Iku-an, イクアン, 吸飲ノ。adj. Drinking.

Iku-pushke, イクアプシケ, 破レル、裂クル。v.i. To break.

Iku-pushkere, イクアプシケレ, 破ル、裂ク。v.t. To break.


Ikubaba, イクババ, 同上。v.t. Same as above.

Ikubashui, イクバシューイ, 嚣嚺チ上ゲル棒。n. A moustache-lifter.


Ikui-nimak, イクイニマク, 白歯。n. The grinders. The molars.

Ikui-nimaki, イクイニマキ, 同上。n. Same as above.

Ikuria, イクイラ, 窓ケ歩ム。v.i. To go along stealthily or noiselessly.

Ikunbone, イクボネ, 踵。n. The ankle bone. Syn: Tokumbone.

Ikup, イクブ, 酒器。n. Drinking utensils, as cups, moustache-lifters, etc.

Iku-an, イクアン, 吸飲ノ。adj. Drinking.

Ikura, イクラ, or Ikra, イクラ, 間節、韻句。n. A joint. A division. A verse.

Ikure, イクレ, 飲マセル。v.t. To give to drink.

Ikurianda, イクリアンダ, 嘲ッ。v.t. To laugh at. To deride.

Ikurok, イクロク, 坐シテ飲ム、大酒スル。v.i. and adj. To sit and drink. To be much given to drinking.


Ikurukuru, イクルクル, 痛ム。v.i. To be in pain. Sometimes used like Ikururu. Syn: Araka.

Ikururu, イクルル, 酔ム。n. The pangs of childbirth (especially the pangs immediately antecedent to the actual birth of a child). Syn: Kapuhu. Ikurukuru.

Ikurushna, イクルシナ, 真直ニ。adj. Straight.
Ikurusui, イクルスイ, 湯シタル. v.i.
To be thirsty.

Ikusa, イクサ, 河ヲ渡ス. v.t. To ferry across a river. Pl. Ukushpa.

Ikusa-guru, イクサガル, 渡守. n.
A ferry-man.


Iku-sakayo, イクサカヨ, 暴酒スル. v.t. To revel.

Ikishbe, イクシベ, 柱、戸ノ棒. n.

Ikushka, イクシカ, 向ニ. adv.
Beyond. That side of.

Ikushka-peka, イクシカベカ, 向ニ. adv.
Beyond. Afterwards.

Ikushka, イクシカ, 向ニ. adv.
Beyond. There. Over yonder.


Ikush-wano, イクシワノ, 彼處ヨリ. adv. Thence.

Ikuso, イクソ, 列坐シテ酒ヲ呑ムコト. 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, 淪衣. n.
A bib.

Ima, イマ, 焼ヲ. 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-ni, イマニツ, 焼串. n.
A roasting spit.

Imanit-tai, イマニタタイ, 焼串, (複数). n.
A large number of roasting spits.

Ima-onit, イマオンイツ, 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, 一日ナキ. adv.
Every other. As:—Shine to imakake, “every other day.”


Imakaketa, イマカケタ, 後ニ. adv.
Afterwards. Thenceforth. After that.

Imakake-un, イマカケウン, 後ニ. adv.
Afterwards.

Imakun, イマクヌ, 間隙ヲ設ケル. v.t.
To open up or clear a space. As:—Ru imakun, “to open up a way.”

Imashkin, イマシキン, ヨリ多ク, 例セバ, ボンイマシキンボン, 何々ヨリ小サキ, ボロイマシキンボロ, 何々ヨリ大キイ. adv.
Much more. But rather. As:—Pon imashkin pon, “smaller.” Poro imashkin poro, “larger.”

Imek, イメク, 食物ヲ分カツ. 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, 電光. n.
Lightning.

Imi, イミ, 日本風ノ着物. n.

Imok, イモク, 餌, (鯖ノ). n.
A trap bait.

Imokirika, イモキリカ, 悪シキ. v.i.
Imok-omare, イモクオマレ, 食 = 餌乙
テオク, 餌乙附ケル. v.t. To bait a trap. To bait a fish hook.
Imommuyoe, イモムミュエ, 賑フ. v.t. To atone. To propitiate. To give as a present.
Imompekari, イモムベカリ, 懺ム. adj. To take pity on. To have mercy on. Syn: Erampokiwen wa kore.
Imompekari, イモムベカリ, 同上. adj. Same as above.
Imomtabire, イモムタビレ, 怒ア. v.t. To hurry. To hasten. To be busy.
Imomtabire-kashpa, イモムタビレカシパ, 甚々怒ア. v.i. To be exceedingly busy.
Imomtabire-no, イモムタビレノ, 怒＝. adv. Abruptly.
Imontasa, イモンタサ, 復雑. v.t. To retaliate. To revenge.
Imu, イム, 狂ワル, ヒステリヤ. adj. and v.i. A kind of hysteria. Rabid. Mad. To be attacked with sudden fits of hysteria.
Imuki, イムキ, 同上. adj. and v.i. Same as above.
Imu-bakko, イムバックコ, ヒステリヤニカグノ老婦人. n. Any old woman subject to fits of imu or hysteria.
Imu-imu, イムイム, 烈シキヒステリヤ. adj. and v.i. An intensified form of imu.
Imu-imu-ki, イムイムキ, 同上. adj. and v.i. Same as above.
Imut, イムツ, n.n. A sword. As: —Imut mut, To wear a sword.
Imut-shitoki, イムシトキ, 女ノ珠ノ首飾り n. A woman’s bead necklace.

Ina, イナ, 何々セラレヲ様＝注意セヨ. 例セバ、チセタニウエンセンタクスイナアエクバアンナ、彼レハ悪イ犬ヲカリ嚼マレナイ様＝用心セヨ. v.i. Take care lest. Be careful lest. As:—Nei seta niwen seta ne gusu ina aekuba an na, “as that is a savage dog take care lest it bite you” (lit: take care lest you are bitten). Iyakikite, ina e kubaba an na; oyakuta arupa, yaiikite na, “you are in danger, take care lest it bite you, get out of the way, it is dangerous.” Syn: Ika.


Inakarap, イナカラブ, 祝スル. v.t. To salute.

Inambe, イナムベ, 何レ. adj. Which.
Inambe-gusu-ne-yakun, イナムベグスチヤクン. 如何トナレバ, 故＝. adv. For. Because. For this reason.

Inan, イナニ, 何レ, 何レ. adj. Which. What. As:—Nei guruma inan kotan un guruma ne ruve he an? “to what village does that person belong”? Nei guruma 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, 草木ノ莖. 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 gurú, “the man without inao.”

Inao-chipa, イナオチバ, 多々ノ穀. 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, 帰ヲ造ル. v.i. To make inao.

Inao-kema, イナオケマ, 帰ノ柄. n. Pieces of wood to which inao are tied.

Inao-kike, イナオキケ, 帰ノ削ヲカケ. 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, 栗ヲ造ヲシ酒. n. A kind of liquor distilled from millet.

Inao-kotcheap, イナオコッチェブ, 鮫 剃ヲ醸ノ子. n. Young salmon.

Inao-netoba, イナオシトバ, 帰ノ柄. n. A piece of wood to which inao are sometimes tied.


Inaotumbu, イナオツムブ, 帰ヲ置グ箱. n. A box filled with inao shavings.

Inauni-kina, イナウニキナ, クルマバ

サッ. n. Wood-ruff. Asperula odorata, L.

Inauni-susu, イナウニスス, 同上. Same as above.

Inde, インデ, 目ヶ、メヤニ. n. A gummy discharge from the eyes.

Ine, イイ, 何處、例セバ、イチチイアプ、 其ノモノハ何處ニ在ルカ. adv. Where? As: — Ine nei ap, “where is that thing?”

Ine, イイ, 四. adj. Four.

Hine, ヒイ, 行動ヲ示ス、例セバ、エク
イイ、来ル、オマンイイ、住ク、イルカ エクイネス、彼人ハドヨイト来ヲproducto. This word is expressed by the English participle “ing.” Thus:— Ek ine, “coming.” O- man ine, “going.” Iruka ek ine ne? “he has come for a short time?”

Inean, イチアン, 何方が. adj. Which of two.

Ine-apkushta, イチアプクシタ, 喲呼、 オヤ、如何ニ、例セバ、マーサンニ魚ク 澤山ニ、イチアブクシタチエブボロン ノアン. interj. Dear me! How great. How surprising. As: — Ine apkushta chep poron no an, “dear me, what a number of fish.”

Syn: Karainepta un.

Ineaulsh-pekambe, イチアウシベカ ムベ、オニビシ. n. Trapa quadri- spinosa, Roxb.

Ine-hotne, イチホツツ, 八十. adj. Eighty. Four-score.

Ine-hotnep, イチホツツブ, 八十個. n. Eighty things.

Ine-ikashima-wan, イチイカシマワ ン, 十四. adj. Fourteen.

Ine-otutanu, イチオツタヌ, 第四. adj. The fourth.
Ine-rere, い子れれ, 四, 例せば, い子れれ 
れ, 四日. Four. As:—Ine re-
re-ko, “four day.”

Ine-reyunashi, い子れゆなし, 四人＝ 
白ち. v.i. Four persons to pound 
in a mortar. See Utunashi. Yai-

Ine-rokbe, い子ろくべ, おや, (嘔気ノ 
辭). interj. Same as inapkushta.
Dear me?

Ine-sambanu, い子サムバヌ, 四角ノ. 
adj. Square. Four-sided.

Ine-shuine, い子シュイズ, 四度. adj. 
Four times.

Ine-shuine-o, い子シュイズオ, 同上. 
Same as above.

Ine-un, い子ウン, 何処へ, 例せば, い 
子ウンエチマシ, 何処へ行カラ. adv. 
Whither. As:—Ine-un e oman, 
“whither are you going.”

Ingen, インガン, 見ル. adv. Same 
as ingara.

Ingen-no, インガンノ, 遠目カリク. 
adv. Long-sighted. Of good sight.

Ingen-rui, イングルイ, 穿鑿好キナル. 
adj. Curious. Inquisitive.

Ingaprapu, イングラプブ, 眉ヲ動カ 
ス. v.i. To work the eyebrows up 
and down.

Ingara, インガラ, 見ル. v.i. To look 
at. To see.

Ingara-poka, インガラポカ, 無意味 
＝眺メル, 何トナク見ル. ph. Merely 
to see. Merely to look at. 
Just to look.

Ingi, イギ, 皆, 凡テ. adj. All. 
Universal.

Inichu, イニチュ, 疑フ. v.i. To be 
suspicious.

Inine-itangi, イニチイタンギ, 杓子＝ 
用ヲ桶. n. To scoop out. A 
cup used as a ladle.

Inini, イニニ, 嘴マ. v.t. To bite at 
as a fish at a bait).

Inini-ap, イニニアブ, 銘, モリ. n. A 
kind of fish spear to which a 
bait is tied.

Inisapushka-an, イニサブシカアン, 
驚カサルル, 急ガセル. adj. and v.i. 
To be startled suddenly. To be 
suddenly surprised. To hurry.

Inise, イニセ, 柄子. n. A dipper. 
A ladle. Also v.t. To ladle out 
drink.

Inisei-ya, イニセイヤ, 投網. n. A 
small hand net.

Intnes-ike, イニツシイケ, 悪魔, 悪鬼. 
The devil. A demon.

Inkush, イニクシ, 慣ナル, 戦拝スル. v.i. 
To fear. To tremble through fear. 
To call out in fear. Syn: Ishiti-
toma.

Inne, インス, 許多ナル, 多数ノ. adj. 

Inne-no, インスノ, 群集ノ. adj. 
In crowds.

Inne-topaha, インステバハ, 多数ノ, 
群集ノ. adj. Very many. A great 
multitude.

Inne-utara, インヌタラ, 群集. n. 
A multitude.

Inoka, イノカ, 蛇ノ形＝造ラタル偶 
像. n. An idol made in the shape 
of a snake for divination, cursing 
and worship.

Inokoshke, イノコシケ, 嫉マ. v.i. 
To be jealous of. Syn: Eyaitun-
nap.

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, イノンチプ, 愚弄する, 嗤弄する. v.t. To baffle. Syn: Un-
keshke.
Inonchirube, イノンチルべ, 嘲弄撒ラル人. n. A person baffled
in something he desired to do or have.
Inon, イノン, 祈禱. n. Prayer.
Inonno, イノノン, 同上. n. Same as above.
Inonno-itak, イノノイタク, 祈る. v.i. and n. To pray. Prayer.
Inonno-itak-hi, イノノイタクヒ, 祈
祈. n. Prayer.
Inonno-itak-i, イノノイタクイ, 同
上. n. Same as above.
Inore, イ Norse, 欺く. v.t. To deceive.
Inonre-itak-ki, イノレイタクキ, 像
像. v.i. To lie to. Syn: Ko-
shunge.
Inoshketa, イノシケタ, 丁度真中.
adv. In the very centre.
Inoyenoye, イノユエンヨエ, 擾る. v.t.
To twist.
Inotu, イノツ, 生命. n. Life.
Inraprapu, インラブラブ, 眉シクテ瞬
瞬. v.i. To blink or wink with the
Inrapu, インラブ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.
Inu, イヌ, 聽く. v.t. To listen. To
hear. To listen attentively. As :
—Ku pishi wa ku inu, "I will
make enquires."
Inu-ewen, イヌエウェン, 聽き遅ヘル.
To mistake in hearing.

Inukuri, イヌクリ, 能ハス, 手下. 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, 御気ノ卷ナレトモ. ph. I
am sorry to trouble you, but.
Inuma, イヌマ, 自分ノ寔物. n. One's
treasures and ornaments.
Inumba, イヌムバ, 瀦ス(複数). v.t.
To strain.
Inumbe, イヌムベ, 瀦線. n. The
wooden framework round a fire-
place.
Inumbe-ibe, イヌムベイベ, タチウナ.
n. Silver fish. Trichiurus hau-
mella Forskal.
Inumbe-saushbe, イヌムベサウシベ,
爐ノ中ニアル杭(主トシテ物ヲ削ル紫
ニ用ユ). n. A little post stuck at
each corner of the fireplace used
as a chopping-block.
Inumechiri, イヌメチリ, 燕ノ類. n.
A kind of hawk.
Inumu, イヌム, 瀦ス(単数). v.t. To
strain (sing).
Inun, イヌン, 燕ノキメ野宿スル. 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, イヌンチセイ, 山小屋.
n. A fisherman's hut.
Inuni-chiri, イヌニチリ, 小鷲ノ類.
Inu-no, イヌノ, 会點早き, 鳴り早キ.
Inunukashiki-wa-kore, 仁慈をもって。v.t. To have mercy upon. To pity.
Inunuke, 仁慈, 福。n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ambe, 仁慈であるも。n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ash, 仁慈をもって。ph. I pity thee. What a pitiable object!
Inup, 音。n. A thing heard.
Inupitara, 音を持たず、欲むず、縁フ。v.t. To feel dislike to. To dislike. Syn: Kopan. Epane.
Inupukushish, 音をかざし、外出する。v.i. To dislike to go out. Syn: Soine kopan.
Inusa-inusa, 音をうばう、傳説ノ名。n. The name of an Ainu legend of a famine.
Inushiramare, 音を явし、抑へる、制成スル。v.t. To control. To hold in. To restrain.
Inushuyep, 音を揚げ、旗。n. A flag.
Inuye, 音を揚げる、手を振る。v.t. To tattoo. To carve wood. Syn: Shinuye.
Iokbare, イオクバレル。無謀ナコトチスル、反謀スル。v.t. To rebel. To oppose.

Iokbare-guru, イオクバレグル。反逆人。n. A rebel. One who goes against another.
Ioman, イオマン、早ゲ往ケ。v.i. To go quickly. Syn: Tunashino oman.
Iomande, イオマンデ、送ル。v.t. To send away. To kill an animal in sacrifice.
Iomompekere, イオモべケレ。憐ア。adj. To have mercy upon. To take pity on.
Ionga, イオンガ、濁ガス、浸ス。v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly. Syn: Aonga.
Ioriki-kut-koro, イオリキクツコロ、腰ヲ帯ス。v.i. To gird up the loins. Syn: Orikut koro.
Ionga-kuttara, イオンガッタラ、ハウンサヲ。n. Senecio palatus, Pall.
Ioromamekara, イオリマメカラ、不平ヲ言フ、愁訴スル。v.i. To complain. Syn: Iyaishirikara.
Iotutanu, イオツタン、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.
Ioyashinge, イオヤシムゲ、明々後日。adv. The third day from to-morrow.
Ipa, イパ、踏躓、チドリアシ。v.i. To reel about as a drunkard.
Ipakashi, イパカシ, 教訓. n. Doctrine. What one teaches.
Ipakashnu-guru, イパカシグル, 教師. n. A teacher.
Ipaketa, イパケタ, 然ろトキ. adv. Then. As:—Nei ipaketa, "at that time." Syn : Ita.
Ipara, イバラ, 传染スル. v.i. To transmit (as a disease). To catch a disease. Syn : Koturuse.
Iparo, イパロ, 熊ノノリスレル木. 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-chiuchubare, イパツイチュチュクパレ, モガク. v.i. To flounder about. To writhe (as an animal in its death-struggles).
Iporo-chiuk, *Iporo-chiuk*, 顔色変
变化. *v.i.* To change colour in the countenance. As: — *Fure iporo-chiuk*, “to blush,” “to turn red.”

Iporo-hachire, *Iporo-hachire*, 色変わる. *v.t.* To change colour in the countenance through internal excitement. As: — *Fure iporo-hachire*, “to blush,” “to turn red.”


Ipot, *Ipot*, 顔色暗. *n.* Same as *Iporo*, “the countenance.”

Ipuni, *Ipuni*, 畜生. *n.* To wait upon as servants or helpers in a feast.


Ipush-tuye, *Ipush-tuye*, 植き抜く. *v.t.* To pluck off. To pinch off (as heads of millet at reaping time).

Irachitkere, *Irachitkere*, 飢けれる. *v.t.* To hang up (as a picture or ornament).


Iramisaikare, *Iramisaikare*, 平易ナルスル, 少カスル. *v.t.* To make easy. To make less.


Iramkara, イラムカラ, シラセル, 怒ラセル, 泣カセル. v.t. To tease. To make angry. To make cry. To poke fun at. Syn: Ramukara.

Iramkare, イラムカレ, 悔ム. v.i. To feel regret.

Iramkatchashka, イラムカッチャウシカ, 他人ノ為サントスルコトヲ止メサセル. v.t. To disuade from a project or action.

Iramkittarara, イラムキタララ, 懼レル. v.i. To be in fear. Syn: Kimatek.


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, 爲ルコトヲ好マヌ. v.i. To dislike to do. To feel diffident. To be averse to.

Irampokiyen, イラムポキウェン, 憐ム. v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.

Irampokiyen-wa-kore, イラムポキウェンワコレ, 憐ム. v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.


Irarmsarakka, イラムサラッカ, 心配ヲ掛レル. v.i. and adj. To be troubled.


Irampinere, イラムトイイレ, 悲イカナ(嘆息ノ辞). excl. How sad! What a trial! An exclamation expressive of sorrow and commiseration. As:— Nei guru rai, awa, irampinere ta hau! “how sad! the man has died.”

Iramtuiba, イラムツイバ, 頭病ナル, 患ロシキ, 例セバ, イラムツイバタハウアシア, 何ソト患ロシイテハナイカ. v.i. and adj. To be timid. To be frightened. As:— Iramtuiba ta hau aeh a; “what a frightful thing!”

Iramu, イラム, 考慮スル. v.i. To be thought of. To be considered. Syn: Aramu.

Iramuikurukuru, イラムイクルクル, 關係スル. v.i. To be concerned about.

Iramuok, イラムオク, 悲ム. v.i. To be sorry. To be distressed.

Iramuokka, イラムオッカ, 悲マケル. v.t. To make sorry. To distress.

Iranye, イラムイェ, 響メル. v.t. To praise. To applaud.

Iranyep, イラムイェプ, 稱賛. n. Acclamation.

Irangarap, イランガラブ, 挨拶. n. A salutation. This word is often pronounced Iyangerap by those
Japanese who speak a little Ainu. It is pigeon ainu and should be avoided.

Irangarap-itak, イランガラプイタク, 挨拶ノ語。n. The words of a salutation. A salutation.


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＝酒献ゲルノ儀式。n. The ceremony of offering libations to the dead. Syn: Icharapa an.


Irarape-ki, イララベキ, 悪戯デスル。v.t. To do naughty things.

Irapungara, イラプンガラ、アマチヤグル。n. Gymnostenemma cissoides, Benth.

Irara-wa, イララワ、狡猾＝、イタツラ＝。adv. Silly. Naughtily.


Iraugetupa, イラウゲツパ、仕事ノスル。v.t. To do business. To pursue as a business.

Irawe, イラエ、為シタキ、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.” Chiramañtep ku irave ruwe ne, “I desire to kill a bear.” Syn: Ramande.

Irayapka, イラヤブカ、美シト思フ、驚々ベキ哉(嘆息ノ辞). 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, イライエ、殺ロス。v.t. To kill. To have good sport. As:—Tande iraye poro, “lots have been killed today.”

Iraye-guru, イライエグル、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.

Irektep, イレクテブ、鹿ヲ呼ブ笛。n. A musical instrument used for decoying deer. Syn: Ipakke ni.


Irenga-atte, イレングアッテ、厚意ヲ以テ遇スル。v.t. To treat with good will. To favour.

Irenga-koro, イレングコロ、世話ヲナル。v.t. To enjoy the favour of another.
Irenga-ratchire, イレングラツチレ, 調停する. v.t. To reconcile.
Irenga-sange, イレングサング, 懇願す. v.t. To favour. To treat with good will.
Irenga-uturu-eapkash, イレングワツルエプカシ, 仲保する. v.i. To act as a go-between.
Irenga-wende, イレングウェンデ, 争ひ起す. v.t. To stir up strife.
Irenga-ye, イレングイエ, 調停する. v.t. To reconcile.
Ireshpa, イレシュパ, 生長する. (復數). v.t. To bring up. To rear. (Pl. of the person).
Ireske, イレスケ, 生長する. v.t. To bring up. (Pl. of the object).
Iresu, イレス, 生長する. v.t. To bring up. To sustain.
Iresu-guru, イレスグル, 他人生長セシムル人. n. One who brings another up.
Iresu-kamui, イレスカムイ, 神, (人ノ養ヲ). n. God, the sustainer (lit: foster-god).
Iresu-michi, イレスミチ, 父, 養父. n. One's father. Foster-father.
Iresu-totto, イレストット, 母, 養母. 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, 洗白する, 洗ラス. 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、モノ拔き採ル. v.t. To skin. To pluck out as feathers. Syn: Risei. Ri.
Iri-guru, イリグル, 親類. n. Relations.
Irikowan-no, イリクワンノ, 前ニ、前頭ニ、卒先シテ. adv. Straight ahead. In front.
Iririp, イリリプ, すホバイラクサ. n. Stinging nettle. Urtica sicialis, L. var platyphylla Wedd.
Irishik-pui, イリシクプイ, 家族＝似タル顔付. 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、姉妹. 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, イロイケシ子, 残々=. adv. One after another. By degrees.
Irokii, イロキ, 光ニ, 色テ有ツ. v.i. To shine. To have colour.
Ironne, イロンテ, 厚キ. adj. Thick. (Used only of inanimate objects).
Ironne-samambe, イロネサマムベ, タロハシラ. n. A kind of plaice. Parophryti.
Ironne-tat-ni, イロネタツニ, 樹木ノ名. n. A kind of birch.
Irorokeshne, イロロケシ子, 傍ニ. adv. By the side of.
Iroshki, イロシキ, 魂祭ニ. n. The ceremony of offering food to the manes of the dead.
Iruka, イルカ, (暂時. adv. For a little while. For a short time. In a little while. After a short time.
Irukai, イルカイ, イルカイ, (adj. Mutual.
Irukai-tomta, イルカイトモタ, 暂時ニシテ. adv. In a short time. After a little while. Just for a moment. For a short time.

Irukuru, イルクル, 難産. n. The pangs of child-birth.
Irup, イルプ, 稗穀. n. Dregs.
Irupi, イルプイ, 稗穀. n. Dregs. Sediment. The remains of the arrowroot plant after the flour has been extracted.
Irura, イルラ, 送ニ. v.t. To take or send away. To see one off as when going on a journey.
Irusa, イルサ, 貸ス. v.t. To lend.
Irushka, イルシカ, 怒ス. v.i. To become angry.
Irushka-i, イルシカイ, 怒怒. n. Anger. Wrath.
Irutasa, イルタサ, 此處ヨ. adv. From one to the other.
Irutashpa, イルタシパ, 五ノ. adj. Mutual.
Irutashpa-no, イルタシパ, 五ニ. adv. Mutually.
Irushkare, イルシカレ, 怒ラス. v.t. To make angry. To stir to anger. To aggravate.
Iruwe, イルウェ, 熊ノ足跡. n. A bear’s foot-print.
Isa-wa-okere, イサワオケレ, 高シタ. v.i. and adv. To have become quite ripe as fruit.
Isaika, イサイカ, 容易ナル. adj. Easy.
Isaikako, イサイカコ, 千塩ズル, 口出シズル, v.t. To interfere. To speak when not spoken to.

Isam, イサム, or Isham, イシャム, 非ス, 無シ, 全ク無シ, 居ラズ, 例ヘベ, サマンザイサム, 在キテ居ラズ, エツイサム, 食べべ仕舞シナイト. 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." Habi 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, 無シ. v.i. Same as Isam.


Isambe, イサムベ, 有ラス, 無クナサ. n. and v.t. It is not to have died.

Isami, イサミ, 何モノイ, 例セバ, ネブカナツイエメカイザミ, 汝ハ其レニ対シテ何モノヲ盧ハナイト. v.i. and n. It is nothing. There is nothing. Absence. As:—Nep ka otta yep ka isami, "there is nothing you can say to it," i. e. "you have nothing to answer."

Isam-isam, イサミイサム, 早ク終リナル. v.i. To come quickly to an end.

Isamka, イサムカ, 病スル, 消絶スル. 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, アラズ. ph. No, there is not.

Isamta, イサムタ, 二次ヲ adv. Next to.

Isapa-kik-ni, イサパキクニ, 鯨, 蝦々ドナ捕ヘテ捕殺スヲメニ用ツル柳ノ棒. n. A willow stick used for killing salmon after they have been captured.

Isapte, イサプテ, 給事ズル. v.t. To wait upon as in a feast. Syn: Ipuni.


Isapte-mat, イサプテマツ, 給事婦. n. A waitress.

Isapte-atchike, イサプテアチケ, 大キナルトク. n. A large tray. A waiter.

Ise, イセ, 嘔グ. v.i. To squeal. To call out. To squeal.

Ise-hawe-ash, イセハウェアシ, 嘔グ, 噠ノ呼聲. v.i. To squeal. The call of a deer.

Iseise, イセイセ, 嘔グ. v.i. To squeak.

Iseku, イセク, 分婁ノ間際ニ乳房ノ腺. レルテハニフ, 人畜共ニ用カリル. v.i. To swell up with milk as the breasts of animals just before having young. This word is also applied to women. Syn: Topersku.

Isenram-ari, イセラムアリ, 前のこと。ヘル如く。ph. The aforesaid. That which was spoken of before. Syn: Senramsekorō.

Isenrambe, イセラムベ, 際、此語ハ毎＝間投詞＝用キタケスペヤノヨノ意ヲ表ス。adv. Again and again. Continually. Always. Dear-dear! This word is always used as a kind of interjection. As:—Isenrambe-hau, "saying it again."

Isenramte, イセラムテ, 同上。adv. Same as above.

Isenramte-shiri, イセラムテシリ, 何時デモ同シコトニスル。ph. Always doing the same thing.

Isenramte-shiri-ki, イセラムテシリキ, 同上。ph. Same as above.


Isepo-saraki, イセポサラカ, ヒロハノドジョツタキ。n. *Glyceria aquatica, Sm.*

Iseremak-inonno, イセレマキノンノ, 呼フ。n. A prayer that another may receive harm. A prayer for a curse.


Isese, イセセ, 喋フ。v.i. To squeal. *Syn: Ise.*

Isesekka, イセッカ, 溫タメル。vt. To heat.

Ishan-tono, イサントノ, 醫師。n. A doctor. (Jap).

Ishi, イシ, 島ノ尾。n. A bird's tail.

Ishikamare, イシカマレ, 置ク。vt. To put. To set down.


Ishikarite, イシカリテ, 閉塞、便秘(病)。n. Constipation. Stopped up.

Ishikashpere, イシカシペレ, 貧乏、嫌。m. vt. To covet. *Syn: Ikeshikashure.*

Ishikekara, イシェケラ, 昼キスル。v.t. To wink the eyes.

Ishikipipka, イシキピフカ, 恥チ頭トレル。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.

Ishiksammere, イシクサムテレ, 頭目ニテ見ル。v.i. To look out of the corners of the eyes.

Ishimekuttara, イシメクッタラ, ナツユキサウ、オニジモツクサウ。n. *Filipendula kamschatica, Max.*

Ishimemokka, イシメモッカ, 嘆嘆仕掛ケル。v.i. To pick a quarrel with. To challenge to fight. *Syn: Chishimemokka.*

Ishimne, イシムネ, 明日。adv. Tomorrow. The day following. As:—Ishimne hike an gusu ne na, "we will go on with it tomorrow."


Ishineka, イシネカ, 鼓惑スル。vt. To bewitch.
Ishinere, イシチレ, or Ishinnere, イシネレ. v.i. To assume the form of some other being. To act the witch. Syn: Shinere. Yaitasare. Same as above.

Ishinerep, イシチレブ, or Ishinne-rep, イシシネレブ. n. A phantom or ghost. A witch.

Ishiorore, イシオロレ, 驚く. 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, 驚おう. v.i. To be surprised. Syn: Yonkunure.

Ishiramkore, イシラムコレ. v.t. To love. To care for.

Ishirikurante, イシリクランテレ. マー (嘆息ノ辞). interj. Dear me! Oh dear! As:—Ishirikurantere nep poro! “dear me how large!” Ishirikurantere, ukuran etutanne kikiri tuini sange, “dear me, how the mosquitoes waged war last night.” Ishirikurantere, ara mim patek, “dear me! it is nothing but fat.”


Ishiruro, イシリロ, 荒き鼻息デスル(奔馬ノ如ク). v.i. To snort (as a horse).

Ishiru, イシル, 噴り剥ク. 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 ish-i ishiru wa pitche, “the pain 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, 悪気ヲ取付カル. v.i. To be possessed with a devil. To be afflicted with cephalomania. To be a maniac. Syn: Nitne Kamui shikatkare.

Ishirubarep, イシルバレブ, 狂人. n. A maniac.

Ishiru, イシルブ, 鉛塗. n. A file.

Ishitaigi, イシタイギ, 織川. v.t. To weave. To make cloth.

Ishitoma, イシトマ, 懼レル. v.i. To be afraid. Syn: Kimatek.

Ishitomare, イシトマレ, 懼カス. v.t. To frighten.

Ishiu, イシウ, 不断。常 =. adv. 
Ordinarily.
Ishkari, イシカリ, 閉塞せシ. vi. 
Stopped up.
Ishnichi, イシニチ, 骨椎ノ下端. n. 
The lower end of the spine.
Ishpoki, イシポキ, カレイノ一種. n. 
A kind of flounder.
Isho, イショ, 豊饶ナリ。adj. Plenteous. Sport. Lucky. Also game, as bears, deer, etc. As:—Isho koro guru, "a lucky sportsman." 
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 had good sport." 
Isho nuikesh, "unfortunate in hunting."

Isho, イショ, 前面 =. adv. In front of.
Isho-itak, イショイタク, 見閉シタルコトヲ語ル。v.t. To tell what one has seen and heard. To report upon. To say. To report. Syn: Uweneusara.

Isho-itakka, イショイタッカ, 知セル。話ス。v.i. To tell. To say.


Isho-sange-kamui, イショサンゲカムイ, 梟（フクロ）。n. An owl.
Isho-seta, イショセタ, 橋ヲ曳クトキ先頭ニ立ツ犬。n. A leader sledge 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, 生命、生涯。n. Life. A lifetime.
Ishu-ramat, イシュラマツ、生霊。n. A living soul.
Ishu-tuika, イシュツイガ、一生涯。n. A lifetime. During one's life.

Iso, イソ、裸岩。n. Large bare rocks.
Ison, イソン、or Ishon, イショん、器用ナリ、巧ナリ、運ヲ善キ。adj. and v.i. Clever. Lucky. Plenteous. Fortunate. To have good sport.

Isonbe, イソンベ、多々漁者セシ人。n. A successful hunter or fisher.
Isoye, イソイェ、筍＝テル。v.t. To shake the husks off a winnow after winnowing.

Isoyep, イソイェプ、筍。n. A winnow.

Syn: Muye.
Isowyep, イソイェプ、錘（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, イタキ、言語。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 yaikoruki,* "to swallow one’s words." *Itak hau konna charototke,* "to speak fluently." *Itak awatore wa ye,* "to speak without making any mistakes."

*Itak-ambe,* [イタカアムベ](https://example.com/itak-ambe) *n.* A word.

*Itakamkirara-ye,* [イタカミキラライエ](https://example.com/itakamkirara-ye) *v.t.* To introduce. To make known.

*Itakkire,* [イタクリレ](https://example.com/itakkire) *v.t.* To introduce. To make known.


*Itak-be,* [イタクベ](https://example.com/itak-be) *n.* The stem of a spring-bow.

*Itak-chihoshipire,* [イタクチホシビレ](https://example.com/itak-chihoshipire) *v.t.* To countermand.

*Itak-eashinge,* [イタクエアシンゲ](https://example.com/itak-eashinge) *v.i.* To speak. To say.


*Itak-eyukara,* [イタクエユカラ](https://example.com/itak-eyukara) *v.t.* To mock. To imitate one’s speech.

*Itak-hau,* [イタクハウ](https://example.com/itak-hau) *v.i.* The tone of voice in speaking. What one says.

*Itak-hau-konna-charototke,* [イタクハウコンナチャロトテ](https://example.com/itak-hau-konna-charototke) *n. ph.* To speak fluently. Fluent.

*Itak-hi,* [イタクヒ](https://example.com/itak-hi) *v.i.* To tell.


*Itak-ikkewehi,* [イタクイッケウェヘ](https://example.com/itak-ikkewehi) *n.* The meaning of a word or speech.

*Itak-inuni,* [イタクイヌニ](https://example.com/itak-inuni) *v.i.* To stammer in speaking.

*Itak-kashi,* [イタクカシ](https://example.com/itak-kashi) *v.t.* To disobey.

*Itak-keshkara,* [イタクシェカラ](https://example.com/itak-keshkara) *v.i.* To falter in speaking.

*Itak-koshinonruki,* [イタクコシノンルキ](https://example.com/itak-koshinonruki) *v.i.* To sway about when talking.


*Itak-maukushte-uwepekere,* [イタクマウクシテウペケレ](https://example.com/itak-maukushte-uwepekere) *n.* A fable.

*Itak-ne-manup,* [イタクネマンプ](https://example.com/itak-ne-manup) *n.* The matter of a speech. Words.

*Itak-oikap,* [イタクオイカプ](https://example.com/itak-oikap) *v.i.* To stutter.

Itak-omare, イタクオマレ, 話ノ仲間スリチャンスル. v.t. To join in conversation.
Itakpa, イタッバ, 話ス. 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, 多辯者. n. A great talker or speaker (not necessarily a phrase of evil import).
Itakshikushte-itak, イタクシクシテイタク, 比喻談. n. An illustration.
Itak-sura, イタクスラ, 期末ノ言葉, 遺言. n. The last words of a dying person. A person's last wishes or commands. Syn: Hoppa-itak.
Itak-taknere, イタカクチレ, 略言スル. v.t. To abbreviate.
Itak-teksama, イタテクスマ, 再び, マタ. adv. Again. Besides.
Itak-tomte, イタクトムテ, 面白キ話ノ. adj. Of pleasant speech.
Itak-tomte-guru, イタクトムテグル, 面白ク談話スル人. n. A person who speaks in a pleasing manner.
Itak-tomtere, イタクトムテレ, 言葉ヲ飾ル. v.t. To polish up one's manner of talking.

**Itak-tunash, イタクツナシ, 早口ヲ言フ. adj. and v.i. To talk quickly. To speak without due thought. As: — Itak-tunash wayasap, “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, イタクノ複数. v.i. To stammer in talking.
Itak-uwetore-kambi, イタクウエトウレカムビ, 論典. n. A dictionary.
Itan, イタン, 椎. n. Hammer.
Itanchiki, イタンチキ, 床. n. Floor.
Itangi, イタンギ, 枝. n. A cup.
Itangi-kem-ashikepet, イタンギケムアシケペット, 親指. 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, アラクラスル. adj. Shaky.
Itasa, イタサ, ノ代ニ、ノ返シニ. adv. Again. Besides.
Itasa, イタサ, ノ代ニ、ノ返シニ.例セバ、イタサカラ, 贈物ニ對シテ返禮スル. adv. In return. In answer to. As: — Itasa kare, “to do” or "give in return for something received.”

Itasa, イタサ, 変り易き, 定りナキ, 例セバ、イタサラ変り易キ風. adj. Changeable. As: — Itasa rera, "a changeable wind.”
Itasa-itak, ナサパイタク, 答. n. and v.t. An answer. To answer.
Itasare, ナササイレ, 交換スル. v.t. To exchange.
Itasayupkep, ナササユブケプ, 嵐. n. A storm.
Itashka, ナサシカ, 蠟ヲ卷きガル. v.i. To tie up (as one's sleeves). To turn up one's sleeves.
Itashko, ナサシコ, 蠟ヲ巻上ガル. v.t. To turn up one's sleeves. To tie up (as one's sleeves).
Itata, ナサタ, 打ツ (錘ニテ), 打切ル. v.t. To hammer. To chop.
Itaya-pu, ナサヤブ, 板造ノ倉. n. A store-house made of boards.
Itauge-ni, ナサウゲツ, 縦. n. A chopping block.
Itashitasa, ナサシタサ, 失禮スル, 抗議スル. v.i. To be saucy. To contradict.
Itastasa, ナサスタサ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.
Itaugi, ナサウギ, 打切ル. v.t. To chop.
Itek, ネテク, 鹽ハレル. v.i. To be employed. To be sent.
Iteki, ネテキ, 爲スナ. aux. v. & adv. Do not. Iteki is imperative. As:—Iteki nep ye, "do not say anything." Iteki mashkin no shikte, "do not fill it too full." Iteki nekon a ka iki, "do not meddle with it." Iteki nei peku, "by no means." Followed by kuni ne, iteki forms a supplication; Thus:

—Iteki achematu kuni ne ki wa
en kore, "grant that I may be afraid of nothing;"
Itekka-kara, ネテッカカラ, 禁ズル.
v.t. To prohibit.
Iteme, ネテメ, 伸びスル. v.i. To stretch out at full length.
Iteme-kikiri, ネテメキキリ, 尺蟠. n. The looper caterpillar.
Itemi-kikiri, ネテミキキリ, 同上. n.
Same as above.
Itere, ネテレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await. To wait for.
Itese, ネテサ, 織. v.t. To weave. To spin.
Itese-ni, ネテセン, 織機ノ或部ノ名. n. The strings used in weaving mats.
Iteseka, ネテセカ, 織絲. n. The strings used in spinning or weaving cloth.
Iteye-ni, ネティエニ, 機械うトシ. n.
A kind of snare, so constructed that the top shall fall down upon any animal going under it.
Itomkukanu, ネトムコカヌ, 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, Итомнукара, 结婚. v.t. To marry. To live together as husband and wife. Syn: Utomnukara.


Itomnukara-utara, Итомнукарутара, 夫婦等. n. Husbands and wives. Also “Husband and wife.”

Itomo, Итомо,平和. n. Peace.

Itomo-ik, Итомомик, 和睦. v.i. To make peace.

Itomushi, Итомуши, 腹鰭. n. The ventral fins of fishes.


Itomo-un-puyara, Итомоунプヤラ, 南窓. n. A window on the south side of a house.

Itoppa, Итоппа,己ノ印. n. One’s personal mark or sign.


Ittone, Иттоне, 往復. v.t. To go and return. To go and come back at once.

Ituiba, Итуиба, 切り落ス, 殺ロス. v.t. To cut off. To kill.

Ituibapuibe, Итуибавイペ, 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.
レル. v.i. To be possessed by an animal. To be bewitched by an animal. To be mad.
Itushtekka, イツシテッカ, 急イテモノ
ラサセル. v.t. To cause one to do anything with haste.
Itushtek-korachi, イツシテックラチ
節カレヲ如グ. adv. As one possessed. Madly.
Itushtek-no, イツシテクノ, 激シク, 取り付カリ如グ. adv. With severity. Madly. With great haste and determination, (generally used in a bad sense).
Itutande, イツシテンデ, 知ラズ振リチ
スル. v.t. To take no notice of. To turn a deaf ear to. As:—Ashpa kisara itutanure, or ashpa kisara itutande, “to turn a deaf ear to.”
Itutanure, イツタヌン, 同上. v.i. Same as above.
Ituyashkarap, イツヤシカラフ, 愛スル 可愛ガル. v.t. To love. To fondle.
Ituye, イツイェ, or Itui, イツイ, 切落トス. 虐殺スル. v.t. To cut off. To massacre. As:—Kotan ituye, “to massacre a village.”
Ituye-sere-hum, イツイェセレフム.
物ヲ切断スル音. n. The noise made in cutting anything asunder.
Ituyerui, イツイェルイ, 荒穢. n. A rough whetstone.
Iturui, イツルイ, 同上. n. Same as above.
Iukotama, イウコタマ, 共ニ. adv. Together. (Obj).
Iun, イウン, 傷ヲル, 痛メル, 例セバ,
ツイイウン, 腹ヲ痛ム. v.t. To hurt.
To be in pain. As:—Tui iun, “to suffer from the stomach ache.”
Iuninka, イウンニンカ, 患マシム. v.t. To make suffer.
Iunin-itak, イウンニイタク, 銳ヒ言葉. n. Burning words. Heart-searching words. Words which reach the heart. Effective speech.
Iun-iun, イウンイウン, 甚疼痛ニ患
ム. v.t. To suffer great pain.
Iunu, イウヌ, 着ル, 例セバ, レクテイムス, 頭ニ着飾ル. v.t. To put on as a necklace. As:—Rekuchi iunu, “to put upon the neck.”
Iutek, イウテク, 仕ヘル. v.t. To serve. As:—Kamui iutek, “to serve God.”
Iwa, イワ, 岩, 岡. n. Land as opposed to rivers. Rocks.
Iwayehe, イワイヘヘ, 同上. n. Same as above.
Iwak, イワク, 往ク, 例セバ, クニタク
クイク, 我ハ家ニ往クナリ. v.t. To go. To go away. To return from work. As:—Ku uni to ku iwak, “I am going home.”
Iwak, イワク, 密通スル. v.i. To have illicit intercourse. Intercourse between the sexes.
Iwak-an, イワクアン, 家ニ還ヲタ. v.i. To have gone home (as from work).
Iwakikin-ni, イワキキニ, ナ・カマ

Iwakite, イワクテ, 送る,埋む, v.t. To send away. To cause to go. In some places, “to bury.”


Iwanatushbe, イワナツシベ, 陶器, n. A kind of earthen vessel.

Iwanbe, イワンベ, 六. n. Six.

Iwanbe-ikashima-wanbe, イワンベイカシマワンベ, 十六. adj. Sixteen.


Iwange, イワゲ, 六. v.i. and adv. In good health. Healthy.

Iwange-no, イワンゲノ, 壮健, n. In good health.

Iwange-no-an, イワンゲノアン, 壯健, v.i. (pl.) To be in good health.

Iwange-no-okai, イワンゲノオカイ, 壯健, v.i. (pl.) To be in good health.

Iwangere, イワンゲレ, 愈す, v.t. To heal. To make well.

Iwangeuba, イワンゲウバ, 壯健, v.i. (pl.) To be well in health.


Iwan-ikinne, イワンイキネ, 第六. adj. The sixth.

Iwanrekut-koro-guru, イワンレクツコログル, 聞々言々. n. A liar (lit. a person with six throats).

Iwanshuine, イワンシュイネ, 六度. adj. Six times.


Iwasoko-ni, イワソコニ, 同上. n. Same as Iwarasupa.

Iwatarapbe, イワタラップベ, 赤子, 嬰兒, n. A small child. A very young baby.


Iwau, イワウ, 菊黄, n. Sulphur.


Iwende, イウェンデ, 呢ぶ, v.t. To curse. To cause to become bad.


Iwentep, イウェントプ, 同上. n. Same as above.

Iwok, イウォク, 病気追ふ, n. A ceremony for charming disease out of the sick.


Iworo, イワロ, 全ク, 皆ナ, 例セバ, ペテイナクロ, 諏川, レプウンイナクロ, 海一面ニ, 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,  

**Iyahunge**,  

**Iyahup**,  

**Iyahup-guru**,  

**Iyai**,  

**Iyai-iyai**,  

**Iyaiiraigere**,  

**Iyaiiktpe**,  

**Iyaikorushkare**,  

**Iyaikorushkare**,  

**Iyainumare**,  

**Iyairipare**,  

**Iyairiitupare**,  

**Iyaishirikara**,  

**Iyangarap**,  

**Iyangarap-ita**,  

**Iyapapu**,  

**Iyapiri**,  

**Iyapi-guru**,  

**Ikoirushkare**, “how do you do, may you be calm.”  

**Iyainumare**, iyosh serrere hau ash a! “how shocking, what dreadful talk!”  

To be put into one another.  

To take a house.  

To receive.  

A recipient.  

A beggar.  

To be afraid.  

To be in dread.  

To be afraid.  

To desire.  

To have one's hopes frustrated.  

To be disappointed.  

To want.  

To desire.  

A salutation.  

A salutation.  

A salutation.  

A salutation.  

To desire.  

To beg one's pardon.  

Weak.  

Invalid.  

A weak person.  

A sick person.  

A weak person.
Iyapo, イヤポ, 苦痛ノ聲. excl. An exclamation of pain.


Iyara, イヤラ, 他ノ、外ノ、例セバ、イャラコタンタ、外ノ村二. adj. Other. Different. As:—Iyara kotan ta, “in other villages.” Syn: Moshima an.

Iyare, イヤレ, 種ヲ播ク. v.t. To sow seed broadcast. Syn: Iyama.

Iyashinge, イヤシング, 儀ヲ、返報ス v. 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, 饗應ノ席＝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, 饗筵＝招ク. 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, イエ, 知ラセル. n. To tell.

Iye-e-ine, イエイエイ子, 四. adj. Four.

Iye-e-ine-ikinne, イエエイエイ子イッキネ, 第四. adj. The fourth.

Iye-ere, イエエレ, 三. adj. Three.

Iye-e-ere-ikinne, イエエレイエイネ, 第三. adj. The third.

Iye-itak, イエイタク, 言フ、話スル. v.t. To tell.

Iye-ka-hunara, イエカフェナラ, 待望ム. v.t. To wait expectantly for. To await with anxiety.

Iyekamge, イエカルメ, 知ラセル. v.t. To make known.

Iyekarakara, イエカラカラ, 出来タ. v. v.i. To be done. Syn: Anekarakara.

Iyekari, イエカリ, 言フ. v.t. To beg.


Iyeninuite, イエニヌイテ, 寝カス. v.t. To put to bed.

Iyemaune, イエマウチ, 混スル. v.i. To mix. Syn: Ikopoyege.

Iyenichiha, イエニウチハ, 喧嘰サセル. v.t. To cause to quarrel. To set at variance.

Iyen-pekua, イエンペカ, or Ien-peka, イエンベカ, 上＝ adv. Over. As:—Chikap anak ne un iyen-peka kush, “the birds cross over us.”

Iyenuchupkichiure, イエヌチフキチウレ, 光リニ眩スル. v.t. To be dazzled by the rays of the sun.

Iyenupo-o-guru, イエンブオグル, 會葬者. n. Mourners for the dead.

Iyeokok, イエオコク, 蛇ニ喰マル. v.i. To be bitten by a snake. Syn: Aeokokte.

Iyepa, イペバ, 出来ル、ヲタ持ム、例セバ、イエパチキボンノアプカジャク
IYE

— 197 —

under the wings as birds. Thus:—Chikap iyetaptapu kane mokoro wa okai, “the birds are sleeping with their heads covered.” Ku sapa araka gusu, ku iyetaptapu ruwe ne, “as I have a headache I have wrapped it up.”

Iyetaye, イイタイエ, 拔き出す. v.t. To draw out.

Iyetokoiki, イイトコイキ, 準備する. v.t. To prepare.

Iyetoko-ush, イイトコウシ, 待伏せす. v.t. To ambush. To lie in wait for.

Iyetokta, イイトクタ, 前に. adv. In front of.

Iyetuima-samun-samun, イイツイマサムサンムン, 共歩く. v.i. To walk together. To walk side by side.

Iyetunganara, イイツナンガラ, 逢ふ. v.t. To meet.

Iyetushmak, イイツシマク, 預期す. v.t. To anticipate. To foretell.

Iyetanne, イイタシ音子, 伴う. v.i. To be in company with. To be together with. Syn: Turan.

Iyo, イヨ, スレル. v.i. To put into.

Iyo, イヨ, 充つ. adj. Full. Filled. 


Iyo-attush, イヨアツシブ, 日本灰布の防寒着る衣服用. n. A cloth garment trimmed with Japanese stuff.
Iyochishbare, イヨチシバレ, 損 grilled. v.t. To spoil.
Iyohai, イヨハイ, 驚愕ノ言葉. excl. An exclamation of surprise. Dear me! Dear, dear! Oh dear.
Iyohaichish, イヨハイチシ, or Iyohaiochish, イヨハイオチシ, 歌. n. A psalm. A song.
Iyohaiochish, イヨハイオチシ, 歌. n. A psalm or song.
Iyoiri, イヨイラ, 忘れv. t. To forget.
Iyok, イヨク, 鈎＝引き掛ケラル v. i. To be caught in a hook. To be hooked.
Iyokake-un, イヨカケウン, 直々後、引線テ. adv. Immediately after. Afterwards.
Iyokane, イヨカ子, 後口. adv. Behind.
Iyokane-emushpo, イヨカ子エムシボ, 小刀. n. A small sword very much valued by the Ainu as a treasure.
Iyokatushmak, イヨカツシマク, 敵ヲ追フ v. t. To follow an enemy up. To attack an enemy in the rear.
Iyokeshupkachiure, イヨケシュプカチウレ, 足踏ノ着物ヲ着ル v. i. To be clothed down to the foot.
Iyokbe, イヨクベ, 錬. n. A sickle. This word is sometimes corrupted into iyopbe.

Iyokoto, イヨコト, 痛疾. n. Pock marks.
Iyokte, イヨクテ, 引掛ケル、刺入シル. v. t. To hook in. To get with a hook. To reap.
Iyokunnure, イヨクヌレ, 驚カス. v. i. To be surprised. Syn: Ishiorore.
Iyokunure, イヨクヌレ, 同上. v. i. Same as above.
Iyokush, イヨクシ, 裏返ヘス. v. t. To turn inside out. Syn: Okush.
Iyomai, イヨマイ, 陰門、陰茎. n. The privates. The penis.
Iyomande, イヨマンデ, 熊祭v. n. A bear feast. A feast in which any animal is killed.
Iyomande, イヨマンデ, 屠殺シテ人ニ贈ル、犠牲ニスル. 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, イヨマプ, 物ヲスリッ器具. n. A vessel or instrument in which anything is placed. As:—Aiai-iyomap, “a cradle” (lit: “the instrument in which the baby is placed.”)
Iyomap, イヨマプ, 愛スル、可愛ガル. v. t. To fondle. To love.
Iyomap-guru, イヨマプグル, 可愛ガル人. n. One who fondles another.
Iyomare, イヨマレ, 注ヶ(酒ナドテ). 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, 光を眩する. v.i. To be dazzled with the sun or any bright object.

Iyonitasare, イヨニタサレ, 恲へる. v.t. To change. As:—Reihei iyonitasare, "to change one's name."

Iyonupba, イヨンヌプバ, 喊證する. v.t. To bear false witness. To speak evil of another.

Iyonupba-guru, イヨンヌプバグル, 喊證する. n. A false witness. An accuser.

Iyonupba-itak, イヨンヌプバイタク, 宜罪. n. A false accusation.

Iyonuitasa, イヨヌイタサ, 還報する. v.t. To do in return. To return as good for evil or evil for good.

Iyookunnure, イヨクンヌレ, 喜びに驚く. v.i. To be very much surprised.

Iyokunnure, イヨクンヌレ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.

Iyoomaoma, イヨオマオマ, 慰める. v.i. To be comforted.


Iyo-omare, イヨオマレ, 偶個ノ荷物ヲ重々従フ. 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, イヨパチレ, 帯ヲ着る. v.i. To wear the clothes loose without the girdle.

Iyopannatte, イヨパンナッテ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.


Iyopok-omare, イヨポクオマレ, 偶個ノ荷物ヲ重々従フ. v.t. To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the other.

Iyopsura, イヨプスラ, 錬ヲ投げる. v.t. To cast a spear.


Iyorapte, イヨラプテ, 上ヲ降ル、図ラズ出合フ. v.i. To descend upon. To chance upon.

Iyorande, イヨランデ, 二降ル、例セバ、彼ツラントムイヨランデ、河邊ヲ下ダル. v.t. To chance upon. To come down to. As:—Pet rantom iyorande, "to come down to a river."

Iyori-kini-puni, イヨリキプニン, 構ダレル、挙轟すル. v.t. To be raised up. To be pleased. To be stirred up as in anger. To be lifted up. To be stirred up. As:—Rera iyori-kini puni, "he was lifted up by the wind."

Iyoro-itak, イヨロイタク, 談ノ仲間入リヲスル、話ノ邪魔従スル. v.t. To join in conversation. To interfere when others are talking. Syn: Tomo-un itak.

Iyororope, イヨロロペ, 歌ヲ用ヲ留対. 蔦ヲ用ヲ留対. interj. An excl. of pleasure. A word sometimes heard in songs, but
which does not appear to have any special meaning.

Iyorum, イヨルン. 乞ふ, 頼ふ. v.t. To beg. Syn: Ikoramkoro.
Iyorum-ki, イヨルンキ, 同上. v.t. Same as above.
Iyorum-guru, イヨルングル, 乞食. n. A beggar.
Iyosphenu, イヨシシベヌ, 話ヲ聞ケ. 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, イヨシクペカレ, 獲フ. v.t. To aim at.
Iyoshiferkere, イヨシセレケレ, 恐ル, 假せバ, イヤイスマレイヨシセレケレハウアシア, 驚クベキカナ, ナント恐シキ話ナルザ. v.i. and adj. To be afraid. To be in fear. Fearful. Dreadful. As:—Iyainumare, iyoshiferkere hau ask a / "how shocking, what dreadful talk!"
Iyotaipeshte, イヨタイペシテ, 仔細ヲ聞ケ. v.t. To make very close inquiries. To thoroughly search by making inquiries. Syn: Tomte no uwepkenu.
Iyotta, イヨッタ, 最多ナル, 假せバ, イヨッタペリカ, 最も善キ. adj. Most. Superlatively. This word is used before adjectives to give the superlative degree. Thus:—Iyotta pirika, "most good." Iyotta wen, "most bad."

Iyounumpekare, イヨウヌムペカレ, 助ケル. v.t. To assist one in trouble. To advise.
Iyoyamokte, イヨヤモクテ, 悚ク. 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.
Iyukoikire-guru, イユコイキレグル, 愚戯者, 不和ヲ起サスル人. n. A mischief maker. A person who sets others at variance with one another.
Iyukomi, イユコミ, 負子着サル. v.i. To wear many clothes.
Iyukowende-guru, イユコウェンデグル, 不和ヲ起サスル人. n. A person who sets others at variance with one another.
Iyun, イユン, 内=。 post. In.
Iyuninka, イユニンカ, 損害サル, 痛ミヲ與ヘル. v.t. To damage. To hurt. To give pain to.
Iyun-wa-rai, イユンワライ, 塞ケ, 呼吸ヲ止メル, 假せバ, レクチボテイユンワライ, 彼ハ喉ヲ骨ヲ立テ塞サエンシヲ. v.i. To choke. As:—Rekuchipone iyun wa rai, "he died through having a bone in his throat."
Iyupokba, イユポクバ, 惡ム, 追害サル. v.t. To hate. To persecute.
IYU


Iyuta, イユタ，臼 v.t. To pound millet or rice.

Iyuta-ni, イユタニ，杵 n. A pestle.

Iyutaratuye, イユタラチュイ，親類の殺罗斯 v.t. To kill one's relations. v.i. To run amuck. Syn: Yaiutaratuye.

Iyutari, イユタリ，親類，仲間 n. Relations, Friends, Comrades.

Iyutasa-ashte-guru, イユタサアシュテグル，不和起す人 n. A person who sets others at variance with one another.

Iyuturu, イユツル， advancement, progress.


Iyuturu-omaga-guru, イユツルオマガグル，仲立人 n. A person who watches between others.


Iyuturupao, イユツルバオ，害起す v.t. To make mischief. Syn: Iyukoikire.

Iyuturupao-guru, イユツルバオグル，害起す人 n. A mischief maker.

K (ケ).

Ka, カ，我，ソレ (此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ前ニ付ケルトキハ第一人稱代名詞トナルナリ，例セバ，ケアシカイ，私ニ出来マス，語ノ本體ハクアニ，ナレドモカニ，ク，ト訳ヲテ，此處ニ示セルモノトナルニ 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，(i). 此語ハ時ヨリ名詞ヲ附加ヘテ他動詞ヲ作ルコトアリ，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,” pekerekka, “to light.”

Ka, カ，(ii). 此語ハ時ヨリ名詞ヲ附加ヘテ他動詞ヲ作ルコトアリ，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,” pekerekka, “to light.”

Ka, カ，(iii). 時トシテ此ノ字ヲ語意ヲ輕クスル様メニ用カリル，此場合ニハ動詞必ズ之ヲ従フ，例セバ，セエンテカキ，我ハヲシマセシ，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:—See me ka ki, "I have not done it." Ku me-raige ka ki, "I am cold." See me ku oman ka ki, "I have not been." Kimta oman aige naa shomo hoshipi ka ki, "he went to the mountains and has not yet returned."

Ka, 力, (iv). 久、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.

Ka, 力, 上、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, 力, 然レドモ、デモ。post. Although. Even. So.

Ka, 力, 絹、例モバ、カタク、絲丸。n. Thread. Cotton. String. As:— Ka-tak, "a ball of thread or string."

Ka, 力, 蟹ノ卵。n. Nits. Louse eggs.

Ka……ka, 力……力, 夫レモ此レモ、夫レデモナイ此デモナイ、例モバ、クアニカシマカウツラオマンルウエモ、彼モ我モ共ニ行ク、クアニカジョモチエアニカシモノ汝デモナイ我デモナイ。post. Both……and. Neither……nor. When used with a negative 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.

Kaanu, カアヌ, 鳥捕り罠。n. A kind of bird-trap consisting of a bent piece of wood and string.

Kabiuki, カビウキ, 助ケル、救フ。v.t. To help. To save. To assist. Syn: Kaobiuki.

Kabiuki-wa-kore, カビウキワコレ, 助ケル、救フ。v.t. To help. Syn: Kaobiuki.

Kachi-charashnu, カチャラシヌ, 健康ナム。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.

Kaito, カエツキ, 塊出シ。n. The surplus end of the threads used in weaving cloth.


Kai, カイ, 又、而シテ。post. Also. See Ka (iv).


Kai-be, カイべ, Kaise, カイべ, 磯ノ白浜。n. The surf of the seas. Breakers.

Kai-ka, カイカ, 絹造り。v.i. To make string.

Kai-kai, カイカイ, 呼ア、(犬ナド)。v.t.
To call as a dog. As:—Seta kaikai.

Kaikai, カイカイ, 浮動気海、例モハ、アツイカタカイカイ、海上ノ浮動レル。n. A short choppy sea. As:—Atui kata kaikai, “the choppy surface of the sea.” Syn: Rera kaikai.

Kaikiri, カイキリ, に尾スル。(馬や鹿 ナドノ)。v.i. To rut (as deer). Syn: Ukokaikiri.


Kainon, カイノン, 吞む。v.t. To swallow.

Kaipe, カイペ, 白浜、(曖昧≡折ルル)。n. Same as kaibe, “breakers.”

Kaisash, カイサシ, 咕キ。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, カイシクツケシマカライ、咕バライ、(訪問ノ時家＝入ウ先＝咕バライシテ禮ヲナス)。v.i. To clear one’s throat as when about to enter a house.


Kaikiri, カイキリ, 交尾スル。(馬や鹿 ナドノ)。v.i. To rut (as deer). Syn: Ukokaikiri.


Kainon, カイノン, 吞む。v.t. To swallow.

Kaipe, カイペ, 白浜、(曖昧≡折ルル)。n. Same as kaibe, “breakers.”

Kaisash, カイサシ, 咕キ。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, カイシクツケシマカライ、咕バライ、(訪問ノ時家＝入ウ先＝咕バライシテ禮ヲナス)。v.i. To clear one’s throat as when about to enter a house.


Kaikiri, カイキリ, 交尾スル。(馬や鹿 ナドノ)。v.i. To rut (as deer). Syn: Ukokaikiri.


Kainon, カイノン, 吞む。v.t. To swallow.

Kaipe, カイペ, 白浜、(曖昧≡折ルル)。n. Same as kaibe, “breakers.”

Kaisash, カイサシ, 咕キ。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, カイシクツケシマカライ、咕バライ、(訪問ノ時家＝入ウ先＝咕バライシテ禮ヲナス)。v.i. To clear one’s throat as when about to enter a house.


Kaikiri, カイキリ, 交尾スル。(馬や鹿 ナドノ)。v.i. To rut (as deer). Syn: Ukokaikiri.


Kainon, カイノン, 吞む。v.t. To swallow.

Kaipe, カイペ, 白浜、(曖昧≡折ルル)。n. Same as kaibe, “breakers.”

Kaisash, カイサシ, 咕キ。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, カイシクツケシマカライ、咕バライ、(訪問ノ時家＝入ウ先＝咕バライシテ禮ヲナス)。v.i. To clear one’s throat as when about to enter a house.


rende, “to cast anchor.” Kaite tush, “an anchor rope.”


Kakapo, カカポ, 姉。n. An elder sister. Syn: Saha. 支持力度。

Kakewe, カケウェ, 魚ノ頭上＝アル肉。n. The meat on the top of a fish’s head. Syn: Repe.

Kakewe, カケウェ, 守ル、防ク、例セバ、トイカケウェ、細ヲ守ル。v.t. To defend. To keep guard over. As:—Toi-kakewe, “to guard one’s garden.” Syn: Kikikara.

Kake, カケ, 槍。n. A hammer.

Kaki, カキ, 槍。例セバ、テクカタ インガラ、手ヲhootシテ見ル。v.t. To hold the hands up to the forehead. Thus:—Toki kaki wa ingara, “to look at by shading the eyes with the hands.”


Kakkankawak, カッカンカワク, 歌ノ名。n. The name or refrain of a song.

Kakko, カッコ, 1838 Gakko, カッコ, 學校。n. A school. (Jap).

Kakkok, カッコク, 子規。杜鶴。n. The common euckoo. Kakkok han, “the euckoo’s note.”

Kak kok-amam, カッコアマム, オホ パタケシマウナ。n. Streptopus amplexifolius, DC.

Kak kok-kina, カッコクキナ, アヤメ。The iris. Syn: Chepeukute-kina.
Kakkum, カッキュム, 水桶. n. A bucket for drawing water.
Kakse, カクセ, 咳パライ. v.i. To clear the throat.
Kakse-kakse, カクセカクセ, 咳ハライ. To make a noise with the throat as in spitting up phlegm. To clear the throat.
Kam, カム, 肉. n. Flesh. Meat.
Syn: Kam.
Kama, カマ, 鍋瓶. n. A kettle. (Jap.)
Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル,
Kama-haururu, カマハウルル,
肉ノ羹. n. A stew. Soup made from meat.
Kama-hau, カマハウ, 肉ノ羹. n. A stew made of meat cut into slices.
Kama-hau-kara, カマハウカラ, 肉ノ羹ヲ造ル. v.t. To make a meat stew.
Kama-hauryuru, カマハウルル,
Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル,
肉ノ羹物. n. A meat stew. Soup made from meat.
Kamakap, カマカプ, 織機. n. A weaving loom.

Kamakara, カマカラ, 織機. n. A weaving loom.

Kamakush-marapto, カマクシスマラブト, 過越ノ祝 (キリスト教ノ). n. The Passover feast. (Introduced by the compiler).

Kamaso, カマソ, 扁平ナル岩. n. A flat rock. A broad flat rock.
Kamasu, カマス, 叫ミ, 叫, カマス. n. A wrapper. A parcel. (Jap.)
Kamasu-kara, カマスカラ, 叫造ル. v.t. To make into a parcel.
Kamasu-oroomare, カマスオロオマレ, 叫ニスレル, 壁ム. v.t. To put into a wrapper. To fold up. Also, kamasu oro iyo, “to put into a wrapper.” “To wrap up.”


Kamba-ush-reki, カムバウシレキ, 口髭. n. The moustache.


Kambi-nuye, カンビヌイエ, 書ク, v.t. To write. To write a letter.

Kambi-nuye-guru, カンビヌイエグル, 記者. n. A scribe.

Kambi-nuyep, カンビヌイエプ, 筆. n. A pen. A pencil.
Kambi-nuyep, カンビヌイエプ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica, L.
Kamdachi, カムダチ, 姫. n. Rice steamed and otherwise prepared for brewing purposes. Malt.
Kamdachi-sak-guru, カムダチサクグル, 堯人. n. A fool.
Kam-e-ewen, カメイエウェン, 食傷 (肉食ゼテ). vi. To be hurt by eating meat.
Kameyarape, カメヤラペ, 顔恨ノ為メニ不潔ナルモノヲ食ハセル人. n. One who makes another eat filth or the bad parts of an animal out of spite. Syn: Pauchikoroguru.
A dead body. A demon.
Kamiyashi-tashum, カミヤシタシュム, 懐鬼ニ取付 カラ 病. n. Demonical possession.
Kamkashke, 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.例モバ.カンベ クルカ, 水上ニ. n. The surface of water. As:—Kambe-kuruka, “on the water.”
Kamoi, カモイ, 化膿セル腫物. 梅毒. n. A running sore. Syphilis.
Kamporo, カンポロ, 縁. n. The rim of anything.
Kamu, カム, 上ニ置カルイ, 蔵フ. vi. and adj. To be placed upon, as a lid upon a pot. To cover. To overshadow.
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 nomno, “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.” Rera kamui, “wind god.” Rep un kamui, “sea gods.” Nite kamui, “devils.”
Kamui-aiarip, カムアイアイリプ, カンジソキ. n. Diervilla Middendorffiana, Carr.
Kamui-amam, カムアイアマム, ミノエメ, サミノミ. n. Beckmannia erucaeformis, Host. Also used for the grain of bamboo.
Kamui-chip, カムイチブ, 尾病ヲ追ヒ 擁フ爲メニイナヨツ積ミテ流ス船.(ア イノノ迷信ニ用ユ). 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, 神托ヲ受ク. vi. To be inspired.
Kamui-chisei, カムイチセイ, 熊ノ穴

Kamui-ekashi, カムイエカシ, シマフ
クロワ. n. Blakiston's eagle owl.

Kamui-emauri, カムイエマウリ, カラ
ジロイチゴ. n. Rubus phoenicolasius, Max. Sometimes called yuk-emauri. Also Rubus occidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.

Kamui-eninge-ni, カムイエンゲニ, カ
アルシン, n. The providence of God. Kamui-eninge-ni, i
v x

Kamui-hurep, カムイフレプ, カチ
イチゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius. Bunge. Also called yuk-emauri.

Kamui-hauturn-guru, カムイハ

Kamui-kosari, カムイコサリ, 神ノ摂
理. n. The providence of God.

Kamui-huchi, カムイフチ, 火ノ女神.
The goddess of fire. Syn: One
ne huchi. Iresu huchi. Abe kamui.

Kamui-hum, カムイフム, 爆. n.
Thunder. Syn: Kamui turu
humse hum.

Kamui-humbe, カムイフムベ, シヤチ
鲱. n. The killer whale. Orea
gladiator, Lacep.

Kamui-irushkatashum, カムイル
シュカタシュム, 中風. n. Paralysis.

Kamui-kambi-sosh, カムイカマビソ
シ, 聖書. n. The bible.

Kamui-kene-ni, カムイケネニ, ミヤ
マハノキ. n. A kind of alder.

Alnus viridis, DC. var. sibirica,

Kamui-keu-kina, カムイケウキナ,
ワカ. n. The peppermint. Mentha 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-koei-kei, カムイコイ
ツケイ, 魚ノ名. n. Some kind of fabulous fish.

Kamui-kongara, カムイコインガ,

Kamui-korametok, カムイコラメトク.

Kamui-koitukka-chep, カムイコ
イトウカチプ, 魚ノ名. n. Some kind of fabulous fish.

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-kotan, カムイコタン, 天. n.
Heaven.

Kamui-kuroro, カムイクロロ, 神ノ困
ラセル. ph. and v.i. To be troubled by the gods.

Kamui-kuru, カムイクル, 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, 神酒ノ献
ブルクト. n. The ceremonies of drinking to and worshipping the gods.

Kamui-noya, カムイノヤ, イハヨ
モキ. n. A kind of mugwort.

Kamui-nupek, カムイヌベク, or ni-
pek, ヌベク, 神ノ恩寵. n. The
favour of the gods. The glory of the gods.

Kamui-oposam, カムイオポサム, 熊ヲ愛撫スル細、(熊祭ノ時用ヲ). ph. A term of affection applied to bear cubs just before killing them in sacrifice. Dear little divinity.

Kamui-otpush, カムイオトプシ, 縮毛. adj. Curly-headed.


Kamui-pak-buri, カムイパクブリ, 神ノ病ヲ以テ罰スル、悪行. n. Evil deeds which the gods punish with sickness. Henious crimes.

Kamui-pungara, カムイプンガラ, ノアダウ. n. Vitis heterophylla, Th.

Kamui-ramen, カムイラメントク,

Kamui-korametok,

Kamui-rametok, カムイラメトク,

大賢. n. ph. and adj. Very brave.

Kamui-rangetam, カムイラングタム, 立派ナル刀. n. The sword of the gods. A beautiful sword.

Kamui-ratashkep,

Kamui-rataskep,カムイラタスケプ,

果実. n. All kinds of fruits which grow on trees.


Kamui-shongo-akore-guru, カムイシジョンガコレレル, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-guru, カムイシジョンゴグル, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-koro-guru, カムイシジョンコログル, 天使. n. A angel.

Kamui-shotki, カムイショツキ, 爐ノ中央ニアル灰 (灰ノ女神ノ處ナリト云フ). 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. Osmanda regalis, L.


Kamui-yukara, カムイユカラ, 傳説. n. Traditions.

Kamuktek, カムクトク, 閉グル、(眠ヲ). v.t. To shut as the eyes. As:—Shik kamuktek, “to shut the eyes.”
Kamukamup, カムカムブ, 提緒チ附ケタル箱、又ハ、篩。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, 蓋 フ, 蓋 フ。v.t. To cover over.

Kan, カン, 稲ス。v.t. To do. To make. Short for kara.


Syn: Ka. Kam.

Kana, カナ, キ. n. A plane.

Kana, カナ, 針巻。n. A reel of cotton.

Kana, カナ, 願フ。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, キ. v.t. To plane.

Kanasayep, カナサイブ, 絹巻。n. An instrument for winding thread upon. A reel.

Kana-op, カナオブ, 絹巻。n. A reel.

Syn: Kanasayep.

Kanat-ni, カナツニ, イタカヤ。n. Cephalotaxus drupacea, S. et Z.

Kanbashui, カンバシュイ, 首ヲ環ガル著,

Kamba-ush-bashui, カンバウッシュバシュイ, (酒ヲ飲ムトキ). n. A festive ceremonial moustache lifter also called Kike ush bashui.

Kanchi, カンチ 櫃。Oars. Sculls.

Kanchikama-ni, カンチカマニ, サンモサ。n. Zanthoxyllum piperitum, DC. The leaves and fruit of this shrub are used as a condiment to food.

Kando, カンド, 天。n. Heaven. The sky. As:—Kando koro Kamuy, “God the possessor of Heaven.”

Kando-kotoro, カンドコトロ, 天、蒼穹。n. The skies. The vault of heaven.

Kando-moshiri, カンドモシリ, 天國。n. Heaven.

Kane, カン, 鎮。n. Metal. Iron.

Kani, カニ, 錦。n. Money.

Kane, カネ, 此ノ字ヲ動詞後ニ加フルトキハ副詞トナスデ得、例モバ、アプカシカチ、歩キナガラ。part. This word is sometimes suffixed to verbs to change them into adverbs or adverbial phrases. As:—Apxesh kane. “whilst walking.” Ki kane, “whilst doing.” Ranna kane, “always.”

Kane, カネ, ド、而シテ、又、モ、例モバ、カニガエニカネ、私ト汝ト。part. Sometimes kane is used as the conjunction “and” or “even” “both” or “also.” As:—Kani neva eani kane, “you and I.”


Eipake.


Kani, カニ, 我。pro. I. Syn: Kuani. Ku. K.

Kane, カニ, 錦。n. Metal.

Kane, カニ, Money.

Kani-kik-guru, カニキクグル、鍛冶師。n. A black-smith.

Kani-penere, カニペネレ, 金ヲ鍛ユル.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAN</th>
<th>KAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v.t. To melt metal. To heat iron to a red or white heat.</td>
<td>Kanna-kamui, <strong>カナンカムイ</strong>. 雷神. n. The thunder god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kani-toitap, <strong>カニトイタブ</strong>, 锚. n. A spade.</td>
<td>Kanna-kara, <strong>カナンカラ</strong>. 再びする. v.t. To do over again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kani-tuchi, <strong>カニツチ</strong>, 金槌. n. An iron hammer. From Japanese Kanazuchi.</td>
<td>Kanna-moshiri, <strong>カナンモシリ</strong>. 地上ノ世界、即チ生物界ニシテグクモノモシリ即チ死者界ニ對シテモノフ. n. The upper world, i.e. the world of living beings. This word is used in contradistinction to Pokna moshiri, “Hades.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankapkapeka, <strong>カンカプカベカ</strong>. 偏善. n. Hypocrisy.</td>
<td>Kanna-shui, <strong>カンナシュイ</strong>. 又. adv. Again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankapkapeka-iki, <strong>カンカプカベカイト</strong>. 偏善行フ. v.i. To act the hypocrite.</td>
<td>Kanni, <strong>カンニ</strong>. 枝. n. A stick. A walking-stick. A club. A staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankapkapeka-i-ki-guru, <strong>カンカプカベカイキグル</strong>, 偏善者. n. A hypocrite.</td>
<td>Kannit, <strong>カンニツ</strong>. 矢＝用ヘル骨. n. The bone part of an arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanna, <strong>カナ</strong>, 再. adv. Again.</td>
<td>Kan-rok, <strong>カンロク</strong>. 鞋ス. v.t. To do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanna, <strong>カナ</strong>, 上ノ, 例モバ, カンナノツケウ, 上顔. post. Upper. Over As:—Kanna notkeu, “the upper jaw.” Kanna papush, “the upper lip.”</td>
<td>Kanshiri, <strong>カンシリ</strong>, 體ノ前部. n. The forepart of the body, i.e. the bosom and face. As:—Kanshiri kata echopnure, “to kiss the bosom and face of a child.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanna-kanna, <strong>カナンカンナ</strong>. 頑々. adv. Again and again. Often.</td>
<td>Kantori-kamui, <strong>カントリカムイ</strong>. 雨雪ノ神. n. The god who makes it snow and rain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kapachiri, カパチリ, 鷲. n. Eagle.

Kapacheppa, カパチェッパ, 魚名. n. The land locked blue-back salmon.


Kapara, カバラ, 薄き. adj. Thin.


Kapara-kam, カパラカム, 肋ノ肉. n. The diaphragm. Midriiff.


Kaparape, カパラベ, 奇麗ナル. adj. Handsome. Pretty. As:—Kaparape itangi kaparape otchiki, "a pretty cup and tray."

Kapara-samambe, カパラサマムベ, ソサハチ. n. * Hippoglossoidis sp.

Kaparui, カパルイ, カレイノ一種. n. A kind of flat fish.


Kaparush, カパルシ, 岩. n. Rock.

Kapato, カパト, カハポト. n. A kind of yellow water-lily. The * Nuphar japonicum DC. This plant is used as an article of food.

Kapat-tat-ni, カパタッニ, シラカンベ. n. A kind of birch tree.

Betula alba, L. var. vulgaris, DC. Syn: Petat-ni.

Kapiu, カピウ, 鳥類ノ總稱. n. Seagull.

Kapiu-sei, カピウセイ, クチムラサキ. n. Saxicawa arctica, Linn.

Kapke, カブケ, 平キ, 平ナル. adj. Flat. As:— A Etu-kapke guru, "a flat-nosed person."


Kapara, カッパラ, 卒. n. A toad-stool.

Kapshi, カブシ, 倒ス. v.t. To over throw.

Kaptek, カプテク, 平キ, 重キ. adj. Flat. Heavy, as dough. Level.

Kaptek-nere, カプテクンレ, 平タスル. v.t. To flatten. To make level.


Kapuhu, カブフ, 産ノ苦ミ. n. The pangs of child-birth.


Kapu-noye, カプノイェ, 捨(ツメ)ル. v.t. To pinch.


Kapu-ri, カブリ, 剝ガ. v.t. To flay. To skin. To bark a tree. To peel. Syn: Kapu kara.

Kapu-risei, カプリセイ, 拔ケ、(鳥ノ毛 ナット). v.t. To pluck as a fowl. To skin.

Kapu-soso, カプソソ, 皮ヲ剥ガ. v.t. To bark a tree. To skin.
Kara, カラ, 造心, 为斯, 例セバ, イキリ, 縫目, イキリカラ, 像ハ, オムケ, 風邪, オムゲカラ, 風チ引ク. v.t. 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:—


Karabe, カラベ, ミソヒキ. n. Polygonum virginianum, L.

Kara-i, カライ, 功名. n. Achievement.

Kara-imi, カライミ, 仕上リタル着物. n. Ready made clothes.

Karaka-chiri, カラカチリ, 鶉, ツグラ. n. A quail. Corunus japonica, T. and S.

Karakara, カラカラ, 梳ル, 掃除スル, v.t. To tidy. To comb as the hair. To do.

Karakara, カラカラ, 造ス. 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.’’

Karakarase, カラカラセ, 轉落ス. v.i. To run off (as water off a duck’s back). To slip off.

Karakarasere, カラカラセレ, 轉パス. v.t. To roll away. To cause to run off.

Karakari, カラカリ, 包ム. v.t. To roll up. To wrap up. Syn: Kokarakari.


Kara-kiroro, カラキロロ, 器量. n. Ability.

Karakisa, カラキサ, 木シ磨擦シテ火造ル. v.t. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.

Kara-koyaikush, カラヨアイクシ, 爲シ能ハダル. v.i. To be unable to do or make.


Kara-mondum, カラモンヅム, 器量. Ability.

Karamu, カラム, 大切シスル. v.t. To take great care of. Syn: Eyam no koro.

Karange-no-ek, カランゲノエク, 接近スル. v.t. To approach. To draw near to.

Kara-ni, カラニ, 火チ造ル为メニ用スル木. n. Sticks used for producing fire.

Karan-karan-karan, カランカンランカラン, 金属ノ打合ヒテ生スル音. interj. An onomatopoeia expressive of the jingling sound caused by metal knocking together.

Kara-okere, カロオケレ, 成シ暴ル. v.t. To finish. To accomplish.

Karara, カララ, 为サセル. v.t. To cause to make. To make another do.


Karari, カラリ, 上に置カラル. v.i. To be placed upon. To rest upon.

Karauto, カラウト, 真箱. n. A treasure box. A money box.
Syn: Mat-shuop.
Kare, カレ, 真 Serious. v.t. To cause to make or do Syn: Karara.
Kar-i, カリ, 功績. n. Achievement.
Kari, カリ, 輪行スル. v.i. To go in a circle.
Kari, カリ, 通ミル. v.t. To go by. To pass along.
Karip, カリブ, 輪. n. A hoop. A ring.
Karip-pashte, カリブパスチ, 輪チ投げル. (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, 延同スル. v.t. To send round in a circle.
Karishiri, カリシリ, 暗見スル. v.t. To get a glimpse of a thing.
Karisia, カリシア, 教会. n. The Christian Church. (This word has been introduced by the compiler).
Karop, カロブ, 塊道具. n. Flint and steel used for making fire.
Karu, カル, 塊袋. n. A flint and steel box or bag. Syn: Piuchi-op.
Karush, カルシ, 菌. n. Mushrooms. Fungi.
Kasa-rantup, カサラントープ, 笠ノ錐. n. Hat
Kasa-rantupep, カサラントープ, strings.
Kasayep, カサイプ, 絹巻. n. A coil of string or rope. A noose.
Kasha, カシ, 篠, 綿. n. A coil of string or rope. A noose.
Kashiakik, カシアキ, 效験. v.i. and adj. To be inefficient. To be ineffective, Ineffectual.
Kashiaikik, カシアイキ, 病治スル為メ木ノ枝又ハ草ヲ以テ医人ヲ打ツ. v.t. To beat sick persons with boughs of trees or bunches of grass to cure them of disease.
Kashi-a-obas,
カシオバース
救ぶ．助けられる．v.i．To be saved．To be helped．
Kashi-a-obiuki,
カシオビウキ
救う．v.i．To save．To help．
Kashi-butu-unu，
カシブツヌ
蓋ふ．隠す．v.t．To cover up．To keep secret．To put a lid on anything．
Kashi-chiobiuki，
カシチオビウキ
救う．v.i．To save．To help．
Kashi-e-obas，
カシイオバース
救う．教フ．v.i．To save．To help．
Kashi-e-obiuki，
カシイオビウキ
救う．v.i．To save．To help．
Kashieshina，
カシエシーナ
黙許する．v.t．To connive at．Syn：Anasap．
Kashi-ikiri-kush，
カシキリクッシュ
氷、雪だるま．n．A squirrel．
Sciurus lis，Temm．
Kashi-iush，
カシイウシュ
悪い天気．n．Unpropitious weather．Syn：Kashiush．
Kashi-iyo，
カシイヨ
増す．v.t．To put in upon．To augment．To add to．
Kashi-iyop，
カシイヨブ
増加．n．Addition．
Kashi-iyop-wa-ye，
カシイヨブワイ
針小棒大ニスル．v.t．To exaggerate．
Kashi-kamu，
カシカム
蓋ふ．隠す．v.t．To cover．To over-shadow．
Kashike，
カシケ
上．上ニ．post．Upon．Above．
Kashi-keshine，
カシケシンエ
病を癒す．v.t．To heal．
Kashike-kik，
カシケキク
何物ニテモ
其上ヲ打ツ．(例セバ、病人ノ病ヲ追ヒ帰フタメ)．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：Epiru．
Kashike-omare，
カシケオマレ
置ク．v.t．To put upon．Syn：Kashi-iyo．
Kashiokok，
カシオコク
蹴る．v.t．To kick against．(pl)，
Kashi-pekak，
カシベカカ
上．adv．Above．In the heights．
Kashiketa，
カシケタ
上．adv．Upon．Above．
Kashiketa-anuye，
カシケタアヌイ
以上ノ如ク．adj．Above mentioned．Written above．
Kashikewa，
カシウエ
守る．v.t．To defend．To take care of．Syn：Ka-kewe．
Kashi-kush，
カシクシ
越す．v.t．To pass over．As：—Chisei kashikush，“to pass over a house．”Yakotakapak kashi kush wa noshima guru kapat patek esanniyof，“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．n．A kind of bird snare．
Kashinkop，
カシンコブ
羅．n．A snare made of string．
Kashiobas，
カシオバース
救ふ．助けむ．v.t．To save．To help．Syn：Kashiobiuki．
Kashiobiuki，
カシオビウキ
救ふ．助けむ．v.t．To save．To help．
Kashioiki, カシオイキ, 人の為使準備
Kashiok, カシオク, 調
Kashiokara, カシオカラ, 禁
To provide for the wants of others.

Kashiokba, カシオクバ, 調
To kick against (sing).

Kashiomare, カシオマレ, 上を置く, 泣
v.t. To put upon. To accuse. To add to. Syn: Kashike-omare.

Kashiorai, カシオライ, 相次げ死す
v.t. To die one after another.

Kashi-ose, カシオセ, 興
v.t. To bestow. To give. To take and give to another. Syn: Ika-oshke.

Kashi-otaka, カシオタ, 濡
v.t. To anoint. To sprinkle over.

Kashi-oyoko, カシオヨコ, 守る
v.t. To keep under one's eye. Syn: Epungine.

Kashiramu, カシラム, 助手
v.t. To take one's part. Syn: Kashi-kewe.

Kashirarapa, カシララパ, 壊し付ケル
v.t. To press down.

Kashirari, カシラリ, 直ち後. adv.
Immediately after. Behind. As:—Kashirari wa ek, "he is following

behind." Also v.t. To press upon.

Kashirarire, カシラリレ, 後へ adv.
Kashish, カシシ, 防ぐ, 確
v.t. To prevent.

Kashi-seshke, カシセシケ, 盖す
v.t. To cover over. To shut down.

Kashtomuship, カシトムシブ, 織機
n. An article worn round the body by women when weaving cloth, and which holds the threads tight and straight.

Kashiu, カシウ, 救う, 助ケル

Kashiunno, カシウンノ, 上へ adv.
Over. Above. To be over.

Kashiush, カシウシ, 悪キ天気

Kashkamui, カシカムイ, 宝
n. Treasures. Things one prizes very highly. Life. Strength.

Kashkamui-koro, カシカムイコロ, 繁昌すます
v.i. and adj. To be prosperous. To be in good health. Fortunate. Lucky. Syn: Maukopirika.

Kashkamui-oshitchiu, カシカムイオシチュー
v.i. and adj. Fortunate. Lucky.

Kashkamui-sak, カシカムイサク, 死す, 運が悪い
v.i. To die. To be unprosperous. To be sick.

Kashkep, カシケプ, 雪揺キ

Kashkun, カシクン

Kashnukara, カシヌカラ
n. A snow-shovel. v.t. To be lucky. To have special favour from the gods. To be fortunate.
Kash-okake, カシオカケ, 后. adv. Afterwards.

Kashpa, カシパ, 過多ニ, 例セバ, ポプレ カシファン, 餘り熱イ. adv. Too much. As:—Popke kashpa na, “it is too hot.” Syn: Mashkin no.

Kashpaotte, カシパオッテ, 命ズル, v.t. To command. To adjure. Also n. A command.

Kashpaotte-i, カシパオッテイ, 命令. n. A commandment.


Kashu, カシュ, 直ク後. adv. Immediately after. Close upon. As:—Itak kashu, “immediately one has done speaking,” “even before one has finished talking.”

Kashu, カシュ, 徒歩スル, 例セバ, ヘッカジュウ カシュ, 河ヲ徒歩スル. v.t. To wade through. To scoop up. As:—Pet Kashu, “to wade through a river.”


Kashup, カシュブ, 拘子. n. A ladle. A large spoon.

Kashup-ni, マユミ. n. Spindle-wood. Evonymus


Kashupni-samanbe, カシュブニサマ ベ, n. Kareius scutifer (Stewd).


Kasoy, カリヤ, ハチ. n. A kind of small Kasoyai, カリヤ, be. n.


Kata, カタ, 上ニ, 例セバ, シリカタ 地ノ上ニ. adv. Upon. On the top of anything. As:—Shiri kata, “upon the ground.”

Katairotke, カタイロツケ, 愛スル. v.t. To love. To be fond of. Syn: Omap.


Katak, カタク, 絹玉. n. A ball of thread or fibre.

Katam, カタム, キンバイサウ. n. Trollius patulus, Salisb.
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, 例セバ, アイメカ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.
Katap-katap, カタブカタブ, カ...カ, 例セバ, アイメカ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.
Katawa-ne, カタワネ, 不具ナル. adj. Deformed.
Katchak-be, カッチャクベ, 弱キモノ, 賑シキモノ. n. A weak creature. An abject.
Katchak-wa, カッチャクワ, 弱キ. adj. Abjectly.
Katcham, カッチャム, 《心, 性. n. The heart.
Katchi, カッチ, 火ヲ造ル木. n. Firesticks.
Katchiu, カッチウ, 鏡ヲ投ガル. v.t. To cast or thrust a spear at anything. Syn: Kachiu. Eachiu.
Katchiu, カッチウ, 賑メル, 慢ミスル. v.t. To persecute. To take no notice of. To treat with indiffer-
Katpak-ki, カツバッキ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To commit sin.
Katpakkore, カツバッコレ, 有罪ヲ定 ム. v.t. To condemn. Syn: Tu-
mu-maukush.
Katpak-koro, カツバッコロ, 罪ヲ ハ. v.t. and v.i. To have sins. To sin. To be a sinner. Syn: Chi-
kokatpak an.
Katpak-koro-guru, カツバッコローグ ル, 罪人. n. A sinner.
Katpak-obosore-ambe, カツバクオボソレアムベ;
Katpak-obosore-i, カツバクオボソレイ;
罪ヲ赦スコト. n. Absolution. Syn: Kat-
pak tusare ambe.
Katpak-tusare, カツバクツサレ, 罪ヲ 赦ス. v.t. To forgive sins. To absolve.
Katpak-tusare-i, カツバクツサレイ, 罪ヲ赦シ. n. Absolution.
Katta, カッタ, 此ノ言ヲ動詞ニ付加スル トキハ激怒意ヲ表ス. part. A verbal ending implying hurry and violence. Same as Ekatta.
Katten, カッテン, カツガラス. n. Dipper. (Cinetus Pallasi, Tem.) Syn: Katken.
Katu, カツ, or Katu, カツッ, 仕方, 形, 異, 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 reuqine, "according to circumstances." Katu ene ani, "this is the way of it."
Katu-chakakke, カツチャカケ, 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, 懺懤スル. v.i. To be pregnant.
Katu-ikashishba, カツイカシシバ, 弱 キ, 疲弱, 懋キ. v.i. To be weak, tired, lazy or decrepit.
Katu-iush, カツイウシ, 狂スル. v.i. and adj. Crazy. Mad. Unrea-
sonable. Syn: Keutum chiita-
sare. Etomochine. Etomochin-
ne.
Katukara, カツカラ, 直スル, 正ス. v.t. To straighten out. To put right.
Katukarakaran, カツカラララ, 用 意スル, 仕度スル. v.t. To prepare. To make ready. Syn: Ushipin-
ire.
Katukari, カツカリ, 満チ繊ルニ用ユ ル絲. n. The strings of which mats are made.
Katukari, カツカリ, 立入ル. v.t. To interfere. To act the busybody. Syn: Shiayapkire.
Katukari-guru, カツカリグル, 周旋 人. n. A busy-body.
Katukarikari, カツカリカリ, 短気ナ ル. v.i. and adj. To be impatient. Syn: Ramukarikari.


Syn: Katu-toranne.


Katurenga, カトゥレンガ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.

Katu-rengaine, カトゥレンガイズ, 事宜ニ由リテ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires. As it may happen.


Syn: Katu-toranne.


Katurenga, カトゥレンガ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.

Katu-rengaine, カトゥレンガイズ, 事宜ニ由リテ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires. As it may happen.


Syn: Katu-toranne.


Katurenga, カトゥレンガ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.

Katu-rengaine, カトゥレンガイズ, 事宜ニ由リテ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires. As it may happen.


Syn: Katu-toranne.


Katurenga, カトゥレンガ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.

Katu-rengaine, カトゥレンガイズ, 事宜ニ由リテ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires. As it may happen.

transitive verbs to make them transitive. Thus:—Rai, “to die;” raige, “to kill.” San, “to descend;” sange, “to send down;” “to take down.”

Ke, ケ，或時ハKe（ケ）ハ動詞ノ目的ヲ篩数＝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，婦女ノ用＝ル関投詞。interj. Exclamation of surprise used by women and girls.

Ke, ケ，イザ、例セバ、ケウク、イザ取レ。interj. Here. As:—Ke, uk, “here, take it.”

Ke, ケ，掻フ。v.t. To skim. To scoop. To ladle 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，幣ヲ造レ。v.t. To make inao.

Ke, ケ，所。adv. Place.

Ke, ケ，脂肪。adj. Fat. Grease.

Kean-no, ケアンノ，誠＝。adv. Truly. Just so.


Kechi, ケチ，呻吟スル。v.t. To groan. To moan as in illness. Syn: Nuwap.

Keiki, ケキ，髪ヒカ、ミ。n. The under-part of the knees.


Keirat, ケイラツ，靴ノ紐。n. Sandal thongs. Boot laces or strings.

Keirat-muye, ケイラツムイ-，or Keirat-shina, ケイラツシナ，鞋ノ紐ヲ結プ。v.i. To lace up one’s boots.

Keire, ケイレ，皮靴。n. Salmon or deer-skin boots. Boots. Shoes.

Keire-shiru, ケイレシル，靴ヲ着レ。v.i. 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.

Keirekap-cheb, ケイレカプチブ，魚ノ頭ト脊骨ヲ去リテ千筋ヲモノ。n. Fish with their heads cut off, the backbone taken out, and then dried.


Keke, ケケ，サア，サア。exclam. Here, here.

Kekeshi, ケケシ，存在，命。n. Existence. Life.

Kekirit, ケキリツ，腿ノ腱。n. The tendons of the heels. As:—Kekirit tuye, “to cut the tendons of the heels as in punishment for murder.”

Kekke, ケッケ，破壊スル。v.t. To break. Syn: Kaye.

Kekon, ケコン，ヘタク，ササ，皆無。有りマセン。adv. ph. Here, now. Come, come. Now, be quick.

Kem, ケム，嘆レ。v.t. To lick. As: —Kem wa inu, “to taste.” Syn: Kem kem.

Keminakarushka, ケミナカリシカ, 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, 呼ル, 舌ル. v.t. To lick.
Kem-nu, ケムヌ, 出血スル. v.i. To bleed.
Kemnu, ケムヌ, 復観スル. 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, 血ガラケナル. adj. Bloody.
Kem-oho-unu, ケムオホウヌ, 線ヲ針 二通ス. v.t. To thread a needle.
Kem-op, ケムオブ, 針箱. n. A needle-case.
Kemorit, ケモリツ, 血続. n. Line of descent. Family blood.
Kempana, ケムパナ, 血點. n. Spots of blood.
Kem-pui, ケムブイ, 針ノメド. n. The eye of a needle.
Kemrampa, ケムラムバ, 飭篣年. n. A season of famine.
Kemrit, ケムリツ, 隣. n. Veins.
Kem-ush, ケムウシ, 酊凝がアル. v.i. A famine to exist. (“There is” or “was” a famine).
Kem-ush-rok-oki, ケムウシロクオ カイ, 酥凝がアル. v.i. A famine to exist. (“There is” or “was” a famine.”)
Kem-wa-inu, ケムワイヌ, 味方. v.t. To taste.
Kenash, ケナシ, 林野. n. A plain of trees.
Kenashioromap, ケナシオロマプ, エンレイサウ. n. Trillium Smallii, Max.
Kenashka-ushbe, ケナシカウシベ, 渇水. n. A flood.
Kene, ケネ, 河＝登ランストルス." n. Same as Keneu.
Kene-karush, ケネカルシ, むきダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Kene-ni-karush, ケニニカルシ, むき ダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Keneu, ケネウ, マスノスケ. n. Oncotheca sp.
Keni-hetuku, ケニヘトク, 芽ダス. v.t. To sprout. To bud.
Kenituk, ケニツク, or Kenetuk, ケ ニツク, 芽ダス, 萌ス. v.i. To sprout. To bud.
Kenitup, ケニツプ, or Kenetup, ケ ニツプ, 芽. n. A sprout. A bud.
Kennaata, ケンナタラ, 腹メテ見ル. v.i. To look at intently.
Kenua, ケヌマ, 身體ノモ. n. The hair of the body.
Keoro, ケオロ, 脳. n. The brain.
Kep, ケブ, 物ヲ携ヒ取ル器具,(雪揺キ水 アカトラ等一. n. A scoop.
Kep, ケブ, 掬ヒ出ス, 剰ク. v.t. To peel. To bark. To scoop. Syn: Soshpa. As:—At kep gusu oman, “he has gone to bark elms.”
Kep, ケブ, 急＝破関スル. v.t. To burst suddenly open.
Keparapara-ohaukop, ケバラバラ オウハコプ, イハノガラ. n. Porphyra suborbiculata, Kjellm. (A kind of red sea-weed.
Keperibe, ケペリベ, 滷. n. Deep smooth water.
Kepkep, ケブケブ, or Kepkepu, ケブ ケブ, 嘴切ヲ、啄ム. v.t. To gnaw. To peck as a bird.
Kepuru-kara, ケプルカラ, モナキ拔カ、
Kerepnoye, ケレプノイェ, 毒気頸猛烈ナール附子. n. A kind of Aconitum having very virulent poisonous properties.

Kerero, ケレロ, サキザンナ. n. Smil-acina japonica, A. Gray.


Kereru, ケレル, or Kenru, ケンル, 家 n. A house.

Keri-keri, ケリケリ, or Kere-kere, ケレケレ, 嗜ム, 擦り磨く, 噛く. v.t. To scrape. To gnaw.


Kerumun, ケルムン, オマアハ. n. Calamagrostis Epigejos, Roth.


Kes, ケス, or Kese, ケセ, 終り, 例セバ, トケス, 日ノ終り, 即チタ. n. 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."


Kes, ケス, or Kesh, ケシ, 燃棒杭. n. A brand of fire. As:—Abe kes, "a firebrand."

Kes, ケス, 点. n. A spot. As:—Kes-a, "to have spots."


Keseamba wa oman. Keseamba wa oman.

Keseta, ケセタ, 終りに. adv. At the end.
Kesh, ケシ, or Gesh, ゲシ, 下, 終りに. 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, 故郷又は両親ノ離レル. v.i. To leave one’s parents or village. To wander about. Syn: Kotan ekari.
Keshirekari-guru, ケシレカリグル, 流浪者. n. A wanderer.

Kesh-o, ケシオ, 蜕(マダラ)ナル. adj. Spotted. Striped.
Keshup, ケシュプ, 頭. n. The heel. The lower part of the heel. As:—Keshup apkash, “to walk on the heels.”

Keskes-o, ケスキオ, 斑. adj. Spotted.

Keshap, ケシュプ, 異. n. The heel. The lower part of the heel. As:—Keshap apkash, “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, 斑点アール. adj. Spotted.


Kesto, ケスト, 昼時. adv. Daily.

Ketchimuige, ケッチムイゲ, 頭ノ上部. n. The upper part of the heel. The heel tendons. As:—Ketchimuige kotuye, “to cut the heel tendons (as in punishment for murder).”

Ketketchep, ケツケッチェプ, 蛙. n. A frog.
Ketu, ケツ, 擦る. v.t. To scrape.
Kettok, ケットク, 病ノ名(風 Compatible). 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. brevi flora, Max.

Ketunchikara, ケツンチカラ, 伸シテス, (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, 女ノ宝箱. n. A woman’s treasure bag or box. Syn: Shut-ketushi.

Keu, ケウ, 死人, 骸骨. adj. and n. Dead. A corpse. A dead body. (Said to have originally meant life.)

Keu-ataye, ケウアタイェ, 殺人ニ對スル罰金. n. A fine for murder.

Keu-chimaush, ケウチマウシ, 頭部ノ腫物, 白禿風シラクモ. 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, 所. 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, ツムシ. n. The crown of the head.
Keukosanu, ケウコサヌ, 物ノ割ノ音. v.i. To give forth a very great noise as something breaking.
Keura, ケウラ, 味. n. Taste. Flavour.
Keurap, ケウラブ, 稠メҰ. v.t. To praise.
Keure, ケウレ, 削る. v.t. To plane. To peel off. To sharpen as a pencil or stick. To shave off. To hew.
Keure, ケウレ, 破れ易き. adj. Brittle.
Keurotke, ケウロテケ, 鳴る. v.i. To sound. To rumble. To rattle as thunder.
Keush-keush, ケウシケウシ, 石ノ落ツル音. 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, ケウツムアッテ, 志ヲ立テル、決心スル. v.i. To fix the mind on. To be determined.
Keutum-atte-no, ケウツムアッテノ, 目的ヲ定メテ. adv. With a purpose.
Keutum-chashnu, ケウツムチャシヌ, 堅忍ナル. adj. Patient. Syn:

Keutum oshitchiu. Ramushiroma.
Keutum-chiutumashbare, ケウツムチウツムシバレ, 心ノ混雑ナル、迷フ. v.i. To be perplexed. Syn: Sambe chiutumashire.
Keutum-murumuruse, ケウツムムルムルセ, 儡怒スル. v.i. To boil over with anger. Syn: Sambe-murumuruse.
Keutum-nin-ush, ケウツムニンウシ, 困ラセラル. v.i. To be troubled. Syn: Oknatara.
Keutum-raine, ケウツムライ子, 悲哀ナル. adj. Sorrowful.
Keutum-ramuoshma-i, ケウツムラムオシマイ, 受納. n. Acceptance.
Keutum-ritetke, ケウツムリテッケ, 親切ナル. adj. and v.t. Kind. Of
a kind disposition. Syn: Ramu-hauge.
Keutum-usaraye, Keutum-usaraye, ユー. v.i. To pardon. To forgive.
Keu-wen, Keu-wen, 頭ノ腫物. 白癡ヲララモノ. adj. To have scabs on the head.
Kewe, Kewe, or Keu, Kewe, 死骸、人頭. n. A dead body. A corpse. Also the head.
Kewe, Kewe, 道ヲ出ス、道ヲ拂フ. v.t. drive out. To expel. To drive away.
Kewechari, Keuechari, 追ヲ散ラス. v.t. To scatter by driving (as animals or birds).
Kewe-uk, Keue-uk, 殺ヲ首ヲ切ル. v.t. To kill. To behead.
Keyam, Keyam, 大危険ヲアール. v.i. To be in great danger.
Ki, Ki, 義ヲハニヲ総称. n. A general name for rushes and reeds.
Ki, Ki, 脂、アララ. n. Fat.
Ki, Ki, 畑. n. A louse.
Ki, Ki, 事ヲ為ス、例セパ、キホブニ、急キテ起キ上ル. v.t. Todoanything. 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.
Kiai-ush, Kiai-ush, 間メタ. v.i. To sparkle. To blaze.
Kichi, キチ, 穂(複数). v.t. To do. Pl. of Ki.
Kuchirakotba, クチラコットバ, 腕. v.i. To tick as a watch or clock. To creak as cart wheels or oars in rowing a boat. Syn: Rek.
Ki-i, キイ, 穂タル事, 成就. n. Achievement.
Kik, キク, 打っ, 叩っ. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.
Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.
 Киkat, キカツ, 才能. n. Ability.
Kike, キケ, 銀屑. n. Shavings.
Kike-chinoye-inao, キケチノイエイナオ, 帯名nahme. n. A kind of fetich with curled shavings attached.
Kike-parase-inao, キケパラセイナオ, 帯名nahme. n. Kind of fetich having the shavings spread out.
Kike-ush, キケウシュ, 剞リカケノ付キタ. v. adj. Having shavings attached.
Kike-ush-bashui, キケウシュバシュイ, 剞リカケノ付キテル髪上ケ器. n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter-i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings on it and used especially in religious ceremonies.
Kik-humbe, キクムヘ, 権. n. A shield.
Kiki, キキ, 引き揚. v.t. To scratch. To redeem. As:—Wen guru キッカラ, “to keep back.” An gusu en kikikara wa en kore, “please defend me because of that bad person.” Ku goro pumma ikinnimara kikikara wa ande visa, “he kept back part of my wages.”
Kiki-kiki, キキキキ, 引き揚. v.t. To scratch.
Kikin-ni, キキニ, エゾウハミツザクラ. n. The bird cherry. Prunus Padus, L.
Kikituyu, キキチユ, 防. v.t. To ward off. To keep away.
Kikiraye, キキライユ, 退フ. v.t. To redeem.
Ki-kiroro, キキロロ, 才能. n. Ability.
Kikiri, キキリ, 蠅, 其他昆虫. n. Insects and flies.
Kikkara, キックカラ, 防. v.t. To和守, 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, “to defend a door.” Moshiri kikkara, “to defend a country.” Kotan kikkara, “to defend a village,” as from disease by charms of various kinds.
Kikkik, キッキク,驚愕ノ声（殊=婦人ノ）. excl. An exclamation of surprise. Used principally by women and girls.


Ki-ko yaikush, キコヤクシ, 爲シ能ハす. vi. Unable to do.

Kim, キム,山脈（複數）. n. The mountains.


Kimak-no, キマクノ,速ニ、迅速ニ、例セバ、キマクノアナカシハ、速ニ歩メ. adv. Fast. Quickly. As:— Kimak no apkash yan, “walk fast.”


Kimatek, キマテク,恐レル、恥念、注意スル. vi. 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.

Kimbukes, キムブイクス,鹿角ノ最端. n. The points or extreme ends of a deer’s horns.


Ki-mon dum, キモンダム,才能、技巧アル器. n. Ability.

Kimoppe, キモッペ,野獣、狐. n. Wild beasts. A fox.

Kim-o-ro, キモノロ,山間ニテ. adv. Among the mountains.

Kimta, キムタ,山ノ中ニテ、山間ニテ. 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,山中ニ、山ニ. adv. In the mountains. To the mountains.

Kimunge, キムング、山中ノ大湖. n. A very large mountain lake.

Kimun-kunau, キムンクナウ、フクシユサ. n. Adonis amurensis, Regel et Radd.

Kimum-upeu, キムムウペウ、カバラバワフ. n. Peucedanum terebinth-aceum, Fisch.

Kim-ushpu, キムウシュプ、山中ノ貯蔵庫、（特人が一時假名塔タル）. n. A temporary store house put up by hunters when hunting in the mountains.

Kina, キナ、大ナル草ノ総称、又節心草、或ハ銅剛ナル草ニテ造レル際. n. A general name for grasses of the larger kinds. Also, a mat made of coarse grass or rushes.

Kina-emauri, キナエマウリ、シロバナノエレンサイサ. n. Trillium kant-schaticum, Pall.

Kina-kara, キナカラ、草ノムシル. vt. To weed. To pull up weeds.


Ki-otchike, キオッチケ, 蕎製ノ盆. n. A tray made of reeds.


Kiparapara, キパラパラ, 海草ノ一種. A kind of seaweed.

Kipip, キピブ, 注意スル、騒慢スル. v.i. To be careful. To fear.

Kip-niukesh, キプニウケシ, 忠義ナル. adj. Faithful.

Kira, キラ, 走セ走ル. v.i. To run away.

Kirai, キライ, 楽. n. A comb.

Kirau, キラウ, 角、鹿角. n. Horns. Antlers.


Kirawe, キラウェ, 角、鹿ノ角. n. Horns. Antlers.

Kirawe-o-pone, キラウエオポネ, 鰭骨. n. A marrow bone.

Kire, キレ, 炎サシン. v.t. To cause to do.

Kiri, キリ, 髪. n. Marrow. Syn: Kirawe.

Kiri-guru, キリグル, 知己. n. An acquaintance.


Kiripa, キリパ, 順轉スル、搔き雜ヒル. v.t. To turn over. To stir. Properly kirupu.

Kiripiru, キリピル、脱ケ、(鞭ナドチ). v.t. To cast off (as boots).

Kiripu, キリブ、脂肪. n. Fat.

Kiriu-po, キリブオ.

Kiripush, キリブシ、肥満ナル. 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、側ニ. adv. By the side of one. Syn: Samata.

Kiri-samta, キリサムタ、側ニ. adv. Close by. Near one’s feet.


Kirok, キロック、其事ヲ為ス. v.t. To be doing anything.

Kironnu, キロンヌ、充タル、満足シタル. v.t. Full. Satisfied.

Kironnura, キロンヌレ、充タス、満足セシムル. v.t. To fill. To satisfy.


Kiroro-ekot, 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-sange, キロロサンギュ, 全力以て. adv. With all one's might.
Kiroro-yuptek-no, キロロブテクノ, 力強く. adv. Powerfully.
Kiroro-yupu-wa, キロロブワ, 五. adv. With all one's might.
*Kisa-kisa, キサキサ, 揉ム, 鍋揉ミスル. v.t. To rub in the hands as an awl or fire-stick. To bore with an awl. Syn: Kisa.
Kisan-min, キサンミン, 耳ノ中央ノ部分. n. That part of the ear between the lobe and top.
Kisanrap, キサンラブ, 耳ノ上部. n. The upper part of the ears. Syn: Kisara sap.
Kisara, キサラ, 耳, 例セバ, クイエ.
Kisara-ha, キサラハ, イタクエキサラオッカアング, 我言チ汝ノ耳ニ掃メヨ. n. The ears. As:—Ku ye itak e kisara otta ahunge, "put my words into your ears." Ashpa kisara itumanre, "turn a deaf ear to it." Kisara mayaiye "to have itching ears" (met, to desire to bore: also, to be spoken about).
Kisarapeot, キサラペオツ, マイナンササす. 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, 耳ヲ穴ヲ為シ. チアケル. 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, 耳ヲ. n. The lower part or lobe of the ear. Syn: Kisara-hap.
Kisara-turu, キサラツル, 耳垢. n. Ear-wax.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIS</th>
<th>KIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kisashke, キサシケ, 蕎寒がスル (雨又ハ寒気ノ為)。v.i. To be chilled with rain and cold as:—Ku kisashke humi ash, “I feel chilled.”</td>
<td>Kishirekari-guru, 浮渕入。n. A wanderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisassara, キサッサラ, 沼地 (高キ茎ノ繁茂セル)。n. A plot of thick tall reeds.</td>
<td>Keshirekari-guru, ケシレカラグル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisattarara, キサッタララ, 動物ノ如ク耳染チ聾ナル。v.i. To prick up the ears as an animal, when listening.</td>
<td>Kishki, キシキ, 獣ノ毛。n. The hair of animals. As:—Tu yuk kishki aetayetaye, “two hairs were plucked out of the deer.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisattarara-pekambe, キサッタララペカムペ。n. Trapa bispinosa, Roxb.</td>
<td>Kisama, キシマ, 捕ル、捉。v.t. To seize. To hold. To clasp. To catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisatturu, キサッチュル耳垢。n. Ear-wax.</td>
<td>Kishunkishun, キシュンキシュン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiseri, キセリ, 煙管。n. A tube. A tobacco pipe.</td>
<td>Kishinkishin, キシンキシン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisieri-otop, キセリオトブ, 煙管筒。n. A tobacco pipe case.</td>
<td>[\text{Gymnocrinanthus intermedius}, T. \ S.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisieri-uhuika, キセリウフイカ, 煙管＝火ヲ點ズル。v.t. To light a pipe.</td>
<td>Kitai, キタイ, 頂上、物ノ頂邊。n. The top of anything. Summit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisesseri, キセセリ, アイヌワサビ。n. A kind of bitter cress. Cardamine yezoensis, Max. This plant is used as an article of food. Syn : Nisesseri, Risesseri,</td>
<td>Kitaige, キタイゲ, 物ノ頂邊。n. The top of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishima, キシマ, 捕ム、押ム。v.t. To lay hold of. To seize. To arrest. To take hold. To curb.</td>
<td>Kitai-oma-ni, キタイオマニ, 梯木。n. The ridge-pole of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishinkishin, キシンキシン</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishunkishun, キシュンキシュン</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishirekari-guru, 浮渕入。n. A wanderer.</td>
<td>Kite, キテ, 細＝用エル骨。n. The bone part of a fish spear, or harpoon to which the iron point is fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishinkishin, キシンキシン</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishunkishun, キシュンキシュン</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite, キテ, 細＝用エル骨。n. The bone part of a fish spear, or harpoon to which the iron point is fixed.</td>
<td>Kite-not, キテノツ、鉤ノ穂尖。n. The iron point of a fish spear, or harpoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite-nimaki, キテニマキ, 大歯。n. The dog teeth.</td>
<td>Kite-nimaki, キテニマキ, 大歯。n. The dog teeth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calystegia Sepium, Br. **Syn:** Ken.

Kito, キト, キャウジャニンク. n. Allium victorialis, L. **Syn:** Kitu. Pukusa.

Kiu, キウ, ヒメイズイ. n. Polygonatum humile, Fisch.

Kiuta-chup, キウタチュプ. 四月. n. The month of April called by some Mokiuta-chup.


Kiyanne-mat, キヤンネマツ, 姉姪. n. An elder daughter.

Kiyanne-po, キヤンネポ, 長子. n. An elder child.

Kiyannere, キヤンネレ, 主トスル, 長子ノ待遇ニスル. 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=他語ト組合ス). n. A day. Only heard in combination with other words. As:—Tut ko, “two days”; rereko, “three days.”

Ko, コ, 若シ然ルニ. post. When. If. Whilst. As:—Tan kuwuri ni ko anak ne e riten ruve ne, “you will get better if you drink this medicine.”

Ko, コ, 此語分詞ナレドモ動詞ノ先ニ附セラレ前置詞ヲシテ整々用キルム. "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, 此語文章ノ始ニ於テ無意味ナリ. "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ハ、時トシテ、遠キチ示ス。例セバ、ハンケ、近キ、ハンケコ、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, タチニ意味ナリ. prep. In. As:—Ko-apa ashi, “to shut in.”

Koapa-ashi, コアパアシ, 閉ガ辻ム. "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, 來ラス(複數). To cause to come to. (Pl).

Koaruwé-un, コアルウェン, 全キ, 全部ノ. v.i. and adj. To be entire. Whole. **Syn:** Ramne no.

Koash, コアシ, 園ム, 例セバ, チセイコアシ, 熊ノ穴又家ナチ園ム. v.t. To surround. As:—Chisei koash, “to surround a bear’s den,” or a “house.”

Koasaraní, コアサラニ, 知ラセル. v.t. To make known to.

Koatcha, コアッチャ, 溺ス, 侮辱スル, 冷遇スル, 吝フ, 殺費スル. v.t. To blaspheme. To treat slightingly. To treat badly. To accuse. To waste. To curse. **Syn:** Yai-ikiri.
Koatcha-wa-an, コアッチャワアン, 吠
adj. adj. Accursed.
Kochan, コチャン, 歪う, 欲lassen.
Kopan, コパン, v.t. To dislike. Not to want.
Kochanup, コチャンヌブ, 物体, 注し
物。n. An object. A thing looked forward to.
Kochanup-koro, コチャンヌブコロ, 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: Koatcharai.
Kochare-ewen, コチャレエウェン, 降る。
v.t. To revile.
Kochaoette, コチャオッケ, 突き出す (顔
ナドヲ出るナドヲリ)。v.t. To put through (as the face and head through a door-way).
Kochi, コチ, 足跡。n. A footprint.
A path or trail. As:—Chikiri kochi, “a footprint.” Syn: Kot.
Kochikara, コチカラ, 地ナラシする。
v.t. To make level as a plot of land to build a house upon.
Syn: Kotchi kara.
Kochikok, コチコク, コチコク, かすいド
Kochimpuni, コチムプニ, 歩ム, 散歩
する。v.i. To walk.
Kochupchupu, コチュプチュプ, 盲ス
ル (あわナドニテ)、瞬々、閃々, v.i. 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, 捲ケ、(発散)。
v.t. (pl). To roll up.
Kochupu, コチュプ, 捲ケ、 (単数)。v.t.
(sing). To roll up.
Koeachiure, コエアチウレ, 打ツ (鍬＝
テ切ル)。v.t. To strike as with a sword.
Koechange, コエハンゲ, 近づく。v.t.
To draw near. to.
Koekari, コエカリ, 相逢フ。v.t. To
meet with.
Koekushina, コエクシナ, 通り拔ケル、
通ス。v.t. To pass through. To traverse.
Koeratchitke, コエラッチッケ, 懸る、下
ケリ。v.i. To hang down.
Koerikoma, コエリコマ, 登る。v.t.
To ascend.
Koeshikeraite, コエシケライテ, 怨ム。
To pity. As:—Nei ainu ku koeshikeraite gusnu aki na, “I do it because I pity the man.”
Syn: Erampokiwenn wa kore.
Koetaye, コエタイエ, やり引ケ。v.t. To pull from.
Koetun, コエツン, 借用する。v.t. To
borrow from.
Koewechiu, コウエチウ, 合フ、逢フ
(網ノ端ト端トガ合フテ魚ヲ囲ム)。v.i.
To meet. As the ends of a net round fish.
Kohaitakashpa. コハイトカラシバ, 醜
き面ナラシル。v.i. To make a very ugly face. To be very repulsive in one’s looks.
Ko-hawe-ashte, コハウエアシテ, 呼
ブ、訪レ。v.i. To call to. To call upon.
Kohemachichi, コヘマチチ, 仰ガ。v.i.
To throw the head back.
Koheraye, コヘライエ、似る。v.t. To
resemble. To be like.
Koho, コホ、粉。n. Flour.
Kohoetetke, コホエテッケ, 懸崖垂れ v.i. To hang out or down.
Kohonoye, コホノヱ, 削る v.i. To punish. Syn: Paragoatte.
Kohoshipire, コホシピレ, 物語人は返す v.t. To return anything to another.
Kohoshupkarapa, コホシュパラパ, v.t. To return anything to another.
Kohoshupkare, コホシュパレ, v.i. To touch (as wind) but do no harm.
Kohummumatki, コホムマツキ, v.t. To touch (as wind) but do no harm.
Ko-ihok, コイホク, 賣る v.t. To sell to. Syn: Otta eok.
Koikara-guru, コイカラグル, 弟子. n. A disciple.
Koikashke, コイカシケ, 東へ v.i. 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.
Koikayupu, コイカユプ, 非常へ急行する v.i. To go very fast.
Koiki, コイキ, 叱る, 魚ノ如く捕エル, 戦フ, 殺ス v.t. To scold. To catch as fish. To fight. To kill.
Koingara, コインガラ, 比べる v.t. To compare.
Ko-ikobre, コイオクレ, 反乱ヲ起す v.t. To rebel against.
Ko-ikomare, コイオマレ, 酔る v.t. To pour out for another. As:—Sake en e-koimare yan, “pour out some sake.”
Koipak, コイパク, 質る, 吼ぶ v.t. To punish. To scold.
Koipishba, コイピシバ, 見る, 判断する 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, 検査する v.t. To judge. To enquire into.
Koipokita, コイボキタ, 西へ v.i. To the westward.
Koipokun, コイボクン, 西へ v.i. To go westwards.
Koopuni, コイブシ, 興フ v.t. To give. Syn: Kore.
Koiraiiraige, コイライライゲ, 謝る v.t. To thank.
Ko-iramy, コイラミイ, 談ムル v.t. To praise.
Koireika, コイレイカ, 談ムル v.t. To praise. As:—Kamui koireika, “to praise God.”
Ko-irushka, コイルシカ, 怒る v.t. To be angry with. As:—Iteki oman, e oman yak ne nei guru e ko-irushka kisu ne na, “do not
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOI</th>
<th>235</th>
<th>KOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go, for if you do he will be angry with you.”</td>
<td>Kokararase, コカララセ, 着る, v.t.</td>
<td>To clothe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To bring to nothing. To annihilate.</td>
<td>Kokari, コカリ, 撃つ, v.t.</td>
<td>To roll up. To wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sit upon the knees Japanese fashion.</td>
<td>Kokatun-ki, コカツンキ, 酒落レル, v.i. To do or say funny things for amusement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koishitoma, コイシトマ, 恐る, v.t.</td>
<td>Kokekke, コケケ, 折る, (木を折る), v.t.</td>
<td>To break (as wood).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be afraid of.</td>
<td>Ko-keutum-koro, コケイトム-コロ, つ, 傷つ, v.i.</td>
<td>To be in accord with. To be partial to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froth.</td>
<td>Kokira, コキラ, 遁げる, v.t. To strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To disobey. As:— Kan-mi irenga koitakkashi, “to disobey the will of God.”</td>
<td>Kokikkik, コキッキク, 打ツ, v.i.</td>
<td>To strike frequently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koito, コイト, or Kuitop, クイトブ, 赫、ガン. n.</td>
<td>Kokisa-kara, コキシナカラ, 草シトル, v.t.</td>
<td>To weed. As:—Atane kokia-naka, “to weed turnips.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A goose.</td>
<td>Kokininpashte, コキニンパシュテ, 謎を打つ, v.t.</td>
<td>To talk much. To act wickedly with another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiwak, コイワク, 妻ヲ或ハ婿ヲ取ル, v.i.</td>
<td>Kokira-puni, コキラヲプニ, 角ノ如ク手ヲ頭上ニ置キテ坐スル, v.i.</td>
<td>To sit with the hands over the head like horns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take a wife or husband.</td>
<td>Kokka, コッカ, 腰. n.</td>
<td>The knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koiyange, コイヤンゲ, 欠け, v.i.</td>
<td>Kokkaea, コッカエア, 跛テ(単数), v.i.</td>
<td>To kneel. To sit upon the knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be tossed up by the waves.</td>
<td>To do or say funny things for amusement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kokkaerok, コッカエロク, 跪く (複數). v.i. To kneel. (Pl of kokkae a).
Kokkaeshirotke, コッカエシロツケ, 跪く. v.i. To kneel.
Kokkapa, コッカバ, 膝頭. n. The knee-cap.
Kokkasapa, コッカサバ, 膝頭, 腿. n. The knee. The knee cap.
Kokko, コッコ, 爲スクレ、打捨ヲ置ケ. v.i. Do not. Let it alone. This word is equal to izeki, but is only used by little children.
Kokkomge, ココムゲ, 凭ル. v.i. To lean upon.
Kokomgere, ココムゲレ, 凭ラセル. v.t. To make lean upon.
Kokommatki, ココモマツキ, 風シテ行ケ. v.i. To go along in a stooping posture.
Kokou, コクウ, 媧. n. A son-in-law.
Kokou-ne-guru, コクウニグル, 婦. n. A son-in-law.
Kokuruse, コクルセ, 乱スル, 混同シスル. v.i. To be confused. To be confounded.
Kokurusere, コクルセレ, 乱ス, 混同シセル. v.t. To confuse. To confound.
Kom, コム, 葉. n. Leaves.
Komaunukuri, コマウヌクリ, 恐レル. v.t. To be afraid of. Syn: Koshitoma.
Kombu, コムブ, or Kombo, コムボ, 見布, コンブ. n. A kind of brown sea-weed. Laminaria.
Kombururu, コムブルル, 滋キ（毛ナドノ）. adj. Rough, as hair.
Komeshpä, コメシバ, 切リ落ス（複數）, v.t. (pl). To clip off.
Komesu, コメス, 切リ落ス（単數）, v.t. (sing). To clip off.
Komegane, コムゲカニ, 緊釘（カスガニ）. n. A clamp.
Komgep, コムゲブ, 曲リタルモノ. n. Something bent, or twisted.
Komgep-makiri, コムゲブマキリ, （彫刻用ノ）小刀. n. A knife used for carving.
Kom-ni-karush, コムニカリシ, シヒタケ. n. Lepiota sp.
Komo, コモ, 引キスル, 緊迫スル, 握レタル. v.t. To draw in. To compress. Also, distorted. Twisted.
Komomse, コモムセ, 押シ合ヒ, 痛撃スル. v.i. To be cramped. Drawn.
Komontuchii, コモンツチ, 人魚ノ寶. n. Riches said to be possessed by the mermaids.
Kompo, コムポ, 見布, コンブ. n. Laminaria. Seaweed.
Komrani, コムラニ, 落葉スル. v.i.
Kom-tuye, コムツイエ, To shed leaves.
Komui, コムイ, 摘ミ出ス (頭ヨリ風チ摘ミ出ス). v.t. To pick out (as lice from the head).
Komuye, コムイエ, 捲キ付ス. 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 konreihe, “your name.” Ku kon nishpa, “my master.” See Koro.
Konam, コナム, 落葉. n. Fallen leaves.
Konchi, コンチ, 幂子. n. A hat. A cap. As:— Konchi-eush, “to put a cap on.”
Konda, コンダ, 双子. n. Twins. Syn: Chieuko.
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, 与フ. v.t. To give. Syn: Kore.
Kongane, コンガネ, 黄金. n. Gold.
Kongane-ikayop, コンガネイカヨブ, 金飾ノ葉. n. Quivers having gold ornamentation.
Konge-ni, コングニ, ツリクナ. Evonymus oxyphylus, Miq.
Kon, コニ, 痛. To ache. To be in pain. As:— Tui koni, “the stomach ache.” Syn: Araka.
Koniki, コニキ, 一所ニタム. v.t. To fold together.
Konin, コニン, 小ケナル(月ノ如). v.i. To wane as the moon.
Koninka, コニンカ, 減ズル. v.t. To make less.
Konish-oshirikonoye, コニシオシリ コノイエ, 霊ニ包マル. v.i. To be enveloped in clouds.
Konishtapapa, コニシタパパ, 擴ル, (雲ナドノ). v.i. To spread over (as clouds over a place).
Konitata, コニタタ, 抱ク(病人ナドナ). 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.i. To be joined.
Koniwen, コニウェン, 攻撃スル. v.t. To rush upon. To attack. Syn: Kapiuki.
Koniwok, コニウォク, 郎人(狐頭ノ占ニ依ツテ新ク定メテラル人). 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, コンキタイウシュベ, 帽子ノ総(フサ). n. The tassel on the top of a hat.
Konkon-upas, コンコンウパス, 大なる雪片. n. Large flakes of snow.
Konkon, コンコン, or Konkon, コンコン, 羽毛, 髪毛. n. Feathers. Down.
Konna, コンナ, カラ, .devices. n. 1. Equal. 2. As equal. 3. As to time.
Konni, コンニ, 然り, 然ナ. adv. Yes. Just so.
Kon-rusui, コンルスイ, 望ム, 持タント願フ. 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-ottena, the head chief; ottena, the second or ordinary chief; and so-kontukai, the third or lowest chief. The kontukaik ranked below these three dignitaries. (Of Japanese origin).
Konu-ewen, コヌエウエン, 誤解スル, 能ヲ間カズシテ分ヲ. v.t. To misunderstand. Not to hear perfectly. To be unable to understand through having heard imperfectly.
Konukara, コヌカラ, 比ベル. v.t. To compare.
Konukoshne, コヌコシ子, 慎ム. 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 : Koiuki.
Konuptek, コヌプテク, 好ム. v.t. To like. To appreciate. To be fond of. Syn : Konupuru.
Konupure, コヌプル, or Konupuru, コヌプル, 好ム. Same as Konuptek. To like.
Ko-ochiupashte, コオチウパシテ, 急ギ行ク. v.t. To go to in a hurry. Syn : Chashnu no otta arapa.
Ko-okai, コオカイ, 集マル. v.i. To be together. To be congregated together. Ko-okaire, “to cause to congregate.”
Ko-ok-turiri, コオクツリリ, 首筋テ前方ニ伸ベル(重キモノテ負ヒシ時ノ
Koo — 239 — Kop

**Kopake, コパケ, or Kepakke, コパッケ, 側＝テ. adv.** By the side of. Near to. **Syn**: Samata.

**Kopakeat, コパケアツ, 一致スル. v.i. and adj.** To agree with. Agreeable to.

**Kopake-sama, コパケサマ, 近さ. adv.** As far as. To. Unto. The outskirts of a place.

**Kopaketa, コパケタ, or Kopakta, コ・パクタ, 側＝テ adv.** By the side of. Near to. **As**: —I kopaketa an na, “it is by the side of you.”

**Kopakketa, コパッケタ, 二就イテ於テ adv.** About. At. In. **As**: —Onnanan kopakketa ku hopuni, “I shall start in the evening.”

**Kopaktuwe, コパクトイエ, 近づケ望ム. v.t.** To desire to go near. **Syn**: Samketa oman rusui.

**Kopan, コパン, or Kochan, コチャン, 嫌フ, 憎ム. v.t.** To dislike. To abhor. To abominate.

**Kopante, コパンテ, 嫌ハシム, 憎マシム. v.t.** To cause another to dislike. To abhor. To abominate.

**Kopao, コパオ, 吲スル. v.t.** To scold. To chide.

**Kopashirota, コパシロタ, 叱スル, 怒鳴ル. v.t.** To scold. To storm at. To speak angrily to. To recite the evil deeds of another. **Syn**: Kopao.

**Kopecha, コペチャ, or Kopetcha, コペッチャ, 鴨ノ絶頂. 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 ahiro has now been adopted.

Kopenram-turi, コペンラムツリ, 鳥 頭ズル, 頭首差伸シヲ。v.i. To stretch out the neck.

Kopiubapiuba, コピウバピウバ, 驚ル。v.t. To drive. To chase.

Kopiuki, コピウキ, 攻撃スル。v.t. To attack. To fall upon. To rush at. Syn: Koniwen.

Kopipe, コピュエ, 押ス、壓ス、小さな追い込み、投げル。v.t. To push. To press. To drive into a corral. To throw at. As: — Shuma kopive, “to stone.” Umma kopive yan, “drive the horses into the corral.”

Kopye-kara, コピュエカラ, 投げル。v.t. To throw at. As: — Shuma ari kopye kara, “to throw stones at.”

Koponchi, コポンチ, 腐りし物ヲ驚き穢。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, 腐りし物ヲ細かき穢。n. The fine dust of decayed matter.

Koponchi-ne, コポンチ子, 破クテ塵トナル。v.i. To crumble into dust.

Kopoye, コポイエ, 交ぜル。v.t. To mix. To stir.

Kopoyege, コポイエゲ, 交じル。v.i. To be mixed. To be stirred.


Kopuni, コブニ, 食べセル。v.t. To give to eat. To offer to eat.

Kopuni, コブニ, 熊祭ノ時屬リ日ル熊 = 持アル供物。n. The ceremony of offering cakes etc, to slain animals.

Kora, コラ, or Koro, コロ, 彼ノ、私ノ、彼ノ女ノ、彼等ノ、其ノ。Poss. pro. His. My. Her. Their. Its.

Korachi, コラチ, ノ如ク(又思ヲ意味ニモ用キヲル)。adv. Like. As. After the same manner. In accordance with. According to. Accordingly. This word is also sometimes used with the sense of “to think.” As: — Irushka kuni ku nukara korachi, “I thought it looked as though he was angry.”

Korachi-anno, コラチアンノ, 其故ニ。adv. Accordingly.

Korak, コラク, 決シテ……ナラス。adv. Never. Not. As: — Ene neika korak shomo ahi, “it has never been so before.”

Korambashinne, コラムバシン子, 交際スル。v.t. To associate with. To hold communion with. Syn: Uotta payekai.

Koramkon, コラムコン, 求フ。v.t. Same as Koramkoro. To ask for. To beg.

Koramkoro, コラムコロ, 求フ。v.t. To beg. To ask.

Koramnukara, コラムヌカラ, 迷ハス、試ミル。v.t. To tempt. To allure.

Koramnukara-i, コラムヌカライ。誘惑。n. Temptations. Allurements.

Koramnukarape, コラムヌカラベ, 誘惑者。n. A tempter.
EOR

Koramputuy e, a 5
I
©/iJt
-v.t. To disapprove of. To disregard. To pay no attention to. Syn: Shomo ekottanu.

Koramu, コラム, or Kuramu, クラム, 思ふ, 疑ふ. (此語ノ前ニ「タ」ヲナル語用ヲタル). 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.”

Koranaka-puni, コラナカブニ. v.i. To be set up on end. Syn: Epuni.

Korara, コララ, or Koran, コラ, 贈る. v.t. To give. To cause another to give. As: — Kuani tambe ekorara ash na, “I give this to you.” Syn: Koraye.

Korara-guru, コララグル, 施興者. n. A giver.

Korare-guru, コラレグル, 被興者. n. A receiver of a present.

Koraye, コライ, 興フ. v.t. To give. Syn: Korara.

Kore, コレ, 興フ, 興ヘル. v.t. To give. To administer. To assign.

Kore-an, コレアン, 興ヘラレンジ. adj. Given.

Koreika, コレイカ, 誇メル. v.t. To praise.


Korere, コレレ, 興ヘシムル. v.t. To cause another to give.


Korewe, コレウエ, 曲ゲル (単数). v.t. To bend. (sing).


Korimimse, コリミムセ, 為ス, (動詞ノ意味ヲ強ウルヲ用エ). v. aux. To do. This auxiliary intensifies the meaning of a verb. As: — Chish korimimse, “to cry much.”

Korishpa, コリシパ, 棍ギニスムル. v.t. To root up.


Koro, コロ, 或ル動詞ノ前ニ「コロ」ヲ付スル時ハ其動詞ヲ副詞, 又ハ副詞句ニ為スカシ, 例セバ, 「コロ」間ク間ニ, 又ハ間々時ニ. 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, コロヨノ時フキ. n. An abbreviation of Koroko-ni, Petasites.

Koro, コロ, 私ノ, 君ノ, 彼ノ女ノ, 彼ノ男ノ, 彼ノ等ノ. poss.

Koro, コロ, ノ, 彼等ノ, 彼等ノ. poss.


Korochare, コロチャレ, 興フ. v.t. To give.
Korobe, コロベ, 所有物. n. Belongings.
Koroham, コロハム, フキノハ. n. The blade of the Petasites.
Koro-hine, コロヒ子, 所有セル. adj. Having.
Koroka, コロカ, 若シモノ, ト隠, 併シ. post. If. Although. But.
Koro-kor'an, コロコラン, 所有セル. v. partic. To be possessing.
Koroka-omap, コロカオマブ, シロバナノエンレイサウ. n. Trillium kamtschaticum, Pall.
Korokkorose, コロコロセレ, 鳴ル. v.t. To rattle. To jar.
Koropa, コロパ, 興フ (複数). v.t. To bestow (pl).
Koropare, コロパレ, 興フ. v.t. To give. To bestow.
Koropok-guru, コロポクグル.
Koropok-un-guru, コロポクグル.
Koropok-un-guru, コロポクグル.

Koropok-guru, コロポクグル.
Koropok-un-guru, コロポクグル.

Kora, コラ, カラハナサウ. n. Hops. The roots of hops are used by the Ainu as an article of diet. Humulus Lupulus, L.
Kosa, コサ, カラハナサウ. n. Hops. The roots of hops are used by the Ainu as an article of diet. Humulus Lupulus, L.

Kosakaiyokara, コサライョカラ, 面 責スル, 吃ル, v.t. To reprove. To scold.
Kosakaiyokarakara, コサライヨカラカラ, 面 責スル, 吃ル, 焦 ゅ しす, 争論スル. 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, コサンコッカエシッチュレ, 坐ル, v.t. To sit upon the knees Japanese fashion.
Kosantek, コサンテク, 着着スル, 着ク. v.t. To stick to. To adhere. Syn: Kotuk.
Kosat-nan-kapu-ukaiukai, コサタンナップウカウクイ, 隣寄りだる顔サ持ツ, v.t. To have a wrinkled face (as an old person).
Koshikerana-atte, コシケラナアッテ, 見下ス, v.t. To look down at.
Koshikiraine, コシキライエ, 情ム. v.t. To pity. Syn: Erampokiwenn wa kore.
Koshikiru, コシキル, 願ル, 振向ク. v.t. To turn round to.
Koshikkan-aine- aine - aicharara, コシカンアイチアイチアイチャラ, 腹立顔スル, v.t. To look fierce. To look very angry.
Koshikkote, コシッコテ, 看守スル, 熟視スル. v.t. To look at intently. To watch.
Koshimbu, コシムブ, or Koshim-puk, コシムブク, 人魚. n. A mermaid.
Koshimonruki, コシモノルキ, 吃ル, v.t. To falter in talking. To stammer.
Koshina, コシナ, or Koshina-shina, コシナシナ, 縫う上ゲル, 縫う付ケル, v.t. To tie to. To tie up.
Koshinewa, コシチュエ, 共＝楽シム, 共＝遊ブ. v.t. To take pleasure with. To sport with. To play. Syn: Tura no shinot.
Koshinnukuri, コシンヌクリ, 恐ル, 恐レト＝奴テ好マス. v.t. To be afraid of. To dislike to do through fear or reverence.
Koshinniukesh, コシンヌケシュ, ナステ得ス. v.t. To be incapable. To be unable to do a thing. As:—Kishima koshinniukesh, “to be unable to catch.
Koshiratki, コシラツキ, 看守スル, 番スル. v.t. To take care of. To watch over. To guard.

Koshirepa, コシレパ, 到着スル. v.i. To arrive at.


Koshishirapa, コシシラバ, 爲スル. aux. To do. As:—Chish koshishirapa, “to cry.”

Koshishuye, コシシュエ, 揪ル, 例セバ, イタクコシシュエ, 諸ル時＝身體ヲ 揪ル. v.i. To waive or sway about. As:—Itak koshishuye, “to sway about when talking.”

Koshishuye, コシシュエ, 揪アル (子供ヲ). v.t. To dandle or swing about, at a child. Syn: Humge.


Koshiwiwatki, コシウツボツキ, 風ノ吹ク音, 又ハ鳥獣ノ飛走ル音. n. The whirring sound of the wind. The sound made by birds flying or animals rushing along. Rera pash hum koshiwiwatki, “the sound of rushing wind.”

Koshmat, コシマツ, 嫁. n. A daughter-in-law.


Koshne, コシネ, 軽キ. adj. Light.

Koshne-no-kara, コシネノカラ, 軽クスル. v.t. To lighten.


Koshune-kara, コシュネカラ, 照スル. v.t. To lighten. To show a light to. Syn: Pekereka.

Koshunge, コシュンゲ, 虚言スル. v.t. To lie to. Syn: Ikokandama.


Kosuwep, コスウエ, クスウエ, クスイエ. v.t. To feel the weight of anything.

Kosonde, コゾンデ, 小穏. n. A cloak made of Japanese material.

Kosuwep, コスウエ, クスウエ, クスイエ. v.t. To possess. This word is a contraction of koro. As:—Ku kot chisei, “my house.”

Kot, コツ, 所有スル, (此語ハ, ロコノ語ナリ). v.t. To possess. This word is a contraction of koro. As:—Ku kot chisei, “my house.”


Kotamge, コタムゲ, 共ady. Altogether. Kotan, コタン, 村、所、市、例セバ、コタ
ンブリ、所ノ風俗. n. A village. A place. A town. As:—
Kotan buri, “the customs of a place.” Kotan kara Kamui, “the Creator.” Kotan ekari guru, kotan shoot guru, “a fugitive.” Kotan koro sapo moshiri koro sapo, “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 ukoturuge, “the borders of a village or district.” Kotan un utara, “the inhabitants of a place.”
Kotan-shitchire-moshiri-shitchire, コタンシッチレモシリシッチレ, 九郎判官源ノ義経ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Okikurumi or Kurō-hangwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.
Kotan-shitchire-moshiri-shitchire-pon-oibepi-poro, コタンシッチレモシリシッチレポンイペピボロ, 神吉ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Wariune kuru, the henchman of Kurohongwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.
Kotan-uni, コタンウニ, 曽長ノ小舎. n. The chief hut in a village.
Kotanu-shoot-guru, コタヌショットギュル, 遊走者、潰人. 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子, Kotchapa, コッチャパ, 前. 前面. post. To front. Ahead.

Kote, コテ, 縫ヲ、結合ス. v.t. To tie up with anything. To tie on to. As:—Tush-kote, “to tie up with a rope.”

Kotekot, コテコタ, 度々気絶スル. v.i. To faint repeatedly. To become repeatedly unconscious. Syn: Ekotokot.

Kotekramyupu, コテクラスムユプ, シ
Co-terek, コテレケ, コテレケ, 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, v.t. To jump to. To leap to as fire from house to house in a conflagration.
Kotki, コッキ, v.t. To punish an innocent person in order to warn others. See Ikotke.
Koto, コト, n. A harp. (Jap.)
Kotoro, コトロ, 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, n. Name of a tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOT</th>
<th>246</th>
<th>KOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kotpara, コツバラ, 首環, 腦, n. A collar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotpoketa, 前, adv. Before. As:—コツボケタ, Nei guru un kotpoketa shirepa nisa ruve ne, &quot;he arrived there before us.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotpokiketa, コツボキケタ, 前, adv. Before. Same as Kotpoketa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotuikosamba, コツイコサムバ, 下ル, 降ル, (複数), v.i. (pl). To come down. To descend. Syn: Rap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotuikosanu, コツイコサンヌ, 下ル, 降ル, v.i. To come down. Same as Kotuikosama.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotuituige, コツイツイゲ, 明えル, 陰顯スル, v.t. To issue. To come out. To give forth. To appear and disappear at intervals. As:—Erum anak ne shui orowa etuhu kotuituige, &quot;the rat pops its head in and out of its hole.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotuk, コツク, 粘着スル, 着ク, v.i. To adhere. To stick to. Syn: Kossantek.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotuk-wa, コツクワ, 粘着アル, adj. Adhesive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotukka, コツッカ, 附着サセル, v.t. To stick on. To agglutinate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotumi, コツミ, 戦, 軍, イクサ, n. A fight. A war.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kotumi-koro, コツミコロ, 戦フ. v.t. To war with. To fight. To give battle.
Koturuse, コツルセ, 傳染スル. v.t. To catch as a disease. To pass from one to another as a disease.
Kotushmak, コツシマク, 暗殺スル, 殺ス. v.t. To assassinate. To kill.

Kotususatki, コツサスキ, n. To trouble. To trouble as a disease. To pass from one to another as a disease.
Kotusuyupu, コツスユプ, カノ隈リチ出シテスル. v.t. To do with all one’s might. To put forth all one’s power. Syn: Kiroro yupu wa ki.

Kotuyashi, コツヤシ, 保ツ, 家族ノ中ヲ保存スル. v.t. To hold. To keep in one’s family. To hand down in the same family.

Ko-uainukoro, コウアイヌコロ, 敬スル, 権ムル. v.t. To honour. To treat with respect. Syn: Eoripak.
Kouk, コウク, 取ル, 倒セバ, ネイチエンヲコク, 其錢ハ私カラ取ツタノデス. v.t. To take from. As: —Nei ichen a en kouk, “the money was taken from me.”
Koumaru, コウマム. v.i. Decaying leaves.

Kourepuni, コウレブニ, 步ム. v.i. To walk. Syn: Apkash.
Ko-usei, コウセイ, 薄クスル, (スープノ如ク). v.t. To make thin as soup. As: —Ruru kousei, “to make soup thin.”
Kouwekarire, コウウェカリレ, 集マル. v.i. To assemble. Syn: Uwekarapa.
Kouwekariri, コウウェカリリ, 集マル. v.i. To assemble.

Koyaikush, コヤイクシ, 出來兼ル, 拙劣ナル. v.i. and adj. To be unable to do. Unskilful. Awkward. Impossible. As: —Mokoro koyaikush, “to be unable to sleep.”
Syn: Kara eikap. Eai kap.
Koyaimonakete, コヤイモナケテ, 眠ラメ、(激昂ノ為). v.i. To be unable to sleep through excitement.

Koyainurat, コヤイヌラツ, 睡度キ. v.i. To be sleepy. Syn: Mokonrusui.

Koyainutumu, コヤイヌトム, 人事不省ニナル. 忘レル. v.i. To become unconscious. To forget. Syn: Ramu-unun.
Koyairamkikkara, コヤライラムキッカラ, 能力魔制スル v.i. To cease through inability to do a thing. To be incapable. To be unable. As:—Kishima koyairamkikkara, “to be unable to catch.” Syn: Koshinniukesh.

Koyaisanasange, コヤイサナサンゲ, 働行ケル v.i. To go to the side of. Syn: Samake un arapa.

Koyaishinire, コヤイシンニレ, 退居クル v.i. To retire. To rest. To withdraw as from business or war. Syn: Eshini.

Koyakoya, コヤコヤ, {sing} n. To stir up. To shake up. Syn: Chiu-chi-noj kopoyere. Eki-irakkoirak.

Koyan-chep, コヤンチェプ, 餷ブリ n. Yellow tail. Seriola quinqueradiata, J. & S.

Koyapkiri, コヤブキリ, 投げルル v.t. To throw at.

Koyaspa, コヤスパ, 裂取ルル v.t. To tear from.

Ko-ye, コイエ, 知わセルル v.t. To say to. To tell.

Ko-ye-ap, コイエアプリ, 彼言リシ事 ph. That which was said to him. Syn: Otta aye ambe.

Koyome, コヨメ, 历 n. An almanac. (Jap).


Koyuptektek, コユプテクテク, 活潑ナル, 勉強ナル, 勉強スル v.i. and adj. To be active. Industrious.


Ku, ク, 飲ム, 呼吸スル v.t. To drink. To smoke.

Ku, ク, 私 (名詞ノ前即附々時＝私ノ), pro. I. When used before nouns, “my.”

Ku, ク, 弓, 弓セバ, クカ, 弓, 弓. n. 弓 a bow. As:—Ku ka, “a bow string.” Ku mun noshike, “the middle of a bow.” Ku pita, “to unstring a bow.”


Kuani, クアニ, 私 (動詞ノ前即テハk. 又ハku). pro. I. Before verbs k or ku.

Kuani-yaikota, クアニヤイコタ, 私, 私自身, pro. I. Myself.

Kuare, クアレ, 調ス仕掛ルル, v.t. To set a spring bow.


Kuba, クバ, 嚥 Δ (単数). v.t. (sing). To bite. To hold with the teeth.


Kucha, クチャ, 獠小舎, 渔舎, n. A hunter’s or fisherman’s lodge. A lodging place.

Kuchachisei, クチャチセイ, hunter’s or fisherman’s lodge. A lodging place.

Kuchan, クチャン, 牝熊, n. A she-bear.
Kuchihi, 組ちひ, 带 n. A band. A belt.


Kuchiwawa, 組ちわ, A horse’s bit. (Jap).

Kugoro, クゴロ, 私ノ pro. per. My. Mine. クゴツ.

Kukerekep-ni, クケレケブニ, n. Same as Nipesh-ni.

Kukka, クッカ, 鳥嘴 n. A mattock.

Kupa, クプア, 亀 mouth.

Kuma, クマ, n. A deep roaring sound.


Kumane, クマ子, 連山ノ岩. n. A ridge-like mountain top. As: Kumane tapkop, “a mountain-top ridge.”


Kumsei, クムセイ, 喲る v.i. To rattle (as wind in the stomach).

Kunak, クナク, ト, 例と, アラパクナ クイエ, 行克トハミス. pro. That. Thus: Arapa kunak ye, “he says that he will go.” Heikachi tane ek kunak ye, “the lad says that he will come now.” Syn: Sekoro. Ani. ARI.
Kunau-nonno, クナウンノ, フクシュサヲ. n. Adonis amurensis, Regal et Radd.


Kunda, クンダ, 鞅(ソリガミ)ナ付ケダル木製ノ輪. n. The reels on a crupper.

Kungashi, クンガシ, 日本製ノ小舟. n. A small boat of Japanese make.

Kungi, クンギ, 釘. n. A nail (Jap).

Kuni, クニ, 造. n. A broad road.

Kunda, クンダ, 鞅(ソリガミ)付ケタル木製ノ輪. n. The reels on a crupper.


Kunne, クニ, 黒. adj. Black. Dark. As:—Kunne shiriki-o “having black patterns.”

Kunne-chup, クニチチュプ, 月. n. The moon.

Kunne-echinge, クンネエチンゲ, アオウミカメ. n. Green turtle. Chelonia viridis, T. & S.

Kunne-emaure, クンネエマウレ, クロイチゴ. n. Rubus ocidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.


Kunne-ibe, クンニイペ, 夕食. n. Supper. The evening meal.

Kunneiwano, クンニイワノ, 朝. adv. Morning.

Kunneiwano-ibe, クンニイワノイペ, 朝食. n. Breakfast. The morning meal.

Kunne-kina-emauri, クンネキナイマウレ, エンレイサヲ. n. Trillium. Smallii, Max.

Kunne-mata, クニメタマ, 仲冬. n. Mid-winter.

Kunne-nino, クンニニノ, ノナ. n. The sea-urchin.

mokte, kamui kuroro akoyayomokte, 
“he was troubled both by men and gods.”

Kamui kuroro akooripak kunip ne, 
“the will of the gods is to be respected.”

Kuru, クル, 險雲. n. A shadow.

Kuru, クル, 近. v.i. To draw near.
As:—Abe kuru, “to draw near to a fire.”

Kuruise, クルイセ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of bird.


Kurukashike, クルカシケ, 上, 頂. adv. Upon. On the top of.
As:—Set kurukashike osorushii, “to sit upon a chair.”

Kurukashike-aikomomse, クルカ

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, 墓, 守る. v.t. To bless. To be kind to. To preserve.

Kuruki, クルキ, 頭. n. The gills of fish. The region of the tonsils.

Kurukituk, クルキツク, 喉ニ於ケル潰瘍. n. An abscess in the throat.

Kuruko-hopuni, クルホプニ, 気絶スル. v.i. To faint. To lose consciousness.

Kurukokonna-shiknatara, クルコンナキシナタラ, ウツ・ニナル. v.i. To fall into a trance.

Kurukush, クルクシ, 痰巻スル. v.i. To twitch.


Kurun-kane, クルンカネ, 薄黒キ. 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 rime.

Kurushut, クルシュット, 草木ノ幹. n. The stems of weeds.

Kurushutuhu, クルシュトゥハ, 和. stems of weeds and trees.
Kusa, くサ, 潮出る. v.i. To ferry across a river. As:—
Kusaha, くサハ, Echi kusa shisam mokip o wa ek kor’ an, “the Japanese is coming in a rowboat to ferry you across.”

Kusan, クサン, 驚示る. exclam. Exclamation of surprise. Oh. Oh dear. Dear me. Thus:—
Kusan, nep poro erum ku raige, “dear me, what a large rat I killed.”


Kush, クシ, 濡る. 横切る. v.t. To pass over. To cross. To cross as a river. To traverse. As:—
Kush wa oman, “to walk across.”
Kush wa omane, “to send across.”

Kushkerai, クシケライ, 故為, 御隆て. adv. Owing to. By the favour of.

Kushketa, クシケタ, 向フ. adv. Beyond.

Kushki, クシキ, 爲サントス, 成サントス. part. About to be or do.

Kushna, クシナ, 通シテ, 例セバ, クシナエタエ, 通シテ引ク. adv. Through. As:—
Kushna etaye, “to draw through.”
Kamui anak ne chikoro keutum kushna nukara, “God sees through our hearts.”
Kushna otke, “to pierce through.”

Kushnare, クシナレ, 突貫ス. v.t. To thrust through.

Kushne-no, クシネノ, 通シテ. adv. Through.


Kushte, クシテ, 伸パス, (馬乗時ノ足ノ如フ). v.t. To stretch out as the legs in sitting astride a horse. To stretch over. To cross over.

Kusu or gusu, クス, 又ハ グス, 故ニ, 爲ニ, 例セバ, プツタクスオマン, ホツムハニ行ケリ. post. Because. As:—To. In order to. For. For as much as. As:—Wakata gusu oman, “he has gone to draw water.”
Nu gusu ku ek, “I have come in order to hear.”

This word also expresses the idea that a thing ought to be done. As:—Ki kusu ne ap, “he ought to have done it.”
Ingara gusu, “in order to look.”
Kusu an orushpe, “tidings of.”

Kusu-eun, クスエウン, 幸ニシテ. adv. Fortunately. As:—Kusu eun ku uk, “fortunately I got it.”

Kusu-ne, クスニ, 未来ヲ指ス詞. part. The sign of future time. As:—
Ku ek kusu ne, “I shall come.”
Kusu ne gusu, “as it is about to be.”


Kusuwep, クスウエプ, キュシサ. Turtle.
Kusuwep, クスイエプ, コスウエプ, n. Turtle.
Kosuwep, コスウエプ, dove. Tur-tur orientalis, Lath.

Kut, クツ, 喉. n. The throat. As:—
Kut maketa mina, “he laughs in his throat.”

Kut, クツ, 帯. n. A girdle. A waistband. As:—Kut koro, “to
fasten one’s waistband.” Kut-uokte, “to buckle one’s belt.”


Kuta, クタ, 酔、楽テル. v.t. To spill. To throw away. To upset. As: — Nani puyara kari kuta, “he threw it straight out of the window.” Tope chok guru rupush shiri kata oshittesu wa hachiri, orowa, tope kuta, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilt the milk.”

Kutapa, クタバ, 酔、覆ス (覆数). v.t. (pl). To spill. To upset.

Kutchama, クッチャマ, 或 Kutchama, クッチャマ, 喉頭, 言ノ發音, 方言. n. The top of the throat. The pronunciation of a word. A dialect. As: — Shine kutchama koro, “to pronounce or speak in the same way.” Kutchama pirika, “to speak clearly.” Kutchama wen, “to speak hoarsely.”

Kutcharo, クッチャロ, 喉頭. n. The same as kutchama.

Kutchi, クッチ, 喉. n. The throat.

Kutchi, クッチ, コクツ, サルナシ實ノ. n. The fruit of the Actinidia arguta, Planch. This fruit is eaten by the Ainu, and is greatly relished by bears.

Kutchi-hayaisei, クッチハワイセイ, 人ノ死セントスル時、喉ノ鳴ル事. n. The death rattle.


Kutchi-pungara, クッチブンガラ, コケ、サルナシ. n. Actinidia arguta, Planch.


Kutchup, クッチュプ, 帯ツ繊ル＝用ユリ小木片. n. A small piece of wood used for weaving girdles.

Kute, クテ, 断崖. n. Crags. See Kut.

Kuteai, クテアイ, 坐ス. v.i. To sit. Syn: A.

Kutek, クテク, 猿ヲ載＝導クノ為ノ園、又鳥ノ园. n. A kind of fence made for the purpose of leading animals into snares. Also a snare to catch birds.

Kutkamanan, クッカマカブ, 帯ツ繊ル小サキ機. n. A small loom used for weaving girdles.

Kutkan, クッカン, 喉ヲ刺激スル. v.i. To have an irritation in the throat. Syn: Kutchishishi.

Kutkesh, クッケシ, 喉. n. The throat. As: — Kutkesh ku maka-raye, “to clear the throat (so as to let the inmates of a house know when one is at hand).

Kutkoro, クッコロ, 帯スル. v.i. To gird. To fasten one’s girdle on.

Kut-koro-kamui, クッコロカムイ, 断岩ノ神. n. The demons of crags and cross valleys.

Kutpishishi, クツピシシ, 喉に刺激する. v.i. To have an irritation in the throat. Syn: Kutkan.
Kutpockechiu, クツポケチウ, 佩る. v.t. To wear in the belt (as a sword). To stick in the belt.
Kuttara, クッタラ, 空虚ナル茎. n. The hollow stem of any kind of plant.
Kuttara-amam, クッタラアマム, ラジロタデ. n. Polygonum Weyrichii, Fr. Schm.
Kutte, クッテ, 腦上ケル. v.i. To hold the chin up. To raise the chin.
Kuttesu, クッテス, or Kuttesuru, クッテスル, 腦上ケル. v.i. To hold the chin up. To look up.
Kuttoko, クットコ, or Kuttoku, クットコ, 倒ニスル. adv. Upside down. The wrong side up.
Kuttokoitak, クットコイタク, 嘎語. n. Wandering speech. Senseless talk.
Kuttokoye, クットコイエ, 嘎語スル. 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 wa, "he is just talking rubbish."
Kuttom, クットム, or Kuttomo, クットモ, 喉. n. The pharynx.
Kuttom-meshra-meshra, クットムメシラメシラ, 喉カラ高ク語ル. 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, 帯ニサス太扈丁. n. A long knife worn in the belt. Kuttom うしべ esere ponnu, "to draw one's knife out of the sheath."
Kutu, クツ, 隈網クライ. n. A kind of wickerwork fish trap. A weir.
Kutususatki, クツスサツキ, or Kotususotki, コツスソツキ, 霧フ, 防爆スル. v.i. To tremble. To quiver. To shake.
Kuwakore, クワコレ, 賞与ヘル. v.i. To give as a pledge.
Kuwanno, クワンノ, 直シナル. adj. Straight.
Kuyatatke, クヤタツケ, 嘎ル. v.i. To rattle. As: —Ashke kuyatatke, "to have a rattling in the stomach."
Kuyekaichup, クイ＝カイチュブ, 十二月. n. The month of December.
Kuyoe, クヨエ, or Kuyoi, クヨイ, �やっぱ. n. An air bladder of fish.
M (マ).

Ma, マ, 焼く, 倒せ, 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, 半島, 小島, 沼湖, (河又海 = 競ク). 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, 沖. v.i. To swim.

Ma-chikap, マチカプ, 水鳥. n. Water fowls.


Machinibe, マチリベ, 従弟, 従妹. n. Cousin. Also by some, “younger sister.”

Machitke, マチツケ, 痙攣シル. adj. and v.i. To be convulsed. Cramped. To have one’s joints drawn up as in pain. Syn: Hematu.


Mai, マイ, 内障眼, ツゴヒ, 倒セ, マイ


Maire, マイレ, or Maire-ki, マイレキ, 倒候スル. v.i. To go to pay respects to (as to a governor).

Mairototke, マイロトツケ, 痂シ, 倒セ, グサノマイロトツケ, 我が頭痙レシ. v.i. To itch. As: — Ku sapa mairototke, “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, 痂シ. v.i. To itch. Syn: Mairototke.

Mak, マク, 何, 倒セ, マクエキ, 何チ為シルニ. adj. What. As: — Mak e ki, “what are you doing.” Same as Makanak.


Makachinkan-roshki, マカチンカンロシキ,

Makachinkan-tari, マカチンカンタリ,
足をごと仰向け寝る。v. i. To lie flat upon the back with the legs in the air.

Makachinkan-tara-kosamba，マカチンカンタラコサムバ，足を持ち仰向け寝る。v. i. To lie stretched upon the back with the legs extended.

Maka-hokush，マカホクシ，後方に仰せる。v. i. To fall backwards.

Makahokushte，マカホクシテ，後方に仰せす。v. t. To knock down backwards.

Makaraye，マカリエ，開く，晴レル。v. i. To clear. To open. As：—Ru makanu，“the way is open.”

Makap，マカブ，内地へ行ケ。v. i. To go inland. Syn：ペネンユペイ。

Makayo，マカヨ， Hep. v. i. To open (pl).

Makaraye，マカリエ，開く，晴レル。v. i. To clear. To open.

Makamo，マカモ，マカモ，マカモ，ユンシ、スペノ類。n. Docks and Sorrels. Rumex acetosa, L.

Makayo，マカヨ，フキノトウ。n. The flower-shoot of the Petasites japonicus, Mig.
MAK

Maketa, マケタ, 後方＝於て adv. In the background. Behind.  
Syn: Oshmaketa.

Makip, マキプ, 何例セバ、マキプイキ、彼へ何ヲ為シ居ルヤ adv. What.  
As:—Makip iki, “what is he doing.”

Makiri, マキリ, 小刀 n. A knife.  
Maketari, マケタリ, 損スル、賠ケル v.i. To lose. To lose at play.

Makiri-ibe, マキリイベ, 小刀ノ刃 n.  
A knife blade.

Makiri-nip, マキリニブ, 小刀ノ柄 n.  
A knife handle.

Makiri-saya, マキリサヤ, 小刀ノ鞘 n. A knife sheath.

Makke, マケ, 開ケル, 割レル v.i. and adj. To be opened. To be split asunder. Open.

Makkosamba, マッコサムバ, 治マル (喧嘩ナルドノ) v.i. To be cleared up as a quarrel. To be cleared away as clouds.

Makmaka, マクマカ, 開ク v.t. To open.

Makmakbe, マクマクベ, 鋤ク、閃ク、例セバ、イメルマッヘベ、稲妻が閃ク v.i. To glitter. To flash as light. As:—Imeru-makmakbe, “the lightening flashes.”

Maknaraye, マクラライエ, 逐ヒナル v.t. To drive away. To clear out of the way. To dispel.

Maknarutu, マクナルツ, 逐ヒナル v.t. To dispel. To clear out of the way. (pl) Syn: Maknaraye.

Maknatara, マクナタラ, 明カンナル、顯レル adj. Clear. To be opened out to view. Open as the skies.  
As:—Kando kotoro maknatara, “a clear sky.”


Mak-peka, マケベカ, 後ノ方＝ adv. In a backward position or direction.

Makta, マクタ, 後、他所、例セバ、マクタヲカハ、収蔵ス、マクタアレ、除キ去ル adv. Behind. Away. As:—Makta ukao, “to put away.” Makta are, “to clear away (as food etc.).”

Makta-ekashi, マクタエカシ, 太古ノ民 n. The very ancient people.


Syn: Fushkotoi.

Makun, マクン, 後＝、太古＝、例セバ、マクンエカシ、初代ノ先祖 adv. Behind. In the rear. Ancient. As:—Makun ekashi, “the early ancestors.”

Makun-apa, マクンアバ, 子宮 n. The womb.  

Makun-amin, マクンアミニン, 二ノ腕 n. That part of the arm next the shoulder.  
Syn: Mak un tek.

Makun-tapsutu, マクンタプスツ, 肩ノ上部 n. The top of the shoulder.

Mama-habo, ママハボ, 繼母 n. Stepmother.
Mama-michi, ママミチ, 繼父. n. 
Step-father.
Mama-po, ママポ, 繼子. n. A step-child.
Mamba, マンバ, 側に置く, 包む. v.t. 
To set on one side. To do up, as goods for transportation.
Mame, マメ, 豆, 例せば, マメケブシペ, 豆ノ葉, マメニ, 豆手張, マメヌム, 豆ヲ剥ク, マメヲブシラ, 豆ヲ蔓. n. Beans. As:—Mame kepushbe, "a bean pod." Mame ni, "bean sticks;" sticks placed for runner beans to climb upon." Mame numakara, "to shell beans or peas." Mame punagara, "bean vines." 
(Jap).
Mame-kikbe, マメキクベ, 連枷. n. 
A flail used for beating out beans. 
Syn: Pai.
Mana, マナ, 塵埃. n. Dust. As:—Toi mana, "earth dust."
Manaita, マナイタ, or Manaita-chikuni, マナイタチクニ, 塩板. n. A board for cutting up food upon. 
Syn: Moshkara. (Jap).
Mantari, マンタリ, or Maitari, マイタリ, 前掛. n. An apron.
Maramarase, マラマラセ, マラマラケ
=同ヲ. adj. Same as maramarage
Marapto, マラプト, 祭, 例せば, マラプトアン, 祭スル. n. A feast. 
Marapto an, "to keep a feast."
Marapto-aainukoro-guru, マラプトアアイヌコログル, 祭ノ司. n. The governor of a feast. 
Syn: Marapto koro guru.
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, (拜る為メ屋外ニ掛ケル). n. A bear's skull which is placed outside the huts for worship.
Marek, マレク, 魚鉤. n. A hook used for spearing fish.
Marek-op, マレクオプ, 魚鉤ノ柄. n. 
A long piece of wood to which a fish spearing hook is fixed.
Marek-shu or shui, マレクシュ, マレクツイ, 魚鉤取り付ケル小キ木. n. 
A small piece of wood to which a hook used for spearing fish is attached.
Marek-torara, マレクトララ, 魚鉤ノ柄ニ結ビ付ケル皮. n. A piece of skin used to tie a marek to its handle.
Marotke, マロツケ, 緩キ, 外レシ. n. and adj. Loose. Disconnected.
Masa, マサ, 梁, 例せば, マサイコロ, 梁ニテ飾 らレシ寶物. n. Shingles. Thin slices of wood. As:—Masa ikoro, "treasures ornamented with thin slices of wood." 

Masa ikayop, "quivers, ornamented with thin slices of wood."
Masa, マサ, 開ク, 顯ス. v.t. To open. To display.
Masara, マサラ, 海濱ノ草生 へ シ處. 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 hankika.

Masara-orunbe, マサラオルンベ, エノスカシュリ n. Lilium dahuricum, Gauw. The bulbs of this lily are used as an article of food.

Masasa, マササ, 開ケサセル, v.t. To cause another to open.


Maske, マスケ, 拡ゲタル, 開ゲタル. adj. Spread out. Open. Bare.


Mat, マツ, 妻, 女. n. A kind of trap used for catching hares.


Mata, マタ, or Mata-pa, マタバ, or Mata-un-pa, マタウンパ, 冬. n. Winter.


Mat-ahupkara, マタフブカラ, 娶ル. v.t. To marry a wife.
Mat-ko-iwak, マックイワク。 夫妻の間に訪問する。 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, マックレヴァン。 夫妻虐待する。 v.i. To ill-treat one's wife.

Matkosanu, マックサヌ。 喋る。 v.i. To leap up from a sitting or lying posture.

Mat-kuwa, マックワ。 女子の墓標。 n. A woman's grave mark.


Matne, マツネ。 女性。 n. A female whether of man or beast.


Matne-mitpo, マッチミツポ。 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。 シナコタンチク。 n. The blotched bamboo.

Mat-sak-guru, マッチサクグル。 獨身者。 n. A bachelor.

Matrure, マツルレ。 妻。 v.t. To take to wife.

Mat-shikeshke, マッチシェシェ。 妻の虐待する。 v.i. To ill-treat one's wife. Syn: Mat-kor'even. Mat-erumunishte.

Mat-shuop, マッチシュオップ。 女子宝箱。 錢箱。 n. A woman's treasure box. A box in which a woman stores her nicknacks. A money box.

Mau or Mawe, マウ。 妻。 or マウェ。 狀態。 n. State. Condition.

Mau, マウ。 空気。 呼吸。 風。 場所。 マウエドック。 風邪。 n. Air. Breath. Wind. As: — Mau etok, "before the wind."

Mau, マウ。 花。 花箱。 ハマナスノミ。 n. The fruit of the Rosa rugosa, Thunb. Hips.


Maukopirikaki, マウコピリカキ。 好運。 v.i. To be lucky or fortunate.

Maukowen, マウコウェン。 不幸。 不幸ニナール。 v.t. and v.i. Unlucky. To be unfortunate. Syn: Okashakmui sak.

Maukush, マウクシュ。 透る。 (風ノ如シ)。 v.t. To pass through as the wind. To permeate. To penetrate.

Mau-ni, マウニ。 ハマナス。 n. Beach rose. Rosa rugosa, Thunb.

Maun-maun, マウンマウン。 言う曲げ。 異心する。 v.t. To prevaricate. To be fickle. Syn: Ramkoshkashke.

Mau-noyere, マウノイレ。 趣味の日本。 v.t. To avoid as a sword sweep. To jump away as from one striking with a sword.
Mau-nu, マウヌ, 強き, 強き香味アル. adj. Strong. Having strong flavour.

Maupere, マウペレ, 風ゼ折レル. vi. To be broken with the wind.
Syn: Mau kaye.

Maurotiki-chiporo, マウロツキチポロ, 成熟セル魚卵. n. Fish roe having each egg separate. Syn: Marotke chiporo.

Mau-sak, マウサク, 弱キ. adj. Weak.

Maushipirasa, マウシプイラサ, 流行スル (病ノ如シ). vi. To spread as disease.


Maushiro, マウシロ, or Maushoro, マウSharo, 口笛ヲ吹ク. vi. To whistle.

Maushok, マウショク, 欠スル. vi. To yawn.


Maushiro, マウシロ, or Maushoro, マウSharo, 口笛ヲ吹ク. vi. To whistle.


Mawe-an, マウェアン, 強キ香スル. adj. Of strong flavour.


Mawe-tui, マウェツイ, 死ス. vi. To die.

Mawe-yupke, マウェユブケ, 強キ, 香味アル. adj. Strong. Of strong flavour.


Mayaige, マヤイゲ, 痧ガル, 例セバ、クチキリマヤイゲ、我脚痒シ. vi. To itch. As: — Ku chikiri mayaige, "my leg itches." Kisara maiaige, "To have itching ears. To desire to hear. To be talked about." Syn: Mairototke.

Mayaige-tashum, マヤイゲタシュム, 妨害. n. The itch.

Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, or Mayemaye, マイエマイエ, 痧ガル. vi. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayaya, マヤヤ, 刺激スル、例セバ、レクチマヤヤ、咽喉ヲ刺激スル. vi. To irritate (as parts of one's body). As: — Rekuchi mayaya, "to irritate one's throat."

Mayeat, マイエツ, 鳴ル、音スル. vi. To sound. To make a noise. Syn: Maikosamba.

Mayemaye, マイエマイエ, or Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, 痧ガル. vi. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayun, マユン, 楽快ナル音スル. adj. Of pleasing sound.

Mayun-no, マユノ, 鳴り響キテ. adv. Resounding. Ringing.

Me, メ, 寒サ, 例セバ, メエコツ, 冻死スル. n. Cold. Coldness. As:—Me ekot, "to die of cold," "to starve with cold."

Me-an, メアン, 寒キ (気温ノミ用). adj. Cold. (Spoken of the weather only.)

Mechakko, メチャッコ, 頭蓋、頭蓋骨. n. A skull. The cranium.

Megane, メガネ, 眼鏡、例セバ、メガネコロ、眼鏡チカケル. n. Spectacles. (Jap). As:—Megane koro, "to wear spectacles."


Mek, メク, 部分. n. A division.

Mek, メク, 猫ノ鳴声. n. An onomatopoea for a cats-mew.

Me-kamui-koro, メカミウキロ, メカムイクロ, メカムイキロル. v.i. To be afflicted with rheumatism.

Me-kamui-tashum, メカミウチシュム, メカミウチシュム. n. Rheumatism.

Mekare, メカリ, 分つ. v.t. To divide.

Mekka, メッカ, 物ノ背(ムネ). n. The back edge of anything.

Mekkashike, 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.

Mekkashibe, メッカシベ, 小魚ノ背. n. The dorsal fin of the smaller fishes. This fin on the larger kinds of fishes is called Ashibe.

Mekkaushbe, メッカウシベ, 小魚ノ背. n. The dorsal fin of the smaller fishes.

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, 粟ノ一種. n. A kind of millet.

Mekoparachi, メコパラチ. v.i. To be possessed or bewitched by a cat as a punishment for some evil done to the feline family.

Mekoparagoat, メコパラゴアツ. n. A skull. The cranium.

Mekoparoat, メコパロアツ. n. A skull. The cranium.

Mekoro, メイロ, 冷キ. adj. To be cold.

Mekse, メクセ, 猫が鳴ク. v.i. To mew.


Meman, メマン, 涼キ. adj. Cool.


Memka, メムカ, 一軒ノ小村. n. A hamlet of one house.

Memke, メムケ, 割ル. v.t. To divide.

Mempa, メムパ, 遊出口スル、話ノ腰ヲ折ル. v.i. To cut off one's speech. To commence speaking and leave off before having finished.

Mempapiro, メミピリュ. n. A wild garlic.


Menasaru, メナサル, ハマエンドウ. n. Beachpea. Lathyrus maritimus, Bigel. var. Thunber giaenes, Miq.


Menash, メナシ, 東風. n. The east wind.

Menash-kikiri, メナシキキリ, 小蛻ノ一種. n. A kind of small fly.
Menashuke, メナシュケ, ホシジロガマ. 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, 婦女, 嬰. n. A woman. A female. This word is of Japanese origin and may be designated pigeon Ainu. The proper Ainu words for woman are Mat-ainu and shiwentep.

Menu, メヌ, 寒クナル, 寒サテ感ズル. v.i. To be cold. To feel the cold. Syn: Meraige.

Meraige, メライゲ, 寒クナル, 寒サテ感スル. v.i. To be cold.

Meraoma-ni, メラオマニ, バツコヤナギ. n. The goat willows. Salix baprea, L.


Meri-at, メリアツ, 燦ク, 輝ル. v.i. To twinkle (as the stars). To shine.

Meri-meri, メリメリ, 火花, 倭セバ, アベチェメリ, 火花. n. A spark. As:—Abe meri-meri, “a spark of fire.”

Meri-merige, メリメリゲ, 燦ク. v.i. To twinkle as the stars.

Mesheke, メシケ, 壊ル. v.t. To break. To rub off. To creak.

Meshepa, メシバ, 切り去ル, 壊ル, 例セバ, 刑トシテ耳チ切り去ル. v.t. To cut off. To break. To clip. As:—Kisara meshepa, “to cut off the ears as in punishment for crime.”

Mesmeske, メスマスペ, 壊レテ. 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, 刑トシテ開ル. 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.”

Mesu, メス, 切り去ル, 壊り去ル, 取り去ル, 壊ル, 例セバ, エツメス, 刑トシテ開ル. 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.”

Mesuyas, メスヤス, 寒サニ弱ハル. v.i. To become weak through exposure to the cold.

Metarop-notorap, メタロフノトラブ, 覧, 蓑骨. n. Operculum.

Metat, メタツ, メタカンバ. n. Betula Ermannii, Cham.


Metotshiri, メトツシリ, 山ノ端. n. A ridge of mountains.

Metumbeka, メツムベカ, 極寒. n. The very cold weather.

Me-un, メウン, 寒ク, 寒サニ感ズル. v.i. and adj. To be cold. Cold. Syn: Meraige.

Meuren-chep, メウレンチェブ, キンマス. n. Silver salmon. Same as *Mal-chep.*

Mi, み, 着る, 例セバ, アミブミ, 衣着る. v.t. To clothe. To wear. As:—Amip mi, “to put on clothes.”

Mi-ambe, ミアムヘ, 衣類. n. Clothes.

Syn: Amip.


Michipa, ミチバ, ミツバ, ミツバセリ. n. *Cryptotaenia japonica, Hassk.*

Mik, ミク, 咲る, 例セバ, セタミク, 狂欠エル. v.i. To bark. As:—Seta mik, “the dog barks.”

Mike, ミケ, 薄片. n. Thin slices.

Syn: Nike. Also v.t. To cut with slices.

Mike-mike, ミケミケ, 輝く, 燦々, 例セバ, イメルミケミケ, 稲妻が閃く. v.i. To glitter. To flash as lightning. As:—Imeru mikemike, “the lightning flashes.”

Syn: Mak makke.

Mike-rui, ミケルイ, 薄片ニスル. v.t. To cut into thin slices.

Syn: Nikerui.

Mimdara, ミムダラ, or Mindara, ミンダラ, 塵塚. n. A rubbish heap.

Mumdara, ミムダラ, or Mindara, ミンダラ, 庭, 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, ミハミミ, 脂肪, 魚肉, 例セバ, イシヶラシテレ, アミミベテク, オヤナヤ, 脂肪詰アナイカ, チェブミム魚肉. n. Fat. The flesh of fish. As:—Ishiri kuratnere, ara mim patek, “dear me! it is nothing but fat.” *Chep mim, “fish flesh.”*


Mim-ushka, ミムウシカ, 肥ヤス. v.t. To fatten.

Mim-ushte, ミムウシテ, 肥ヤス. v.t. To fatten.

Mina, ミナ, 笑ふ, 例セバ, ミナヒテ, ミナカ子, 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, ミナノマヌブ, 笑フ人. n. A laughing person.

Minapa, ミナバ, 笑フ(腹数). v.i. To laugh. (pl).

Minare, ミナレ, 娯マセル, 宥ス. v.t. To amuse.


Syn: Moshi-kina.

Mintuchi, ミンツチ, 人獣ノ類. 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 mintuchi*, really faries inhabiting the mountains, and these are said to benefit people with their help.

**Mintuchi-sani, ミンツチサニ**. *n.* A descendant of a mermaid. A very bad term of reproach.


**Mire, ミレ**. *v.t.* To clothe.

**Miru, ミル**. *n.* A twinkle. A sparkle.

**Miru-at, ミルアツ**. *v.i.* To twinkle (as the stars). *Syn:* Meri-at, メリアツ.

**Mirumiru, ミルミルル**. *v.i.* To sparkle. To shine. To twinkle.

**Mishmu, ミッシュム**. *adj.* and *v.i.* Lonely. To be alone. To be out.

**Mitpo, ミットポ**. *n.* A grandchild.


**Moireka, モイレカ**. *v.t.* To slacken.

**Moirepa, モイレパ**. *adj.* Slow (pl).

**Moire-no, モイレノ**. *adv.* Slowly.

**Moishutu, モイシュツ**. *v.t.* To flog. To strike with the hand. To beat. *Syn:* Monshutu.

Moitek, モイテク, 港口ノ土地. n. The land immediately at the entrance to a harbour.

Moiva, モイワ, 坂. n. A gradual sloping hill or mountain. Also a little hill. Syn: Pon huru.

Mokiuta-chup, モキウタチュブ, 四月. The month of April.

Mokkeu, モクケウ, 良薬骨. n. The operculum of fishes.

Mokon, モコン, 眠る. v.i. To sleep.

Mokoro, モクロ, 睡る. v.i. To sleep.

Mokonnoye, モコンノイエ, 死る. v.i. To be dead. To be fast asleep.

Mokon-rawere, モコンラウェレ, 睡覚. v.i. To desire to sleep. Syn: Mokon-rusui.

Mokon-rusui, モコンルスイ, 睡覚. v.i. To be sleepy. To desire to sleep. Syn: Mokon-rawere.

Mokore, モコレ, 睡覚. v.t. To put to sleep.


Mokoriri-sei, モコリリセイ, 巻貝ノ種. n. Siphonalia signum, Reeve.

Mokoro-an, モクロアン, 睡覚. v.i. To sleep.

Mokoro-an, モクロアン, 睡覚. v.i. To be full to the very brim.

Mokoro-koinu, モクロコイヌ, 安眠ヲ妨ガル. v.i. To be disturbed in one's sleep.

Mokoro-koitak, モクロコイタク, 喫言ヲ云フ. v.i. To talk in one's sleep. Syn: Monna-itaik.

Mokoro-komosh, モクロコモシ, 睡遊スル. v.i. To walk in one's sleep.

Mokoro-komosh-guru, モクロコモシグル, 睡遊人. n. A somnambulist.

Mokoro-kotushmak, モクロコツマク, 睡者ヲ打ツ. v.t. To murder one while sleeping.


Mokot, モコツ, 睡覚. v.t. To float. To float down a stream. To float.

Mom, モム, 流蘇, 流ヲ下サル. v.i. To flow as a river. To float down a stream. To float.


Momambe, モマムベ, 牝鹿. n. A doe (deer).

Moma-ni, モマニ, スモノ木. n. A plum tree.

Momauta-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, 睡覚ヲ着ツ居ル衣類. n. The clothes one wears.

Momnatara, モムナタラ, 一挙ヲナル. v.i. To be full to the very brim.
MOM — 268 — MON

Momde, モムデ, 漂べる. v.t. To set afloat.
Momka, モムカ, 漂べる. v.t. To cause to float.
Momok, モモク, 普通の, 凡俗の. adj.
Momok-aeiwange-itak, モモケアイワンゲイタク, 俗語. n. Colloquial.
Momok-momok-aeiwangep, モモクアイワンゲンプ, 苦力, 人夫. n.
A coolie. An ordinary servant.
Mompoketa, モンポケタ, ヨリ少く, 例せば, エンモノケタパアン, 我ヨリ年少. adv. Less than. As :— En mompoketa pa an, “of less years than I”; i.e. “younger than I.”
Monak, モナク, 場ラレス. 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, 招テ, 例せば, モナク, ネイノキヨウエン, 應, 若シ汝思フ為セバ, 其ハ悪シナル可シ. interj. Now. As :— Monak, nei no ki ko wen, “now, if you do so it will be bad.”
Mon-an, モナアン, 多忙. v.i. and adj. Busy.

Monashnu-no, モナシンヌ, 迅＝. adv. Quickly.
Monawere, モナウェレ, 口許ニノテ実行セヌ. v.i. To talk of doing something, but not to do it. Syn : Yairawere.
Mondum-kore, モンダムコレ, 強メタル, 権威ヲ興ベル. v.t. To authorize. To strengthen.
Mondum-pirika, モンダムピリカ, 健全トナル, 例セバ, ソチエツムピリカワヘイキ, 永正シク健全ナルヤ. vi. To be in good health. As :— Sone e tumu pirika wa he, e iki, “are you really better in health.” Syn : Tumu pirika.
Mondum-pirika-ki, モンダムピリカキ, 全快スル. v.i. To recover from sickness.
Mondum-wen, モンダムウェン, 病気スル. v.i. To be in ill health.
Mongeshna, モンゲシナ, 渐次, 例セバ, ボロンノエイハノッカヤッカモンゲシナカラハメテシマシテヘ, 彼ハ勉メテシマシ, 些カ解スルナル adv. By degrees (used in a negative phrase). As :— Poron no eyaihan-kokara yakka mongeshna erampeutek, “although he studies hard he understands less.”
Mongesh-ta, モンゲチタ, 仕事ヲ終スル. v.t. To finish what one is doing.
Mongo-an, モンゴアン, 爲ス可可仕事ヲアル. v.i. To have business to transact. Syn : Moni-an.


Moniamuye, モニアムイェ, 賦フ、償フ. v.i. To be atoned for. To be redressed.

Moni-an, モニアン, 爲ス可キ仕事ヲ持フ. 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, モニムイェ, 償フ、報酬ヲ與へル. v.t. To redress. To remunerate.

Moni-yupke, 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, 寝言ヲ云フ. 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、モノアンノロッ、黙坐スル. v.i. To be at peace. To be quiet. As:—Mo-no an no rok, “to sit in silence.”

Mopas, モパス, 駄ル. v.i. To canter. Syn: Chaira.

Monraige, モンライゲ, 勤ク、例セバ、テイタエモンライゲ、君ハ何處ニテ働ク. v.i. To work. As:—Neite e monraige? “where do you work?”?


Monshutu, モンシュツ、打ツ、手ニテ打ツ. v.t. To beat. To strike with the hand. Syn: Moishutu.

Montabi, モンタビ、忙シキ. v.i. To be busy. To be engaged.

Montabire, モンタブレ、忙シキ. v.i. To be busy. Syn: Unisapka an.

Mon-ush, モンウシ、多忙. adj. Busy.


More, モレ、毒矢ノ根ヲ包ム木ノ葉. n. Any kind of leaf in which arrow poison is wrapped.

Moreu, モレウ、縫ノ模様. n. The turns and twists in fancy needlework. Paterns of embroidery.


Moru, モル、髪ノ毛. n. The hairs which grow on the temples.

Moru-enka, モルエンカ、蜂谷 (コメカザ). n. The temples.

Mosa, モサ、イクサノ繊維. n. The bast fibres of nettles.

Mose, モセ、モセ, Thistle. Also “nettles” in some places.

Mose, モセ、刈ル. v.t. To reap.

Mose-kara, モセカラ, To mow.

Mose-hai, モセハイ, イクサ, n. Stinging-nettles. Urtica dioica, L. var. platyphylla,
Wedd. Also “the inner bark or bast fibres of nettles.” Syn: Ipishiship.

Mosem, モセム, 玄関. n. An antichamber.
Moshem, モシェム, A porch.
Mosh, モシ, 堆. n. A fly.
Mosh, モシ, 醒む. v. i. To wake up.
Moshikarabe, モシカラベ, ツケナツノシシノン. 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. n. Abroad.
Moshima-no-okai, モシマノオカイ, 挙置ク. v.t. To let alone.
Moshima-okai, モシマオカイ, Let alone.
Moshimap, モシマブ, 他ノ. adj. Other. Others.
Moshimap, モシマブ, 他ノ者. n. Another one.
Moshir’ or Moshiri, モシリ, モシル, 又ハ、モシリ, 国, 世界, モシリ, と文章ラ見于テ, 僉モシル, トナル, 例モバ, モシルホッポ, 死ス. n. A country. The world. Moshi' often becomes moshir’ in composition. As:—Moshir’ hoppa, “to die.” Oya moshir’ un guru, “a foreigner.” Moshi’ pake, moshiri gesh, “the whole world.” Moshirī shikapemuka no “the whole world,” “The surroundings of a country.”
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-etak, モシリエトク, 東. n. The east.
Moshiri-gesh, モシリゲシ, 西. n. The west.
Moshiri-hoppa, モシリホッパ, 死ス. n. A foreigner.
Moshirioppa, モシリオッパ, To leave the world.
Moshiri-ikkewa-chep, モシリイケウェチプ, 世界ヲ脊質ヒタル魚. n. The name of the fish upon the back of which the world is supposed to rest. Syn: Tukushish.
Moshiri-ko-ishu-ambe, モシリコイシュウアムベ, 生涯. n. One’s life.
Moshirun-guru, モシルンゲル, 外国. n. A foreigner.
Moshir-un-utara, モシルンウタラ, 一国ノ住民. n. The inhabitants of a country.
Moshit, モシツ, 世界. n. The world. The same as moshiri.
Moshita-ta, モシッタタ, 地上、空中. n. Above the earth. The open expanse above.


Moshkara, モシカラ, 莲板. n. A tray used for cutting up food and also for carrying fish in. Syn: Manaita.

Moshkara, モシカラ, 物置く仏=草々敷く. vi. To spread out grass to lay anything upon. To be laid out like lumps of grass. To be mown down like grass.

Mosh-ya-an, モシヤアン, 覚醒シタル. adj. Awake.

Moso, モソ. 醒マス, 起ス. v.t. To wake. To rouse up from sleep.


Mosomoso, モソモソ, 醒マス, 起ス. v.t. To rouse up from sleep.


Mososhpe-kut, モソシベクツ, カサイッサ. n. Veronica sibirica, L.

Mososo, モソソ, 起上る. v.t. To rouse up.

Motarap, モタラプ, 魚顔ふく. n. The cheeks of fish.
Notarap, ノタラプ, ふく of fish.

Moteki, 幸ニテ, 仕合ニ. adv. Fortunately. Luckily.
Motekki, キシ. Syn: Kusu eun.


Moto-kotan, モトコタン, 故郷. n. One's native place.

Motoma, モトマ, 少し滞. n. A small mat.


Motontori-kara, モトントリカラ, 鶴 矢結ア. vi. To do the hair Japanese fashion.

Motot, モト, 魚ノ脊髄. n. The backbone or ventral column of fishes.

Mototchi-ikiri, モトッチイキリ, 魚ノ脊椎骨. n. Vertebra of fishes.


Moyoike, モヨイケ, 詯つ. v.t. Same as moyomoyo.

Moyomoyo, モヨモヨ, 詰つ. vi. To move as swarms of maggots in putrified fish or meat. Syn: Ukopaiyaige.


Moyuk-soyai, モユクソヤイ, 土蜂. n. A humble bee.

Mu, ム, 傾ク, 倒フ. v.t. To slant upwards or downwards. To creep.

Mu, ム, 塞ガル, 例セバ, キサラム, 耳 カ塞ガル, v.i. and adj. To be stopped up. Blocked up As:—Ki-sara mu, "to have the ears stopped." Syn: Omu.

Muchattek, ムチャテク } 悅 Nuchatktek, ヌチャテク } 悅. adj. and v.i. To rejoice. To feel happy.


Mui, ムイ, 结ア, 束メル. v.t. To tie. To bind. To make into a bundle.

Mui, ムイ, 束, 例セバ, ムイネアカラ, 束テル. n. A bundle. As:—Mui ne akara, "to be made into a bundle."

Mui, ムイ, 簞 n. A winnow.

Mui, ムイ, 山ロリ海ノ方へ向イテ見ル时ハ, 少シク低下シ, 且次第ニ幅属を 傾キ, 又海ノ方ヨリ山ノ方へ向イテ見ル時ハ共ノ反对ニ見ユル场所. 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.

Mui-kara, ムイカラ, 簞ル v.t. To winnow.

Muumamba, ムイマムバ, 旅仕度スル. v.i. To prepare for a journey.

Muumuye, ムイムイェ, 掃ヒ去ル. v.t. To brush away. To sweep off.

Muk, ムク, ベアソプ. n. Codonopsis ussuriensis, Hemsl. The root of this plant is used for food by the Ainu.

Muk, ムク, 塞ガレザル. adj. Stopped up. Bunged up.


Mukara, ムカラ, 斧 n. An axe.

Mukara-eiki, ムカラエイキ, 斧ニテ截 る. v.i. To chop with an axe.

Mukecharase, ムケチャラセ, 倠フ. To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. Syn: Mukereye.

Mukechirase, ムケチラセ, 拂フ, 拭フ. v.i. To sweep. Syn: Munuye.


Mukekashi, ムケカシ, ツリガネニンジン n. Adenophora verticillata, Fisch.

Mukereye, ムクレイエ, 倠フ v.t. To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. Syn: Mukecharase.


Mukkane, ムッカ子, 圓キ adj. Round.

Mukkane-chikuni, ムッカ子チクニ, or Mukkane-ni, ムッカ子ニ, 圓キ竿. n. A round pole.

Mukke, ムッケ, 秘密ナル adj. Mythurious. Secret. As:—Kamu mukke itak, "the mysteries of God." Keitum mukke guru, "a person who keeps matters secret."

Mukkere, ムッケレ, 隠ス, 秘密ニスル. v.t. To hide. To keep secret. Syn: Craunu.
Mukkosamba, ムッコサムバ, 塞ガレシ. v.i. To be stopped up.

Mukkot, ムッコツ, 恐ろ、例セバ、ケツムナロゲムッコッカネコトマン、彼ハ心ヲ懼ヒ抱ク如ク услугиル. v.i. To be in fear. As:—Keutum oroge mukkot kane kotoman, “he appears to have fear in his heart.”

Mukku, ムック, or Mukkuri, ムクリ, 楽器ノ名、ピヤボン. n. A kind of musical instrument made of wood, and somewhat resembling a “Jew’s harp.”

Mukkuri-rekte, ムクリレクトテ、ムクリ弹ずる. v.i. To play upon the mukkuri.

Mukmuk, ムクムク, 塞ガレシ. adj. Stopped up.

Mukmukke, ムクムッケ, 塞ゲ. v.t. To stop up.

Mukmukpa, ムクムクバ, 塞ゲ、例セバ、キサラムムクッパダム、汝ノ耳ヲ塞ゲ、即チ聴ク勿レ. v.t. To stop up. As:—Kisara mukmukpa yan, “stop up your ears;” i.e. “do not appear to hear.”

Mukramama, ムクラママ, 缩ム. v.i. To cringe.

Mukshit, ムクシツ, キッパ、例セバ、ムクシツコッカ、パツプチアテル. n. A poultice. As:—Mukshit kotkuka, “to poultice.”


Mumi, ムミ, 組合、経. n. A company. A class.


Mungi, ムンギ, 小麦. n. Wheat.


Munin-shiyeye, ムニンシエイエ, or Munin-tashum, ムニンタシュム, 瘡病. n. Leprosy.

Mun-konchi-koro, ムンコンチコロ, 無住ノ家屋ノ如ク荒レタル. adj. To become desolate as a deserted house (lit. to wear a grass bonnet).


Munnuye, ムヌイエ, 拂フ. v.i. To sweep.

Munnuyep, ムヌイエプ, 笕. n. A broom.

Munnuyep-nochiu, ムヌイエプノチウ, 慈星. n. A comet.


Mun-ra, ムンラ, 草ノ葉. n. A blade of grass.

Munsamambe, ムンサマムベ, シマカレイ. n. Yebrias yebrinus. F. & S.

Muntuitui, ムンツイツイ, 病気ノ呪ヲ 衣ヲ打ツ. v.t. To beat one’s clothes as a charm against sickness.

Mun-ush-mimdara, ムンウシミムダラ, 堆肥. n. A manure heap.

Murayeba, ムライエバ, 礼トジタ人ノ 頭ヲ撫デル. v.t. To stroke the head as in salutation.
Muri, ムリ, ハマニシユク, チンキ.  
Elymus mollis, Trin.

Muriri, ムリリ, 葬式ノ時死體＝結ブ紐.  
n. A band used for tying up the dead for burial.  
Syn: Mururi.

Muru or Muruhu, ムル, 又ニ ムルフ,  

Murumuruse, ムルムルセ, 怒ル. vi.  
To be angry. To boil up with anger.

Mururi, ムルリ, 死體及ビ共ト共＝葬  
品物ヲ結ブ絹. n. A lace or cord  
used for tying up the dead and  
the paraphernalia buried with  
them.  
Syn: Mururi.

Musa, ムサ, 他人頭ヲ撫デル (禮義ト  
シテ). v.t. To stroke the head of  
another person in salutation.  

Muse, ムセ, イラクサ. n. Same as  
Mose, “nettles.”

Muse-chiri, ムセチリ, ツツドリ. n.  
Himalayan cuckoo. Cuculus intermedius.

Mut, ムツ, 帯フ(刀フ), 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, ムツベ, 刀, 武器. n. Swords,  
Arms.

Muye, ムイェ, 束. n. A bundle.

Muyemanba, ムイェマンバ, 包装スル.  
v.t. To pack up one’s things.

---

N (ナ).

N, ン, 數詞ノ後＝附ケ加フレバ N ハ、  
＝ナ (人)ノ略ナリ. n. When found  
suffixed to numerals n is a con-  
traction of Niu, “a person.”  
See Niu.

Na, サ, 此詞ヲ動詞ノ後＝加フル時ハ文  
意ノ終ラタルデス. 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, 適フ, 荷フ, 例セバ, ニナケス  
ヲマン, 彼ハ木ヲ取リ行ツタ. v. t.  
To carry. As:—Ni na gusu o-  
man, “he has gone to fetch wood.”

Na, ナ, 水. n. Water. As:—Na-i, “a stream.”  
Na-rai, “a ditch.”

Naa, ナア, 猿、若シ否定ノ詞ヲ共＝用エ  
レバ, 来ダノ意味ナリ、此詞ヘ又形容  
詞ノ前ニ付ケ加ヘテ、比較級ヲ構成ス、  
例セバ, ナアボン, ヨリモノヲ. 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 poro, “larger.” As:—Naa an,  
“there is more.”  
Naa arashione,
“once more.” Naa ek isam, “he has not yet come.” Naa isam, “there is no more.” Naa moshima, “yet again.” “Again.” Naa okai, “there are more.” Naa pon no, “a little more” Naa shinep, “one more.” Naa shomo, “not yet.”


Nai, Nai, Nai, 流、河、谷. n. A stream. A river; (in saghalien “a large river”).—A valley either with or without water.

Naibutchi, Naibutchi, 河口. n. A river’s mouths. (pl).

Naikosamba, Naikosamba, Naikosamba, 鳴る、音スル. 例セバ、タテズフムカナイサクサ、刀ヲ抜キ音ヲレキ. v.i. To make a noise. To sound. As:—Tan pi humkan naikosanu, “the sound of drawing swords.”

Nai-yau, Naai-yau, 支流. n. Tributaries of a stream.


Nak-orō, Nak-orō, 何處へ. post. Whither.

Nakane, Nakane, 見方子、何何. post. How much?


Nak-wa, Nak-wa, 何處カラ、例テ、ナクワエク、何處ヨリ 彼ハ来リシカ. adv. Whence. As:—Nak wa ek, “whence has he come?”


Nam, Nam, 冷き、例セバ、ナムワッカ、新鮮ナル水、又ハ冷水、之ニ野シテピツル ワッカ、へ停滯セル水ナリ. adj. Cold as water or one’s feet or hands. Fresh or cool (as fresh water). Thus:—Nam wakka, “fresh or
cool water.” Fresh water in contradistinction to stagnant water is called *pituru wakka.*

**Namde, ナムデ, 冷す. v.t.** To set to cool. To cool. **Syn:** Tuwarage. Tuwaraka.

**Nami-oyan, ナミオヤン, 魚ノ如ク寄る. v.i.** 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, 蝦. n.** Maggots. Grub-worms.

**Nam, ナン, 脣. n.** The face. As:—*Nan kokik,* “to slap the face.”

**Nanapo, ナナポ, 直ちに. adj.** Immediately.

**Nanchi-chup, ナンチチュプ, 七月. n.** The month of July by some called shimante-chup.

**Nanchimi, ナンチミ, 媚妓, 猛対婦. n.** A secret whore or whoremonger. A secret harlot.

**Nanepuriwen, ナネプリウェン, 憐む. v.t.** To pity.

**Nanga, ナンガ, 脣. n.** The face.

**Nangashke-chiu-kush, ナンガシケチウクシ, 落葉する. v.i.** To shed leaves.

**Nangeu, ナンゲウ, 頬骨. n.** The cheekbones.

**Nange, ナンゲ, or Nanke, ナンケ, 剃る, 例セバ, ヌンナンゲ, 草ナ剃る. v.t.** To mow. As:—*Mun nange,* “to mow grass.”

**Nangon, ナンゴン, ナンゴロニ同.** Same as nangoro.

**Nangora, ナンゴラ, 多分, 大抵, 例セバ, 子コノアキナンゴラ, 彼ハ大抵何
Nan-kotchaketa, ナンコッチャケタ, 面前を. adv. Before the face of.
In the presence of.
Nan-kotchaketa-pirasa, ナンコッチャケタピラサ, 示す, 顕す, 前を拡げる.
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, ナンタララ, 頭を上げる.
v.t. To hold up the face. Syn: Nan-hepuni.
Nanu, ナヌ, or Nanuhi, ナヌフ, 頭. n. The face.
Nanu-ipo, ナヌイポロ, 頭, 髪, カホカタチ. n. The countenance.
Nanu-isam, ナヌイサム, 耻ず. v.t. To feel ashamed. To be put out of countenance. Syn: Yaikatuen.
Nanu-wen-chep, ナヌウェンチェプ, トウベッカゴカラ. n. Sculpin. Hemilepidotus gilbertii, Jor. & Eny.
Nanu-wen-kikiri, ナヌウェンキキリ, 青蛻(敵に似たずる尾を持つ). n. A kind of small blue fly having a woolly tail resembling mildew.
Narai, ナライ, 墻. n. A ditch.
Syn: Pechiri.
Nasa, ナサ, 裂け. v.t. To tear.
Syn: Yasa.
Nashke, ナシケ, 碎く. v.t. Slit. Cracked.
Nata, ナタ, 尖ノ無き大ナイフ. n. A kind of large pointless knife.
Nata, ナナ, 誰ノ. adj. Whose.
Naugep, イウゲプ, or Nautep, ナウケプ, 鉤, 釣針. n. A crook. A hook.
Naukepsaine, ナウケプサイプ, 刺ギ分ケル(木ノ茂リタタ枝ナドチ). 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, 梟(スゲ), 標(シルシ), 例セバ, マキリアニバイエカラ, 小刀ニテ標付クル. n. A line or mark. As: —Makiri ani naye kata, “to make a mark with a knife.”
Ne, 子, ......ニナル, アル, 例セバ, ペテ, ホニナル. v.t. To become. To be. Is: As:—Ainu ku ne, “I am an Ainu.” Pe ne, “to become water.” Koponchi 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, チグス, 代ニ, 例セバ, ソノチグス, 真ナルか故ニ. post. For. Because. As:—Son no ne gusu, “because it is true.”
Nei, 子イ, 其, 彼, 彼ノ女. pro. That. The. He. She. It.
Nei-a, チイア, 其, 左様, 例セバ, チイアゲル, 其人, チイアアノ, 其物, チイアヤァアイエ, 左様ニ云バラ. pro. That. So. As:—Nei a guru, “that person.” Nei a ap, “that thing.” Nei a yak aye, “so it is said.”
Nei-ambe, 子イヤムベ, 其物. n. That thing. That person.
Nei-a-orota, 子イヤオロタ, 然る時ニ. adv. Then. Upon that.
Nei-a-yakka, 子イヤヤカ, 而シテ、又、雖モ、例セバ、キヲ子イヤヤカ、其 ハ為サレナレド. post. And. Also. Although. As:—Ki wa nei a yakka, "although it is done."
Nei-a-yakka......ne-yakka, 子イヤ ヤカ......子ヤッカ, ...モ......又......モ. post. Both...and, when used with an affirmative; neither......nor, when used with a negative.
Nei-a-yak-ne, 子イヤクチ, or Nei a-yakun, 子イヤクン, 若シト雖 モ. post. If. Although.
Nei-ita, 子イタ, 然ル時ニ、其時ニ、 例セバ、テイトホシテトホ、其次ノ日. adv. Then. At that time. As:—Nei toho shime toho, "the following day."
Nei-ka, 子カ, 其如ク、其様ニ. adv. So. In that way.
Neikehuike, 子ケフイケ, or Neike ne-yakka, 子ケイチヤッカ, 總テ、何 處デモ. adj. All. Every-where.
Neikesima, 子ケイセイマ, 總テ、全 ボ. adj. All. Entirely.
Neina, 子イナ, 歌、諷. n. A song. A chant.
Neina-chikap, 子イナチカプ, 喫鳴鳥ノ 一種. n. Some kind of singing bird.
Nei-no, 子イノ, .....ノ如ク、例セバ、子 イノカラ、似セル、倣サル. adv. So. As. Thus. Like that. As:—Nei no kara, "to imitate, to do like."

Nei-no-an, 子イノアン, 左様ニ、...... ノ如、即チ. adv. So. Thus. Like this or that. It is so.
Nei-oro-pakno, 子イオロパクノ, 如 何程遠キカ. ph. How far?
Nei-orota, 子イオロタ, 然ル時、其處、 子イオロタアン、其ハ其處ニアルカ. adv. Then. There. As:—Nei orota an? "is it there?"
Nei-orun, 子イオルン, 何處、何. adv. Where. What. Of what place. As:—Nei orun guru e ne, what place do you belong to?
Nei-pak-no, 子イパクノ, 如何程遠々. ph. How far.
Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, 子 イパクノ子イワチヤッカ, 何處デモ、何 時デモ、例セバ、ネイパクノ子イワチ ヤッカクネイランクニシヨモタパンナ、 其ハ余が決シテ忘レサル物ナリ. ph. Every-where and at all times. As:—Nei pakno nei wa ne yakka ku oira kunip shomo tapan na, "it is a thing I shall never forget.
Nei-pak-no-nei-yakka, 子イパクノ 子ヤッカ, 或ル處マテ. ph. As far as one likes. To any distance. Everywhere. Anywhere.
Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, 子 イパクノ子イワチヤッカ, 何處デモ、何 時デモ. ph. Everywhere. At all times. Important.
Nei-pak-no-nei-yakka......shomo, 子イパクノ子ヤッカ......ショモ, 決シテ ......ノ如、例セバ、子イパクノ子ヤッ カクネイランクニシヨモタパンナ、其 ハ余が決シテ忘レサル物ナリ. ph. Never. As:—Nei pakno ne yakka ku oira kunip shomo tapan na,
"it is a thing I shall never forget."


Neita-korak-ayayamkire, 子タコラクヤヤマキレ, 全々知リザリシ者. ph. A thing one has never known before.


Neita-pakno-newa-ne-yakka, 子タパクノ子ワヤッカ, 何時ニテモ、常ニ adv. ph. Always.


Nei-utara, 子イウタラ, 彼等, 彼等. pro. They. Them.

Nei-wa, 子ワ, 何處ヨリ, 例セバ, 子イヲイエ, 汝ハ何處ヨリ来シルカ. adv. Whence. As:—Nei wa ek, “where have you come from?” Syn: Nak wa.

Neko, 子コ, 若シ, 時ミ, 例セバ, エットチ. 若シ彼来ラバ. post. If. When. As:—Ek neko, “if he comes.”

Nekon-a, 子コナ, 何ノ, 例セバ, チオナアカタ, 何シタモノヲラウ. 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, 子コナポカ, 何卒. adv. Please. Somehow or other.


Ne-manup, チマヌプ, 呼稱セラル, 物, 例セバ, セマツマヌプ, 此者ハ犬ト呼稱セラル. ph. The object called. As:—Seta ne manup, “the object called “dog.”

Nekon-ka-newa, 子コナチワ, 何卒. ph. Please (often used in prayer).

Nekon-ne-yakka, 子コニャッカ, 俳. ナラドモ. post. However.

Nen, 子ン, or Neni, 子ニ, 誰, 例セバ, タムペチケキヤ, 誰か此ニ為セシカ. pro. Who. Somebody. As:—Tambe nen ki ya? “who did this?”


Nenka, 子カ, 誰カ, 何者カ. adj. Somebody. Some one or other.


Nen-ne, 子ネ, 誰ニ, 例セバ, タムペチケルテシチヤ, 此チ為セシハ誰ナルカ. adv. Who. As:—Tambe ki guru nen ne ya? “who is he that has done this?”


Nen-ne-yakka, チネニャッカ, or Nen-nen-ne-yakka, チネンニャッカ
NEN

Nenta, ネンタ, 誰, 例セペ, チンタキイカトウヘン, が虫をナモノシカ. pro. Who. As:—Nenta iki ruwe an? "who did it?" Nenta have an? "who is there?"

Nep, ネプ, or Nepi, ネピ, 何, 喜物, 或物, 例セペ, ペイカチ ネンカラアスニマオマンア, 此若ハ何ノ為ニ山ニ行キサカ, イテキユイェ, 何事モノ云フナカレ, ネンニエハマツシジニア, 彼ハ或ル物ヲ恐レ adv. What. Something. Anything. As:—Heika-chi nep kara gusu kimta oman a? "what has the lad gone to the mountains for?" Nep shinotcha e ki rusui ya? "what hymn do you wish to sing?" Iteki nep ye, "do not say anything." Nep aehomatu an na, "he is afraid of something."


Nep-ne-ka, ネプニカ, 或物. post. Something.


Nep-ka, ネプカ, 或物. n. Something. Something or other.

Nepka-ambe, ネプカアムベ, 或物ノ. adj. Something or other.

Nepka-sak-no, ネプカサクノ, 無一物ノ, 例セペ, チヌカサクノクエッキ, 余ハ何物モ持トララズ, チヌカサクモクイェ, 余ハ何モノザリキ. adj. Having nothing. As:—Nep ka sak no ku ek, "I have brought nothing." Nep ka shomo ku ye, "I said nothing."

Nepki, ネプキ, 業, 職, 務, 例セペ, テタエ芝ブキ, 何處デ汝ハ働カカ. n. & v.t. Business. Work. To do work or business. As:—Nakta (neita) e nepki? "where do you work?" Soita nepki kor'an, "he is doing something out of doors." Ku arupa wa nepki, "I will go and do something."

Nepki-ne, ネプキネ, 或物, 何カ, 例セペ, テタキチアキ, 何事カデヨンシシレリ. n. Something or other. As:—Nep ki ne aki, "to be doing something or other." Nepki isam, "he is doing nothing."

Nepkor'ambe, ネプコラムベ, 斯クノ如ク, 例セペ, エアニチョラムベ, 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 like me."

Nepkorome, ネプコロメ, 斯クノ如ク, 例セペ, テタコロケテ, 恰モ其ノ如ク. adv. Like. As. Resembling. As:—Nepkorome kan, "As it is." "Like."

Nepkoro-okai, ネプコロオカイ, 斯クノ如ク, エアニコロケテ, 皆モ其ノ如ク. adv. Same as nepkor'ambe. As:—Eani a e nepkoro okai ihe ruwe guru nei ita
Nep-ne, 子ブ子, 否定ノ動詞ノ伴ハザル時か、或物ノ意味、若シ夫レニ伴フドキハ、何モナシノ意味ナリ、例セバ、チッチアラム、汝ハ何ヲ考ヘ居ルカ、チッチアラムカヨモキ、其ハ考フルノ物ニアラズ。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, 子ブ子ス, 何故ニ。post. Why. For what reason.

Nep-nep, 子ブ子ブ, 種種ノ種々ノ物、例セバ、チッチチッケモモリシ、余ハ種々ノ事ニ関シ多忙ナリ。adj. and n. Various. Many. Various things. As:—Nep-nep ku emonush, "I am busy about a variety of things."

Nep-ne-yakka, 子ブチッカ or Nep-nep-ne-yakka, 子ブチッブチッカ, 何デモ、例セバ、チッチチッケチッカ、何ノ魚ニテモ。n. Anything. Everything. In any case. By all means whatsoever. As:—Nep chep ne yakka, "what fish soever," Nep ne yakka ibe emoka shomoki, "he eschews no food." i.e. "he eats everything."

Nepshui-shui, 子ブシイシイ。繰返シ繰返シ、度々。post. Again and again.

Neppo, 子ッポ, 片小。n. A little bit of something.

Neppu, 子ッブ、漂木ノ堆積。n. Heaps of drift wood.

Nep-ta, 子ブタ、何、例セバ、ブタテレハイン、其ノ名ハ何カ。pro. What. As:—Nep ta reihei an, "what is it called." "What is its name." Nep ta an? "what is it." Tambe nep ta an? "what is this."

Neptapa, 子ブタバ、其ハ何カ。ph. What is it?

Nere, 子レ、似合ハス、模擬スル、......

Ne-rok-okai, チロクオライ、間違タル。v.i. To have mistaken one for another. To be mistaken in seeing. Syn: Nei ambe.

Ne-shiri, 子シリ、ノ如ク見エ。v.i. It seems. It indicates. It appears as.

Neshkoni, 子シコニ、榐ノ木、シコオ

Ne-shiri, 子シリ、ノ如ク見エ。v.i. It seems. It indicates. It appears as.

Neto, 子ト、平穏ナル天気。n. Still calm weather.
Netoba, ネトオバ, or Netobake, ネトバケ, 體. n. The body. Trunk.
Syn: Tumama.
Neum-poka, ネウムポカ, 如何ニカシテ. adv. Somehow or other. In some way or another.
Neun-an-gusu, ネンアンゴス, 何故ニ. ph. For what reason. What can it be.
Neun-shi-no-nei-ya, ネンシノニイヤ, 何處へ行キッカ. ph. Where has it gone.
Neusara, ネウサラ, 物語ル. v.i. To tell tales. Syn: Uweneusara.
Neusara-guru, ネウサラグル, 謳談師. n. A storyteller.
Newa, ネワ, 而シテ, 又. post. And. Also.
Newa......newa, ネワ......ネワ, モ... モ, 例へバ, クアニタニエアニテア, 我モ汝モ. post. Both...... and. As: — Kuani newa cani newa, “both you and I.”
Neyakka, ネヤッカ, ト......ト. post. Both; and. Also.

Ni, ニ, 吹々(鼻ヲ). v.t. To blow (as the nose).
Ni, ニ, 服用スル, 飲ム, 例へバ, タンクスリニコアナチツツナシノエリテンクスス, 君若シ此薬ヲ飲マベ, 君ハ速ニ癒ヨ. v.t. To drink as medicine, tea; soup or hot water. As: — Tan kusuri ni ko anak ne tuna-shi no e riten kusu ne, “if you drink this medicine you will get better soon.”
Ni, ニ, 延びル. v.i. To stretch out.
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, ニブ, 仏 storehouse in the mountains.
Nichimba, ニチムバ, 仏柄. n. The handle of anything.
Nichiepa, ニチエパ, 仏柄. n. The handle of any tool or utensil.
Nichitne, ニチツネ, 疲労, 疲撓. n. The cramp. To be stiff from work or exercise. To be tired.
Ni-eanu-no, ニエアヌノ, 遅ニ. adv. Fast.
Ni-hamu, ニハム, 木ノ葉. n. The leaves of trees.
Niham-muninkap, ニハムムニンカプ, 細雨. n. Very fine rain.
Niharu, ニハル, 寄生樹, ヤドリキ. n. Mistletoe. Viscum album, L. Sometimes used as a medicine and sometimes as food.
Nihorak-chup, ニホラクチュプ, 九月. n. The month of September.
Ni-ikiri, ニイクリ, 荷ノ木. n. A load of wood.
Nikambe, ニカムベ, 根ノ一種. n. The white leathery layers of the fungus mycelium found between the bark and wood of dead oak, elm or asli trees.
Nikanoisep, ニカノイセプ, 樹木＝繊縄スルギブンノ類. n. Any tree-climbing plant.
Nikanoige-pungara, ニカノイゲプンガラ, 樹木＝繊縄スルギブンノ類. n. Any tree-climbing vine.
Nikaop, ニカオプ, 木ノ実. n. The fruit of trees.
Nikap, ニカップ, 病梅ル, 例セバ, ニカプアイノ, 病人. adj. Sickly. Ill. As:—Nikap aimu, “a sick man.”
Ni-kap, ニカップ, 樹皮, 特＝榆ノ皮. n. The bark of trees, especially the bark of elm trees. Syn: Nikapu.
Nikap-chep, ニカップチュプ, 桧ノ皮＝テ造レル布. 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 benny. (Ayuma Emnion Jor. of Eg).

Nikara, ニカラ, 梨子, 榙段, テイグルニカラリシカハカリ, 彼＝柿主持ヲ指テサヲタリ. n. A ladder. Stairs. As:—Nei guru nikara shirika ha-chiri, “he tumbled down stairs.”
Nikashup, ニカシュプ, 木匙. n. A wooden spoon.
Nikat-turashi-hemesu, ニカツツラシヘメス, 柿ヲ昇ル. v.t. To go up a ladder.
Nikaun-emauri, ニカウンエマウリ, ダケイナゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius Bunge.
Nike, ニケ, 薄キ片＝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, 薄キ片＝切ル. v.t. To cut into thin slices.
Nikerui-chep, ニケルイチュプ, ニケルイチュプ. n. Fish.
Mikerui-chep, ミケルイチュプ, ミケルイチュプ. n. having their heads cut off; their backbone taken out, split down the middle as far as the tail and dried in the sun.
Nikaru, ニケルル, ニケルル＝同ジ. n. Same as Nikeiruru.
Niki, ニキ, 堆ム. v.t. To fold up.
Nikihi, ニキヒ.
Niki-an, ニキアン, 帳(ヒダ)トリタル. adj. Plaited. Having tucks.
As:—Niki an aimup, “plaited garments.”
Nikikara, ニキカラ, 立てる. v.t. To fold up. Syn: Ukoniki kara.
Nikkotama, ニットタマ, 圓. v.t. To surround.
Nikoniko, ニホニコ, 線. v.i. adj. Curled (as hair). Crumpled.
Nikoronge, ニコランゲ, 收穫する. v.t. To gather as beans in harvest. To take down from above.
Nikoro, ニクロ, 抱く. v.t. To embrace. To fold in the arms.
Nikoro, ニクロ, 内部. adv. Inside.
Nikorobe, ニクロベ, n.
Nikorosere, ニクロロセ, キツキが木鱼音. n. Sound made of the wood-peeker when pecking at trees.
Nikotuk, ニコツク, フクロウ. n. Owl.
Nikuru, ニクル, 木ノ陰. 影. n. The shade or shadow of trees.
Nimakaka, ニマッカ, 齥ヲ現ス (犬ノ 如). v.t. To show the teeth.
Nimaki, ニマキ, 齒. 例セバ, ニマキ アラカ歯痛. n. The teeth. As: Nimata araka, the toothache.
Nimaki-uckerere, ニマキウケレレ, 切齒する. v.i. To gnash the teeth. Syn: Sei-kui.
Nimaki-uturu-iyun, ニマキウルルイユン, 歯ノ間＝挟む. v.i. To lie between the teeth (as a fishbone).
Nimaki-uturu-kara, ニマキウルルカラ, 小柄子ヲ使ふ, v.i. To pick the teeth.
Nimakka-ni, ニマッカニ, サハ支キ. n. Symphlocos crataegoides, Ham.
Nimaraka, ニマラカ, v.
Nimba, ニムバ, 契々. 引キズル. v.t. To draw. To lead as a horse. To drag along.
Nimu, ニム, 攀げる. v.t. To climb. Syn: Turashi.
Nin, ニン, 溶ける. 冰スル. v.t. To melt. To become less as water in a river. To abate. To become absorbed. To change. To vary. Syn: Shi-etaye.
Nin, ニン, 木ノ瘤. n. A wen. An unnatural lumpy formation often seen upon trees.
Nina, ニナ, 粉碎する. v.t. To pulverize. To crush.
Nina, ニナ, ヒラメ. n. A kind of sole. Paralichthys olivaceus, Linn.
Ninacha, ニナチャ, ミジアサ, n. A kind of flounder. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

**Nina-chep, ニナチェプ**, ヒラメ. n. *Taralichitius cliaceus, T. and S.*

**Nina-chi, ニナチ, ミジアサ, n.** *Hippoglossoides* sp.


**Nina-kippo, ニナキポ,** キッポ, 蟻. n. Fire flies.


**Ninara, ニナラ,** 小山, 高塚, 小山ノアル原野. n. Table-land. Small hills. Flat plains with low mountains in them. A terrace.

**Ninaye, ニナイエ,** 神ヲリノ罰トシテナ代存命セリト言ヒヲナルノ名. n. The name of an Ainu who is said to have lived for ten generations and could not die, as a punishment from God.

**Nin-chup, ニンチュブ,** 月. n. The waning moon. Crescent.


**Ninninkeppo,** ニンニンケッポ, 簺. n. Glow-worms. Also called *Ninekeppo, Ninakeppo.*

**Ninninu, ニンニヌ,** 縫. v.t. To stitch.

**Nino, ニノ,** 海膽(ウ). n. The sea-urchin.


**Nino-okai, ニノオカイ,** カルマヨ. n. *Lilium avena ceunum, Fisch.*

**Ninoka,** ニノカ, 銀. Syn: *Niyokai.*


**Ninoropoki, ニノロポキ,** ニノロポキ, ニノロポキ. n. The underside of the body. Syn: *Nioropoki, Nioro pokki.*

**Ninu, ニヌ,** 珠ヲ繋ケ, 魚ヲ竿ニ掛ケル. v.t. To thread as beads or chestnuts. To string on a pole as fish.


**Ninumi, ニヌミ,** By some “walnuts” especially.
Nin-wa-isam, ニンワイサム, 吸収シタル. adj. Absorbed.

Nioropoki, ニオロポキ. 膝. n. The under part of the knee. Same as Ninoropoki.

Ni-osshi, ニオッシ, 木ノ心材. n. The heart of a tree.

Nip, ニブ, 刀ヲハ小刀ヲ柄. n. The handle of a sword or knife.

Ni-pe, ニペ, 木ノ汁. n. The sap of trees.

Nipec, ニペク, 明, 光, 例セバ, アベニペク, 部火. n. A flame. Brightness. Splendour. As:—

Nilepek, ニペク, 一部火. n. A flame.

Abe nipek, “a flame of fire.”


Nipeki-at, ニペキアツ, 光ル, 輝ク. v.i. To shine.

Nipek-atte, ニペカテ, 輝カス, 光ラセル. v.i. To make shine.


Nipokkep, ニポケプ, 下生ノ樹. n. Under-wood.

Nipesh-ni, ニペシニ, シナノキ. n. Linden-tree. Tilia cordata Mill, vav, japonica, Miq.

Niptani, ニプタニ, 肉置場（山中ノテ獲物多キトキ一時ノテ貯蔵スル處）. n. A wooden platform the Ainu make in the mountains upon which to store meats. A meat store.

Niramram, ニラムラム, 樹ノ表皮. n. The surface bark of trees.

Niras, ニラス, 木片. n. A wood splinter.

Nirash, ニラシ.

Nire, ニレ, 薬, 茶, 汁, 又ハ, 湯水ヲ興ペル. v.t. To give medicine, tea, soup or hot water to drink.

Nire, ニレ, 墨ヲ用エル色. n. A kind of dye with which the Ainu women tattoo themselves. The tree of whose bark this dye is produced is called Iwa ni.

Nireki, ニレキ, サルチャガセ. n. Usnea longsisima, L.


Nirush, ニルシ, 鼻, 例セバ, カンナニルシ, 上顎. n. The gums. As:—

Kanna nirush “the upper gums.”

Pokna nirush, “the lower gums.”

Nirush, ニルシ, 苔類. n. All sorts of mosses and lichens growing on the trunks of trees.

Nirush-kara, ニルシカラ, 齒ヲ露出スル（腹ノ立ツ時ノ如ク）. v.t. To shew the teeth at one (as an angry dog).

Nirush-tarara, ニルシタララ, 齒ヲ露出スル. v.i. To shew the teeth at one (as an angry dog).

Nisa, ニサ, 凹地, 洞, 空洞. n. A hollow place. A hole in a tree.

Nisa, ニサ, 過去ヲ示ス助動詞. aux. v. This word is used after verbs to indicate past time. Syn: Okere.

Nisao, 二サオ, 空虚ナル, 例モバ, 二サオチクニ, 空虚ナル木. adj. Hollow.  As:—Nisao chikuni, “a hollow tree.”

Nisap, 二サブ, 竹骨. n. The shin bone of human beings. The shin bone of animals is called ainan pone. Syn: Nisapi-pone.

Nisapka, 二サブカ, 早ムル. v.t. To quicken.


Nisato, 二サツ, 黎明ニ. adv. The morning twilight.

Nisat-saot-nochiu, 二サツサオツノチウ, 昼星. n. The morning star.

Nisatta, 二サッタ, 明日. adv. To-morrow. 二サッタ.

Nishatta, 二シャッタ, 明日. adv. To-morrow. 二シャッタ.

Nisatta-onuman, 二サッタオスマン, 明朝 adv. To-morrow even- ing. Nisatta-onuman, 二サッタオスマン.

Nise, 二セ, 掠ヒアゲル. v.t. To dip up. To ladle out.

Nisei, 二セイ, 突撃上のル, 例モバ, 二セイヤ管理ニフィタツジ, オロヲヲツッカニセイ, 柄杓ニテ手桶ノハチ汲上ケル. v.t. To dip up. To ladle out. As:—Pishako ani nivatuni orowa no wakka nisei, “to dip water out of a bucket with a ladle.”


Nisesseri, 二セセサリ, アイネササビ. n. A kind of water cress. 二セセセリ, Cardamine yezoensis. Max. This plant is used as an article of food. Horse—raddish.


Niseu-shu, 二セウシゅ, カシノミノカウ. n. An acorn-cup.


Nishashin, 二シャシン, 曙光ノ. adj. The coming appearance of the dawn.

Nishatek, 二シャテク, 黎明. adv. Very early in the morning. The cock crowing.

Nishat-shaot-onchiu, 二シャツオツノチウ, 昼星. n. The morning star. Called also Nisat-saot nochiu.

Nishetok-wen, にしートクウェン, 溺暗朝き. n. A gloomy morning.
Nishike, にしき, 棗, 木ノ束. n. A bundle of wood.
Nishikep, にしきペプ, 甲蟲ノ一種. n. A kind of beetle.
Nishikeppo, にしきペポ, 木ヲ運ぶ. v.i. To carry wood. Syn: Haraki.
Nishikemare, にしきオマレ, 拘束スル. v.t. To curb or hold in.
Nishiu, にしゅ, 磨白. n. A millstone.
Nishka, にしか, 岁ム, 例セバ, アコレクニニシカ, 造りサム. adv. Hard to spare. Difficult to part with. As:—Akore kuni nishka, “difficult to give.”
Nishka, にしか, 窮空. n. The skies. The heavens above.
Nishke, にしけ, 木ヲ運ぶ. v.i. To carry wood.
Nishkotomo, にしきトモ, 空. n. The skies. The firmament.
Nishkuran, にしきラン, 曙. ph. It is cloudy.
Nishkuru, にしかる, 雲, 例セバ, にしなくルヘチャカ, 雲が晴レル. n. The clouds. As:—Nishkuru hechaka, “the clouds are clearing away.”

Nishkuttu, にしかッツ, 雲ノ層. n. Strata or piles of clouds.
Nishmu, にしむ, 寂シキ, 滅シガル. adj. v.i. Nishimu, にしむ, 孤独. Lonely. To feel lonely.
Nishmu, にしむ, 疲れ. The devil.
Nish-oshitcihi, にしオシチチイ, マクレウェンタ. n. Pillars of clouds. As:—Nish-oshitcihi imakake un guru ku ne ruwene, “I am a person from beyond the clouds.”

Nishoshichimu-shiriri, にしショシウモシリ, 天. n. The place of clouds. The heavens.
Nishomap, にしオマブ, 心配スル. v.i. To be anxious about. To long for. Syn: Epotara.
Nishoma-o, にしオマオ, v.i. To feel anxiety about.
Nishoro, にしロ, 捨て. n. The firmament. The heights above.
Nishoro-okake-an, にしロオカケアン, 晴レル. v.i. To clear up (as weather).
Nishoro-uwande, にしロウワンデ, 天気ヲ見レル. v.i. To examine the skies to see what the weather is likely to be.
Nishoro-wen, にしロウェン, 曙. n. Cloudy.

Nishpake, ニシパケ, 主人, 両西テ人ノ親族ニ對スル尊称, 例モパ, エエニシパケ, 君ノ御令兄ニ. n. Master. Lord. Sir. Sometimes applied as a title of respect to a person's relations. As:—E yupi-nishpake, "your respected elder brother."

Nishpake-koshungep, ニシパケ・シュンゲプ, 富人ヲ欺ケ者, 例モパ先キニ晴天ニシテ後ニ堅天ニ. A deceiver of the rich. Spoken of a day which begins clear and fine and then turns out badly. See Wen-guru koshungep.


Nishshi, ニシシ, 厚ヲ. adv. Thickly. Densely.

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, 脚アル木ノ臼. n. A wooden mortar having a foot to it.

Nishu-chishbe, ニシュチシベ, 白ノ胴. n. The middle part of a stem of a mortar.


Nishuk, ニシュク, 手招ヲスル. v.t. To beckon. To call by beckoning.


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, 迅 =, 早ヲ. adj.

Nitan-no, ニタンノ, Swiftly.

Nitat, ニタツ, 澗地=樹ノ生ヲタル部分. 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, (単数). v.t. (sing). To hold in the hands as a sick person. To nurse the sick.
Nitat-kene-ni, ニタタケネ ニ, ハンノキ. n. Alnus miliaris, Nutt.

Nitatpa, ニタタバ, 看護スル (覆肢). v.t. pl. To nurse the sick. To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Nitatraurau, ニタタラウラウ, 天南星ノ種ノ球根ハ附子ト共ニ熊鹿等ヲ殺スニ用ユル苗ヲ製ス. 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, ニタタラベカナベ, ヒシ. n. Trapa bispinosa Roxb.


Nitne-kamui-shikatkare, ニツチカムイシカツカリ, To nurse the sick. To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Nitne-kamui-shikatirushi, ニツチカムイシカタルシ, To be possessed with a devil. Syn: Katush.

Wen-ituren-koro.


Nitnep-parat, ニツチブパラツ, 依悪. n. Demonania.

Nitokkari, ニトッカリ, 眩暈スル. Giddy.

Nitok, ニトク, 本片. n. A splinter.


Nitomoshma, ニトモシマ, 叩ク, 揉キムシル (軽ケ). v.t. To knock. To graze.

Nitoro, ニトロ, 熟シ過ギタル玫瑰ノ實. n. Over ripe brier fruit.


Nit-otke, ニトッケ, 麗テ刺ス. v.t. To prick with a thorn.

Nitpa, ニツパ, 柄. n. The handles of tools or utensils.
Nitpo, ニッポ, 小ナル鲨鱼. n. A small kind of shark.


Mitpo, ミツポ, 小ナル. n. Trunks of trees.

Nitumam, ニッマム, 幹. 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.”

Niuchire, ニウチレ, 不愉快ナル. adj. Disagreeable.

Niuchire-atte, ニウチレアッテ, in a provoking manner towards. To behave in a disagreeable manner towards another.

Niukesh, ニウケシ, 拙劣ナル, 無能ナル, 不運ナル, 爲スベ好マス. adj. and v.i. Awkward. Incapable. Unable to do a thing. Unfortunate. To dislike to do a thing.


Niurototo, ニウロトト, 焼き塩ス. v.t. To burn up.

Niush-niush, ニウシニウシ, 骨が痛ム. v.i. To have a pricking and aching sensation in the bones.


Niwa, ニワ, 迅速ナル. n. Quickness. Speed.

Ni-wakka, ニワッカ, 樹ノ汁. n. Tree sap.

Niwasap, ニワサプ, 緩キ, 忙リタル. adj. Slow. Tardy.


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.

Niwatush, ニワツシ, 手桶. n. A bucket. A water butt.


Niwenhoribi, ニウェンホリビ, 河死人ニ对シテ行フ一種ノ儀式. 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
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 sparrows make when they see a snake, see Aruuokumse-chiu.

Niwen-no-kire, ニウェンコキレ, 強迫スル. 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 sparrows make when they see a snake or adder.


Niwock ki, ニョッキキ, 狐ノ髑髏＝テ占フ. v.i. To perform augury with a fox’s head. Syn: Aesaman ki.

Niwock-kiguru, ニョッキグル, 占者, 巫人. n. The augurer. A diviner.

Niwock ki marapto, ニョッキマラプト, 占之ヲ以デ占ヲ測シ判断ノ儀式. n. The ceremony of discovering a culprit by means of augury with a fox’s skull. Syn: Shitumbe marapto.

Kema koshne guru marapto.

Niya, ニヤ, 萌芽, 萌ニ出グル, 例セバ, ニャック, 萌ニ出グル. n. Buds.

Also v.i. To become green (as trees. As:—Niya tuk, “to bud forth.”

Niyp, ニヤップ, 炎, 例セバ, アベヤッ火炎. n. A flame. As:—Abe niyp, a flame of fire.”

Niyarakap, ニヤラカプ, 木ノ皮. n. The bark of trees.

Ni-yau, ニヤウ, 木ノ枝. n. The branch of a tree. Syn: Ki-tek.

Niye, ニイエ, 物ノ骨組. n. The framework of anything.

Niye, ニイエ, 齒＝テ支ヘル. v.t. To hold with the teeth.

Niyehe, ニイェヘ, 堂, 例セバ, ムニイエヘ,草葉ノ塁. n. A stalk. As:—Mun niyehe, “the stalk of a blade of grass.

Niyekeka, ニイェカリ, 切齒スル. v.i. To grind the teeth as in pain or anger.

Niye-nishte, ニイェニシテ, 死＝難キ. adj. Difficult to die. Tenacious of life.

Niye-rishpa, ニイェリシパ, 齒＝テ支ヘル. v.t. To hold in the teeth.

Niyokai, ニョカイ, クルマユリ. n. Lilium caseum, Fisch.

Niyoki-eremu, ニョキエレム, 長キ耳アル鼠. n. A rat having long ears.


Niyuk, ニユク, 果実. n. A squirrel.

No, ノ, 詞ヲ付キテ, 形容詞ヲ副詞＝副詞ヲ形容詞＝變更スル分類. part. A particle placed after adjectives to change them into adverbs, or after adverbs to change them into adjectives.
No, 饪, 英語 no ing 如グ用ヒラレ, 進行ノ意味ヲ表ス。part. Sometimes used like “ing.” As:—Nukan, “to see” Nukan no; “seeing.”

Nochautekka, ノチャウテッカ, 拔々 (刀ノ如々) v.t. To draw as a sword. Syn: Emush etaye.

Nochi, ノチ, 口, 顔, 例セバ, ノチモイモイゲ, 顔ヲ動カス. n. The mouth. The jaws. As:—Nochi noimojite, “to move the jaws.”

Nochi-iush, ノチイウシ, 瑟癲. n. Epilepsy. Fits.

Nochipon, ノチボン, 小量ノ adj. A small quantity. A little.

Nochipon-no, ノチボンノ, 倫約シテ. adv. Sparingly.

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.

Nochiu-tom-ush-ningari, ノチウ トムウシニンガカリ, 白キ蛻子ノ玉アレ耳環. n. Earrings with white glass beads.


Noipe, ノイペ,

Noibe-rat, ノイベラツ, 脳漿分. n. The watery substance of the brain.

Noiboro, ノイボロ, 前額、頭(場合ニ依リテ). 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, 鍬レル, 捚レル. v.i. Twisted.

No-iki, ノイキ, 真似スル. v.t. To imitate. To do like.

Noikisama, ノイキサマ, 頭ノ髻. n. The side whiskers.

Noine, ノイ子, 恰モ, 例セバ, タンウコ ランアットアシノイチアシノ, 今夜雨降ルガ如々見セ. 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.”


Noitek, ノイテク, 疲. v.i. To become tired. Syn: Shingi.

Nok, ノク, 卵、卵丸. n. An egg. The testicles.


Nokan, ノカン, 小キ. adj. Small. Little.

Nok-anu, ノカヌ, 卵ヲ産ム. v.i. To lay an egg.

Nok-itangi, ノキタンギ, 卵ヲ入レル Ruby. n. An egg cup.
Noki-konru, ノキコンル, 垂水. n. Icicles.


Nok-kapu, ノッカブ, 卵ノ殻. n. An egg shell. Syn: Nok-sei

Nok-karari, ノッカラリ, 卵ヲ抱ク. v.i. To sit upon eggs (as a bird).

Nok-koro, ノッコロ, 卵ヲ産ム. v.i. To lay eggs.

Noko, ノコ, 鎖. n. A saw. (jap)

Noko-konchi, ノココンチ, 鎖屑. n. Sawdust.


Nok-po, ノクポ, 蛋白ヲ卵黄ヲ卵丸. n. The white of an egg.

Nok-pi, ノクピ, The centre of the yolk of an egg. Testicles.


Nokuyak, ノクヤク, アマツパメ. n. A swift.

Nomi, ノミ, 帯ヲ神酒ヲ奉る式. 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, ノミニツ, ミツバウツギ. n. Staphylea Bumalda, S. et Z.

Nomo, ノモ, 平穏. n. Peace. Quietness.

Nomo-irenga, ノモイレンガ, 平和, 好意. n. Peace. Good-will.

Non, ノン, 唾. n. Saliva. Spittle. As:—Non ashinge, “to spit.”

Nona, ノナ, 海藻. n. The sea-urchin.


Nonishatta, ノニシャッタ, 早味. adv. Early-morning.

Nonno, ノンノ, 花. n. A flower.


Nopakan, ノパカン, 晴天. n. Clear good weather.


Noshikarikari, ノシカリカリ, 赤暈シナル. adj. Giddy.

Noshika, ノシカ, 中央. adv. Middle.

Noshiketa, ノシケタ, 中央. adv. Middle. Halfway. In the midst.

Noshiketa, ノシケタ, 中央. adv. Middle. Halfway. In the midst.

Noshke-un, ノシケウン, 中央. adv. In the middle.

Noshpa, ノシバ, 従フ, 追聴スル. v.t. To follow. To chase. To pursue. To run after. As:—Noshpa wa oman, “he pursued him.” Syn: Keseamba.
Not, ノツ, 一口. n. A mouthful. As:—Shine-not, “one mouthful.”

Not, ノツ, 細、岬. n. The jaws. A.

Notu, ノツ, blunt cape.


Nota, ノタ, 滅面、例セバ、ノタビリカ、静波海. n. The surface of the sea. As:—Nota pirika, “a calm sea.” Nota wen, “a rough sea.”

Notak, ノタケ, 鋭き尖尖. n. The edge of any sharp tool. The edge of a knife or axe or board.

Notakam, ノタカム, 頬. n. The cheeks.

Notakam-bone, ノタカムボズ, 頬骨. n. The cheekbone.

Notakne, ノタク子, 彼等. adv. Upon its side. To be turned upon its side.


Notaku, ノタク, 銳き尖尖持チタル. adj. Having a sharp edge.

Notakup, ノタクプ, 諸種ノ道具. n. Tools of any kind.

Notarap, ノタラフ, 鰓(アキト). n. Fish gills.

Motarap, モタラプ, The checks of fish.

Notarup, ノタルプ, 平手テ打ツ. v.t. To box the ears. To slap the face.

Notasam, ノタサム, 崎. n. A cape.

Not-echiu, ノテチウ, 食気が進マズ、イベノテチウ、食シ得ズ. v.i. To have lost one’s appetite. As:—Ibe not-echiu, “to eschew one’s food.” “To be unable to take food.”

Note-kake, ノテクベケ, 最上ノ. adj. The very best. Most good.

Notenai, ノテナイ, 南、例セバ、ノテナ、イレラ、南風. n. The south. As:—Notenai rera, “the south wind.”

Note, ノテ, 鳥ノ子喰フ. v.t. Note-se, ノテセ, To feed as a pigeon.

Note-shke, ノテシケ, To feed its young.

Note-tuye, ノテトイエ, 嘔ミ切ル. v.t. To bite off.

Notka, ノッカ, 腕ニ付ケル縄此ニ觸レバ、発矢ス. n. The string attached to spring bows, which when touched lets off the arrow.

Notkarari-ainu, ノッカラリアイヌ, 枕人(男性、愛シズ信頼スル人ノ義ナリ). n. A pillow man. A person one loves or relies on.


Notkarari-mat, ノッカラリマツ、枕人(女性). n. A pillow woman.

Notkeu, ノッケウ、顕、例セバ、カンナノツケウ、下顕. n. The jaws. As:—Kanna notkeu, “the upper jaw.” Pokna notkeu, “the lower jaw.”

Notkeu-mokurap, ノッケウモクラプ, n. Pectoral fins of fishes.

Notkiri, ノッキリ、頬(オトガヒ). n. The chin.

Notkush, ノックシ、顔シシケル. v.t. To turn the head away from. Syn: Oyakun kiru.

Not-maka-ni, ノマカニ、木(バイ)、監響(サルアツヴ). 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, 咀歯す. adj. Giddy. Faint. To be in a swoon.


Not-omare, ノトマレ, 寄り懸かる. To lean upon as upon a stick. Lit:—“to place the chin upon.”

Not-oro-ikui, ノトレイクイ, 反芻す. v.t. To chew the cud.

Nottatawause, ノットタワウセ, 震ふ、歯バガタガセル. v.i. To shiver. The teeth to chatter. Syn: Wauwause.

Notu, ノツ, 顎. n. The jaws. A cape.

Not, ノツ, cape.

Not-uturu, ノツウタル, 魚舌. n. A fish’s tongue.

Noya, ノヤ, ヨモギ. n. Mugwort. Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Noya-noya, ノヤノヤ, 揉む. rubbed. 例セバ, ムンギプンシヘオッタノヤノヤ, 手ニテモノ穂ヲ揉む. v.t. To rub. To peel. To strip by rubbing. As:—Mungi push tekehe otta noyanoya, “to rub ears of wheat in the hands.”

Noyap, ノヤブ, 横顔. 例セバ, ノヤビタンテグル. 長顔ノ人. n. The side of the face.

Noyapi, ノヤビ, The profile. As:—Noyapi tanne guru, “a person with a long face.”

Noyaparaka-tashum, ノヤバラカタシム, 耳腺炎. n. Face-ache. The mumps.

Noya-surugu, ノヤスルグ, 毒ノ一種. n. A kind of poison.

Noye, ノイエ, 嚼ス, 免ヲ, 拽ル. v.t. To be overcome with a thing. To be dead. As:—Tonoto noye, “to be overcome with wine.” Moken noye, “to be overcome with sleep” “to be dead.”

Noyuk, ノユク, 真熊, 人及鳥家畜ナトテ襲撃セザル. n. A good bear. i.e. A bear which does not attack people or steal animals. Noyuk, is the opposite of hokuyuk.

Nu, ヌ, 名詞ヲニ付ケ時ハ, 多々, 豊ニ、ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ、チエブス、魚ノ豊ニ、ユッス、鹿ノ多キナドノ如シ. 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:—Ok, “to shoot”; oknu, “able to shoot” i.e. “an archer.”

Nu, ヌ, 開ク, 探ヲル, 此ノ動詞ハ普通、オッタ, ノル語ニ繋グ, 例セバ, エンサッタス, 彼ハ余ニ尋子ヲリ. v.t. To
hēar. To enquire. To listen. This verb is generally preceded by otta. As:—En ottu nu, “he enquired of me.” Nu utara, n. Hearers. An audience.


Nuap,ヌアブ, 病＝呻吟スル. v.i. To groan in sickness. Syn: Nuwap.

Nuashnu,ヌアシヌ, 臟面目, シラフ. adj. Sober.


As:—Nube gusu shiknak kane. "blinded by tears.” Syn: Nu.


Nuchatte,ヌチャッテ, 悅 TAS, 幸福ニスル. v.t. To please. To make happy.


Nuchattekk,ヌチャッテッカ, 悅パス, 幸福ニスル. v.t. To make happy.


Nuchimashnu-i,ヌチマッシヌイ, 活潰. n. Activity.

Nuchimashnu-no, ヌチマッシヌノ, 活潰 adv. Actively. Quickly.

Nuchimashnure,ヌチマッシヌレ, 速＝スル. v.t. To accelerate.

Nu-ewen,ヌエウェン, 開取り難き. adj. Hard of hearing.

Nu-eyaituba,ヌエヤイツバ, 好奇心チ持ツ, 穿鑿好キナリ. adj. Curious. Inquisitive.

Nugesh,ヌゲシ, クロカモノ類, n. A kind of black coloured duck.

Nui,ヌイ, 火署. n. A flame of fire.

Nui-koatereke,ヌイコテレケ, 火ヶツク. v.t. To comb as a horse's mane. To currycomb. To groom. To brush.


Nui-koatereke,ヌイコテレケ, 火ヶツク. v.t. To catch fire.

Nuina,ヌイナ, 隠ス. v.t. To hide away.

Nuina-korobe,ヌイナコロベ, 生殖器 (男女共). n. The private parts of both male and female.

Nuinak,ヌイナク, 隠ス. v.t. To hide one's self.


Nuipe,ヌイペ, or Numbe,ヌムベ, 鏡謫. n. Gum.


Nuisam,ヌイスオム, 華. n. The front edge of a dress or coat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nukat, ヌカツ, 見る. v.t.</td>
<td>Same as nukara, “to see.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukattek, ヌカッテク, 見見スル. v.t.</td>
<td>To get a glimpse at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara, ヌカラ, 見る v.t.</td>
<td>To see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara-chiri, ヌカラエウェン, 視力ノ弱キ, 視を見エル. v.i.</td>
<td>Not to have seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara-ewen, ヌカラエウェン, 視力ノ弱キ, 見見ヲモセ. adj. and v.i.</td>
<td>Ugly. Unsightly. Not caring to see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara-humi-wen, ヌカラフミウェン, 視力ノ弱キ, 見見ヲモセノ. adj. and v.i.</td>
<td>Ugly. Unsightly. Not caring to see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara-no, ヌカラノ, 好ク見ル, 明カニ見ル. v.t.</td>
<td>To see well. To see clearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara-ukonneru, ヌカラウオンニレ, 見ル. v.i.</td>
<td>To have seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukare, ヌカレ, 表示スル. v.t.</td>
<td>To show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numahara, ヌマハラ. n.</td>
<td>Hair of any kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numa-kiru, ヌマキル, 脱毛スル. v.t.</td>
<td>To shed the coat (as an animal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numan, ヌマン, 昨日. adv.</td>
<td>日来ラザリキ. adv. Yesterday. As:—Numan ariki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numan-ibe, ヌマンイ ベ, 夕 飯. n. The evening meal.
Numan-onuman, ヌマンオスマン, 昨夜. adv. Last evening.
Numarashtrara, ヌマラシタラ, 物ヲ用フル皮結. n. A leather thong used for carrying purposes.
Numa-shosho, ヌマショショ, 毛ヲ拔ク. v.i. To take the hair out of a skin with a knife. To pluck.
Numat, ヌマツ, 褶帶. n. The strings to fasten a dress.
Numat-koro-sei, ヌマツコロセイ, 名ノ名. n. The name of a kind of bivalve. The name of a shell often used by children to ornament their dress strings.
Numa-ush-kikiri, ヌマウシキキリ, 毛蟲. n. A caterpillar.
Numba, ヌムバ, 推出ス. v.t. To squeeze. To press out. To rub together. To press.
Nume-chiu, ヌメチウ, 急ニ攻击スル、(鳥ノ生餌ヲ啄ムトキニノヲ用ユ). 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.
Numge, ヌムゲ, 撄ブ、指名スル. v.t. To choose. To appoint.
Numi-pon, ヌミポン, 短キ、例セバ、 ヌミポンゲル、小人. adj. Short. As:—Numi pon guru, "a small person."
Numi-poro, ヌミポロ、丈高キ. adj. Tall.
Numko-sange, ヌムコサング, 園ム. v.t. To besiege.
Numne, ヌムネ、園キ. adj. Round.
Numne, ヌムネ、園ム. v.t. To besiege. To surround.
Numne-an, ヌムネアン、番スル、待伏スル、園ム、先取スル. v.i. To watch. To lie in wait. Also to forestall. To surround.
Numpe-aushi, ヌムペアウシ, 槟ノスル. v.t. To paste.
Numpe-omap, ヌムペオマブ、槟壷. n. A paste pot.
Numsain, ヌムサム、衣類ノ前跡. n. The front edges of a dress or coat.
Nunnu, ヌンヌ, 吸フ. v.t. To suck.
Nunnun, ヌンヌン, 吸フ. v.t. To suck. To absorb. Syn: Shikonunun.
Nu-no, ヌノ, 明白ヲ聞ク. v.t. To hear well.
Nunuke, ヌヌケ, 惠ム. v.t. To bless. Syn: Kaoiki.
Nunumaunu, ヌヌマウヌ, 強キ. adj. Strong.
Nup, ヌプ, 間サシ事. n. A thing heard.
Nupa, ヌバ, 間ヲ(複数). v.t. To hear (pl).


Nupheke, ヌフヘ, 凍レ.

Nunaite, ヌナイテ, ハゴトコ. n. Agrammus agrammus, Schlegel.

Nupkeki, ヌプペキ, ヌペキ, ヌペキ, ヌペキ.
Nupkeki, ヌペキ, ヌペキ.
Nupkekihi, ヌペキヒ, ヌペキヒ, 光, 光明. n.
Nippek, ニペク, ニペク, ニペク.

Nipekihi, ニペキヒ.
Light. Brightness.
Nupkeki-at, ヌベクアツ, 光ヌ. v.i. To shine. Shining.

Nupkeki-at-kamui, ヌベキアツカムイ, 輝ケル神, 真ノ神. n. The shining God. The true God.
Nupkeki-atte, ヌベキアッテ, 照ス. v.t. To cause to shine.


Nupetne-an, ヌベツネアン, 楽シキ. v.i. To be joyful. To rejoice.

Nupetneri, ヌベツナレ, 楽シマシム. v.t. To please.

Nupettek, ヌベッテク, 十分醒メル. v.i. To be wide awake.

Nupettek, ヌビッテク, 眞面目=ナル. v.i. To become sober.


Nupka-ushi, ヌブカウシ, キミカカヤ. n. Miscanthus japonicus, Benth.

Nupki, ヌブキ, 泥サラケナル, 濁水ヲ如ス濃厚ナル. adj. Muddy. Thick, as dirty water.

Nupki, ヌブキ, カニカヤ. n. Miscanthus, sp.

Nupkina, ヌブキナ, キミカカサヲ, スズラン. n. Lily of the Valley. Convallaria majalis, L.

Nupki-at, ヌブキアツ, 泥サラケノ.
Nupki-ot, ヌブキオツ, 泥サラケノ.
adj. Muddy.

Nupkire, ヌブキレ, 泥サラケニスル. v.t. To make muddy.


Nupoppet, ヌポッペツ, 汗. n. Sweat. Perspiration.

Nup-pukusa, ヌプクサ, キミカケサヲ. n. Lily of the vallen. Convallaria majalis, L.

Nupure, ヌブレ, 好ム. v.t. To like. To be fond of.
Nupshingep, ヌプシングプ, ノハギ.  
n. Leptedea bicolor, Turvey.

Nup-shungu, ヌプシング, キジカケシ.  
n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.

Nupuri, ヌプリ, 山, 例セバ, ヌプリヘメス, 山ニ登リ.  
n. A mountain.  
As:—Nupuri henesu, “to ascend a mountain.”  
Nupuri kita, “the top of a mountain.”  
Nupuri koto, “the sides of a mountain.”  
Nupuri ran, “to descend a mountain.”

Nupun-noya, ヌプンノヤ, イハヨモギ.  
n. Artemisia sacrorum, Ledeb.  
var. latioba, Ledeb.

Nupuri-esoro, ヌプリエソロ, 茹.  
n. The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-esoro-ran, ヌプリエソロラ 
ン, 下山スル.  
v. To descend a mountain.

Nupuripa, ヌプリバ, 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, 茹.  
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, 茹.  
n. The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-shuttomo, ヌプリシュットモ, 茹ニリ少々ク上ノ處.  
n. A little above the foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-tapka, ヌプリタブカ, 山ノ頂.  
n. The top of a mountain.

Nupuri-uturu, ヌプリウツル, 谷.  
n. Valleys.

Nupuru, ヌプル, 貴重ナル, 例セバ, カムイ, ヌプルモンカシ, 神ノ貴キ楽ニヨ

As:—Kamui nupuru mon-kashi, “by the estimable (or precious) works of God.”

Nupuru, ヌプル, 濃厚ナル(酒又ハ水ノ).  
adj. Thick or dirty or strong as water.  Wine or.  Black.  Very dark.  As:—Nupuru tonoto, “strong wine.”

Nupuru, ヌプル, 預言スル.  
v. t. To prophesy.

Nupuru-guru, ヌプルグル, 預言者.  

Nupuruka, ヌプルカ, 黒スル.  
v. t. To blacken.

Nupuru-moshiri, ヌプルモシリ, 天.  
n. Heaven.

Nu-rapapse, ヌラバプセ, 落淚スル.  
v. i. To shed tears.

Nure, ヌレ, 語ル, 親シム, 宣言スル.  
v. t. To tell.  To acquaint.  To announce.  To apprise.  This form of the verb takes otta before it.

Nusa, ヌサ.  
adj. 寶ノ集合.  
n. The clusters of inao which the Ainu place outside their east windows or upon the seashore as offerings to the gods.

Nusakesak, ヌサケサク, 真面目.  

Nusatam, ヌサタム, 疫病ヲ敵フニ用ナル幣.  
n. A kind of inao waved over the sick to drive away disease.  
Syn: Takusa.

Nushimamne, ヌシマム子, 強キ, 安全ナル.  
adj. Strong.  Safe.

Nushimamne-no, ヌシマム子ノ, 強ク, 安全ニ, 例セバ, ヌシマムテノカラ, 締固ニ建テル.  
adv. Strongly.  Safely.  As:—Nushimamne no kara, “to build strongly.”
Nushimaune-no, 強く. adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. As:—Nushimaune no akara, “is it made or done strongly.”

Nushuk, シュク, or Nishuk-nishuk, ニシュクニシュク, 手招スル. v.t. To beckon. To call. To pray to God.

Nushinne-no, 舒しんに. adv. Comfortably.

Nushukarame, シュクラメ, 制御スル. v.t. To control.

Nushuye, シュイエ, 手招キスル. v.t. To beckon. To call beckoning.

Nuso, ユソ, 桖. n. A sleigh.

Nusumaunu-no, ヌスマウンヌノ, 強々. adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. Syn: Nushimaune no.

Nutap, スタブ, 山間ノ平野. n. A level place between mountains.

Nutap, スタブ, 川ノ彎曲セール個處ノ内部. n. The inside of a bend in a river. An isthmus.

Nutokkari, ストッカリ, 赤樫スル. v.i. To be giddy. To feel dizzy. Syn: Ramukari. Ramukari-kari.


Nuwap, スワブ, 呼ガ. v.i. To groan. To call out in pain. To give birth.

Nuwashi, ユワシ, or Nuashi, ユアシ, 風面目ナ. adj. Sober.

Nuyasa, ユヤサ, 割ル(単數). v.t. To break in or through. To split (sing).

Nuyaske, ユヤスケ, 割レル. v.i. Broken through. Split.

Nuye, ユエ, 書ク、彫刻スル、入塗スル. v.t. To write. To tattoo. To carve.


Nuyaspa, ユヤスパ, 割ル(複數). v.t. To break in or through (pl).


Nuye-an-no, ユエアンノ, 豊ナ. adv. Abundantly.


Nuyep, ユイエプ, 笔、刷毛. n. A pen. A brush.

Nuyere, ユイレ, 書カセル. v.t. To cause to write.


Nuyuk, ユユク, 火カツク. v.i. To catch fire.

O (オ).

O, オ, 名詞ノ後ニ付ク時ヘ、形容詞ノカテ有ス、例セバ、アイオニ、刺アル木. Suffixed to nouns the particle o has an adjectival force. As:—Ai-o ni, “thorny wood.” Uruki-o, “lousy.”
chikuni, "wood with holes bored in it."


Oa, オア, 一隊ノールツ, 此ノ語ハキヲラ (o a r a) ノ略ナルキヲツ (o a t) ノ代リニ用ヒラ, 例セバ, オアチキヨリ, 一足. adj. One of a pair. This word is sometimes used for oat which is a contraction of oara. Thus: Oa chikiri for oatchikiri short for oara chikiri, "one foot."

Oahu, オアフンギ, Oahungi, オアフンギ, 弯曲シテル物ノ内側. n. The inside of a bend, Syn: Ereunui.

Oai, オアイ, 集会所. n. A meeting place.


Oai-ush-kikiri, オアイウシキキリ, ハサミユシ. n. An earwig.

Oan, オアン, 全ク, 例セバ, オアンライゲ, 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, 四海側ヨリ. adv. From the western shores of the sea.

Oara, オアラ, ニツノーツ, 一隊ノールツ. adj. One of a pair. One of two.
Oara acturne, “very much hated.”

Oara-araki, オアラアラキ, 半. adj. A half.


Oashin, オアシン, 出行く, 入り来る. v.i. To go out. To come out.
Oashinge, オアシンゲ, 途出ス, 取り出ス. v.t. To send out. To take out. To root out.
Oaship, オアシプ, 出入スル. v.i. To come or go out. To issue forth (pl.)


Oat, オアツ, ニツノーツ, 此ノ語ハオア 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, ニツノーツ. adj. One of two.

Oatuiimaka, オアツイマカ, 河ノ広キロ. n. The broad open mouth of a river.


Obakanere, オバカレ, 愚ニスル, 馬鹿ニスル, 例セバ, チイグルクアサツカ ナパカネ, 大酒ヲ飲ミ愚トナル. 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, オビッタ, 總ペテノ, 全體ノ. adj. All. The whole.

Obiyo, オビヨ, 聴か聞レル. v.i. To have lost the voice as in a heavy cold. Syn: Shiunoumke.

Oboru, オボル, 最悪シキ非難ノ語. n. A very evil term of reproach.

Oboshpa, オポシバ, 通ツテ行ク. v.t. To go through. Pl. of oboso.

Oboshpare, オポシバレ, 通ツテ行カ セル. v.t. To cause to go through. Pl.

Oboso, オボソ, 通シテ、例セバ、オボソ ウンインガラ、通シテ見ル. post. Through. As: — Oboso un ingara, “to look through.”

Oboso, オボソ, 通ツテ行ケ、浸ミ透ス. v.t. To go through. To soak through.

Obosore, オポソレ, 無クスル、治療ス ル、為スヤウニスル、通シテ行カシム. v.t. To allay. To alleviate. To cease to do (as evil). To cause to go through.


Ochakot, オチャコツ, 強盗 シテ暮ス. 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.

Ochiae-ush-mun, オチアイウシムン, クロコリ. n. Fritillaria Kamtschatenses, Gawl.
Ochichiwi, **Ochichiwi**, 立つ, 積みかサナル. *v.i.* To stand up on end. To be piled up. **Syn:** Ochiuchiu.

Ochike, **Ochike**, 盆. *n.* A tray. **Syn:** Nima. Otkike.

Ochikiki, **Ochikiki**, 空く箇所. *v.t.* To empty to the very last drop. To drain.

Ochikiri, **Ochikiri**, 同様に, 同様のこと. *v.i.* To enfold, to wrap. To drain.


Ochitaki, **Ochitaki**, 拳打つし, 拳打つ. *v.t.* To beat tihe side of the head.

Ochipa, **Ochipa**, 突き抜ける, 湧く. *v.i.* To dart. To whirl. To rush.


Ochipuru, **Ochipuru**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.


Ochipo, **Ochipo**, 突き抜ける. *n.* The region of the East.


Ochimura, **Ochimura**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.


Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.i.* To die. To die as a human being.


Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.i.* To look after one.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *n.* A wagtail.

Ochirinai, **Ochirinai**, 突き抜ける. *v.t.* To have sexual intercourse.
OHA

— 306 —

Ohaïne, オハイエ, 實 =. adv. Indeed. Just so.
Ohaita, オハイタ, 塺ガル, 適合セズ. v.i. To be warded off. Not to fit.
Ohaitare, オハイテレ, 遠ガス. 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 Ohaiyoke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気ヲ催ス. v.i. To belch. To eructate. To retch.
Ohak, オハク, 浅キ. adj. Shallow.
Ohare, オハレ, 空ニスル. v.t. To empty.
Ohariki-so-un, オハリキソウン, 煙ノ右側, 腹チ, アイノ家ノ戸口ヨリ見テ. adv. On the right hand side of a fireplace. (Looking in from the porch door of an Ainu hut).
Oharu, オハル, 澀ミタル汁. n. A clear soup.
Oha-shinotcha, オハシノツチャ, 調子. n. A tune.
Oha-shirun, オハシルン, 空ヲ守ル. v.i. To take care of an empty house.
Oha-shiure, オハシウレ, 空ヲ守ル. v.i. To take care of an empty house.
Ohau, オハウ, 魚肉又ハ獸肉ト野菜トヲ混合シテ煮タル食物. n. A fish or meat stew with vegetables intermixed.
Ohau-not, オハウノツ, 煮ヲ爲ニ用意セラレシ肉又ハ植物. n. A lump of meat or vegetables cut ready to stew.
Ohau-not-kara, オハノツカラ, 肉又ハ魚ヲ煮ル. v.t. To make a meat or fish stew.
Ohayokke, オハヨッケ, or Ohayokke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気ヲ催ス. v.i. To retch.
Ohetke, オヘトケ, 鰲ル, コボル, 例セバ, エツノノショモチヤオヘトケヤ, 茶ハ土瓶ノロヨリ醋レシヤ. v.i. To be spilled. To run out. As:—Etu wano shomo cha ohetke ya? “Won’t the tea run out of the spout?”
Ohetu, オヘト, 翻ス, コボス. v.t. To spill. To shed. To empty.
Ohetuku, オヘトク, 取テ来ル. v.t. To come out of.
Oheugesak-i, オヘウゲサクイ, 精確. n. Accuracy.
Oho, オホ, 綴結. n. A kind of fancy needle-work.
Ohoikara, オホイカラ, 縫製する. v.i. To do a kind of fancy needlework.

Ohokara-kem, オホカラケム, 縫針. n. A sewing needle.

Hon-no, オホノ, 長き間, 永々. adv. For a long time.


Ohontoki, オホントキ, 肛門. n. The anus.

Ohontom, オホントム, 侧. adv. By the side of.

Ohooho, オホオホ, or Ohuoho, オフオフ, 案内ヲ適ム一種ヲ警. 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, 縫縫する. v.t. To embroider.

Ohuiyoro-ne, オフイヨロ子, 如何ヲセワカ, 此ノ語ヲ否定ノ意味ヲ示ス. 例セバ, オフイヨロハ, キレイシヴンテッセシマッコロヤアアエラウヘッテュ, 彼ノ女ハ生きテ居ルカ死ンダガ如何ニセタ. adv. How will it be? This word carries with it a negative idea. As:—Ohuiyoro ne, nce a shiwentep 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. Ohuiyoro ne, shikun kuni aponde, “how will it be, I think he will not live.”

Ohurukotube-mun, オフルコツイペムン, カラバナサウ. n. Hops. Humulus lupulus, L.


Oibe-an, オイペアン, 元素続きタル. adj. To have stamina or endurance. To last a long time.


Oibep, オイペブ, or Oibepi, オイペビ食器, 飯椀. n. Eating utensils. An eating cup.

Oibe-sak, オイペサク, 弱き, 弱クナル. adj. and v.i. To be weak. Syn: Tum-sak.


Oika, オイカ, 超エテ, 例セバ, オイカホブニ, 飛び越エテ. 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, シズ. n. A kind of climbing liguminons plant. Pueraria Shunbergiana, Benth. Used for tying purposes. The small inner fibre is sometimes used for securing thread.

Oikaru, オイカル, 繊(ヨ)レタル, 繊(ム)ビタル. adj. Twisted. Entwined.

Oiki, オイキ, 触る. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.

Oiki-oiki, オイキオイキ, 触る. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.
Oikush, オイクシ, 漏ろ. v.i. To leak. (As a tub or bucket). Syn: Opekush.

Oikush-un, オイクシウン, 向ふ. adv. Beyond.

Oimatturinne, オイマツリン, 長を延べ. v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down. To be stretched out. Syn: Omatturinne.

Oimek, オイメク, 恐ろ. v.i. To fear. To be afraid.

Oina, オイナ, 古代, 傳説, adj. Ancient. Traditional.

Oina, オイナ, 昔話, n. and v.t. To relate ancient traditions.

Oina-mat, オイナマツ, ヌブキ. n. Adenocaulon adhaerens, Maxim.

Oina-otta, オイナオッタ, 古代, 原型, オイナナオッタアンプリ, 古代習慣, adv. In ancient times. As:—
Oina otta an buri, “an ancient custom.” Oina otta tambe kora-chi havashanu 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, 王と, 又現き込む. v.t. To peep through. To look through.

Oinuye, オイヌイユ, 達スル. 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, 喝采スル. v.t. To acclaim.

Oioiki-i, オイオイキイ, 喝采. n. An acclamation.

Oioioioi, オイオイオイ, 驚愕又ハ絶望ノ叫び, 原型, オイナオイオイエアニネブネッカエカラコイラムマカカエ

Oinuya, オイナヤ, 忘る, (單数). v.t. To forget. (sing).

Oirapa, オイラパ, 忘る, (複数). v.t. To forget. (pl.)

Oisam, オイサム, 湧費スル. v.i. To waste away. Syn: Oibesan.


Oishiri, オイシル, 産卵後鉱. n. A very old salmon. A salmon which has died of old age. Spent salmon.

Oitak-sak, オイタクサク, 免ド願フ, 言ビ, 達フ. 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, 言ビ達ハセル. v.t. To cause to make a mistake by word of mouth.

Oitak-sakte, オイタクサクテ, 諦ラ誤っハセル. v.t. To make beg pardon.

Oitakushi, オイタクシ, 呱フ. v.t. To curse.


Ok, オク, 心、感情。n. The heart.
The feelings.

Ok, オク, 雲鬂す、スサコ。v. To be
low-spirited. To be cast down. Troubled.

Oka or okai, オカ, オカイ。n.
To be. To dwell. To be at a place.

Okachupu, オカチュプ。引き戻す。v.
To take back. Syn: Oka-uk.

Okai, オカイ。adj. To be.
To dwell. To be at a place. To abide.
Both sing and pi.

Okaibe, オカイべ。n. An existing thing.

Okai-ushike, オカイウシケ。住居、在
所、アリカ。n. An abode. A place where anything is.

Okakara, オカカラ。長キ。adj.
Lengthwise.

Okake-un, オカケウン。共後。adv.
Afterwards.

Okakuiira, オカクイイラ。窮る後追フ。v.
To follow after stealthily. Syn: Okapikuira.

Okamge-no, オカムゲノ。適然＝、突
Syn: Shiokamge no. Okamgiri.

Okamgiri, オカムギリ。適然＝、突然＝。

Okamoi-koro, オカモイコロ、毎毒ヲ
患フ。v. i. To be afflicted with syphilis. Syn: Pana-etashum.

Okanka, オカンカ。繊虫、(サナダムシ)。
n. A tape worm.

Okankotokke, オカンコトッケ。傾キモ

Okan-natki, オカンナッキ、囲楽スル。
マドキスル。v.t. To put round.

Okapikuira, オカピクイラ。窮る後追フ。v.
To follow stealthily after.

Okari, オカリ。周リ＝。post. About.
Around.

Okari, オカリレ。取リ廻ス。v.t. To
put round.

Okashkamui-koro, オカシカムイコ
ロ、健全ナル、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、病ム、カタ落ス、病が篤ク

— 309 —
ナル, 不仕合モニナル. v.i. To be in bad health. To lose strength. To grow worse in sickness. To be unfortunate.

**Oka**

Okasu, オカス, or Oukasu, オウカス, 甚ダ, 大ニ, 例セバ, タネスカエスビリカ, 彼ハ今甚ダ善シ. adv. Very. In a great degree. To a great extent. Much. Very much. As: —Tane okasu pirika, “he is now much better.”


Oka-uk, オカウク, 取リ戻ス. v.t. To take back. Syn: Oka-chupu.

Okaya-ni-pichi, オカヤニビチ, 橋ヨリ落ツ. v.i. To fall from a mast. Syn: Okaya-ni ika.

Okaye, オケイ, 断レタル, チキナタル. adj. Broken off.

Okbare, オクバレ, 不孝ナスル, 敵スル. v.t. To treat one’s parents slightingly or unfilially. To rebel against. To fight against. Syn: Uokbare.伊okbare.

Ok-chish, オクチシ, 泣ク(衰ノ為). v.t. To weep for sorrow.

Okekarip, オケカリブ, 矮, 頭縁. n. A collar.

Ok-ekot, オケコツ, 悲シガル. v.i. To be very sorrowful. To be very cast down. To die of sorrow.

Okep, オケブ, 児島. n. Name of a very rare bird said to be of ill omen.

Okep, オケブ, 悪シ音信. n. Bad news.


Okep-shongo, オケブショント, 児報. n. Bad news.

Okep-shongo-koro-guru, オケブシ ョンコログル, 児報ヲ齋ラセシ人. n. One who brings bad news.

Okere, オケレ, 終レ, 为ノ連ケル. v.t. To finish. To accomplish.

Okere-i, オケレイ, 終リ. n. The finish. Accomplishment. The end.

Okerep, オケレブ, 終リ. n. Accomplishment.


Okese, オケセ, or Okesegeta, オケセゲタ, 終リニ, 後, 例セバ, イノノイタスノッケセゲタ, 斬ノ後. adv. At the end of. After. As: —Inono-itak okesegeta, “after prayers.”

Okettektek, オケッテクテク, 終リシ. v.i. To have finished. To have prepared.

Okeuba, オケウバ, 追ヒヤル. v.t. To drive away. Pl of okewe.

Okeura, オケウラ, コパノ. n. A moor-hen.

Okewe, オケウエ, 追ヒヤル. v.t. To drive away.

Okikurumi, オキクルミ, アイヌ文明＝導キシ人(源ノ義経ヲ指スナラン), アイヌ传説＝ヨンバ, 義経ハ関太島＝
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 Kurōhanguan 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 Saghaliun.

Okikurumi-turesh-machi, オキクリ ミツレシマチ, オキクルミツレシマチ, オキクルミツレシマチ, 明治帝, 明治大帝, 明治天皇. n. The wife of Okikurumi.

Okimne, オキメ, オキメ. 也為. adv. From the mountains. 0 is a preposition meaning "from." (See 0 prep. and compare E, prep).

Okim-an, オキメウン, オキメウン, 也為. adv. From the mountains.

Okimumpe, オキムンペ, 池水. n. A flood.

Ok-iporo, オキポロ, 色愁. n. A sad countenance.

Okira, オキラ, オキラ. 力. n. Strength.

Okirasap, オキラサベ, 弱キ, オキラサベ. 弱キ, オキラサベ. adj. Weak.

Okirashnu, オキラシヌ, 強キ, オキラシヌ. adj. Strong.

Okisashke, オキサシケ, 濡レ汚れ. adj. Wet and dirty (as an infant).

Okishka, オキシカ, 冤, 嬰, 變熊ノ尾. n. The tail of a hare, deer, or bear.

Okitak, オキタク, 悲シキ話. n. Sad or sorrowful talk. Syn: Okiteritak.


Okkai, オッカイ, 男ノ, 雄ノ, 牡ノ, オッカイ, 男ノ, 雄ノ, 牡ノ. adj. Male.

Okkai-apa, オッカイアバ, 男ノ親類. n. Male relations.

Okkai-bo, オッカイボ, 青年. n. A young man.

Okkai-karaku, オッカイカラク, 孫. n. A nephew.

Okkai-ko-iwak, オッカイコイワク, 情夫ノ許へ通. v.i. To visit one's intended husband. To pay attentions to a young man with a view to marriage.


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, 常ノ男ト共ニ居ル. v.i. To be always with men.

Okkaiyo, オッカイヨ, 男, 青年. n. A male. A young man.


Okashita, オカシタ, オカシタ. n. The upper part of the back. The nape of the neck. The neck. As:— Okkai kata chimirarapare, "to sit with bended back or neck as in great respect." Okkai nitchiné, "an aching neck. Protect.
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 ukotuntek, “to have an aching neck.”

Okkeu-kashi-apirikare, オッケウカシアビリカレ, 特参金ティロ. v.t. To give a dowry to a person with his daughter when given in marriage.


Okkeumaka-atte, オッケウマカアテ, 倒ニ吊ルス. v.t. To hang with the face looking upwards.

Oknatara, オクナタラ, 衰シム. v.i. To be sad or sorrowful.

Ok-ne-iporo-oma, オクチョイボロオマ, 倒ス, 倒シタル, 悲シキ顏スル. v.i. and adj. To have a cast down appearance.

Ok-ne-itak, オクチョイタク, 力ナク, 悲シタナル言. n. Spiritless, gloomy or sorrowful talk.


Oknikoro, オクニコロ, ホノヲ. n. The fork of a tree. An indentation.

Oko, オコ, 提ム, 鉤ニテ捕フ. v.t. To catch on to. To hook on to.

Okoï, オコイ, 海波ヲヨリ adv. Out of the waves of the sea.

Okoika-un, オコイカウン, 東ヨリ.


Okoipok-un, オコイボクウン, 西ヨリ. adv. From the west.

Okkokke, オコッケ, 吊ルス (覆数). v.t. To hang up. (pl.)


Okkokko-akam, オコッコアカム, トクロ打ツタラル蛇. n. A curled up snake.


Okonomose, オコモモセ, 言辞スル, 禮スル. v.i. To bow as in salutation or deep respect.

Okorakorak, オコラララク, 鳴ル (箱中ノ物ノ如オコラララク). v.i. To rattle as things in a box.

Ok-pirikare, オクピリカレ, 幸ラシムル. v.t. To please. To make happy.

Okshiri, オクシリ, 韭菜ノ地. (geo). Bad land.

Okshut-no, オクシュツノ, 後チミル, 例セバ, ショモオクシュツノエニナルウェネ, 彼ハ後ヲ見ズシテ来リ. adv. A looking back. As:—Shomo okshut no ek nisa ruwe ne, “he came without looking back.”

Okshutu, オクシュツ. n. The nape of the neck. Syn: Ki-オクスツ, オクスツ, mui oshmaki.

Okt, オクテ, 衰シマスル. v.t. To make sorrowful.

Oktomne-an, オクトム子アン, 死者ヲ悲シム. v.i. To sorrow for the dead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OKT</th>
<th>OMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okturiri, オクトリリ, 首を延す. v.i. To stretch the neck out.</td>
<td>Omai, オマイ, 行く. v.i. To go. Same as Oman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okuikoeshkari, オクイコエシカリ, 尿閉, 刺で腫, オクイコエシカリフ エコッ, 尿ノ塞デ死す. n. Stop- page of the water. As:—Okui koeshkari wa ekot, &quot;to die of stoppage of the water.&quot;</td>
<td>Omai-so, オマイソ, 煉房ノ方. n. The floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace. The sides of a room or chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okuima, オクイマ, 尿する. v.i. To urinate. To make water. Syn: Yaichinani. Ru-kari.</td>
<td>Omaka, オマカ, 仕代する. v.i. To clear away. To open up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okuru-kina, オクルキナ, キバシ. n. Funkia ovata, Spreng.</td>
<td>Omakatektereke, オマカテクテレケ, 腹痛スル(酔ヒタル人ノ如ク). v.i. To reel as a drunken person. To walk crookedly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okunnure, オクウンレ, 悲しみ. v.i. To feel grieved about.</td>
<td>Omakirush, オマキルシ, パタ. n. A locust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okunushike, オクヌシケ, 隣隣ナル場所. (geo). A craggy place.</td>
<td>Oman, オマン, 行く. 進ム. (単數). v.i. (sing). To go. To advance. To proceed. The plural of this word is paye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok-yoni, オクヨニ, 老年ノ為ミ腰曲る. v.i. To shrink up through old age.</td>
<td>Oman-so, オマンソ, 煉房. ロペタ. n. That part of the floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omai, オマイ, 行けり. v.i.</td>
<td>Omai, オマイ, 行けり. v.i. To be inside. Containing. Having.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Omaoma, オマオマ, 慰むる. v.t. To comfort.
Omap, オマブ, 愛する. v.t. To love.
Syn: Katairotke.
Omare, オマレ, スルる. v.t. To put into.
Omatturinne, オマッツリーン子, 長く延びる. v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down.
Omau-kaun, オマウカウン, 風ノ上つ. adv. To the windward.
Omaukush-ni, オマウクシニ, コブシ. n. Magnolia Kobus. DC. Also called Opke-ni.
Omaunure, オマウンレ, 恐る. v.i. To be afraid.
Om-chikiri, オムチキリ, 後足. n. The hind feet of animals.
Omhi, オミヒ, 後脚. n. The hind legs of animals.
Omke, オムケ, 喘息, 風邪, 例セバ, オムケオシマ, 風邪ヲ罹ル. n. A cold. Asthma. As.—Omke oshma, “to catch a cold.”
Omke-kara, オムケカラ, 風邪ヲ罹ル. v.i. To take cold.
Omkepo, オムケポ, 咳スル. v.i. To cough.
Om-mekka, オムメッカ, 股ノ前部. n. The top or front part of the thigh.
Omoikoro, オモイコレ, 異瀬スル. v.t. To commit adultery.
Omoimu, オモイヌ, オモイヌ. n. Adultery.
Omoimu-ame, オモイヌアムべ, 異瀬. n. Adultery.
Omoimu-guru, オモイヌグル, 異瀬者. n. An adulterer.
Omoimu-shiwentep, オモイヌシウェンテプ, 妻姦. n. An adulteress.
Omomomo-wa-ye, オモモモモワイェ, 平易ヲ語ル. v.i. To say in an easy manner. To tell in a simple manner.
Omompekare, オモペカレ, 厚ク敬フ. v.t. To treat with great deference.
Omonku, オモンク, 手綱 (タヅナ). n. A bridle.
Omoypush, オモイプシ, 毛冠 (トサカ) アル. adj. Crested.
Om-poki, オムボキ, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thigh.
Omtui-pok, オムツイボク, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thigh.
Omu, オム, 塩ガル, 例セバ, ヘツツウ
オム, 河口の塩レリ. v.i. To be stopped up. As: — *Fet butu omu, “the river’s mouth is stopped up.” Ku kiseri omu wa tambako ku eai kap, “my pipe is stopped up and I cannot smoke.”

Syn: Mukkanne.

Omuken, オムケン, 軍フル能ハズ. v.i. To be unable to catch.

Omumbe, オムンベ, 股引. n. Trousers.

Omunbe, オムンベ, 股引. n. Trousers.

Omusu, オムサ, 昔漁期ノ終リ＝日本人ノ役人ノ長か会所＝テアイミノ為＝開ク宴會. 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.

Om-utoro-sama, オムウトロキマ, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thighs.


On, オン, 熟シタル, 食シ得ラル, 例セバ, ミミがン, 此魚ハ食フニ堪ュ. adj. Ripe. Fit for eating. Cakes prepared for food. As: — *Mimi on “the fish is fit to be eaten.”


Onashi, オナシ, 頭髪. n. Skull. Cranium.

Ona-shiri, オナシリ, 父ノ代ナ＝ ph. Instead of a father. To act as a father towards.

Ongami, オンガミ, 挨拶スル, 拜ム. v.t. To salute. To worship. To bow to. To adore.

Onikapunbe, オニカプンベ, 木ノ皮又ハ箆チ以テ飾リタル箆.

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, 進ム (舟ノ水面＝於ケルが如シ). 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, 滑リ場所. n. A slide.

Oninkot-ushi, Syn: Horatutu オニンコツッ.

Oninumba-hawe-ash, オニヌムバハウェアシ, 喰ケ(羊ノ如ケ). v.i. To bleat like a sheep.

Onipichi, オニピチ, 木ヲ落ツル. v.i. To fall from a tree.

Onishboso, オニシボソ, 隕石, 電撃セラル. n. and v.i. A meteorllite. To be struck with lightning.

Onishboso, オニシボソ, 死ス. v.i. To die.

Onishbosore, オニシボソレ, 殺ス. v.t. To kill.


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＝ adv. Inside.
Onnaige-un, オンナイゲウン, 内＝ Inside.
Onne-chikuni, オンネチクニ, 接骨木, ニハトコ. n. The elder tree. Sambucus racemosa, L.
Onne-koro, オンネコロ, 老フル. v.t. To become old. To be aged.
Onne-paskuru, オンネパスカル, ヤタリカラス. n. Raven. Corvus corax Linn.
Onnererepa, オンネレバ, 知ル(複数). v.t. To know (pl).
Onnu-onnu, オンヌオンヌ, 叟ズル, クチズサム. 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, 何处ヨリ. adv. Whence. As: — Nishpa, onon ek? “Master, whence have you come?” Syn: Hunak wa.
Onruika, オンルイカ, 口吟スル, クチズサミル. v.i. To make a humming sound with the voice. To croone.
Ontaro, オンタロ, 槙. n. A tub or bucket.
Onturep-tak, オンツレブタク, オンツレブタク. v.t. See Eraunkchu. Kamui noye.
Onuman-ibe, オヌマンイベ, 夕飯. n. Supper. The evening meal.
Ooho, オオホ, 深キ. adj. Deep.
Ooitak, オイタク, 會話スル. v.i. To converse together.
Oosorushi, オオソルシ, 坐る. v.i. To sit upon.

Op, オプ, 鎮. n. A spear. Op-seshke ka, "a string used to tie a spear to the shaft."

Op, オブ, のう. adv. In. Same as un.

Op, オプ, 蓋, 例セバ, シュムナッ, 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, オパゴアツ, 動淫者. n. An adulterer.


Opanguash-chikoikip, オパングアシチコイキプ, 前脚短々後脚長々動物. n. An animal with short fore and long hind legs.

Openrene, オペンレ, 身體ノ下部＝弱ミチ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the lower part of the body.

Openrene, オペンレ, 身體ノ上部＝弱ミチ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the chest and upper part of the body.


Opasopash, オパソパシ, 走せ迥る. v.i. To run about.

Opatassee, オパタッセ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.


Opikikise.

Opatttek, オパッテク, 噴火スル, 破裂スル. v.i. and adj. To burst as a volcano. Burst open.


Opechiri, オペチリ, 漏ル. v.i. To leak.

Opechiri, オペチリ, 鼻チ仕掛ケル. v.i. To set a spring bow.

Opekin-aruki-wa-isam, オペキナアルキワイスン, 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, 裤コギミスル. 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.

Operekep, オペレケプ, 女ノ子. n. A female child.

Opesa, オペサ, 問ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be inquisitive. To make inquiries.

Opesa-opesa, オペサオペサ, 問ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be very inquisitive.

Opesh, オペシ, 聽タ, 問フ. v.i. To listen. To act in an inquisitive manner. To inquire into. Syn: Iyopesh.

Opesh, オペシ, 修ハンドル. v.i. To run down as rain down the trunk of a tree.

Opetkaushi, オペツカウシ, 渡船場. n. A ford in a river.

Opetke, オペツケ, 薮喰, ポロ. adj. Ragged. Torn.
Opetpetke, オペッツペツケ, 污穢ナル濁ノ. adj. Ragged and dirty. 
Syn: Oshiratanne.

Opichi, オピチ, 滑ラス、ガトス、緩ムル、取り落ス. v.t. To drop. To loose. To allow to slip out of the hand.


Opichitche, オピチッシェ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.


Opin, オピン, 另. To do for another. To assist. Syn: Opukun.

Opindo, オピンド, アマガヘル. n. Tree frog.

Opunki, オブンキ, 共通りり、仰ノ如ク、然ツ. adv. Just so. As you say. So it is. Yes. Indeed.

Opopoma, オポポマウ、熱. n. Fever.

Opuruse, オブルセ, 埋マル. v.i. To sink into.

Opush, オプシ、破裂スル、開ヲ. v.t. To burst open. To break into. Syn: Opattekka.

Opush, オプシ、穴ヲ、鑿ヲ、adj. and v.i. Having holes. Bored. As:—Opush chikuni, "wood with holes bored into it."

Opushbe, オプシベ、又（鈍サ此上ヲ乗メテ投ケル者）n. A kind of row-lock used to send spears through when spearing fish.

Opuryu, オプリユ, 押シャル(舟ヲ滨ヨリ出ス如ク). v.t. To push off as a boat from the shore.

Ora, オラ, アシカノ尾. n. The tail of a sea-lion.

Orage, オラズ、シカラズ. v.i. Is not. Оrafe. To come to nothing.

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, 綾脚 モ早クスル. v.t. To shy at as a horse. To flee from in haste. To start at quickly.

Oraibe, オライベ, 尿ヲ塗ヘ能ハス人, 素 小便スル人. 人. A person who cannot hold his water. One who wets the bed.

Orai-ka, オライカ, 谦ヲせル, 命令スル. v.i. To make humble. The command.

Orai-tashum, オライタシュム, 病ノ名 (尿ヲ塗ヘ能ハス). 人. A disease that the chief feature of which is that one cannot hold his water.

Oraitek, オライテク, 肩スル, 例セバ, ハベオライテク, 火ヲ塗へル. v.i. To smoulder. To be just at the point of going out. As:—Abe oraitek, “the fire smoulders.”

Orake, オラケ, 消滅スル. v.i. To become extinct. To come to nothing.

Orange, オラグ, オラケ, 滿足セサ, 例セバ, イベオライクセ, 食ヲ満足セス. v.i. To be dissatisfied. To wish for more. To be insufficient. As:—Ibe orakse, “to be dissatisfied with one’s food.”


Oramboso, オラムボソ, 慚レ迷フ. v.i. To be agitated with fright.

Orambosore, オラムボソレ, 慚カス. v.t. To frighten.

Oramnure, オラムヌレ, 恐シト思フ. v.t. To think bad. To consider a thing bad.

Oram-sak, オラムサク, 悔ナル. 恨ヲ混ナ adj. Stupid. Imbecile.

Oram-sakka, オラムサッカ, 慨ム, 馬 ルニスル. v.t. To despise. To make a fool of.

Oraitekai, オライトサイク, 迷ヘル. adj. Bewildered.

Oramsakka, オラムサッカ, 軽ニズ ル.(上ノ入ニ對シテ) v.t. To behave disrespectfully towards one’s betters.


Orap, オラブ, ヤマシャクヤク. Paeonia obovata, Maxim. Also called by some Horap.

Orange, オランゲ, 横ヲハラセル, 妛ヲス. v.t. To allow to lie down.


Oraugi, オラウギ, 遅キ, 遅ナル, 外レル. adv. and v.i. Late. To miss.

Orauge, オラウゲ, オラウゲ, To be too late.

Oraunu, オラウヌ, 秘スル. v.t. To keep secret as one’s thoughts and actions. Syn: Eshina.

Orau-oshma, オラウオシマ, 踏ミ込ム. v.t. To sink into.

Oraurauge, オラウラウゲ, 埋マレル. v.i. To sink into.

Oraurauge-i, オラウラウゲイ, 低溫ノ 地. 人. A bog.

Orene, オレーヌ, 立たれす, 立たれす又ハ歩まぬす. v.t. To become weak. To be unable to walk or stand.

Orep-un, オレプウン, 海よ. adv. From the sea.

Orep-unbe, オレプウンベ, 海嘯、ツナミ. n. A tidal wave.


Oresu, オレス, 育てる(単数). v.t. To bring up.

Oretopo, オレトポ. v.i. Tore turn. Syn: Hekomba.

Orohe-toho, オロヘトホ. n.

Ori, オリ, 増し出す. v.t. To dig out.

Oriki-kut-horo, オリキクツホロ, 裙チ端折る. v.i. To gird up one's loins. To gather up one's skirts.

Orikipuni, オリキギニ, 擡げる. v.t. To lift up.

Orikiraye, オリキライエ, 長テカケ. v.t. To hold the garments up high as in crossing a river.

Orampakte, オラムパクテ, 舟す. v.t. To threaten.

Orampeshbarea, オラムペシバレ, 姫に思春期. v. t. v.r. To think about with deep feeling. To speak of in a very feeling manner.

Orikitesu, オリキテス, 下方 bgcolor. v. i. To slant downwards.

Orikutkoro, オリクツコロ, 裙チ端折る. v. i. To gird up the loins. Same as oriki kut koro.

Oripak-an, オリパクアン, 丁寧にする. v. i. To be polite. To be reverential. To be humble.

Oripak-an-no, オリパクアンノ, 謙遜シテ、例へば、オリパクツライコラムコロ、余ハ賛遜シテ願フ. adj. Humbly. As:—Oripak tura ikoram-koro, “I humbly beg you.”

Oripak-o, オリパコ, 謙遜スル. v. i. To be humble or reverential.


Orit, オリト. 突起シタル血管. n. Protruding veins.

Orito, オリト。突起シタル血管ノ. adj. Being protruding veins.

Orito-tashum, オリトタシュム。膨大シタル血管. n. Varicose veins.


Oro, オロ。すッテアル. v. i. To be in. At, or by. To be contained in. At. Inside of. Situated in. Oro governs the word as follows. As:—Chise ioro, “in the house.”

Oro, オロ。代償、豊富、例へば、オロヌプル、高値ノ. n. The price of any thing. Abundance. As:— Oro nupuru, “dear;” oro isam no, “without price.”

Oro-an-no, オロアンノ。代償シテ以テ、多々ノ、例へば、オロアンノコレ、多々興フ. ph. With a price. Much. As:—Oro an no kore, “to give abundantly.”

Oroge, オロゲ, 水路に依テ到着スル. v.i. To arrive at a place by water.

Oroge, オロゲ, 内部, 内ニ, 例セバ, ケウツムオロゲバラヲ, 胚ノ燃ヲル. adj. Inside. In. As: — Keutum oroge parase, "to have a burning in the mind;" Thus: — Irishtka keutum akeutum oroge 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, オロイスムノ, 無代価 ニテ, 無報酬ニテ, 例セバ, オロイスムノコレ, 奪フ. ph. Without a price. Without remuneration. As: — Oro isam no kore, "to give."

Oro-iyo, オロイヨ, スレル・, 捨キ付ケル, 例セバ, トツクサオロイヨ, 湯ノ注入セヨ. v.t. To put in. To wind on. As: — Tokkuri oro iyo yan, "pour it into the bottle." Ahun-ka-nit oro iyo, "to wind thread on a spool."

Oroke, オロケ, ノ如ク. adv. As. Like as. So.

Orokesh, オロケシ, or Orogesh, オロケシ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Orokewuse-hawe-ash, オロケウセハウェアシ, 鳴ク(羊ノ如ク), 吼レ

v.i. To bleat as a sheep. To roar. Syn: Oninumba hawe ash.

Orokotuye, オロコツイエ, 切リ下ケル v.t. To cut down-wards. To cut perpendicularly.

Oro-kush, オロクシ, 横切ル. 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, オロマウェペ, 呼ケ聲. n. A gruff voice.

Oromawe-soshma, オロマウェソシマ, 呼キテ語ル. v.i. To speak gruffly.

Oromun, オロムン, ハンゴンサヲ. n. Senecio palmatus, Pull. Also called Pekambe-kuttara.

Oro-oki, オロオイキ, 間ル. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.

Orooitak, オロオイタク, 譜ム. 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, 物ヲ入レル器、 例セバ, ルホントムタレウシアンコ, ア エプオロオマプ, 旅ヲ用ヲ挙ニ. n. A vessel in which to put things. As: — Ru hontomta 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, スレル. v.t. To put into.
Oro-onurep, オロオヌレプ, 物ヲスレル器. n. A vessel in which to put things.

Oro-o-ya-chiki, オロヤチキ, 如何ニャ, 實ニ, 同時ニ, ph. Indeed. At the same time.

Oro-pakno, オロバクノ, 其處ヲテ. adv. ph. So far. That far.

Ororumbe-ne, オロムベネ, 戦争ノ原因. n. An occasion for war or a quarrel.


Orosama, オロサマ, 内ニ, 其内ニ, 総テ. adv. and adj. Amongst. All.

Oroshine-anda, オロシヘアンダ, 賞ヲ. adv. Once upon a time. On a certain occasion.


Orota-an, オロタアン, 含ム, 增加スル. v.i. To be in. To accrue.

Orota-okai, オロタオカイ, 含ム, 増加スル. v.i. To be in. To accrue.

Orota-ye, オロタイヱ, 呼ぶ掛ケル, 語ル. v.t. To accost. To tell. To say to.

Orowa, オロワ, 其時ニ, 依テ, 而シテ, カラ, 例セバ, オヤトオロヲバケ子アカラ, 彼ハ彼等ニ愚弄セラレタシ. 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, 其時ニ, 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-sei, オロワアイセイ, 浅キ皿. n. A platter. An eating shell or bowl.

Orowa-no-yaiisamka, オロワノヤイサムカ, 自殺スル, 障席スル. v.i. To absent one's self. To kill one's self. (See Yaiisamka).

Orun, オルン, ニ, ニ於テ, モア, 例セバ, オルンアフン, 入ル. 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, 追跡スル. v.t. To follow a trail.


Osa, オサ, 緯機, 栞. n. A loom.

Osakange, オサカンゲ, 呼び寄セル. 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フロ, 好マス, 不愉快ナル. v.i. and adj. To be disagreeable. Disagreeable.

Osampichi, オサムピチ, 不意ニ落ス. v.t. To let suddenly fall on one side.

Osan-osan, オサンオサン, 下ル, 降ル. v.i. To come down to.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSA</th>
<th>OSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osap, オサブ, 下る, 下り. v.i. To descend. A descent.</td>
<td>ヘ, 内の, 胃. adv. and n. Inside. The stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ose, オセ, 吠える. v.i. To roar. To cry.</td>
<td>Oshike-un, オシケウン, 内の. adv. Inside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ose-kamui, オセカムイ, エゾイヌ. n. A wolf. Canis familiaris (Yessooana).</td>
<td>Oshikiru, オシキル, 近同スル. v.t. To go round; as round a mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osemkere, オセムケレ, 静に, 秘密に. adv. Quietly. Secretly.</td>
<td>Oshikkote, オシッコテ, 韶ムル, 愛スル. v.t. To take a fancy to. To admire. To love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osemkere-ki, オセムケレキ, 秘密に為す, 静に為す, 例にて, オセムケレオマン, 秘密に行ケル. v.t. To do quietly or in secret. As: — Osemkere oman, “to go quietly or in secret.”</td>
<td>Oshikkote-guru, オシッコテグル, 恋人. n. One’s sweetheart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ose-puni, オセプニ, 携ケル. v.t. To lift up. To elevate.</td>
<td>Oshiknuka, オシクヌカ, 感歎シテ見ル. v.t. To look at with admiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osh-an, オシアン, 次の. adj. The next.</td>
<td>Oshikpekare, オシクベカレ, 狠フ. v.t. To take aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osh-ek, オシエク, 次の, 従フ. adj. and v.t. The next. To come next in order. To follow.</td>
<td>Oshikshuye, オシクシュイェ, 見通す. v.t. To turn the eyes about. To look about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osh-oman, オシオマン, 従フ. v.t. To follow.</td>
<td>Oshimonsam, オシモンサム, 右手ノカニ. adv. At the right hand side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshike, オシケ, or Oshikehe, オシケ</td>
<td>Oshipi, オシビ, 反対ニ、アベコペニ. adv. Wrong end first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oshiraiba, オシライバ, 行κ、(複数). (Pl.) v.i. To go to. To move along. To go.

Oshiraye, オシライェ, 行κ、(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, 眠ララレ、. v.i. To be unable to rest or sleep.

Oshirikonye, オシリノイェ, 包マル、(雲ナドニ). v.i. To be enveloped (as with clouds). To settle down.

Oshirikopa, オシリコパ, 到着スル、v.i. To arrive at. To come to.

Oshirikosat, オシリコサツ、乗り揚ゲル、座薩スル、(舟が浅瀬や岸ナドニ)、例セバ、チプオシリコサツルウェテ、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 Oshiri-pitba、オシリビツバ、打チ倒ス、v.t. To knock down.

Oshiripotki, オシリポツキ、アリ、フグダ、n. Yellow tail. Seriola quinquergiata, T. & S.

Oshiri-sempiri, オシリセミプリ、後ニ、道ニ外レタル、秘密ノ場所ニ、adv. Behind. Out of the way. In a secret place.


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、見エズナル迄見送ル、v.t. To watch one till he goes out of sight.

Oshirush, オシルシ、跛ノ、不具ノ、adj. Lane. Maimed.

Oshish, オシシ、底、地面。n. Bottom. Ground. As:—Oshishite, “on the ground.”

Oshish-oun, オシシオウン、家ノロヨリ見テ左方ノ爐邊。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 Oshittesu, オシテス、滑りコロア、例セバ、トベエホクガルプシンリカタ オシテシュ、オロヲ、コロトベクタ、乳竜が凍リシ地ニ滑ツテ乳チ蹴シタ、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、決定スル、v.t. To be decided. To be determined.

Oshitchiu-no, オシチウノ、決断、決断スル、v.t. To be decided. To be determined.

Oshitchiu-no, オシチウノ、決断スル、v.t. To be decided. To determine.

Oshitkurukote, オシクルコテ、or Oshikkurukote, オシクルコテ、熟視スル、愛ヲシゲニ見ル。v.t. To watch carefully. To look at with favour. To look lovingly upon. Syn: Oshikunu.

Oshitratome, オシトラトモ、種キ
OSH

post. Behind. As:—Oshmake wa kotokashke wa, "both before and
behind." Syn: Homokashi.

Oshprotki, オシプロッキ, アリ. n.

Oshshopo, オショシュポ, 濃が、ス
v.t. To rinse. To wash out.

Oshotki, オショッキ, or Osotki, オソ
キ, 棋床. n. A bed. A sleeping
place.

Oshoyumbe, オショユムベ, 幻, マポロ
し. n. An apparition.

Oshpara-ni, オシパラニ, 接骨木, パ
リトコ. n. The elder tree. Sambucus racemosa, L. Used as a
medicine at childbirth; also as a charm against disease. Syn: 
Onne-chikuni. Soko-ni.

Oshtari, オシタリ, 下痢. n. Diarr
hoea.

Osh-uk, オシウグ, 引き戻す. v.t. To
take back.

Oshuke, オシュケ, シロサギ. n. A
hare. Lepus variabilis, Pall.
Syn: Kaikuma. Oshukep. I
sepo. Epethc.

Osoine-ru, オソイチル, 雪隠. n. The
water closet. This a better word
to use than Ashiruru. Syn: E
soine ru.

Osoma, オソマ, 人糞. n. Human
excrement. Feces. Dung.

Osoro, オソロ, 下腹. n. The abdo

Otorooka, オソロカ, 後ロッ, 呉ロッ, 下
ロッ. adv. From the posterior.
From behind. From below.
Osoro-un-no, オソロウンノ, 下腹. adv. Abdominally.
Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ, 寄添へる. adj. Close by the side of.
O soroma, オソロマ, 大便を行く. v.i. To go to stool.
Os oyoshma, オソヨシマ, 突然＝走り出す. v.i. To rush suddenly out of doors. To gush out. To drop out. As:—Niwatush asama osoyo shma, “the bottom dropped out of the bucket.”
Ossh i, オッシ, 木ノ心、キノシン. n. The heart of a tree. The inside of anything. Core.
O sshiwen, オッシウェン, 爲スチ好マス. v.i. To dislike to do a thing.
O sura, オスラ, 投げ棄てる、(単数). v.t. To throw away. (sing).
O surupa, オスルパ, 投げ棄てる、(複数)例セバ、ナスルパランケッ、投げ棄レンシ物. v.t. To throw away. (pl). As:—Osurupa rangep, “things to be thrown away.” Pl. of osura.
O t, オツ, 葬ル＝布＝巻カレシ死體. n. A corpse rolled up in mats ready for burial. Ot ani chikuni, “a pole used in carrying corpses to their burial.”
O t, オツ, 甚ダ、此語ハオロノ略ナリ、例セバ、オツデエダ、太古ニ. adv. Very. This word is contracted from oro. Thus:—Ot-deeda for oro teeda, “in very ancient times.”
Ot, オツ, 有ル、(複数). v.i. To be. Pl. of o.
Ota, オタ, 灌ヲカチル. v.t. To pour upon.
Ota, オタ, 砂. n. Sand.
Otachimakani, オタチマカニ, カチカノ一種. n. A kind of scrupin.
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、ルイカオタムバ、橋ノ此方. adv. This side of. As:—Ri ka otamba, “this side of the bridge.” Syn: Hakeita.
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.
Otapan a, オタパナ, 細砂. n. Fine sand.
Otara, オタラ, 突キサス、突キサタル. v.i. and adj. To stick into. Stick-ing in.
O tasam, オタサム, 海岸. n. The seashore.

Otashish, オタシシ, 归らント欲スル. v.i. To desire to return.

Otashiske, オタサシェ, 懇ム, 苦シム. v.i. To suffer. To feel pain.

Otatoshka, オタトシカ, 砂濁. n. A bank of sand.


Ota-ush, オタウシ, 砂ノ. adj. Sandy.

Otchari-sak, オッチャリサク, 古ク破レタル. adj. Old and worn out.

Otchike, オッチケ, 盆. n. A tray.


Ottchinep, オッチチブ, 無能ナル人. n. An incapable person.

Ottchiwe, オッチウェ, 弱キ. adj. Weak.

Otdeeda, オデエダ, 大古ノ. adv. In very ancient times.


Otekomare, オテコマレ, 拖唾スル, 抱き着ク. v.t. To embrace. To take into the arms. To cuddle.

Otekpeshbare, オテクペシュバレ, 髪ヲ撫デル, 撫デテ延ス. v.t. To stroke the beard. To smooth out anything long as straws or pieces of string or fibre.


Otereke, オテレケ, 踏ミ, 踏ミ揃ル. v.t. To kick. To tramplle upon.

Otettereke, オテッテレケ, 踏ミ揃ル. v.t. To tramplle upon.

Otke, オッケ, 剃ス, 賢ク. v.t. To prick. To pierce.

Otke-otke, オッケオッケ, 足刺ス. v.t. To prick often or much.

Otke-ekushna, オッケエクシナ, 賢キ通ス. v.t. To pierce through.

Otoiboshpa, オトトイボシバ, 地ヲ通シテ行ク. v.i. To go downwards through the earth.

Otoinure, オトイヌレ, 掘ル (土ヲ), 倒セベ, エモオトイヌレ, 仏ヲ掘ル. v.t. To earth. As: — Emo otoinure, "to earth potatoes." Syn: Otoipukte.

Otoipukka, オトイプッカ, 築ク (土堤チ). v.t. To bank up.

Otoipukte, オトイプクテ, 掘リ土ケル (土ヲ), 築ク (土堤チ). v.t. To earth up. To bank up.


Otompu-kina, オトムブキナ, クサノワク. n. The common Celan-dine. Chelidonium majus, L.

Otonno-itak, オトンノイタク. 擊ヲ低ク聞エル事、聴ニ語ル. n. A low
murmuring of voices. A slow speaking. Also v.i. To speak slowly.

Otonai-kari, 朝寝る, 朝過す. v.i. To sleep late. To oversleep one's self.

Syn: Hopuni-moire.

Otonrim, オトンリム, 大砲ナドノ音, 例セバ, オトンリムオツク, 聾音. n. A thumping sound. The report of guns. As: — Otonrim otuk, “the sound of thumping.”

Otop, オトプ, 頭髪. n. The hair of the head.

Otop-konchi-koro, オトプコンチコロ, 哀悼スル, 哀悼ノ為髪ヲ下ゲル. v.t. To mourn for the dead. To let the hair hang down as in mourning for the dead.

Otop-sak, オトプサク, 稲ゲタル. adj. Bald.

Otraisambe, オツライサムベ, 心紫乱スル. v.i. To be mystified.

Otta, オッタ, ニニ, 述, 依テ, 例セバ, エンナタス, 彼ハ余ニ訟ネタリ. 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 shikaobiunkire, “to be saved by God.” Syn: Orotakai-

Otta-oman-i, オッタオマンイ, 入口, 空闊. n. Entrance. A going to.

Otta-omare, オッタオマレ, 入ル. v.t. To put into.

Otta-ye, オッタイェ, 向ツテ云フ. v.t. To address.

Ottheeda, オッテエダ, 甚ダ古キ, 大古ノ. adv. Very anciently. In very ancient times.


Ottena, オッテナ, 長上. n. The ordinary chief of a village. See Kontkai.


Otuiba, オツイバ, 切り倒ス. v.t. To cut down.

Otuk, オツク, 聾々タル音ヲ出ス. v.i. To give forth a thumping sound.

Otuk, オツク, 突キ出グル. v.i. To stick out of.

Otukonnnki-ore-konniki, オツコンニキオレコンンキ, 總縁スル. ph. To hang down in rags.


Oturai-sambe-ekote-kara, オツライサムベエコテカラ, 強ムル, 労ムル, 身ヲ隠ス, 露拙スル, 例セバ, アイネカツク アイネカラ タニ オツライサム ペアエコテカラ, 彼ヲ恍惚タラシムル 爲余ヘ姿ヲ隠セリ. 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 oturai-sambe ac-
**Otusanashke, オツサナシケ, 兩手ヲ 揉ム一種ノ挨拶. n. The salutation of rubbing the hands.**

**Otusanashkeuwenoye, オツサナシケウウィノイヱ, 兩手ヲ 揉デ挨拶スル. v.t. To salute by rubbing the hands.**

**Otushu-shiri, オツシュイシリ, 永遠デ. adv. For ever. As:—**

*Otushushiri wa no otushushiri pakno, "from everlasting to everlasting." Syn: Shashushi-ri.*

**Otush-eyaye, オツシエイライ, 拳間ヲ握リ, (髪ノモチ取ツテ吊リ下ケル). v.t. To hang up by the hair of the head as in punishing or making a person confess a fault.**

**Otushishiwenpa-shiratatpa, オツシシウェンパシリタツバ, 吠スル. v.i. To scold.**

**Otutapkanru, オットタブカル, 踊リ, 且ツ手ヲ拍ツ. v.i. To dance and clap the hands.**

**Otutapkara, オッタブカリ, 多く踊ル. v.i. To dance much.**

**Otutapkara-oretapkara, オッタブ カラオレタブカリ, 踊ルクルフ. v.i. To dance very much.**

**Otuwashi, オツワシ, 慎重ナル故ニ揃ア. v.t. To chose on account of one's cleverness. Syn: Asar-ama.**

**Otuye, オツイヱ, 切り去ル. v.t. To carry cut off.**

**Otuye, オツイヱ, 濃鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of sea-fowl.**

---

**Otuyetute, オツイエツテ, 暗ケ, オハケ. v.t. To fan. Syn: Paruparupu.**

**Otuyetuye, オツイエツイヱ, 持ち去ル (盗ミテ持ち去ルヤニ). v.t. To carry away (as one's property in theft).**

**Ouguru, オウグル, 切り目多クスル. v.t. To cut very much. To cut not quite through.**

**Ouhaita, オウハイタ, 合ハヌ. 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, 血ヘ大ニ, 例セ.**

**Okasu, オカス, パ, オウカスピリカ, 彼ハ大ニ善シ. adv. Very. In a great degree. As:—Okasu pirika. "He is much better."**

**Oukashui, オウカシュイ, 増減スル (職物ノ如ク). v.t. To increase or decrease as a boil.**

**Oukoiki-ne, オウコイキ子, 爭論原因. n. An occasion for quarrelling. Syn: Ororumbe ne.**

**Oukot, オウコツ, 結合シタル. adj. Joined together.**

**Orukotokne, オルコトク子, 深谷. adj. A deep, difficult valley.**

**Oun-no, オウンノ, 此時ヨリ, 前ヨリ. 刑セバ、タムバアシリチュ オウンノ、本年一月ノ始. adv. From the time of. At the commencement of. As:—Tampa ashiru chup oon 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.**

Oupeka-i, オウベカイ, 正確. n. Accuracy.


Oupekare, オウベカレ, 改良スル, 修繕スル. v.t. To set to rights. To mend. To adjust.

Oupshoro-omare, オウブショロオマレ, 悪中スル. v.t. To place in the bosom.

Oupshorotato, オウブショロタ, or Oupshotta, オウブショッタ, 悪中ニ, 例セバ, オウブショントマレ, 彼女サ, 悪中ニスレタ. adv. In the bosom. As:—Oupshotta omare, “she put it in her bosom.”

Ouri, オウリ, 掘り出し. v.t. To dig up.

Ousakarire, オウサカリレ, 隔日. adv. Alternate days. Syn: To shikamare.

Ousamo, オウサモ, 溝（戸ナドノ）. v.i. To make a groove.


Oush, オウシ, 附着スル. v.i. To be stuck on.

Oush-no-an, オウシノウン, 附着スル所ノ, 例セバ, オウシノアンタイタクオロナイトック, 私ハ, 附着セル物を読ム可以シ. adj. Adhering to. Stick ing on. As:—Oush no an itak ku oro-oitak, “I will read the remainder.”

Oushi, オウシ, 席, 生レシ場所, 何物カ有ル所. n. A seat. A birthplace. The place where anything is.


O-ushiketa, オウシケタ, 側ニ. adv. By the side of.

Owata, オワタ, 水. n. Water.

Oworo-koash, オワロコアシ, 水面ニ透セル滑ナル表面タ有スル崖又ハ岩. n. A cliff or rock with a smooth surface running straight down into a river or stream of water.


Oya-itak, オヤイタク, 反語. n. Irony.


Oya-kotan-ta, オヤコタンタ, 外ノ處ニ. adv. Abroad.


Oyakta-ande, オヤクタアンデ, 他ノ處ニ置ク, 無クスル. adv. To place
elsewhere. To adduce. To abrogate.

Oyakta-oman, ヤヤトオマーン, 他ノ
處へ行々. v.i. To go elsewhere.

Oyak-un, オヤクウン, 他處二. adv. Elsewhere.

Oyak-un-omande, オヤクウンオンマン
デ, 他處へ途中、無クスル. v.t. To
send to another place. To ad-
duce. To abrogate.

Oya-moshiri-ta, オヤモシリタ, 外ノ
處へ. adv. Abroad.

Oya-moshiri-un-guru, オヤモシリ
ングル, 外國人. n. A foreigner.

Oya-mokoro-ki, オヤモコーチキ, 死ス
. v.i. To die. Syn: Rai.

Oyamokte, オヤモクテ, 奇ル, 驚ク.
adj. and v.i. Odd. Funny.
Unusual. Strange. To be sur-
prised at. This word is some-
times used as an interjection indicative of surprise or wonder.

Oyan, オヤン, 乘ヲシムル. v.t. To
cause to ride. Na amino kan
oman gusu nei ku goro umma
oyan rusui, “as I cannot go yet,
I wish to let him ride my horse.

Oyang, オヤング, 打ヲ上ケル (混風ミ
ヨリテ). v.t. To cast ashore.

Oyanruru, オヤンルル, 北ノ海. n.
The north sea. Syn: Aramoi-
sam.

Oyap, オヤブ, 他ノ者. n. Another
one. A different one.

Oyap, オヤブ, 上陸スル. v.i. To
land from a boat.

Oya-pa, オヤバ, 来年. n. Next year.

Oyapa-eoyapaka, オヤバエオヤバカ,
翌々年. adv. The year after next.

Oyapi. オャビ, 蛇、悪鬼. n. A
snake. A demon.

Oyapkopoye, オヤブコポイェ, 混乱ス
ル. v.t. To adulterate.

Oyapororo-guru, オヤポログル, 日本人、
他人種ノ人. n. A Japanese. A
person of another race.

Oyaramat, オヤラマツ, 亡魂. n. A
departed spirit.

Oyaramkore, オヤラマコレ, 知ラ
人トシテ待遇スル. v.t. To treat as
a stranger.

Oyasa, オヤサ, 切り下ケル. v.t. To
cut downwards.

Oyashi, オヤシ, 精霊、鬼、善又へ悪霊.
n. A spirit. A good or evil
spirit. A demon.

Oyashkep, オヤシェプ, 女ノ子. n. A

Oyashim, オヤシム, 明後日. adv. The
day after to-morrow.

Oyashima, オヤシマ, 明後日. adv.
The day after to-morrow.

Oyashim-shime, オヤシムシムゲ, 明
々後日、シアサッテ. adv. The
second day from tomorrow.

Oyashiri, オヤシリ, 異リタル, 恶シ

Oyatorokoro-samambe, オヤトラコ
ロサマムベ, カレイノ一種. n. A
kind of flounder.

Oya-ukuran, オヤウクラン, 明晩.
adv. To-morrow evening.

Oyokane, オヨカ子, or Oyokaush,
オヨカウシ, 命リ. n. Remainder.

Oyopero-ni, オヨポロニ, ハクワンポ
タ. n. Styrox 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、(病気、又ハ病人). v.i. To grow worse as a disease or sick person.

Oyupupu, オユププ, 揺キマワス、説. v.i. To stir up. To exhort. To incite.

Oyuyukechiri, オユユケチリ, 嚢木鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of woodpecker.

Oyuyuke, オユブ, 言出. n. v.i. To grow worse as a disease or sick person.

Oyuyuke, オユブ, 言出. n. v.i. To grow worse as a disease or sick person.

P (ヒ).

P, プ, 此語が形容詞及動詞ノ後＝付ケ時ハ、其ヲ名詞トナスカテ有ス.例セバ、ポロ、大ナル、ポロブ、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(複数三人称). 重＝動詞ノ接尾＝用ヲ.例セバ、ホシヒ(単数)ホシッパ(複数)を. 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, 充たる、例セバ、ヲツカシチバ、ボ一杯. adj. Full. As:—Wakka shine pa, "a cupful of water."

Pa or paha, パ、又ハパハ, 時季、齢、例セバ、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、鯨ヲ吐ク水煙. n. Steam. Smoke. The water which whales blow out. Pa at, "to emit steam or smoke."


Pa-ashin, パアシン, 煙筒、煙出し. n.
A chimney. A going off of steam or smoke.

Pa-akari, パアカリ, 煙ぺラル, 煙ペ ラウナル. v.t. and adj. To be smoked.

Pa-ashinbe, パアシンベ, 負ス(負債ア ル人チ). v.i. To let one off (as a debtor). To forgo one's rights.

Pa-ashinge, パアシンゲ, ホシリタ(鰭 ノ若ラ). v.t. To blow or send out water as a whale.

Pa-ashingep, パアシンゲプ, 煙筒. n. A chimney.

Pachi, パチ, or Patchi, パッチ, 木 鉢, 鉢. n. A basin. A wooden bowl.

Pachiko-an, パチコアン, 責セラル. v.t. To be punished.


Paiyaige, パイライゲ, 震フ, 寒ガル. v.i. To shiver. To feel cold.

Pahau, パハウ, 節抗, サハサ, 例セバ, カムイタショウマ ンノイチバハウア ン, 亀背アリトノ噂プリ. n. A rumour. As:—Kamui tashan an noine pahau an, "it is rumoured that there is small-pox."


Pai, パイ, サ. n. Bamboo grass.

Pai, パイ, 煙ス, (カラナホ), 例セバ, パ
Pakashnu, 巴卡尼, 罰スル, 剰成ス v.t. To admonish. To punish.
Syn: Kapao.
Pakashnu-i, 巴卡尼イ, 剰成 n. Admonition.
Pakashnu-wa-kashpaotte, 巴卡シヌワカジバオッテ, 嚴命スル v.t. To adjure.
Pakekai, 巴ケカイ, 死人共ヲ埋メル食器. n. The bowls, cups and trays buried with the dead.
Pake-koshne, 巴ケコシ子, 諏ぶ. v.t. To backbite. To talk of others. Syn: Kuchikanna.
Pake-moire, 巴ケモイレ, 諏辨ラル. adj. Slow of speech. Ineloquent.
Syn: Pawe-moire.
Pakenuma-ush, 巴ケヌマウシ, 貝ノ一種. n. A kind of shellfish.
Pake-rui, 巴ケルイ, 多辻ラル. adj. Talkative.
Pakesara, 巴ケサラ, 慢ズル, 高慢ナル. v.i. and adj. To be proud. Syn: Shiohunnure.
Pakesara-wa, 巴ケサラワ, 高慢デ. adv. Proudly.
Pakno, パクノ, 近, 此ノ如キ, 充分ニ. adv. Until. As far as. Such as. Than which. Sufficient. Adequate. This word expresses the utmost limits.
Pakokanu, パコカヌ, 窓ニ開ケ, 立間スル. v. To listen secretly. To go eavesdropping.
Pa-koro-kamui, パコロカムイ, 鳥ノ名, 背へ疾患, 熊狼刺神ノ神. n. The red-cap. Also the demon of such diseases as small-pox and cholera.
Pako-shipashnu, パコシパシヌ, 叱スル. v. To scold. See Pako-enratki.
Pakte, パクテ, 計ル, ハカル. v. To measure.
Pakuchiuchiu-chep, パクチウチウレプ, カハハキ. n. File fish. Stephanolepis cimrhifer, T. & S.
Pan, パン, 下, 例セバ, パンイッケウク, 脊椎骨ノ下部. adj. Same as panu, Lower. As:—Pan ikkewe, "the lower part of the spine."
Pan, パン, 屋, キテ. n. Same as paro, the mouth but only so used in certain conditions. As:—Pan-rakte, "to taste."
Pan, パン, パン. n. Bread.
Pana, パナ, 下ニ, 例セバ, ベッ パナタ, 河下ニ向ヒ. adv. Below. Nether. As:—Pet pana ta, "towards the mouth of the river."
Panake-un-no, パナケウンノ, 下腹ノ adv. Abdominally.
Panare, パナレ, 娉善. n. Hypocrisy.
Panare, パナレ, 娉善テ行フ. v. To be hypocritical.
Panata, パナタ, 處下端ニ. adv. The lower end of a place.
Pancho, パンチョ, 工. n. A carpenter.
Pane-tupok, パネツボク, 食ノ管. n. The eaves of the west end of the roof of a house.
Pange, パンゲ, 好マス. v. To dislike. To feel disinclined to. Not to like or want. To abominate. Syn: Kowen.
Pange-pet, バンゲペツ, 下流 n. The lower part of a river.
Pannikotoro, バンニコトロ, 上顎 n. The roof of the mouth. The palate.
Pannok, バンノク, 西ノ腫 n. The west end of the roof of a hut.
Panore, パノレ, 護念, 欺者, 妖女 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, 阿諜者 n. A flatterer.
Panrakte, パランクテ, 味 v.t. To taste.
Panmok, パモック, or Pantaku, パタク, パンノ一塊 n. A loaf of bread.
Pa-ore-mina, パオレミナ, 微笑みる v.i. To smile.
Pa-pon, パポン, 若き adj. Young.
Pa-poro, パポロ, 老ヒタル adj. Old.
Paptisma, パプティスマ, 洗禮 n. Baptism. (This word was introduced by the compiler).
Paptisma kore, パプティスマコレ, 洗禮を授ける v.t. To baptize.
Paptisma-uk, パプティスマウク, 洗禮ヲ受ける v.t. To receive baptism.
Papush, パプシ, or Chapush, チャプシ, 輪, 例セバ, カンナパブシ, 上唇 n. The lips. As:—Kanna papush, “the upper lip.” Pokna papush, “the lower lip.” Papush turiri, “to pout the lips.” See Patoi. Patchake.
Par, パール, 口, クチ, 例セバ, ヘルパールアニ, ホン口先テ n. The mouth. (Contracted from para or paro). As:—Heru par’ani, “with just the mouth,” i.e. “insincerely.”
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, 秋蟲, ダニ n. A tick.
Parakina, パラキナ, ミツバセカ n. A kind of swamp arum. Lysichiton kamtschatensis, Schott.
Parakoat, パラコアツ, 神罰ヲ受ケル v.i. To be punished by God.
Parakoatte, パラコアツテ, 呪フ, 罰スル v.t. To accuse. To curse. To punish.
PAR 

— 337 —

PAR

Parase, パラセ, Pararase, パララセ, 燃え、例せば、ペパララセ、火が
爆子る. v.t. To burn. To burn up in thousands of sparks as spray
wood or thorns. As:—Abe pararase, "the fire sends off sparks."
See uhuye.

Parasekoro, パラセコロ, 喜ノ叫 excl. Hurrah.

Paratakup, パラタクプ, 多言者, オシ
ヤベリ. n. A chatterbox.

Paratek, パラテク, or Parateke, パ
ラテケ, 手. n. The hands.

Paratek-yuk, パラテクユク, or Epa-
ratek-sei-yuk, エバラテクセイ
ユク, 干角ノ出セタル鹿, 此ノ殺ス者
ハ其後久シカラズシテ死ストノ迷信ア
y. n. A deer with deformed an-
tlers. There is a superstition to the
effect that whoever kills one of
these animals is certain to die
soon after.

Parato, パラト, 幅帯キ河口 (渉ノ如キ).
An estuary.

Paraure, パラウレ, 足ノ面, アシノカ
y. n. The instep.

Paraure-ekomomse, パラウレエコモ
ムセ, 異形脚. n. Club-footed.

Paretoko, パレトコ, 道ノ備フル, 準備
スル, 計畫スル, 例せば, テイアルブラ
イゲクニペラトコヤノカラシリアン, 其人ノ殺ス計畫アリ. v.t. To
prepare the way for. To get ready
do. To plot. To scheme. As:
Nei guru araige kuni paretoko
yaikara shirian, "there is a plot
on foot to kill that person."

Parara, パララ, 感動, 神来. n. In-
fluence. Inspiration.
Pariri, パリリ, 神来スル. v.i. To be inspired. n. Air.
Paro, パロ, 口. n. Same as Para. Syn: Charo.
Paro-a-o-shuke, パロオオシュケ, 御駆走スル. v.i. To be entertained with food.
Paroka, パロカ, 面. n. The roof of the mouth.
Paroko-shomo-mokoro, パロコショモモコロ, 食欲ノ為ニ袴ヲ着スル. v.i. To be unable to sleep through intense desire for food. Syn: Parakomonak.
Paronitemaka, パロニテマカ, 枝ヲ含 マス, 木片ヲ以テロヲ開ケ. v.t. To gag. To open the mouth with a piece of wood.
Paronnata, パロンタタ, 自ラ語リ, 又ハ自ヲ聞ケ, 例セバ, パロンナタ ム, 自ラ聞ケ. 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, 口ホノ出グ ル, 食欲ノ為ニ涎ヲ流ス. v.i. To water at the mouth as in anticipation of something nice to eat or drink.
Paro-oiki, パロオイキ, 他人ノ為ニ食 物ヲ備フ. v.t. To provide food for another.
Paro-o-shuke, パロオシュケ, 駆走スル. v.t. To entertain a guest with food.
Paropetetne, パロベテツ子, 吃者, ド モリ, 吃ル, ドモル. n. and v.i. Impelled utterance. Ischnophony (used especially of those who can-
not speak for cold). Syn: Awepetetne.
Paroshopshopo, パロショップショポ, 含 嗓スル. v.i. To gargle.
Paroshuke, パロシュケ, 炊ク, 料理スル. v.i. To stew. To cook food. To cook for.
Paro-un, パロウン, 能禰ナル. adj. Eloquent.
Paru, パル, 飛散スル. v.i. To fly about as dust or chaff.
Paru, パル, 拂フ, 又ハ打ツ(鉤ナドナ). v.t. To brush or knock off as a fly from the forehead or nose.
Parumbe, パルムベ, 舌. n. The tongue. (lit. Paro-un-be, “the thing in the mouth.
Paruparu, パルバル, 扇. n. A fan.
Paruparu, パルバル, 扇スル. v.t. To fan.
Paruparuge, パルバルゲ, 端. n. Edges.
Parure, パルレ, 飛散セシムル, 風ヲ 扇イテ起ス. 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, 開ロスル. v.t. To open the mouth. Syn: Hasa.
Pasamok, パサモク, 鳥ニ対セラル. v.i. To be bewitched by birds.
Pasa-pasa, パサパサ. v.t. To open the mouth frequently.

Pasare, パサラ. v.t. To open the mouth.

Pase, パセ, 重キ, 真ナル. adj. Heavy. True. Important. As: “Pasane orushpe, "important tidings."

Pase-kamui, パセカムイ, 真神. n. The true God.

Pase-ni, パセン, サハシテ. n. Curpinus cordata, Bl. v.t. To make heavy.

Pase-no-kara, パセンカラ, 重カラシ. adv. Same as pase no po. v.i. To gallop as a horse. To run.


Paskuma, パスクマ, 萩, 例セバ, エチエバパスクマエチミッポパスクマ, 汝ノ子モ孫モ数ヘヨ v.t. To instruct. To teach. As: “Echi po paskuma echimfte paskuma, "instruct both your children and grandchildren.

Paskuru, パスクル, 鵫. n. A crow or rook.

Paskuru-kamui, パスクルカムイ, カラシヘビ. n. Tropinodotus martensi, Hilg. v.t. To instruct. To teach. As: “Echi po paskuma echimfte paskuma, "instruct both your children and grandchildren."

Pasna, パスナ, 焼屑, 炎燎. n. Cinders.


Passanna, パッサンナ, イカ. n. The ink-fish. Calamary.

Pasushke, パスシケ, 混乱シテ逆ゲル. v.t. To flee in disorder.


Patachinne, パタチン子, 早口=語る. v.t. To talk very rapidly. To gabble. To babble.

Pataoata, パタオアタ, 蠂蛑, キリギリス, 蝌, イナゴ. n. Same as pata.

Patapatakse, パタパタクセ, 跳ね(火ノ花ノ如ク). v.t. To snap off or jump about (as fire or splinters) with a crackle.

Patapata, パタバタ, or Patupatn, パツバツ, 鑼る, 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.t. To fly about as snow or dust or spray. To explode as a volcano or bottle.

Patchi, パッチ, or Pachi, パチ, 鉢. n. A wooden basin.

Patchiniz, パッチヌ, 鈎抜. n. Pinchers. Tongs.

Patchingara, パッチンガラ, or Patchingara, パッチンガラ, カヤガナ. n. A kind of rockfish. Sebastodes taczanowskii, (Steind).

Patak, パテク, 且. adj. Only.


Patemtemu-ki-guru, パテムテムキグル, 穿鑽好ノ入, センサクジキノヒト. n. An inquisitive person.


Patpatke, パットパツケ, 跳ねル(火ノ如ク). 跃突. 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, パタッキュピ, 暗舌家, オシナペリ. n. A chatterbox.

Pattukuku, プッック, ステル. v.t. To be sulky. To pout the lips.

Patukuku, パクク, ステル. v.t. The same as pattukuku.

Patu, パツ, 飛散ル. v.t. To scatter. To fly about. To jump about as fat in fire.

Patupatu, パツバツ, 鑼(ハチ)ル. v.t. To flounder as fish. To scatter.

Pauchi, パウチ, 食物=毒ヲ入ル事. 例セヌ, パウチシユエ, 毒食テ料理スル. 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.”
Pauchi-kina, パウチキナ, Angelica refracta, Fr. Schm. n. A head band.

Pauchikoro-guru, パウチコログル, A wise person. A chief.

Paupu, パウプ, n. A very evil minded person specially a woman who spites another by administering poisoned food. Syn: Kameyarape, or Kameyarope.

Paumbe, パオムベ, 鈴巻. n. A head band.

Paunguru, パウングル, 賢人. A wise person.

Paup-pau, パウパウ, n. An onomatopoeia for the bark of foxes.

Pawe, パウエ, 話. n. Speech.


Pawe-otke, パウエオトケ, 達＝、例せば、アパノシキパウエオトケ、急ぎ家に入る. adv. Quickly. Hurriedly. As:—Apas noshi ki pawe otke, "to enter a hut in a hurry." Syn: Tunashino.

Pawetenge, パウェテンゲ, 命令する. v.i. To give commandment.

Pawetenge-i, パウェテングイ, 命令. n. A commandment.

Paweteshu, パウェテシュ, 警する. v.i. To bear witness.

Paweteshu-guru, パウェテシュグル, 警報人. n. A witness.


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,** ペチンヌ, 湿るる. *adj.* Wet through.


**Peikosanu,** ペイコサヌ, 音スル, (柔キ物ヲ切リ, 又ハ質タルガ知キ). *v.i.* To sound as if something soft was being cut or pierced.


**Peka,** ペカリ, 捕ル. *v.t.* To catch (as a ball).


**Pekama,** ペカマ, 漂フ, 漂フ. *v.i.* To float.


**Pekembe-kuttara,** ペカムベクッタラ, ハンゴッサワ. *n.* *Senecio palmatus,* Pall. Also called Oromun.


**Pekangere,** ペカング, 漂バスル. *v.t.* To make float.

**Pekaonit,** ペカオニツ, 布デ織ルニ糸デ分ケル機械. *n.* Same as Pekaotni.

**Pekaotbe,** ペカオツベ, 布デ織ルニ糸デ分ケル機械. *n.* Same as Pekaotni.


**Peken-nishat,** ペケニシヤツ, 黎明. *n.* Daybreak.


**Peken-rera,** ペケンレラ, 追手, 進風. *n.* A good or favourable wind. *Syn:* Pirika rera.

**Pekep,** ペケブ, 树杓. *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.
Pekere-ashnu-i, ペクレアシヌイ, 胜地, 美地. n. A beautiful place.
Pekere-chup, ペクレチブ, or Pekere-chup, ペクレチブ, 太陽. n. The sun.
Pekere-keutum, ペクレケトム, 清心. n. A pure heart.
Pekere-mata, ペクレマタ, 初冬. n. The early part of the winter.
Pekere-sam, ペクレサム, 書. adv. In day light. In the day-time. In the light.
Pekettosa, ペケトサ, 獒ノ腹ノ毛無き處. 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.
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, 糸端, 倒セバ, ウレベニテ, 蹋尖. 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, 煮リタープル. adj. Wet. Aqueous.
Penere, ペネレ, 激熱スル, ケキチッスル. 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, 上ニ, 倒セバ, ペンゲペ、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, 倒セバ, ペニワンパンジェアン, 内地ヲ語スル, adv. Inland. The interior of a country. As:
— *Peni un paye an,* “to travel inland.”


**Pennok**, ペンノク, 屋根 / 東部. *n.* The upper or east end of the roof of a hut.

**Penoye**, ペノイェ, 絞る. *v.t.* To wring out as wet clothes.

**Penram**, ペンラム, 胸. *n.* The chest.

**Pensoai**, ペンサイ, 帆船. *n.* A junk or sailing ship.

**Penup**, ペンプ、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 against disease. *Cynanchum caudatum,* Maxim. *Syn:* Ikema.

**Peoshish**, ペオシシ, 河床. *n.* The bed of a river.


**Pepesh**, ペペシ, モノノ如タ直直ニ. *adj.* Straight as hair.

**Pepuni**, ペプニ, 水≡塩ゲラル. *v.i.* To be lifted up by water.

**Pera**, ペラ, 棧. *n.* A shuttle.


**Perai**, ペライ, 釣り目. *v.t.* To fish with rod and line.

**Perai-ap**, ペライアブ, 釣針. *n.* A fish hook.

**Perai-kara**, ペライカラ, 釣竿. *v.i.* To fish with rod and line.


**Pere**, ペレ, 坑れ、開く. *v.t.* To break. To open.

**Perera**, ペレバ, or *Peruba*, ペルバ, 割れ、壊れ. *v.t.* To cleave. To split. To break. To smash.


**Perepere**, ペレペレ, 斧々々壊れ. *v.t.* To break into fine pieces.

**Peritomi-buri**, ペリトミブリ, 割礼. *n.* Circumcision. (Introduced by the compiler).

**Peritomi-buri-ki**, ペリトミブリキ, 割礼施ス. *v.t.* To circumcise.


**Peruba**, ペルバ, 割れ、開々. *v.t.* Same as *Pereba,* “to cleave.”
A sleet. Pet

Yaikinikiru. Pet

A flood. Pe-san,ペサン,洪水. n.

A long mountain or hill with flat-tish sides. A cliff.
Pesh,ペシ,平ナル山側,崖. n.

Towards the mountain or hill with flat-tish sides. A cliff.
Pesh,ペシ,懸ル,下ル,底ニ向ツテ,源ニ向ツテ,例セバ,ニペシリン,樹ト下ル. 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,ペシカムベ,浮ペル. adj.

Floating.
Peshpok,ペシポク,峡. n.


Rain with snow. As:—Pe sosh ash, “to rain sleet.”

A piece of anything.

Pet,ペツ,片,カゲ. n.

Thick. Damp.

Pet,ペツ,水. n.

Water.


Pet-au,ペッアウ, or Pet-anu,ペッアヌ,支流. n.

The branch of a river.

Petaru,ペタル,水チ引キタル處. 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,温リタル. adj.

Wet. Damp.

Petchi,ペッチ,河. n.

A river.

Petchine,ペッチ子,満ル,ビシヨロシヨニシメル. 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,ペイニカ,満ス. v.t.

To moisten.
Pet-kashu, ペッカシュ, 渡河する. v.i. To cross a river.


Pet-ne, ペッ子, 溼りた. adj. To be wet. Damp. Also:—v.t. To make wet.

Pet-neka, ペッネカ, 銀河. n. The milky way.

Petpaush, ペッパウシュ, エッスケ. n. Carex cryptocarpa, C. A. Mey.

Petpaush-shut, ペッパウシュシュ, 捕カルタルペッパウシュ. n. A petpaush rolled up.

Petpetke, ペッペットケ, ギザギザナル, (木ノ葉ノ縁ノ如ク). v.i. To be indented (as a leaf).

Petpo, ペッポ, 小河. n. A little river.


Pet-tat, ペッタツ, シラカンバ. n. Betula alba, L. var. vulgaris, DC.

Pet-uturuibe, ペッツルルイペ, or Pet-uturu, ペッツルル, 河中島. n. Any land lying between two rivers.

Pet-yau, ペッヤウ, 支流. n. A river’s tributary.


Peure-humsei, ペウレフムセイ, 力, 又ハカ声. n. The strength or gruff of a young man. The noise a young man makes when pulling with all his might.

Peure-kina, ペウレキナ, ムラサキ. n. Lithospermum Erythrorhizon, S. et Z.


Peushte, ペウシュテ, 漏ラス. v.t. To make wet. To mix water with.


Peutange-hawe-ash, ペウタンゲハウェアシ, 救ヲ呼ヴ>v.i. To call for help.

Peutange-ki, ペウタンゲキ, 救ヲ呼ヴ>v.i. To call for help.

Pewa, ペワ, 児兆ト認めタル, 特種ノ変紅. n. A peculiar red reflection of the setting sun upon the clouds supposed to be the harbinger of trouble.

Pewan, ペワン, 浮雲 (アア)キ, (壊レ物ニノミ用ヲ). n. and v.i. Dangerous. To be in danger. This word is used only of things likely to get spoiled or broken.
Pewanka, ペワンカ, 柔カニスル, 弱 クスル. v.t. To make soft. To make weak.
Pewapiwak, ペワピワク, 脆キ. adj. Crisp. Brittle (as glass).


Pi, ピ, 指刀スル, 例セバ, ダムハムカ ンナイコサムパ, 揖刀ノ音. v.t. To draw or unsheathe as a sword. Thus:—Tam pi humkan naiko-samba, “the sound of unsheathing swords.”

Pi, ピ, 解ケ, トク. v.t. To undo or untwist.


Piba, ピバ, or Pipa, ピバ, カハガイ. カラスガイ. n. A kind of shell fish found in rivers and lakes.
Pichiribe, ピチリベ, 組. n. A maggot.
Pichish, ピチシ, 忍ピ泣キスル. v.i. To weep softly.
Pichitche, ピチッチェ, 剝ゲル, ムケル. v.i. To be worn out. To come off. Syn: Pitche.
Pikan-no, ピカンノ, 速ニ. adv. Quickly.
Pikai-shipini, ピカイシピニ, 旅仕度 スル, 例セバ, ピカイシビニアナイヨ カラカラ, 我ヘ旅装セリ. v.i. To prepare for a journey. To dress for a journey. As:—Pikai-shipini ayaiokorakara, “I dressed myself for a journey.”

Pikata, ピカタ, 西南風. n. A south-west wind.
Pikahi, ピカヒ, 撫デル, (指チ以テ濡レ ダル外殻ノ水分ヲ去ララニ). v.t. To stroke out (as water from a wet cloth by means of the thumb and fingers).

Pindoro, ピンドロ, 砲子. n. Glass. Through the Japanese word biidoro from the Portuguese vidrio.

Pine, ピネ, 砂ノ如ク遠キ, 例セバ, ビ チシタ, 粗砂. adj. Coarse as sand. As:—Pine ota, “coarse sand.”
Pinka, ピンカ, or Pinkai, ピンカイ, キハダ, 木ノ皮ノ詰物. 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, 胴ノ上部. n. The upper part of the thighs.

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.


Pinnerau, ピンチラウ. 二歳ノ牡鹿. n. A two year old buck. A buck with straight horns, i.e. with horns without branches.


Pinne-noya, ピンチノヤ. チトヨモギ. n. Artemisia japonica. Th.


Pinu-no, ピヌノ. 嘰聲＝テ. 忍ピ音ニ. adv. In a whisper. Quite privately or stealthily.

Pinu-no-heheba, ピヌノヘヘバ. 嘰＝呪フ. v.t. To peep stealthily at.

Pinu-no-ye, ピヌノイエ. 嘰ク、サヤク. v.t. To whisper.

Pinu-pukara, ピヌプカラ. 嘰ケ. v.t. To peep at.

Pinu-pinu, ピヌビヌ. 甚ダ柔和ナル嘰声. n. A very soft whisper.


Pip, ピブ. 沼. n. A swamp.

Pipa, ピバ. or Piba, ピバ. カハガイ. n. A kind of fresh water shell fish. Anodonta sp. In Saghalien an oyster.”

Pipa-sei, ビハセイ. カハガイノ具. n. The shell of anodonta.


Pira, ピラ. 開ケタル、擴びタル. adj. Open. Spread out.

Pira, ピラ. 断崖. n. A cliff.

Pirakka, ピラッカ. 下駄. n. Clogs.


Pirapira, ピラビラ. 散布シタル、微塵トスル. adj. Scattered. Torn to pieces.

Piras, ピラサ. 織ク、ヒモドク、抜ク。ヒラク. v.t. To open as a book. To spread open.

Pirasare, ピラサレ. 咸カシム、擴ゲル. v.t. To cause another to open.

Piraske, ピラスケ、呪ク、破レル. v.i. To be opened out. To be spread out. To be torn.

Piraspa, ピラスパ、抜ガスル、擴ゲル. v.t. To spread open. To open as a book. Pl. of Pirasa.

Piraspare, ピラスバレ、抜ガスル。v.i. To cause another to open.

Piri, ピリ、or Piripiri, ピリピリ、渦、ヲツ. n. An eddy. Syn: Piri-shimoye.

Pirika-irenga, ビリカイレンガ, 好意. n. Good will.
Pirika-manuhi-anreika, ビリカマヌヒアンレイカ, 喜びを承知する. ph. To assent to with pleasure.
Pirikap, ビリカプ, 善良な物. n. A good thing.
Pirika-wa, ビリカワ, 宜しい. ph. All right. It is well. That will do.
Piri-kep, ビリケプ, 打ち落とす CERTAL桝. n. Thrashed millet.
Pirikere, ビリケレ, 粽を塞ぐ. v.t. To beat millet in a mortar.
Piri-kokarakara, ビリコカラカラ, 糠帯する. v.t. To dress a wound.
Piri-omap, ビリオマプ, 負傷者. n. A wounded person.
Piri-piri, ビリビリ, or Piri, ビリ, 越. n. An eddy.
Piri-seshke-kane, ビリセシケカ, 船釘. n. Iron used for seaming boats.
Piru, ビル, or Piruru, ビルル, 撫で. v.t. To wipe. To level off as grain in a measure.
Piruba, ビルバ, 抚で. v.t. To wipe anything which needs cleaning. Syn: Piriba.
PIS

PIT

Pishto, ピシト, 海岸. n. The seashore.
Pishke, ピシケ, 海沿い. n. The seashore.
Pishkante, ピシカンテ, 近く近専. adv. Close by. Near to. As:—En pishkaneketa a, “sit near me.”
Pishkanta, ピシカンタ, 先近近専. adv. Here and there.
Pishkanta-pishkanta, ピシカンタピシカンタ, 先近近専近専. adv. Hither and thither. Here and there.
Pishkara, ピシカラ, 焼石. n. Rocky, rugged, places.
Pishki, ピシキ, 数, 数フル, 例せば, トムベ ピシキ ヘムパッペン, は等ノ物幾何アリヤ. n. & v.t. A number. To count. As:—Tambe pishki hempakke an? “How many of these things are there? Pishkipa, ピシキパ, 数フル. v.t. To count.
Pishki-wa-nukara, ピシキワヌカラ, 数フル. v.t. To count.
Pishne, ピシネ, 海沿い. n. The seashore.
Pishno, ピシノ, 甚々, 例せば, コタンピシノ, 各村. adj. Every. As:—Kotan pishno, “every village.”
Pishoi, ピシオイ, 魚の腹. n. The belly of a fish.
Pishonokara, ピシノクカラ, 海岸. n. The seashore.
Pishoto, ピシト, 海沿い. n. The seashore.
Pishoto-yomomke, ピシトヨモモケ, 爆發, ハゼル(鍋中ノ油如ク). v.i. To splutter about (as fat in a frying pan).
Pishunkitesh, ピシュンキテシ, ハマヒルガポ. n. Calystegia Soldanella, R, Br.
Pit, ピツ, 小石. n. A small stone; flint.
Pita, ピタ, 解説, 説明スル. v.t. To untie. To undo. To explain. To loosen.
Pitara, ピタラ, 河床ノ名アリ處ノ乾ケ部分. 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.
Pitatke, ピタツケ, 垂ルル. v.i. To hang down. To dangle. To become unrolled or unraveled.
Pitche, ピッチェ, 削ルル, 破レル. v.i. To come off. To be worn out. To wear out. Syn: Pitchithe.
Pitke, ピツケ, 崩瘜スル. v.i. To be subject to fits. Syn: Cheachiushiyeye.
Pitke-tashum, ピツケタシュム, 崩瘜. n. Fits.
Pitoromun, ピトリムン, 青草. n. Herbage. Young green grass.
Pitpo, ピトポ, 小石, 錆石. n. Small stones. Flints.
Pitpoturuse, ビツポツルセ, 石ノ如ク隕ヲ, 例せば, ビツポツルモシコパヤラ, 其へ石ノ如ク隕ヲタラ. v.i. To fall as a stone. As:—Pitpoturuse shikopayara, “It fell down like a stone.”
Pittarane, ピッタラネ, 言う。v.i. To swell with pride.

Pittok-kina, ピットクキナ, ハナウッド. n. The cow-parsnip. *Helarctium lanatum, Michx.*

Pituru, ピトル, 新鮮ナル, 例セバ, ピトルチュブ, 朝魚. adj. Fresh.

As:—*Pituru chep,* “fresh fish.”

Piuchi, ピウチ, 火打金. n. A steel for striking fire.

Piuchi-op, ピウチオプ, 炎養. n. A flint and steel box or bag.

Piuchi-shuma, ピウチシュマ, 燃石. 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.

Piukep, ピウケプ, 砂礫. n. Course sand. Grit.

Piuki, ピウキ, 攻撃スル, 敵フ、例セバ、セタエンピウキ、犬我チ敵ヘリ. v.t. To attack. To set upon. To aggress. As:—*Sata en piuki,* “the dog set upon me.” Syn: Chorauge. Otekna.

Piukire, ピウキレ, 攻撃スル. v.t. To set at. To cause to attack.

Piukitoiru, ピウキトイル, 攻撃スル. v.t. To attack.

Piukosamba, ピウコサムバ, 鼻ヨリ吹アリ. v.i. To blow through the nostrils as an animal. Syn: Shiukosamba.

Piwe, ピウェ, 压ス. v.t. To push.

Syn: Oputyue.

Piwiuse, ピウィウセ. 呼吸音. v.i. To wheeze (as in breathing with a cold).

Piiwiwitki, ピウィウィツキ, 音スル (鳥飛び時). 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.

Piyee, ピイ, 種子、例セバ、ピイナブ、種子入く器. n. Seeds of any kind.

As:—*Piyee op* “a seed vessel.”

Piyee, ピイオ、Piiyeehe, ピイヘ、脂肪. n. The fat of living creatures such as birds and beasts.

Piyee-kara, ピイカラ、授ケル、例セバ、シュマアリ ピイカラ、授石スル. v.t. To throw at. As:—*Shuma ari piyee kara,* “to throw stones at.” Syn: Kopyee kara.

Piyee-o, ピイオ、Piyeeお、adj. Fat.

Piyee-sak, ピイサク、穀セットル. adj. Lean.

Piyee-toi, ピイトヨ、白キ土. n. White clay.

Piyee-ush, ピイウシ、肥セットル. 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、此語ハ時ニ柔べアルカ有ス、例セバ、プイテボマシマエアイカブ、獨ニテハ行ケズ. *part. Sometimes this particle has a kind of softening power. Thus:—Puine po oman*
cannot go alone (meaning that the speaker would prefer others to go as well)." 

"I desire to do it somehow or other."

Poiba, 培豆, 培豆, 鬣, 鍚.i, 拾大駄スル, 引き抜ス, 擻き出ス. v.t. To pick out as birds pick seeds out of the ground. To enlarge a hole by boring. To shell. To extract. To scratch out.

Syn : Puyapuya. 

Poina, 原石. 石. n. Stones of a larger size.

Poi-poi, 培豆, 甚や小キ. adj. Very little.

Poirpou, 培豆, 丸メル. v.t. To roll about in the hands.

Poishiknuopo, 培豆シクヌボ, 破ボ, 殺ス. v.t. To defeat. To nearly kill by cursing.

Poi-shitat-ni, 培豆シタツニ, カバノキノ一種. n. A kind of birch.

Poiyaumbe, 培豆ヤウムベ, 北海道ノ山地ニ住民ト云フ猛獣ナル人種. 恐クハアイヌ軍人ナルン. n. A fierce race of people said to have inhabited the mountainous parts of Yezo, possibly Ainu warriors.


Poka, ポカ, ドウニカカ, 例セベ, ハツムボカタキルスイ, 余ハ其ヲ如何様ニカ為サント欲ス. adv. By some means or other. Some how or other. Even. As : Neum poka ku ki rusui, "I desire to do it somehow or other."

Decidua. Uterus.
Pokai-iki, ポカイ・イキ, 例セバ, アニボカイ イキイエアノボカイ, 彼ノ語ルヲテクヨメタ. adv. To such a degree. As:—Ani pokai iliki ye eashkai, “he is thus clever at ipeaking.”

Pokash, ポカシ, 鬱ケ, フサケ, 例セバ, サムベボカシ, 鬱ギテ, vi. To be lowspirited. As:—Sambe pokash, “downhearted.”

Pokashnu, ポカシヌ, ヨリ少ケ, 例セバ, カスノショモモ, ポカシヌカ シヲモ, 多クモノク, 少クモノク. adj. Less. As:—Kasu no shomo ne, pokashnu ka shomo ne, “neither more nor less.”

Pokashte, ポカシテ, 困ラスル, 鬱闄サ セル, 例セバ, ヤイサムベボカシテ, 人ヲ困ラス. vi. To cause to be downhearted. To give trouble to. As:—Yaisambe-pokashte, “to make one downhearted or unhappy.”


Pokegeta, ポケゲタ, or Poketa, ポケタ, 下＝. adv. Underneath.

Pokep, ポケプ, 虐女僕. n. Hymen. The virginal membrane at the orifice of the vagina.

Poki, ポキ, 底. n. The bottom of anything. The vagina.


Pokin-nitai, ポキニンタイ, 小樹. n. Small trees.
Ponbepo, ポンベポ, 極小ナル物. n. A very little thing.
Ponchikaman, ポンチカマン, カラバラ. n. Rosa acicularis, Lindl.
Pone, ポネ, 骨. n. Bones.
Ponechi, ポネチ, ペニバチノヘウタンポク. n. Lonicera Maximowiczii, Rupr.
Pone-ik, ポネイク, 関節. n. A joint.
Pone-ik-pui, ポネイクプイ, 脊髄骨. n. The spine. The backbone.
Ponekakanu, ポネカカヌ, 死髏卜共ニ葬ル上衣. n. The outer clothing buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.
Po-ne-kara, ポネカラ, 養子ニスル. v.t. To adopt a child.
Pone-kara-i, ポネカライ, 養子ニスル характерист. n. Adoption.
Pone-kem, ポネケム, 端舟ヲ修築スルニ用ク骨ノ骨. n. A bone needle used in mending boats.
Po-nere, ポネレ, 養子スル. v.t. To adopt.
Pone-tum-araka, ポンタムアラカ, 傷麻箇ス. ペリマチス. n. Rheumatism, Aching bones.
Pon-makke, ポオンマッケ, 少し開け ケテ. adv. Ajar.

Pop, ポブ, 水疱, ミグシクラ, 刺セバ, ポブ. 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.


Popekot, ポペコト, 曇々死ス. v.i. To boil. To bubble up.

Popera, ポペラ, 鳴尾(ミグオチ). n. The pit of the stomach. The epigastrium.

Popinka, ポピウカ, 沸騰スル. v.i. To boil. To rise in bubbles.

Popke, ポブケ, 熱キ. adj. Hot.


Popke-no, ポブケノ, 熱々. adv. Hotly.


Popo, ポポ, 兄. n. An elder brother.

Popokichiri, ポポキチリ, オヨロヒキ チリ. n. Reed warbler. Acrcecephal us orientalis, (T. & S.)

Popokochiu, ポポコチウ, ペニヒ. n. Mealy red-pole. Fringilla linaria, Linn.
Porokutu, ポロックツ, エゾニワ. n. Angelica ursina, Max. A very large species of Umbelliferous plants.

Poporaige, ポポライケ, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire much.

Poppe, ポペ, 汗, アセ. n. Perspiration. Sweat.

Poppe-ashin, ポペアシン, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire.

Poppe-nu, ポペヌ, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire.

Poppenuok, ポペヌオク, 大ニ発汗スル. v.i. To perspire profusely.

Poppe-nure, ポペヌレ, 発汗セシムスル. v.t. To make perspire.

Popporose, ポポロセ, 病ノ流行地. n. Spots brought about by disease.

Poppte, ポプテ, 波カス. v.t. To make boil.


Pop-ush, ポプウシ, 水胞ニ酸ム. v.i. To be afflicted with blisters.


Poro, ポロ, 大ナル, 例セバ, ポロカシユイ, 餘ナルナル. adj. Large. Big. Great. As:—Poro kashui, “too large.”


Poron-no, ポロンノ, 多ノ. adv. Many.

Poron-no-an, ポロンノアン, 多ノ、濃ノ. adj. Plenteous. Abundant.

Poropa, ポロパ, 大ナル. adj. Great. Large.

Porore, ポロレ, 増大スル. v.t. To augment. To make larger.

Poro-sereke, 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, 通テ行ッ. v.t. To go through.

Poso, ポソ, 通ツテ adv. Through.

Poso-ingara, ポソインガラ, 見トポス. v.i. To look through.


Potara-guru, ポタラグル, 護者. 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, 偶像. n. An idol. (Jap).
Potrat, ボトラツ or Potraat, ソラボトララツ, クロツノマス. n. A kind of rock-weed. *Fucus evanescens*.

Poukokuchiuchiu, ボウコクチウチウチウ, コヨシキリ. n. Reed-warbler. *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*, Sw.

Poyepoye, ポイエボイエ, 引き抜く. v.t. To extract. To pick out. *Syn:* Poiba.

Pu, プ, 堆積, 或ル名詞ヲ覆数ヲ示ス為ニ用ユ. n. A heap. Also a plural suffix to some nouns.

Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, or Pui, ピイ, 納屋. n. A storehouse, or godown.

Pui, ピイ, 穴, 例セバ, ピイナ, 穴ヲ穿ル. n. A hole. As:—*Pui-o*, “to make a hole.” *Pui oma*, “to have holes.” *Pui omare*, “to bore or make a hole.”


Pui, ピイ, or Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, 納屋. n. A godown or storehouse.


Puipui, ピイブイ, 鰨. n. An eel. 

*Syn:* Ukuribe.

Puira, プイラ, 津流. n. Rapids.

Puiraush-surugu, プイライスルルグ. プシノ雑リタル毒. 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, キヤウシヤニンコ. n. A kind of wild garlic.

Allium victoriale, L. Also called *hurarui-mun*.

Pukusa-kina, プクサキナ, フクレラ. *Anemone flaccida*, Fr. Schm. This plant is much used by the Ainu as an article of diet.

Pumba, プムバ, 揚ケル (覆數). v.t. (pl). To lift up. To raise.

Pumma, プムマ, or Pummahe, プムマハ, 給料, 郑原. n. Wages. A reward.

Pummakore, プムマコレ, 給料ヲ取ル. v.t. To give as wages. To pay wages.

Pumma-koro, プムマコロ, 給料ヲ取ル. v.t. To take as wages. To accept as a reward.

Pungara, プングラ, 役. n. A vine of any kind.


Pungau-karush, プングーカルシ, ハシドイ木耳. n. *Polyporus sp*.

Pungine, プンギ子, 護ル, 番スル. v.t. To guard. To watch.


Puni, プニ, 揚ケル, 待スル, (單數). v.t. To lift up. To wait upon. (sing.)


Puri-kanda, プリカンダ, 荒キ. adj.

Puri-koro, ブリコロ, 枪 v.i. To be addicted to. As: — Ikka buri koro, "to be addicted to theft."


Puri-sama-ayanagasapbe, ブリサマヤナサプベ, 暴飲者, ノンダケレ. n. A riotous person. A person given to excessive wickedness.


Purupuruge, ブルブルゲ, 沸騰スル, 湯キ出ズ. v.t. To bubble up. To gush forth.

Purupuruse, ブルブルセ, 湯キ出ス. v.t. To gush forth (with a sound). as water.

Puruse, ブルセ, 噴水スル. v.t. To blow out (as water).

Pusa, プサ, 縄(フサ), 刀ノ下総ノ飾. n. The lower ornamental part of a swordsash. A tassel.

Pusari, プサリ, 旅囊. n. A travelling bag.

Puse, プセ, ロヨリ噴き出ス. v.t. To blow out of the mouth.


Push, プシ, 爆ル (燃木ノ如ス) 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, ブシ, or Push, ブシ, 穀物ノ穂. n. An ear of wheat, rice or millet.

Pushkosamka, ブシコサムカ, 音スル (水ノ進水スル). v.t. To send forth a gushing sound.

Push-ni, プシニ, ホノキ. n. Magnolia hypoleuca, S. et Z.


Pushpusu, ブシプス, 心ヲ知ラス. v.t. To make known things one has kept in his heart and mind.

Pushte, ブシテ, 軽キ, 容易ナル. adj. Light. Easy.

Pushtotta, ブシトッタ, 筋並ニ毒ヲ入ル. 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ル. n. A lid. The mouth of a river. The entrance of a small river into a larger one.

Pututke, プツッケ, 膿出スル. v.t. To swell out. Syn: Shipushke.

Puya-puya, プヤブヤ, 錐ル, 嗾ム. v.t. To bore a hole. To peck out as a bird seed from the ground. Syn: Poiba. Soiba.
Puyara, プヤラ, or Purai, プライ, 窓,例せば,プヤラツッシャ,窓ノ壊. n. A window. As:—Puyara otta, “by the window.” Puyara range, “to open a window.” Puyara shi, “to shut a window.” Puyara otbe ashte or puyara otbe shi, “to shut a window.” Puyara otbe surare, “to open a window.”

Puyara-attep, プヤラアッテプ, 壊掛. n. A window blind.

Puyara-otbe, プヤラオッペ, 窓ノ戸. n. A window shutter.

Puyara-otki, プヤラオッキ, 窓製ノ窓掛. n. A window blind made of rushes or straw.

Puyara-shikrap, プヤラシクラブ, 壊枠. n. A window-sill.

Puyara-uiXak, プヤラウイマク, 壊枠. n. A window-sill.

Puyuise, プユイセ, 立登む(淡き煙ノ). v.i. To ascend as thin smoke. Usei paha anak ne shupuyna korachi puyuise ruwe ne, “the steam from the hot water ascends like smoke.” Syn: Rikin.

R (ラ).

Ra, ラ, 下,例へば, ラオロワン, 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, 魚ノ腹中ニ在ル白キ脂肪（鰤ウ除ク）, 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 huibe.

Rachichi, ラチチ, 垂レル, 吊ラル（単数）. v.i. To hang down. To be suspended. (sing.)

Rachitke, ラチツケ, 垂レル, 吊ラル, 吊ラル, (複数). v.i. To be suspended. (pl.)

Rachitkere, ラチツケレ, 吊ル. v.t. To suspend. Sing. Rachikere.

Rachiurikikuru, ラチウリキクル, 目テ挙ケル（人ニ話ス掛ケル時ノ如ク）. v.t. To raise the eyes towards one as when about to speak.

Rachonrashte, ラチオンラシテ, 鳥ヲ 張ア（鳥ナドノ）. v.i. To spread the wings as a bird.

Ra-i, ライ, 卑き場所,地獄. n. The lower place. Hades.


Rai, ライ, 降ル. v.i. The same as ran, “to descend.”

Rai-ambe, ライアムベ, 死. n. Death.

Rai-chish-kara, ライチシカラ, 哀悼スル. v.i. To weep for the dead. To lament the dead.

Rai-ehange, ライエハンゲ, 死＝顔スル. v.i. To be at the point of death.

Rai-etokooiki, ライエトコオイキ, 死＝顔スル, 覚悟スル. v.i. To be about to die. To prepare for death.

Raige, ライゲ, 殺ス. v.t. To kill.

Raigepa, ライゲパ, 殺ス. v.t. To kill.

Raigere, ライゲレ, 殺セセル. v.t. To cause to kill.

Rai-guru-korachi, ライグルコラチ, 死人ノ様ナ, 此語ハ侮辱ニ用キラレ脂＝脂＝脂＝肥＝女＝女＝女＝男＝於テノ耳＝ニス. 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, 死者ニ用ユ手袋. n. Gloves worn by the dead.

Rai-i, ライ, 死. n. Death.

Rai-korachi, ライコラチ, ヤット, 困難シテ. adv. Hardly. With difficulty. Like one dead.

Rai-korachi-ok, ライコラチオク, 甚々嫌悪スペキ. adj. Very abominable.


Rai-kamuikina, ライカムイキナ, キシカク. n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.
Rai-tush, ライツシ, 緬首 = 用キタルヲ絞. n. A rope with which one has hung himself.

Rai-wa-oman, ライワオマン, 死ム. v.i. To die.

Rai-wa-paye, ライワパイエ, 死ム. v.i. To die. Syn: Moshir’hoppa.

Raiyaise, ライヤイセ, 聲ヲ放テ泣ク、例セバ、アイアイライヤイセフッタン、小児が泣ティャ. v.i. To cry loudly. To weep aloud. As: — Ai’ai raiyaise wa an, “the baby is crying.” Syn: Rayayaise. Rai-paraparak.

Raiyaiyaise, ライヤイヤイセ, ライヤイセノ強キ意義ヲ示ス. v.i. An intensified form of raiyaise.

Rak, ラク, 沈澱物. n. Sediment.

Rak, ラク, 澄マセル(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、ジムラク、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, 目 = 立ツ、用途. adj. Useful. Use.


Rakakke, ラカッケ, 視界ヲ遠ザカル(雲ガ消散スル如ク又人影ノ没スル如ク)、消滅スル、(紙ヲドナ). 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、消エル. v.i. To go out. To die out.

Rakan, ラカン、魚ノ名. n. Name of a fish.

Rakan, ラカン、手足ヲモガク. v.i. To flounder. Syn: Upokte.

Raka-sak, ラカサク、無益ナル. adj. Useless.

Rake, らけ、下. adv. Below. The next below. The lower.

Rakesara, ラケサラ、吊サレル. v.i. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakishke, ラキシケ、吊サレル. v.i. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakka, ラッカ、澄マセル(泥沢テ). 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、流ヘル(鷲ナドカ飼ヲ). v.t. To swoop down upon (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Raotesu.

Rakrak, ラクラク、棚ヲ引ク(雲カ)、例々ニ視界ヲ遠ザカル. n. A sky having soft mackerer 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、アツバケラクラクパイエ、アツイケシクラクパイエ、東西ノ空ニ在ル雲ヲ消レマス. ph. To float
RAK

— 362 —

RAM

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-chikoikip, ラクダチコイキ
ブ, 駱駱. n. A camel. (Jap.)

Rakup, ラクプ, 消エル, 死, 例セバ, イタクエムコラクブ, 話聲カ消エタ
(聞取レノ意). v.i. To die. To wane. 
As: — Itak emko rakup, “part of his speech died (i.e. could not be heard).”

Rakup-wa-isam, ラクプワイサイム, 死
セル. adj. Dead.

Rakuru, ラクル, 霧, 小雨, 例セバ, ラ
クルアシ, 霧降ル. n. Mist. Very fine rain. As: — Rakuru ash, “to drizzle.”

Ram, ラム, 精神, 心, 魂. n. Mind. 
Heart. Soul.

Ram, ラム, 卑, 幼キ, 例セバ, ポンラ
ムオロク, 幼キ時カラ. adv. Low. Young. As: — Pon ram orowa, “from childhood.”

Ram, ラム, 歌ナドノ語尾ニ於テ此語ナ
耳ニス蓋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, 靈魂. n. The mind. Spirit. 
Soul.

Ramachi, ラマチ, or Ramat, ラマ

Ramai, ラマイ, 幼髪(ヲカシラミ). n. 
A young louse.

Ramaita, ラマイタ, 美シキ, 細麗ナル. 

Ramakakke, ラマカッケ, or Ram-
makakke, ラムマカッケ, 快活ナル、

Joyful.

Ramande, ラマンデ, 狩猟ツル, 例セバ,
ニシヤッコヘチヤククランテルス. 
イスツナシノエンモノヲソエンコレ 
明日鴨鳴ニ行キタイカラ早ク歸シテ下 
サイ. v.t. To hunt. As: — Nish-
atta kopecha ku ramande rusui 
gusu tunashino en mososo wa en 
kore, “please wake me early to-
tomorrow morning as I desire to go 
and hunt ducks.”

Ramat, ラマツ, 心, 魂, 物ノ素, 言語ノ 
The essence of a thing. The meaning of a word.

Rambara, ラムバラ 斬ノ種. n. A 
kind of willow.

Rambash-koro, ランパスコロ, 人ト
交リチ厚スル. v.i. To be on 
friendly terms with a person.

Rambash-ne, ランバスチ, 落付カザ
ル, 漂泊スル, 行商スル. adj. and v.i. 
Restless. To be a wanderer. To 
rove about. To peddle.

Rambash-ne-guru, ランパスチグル, 
落付カザル人, 漂泊者, 商人. n. A 
rover. A restless person. A 

Rambe, ラムベ, 卑クスル, 黙ラセル. 
v.t. To make low. To lower. 
to silence. To bring down.

Ramepakari, ラメパカリ, 看ヘラ摄ラ
シ物ヲ發明スル, 熟考スル. v.t. To 
discover a thing by thinking of 
it. To think out. To think well 
over.

Rametok, ラメトク, 勇シキ, 又激烈ナ
ル語, 例セバ, ハフクメトクコロッケ 
スチエヤイラムカシュレエティエカ 
ラカナルウラタシュン, 汝ヘ仏ニ掛リマス 
か仏ノ何作失敬ナ入テ云ヒマシタカ
adj. Brave. Also strong language. Saucy. As:—Nep rametok ku goro wa gusu chieyairamekashure echi iyekara kara rune 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, ラメトキイ, 勇敢. n. Bravery.
Rametok-koro, ラメトコードロ, 勇者. As:—Rametok-koro guru, “a brave person.”
Rametok-o, ラメトコード. adj. Brave. As:—Rametok-koro guru, “a brave person.”

Bravery.

Rammakke, ラマッケ, or Rammakakke, ラマカッケ, 快活. adj. To be jolly. Joyful. Happy.

Ramma-kane, ラママカネ, or Ramma-ramma, ランマランマ. 常に. adv. Always.
Ramma-korachi, ラママコラチ, 例ノ如く. adv. As usual.
Ramma-ramma, ラマララマラ. 常に. adv. Continually.
Ramma-shomo, ラマスマッシュモ, 警テ有ラザル. 常ニ無シ. adv. Never.
Rammaun, ラママウン, 常ニ, 何時モ. adv. Always. At any time. When you please. Any time will do.
Ramne, ラムネ. 全體, 充滿. 例セバ、ラムネト, 終日. adj. Whole. Full. As:—Ramneto, “the whole day.”
Ram-no, ラムノ, or Ram-no-kane, ラムノカネ. 常ニテ. adv. Stoopingly. Low.

Rampokashte, ランポカシテ. 満足セス. v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Ehoshki.
Rampoken, ラムポケン. 儀ミ. n. Mercies.
Rampoken-wa-kore, ラムポケンワコレ, 慰む. v.t. To have mercy upon.
Rampokiwen, ラムポキウェン, 慰レナール. adj. and v.i. Pitiable.
Rampokiwen-wa-kore, ラムポキウェンコレ, 慰む. 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, 川ノ源ト河口ノ間 チュフ. n. That part of a river between its mouth and source.
Ramtutanu-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-ashitnere-wa-monraigere, ラムアシチトレワモノライゲレ, 売制スル. v.t. To oppress.
Ramu-aye, ラムアイエ, 賞メカラ. v.i. To be praised.
Ramuchuptek, ラムチュプテク, 寂シク感スル、恐怖スル. v.i. To feel lonely and afraid. To fear. To be moved with fear.
Ramu-ehorokare, ラムエホロカレ, 馬鹿ニスル. v.t. To make a fool of.
Ramu-esam, ラムエサム、解ラヌ. v.i. Not to understand.
Ramu-haita, ラムハイタ、不知不識、誤テ. adv. Unwittingly. By mistake.
Ramu-hokamba, ラムホカムバ、解シ難キ、憐ムベキ. adj. Difficult to be understood. Pitiful.
Ramu-hokasush, ラムホカスシ、or Ramu-hokasusu, ラムホカスス、惑ハセル. adj. and v.i. To be confused. To be puzzled.
Ramu-isambe, ラムイサムベ、赤子、愚人. n. A baby. A fool.
Ramukara, ラムカラ、嘲弄スル、困ラセル、ヲラス、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、眩気スル、v.i. To rave. To be giddy.
Ramukarikari, ラムカリカリ、耐へ切レス、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, 通辞スキル, 变心スキル, 二心スキル. v.i. To prevaricate. To be fickle. To be doublefaced.

Ramu-nin, ラムニン, 气絶スキル, 失望ニ隠スキル. v.i. To faint. To be in despair.

Ramu-nishte, ラムニシテ, 强颜スキル, 冷淡スキル. adj. Hardhearted.


Ramu-okaoka, ラムオカオカ, or Ramu-hokahoka, ラムホカホカ, 慰メル, 鐘メル. v.t. To comfort. To quiet.

Ramu-oknatara, ラムオクナタラ, 不幸スキル. 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-oshma, ラムオシマ, 贊成, 共議. v.t. and n. To assent. To accede. To abet. To acquiesce. To approve. To accord. Complaint.

Ramu-oshma-i, ラムオシマイ, 受纳. n. Acceptance.


Ramu-oshmap, ラムオシマブ, 合意. n. Agreement. Accord.

Ramu-oshmare, ラムオシマレ, 合意スキル, 一致サセル. v.t. To make agree. To cause to accord.


Ramu-pekamam, ラムベカマム, 哀シキ. v.t. To be troubled. To be sorrowful. Syn: Shirikirap.


Ramu-pekamamo, ラムベカマモ, 哀シキ. v.i. To be sorrowful.


Ramu-pirika, ラムピリカ, 上機嫌. adj. and v.i. To be in good spirits.

Ramu-pirikare, ラムピリカラ, 慰メル. v.i. To comfort.

Ramu-rai, ラムライ, 気街シタル. v.i. To have lost spirit. To be troubled.

Ramu-rara, ラムララ, 舞ヲ(摩埃ナドノ). v.t. To circle around as dust or snow in the air.

Ramu-ratki, ラムラツキ, 健勝スキル. adj. and v.i. To be in good health.
and spirits. Syn: Shiknu wanan.

Ramurakke, ラムラッケ, 幸福ナル. adj. Happy.

Ramu-rikkush, ラムリックシ, 激昂スル. vi. To be agitated in mind. To be restless.


Ramurakke, ラムラッケ, 幸福ナル. adj. Happy.

Ramu-satsat, ラムサツサツ, 渴スル. v.i. To be thirsty. Syn: Iku rusui.


Ramu-shinne, ラムシン子, 満足セシムル. v.t. To be satisfied.

Ramu-shiroma, ラムシロマ, 満足セシムル, 胸貫ナル, 行儀正シキ. v.i. and adj. To be satisfied. To be even tempered. Faithful. Complacent. Polite.

Ramu-shiromare, ラムシロマレ, 慰メル. v.t. To comfort.

Ramusaraka, ラムサラク, 困リ, 怒ル. v.i. To be troubled. To be in bad spirits. To be angry. To be discouraged.

Ramusaraka, ラムサラカ, 困ラセル, 怒ラセル. v.t. To feel troubled.

Ramu-tui, ラムツイ, 驚ク, 怖怖スル. v.i. and adj. To be frightened. To be awed. To be taken aback. To be startled. Syn: Homatu.
Ramu-tuika, ラムツイカ, 驚かす. v.t. To frighten. To startle.
Ramu-unin, ラムウニン, or Ramu-unun, ラムウヌン, 注意スル. 忘却スル. v.i. and adj. To be inattentive.
Rantu, ラン, 落下ノ如ク. 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, ランガラプイタク, 挨 呪ノ辞. n. The words of a salutation.
Rangarap-itak-ki, ランガラプイタク キ, 挨拶スル. v.t. To salute.
Range, ランゲ, 卸倉. v.t. To let down. To unload.
Range, ランゲ, 此語ハ他語ニ附属シテ 副詞トナスカアリ. 副ヘ. ケストランゲ, 日々ニ, へンパラサヤツカエテ モイレランゲ, 彼ノ人ハ彼ニ此ノ様ニ 適ス. part. This word has an adverbial force. As:—Kesto range, "daily." Hembara ne yakka ene moire range, "he is always thus late." Shinen range, "one by one."
Range-kut, ランゲクツ, 昭昭. 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 Rangoo-ni, ランゴニ, カッフ. n. Cercidiphyllum japonicum, S. et Z.
Ran-nish, ランニシ, 眉ノ端. n. The inner corner of the eyebrows.
Ran-no, ランノ, 湯ノ落ツル. adv. Trickling down.
Ranrewerewa, ランレウェレュエ, 視キ スル. v.i. To blink the eyes. Syn: Shikrewerewe. Shikchupuchupu.
Ranrikochiuwe, ランリコチウエ, 眉上ゲル, (驚キショキ). v.i. To raise the eyebrows.
Rantom, ラントム, 河流. n. The course of a river.
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, 沈メル. v.i. To To sink down. To sink into.
Raotereke, ラオトレケ, 驚き, 潜."
v.i. To descend. To dive.  
Syn: Raoshma. Horaochiwe.

Raotesu, ラオテス, 摂(鷹乃鯨). v.i.  
To swoop down (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Rakotesu.

Rap, ラブ, 降る. v.i. (pl). To descend.


Shirapparappa.

Rapapse, ラパプセ, 落ち落し、羽毛、羽毛. v.i.  
To drop off. To fall off. As: — Otop rapapse, “the hair is falling off.”


Rapembe, ラベムベ, ガマ. n. Cat-tail or Reed Mace. Typha latifolia, L.

Rpoke, ラボケ, 何々シック・アル間. adv. Whilst. During.

Rapoketa, ラポケタ, 何々シック・アル間. adv. Whilst. During.

Raporapora, ラポラボラ, 羽毛キスキスル. v.i. To flap the wings (as a bird). Syn: Rappaparappa.

Rappa, ラッパ, 喋る. n. A trumpet.  
As: —Rappa rekte, “to blow a trumpet.”

Rappaparappa, ラッパラッパ, 羽毛スキスキスル. v.i. To flutter the wings as a bird. Syn: Shirapparappa. Rapoarapora.

Raprap, ラプラブ, 動物ノ乳房(雌雄共用). n. The breast of an animal (male or female).

Raprap-pone, ラプラブボン, 髪臥、胸骨. n. The side and breast bones.

Raptek, ラテック, 泡チ澄メセル. v.i. To settle as froth or foam.

Rapterapte, ラプチラプチ, 水ハス(暗穂や仮ナキナ). v.t. To make hang down as rags or pieces of string.

Rapuchupki, ラプチュブキ, 馬蠍. n. A horsefly.


Rapu-piru, ラプピル, 転々替ハルノ授ノナドノ. v.i. To moult as a bird. Syn: Uripiru.

Rapush-ni, ラブシニ, ニシキキ. n. Evonymus alatus, Th.

Rapush-chep, ラブチシェブ, ブピクオ(方言). n. Draciscus sachi, Jor and Sny.

Rara, ララ, 鍋ノ線. n. The edge of a sword guard.

Rara, ララ, 滑ル. 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, 罪レル. v.t. To sport with.

Raraiba, ラライバ, 撫デル、(小児ノ頭ナドチ). v.t. To stroke as the head of a child when fondling it.  
Syn: Raruiha.


Rara-kuma, ララクマ, 雪ノ吹溜り. n. A snowdrift.

Rarama-ni, ララマニ, オンコ. n. The yew tree. Taxus cuspidata, S. et Z.

Rara-numa, ララヌマ, 眉, n. Eyebrows.

Rara-okesh, ララオケシ, 眉ノ外端. n. The outside corner of the eyebrows.


Rarapare, ララバレ, 料合ハフ. v.t. To press together.


Rarempok, ラレムポク, 眉ノ下, 例セバ, ラレムボインガラ, 眉ノ下カラ雑ケ. n. The space immediately under the eyebrows. As:—Rarempo ingara, “to look out from under the eyebrows.”


Rari, ラリ, 押付ケル. v.t. To be pressed down. Pl. Rarapa.

Raribe, ラリベ, 潜ル(水鳥ナドか鰐ヲ求 メテ). v.i. To dive for one’s food as various sea-fowls.


Rariu, ラリウ, 槍ヲ以テ舟ヲ潜ル. v.t. To push a boat along with a pole.


Raru-kara, ラルカラ, 眉ヲ剃ル. v.t. To shave the eyebrows.

Raruiba, ラルイベ, 焼テル(馬, 犬, 又ノ小児ノ頭ナドナ). v.t. To stroke, as a horse or dog, or a child’s head. Syn: Raraba.

Raruma-ni, ラルマニ, オンコ. n. The yew. Taxus cuspidata, S. et Z.

Raruturu, ラルツル, 眉ト眉ノ間. n. The space between the eyebrows.

Rasu, ラス, 出逢フ(様ノ端カ椚ノ邊ニテ). v.i. To meet as the end of rafters at the top of a roof.


Ras-chashi, ラスチャシ, 楓. n. A post and rail fence.


Rash-rashpa, ラシラシバ, 細カニ碎ガ. v.t. To break or cleave up into fine pieces.

Rashtara, ラシタラ, 物ヲ荷フトキニ 用ネル綱. n. A thong with a
wooden head-piece used for carrying bundles.

Rashupa-bashui, ラシュパバシュイ, 葬式ノ用ユル鼻上ケノ器 (箸). n. A moustache lifter made of Hydrangea pani-culata and used only in death feasts.

Rashupa-ni, ラシュパニ, ノリオツキサビタ. n. Hydrangea paniculata, Sieb.

Rasu, ラス, 欠キ取ルノ割リ取ル. v.t. To break a small piece off anything. To chip off.

Rasu-meshke, ラスメシケ, 割ル. v.i. To be chipped.

Rasupa, ラスパ, 矢ノ根ヲ継クニ用ユル. 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, 疾ノ動物ノ脂肪. n. Phlegm. The thick fat of animals. Blubber.


Ratashkep, ラタシケブ, or Ratashkep, ラタスケブ, 草ノ野菜. n. Herbs. Vegetables. Any kinds of herbs, vegetables and fruits used as food. See, Kamui ratashked; toi ratashkep.

Ratchako, ラツチャコ, 燈. n. A lamp.

Ratchi, ラツチ, 溫順ナル. adj. Gentle.

Ratchire, ラツチレ, 宿ルノ怨スル. v.t. To forgive. To quiet. To assuage. To forgive.
RAU — 371 — RAY

Rauge, ラウゲ, Rauke, ラウケ, 深處, 潮湿, n. A deep place. A steep place.


Rauke-mina, ラウケミナ, 心中ニテ嗤フ, v.i. To laugh inwardly.

Rauke-sapse, ラウケサプセ, 心中ニテ嘲ル, v.i. To scorn inwardly.

Raukotapu, ラウコタプ, 拢へル, v.t. To seize. To take.

Raukushte, ラウクシテ, 潜へル, v.i. To dive.

Raune, ラウネ, 深キ, 僕モバ, ラウネシュイ, 深き穴, adj. Deep. As: —Raune shui, "a deep hole"; "a steep narrow precipitous place." Raune piri, "a deep wound."

Raune-no, ラウネノ, 深ク, adv. Deeply.

Raunkami, ラウンカミ, 樹木ノ心, n. The wood of a tree near the pith; heart-wood.

Rauomap, ラウオマップ, or Rai-omap, ライオマップ, 魚筌, n. A kind of wicker fish trap.

Rau-osh, 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, テンナンセウ, n. Jack in the pulpit. Arisaeoma japonicum, Bl.


Rauta-ande, ラウタアンデ, 少寄セル, 羽ヲ行フトラセ欲セザルコト, v.t. To desire to do but not to act.

Rawe, ラワ, 為スコトヲ欲シテモ自カラ行フトラセ欲セザルコト, v.t. To desire to do but not to act.

Rawe-chiu, ラウェチウ, 頬ヲ被セル, v.t. To sheathe as a knife or sword.

Rawekatta, ラウェカタ, 沈ム, v.i. To sink.

Raworawok-ushke, ラウォラウクウシケ, 泥深キ場所, n. A boggy place.

Rawo-ahun, ラウアフン, 静ニ水ニ潜ル, v.t. To dive gently in water.

Rayahase, ラヤハセ, 怒鳴ル, v.i. To call out as in anger.

Rayap, ラヤブ, 驚カサレル, v.i. To be surprised at.

Rayapkara, ラヤブカラ, 驚イラ, Excl. of surprise.

Rayayaise, ラヤヤイセ, 悩ニ放チテ泣ク, v.i. To weep aloud. To cry.

Raye, ライエ, 捧呈スル, v.t. To offer up. To give to a superior.

Rayepash, ライエパシ, 死ニ顔スル, 断未覚, v.i. To be at the point of death. The death struggles.

Rayoki, ラヨキ, ケッワミ, n. A kind of louse. Pediculus pubis.

Re, レ, 此語ヲ動詞ニ附加スルトキヘ動詞トナル. part. A causative particle suffixed to intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:—Pirika, “to be good;” pirikare, “to better.”

Ray, レ, or Rehe, レヘ, 魚ノ頭ニ在ル軟カキ部分. n. The soft part in the head of a fish. Syn: Kakawe.

Re, レ, 三. adj. Three.

Reiush-chep, レアイウシチェプ, トケツヲ. n. Three spined stickleback. Gasterostes cataphractes (Pallas).


Rehamush, レハムシ, サセンチチベンサ. n. Cornus canadensis, L.

Re-hotne, レホツツ, 六十. adj. Sixth.

Rei, レイ, or Reihei, レイヘイ, 名. n. A name.

Reihei, レイヘイ, 魚ノ頭ニ在ル肉. n. The meat on the top of a fishes head. Syn: Kakewe.

Rei-iwai, レイイワイ, 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, レイコロ, 何メト隣セラル. 例セバ, タンコタンレイコロカツサモモノシリト此處ハ日本國ト隣セラル. v.t. and adj. To have the name of. To be called. Popular. As:—Tan kotan rei-koro katu, ‘Samoro moshiri’ ne, “This place is called Samoro moshiri.” Usa rei-korobe moshit’tapan, “there are various names for the countries.”

Reine, レイ子, or Rene, レ子, 四肢ノ痛ミテカイダキ感覚. v.t. A heavy dull feeling of pain in the limbs. To feel weak. Syn: Keorosak.


Rek, レク, 賞揚スル. v.t. To give forth a sound. To creak as wheels. To rattle. To sing as a bird.


Reki, レキ, or Rek, レク, 頸鬚. n. The whiskers. See Rek.

Reki-otekpeshbari, レキオテクペシバリ, 髪ヲ撓テル (扱ヲトキニ). v.t. To stroke the beard as in salutation.

Rek-kuttara, レックッタラ, ヨップスマササ. n. Senecio sagittatus Schultz, Bip. Also called Petkutu and chiroke-kuttara and wakka-kutta-ra.

Rek-kuru-poka-eara-ehaita, レックルボカエラアイタ, 頸鬚ヲ未ダ生セザル壯者. n. A young fellow whose whiskers have not yet begun to sprout.
Rek-sak-ita, レクサクイタ, 幼キ時. adj. When young. Met. (Lit. “the time when he was without whiskers”)

Rekte, レクテ, 役奏スル. v.t. To play as a flute or whistle. To play any musical instrument.

Rekuchi, レクチ, 喘吸. n. The throat.

Rekuchi-anumba, レクチアスムバ, 窒息スル. v.i. To be choked or throttled.

Rekuchi-iun, レクチイウン, 船ラガ窒息. v.i. To choke one’s self.


Syn: Rekutunbe.

Rekuchi-tuiba, レクチツイバ, 首ヲ斬ル. v.t. To cut the head off.

Rekush-chep, レクシチェプ, 魚ノ名, n. Alecstia benjamini, Jor. and Stg.

Rekut-koni, レクツコニ, 馬脾風. n.

Rekut-mayamaya-omke, レクツマヤマオムゲ, 喉ノ感冒. n. A cold in the throat.


Syn: Rekuchi orunbe.

Rekutumbe-kot, レクツウェコツ, or Rekutumbe-shu, レクツムベシュ, 首飾リ造レル鍼型. n. A mould for melting metal for necklaces.

Rekutumbe-shu, レクツムベシュ, 首飾リ造レル鍼型. 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.

Rende, レンデ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink.

Rene, レネ, or Reine, レイネ, 習キ, 師テナル. adj. Weak. Calm.


Rengaine, レンガイ子, 欲スル倹ニ, 場合ニ従テア. adv. As one likes. According to circumstances. As:

—Ku rengaine have an? “is it my fault (is it owing to me).

Rengaine-iki, レンガイ子イキ, ドーデモヨイ, 意ヲ介セス. v.i. To be indifferent. Regardless.


Rengap-ani, レンガブアニ, 何々ノ故ニ, adv. On account of.


Re-niu, レニウ, or Ren, レン, 三人. n. Three persons.

Rennatara, レンナタラ, 疲勞スル. v.i.

To be very tired and drowsy or weak.

Rep, レブ, 三ツ物. n. Three things.

Rep, レブ, 海, 例セバ, レブヘカ, 海カラ, レブタ, 海ニテ. n. The sea.


Repa, レバ, 海上遠カニ出漁スル. v.t. To be far out at sea for the purpose of fishing.

Repagausuman, レバガスオマン, 海上ニ出漁スル. v.t. To go out to sea to fish.

Repa-op, レバオブ, 魚叉. n. A harpoon.
Re-pikashima-hotne, レピカシマ, ホトツ, 二十三. n. Twenty three.
Re-pikashima-wanbe, レピカシマワンペ, 十三. n. Thirteen.
Re-pikake, レブゲ, 海ニテ. adv. At sea.
Re-ni-hat, レブニハツ, テウセンゴミシ. n. Schizandra chinensis, Bail.
Re-ni-hat-pungara, レブニハツプンガラ, テウセンゴミシノシル. n. The vine of the above.
Repoiki, レボイキ, 魚ヲ釣リテ行ク. v.i. To go fishing.
Repoparase, レブパラセ, 小舟ニテ漂フ, 難船スル. v.i. To drift in a boat. To be lost at sea.
Re-pish, レピシ, 三ノ物. n. Three things.
Repta, レブタ, 海ニテ. adv. At sea.
Re-un-ekashi, レブウンエカシ, 潮中ノ怪物常ヲ舟ヲ吞ムト言ヒ傳フ. n. A fabulous sea monster said to be in the habit of swallowing up ships.
Re-un-kamui, レブウンカムイ, 海神. n. The sea gods.
Re-un-kontukai, レブウンコンツカイ, 人魚 (亀ノ形ヲナスト雲フ). n. The name of a mermaid supposed to be in the form of a tortoise.
Re-un-moshiri, レブウンモシリ, 島. n. An island. Foreign countries.
Re-un-riri-kata-inao-uk-kamui, レブウンリリカタイナウクカムイ, 海ノ主神. n. The name of the chief of the sea-gods in the Ainu pantheon.
Re-un-shiri, レブウンシリ, 島. n. An island.
Repushbe, レブシベ, 河中ニ在ル巨岩. n. Large stones found in rivers. Syn: Taktakbe.
Rera-an, アラアン, 風多キ. adj Windy.
Rera-ash, レラシ, 吹ケ. v.i. To blow.
Rera-ash-shiri, レラシシリ, 風多キリ. n. Windy weather.
Rera-ash-shiri-an, レラシシリアン, 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, 風ニアテル, 風ニアテル箔ニ戸外ニ出ス. 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. adj. Airy.
Rerara-kotukbe, レララコツクベ, 胸ヲ. 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 v. i. To blow.
Rera-shiu, レラシウ, 旋風, 強風 n. A whirlwind. A strong wind.
Syn: Hopoye-rera.
Rerayupke, レラユプケ, 烈シク吹く v. i. To blow severely.
Rere, レレ, or Ren, レン, 沈没 v. i. To sink.
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, レシッケウ, 三角形ナル adj. Triangular.
Reshke, レシケ, 養育スル adj. Brought up. (pl.)
Reshpa, レシバ, 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, 養父母 n. A foster parent.
Re-shui-ne, レシュイ子, 三倍 adj. Three times.
Resu, レス, 養育スル v. t. To bring up. To rear. Sing. of Reshpa.
Resuka, レスカ, v. t. To bring up.
Resan-noya, レタンノヤ, エゾノギリササ n. Achillea Ptarmica, L.
Retara, レタラ, 白 adj. White.
Retara-ambe, レタラアムベ, 白, 白シ物 n. Whiteness. A white thing.
Retara-i, レタライ, 白 n. Whiteness. A white thing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REU</th>
<th>RIK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reunashi, レウナシ</td>
<td>Ri-i, リイ, 高き場所或ハ物. n. A high place or thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.i. Three persons to pound in a mortar.</td>
<td>Syn: Utunashi. Ya-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunashi, レウナシ, 白＝テ搗け三人.</td>
<td>itunashi. Autunashi. Inere-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.i. Three persons to pound in a mortar.</td>
<td>yunashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>物ノ下面. n. The under side of anything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reushi, レウシ</td>
<td>Rikan, リカン, 測カサレル. v. i. and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止宿スル. v. i. To</td>
<td>adj. To be soaked. To be soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop or lodge at a place.</td>
<td>Rikande, リカンデ, 測ガス、測ラス.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To abide at a place.</td>
<td>v.t. To soak. To damp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allow another to lodge at a place. To</td>
<td>A rafter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lodge a person.</td>
<td>Rikanka, リカンカ, 測ガス, v.t. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soak. To dampen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reu-ushike, レウウシケ, or Reushi-</td>
<td>Rikanu, リカヌ, 膠着スル. v. i. and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ushike, 止宿所. n. A stopping</td>
<td>adj. Adhering together. To stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place. An abode.</td>
<td>together. As:—Rikanu chiporo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“fish-roe sticking together.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reushi-wa-shimgehe, レウシワシム</td>
<td>Riki, リキ, 高處. n. Height. An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゲヘ, 憑留ノ翌日. adv. The day</td>
<td>elevation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after staying at a place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewe, レウェ, 曲ゲル. v.t. To bend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syn: Honu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reye, レイエ, 這フ. v. i. To crawl.</td>
<td>Rikin, リキン, 登ル. v.t. To ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To crawl.</td>
<td>Rikin-chiri, リキンチリ, ヒバリ. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese skylark. Alauda arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>japonica, (T. &amp; S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reye-wa-oman, レイエヲオマン, 手足</td>
<td>Rikinge, リキング, 上ゲル. v.i. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>デ道ヒ進ル. v. i. To crawl along</td>
<td>be lifted up. (Pl. of the adjct.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upon the hands and toes.</td>
<td>Rikinde, リキンデ, 上ゲル. v.t. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>send up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri, リ, 高キ. adj. and v. i. High.</td>
<td>Rikin-kamui, リキンカムイ, 棟, リボシカ. n. A moose deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be High.</td>
<td>Rikinno, リキノ, 跳返ル. v. i. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ria, リア, or Riya, リヤ, 栖息スル.</td>
<td>bounce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. i. To dwell at a place.</td>
<td>Riknapuni, リクナブニ, 上ゲル, 拌ゲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ria-chikap, リアチカブ, 鳥, 鶴ノ</td>
<td>ル. v. i. and v. t. To ascend. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如ノ遊移ヲス鳥類. n. Non-migrat-</td>
<td>send up. To offer up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ory birds such a pigeons and some</td>
<td>Rikochiripo-chikap, リコチリポチカ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richara, リチャラ, 擴ゲル. v. i.</td>
<td>Alauda arvensis japonica, (T. and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread out on the top. To</td>
<td>S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread out as the waves when</td>
<td>Rik-oma-kando, ククオマカンド, 天,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beating on the sea-shore.</td>
<td>空. n. Heaven. The skies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richi, リチ, 笠. n. Sinews. Tend-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rikoma-tom-be, リコマトムベ. 日又月. n. The sun or moon. Syn: Tokap chup.

Rikop, リコプ, 星. n. A star. Anything over-head.

Rikoraye, リコライ, ヨリ高々掛ケル, 扼ケル, 柱ケル, 星レル. v.t. To hang up higher. To raise. To roll up. To send up. To clear up.

Rikoro, リコロ, 上ヨリ adv. From above.

Rik-oshma, 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, リケベカ, 上ヨリ adv. The direction above.


Rikta-kamui-hum, リクタカムイフム, 雷. n. Thunder.

Rik-un, リクウン, 上ヨリ adv. Above. In the heights.

Rikun-shiri, リクンシリ, 小屋ノ西側ノ棟＝在し. 番宿 (畑出ナリ). n. The window in the west end angle of the roof of an Ainu hut.

Rimnu, リムヌ, 鳴ル, 嘹. v.i. To rattle. To sound. To resound.

Rimnu-rimnu, リムヌリムヌ, リムメノ強さ意ヲ表ハス. v.i. Intensive of rimnu.

Rikup, リクプ, 地上＝建テラレタル (火居＝反ヲコトヲ示ス). n. A house on the surface of the earth in contradistinction to a pit-dwelling.

Rimse, リムセ, 舞踏スル, 跳舞スル. 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, 跳舞スル. v.i. To dance. To jump up.


Ringo, リンゴ, 枝果. n. An apple. (From the Japanese).

Ripa, リパ, 高(梯). adj. To be high (pl).

Riri, リリ, 波. n. The waves.

Rinkosan, リンコンサン, 僦る (金物). v.i. To clank. To ring. To clang.

Ririkekke, リリケッケ, 暴濤. n. Breakers.


Riri-puni, リリブニ, 波=揺リ上ガラネ 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-shietaye, リリシエタイ, 離潮. n. The ebb of tide.

Riri-yan, リリヤン, 満潮. n. The flow of the tide.

Risassara, リサッサラ, 高ク生茂ル (草ノ如ク). adj. Thick and tall (as a plot of rushes or reeds). As:—Ririsassara, “a thick plot of high reeds.”

Risei, リセイ, 引抜ク (草ノ如クノモノ). v.i. (Sing). To pull up as weeds. To root up. To pluck as a fowl.
Risesseri, 
リセッセリ,
Risesseri,
リセッセリ,
Kisesseri,
キセッセリ,
Nisesseri,
ニセッセリ.

A kind of water cress. 

Ca/damine deco/yensis, Maxim.
This plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.

Rishpa, リシパ
To pull out as weeds. To pluck as a bird.

Rit, リツ

Riten, リテツ
The veins.

Riten-kina, リテニキナ
Chickweed. 

Riten-nun, リテヌン
A kind of reed. 

Riten-ni, リテニ
Viburnum furcatum, Bl.

Riten-saranip, リテンサラニプ
A kind of basket made of soft reeds or bark.

Riten-toi-shu, リテントイシュ

Riterite, リテリテ
To stretch one's self. To take exercise.

Riteush-guru, リテウシグル
A male child either in the womb or immediately after birth.

Ritne, リツネ
Troubled. To be in sorrow.

Ritutta, リツッタ
On the way.

Riya, リヤ
Old stores of wood.

Riya-aep, リヤアエプ
Old stores of food.

Riya-chikap, リヤチカプ
A woodcock. Also any other kind of non-migratory bird.

Riya-chikui, リヤチクイ
Stores of wood.

Riya-ham, リヤハム
Leaves which have fallen but not rotted.

Riya-ham-ush, リヤハムウシ
Daphniphyllum humile, Maxim.

Ryamush-punkara, リヤムシンパンカラ
Evonymus japonicus, Th. var radicans Miq.

Riya-no, リヤノ
Stowed away.

Riya-no-ande, リヤノアンデ
To store up.

Riyap, リヤップ
Bear cubs in their second year.

Riya-seshma, リヤセシマ
A five year old buck.

Ro, ロ
Sign of the imperative voice.

Roise, ロイセ
To make a noise with the voice.
ROK

Rok, ロク, 坐る(複數). v.i. 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, 此語は時テシ过去ノ自働
語ノ複數ヲ示スニ用キラル、例セバ、
カンロクオカイ、仕上テシマウタ、キ
ロクナカイ、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 rokbe,
“a thing that has been said.”

Rokom, ロコム, イルカ. n. The

Rokrok, ロクロク, 鳥ノ啼聲(巢＝附々前＝発スル). n. The noise a bird
makes when about to sit.

Rokrok-ki, ロクロッキ, 啼(牝鶏ノ巢＝附々前＝発スル啼聲). v.i. To
make a noise as a hen when
about to sit.

Rokte, ロクテ, 坐ラセル(アレ アレ フノ復
數). v.t. To cause to sit down.

Pl. ed of Are.

Ronnu, ロンヌ, 殺ス(ライゲ Raige フノ
複數). v.t. To kill. Pl. of Raige.

Ronnupa, ロンヌバ, 殺ス. v.t. To
kill. Pl of the person as well
as the object.

Ronronge, ロンロング, or Ronronge,
ロンロング, 瘤癩. n. A kind of
cramp. A twitching of the
nerves.

Syn: Noram.

Roram-no, ロラムノ, 溫順な. adv.
Gently.

Roramne, ロラム子, 完々、健ナル.
Healthy. As:—Roramne kanteke,
“he jumped clear over.”
Roramne an, “to be in health.”
Syn: Irammakaka.

Roro, ロロ, 煉ノ東側. (即チ上座ナリ).
n. The head or eastern end of
a fireplace. That part of the
inside of a hut which lies be-
tween the east window and a
fireplace. Syn: Rot. Hoka
etok.

Rorogeta, ロロゲタ, or Roro-keta,
ロロゲタ, 小屋ノ東側外側. 又小屋内
ノ東北隅即チ主人此處ニ亀殻やノ寶物
ヲ陳列ス. 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.

Ronronge, ロロンゲ, or Ronronge, ロ
ロンゲ, 瘤癩. n. A kind of
cramp. A twitching of the
nerves.

Roropa, ロロパ, 入る. v.i. To enter.

Rororogda-an-guru, ロロロゲタア
ングル, 亭主. 真人. n. One’s
husband. As:—En rororogda
an guru, “my husband.”

Roroun, ロロウン, 煉ノ上iguiente.
adv. At the head of a fireplace.

Roro-un-puyara, ロロウンプヤラ, 東
窓. n. The east window. Syn:
Rorun puyara.

Rorumbe, ロルムベ, 戦争. 哀シミ. n.
War. Affliction. Sorrow. Dis-
Rorumbe-apkash, ロルムベアブカシ, 一列＝ナリテ歩(サラクカムイノ儀式ラナストキノ如ク). v.i. To walk in single file as when performing the ceremony called Sarak kamui.


RUC — 381 — RUI

path. A crooked or winding path. Syn: Ruchikaye.

Ruchish-koro, ルチシコロ, 山の駅 Kasyu
旅行スレル. v.i. To take a journey across the mountain.

Ruchup, ルチュプ. 一月. n. January.

Rue, ルイ, 大. n. Large.

Rue-kankan, ルエカンカン, 大腸. n. The large intestines.

Rue-rit, ルエリツ, 足腱. 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,
イナオノ種 (疫病の毒ヲ用ユ). n. Peculiar kinds of inao made of elder and chikupen (i.e. cladarstis) and used as charms against disease. Syn: Chikappo. Chi-
komesup.


Rue-tui, ルエツイ, 大腸. n. The large intestines.

Ru-eukopi, ルエウコピ, 数条ノ道路ノ交又點. 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, ルホッケ, 半眠り (ウツッ). v.i. To be half asleep.


Rui-no-hauge-no, 渡ノハケノ, adv. Greatly and softly.

Rui-rute, 渡ルテ, v.t. To shake hands.

Ruituye, 渡ユエ, or Ru-tuye, 渡ユエ, v.i. To make water (used only of women). Syn: Hange a.


Ru-kopi, 渡コピ, or Ru-eukopi, 渡エウコピ, 数条ノ道ノ交叉點. n. A place where several paths meet.

Ru-koro-kamui, 渡コロカムイ, 雪隠ノ神. n. The demons of water-closets.

Rukot, 渡コツ, 踏. コミチ. n. A foot path.


Rum, 渡ム, 弓ノ根. n. An arrow head.

Rumaibe, ルマイペ, ハコトコ. n. Agrammus agrammus (Schleigel).


Ru-mokoro, 渡モコロ, 半眠(ツツ). v.i. To be half asleep.

Runne-shu, ルンシュ, 汗鍋. n. A soup kettle or saucepan.

Runne-shu-kara, ルンシュカラ, 食物ヲ蒸す. v.t. To prepare food.


Runnu-shippo, ルヌシブ, 強鹽. n. Powerful salt.

Ru-o-ashpa-guru, ルオアシパゲル, or Ru-asha-pa-guru, ルアシパゲル, 蛇ノ種. n. A kind of snake.


Ru-okopi, ルオコピ, 二條ノ道ノ交叉點. n. A place where two roads meet.

Ruop, ルオブ, シマネズミ. n. A ground squirrel. Tamias asiaticus, Pall.

Ru-o-sei, ルオセイ, パカガイ, ハバノ. n. Any kind of shell fish with either radiating ribs or concentrically striated.

Ru-oshimon-sam, ルオシモンサム, 道ノ右側. n. The right hand side of the road.

Ru-oyake, ルオヤケ, 道端. adv. The side of a road.
Rup, ルプ, 多ナし. adj. Very many. As:—Chikap rup, chep rup, “very many birds and fish.” Syn: Rupi.

Rupeshpe, ルペシュペ, 小山ノ İyi 、溪流、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. adv. On both sides of a road.


Rupne-chimat, ルプネチマツ, 老婦. n. An old woman.

Rupne-guru, ルプネグル, 成生シタル者. n. An adult.

Rupne-koro, ルプネコロ, 成長シタル. adj. Full grown.

Rupne-no, ルプネノ, 高層ニ. adv. Bulky.

Rupne-pakno-arikiki, ルプネパクノアリキキ, 成年ニ達スル迄養育スル. v.t. To bring up until full grown.

Rupne-shiwentep, ルプネシウェンテプ, 女. n. A woman.

Ruppa, ルッパ, 香ム. v.t. To swallow. As:—Hamne no ruppa, “to swallow whole.”

Ruprupse kiripu, ルップルセキリプ, 脂肪ソ片. n. Lumps of fat.


Rupush, ルプシ, 氷結スル. v.i. To freeze. To be frozen.

Rupushka, ルプシカ, 氷結スル. v.t. To freeze.

Rupush-ka-rai, ルプシカリイ, 凍死スル. 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.”


Rure, ルレ, 溶カス. v.t. To melt.


Rurirui-yupke, ルリルイユプケ, 甚だ我儂或ハ吝惜ナル. adj. Very selfish or stingy.

Ruru, ルル, 海、鹹. n. The sea. Salt. The ocean.


Ruru-o-epaketa, ルルオイパケタ, 波止場. n. A landing place.

Rurukka, ルルッカ, コズナキノ種(方言). n. A kind of blenny. Ernogrammus hexagrammus (Schlegel).


Rnrupish, ルルビシ, 砂利、小石. n. Shingles. Pebbles.
Ruru-sam, ルルサム, 海濱. n. The sea side.
Ruru-samta, ルルサムタ, 海邊ニテ. adv. By the sea side.
Rurushpe, ルルシペ, 株. n. A stake.
Ruru-unkotuk, ルルウンコツク, 桃珀. n. Amber.
Ruru-wakka, ルルワッカ, 鹽水, 海水. n. Salt water. Sea-water.
Rusak, ルサク, or Ruru-sak, ルルサク, 愚カナル. adj. Stupid. Silly.
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る adv. Angry. As:—Rushka itak, “angry words.”
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る, 腹立てる. 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, 荷ヲ背負フトキニ用ユル. 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(山ナドカ), 喧嘩スル. v.i. To slip (as land). To quarrel. To rush out as mud from a volcano. As:—Nupuri orove no shinrutke, “the land has slipped from the mountain.” Syn: Charange.
Rutke, ルツケ, 他ノ喧嘩ヲ引受ケル. v.i. To take up the cause of another.
Rutke-guru, ルツケグル, 喧嘩ヲ引受ケル人. n. An advocate in a bad sense.
Rutom, ルトム, 履き物ヲ脱ケ場処. n. The bare space left just inside a floored hut which upon which to leave one’s foot gear when entering. Syn: Aun mindara.
Ru-turainu, ルツライヌ, 途ヲ迷フ. v.i. To lose one’s way.
Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, or Tu-umbe, ツウムベ, 剃髪シタル衣服. n. A fancy needlework dress.
Ruwe, ルウ, 然や 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, 此語ヲ属ヲ動詞ノ意義ヲ確定スルヲ用タルト(ue) ニタブアンナ(チタナ)ヲ語ヲ附加ス、例セバ、アイヌネルヲも、彼ハ人なり. 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, 然り。adv. Yes.
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, ルヤムペルイ, 雨降れ, 小雨降れ。v.t. To rain. To rain fine mist.
Ruye, ルイェ, 太キ, 例セバ, ルイェツシ、

太キ縄。adj. Thick. As:—Ruye tush, “a thick rope.” Ruye chikuni, “a thick tree.”

Ruye, ルイエ, 搔。v.t. To rub. To stroke the hands (as in salutation).
Ruye-ashikepet, ルイエアシケベツ, 握。n. The thumbs.
Ruyeruye, ルイエルイエ, 撫デル(他ノ頭デ)。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, 擋ガル、関ゲタル、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, サイエ, 島ノ飛行。n. A flight of birds.
Saikonoye, サイコノイエ, 据ケ付ケル。v.t. To wind round.
Saimon, サイモン, 訴探ヲヨル審問。n. Trial by ordeal.
Saimon-epirika, サイモンエピリカ, 訴探ヲ以ツテ教サル。v.i. To be acquitted by trial by ordeal.
Saimon-ewen, サイモンエウェン, 訴探ヲ以ツテ観セラル。v.i. To be condemned by trial by ordeal.

Saimon-ki, サイモンキ, 訴探ヲ以ツテ審問セラル。v.i. To be tried by ordeal.
Saimon-kire, サイモンキレ, 訴探ヲ以ツテ裁ク。v.t. To try by ordeal.
Saipake, サイパケ, 先ヲナツテ飛ガ鳥。n. The leader in a large flight of birds.
Saiturashte, サイツラシテ, 継アル(衣ノ上ニアルか如シ)。v.i. To have upon a garment as an ornament.
Sak, サク, 春。n. Summer.
Sak, サク, or Sak-no, サクノ, 無シニ例セバ、ラトプサク、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，牛へ料理シタルチ 日＝乾シムル。adj. Partially cooked and then sun dried.


Sakanram-koro, サカンラムコロ，喧嘩好ノ adj. Quarrelsome.

Sakanram-koro-guru, サカンラムコログル，喧嘩好ノ人。n. A quarrelsome person.


Sakayo-kara, サカヨカラ，騒ガ。v.i. To make a disturbance. To quarrel.

Sake, サケ，酒。n. Rice beer.

Sake-hau, サケハウ，酒宴騒音。n. The sound of people drinking. Bacchanal songs.

Sake-hauki, サケハウキ，酒飲ノ歌ヲ詠フ。v.i. To sing the song of drunkards.

Sak-hosh, サホシ，草製ノ夏脚柄。n. Summer leggings made of grass.

Sak-ibe, サクイベ，春又ハ夏ノ鰤。n. Spring or summer salmon.


Sakma, サクマ，木柵、竿。n. A wooden rail. A bar.

Sakne, サクネ，昨、例セバ、サクネチョウ、先月。adv. Last. The previous. As:—Sakne chup, “last month.” Sakne pa, “last year.”

Sak-no, サクノ，無シニ。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.


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，横ハる。v.i. To lie along. To lie stretched out.


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＝、又。adv. By the side of. Again. Besides this.

Samambe, サマムペ，カレリ類ノ総称。n. Any kind of flat fishes.

Samambe, サマムべ，隠門ノ俗称。n. A slang word for the vagina.

Samamni, サマムニ，または Samau-ni, サマウニ，朽木、洪水＝流サラ海岸＝ 打上ゲラレテ杁フシ木。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, 側. adv. Again. Besides this. By the side of.


Samatki-no, サマッキノ, 様様ニ, 側セバ, サマッキノアブカシ, 様様ニ足メ adv. Sidewise. As:—Samatki no apkash, “to walk sidewise.”

Sama-un, サマウン, 側ニ. adv. At the side of.

Samau-ni, サマウニ, 棹木. n. rotten wood. See Samanini.

Samba, サンバ, 象如ク. adj. Like.

Samba, サンバ, サバ. n. Mackerel. Scomber colias, Gmelin. (Jap.)

Samba, サンバ, 側ニ. n. Side. The side of anything. As:—Iue sam-ba, “four sided” or “square.”

Sambas, サンバス, or Sambash, サンバス, 犬見・狐ノ如ク走ル. v.i. To canter. To run as a dog or fox. Syn: Chaira. Mopash.

Sambe, サンベ, 心髄, 脈膊, 神経. n. The heart. The pulse. Nerves.

Sambe-aotke, サンベアオッケ, 貴心ニ貴メラル. v.i. and adj. To be conscience stricken.

Sambe-chinoiba, サンベチノイバ, 空腹ヲ感ズル. v.i. and adj. To be hungry.

Sambe-etara, サンベエタラ, 貴心ニ貴メラル. v.i. To be conscience stricken.

Sambe-hauge, サンベハウゲ, 親切ナナル. adj. Kind.

Sambe-horaraise, サンベホラライセ, 晴明ナル, 心穏ニ感スル. 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-horipiripi, サンベホリピリピ, 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, サンベクルクシン, 神経疾撃. n. A twitching of the nerves.

Sambe-murumruse, サンベムルムルセ, 動悸. n. Palpitation of the heart.

Sambe-murse, サンベムルセ, 愈悪シクナル, (病ノ) v.i. To grow worse as in sickness.

Sambe-nishkut, サンベニシクツ, 血管. n. A blood vessel.

Sambe-nishte, サンベニシテ, 貴心ラ. adj. Hard hearted.

Sambe-oikereke, サンベオイケレケ, 貴心ヲ貴メラル. v.i. To be conscience stricken.

Sambe-otke, サンベオッケ, 抑シ當ル (心ニ). v.i. To touch one's heart.

Sambe-rikoshma, サンベリコシマ, 吐気ヲ催ス. v.i. To retch.

Sambe-shipirasa, サンベシピラサ, 親切ナル, 親切ニスル. adj. and v.i. To be generous and kind.

Sambe-shituri, サンベシトリ, 清涼ナル, 心地スル, 爽快ヲ感スル. v.i.
To feel better in health. To be glad. To feel refreshed.


Sambe-tokse, サムベトクセ, 心臓の鼓動, 又脈膊. n. The beating of the pulse.

Sambe-tokse-tokse, サムベトクセトクセ, サムベトクトク, 心臓の鼓動の脈膊. n. The beating of the heart or pulse.

Sambe-toranne, サムベトランネ, 病癒の起す. v.i. To be seized with epilepsy.

Sambe-tuitui, サムベツイツイ, 断腸の思ずる. v.i. To be cut to the heart.


Same, サメ, サメ. n. A shark. (Japanese).

Same-tuntun, サメツンツン, サメノ胎児. n. Embryo of shark.


San, サン, 下る. v.i. To descend. To flow along as a river. To go down.


San-assange, サンアスサンゲ, 取り下す. v.t. To take down. Syn: Sata sange.

Sanekop, サナコプ, 脂髪. n. Adipose fin.

Sange, サンゲ, 下す, 引證する. v.t. To send down. To adduce. Pl. Sapte.

Sange-amunin, サンゲアムニン, 腕下部. n. The lower part of the arm.


Sanike, サニケ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Santa, サンタ, or Santa-moshiri, 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, サンミツポ, 赤孫, ヒマゴ. n. A great grandchild.

Sannakoro, サンナコロ, 鯨ノ尾. n. A whale's tail. Sarakanda.
San-ne, サン子, 傾斜せる. adj. Sloping. As:—Sanne nupuri, or san-ne shitu, “a sloping mountain.”
San-niyo, サニヨ, 決心すル. v.t. To think that. To determine. To consider. To add up.
San-notkeu, サノツケウ, 顎. n. The jaws.
San-notkeu-ka-karari-guru, サンツケウカリグル, 枕. n. A pillow.
San-o-butu, サンオブツ, 河口. n. The mouth of a river. As:—San-o-butu oroge, “to be at a river’s mouth.”
San-ota, サンオタ, 砂濱. n. A sandy sea shore.
Sanru, サル, 下ル. v.i. To descend. Descending.
Sanru-konna, サンルコンナ, サランノ可成法, 例ゼバ, ヒリカポンペツサンルコンナマクナタラ, 美ナル川ノ流下ルノが見エシ. v. i. Poetical form of the above. As:—Pirika pon pet sanru-konna maknudara, “a beautiful stream was seen to run down.”
Santa-guru, サンタグル, 滿洲人. n. A Manchurian.
Santeke, サンテケ, 腕ノ全體. n. The whole of the arm.
Saot, サオツ, 走せ去ル. v.i. To run away.
Saotte, サオッテ, 走せ去ラスル. v.t. To make run away.
Sap, サブ, 下ル. 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 eshirothe, “to fall on one’s head.” Sapa rankitai, “the crown of the head.” Sapa kara, “to tidy the head,” “to cut or comb the hair.” Sapa ka- rakara, “to comb the hair.” Sapa ruyeruye, “to stroke one’s head by way of salutation.” Sapa shyesshuye, “to shake the head.” See also pake and pa.
Sapa-anuye, サパアヌイユ, 署名スル. v.i. To be enrolled. To have one’s name written down.
Sapa-kapke, サパカブケ, サカカノ一. n. A kind of scupin.
Sapane, サパネ, 統率スル, 職臨スル. v.t. To govern. To rule. To be head.
Sapane-an, サパテアン, 背（マサ）ル. v.i. To be superior.
Sapa-num, サパヌム, 頭ノ頂, 頭蓋骨. n. The top of the head. The cranium.
**Sapa-un-guru**  
*n.* A chief. A headman.

**Sapke**  
サブケ, 加減チキケ. *v.t.* To try the taste or flavour of anything.

**Sapke-nu**  
サブケヌ, 味フ. *v.t.* To taste.

**Sapo**  
サポ, 姉. *n.* A elder sister.

**Sapte-wa-ingara**  
サプテワインガラ, 味フ. *v.t.* To taste.

**Sapsap**  
サプサ, 一一人宛降ル. *v.i.* To come one after another.

**Sapse**  
サプセ, 笑フ. *v.t.* To laugh at.

**Sapte**  

**Sapte**  

**Sap-wa-ariki**  

**Sara**  
サラ, or Saraha.  
サラ, 鹿ト熊トモノヲ除キ一般獣ノ類ノ尾. *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(莎草ノ生エタル). *n.* A plain covered with a kind of sedge.

**Sara**  

**Sarageseta**  
サラゲセタ, 端ニ於テ. *adv.* At the end.

**Saragesh**  
サラゲシ, 最下端, 又最後. *n.* The very lowest or hindmost.

**Saraha**  
サラハ, 尾. *n.* A tail.  
See sara.

**Sarak**  
サラク, 變死. *n.* An accidental death.

**Sarakene-ni**  
サラケ子ニ, ハノキ. *n.* Alder. *Alnus japonica, S. et Z.*

**Saraki**  
サラキ, ヨシ. *n.* Rushes.  
*Phragmites communis,* Trin.

**Sarakka**  
サラッカ, 震ハス. *v.t.* To cause tremble to.

**Sarak-kamui**  
サラカムイ, 異変ノ神. *n.* The god or demon of accidents.

**Sarakkata**  
サラカタ, 憐ミノ叫. *interj.* An exclamation of pity.

**Sarakanda**  

**Sarakop**  
サラコブ, 脂鰭. *n.* Adipose fin of salmon.

**Sara-kushbe**  

**Sarambe**  

**Sarambe-tat-ni**  
サラムベタツニ, メソンベ. *n.* A kind of birch. *Betula Ermanii Cham.*

**Sarampa**  

**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. 自然状態. v.t. To open. To confess. To lay bare. As:—Wen buri sarare, “to confess one’s faults.”

Sara-ush, サラウシ, 尾ノアル. adj. Having a tail.

Sar’ush, サルウシ, or Saro, サロ, 猿. n. A monkey.

Sarorun-chikap, サロルンチカプ, 猿. n. The crane.

Sar’ush, サルウシ, 尾ノアル. n. The same as sara-ush, “having a tail.”

Sarawatore, サラワトレ, 片付ケル. v.t. See Charuveatore, “to put in order.”

Sash, サシ, 海藻ノ類. n. A kind of seaweed.

Sash, サシ, or Sas, サス, 蛭(ヒル). n. A leech.


Sashnu, サシヌ, 反響スル, 沙ット鳴ル. v.t. To resound. To rustle.

Sashnu-sashnu, サシヌサシヌ, 反響スル, 沙ット鳴ル. 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, 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, 砂濁, スナタマリ. n. A sand bank. A spit of sand or dry earth.

Sat-kam, サツカム, 乾魚. n. Dried flesh.

Satke, サツケ, 乾ス. v.i. To dry. To air. Syn: Satte.

Sat-kepa, サツケバ, 乾ス. v.t. To dry.

Sat-kuruki, サツクルキ, 呪逆スル, シャクリスル. v.i. To have hiccups.

Satpe, サツペ, 肺病. n. Consumption.

Satpe-koro, サツペコロ, 肺病ヲ患フ. v.i. To be afflicted with consumption.

Sat-ruyambe, サツルヤムベ, 暴風. v.i. A storm of wind.
Satsatge, サツサツゲ, 乾ケル. adj. and v.t. Dry. Parched.
Sat-shuke, サツシュケ, 蒸す. v.t. To cook by steaming.
Saure, サウレ, 輕少ノ, 縮キ. adj. Trifling. Insignificant.
Saurere, サウレレ, 輕視スル, 敷免スル, 試ス, 縮メル. v.t. To treat as a mere trifle. To pardon. To absolve. To loosen. To allow.
Sa-wa-an-atui, サワアンアツイ, 南海. n. The southern sea.
Saya, サヤ, 籠, サヤ. n. A sword or knife sheath.
Saye, サイ, 島ノ群. n. A flight of birds. As:—Chikap saye hopuni, “a flight of birds has got up from the ground.”
Saye, サイ, 絆ノ垂. n. A coil of rope.
Saye, サイ, 球ノタ、タマノタ. v.t. To thread. As:—Tama saye, “to thread beads.” Yam saye, “to thread chestnuts.”
Saye-kara, サイエカラ, 巻ク (繩ノ如ク). v.t. To coil (as a rope).
Sayekari, サイエカリ, 怠ギテ振ム. v.t. To seize in haste.
Sayo, サヨ, 穀物又ハ野菜ノ蒸料理. n. A corn or vegetable stew.
Sayo-oro-op, サヨオロオプ, 雑セタル蒸料理. n. A mixed stew.
Sayo-shu, サヨシュ, 蒸鍋. n. A stew-pot.
Se, セ, 叫ア. v.t. To squeal. To squeak. To make a noise.
Sechiri, セチリ, 侧. n. The flank. The side.
Seenne, セエンヌ, 否定ノ動詞, 例セバ, セエンテクメライグアンカキ, 否余寒カラズ. adv. Not. No. As:—Seenne ku meraige an ka ki, “no, I am not cold.” Seenne ka ki, “I have not done it.”
Seenep-eshikarun-no, セエプエシカルンノ, 偶然ノ. adv. Accidentally.
Sei, セイ, 陶器, 盤. n. Earthenware. A plate.
Sei, セイ, 介頂. n. Shells or shellfish of any kind.
Sei, セイ, 背負フ. v.t. To carry on the back. As:—Sei wa arapa, “carry it away on your back.” Sei wa ek, “bring it on your back.”
Sei-itangi, セイイトアンギ, 貝殻ノ椀. n. A shell cup. An earthware cup.
Seikachi, セイカチ, or Heikachi, ヘイカチ, 若者. n. A lad.
Sei-kap, セイカブ, 貝殻. n. Shells. (Mol.)
Seikapara, セイカバラ, アサダ. n. Ostrya japonica, Sarg.

Sei-kara, セイカラ, or Seireka, セイレカ, 火傷スル, 熱湯＝浸ス. v.t. To scald. To steep in hot water.

Seikui, セイクイ, 切齒(ハガミ)スル. v.i. To gnash the teeth. Syn: Nimaki 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, ヒメピシ. n. Trapa bispinosa, Roxb. var. incisa, Wall.

Seire, セイレ, 齧貫スル. v.t. To cause to carry on the back.

Seireka, セイレカ, 火傷スル. v.t. To scald. To steep in hot water.

Seisek, セイセク, 暑キ. adj. Hot. As:—Seisek ekot, “to die of heat.” “To die through sunstroke.”

Syn: Sesek.

Seisekkka, セイセッカ, 熱スル. v.i. To heat. To warm up.


Seisek-mau-tashum, セイセクマウタシュム, 熱病. n. Fever.


Seiututke, セイウツッケ, 吐息スル. v.i. To sigh.

Sekachi, セカチ, or Seikachu, セイカチュ, 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, トムプロ. pro. That kind of thing. That which is. That which is called.

Sekoro, セクロ, 誰, 所ノシ, 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 olla iyotta pon chep aye-hi ina-kot-chep sekoro ayep ne, “the smallest fish among the salmon are called inaokot-chep.”

Sekoro-anak-ne, セコロアナクネ, 若シ然ラバ. ph. If it is so. It being like that. As it is such a thing. That being so.

Sekukke, セクッケ, 膿レル. v.i. To swell out (like a frog). Syn: Shipushke.

Sekumtarara, セクムタララ, or Shikumtarara, シクムタララ, 上ノ方へ傾ケ. adj. To slant upwards. Syn: Eraot.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, 空閣. n. A porch to a house. An ante chamber.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, ノ如ケ, 同ケ. adv. As. Like. The same.

Semash-chishpo, セマシチシホ, or Seman-chish, セメアンチシ, 泣キ
Sniff to weep. To pretend to weep.

Sem-echutkunu, セムエチュクヌ. adv. ph. Like that. The same as that. Syn: Nei ambe ukorachi.

Sem-korachi, セムコラチ. adv. ph. Like as. Like that. After the same manner.


Semokkaiyoram-kore, セモッカイヨラムコレ. v.t. To think another cowardly.


Sempirike, セマビリケ. n. Shade. Behind. As: —Ni sampa pirike, "the shade of trees."


Senko, センコ. n. Incense.

Semramush, セムラムシ. 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. n. A small or short valley.


Sepepatki, セべパツキ. adv. To sound loudly. To roar as wind.

Sepka, セブカ. n. An opening. A crack in a door. As: —Sepka uturu ashi-koturi, "to peep through an opening."

Seppa, セッパ. n. A sword hilt.

Seppa-rara, セッパララ. n. The edge round a sword guard.

Sepu, セブ. n. A place were there are small vallies.

Sereash, セレアシ. v.i. To be. (pl) Syn: At.

Sere-hum, セレフム. v.i. A noise as of being cut in two. A noise as of a rat scratching.

Sereke, セレケ. n. A part. As: —Poro sereke, "for the most part," "the larger part." Pon sereke, "the lesser part."

Sere-kosanu, セレコサンフ. 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, セレコツッカ, 居ル. v.i. To be present. As: —Nishpa 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, 後ニ, (普通嘲笑ノ意味＝用ユ). adv. Behind one. At one's back. Generally used in a bad sense, as speaking of a person behind his back.


Seremak-ush, セレマカウシ, 忠義ス v.n. v.i. To be faithful to. As: —Nishpa seremakaka 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, セレマクコレ, 健康. v.i. and adj. To be hale and hearty. To be in good health and spirits. To be lucky. Fortunate. Syn: Kashkamul oshitchiu.

Seremak-shiknakte, セレマクシクナ

クテ, 欺ク. 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, 意識シテヤル. v.t. To rely upon. To do good to.


Serima, セリマ, 等. n. The bowels.

Serumbo, セルムボ, 煙管. n. Same as serembo.

Sesek, セセク,

Seisek, セイセク, 曝キ. adj. Hot.

Seshek, シェシェク,

Sesek-i, セセキ, or Sesek-u, セセク, 火ノ熱. n. Fire heat.

Sesek-ka, セセカ, 熱スル. v.t. To heat.

Sesek-kara, セセカラ, 熱セシムル v.t. To cause another to heat.

Sesh, セシ, カフアイサ. n. Goosander, Mergus merganser, Linn.

Seshke, セシケ, 閉ス. v.t. To shut. To cover up. To stop up as a hole. Syn: Ashi.

Seshmaw, セシマウ, 四歳ノ雄鹿. n. A four year old buck.


Seta-atane, セタアタネ, エゾダイセイ. n. Isatis tinctoria, L.


Seta-ando, セタアンド, ナギタカツシユ. n. Elsholtzia cristata, Willd.

Seta-i, セタイニ, ズミ. n. A kind of prickly fruit bearing tree. Pyrus Toringo, sieb. Also called Seta-ni.

Seta-koro-ni, セタコロニ, ズベ. n. The burdock. Arctium Lappa, L. Also called Setakorokoni.


Setakke-kina, セタケキアナ, サキナヘン. n. Patrima scabiosafolia, Link.

Setakko, セタココ, 永キ間. adv. For a long time. Syn: Ohon no uturuta.

Setakko-isam, セタコイスサム, 永キ間留守ナアケル. ph. To be absent for a long time.

Setakorokoni, セタコロコニ, ズベ. n. The burdock. Arctium Lappa, L. Also called Setakorokoni.


Sewakuttanne, セワクッタンズ, 空虚ナル. adj. Hollow.

Setan-ni, セタンニ, ズミ. n. Pyrus Toringo, Sieb. Also called Setai-ni.

Seta-pukusa, セタプクサ, キミカメサ. n. Lily of the valley. Convallaria majalis, L.

Seta, セタラ, スミノミキ. n. The stem of the Pyrus Toringo, Sieb.

Seta-paragoat, セタバゴアツ, 大ニ崇ラル. v.i. To be possessed or punished by dogs. Hydrophobia.

Seta-raita, セタライタ, タイコンサ. n. Geum japonicum, Th.

Seta-surugu, セタスルゲ, カブトキゲノ一種. n. A kind of aconite.

Seta-sara, セタサラ, カナイサ. n. Veronica sibirica, L.

Setamba, セタムバ, 埋葬地. n. A cemetery.

Set-sambe, セツサムベ, 突ノ集ノ真中. n. The middle part of a bird’s nest.

Setsetke, セツセツケ, 河縁ノ下部. n. The under or hollow part of a river’s bank.

Seturu, セツル, or Saturuhu, サツルフ. 背. n. The back.

Seturuka-yairarire, セツルカイライリレ, 後ヲ亜ヲ従フ. v.i. To follow close after one.

Seunin, セウニン, 冷キ(湯ノ). adj. Cool (as hot water).

Seuri, セウリ, 咽喉. n. The throat. The windpipe. Gullet.

Seuri-sapa, セウリサパ, 咽喉ノドボトケ. n. The Adam’s apple of the throat.
Sewarsi, セワシ, Spiraea sorbifolia, L.

Sewat-ni, セワツニ, Aralia sinensis, L.

Seyepo, セイエボ, A snail.

Syn: Mokoriri.

Sham, シャム, S. Same as Sama, "side."


Shan, シャン, 棺, n. A shelf.

Shancha, シャンチャ, 颜下部, n. The lower part of the face. The countenance. As:—Shancha otta mina kane, "he has smiles upon his countenance."

Shaot, シャオツ, 走メサル, 遠親見軽す. v.t. To run away from. To leave one's parents. Syn: Kira.


Shashuishiri, シャシュイスリ, 昔ヨリ, 常≡. adv. From ancient times. Always.

Shashuishiri-pakno, シャシュイシリ パクノ, 昔ヨリ今マテ, ph. From ancient times till now.

Shashuishirun, シャシュイシルン, 昔ヨリ. adv. From ancient times.

Shem, シェム, or Sem, セム, 如ク, 同シク, adv. As, Like. The same. See sem.

Shem-korachi, シェムコラチ, 如ク、同シク、其如ク, adv. Like as. After the same manner. Like that.

Shi, シ, orル語ニ接頭語トシテ用ユレバ、シ、ハ自動法又ハ再帰法ノ意ヲ有ス. part. Used as a prefix to some verbs shi has the sense of the intransitive or reflexive mood.

Shi, シ, 畜ノ糞, n. The dung of animals. Syn: Osoma.

Shi, シ, 閉ス, v.t. To shut. As:—Apa shi, "shut the door."

Shi, シ, 真ナル, 甚ダ、大ナル, adj. True. Very. Great. As:—Shi no wen ruve ne, "it is very bad."


Shiambap, シアムバブ, 綱（ケサカタビラ）ノ類, n. The clothes in which the dead are dressed before burial As:—Shiambe hosh, “the leggings”; shiamba tekumbe, “the gloves”; shiamba 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, シアムポカラレグル, 不正直ナル人, n. A dishonest person.

Shi-amushbe, シアムシベ, 爪ヲリ稱セラル、渾中ノ怪物, n. A kind of sea monster said to have claws.


Shiara,シアラ, 開クラ. v.i. To open. To uncover.


Shiariiki-yuptek-no,シアリキキユプテクノ, 全力チ以テ. adv. With all one's might and main.

Shiashpare,シアシュパレ,開ヲ振スル. v.i. To pretend to be deaf.

ShiassuFU-ashte,シアスシュアス. v.i. To be famous.

Shiassuru-ashte-rusui,シアスルアスヘツ. v.i. To be ambitious of fame.

Shiawemshuye,シアウメムシュイエ,歩ム(馬ノ如ク). v.i. To pace (as a horse).

Shibe,シベ,サケ. n. Salmon Oncorhynchus keta. (Walbaum).

Shibe-kina,シベキナ,オネグケバナ. n. Cardamine hirsuta, L.

Shibekuttara,シベクタラ,シモツケサワ. n. Filipendula kamtschatica, Max.

Shichikap,シチカブ,オシロワシ. n. White tailed eagle. Halictus albicilla Linn.


Shichoropok-un-ingara,シチョロポクウンインガラ, 瞻下スル. v.i. To look down.

Shichupka,シチュプカ, 東. n. The East.

Shichuppok,シチュップロック, 西. n. The West.

Shichupu,シチュプ,亡プル. v.i. To die out. As:—Ainu shichupu an, "the Ainu are dying out." Syn : Wenba. Yuk-uturu otbe.

Shichupu-chupu,シチュプチュプ, 職ユカル, マユユカル. v.i. To be blinded or dazed (as by light).

Shieiwangeyara,シエイワンゲヤラ, 奉公スル,仕フル. v.t. To serve. To minister to. Syn : Yaiei-wangere.

Shieminayara,シエミナヤラ,笑ハル,嘲ヲル. v.i. To be laughed at. To be derided. Syn : Aemina.

Shienka-un-ingara,シエンカウンイガラ,仰ゲ. v.i. To look upwards.

Shiesapse-yara,シエサプセヤラ, 軽蔑スル. 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, 勝戦スル, 薄縮スル. 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, 引退セシムル. v.t. To cause to withdraw.

Shietok-ashongo-kushte,シエトクアシエンゴクシテ, 傳言スル. v.i. To send word. Syn : Ekamsakte.

Shietoko,シエトコ, 前面ニ,未来. adv. In front of. The future.

Shietoko-ramu,シエトコラム, 未来ヲ思フ. v.i. To think of the future.

Shietu-uina, Shietu-uina, おね、驚キノ叫, excl. Dear me! How surprising! I am surprised!

Shihapapu, Shihapapu, 皮、当時, n. A disease which is said to consist chiefly in severe internal pains, and which most often terminates in death.

Shihekote-hotuyekara, Shihekote-hotuyekara, 日寄り, v.t. To gather together by calling to. To call together to a person.


Shihopinuppa, Shihopinuppa, 皮びすび, 煩ヘす, v.t. Not caring to spare. Disinclined to let go as one's child or possessions.

Shihoroka, Shihoroka, 下方一 adv. Downwards.

Shihumnyara, Shihumnyara, 習ムゅャ、咳一咳スル（家ニ入ル時）, v.i. To make a noise with the throat as a warning before entering a hut. Syn: Shimushishka.


Shikabekushte, 粉白玉史, 狭骨, adj. Sly.


Shikakapa, Shikakapa, 粉卡パ, 病気, adj. Sickly. Ailing.

Shikama, Shikama, 赖フ、共一置ク, v.t. To store. To put together. To lay up.

Shikamare, Shikamare, 隔、例ニバ、シテトシカマレランケギ、彼ハソレテ隔日ニ爲セ, adv. Every other. A jumping over. As:—Shine to shikamare range ki, “he does it every other day.”

Shikamare, Shikamare, 隔スル, v.i. To be hidden.


Shikannatkip, Shikannatkip, 圓カンツキプ, 車輪, n. A wheel.

Shikannatki-no, Shikannatki-no, 圓カンツキノ, 囻, adv. In a circle.

Shikaobiukiyara, Shikaobiukiyara, 救ハル, v.i. To beg. To be saved. To be helped. Syn: Kashichiobiuki.
Shikaobiukire, シカオビウキレ, 救ハ
n. v.i. To be saved by. As:—
Kamui otta shikaobiukire, “to be
saved by God.”

Shikapashte, シカパステ, 救ヲ呼ブ.
v.t. To call to another for help.
Syn: Shikashiure.

Shikap-ekushte, シカプエクシテ, 知
ラヲ振スル, 悪事ヲ隠ス. v.i. To
pretend not to know. To do
evil things and pretend to
know nothing about it. To hide
one's evil deeds.

Shikapapa, シカブパバ, 病身. n. A
person who is always ill. An
invalid. A weakling.

Shikapneka-no, シカブネカノ, 何處
デモ. adv. Everywhere.

Shikari, シカリ, 圓キ. adj. Round.
Winding.

Shikari-chup, シカリチュプ, 満月. n.
A full moon.

Shikari, シカリ, 無キ. adv. Without.
Not having.

Shikarikari, シカリカリ, 圓々, 圓々.
adv. Round and round.

Shikarimba, シカリムバ, 圓キ. adj.
Round. Winding. To spin.

Shikarimbare, シカリムバレ, 絡ハ, 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, 遷ス. v.t. To
make go round.

Shikarun, シカルン, 学間アル. 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.
To treat with indifference. Syn:

Shikashiure, シカシウレ, 救ヲ呼ブ.
v.t. To call to another for help.
Syn: Shikapashte.

Shikashke, シカシケ, 否ム. v.t. To
deny a charge brought against
one. To deny. To defend a-
gainst a charge.

Shikashkere, シカシケレ, 否マスル.
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, 軽蔑スル. v.t.
To despise. To treat with disdain.

Shikashiure, シカシユレ, 助手ヲ用
ユル. v.t. To employ as a help.
Syn: Nishuk.

Shikashuite, シカシュイテ, 助けシム
ル. v.t. To cause to help.

Shikatkare, シカツカレ, or Shikat-
kari, シカツカリ, 働ル, 悪カリ.
v.t. To be seized with a disease
or devil. Syn: Ituren.

Shikatnukarara, シカツヌカラRa, 粗
末スル. v.t. To be careless.
Syn: Shikopaotteyara.

Shikatorikamui, シカトリカムイ.}

Shikatori-shiyeye, シカトリシイエイ.}

Shikatoritashum, シカトリタシュム,
腸留挿斯. n. Typhoid fever.
Small-pox by some.
Shikatorushi, シカトラシ, 悪カル. v.i. To be possessed (as by a devil).
Syn: Shikatkarishi.

Shikaye, シカイエ, 閃メカス. v.t. To flash about.

Shikaye-at, シカイエアツ, 閃ヶ輝ケ. v.i. To flash. To glitter. To shine.

Shikaye-atte, シカイエアッテ, 閃カス、輝カス. v.t. To cause to shine or glitter. To flash about.

Shikayekaye, シカイエカイエ, 閃メカス, 輝メカス. v.t. To shine. To glitter. To flash.

Shikayere, シカイレ, 閃カス、輝カス. v.i. To case to shine, glitter, or flash.

Shik-chupuchupu, シクチュブチュブ, 視メカス. v.t. To wink the eyes.
Syn: Shik-rewerewe.


Shike, シケ, 二十ノ魚. adj. Twenty fish.


Shikekamup, シケカムプ, 死者と共ニ葬ル最上ノ着衣. n. The very best ornamental and festive garments buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.

Shike-ni, シケニ, 物ヲ乘セテ荷物ヲ器. n. A wooden frame upon which to pile bundles for carrying.

Shike-ni-eshike, シケニエシケ, 重ケタル荷物ヲ運プ. v.i. To carry bundles of luggage piled one on the top of another.

Shikepunhi, シケブニ, 仰ギ見ル. v.t. To look up to. As:—Kamui shikepunhi, “to look up to God.”

Shik-eraige, シクエライゲ, 岌ト見ル. v.t. To look steadily at.

Shikere, シカレ, 背負セル. v.t. To help a person to place a load upon his back.

Shikerebe, シカレベ, キハダノ賓. n. The fruit of the Phellodendron amurensis. The fruit of this tree is used both for food and medicine.

Shikerebe-kina, シカレベキナ, ザセンサワ. n. The skunk cabbage. Symplecotus foetidus, Salisb.

Shikerebe-ni, シカレベニ, Phellodendron amurensis, Rusbr. Both the fruit and bark of this tree are used as medicine.

Shikesara, シケサラ, 野モデナル, 惡口スル. adj. and v.i. Of wild habits. To speak evil of others.

Shikesaraguru, シケサラグル, 吠貴. n. A virago. A scold.

Shikeshke, シケシケ, 虐待スル(単数), 惡口スル. v.t. (sing). To illtreat. To speak evil of. To speak against.

Shikeshpare, シケシバレ, 惡口スル (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 fure, "to have blood-shot eyes."


Shiki-kara, シキカラ, 色目ヲ使フ v.i. To make eyes at.

Shi-kina, シキナ, ガマ, n. Bulrushes. Typha japonica, Miq.

Shi-kina-shup, シキナシュプ, ガマニチ製セシ蓆. n. A mat made of bulrushes (but rolled up).

Shikiokerunne, シキオクルンネ, see "kerunne."

Shiki-okerunne, シキオクルンネ, or Shikkipip, シキピブ, 見ルヲ得ズ v.i. To be unable to look at.

Shikipip, シキピブ, or Shikkipip, シキピブ, 見ルヲ得ズ. v.i. To be unable to look at.

Shikiperoco-chep, シキポロチプ, ガズナキノ一種. n. Stichæus nozawæ Jor. and Sny.

Shikirara, シキララ, 知ル, 認識スル. v.t. To know. To recognize. Syn: Kiri.

Shikiriba, シキリバ, 轉ガル, (馬ノ如ク). v.i. To roll (as a horse).

Shikiru, シキル, 書ル, 曲ル, v.i. To turn or twist about.

Shikirukiru, シキルキル, 休マス, 曲リタル, adj. Restless. To turn about.

Shikisakisa, シキサササ, 身ヲ揺フ, (犬ノ如フ). v.i. To shake one's self (as a dog).

Shikishoksho, シキショクショ, 踊ラス.


Shikittekettek, シキテテケテク, 怠キ顧 n. v.i. To turn about quickly. To face about in a hurry.

Shikiuta-chup, シキウタチュブ, 五月. n. The month of May.

Shikkamare, シャカマレ, 隠ス. v.t. To conceal. To hide. To keep out of sight.

Shikkap, シッカプ, 喻, マブタ, n. The eyelids.

Shikkashima, シッカシマ, 支持スル, 捕フル, 制御スル. v.t. To hold. To seize. To govern.

Shikkashimare, シッカシマレ, 制御セシム, 捕エシムル, 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, 横目ヲ見ル, v.i. To look out of the corner of one's eyes.

Shikkemrit-oshma, シケムリツオシマ, 血眼トナル, v.i. To have bloodshot eyes.

Shikkeruru, シクケルル, 眼ヲ轉ズル, v.i. To turn the eyes about. To turn the eyes round.

Shikkesh-ani-ingara, シケシアニイINGARA, or Shikkesh-san-ingara, シッケシサンイNGARA, 横目ヲ見ル, v.i. To look out of the corners of the eyes.

Shik-kesh, シケシ, 縦骨ト眼トノ間, n. The space between the cheekbone and the eye.

Shikkeu, シケウ, 助, 家ノ西端ノ戸ニ近き處, n. A corner. That
end of a hut near the west end door.

Shikkikip,  BLL
ei, or Shikkipip,  B LL
i, えりゅう得ず. v.i. To be unable to look at.

Shikkotesu,  BL
i, 熱心に見える, 熱視スル. v.i. To look at attentively.

Shiknak,  BL

Shikno,  BL
i, 充ちる, adj. Full.

Shikno-ambe,  BL
i, 眼球, 満ちる. n. Fullness. To be full of anything. As:—Yachi shikno ambe tereke-ibe ne ruwe ne, “the marsh is full of frogs.”

Shikno-an,  BL
i, 眼球, 充ちる, adj. To be full.

Shiknu,  BL
i, 生ける. v.i. To be alive. To live.

Shik-num,  BL
i, 眼球, えりゅう. n. The eyeballs.

Shik-numumu,  BL
i, 眼球, 眼球, えりゅう. v.i. To frown. Syn: Shikchuppu.

Shiknu-no,  BL
i, 生ける, adj. Living, Alive. As:—Shiknu no toi tumu ao, “they were buried alive.”

Shiknu-wa-an,  BL
i, 生けりゅう, 生けりゅう. v.i. To be living. To be alive.

Shiknure,  BL
i, 生けりゅう, 補助スル, 救ぶ, 藤生. えりゅうスル. v.t. To cause to live. To save. To revive. To assist. Used in matters connected with life and death.

Shiko,  BL
i, 生けりゅう, 芒, 目を開く. v.i. To be born. To open the eyes.

Shik-o,  BL
i, えりゅう, or Shiki-o,  BL
i, えりゅう, えりゅうアル. Containing reeds.

Shikoba,  BL
i, 信頼スル. v.t. To rely on. To depend upon. To get another to do.

Shikoba-eaikap,  BL
i, バエアイカプ, 信頼サルレ. v.i. Not to be able to depend upon. Unreliable.

Shikoetaye,  BL
i, えりゅうタイ, 引き入れる(繩を)と, 抜きスル. v.i. To draw in (as a rope). To draw out as a sword from a sheath. Syn: Ehemek.

Shikohe-hehewe,  BL
i, えりゅうヘヘウェ, 談話, ユリメキ. v.i. To tumble about. To stagger. To draw round one’s body (as a quiver ready for use). As:—Kush shikohhe-hehewe wa ai etaye, “he drew the quiver round his body and drew an arrow.” Syn: Shikoruihewe.

Shikohorire,  BL
i, えりゅうホリレ, 追ひ遊れ. v.t. To drive away. To dismiss.

Shiko-ingarara,  BL
i, えりゅうインタラ, 虐善サル. v.i. To show off. To be hypocritical. Syn: Aeshikkoin-gara.

Shiko-irushka,  BL
i, えりゅうイラカ, 怒る. v.i. To be angry with another.

Shiko-irushkare,  BL
i, えりゅうイラカレ, 怒る. v.t. To make angry with another.

Shikomewa,  BL
i, えりゅうメウ, 攻撃サル. v.t. To fall upon. To attack.

Shikom-ni,  BL
i, カシ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus dentata, Th.

Shikoni,  BL
i, 吸う, シャアル. v.t. To suck.

Shikoniwende, シコニウェンデ, 狂う, イヤメル. v.t. To tease (as a dog).

Shikonokka, シコノッカ, 愛す. v.t. To love. To gain the affections of another.

Shikonun, シコンヌン, 吸ひ込む. v.t. To suck in.

Shikonunnun, シコンヌンヌン, 吸ひ込む. v.t. To suck in.

Shikopa, シコバ, 似る. v.i. To be like. To resemble.

Shikopa-atteyara, シコパアッテヤラ, 注意ます. v.i. To be careful. Syn: Shikatnukara.

Shikopakoyara, シコパケヨラ, 似す. v.i. To pretend. To liken.

Shikopop, シコポプ, 錆びる. v.i. To rust.

Shikopuntek-yara, シコポントプクヤラ, 賞賛申し上げる. v.t. To do for praise. To do in order be give pleasure to another.

Shikorara, シコララ, 彷徨う. v.i. To wander about. To be a busybody. Syn: Katukari.

Shikorayai, シコライ, 儲け目, 得目. v.i. To gain for one's self. To get. To obtain. To take.

Shikore, シコレ, 産む. v.t. To bear. To bring forth (as a child).

Shikorogeta-ye, シコレゲタエ, or Shikkorogeta-ye, シヒコレゲタエ, 前にを行く. v.t. To say in front of another. To say when another is present.

Shikoruhiwe, シコルイヘウし, 踏み続ける. v.t. To stagger. To tumble about. Syn: Shikohewehewe.

Shikoruiruye, シコルイリュエ, 愛撫す. v.t. To pat. To fondle (as a child).


Shikotchane, シコチョホ, 仲介する. v.t. To speak for or on behalf of another.

Shikotchane-guru, シコチョホグル, 中介. n. A mediator.

Shikotchane-re, シコチョホレ, 仲介する. v.t. To cause a person to act as mediator for one.

Shikotchane-yara, シコチョホヤラ, 仲介する. v.t. To ask another to act as mediator.

Shikotin, シコチイフ, 赤子. n. A very small child. A baby.

Shikoyairigere, シコウアイギレ, 多謝す. 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, シクラブ, 眉. n. The eyelashes. The eyebrows.

Shik-rapa, シクラバ, or Shik-rapa-rapa, シクラバラバ, 瞑々す. v.i. To wink or blink the eyes.

Shikrewerewe, シクリウレウレウ, 瞑々す. v.i. To blink the eyes. Syn: Shik-chupuchupu.

SHI

Shiksei, シクセイ, 眼ノ上皮. n. The film of the eyes.

Shik-tarara, シキタララ, 受驚シテ見上ケル. v.t. To look up as when startled by something unexpected.

Shikte, シクテ, 充ス. v.t. To fill.

Shikterere, シクテレ, 充サシム. 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, 綱ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shikuiruke, シキウルケ, 彼方彼方へ向ケル. 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 upshoro shikuiruke, “to look about the inside of a house.”


Shikuma, シクマ, 山ノ集合, 峯. n. A group of mountains. Also a mountain ridge.

Shikumtarara, シクムタララ, 飛び上リタル. adj. To start upwards.

Shikupramta-kara, シクプラムタカラ, or Shukupramta-kara, シュクプラムタカラ, 嘔サル. v.i. To have nightmare.

Shikuriande-yara, シクリアンデヤラ, 騒騰セサル. v.i. To be despised. To be held in derision. Syn: Shiesapse yara.

Shikurukasam, シクルカサム, 體. n. The body.

Shikutkesh-makaraye, シクッケシマカラエ, 喘摂(気入スル時知ラセノ). 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, シクラツル, エズネサシム. n. The common chive.

Shikutut, シクツツ, シクツツ, Allium schoenoprasum, L. Syn: Keruptut.

Shikuturu, シクツツ, 兩眼ノ間. n. The space between the eyes.

Shimachichi, シマチチ, 身ヲ伸バス, (寢覚ノ時ノ如ク). v.i. To stretch (as after sleep.)

Shim, シム, or Shima, シマ, 明日, 次ノ日. adv. Tomorrow. The next day.

Shimaima, シマイマ, 蛆輪, ナメラシ, 豆. n. Slugs. Also lice.

Shimaka, シマカ, 失せ去ル. v.i. To have passed away.

Shimakorai, シマコライ, 過ぎ去ル, 出発スル, 休ム. v.i. To pass away. To go away. To depart. To cease.

Shimakoraiba, シマコライバ, 休ム, 止マル, 休業スル. v.i. To cease. To stop. To leave off work. Pl. of Shimakoraai.

Shimakmak, シママク, 極ノ後方. adv. Most behind; hinder-most.

Shimasa, シマサ, 開ケテ. adj. Open.

Shimak-un, シマクウン, 後方. adv. Behind.

Shimatnere, シマッテレ, 女ノ真似ス
Shimauges-esh-eot, シマウゲシエオツ
結婚する。v.t. To marry. To live together as husband and wife.
Syn: Umurek guru ne.
Shimauges-esh-eotte, シマウゲシエオッテ
結婚させる。v.t. To cause to marry. To place by the side of.
Shimauges, シマオグ, 七月。n. The month of July.
Shimechike, シメチケ, or Shumichike, シュミチケ, スキ。n.
Kind of perch. Lateolabrax japonicus. (C. & V.) Also called Airo; aioro; and ayoro.
Shimemke, シメムケ, 剪髪す。adj. Shaven.
Shimemokka, シメモッカ, 喧嘩を好む。
Δ。v.i. To be quarrelsome. To desire to quarrel. To stir up a fight. To challenge. To tease. To sow seeds of strife. To try to find out the faults of another person. Syn: Ramokka.
Shimge, シムゲ, 次ノ日。次の。adv.
The day following. The next.
Shimibe, シミベ, or Shin-ibe, シンイベ, 朝顔。n.
Breakfast.
Shimma, シムマ, 明日。次の日。adv.
Tomorrow. The next day.
Shimokore, シモコレ, 空寝入る。v.i.
To pretend to be asleep.
Shimon, シモン。右。adj. The right.
Shimon-omai-so, シモノマイソ, 焼き烙け右。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, シモノテク, 右側デテ。adv.
On the right hand.
Shimoye, シモイエ, 動ク、震フ。v.i.
To move. To shake. Syn: Moimoige.
Shimoyeka, シモイエカ, 動ク。v.i.
To move.
Shimpitoi, シミピトイ, 達キ。足ノ。adj.
Slow of foot. As:—Shimpitoi umma, “a slow horse.” Syn: Shiwende.
Shimpui, シムブイ, 井戸。n.
A well.
Shimushishka, シムシシカ, 咳揚(家ニスル前ノ報知)。v.i.
To make a noise with the throat as a warning to people before entering a house or hut. Syn: Shihumunyara. Shirekutkara. Shihau-nyara.
Shin, シン。地、陸、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。結び付ける。v.t.
To lace up. To tie up. To bind. Syn: Tupetupe. Shinashina.
Shinai, シナイ。本流。n.
A main stream.
Shinan-chup, シナンチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シナウチュプ, 十一月. n.
The month of November.

Shinankush, シナンクシュ, 確. adv.
Truly. In truth.

Shinashina, シナシナ, 結び付ける. v.t. To lace up. To tie up. To bind. Syn: Shina. Tupetupe.

Shinau-chup, シナウチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シナウチュプ, 十一月. n.
The month of November.

Shinchike, シンチケ, スケットウタラ. n. Alakanpollack. Theragra chalcogramma.

Shinda, シンダ, 摘籃. 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, 普テ来時. adv. Once upon a time. One day. At one time.

Shine-atki, シンアッキ, 同シキ思スル. 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-no, シンアッキノ, 一致シテ. adv. Unitedly.

Shine-chupta, シンチュプタ, 月々. adv. Monthly. As:—Shine-chupta shine ichi ryo ku sange, “I will give him one yen per month.”

Shine-ikashima-wanbe, シチイカシマワンベ, 十一ノ物. n. Eleven things.

Shine-ikinne, シチインキネ, 一致シテ. adv. With one accord. Altogether.

Shine-keutum-koro, シチケツムコロ, 一致スル. v.i. To be unanimous. To accord.

Shinen, シチン, 一人. n. One person.

Shinen-ne-an, シチンآن, 獨ノ. adj. To be alone.

Shine-not, シチンノト, 一口. adj. A mouthful.

Shinen-shinen, シチンシチン, 一人児. adj. One by one.

Shine-otutanu, シチントツナヌ, 第一ノ. adv. The first.

Shinep, シチプ, 一物. n. One thing.

Shine-pa, シチパ, 一帯、一服. n. One cupfull. Once full. As:—
Tonoto shine pa, “one cup of wine.”
Tambako shine pa ku ku, “I shall smoke one pipe full.”

Shinepesambe, シチベサムベ, 九. adj. Nine.

Shinep-ikashima-arawan-hotnep, シチプイカシマアラワンホツチプ, 百四十一. adj. One hundred and forty one.

Shinep - ikashima - ashikne - hotnep, シチプイカシマアシクチホツネプ, 百一. adj. One hundred and one.
Shinep-ikashima-ine-hotnep, シチベサマベイカシマワンベ, 八十一. adj. Eighty one.
Shinep-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチベサマベイカシマレホツチブ, 六十ー. adj. Sixty one.
Shinep-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotnep, シチペサマベイカシマワンエイホツチブ, 百十九. adj. One hundred and nineteen.
Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-ara-wan-hotnep, シチペサムベイカシマアラワンホツチブ, 百四十九. adj. One hundred and forty nine.
Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチペサムベイカシマレホツチブ, 六十九. adj. Sixty nine.
Shinepe-san-shui, シチペサンシュイ, 九度. adj. Nine times.
Shine-raine, シチライ子, or Shine-rai-no, シチライノ, or 時. adv. One at a time.
Shinere, シテレ, 假装スル. v.i. To pretend to be. To take another form. Syn: Ishinere.
Shine-shike, シチシケ, 二十ノ魚. adj. Twenty fish.
Shine-tui-oringu, シチツイオルン, 一家. n. One family.
Shineuppa, シチウバ, 游れ, 飲ムル. v.i. To take amusement. To play. To amuse one's self.
Shine-ushebe, シチウシベ, 一對ノモノ.

Shinna, シンナ, or Shinna, シンナ, 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, 協別スル. v.t. To distinguish.

Shinna, シンナイ, 相違スル, 相違セル, 獨り. v.i. and adj. To be different. To be abnormal. By themselves. Alone.

Shinna-kat-kiye-unu, シンナカツイキウェグヌ, 孕ム. v.t. To conceive.


Shinna-kane, シンナカニ子, 相違セル, 獨り. adj. and v.i. Different. To be by themselves. To be in a separate place.


Shinnatori, シンナトヨ, 他處=於テ. adj. At another place.

Shinne, シンネ, シユタリ=, adv. Same as shirine; instead of. In room of. For. In place of.

Shinnetush, シンツシ, 妨ケル. v.t. To hinder.

Shinnoshke, シンノシケ, 真中ノ. adj. The very middle. The central.


Syn: Oshinnu.

Shinnu-kuri, シンヌクリ, 老エル, 不能トナル. v.i. To become old or incapable.
Shinnukuri-an, シンヌクリアン, 病気が衰弱する. V. I. To have become very fatigued through illness.


Shinnuye, シンヌイエ, 彫刻する. V. T. To engrave. To cut into. To carve.


Shi-no-inao, シノイナオ, 窓ノ一種. N. A kind of inao.

Shinonruki, シノンルキ, 唾液飲む. V. I. To swallow one's saliva.

Shinonde, シノンデ, 吞み込む. V. T. To gulp down.

Shinontuk, シノントク, 吞み込む. V. T. To swallow. To gulp down.

Shinontukpa, シノントクパ, 吞み込む. V. T. To gulp down. (pl).


Shinoshbare, シノシバレ, 攻撃する. 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, 歌を唱える. V. T. To sing a song.

Shinotcha-oroitak, シノッチャオロイトク, 歌詞. N. The words of a song.

Shinot-mindara, シノツミンダラ, 遊び場所. N. A play ground.


Shinoye, シノイエ, 襲める. V. I. And adj. To wind. To become twisted.


Shinrim, シンリム, or Shinrim-nu, シンリムヌ, 大騒音. 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, 死人ノ魂ノ行ク處. N. The place of the dead.

Shinrupush, シループス, 冷ラセル. V. T. To freeze.

Shinrush, シルッシュ, 塁. N. Moss. Lichen.

Shinrutke, シルックツケ, 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, 洗濯盤. N. A washing basin for clothes.

Shinu, シヌ, 脇フ, 腋ヒ上ル, 腋ヒ響ル. V. I. To crawl. To sidle up to.
To creep near to. As:—En hekote shinu yan, “crawl up to my side.” Syn: Reye.

Shinuinak, シヌイナク, 隠れる. v.t. To hide one’s self.

Shinuka, シヌカ, 疲れる. adj. Tired.

Shinu-shinu, シヌシヌ, 即フ. v.i. To crawl.

Shinuma, シヌマ, 彼、共. pro. He. She. It.

Shinuwap, シヌワッ, 産痛、吟う. adv. The pangs of childbirth. To groan.

Shinuwap-an, シヌワッアン, 産む. v.i. To be in the act of giving birth to a child.

Shinuyot, シヌイユ, 入墨する、彫刻する、染める. v.t. To tattoo. To carve. To paint. To dye.

Shioarawenrui, シオアラウェンルイ, v.t. 稲し、増し、善く拾り悪く拾る. v.i. To be enhanced. To become better or worse. To increase! As:—Toan shiuentep tane an shiretok shioara wenrui, “that woman’s beauty has become enhanced.” Nei guru tane 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.


Shioka, シオカ, or Shiokake, シオカケ, 後. adv. Behind. After. Hindernost.

Shiokaehotara, シオカエホタラ, 殆シナル物ヲ気遣フ. 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, 殆シナル物ヲ気遣フ. v.i. To feel anxious about things one has left behind.

Shiokaun, シオカウン, 後. adv. After. Behind. As:—Shiokaun hosari, “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、 (複数)、介レル. 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, 慣レル. v.i. To be proud.

Shiompiara, シオムピラ, or Shiompiyara, シオムピヤラ, 寡婦、寡夫. n. A widow or widower.


Shioni, シオニ, 痛撲. 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, 喜ぶ. v.i. To feel glad about. Syn: Erayap.

Shioshmark-ne, シオシマク子, 帯後ノ方ニサス. v.t. To stick into one's girdle behind.

Shiotemshuye, シオテムシュェ, 歩ム (馬ノ如ク). v.i. To walk (as a horse).


Shioyapkire, シオヤブキレ, 怠惰ナル, 千渋スル, 頑固ナル. adj. and v.i. Idle. To meddle. To work in a slovenly manner. Stubborn. To dislike to do a thing.

Shioyapkire, シオヤブキレ, 散る. v.t. To frustrate.

Shipashipayara, シバシバラヤ, 横セラル. v.i. To be condemned. To have one's faults made manifest.


Shipaskuru, シバスクル, サタリカラス. n. Japanese oriental raven.

Shiparasa, シパラサ, 稔. n. A minnow.

Shipero-ni, シペロニ, ミジナラ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus gross-serrata, Bl.

Shipeshte, シペシュテ, 涼メル, 延ピタル. v.i. Withered. Stretched out.

Shipet, シペット, 本流. n. A main river.

Shipi, シピ, 同転スル. v.i. To turn round.

Shipi, シピ, 圓キ小石, (河 床 又 ハ海岸


Shipi, シピ, 擾キ廃ス. v.t. To stir up.

Shipikemchi, シピケムチ, 小貝ノ一種. n. A kind of small shell fish.


Shipine, シビネ, or Shipini, シビニ, 用意シテ. adv. Ready Prepared.

Shipine-wa-okai, シビネワオカイ, or Shipini-wa-okai, シビニワオカイ, 用意ナル. v.i. To be ready. To be prepared for a journey.

Shipirasa, シビラサ, 花開ク、拡ガル. v.i. To blossom out as a flower. To spread out.

Shipirasare, シビラサレ, or Shipi-raspare, シビラスパレ, 巡環スル. v.t. To circulate. To scatter.

Shipirasasare, シビラササレ, 花ヲ開カラス. v.t. To cause to blossom.

Shipire, シビレ, 剃ス. v.t. To turn round.

Shipitatpa, シビタツバ, 脫ケ (衣ヲ). v.t. To undress. To untie one's clothes (especially leggings or trousers).

Shipita, シビタ, 緩クナル. v.t. To become unloose.

Shipita-pita, シビタピタ, 緩クナル. v.i. To become unloose.

Shiporapora, ชีปอร์ปอร่า, 振る, 動く. v. To move or shake about.
Syn: Porapora.
Shipoyepoye, ชีปอเยปอยเอ, 曲げる, 縮む. v. i. To twist about. To turn round.
Shippo, ชิปปู, 鹽. n. Salt.
Shippo-ush, ชิปปูอูช, adj. Salted.
Shipship, ชิปชิป, トケサ. n. Equisetum or scouring rush. Equisetum hyemale L. var. japonicum, Milde.
Shipuinere, ชิปไยนีเร, 扣エラ, 激ゼシム, カラ取ル. v. t. To withhold. To keep back. To decrease. To take from.
Shipuri-mukesara, ชิปリムケサラ, 頭居ナル, 我儘ナル. v. i. and adj. Self-willed. Obstinate.
Shipushke, ชิปシケ, 増加スル, 膨レ上ル. v. i. To increase. To swell up. To rise as dough.
Shipushkep, ชิปシケブ, 膨レシ物. n. Anything swollen.
Shipushkere, ชิปシケレ, 彫ラス. v. t. To cause to swell.
Shipushkerep, ชิปシケレブ, 糧母. n. Barm. Yeast.
Shipusu, ชิปス, 内ヨリ上ル, 表面ニ

上ル. v. i. To rise out of. To come to the surface.
Shipusure, ชิปสวน, 拔ク. v. t. To draw out.
Shiraire, ชิไรレ, 死セル振スル. v. t. To pretend to be dead.
Shirakkari, ชิラッカリ, 過ケル. v. t. To pass. To go beyond. As:—Nishpa tan ukuran shirakkari an? “Is the master going further to-night?”
Shiramborore, ชิรามポロレ, 憂ヒテ坐スル, 頭居ナル. v. t. To sit still in a dejected manner. To be stubborn.
Shiramgiri, ชิรามギリ, 知ル. v. t. To know. Syn: Shiru onnere.
Shiramkore-guru, ชิรามコレグル, 朋友, 知己. n. A friend. An acquaintance.
Shiramniukesh, ชิรามニウケシ, or Shiramniukesh-yara, ชิรามニウケシヤラ, 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, ชิรามサムテ, or Shiramuisamte, ชิรามイスサムテ, 賛ミス, 開ガス振スル. v. t. To take no notice of. To pretend not to hear. To ignore the presence of another.
Shiramu-isamde, ชิรามイサムデ, 知ラズ振スル. v. i. To pretend not to know. As:—Ainu itak ku erampeutek nei no shiramu-isamde ku ki, “I am going to pretend not to understand Ainu.”
Shiramyeyara, ชิรามイエラ, 賞讃
To do for praise. To desire praise.


Shiran-shiran, 時空時, adv. Sometimes.

Shirante, 暴風. n. A storm.

Shirap, 鳥羽. n. The wings of an eagle.

Shirapa, 漏る (屋根). vi. To leak from above as the roof of a house. To drip.

Shirapi, 喜ぶ. v. i. To rejoice. To be glad.

Shirapok-unu, 自慢する. vi. To boast.

Shirapparappa, 翅を振る. v. i. To flap the wings as a bird.


Shirara, 厚い. adj. Thick. Stiff as stew. As: Shirara no kara, “to make thick as soup.” Shirara sayo, “a thick soup.”

Shirara, 飽. n. The tide. As: Shirara ha, “the ebbing of the tide.” Shirara pesh, “the flow of the tide,” Shirara iku, “a full tide.”

Shirara-kokari, or Shirara-paskuru, Carrion crow.

Shiraraye, 脱衣. v. t. To put off as one’s clothes. To undress.


Shirari-korari, Carrion crow.

Shirat-chimakani, 石仏. n. Stone-sculpt. Enophras, claviger. (Cuv. & Val.)

Shiratki-kamui, 祖神. n. A guardian god, especially the skulls of foxes and birds which the Ainu carry in their luggage when travelling.

Shirau, 呪. n. A gad-fly. As: Shirau o, “a place of many gad-flies.”


Shirekutkara, 呼吸する. vi. To clear one’s throat as in entering a house.

Shiren, 誘導する. vi. To lead away. To entice. To lead to. To take with one. This word is used both in a good and evil sense.

Shireok, 美しく. adj. A very little. As: Urara poka shireok, “there was just a very little fog.”

Shirepa, 小さい. adj. A very little. As: Urara poka shireok, “there was just a very little fog.”

Shireske-an, 祭. n. A ceremony for making fine weather.

Shiretokbe, シレトクベ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.


Shiretok-korobe, シレットクロベ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.


Shiri, シリ, ノ代りに. adv. Instead of. In place of.

Shiri, シリ, 陸地. n. The earth. Land. As:—Shiri kata, “on the ground.” Shiri mo, “the world is at peace.” Shiri olettereke, “to stamp upon the ground.”


Shiri, シリ, 此語の動詞ノ後＝用＝未だ動作ノ続ヲ示ス. 例セバ、ゲメカラシリテ、我ハ見ツ. 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-kungesh kotan un ku hoshipi shiri ne na, “I am now returning to Hakodate.” Shiri also makes the frequentive form of a verb. As:—Ahun shiri, sayui shiri, “coming in and going out.”

Shiri, シリ, or Shiru, シル, 時間、空間. adv. Time. Space. As:—Naa pon no shir’an ko, “after a little while”; “a short time hence.”

Shiri-an, シリアン, サテモ多數ノinterj. Dear me how many! How great; how many! As:—Chep at shiri an, “Dear me, what a number of fish!”


Shirichieshiri-kikkik, シリチエシリキッキク, 鳴ラス、衝突スル. v.t. To knock against. To rattle.

Shirieyunippa, シリエイウニンバ, 反響スル. v.t. To echo. To resound.

Shirieyunimba, 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: Eyunimba. Shirieyunippa.


Shiri-eshik-no, シリエシクノ, 澤山ノ. adv. Abundantly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHI</th>
<th>416</th>
<th>SHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiri-etu, シリエツト, 島. n. A cape.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihiki, シリヒキ, 代々ヲ伴. adv. Instead of.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihiki-ki, シリヒキキ, 代々ヲ伴ス. v.t. To do instead of another. As:—E shiриhikiki wa ku ku arepa, “I will go instead of you.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihine-ye, シリビヒイヘ, 代々ヲ伴ス. v.i. To speak for another.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihine-ye-guru, シリビヒイヘグル, 辭護人. n. An advocate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihomara, シリホマラ, 龍トナル. v.t. To be dim.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihomara-wa, シリホマラワ, 龍ナリ. adv. Dimly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihurarakka, シリフララッカ, 地ヲ臭ヲ(狼ノ如ク). v.t. To smell the ground as a dog in hunting. To scent out.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirihutne, シリフトネ, 狭キ. adj. Narrow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiriki, シリキ, ト見レル. v.i. To appear to be. Ought to be. As:—Chish Shiriki, “he ought to be doing it.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirika, シリカ, 地表. n. The surface of the earth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirika, シリカ, 上表, 床, 土. n. The upper side of anything. The ground. As:—Shirika hachiri, “to fall to the ground.” Nikara shirika hachiri, “to fall downstairs.” Aimip Shirika, “the upper or outer side of a garment.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikamu, シリカム, 面ヲ地ヲ伏シテ横ヲ張ル. v.t. To lie upon the ground face downwards.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikamup, シリカムプ, 死體ヲ共ヲ葬ル第五. n. The very best ornamented and festive garment buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikap, シリカプ, カデキ. n. A swordfish. Xiphius gladius, Linn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikap-haye, シリカプハイヘ, カデキノ上顎. n. Upper jaw of sword fish.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikashike, シリカシケ, 外表. n. The outside of anything.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikata, シリカタ, 地上ヲ. adv. Upon the earth. On the ground.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirikepkepu, シリケプケプ, 噛ム. v.t. To gnaw.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiriki, シリキ, 模様. n. A pattern. As:—Retara shiriki, “of a white pattern.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shiriki, シリキ, 爲シツ。アル。v.i. and v.t. To be in the act of doing.

Shirikikbe, シリキクベ, 鞠。n. A whip.

Shiriki-o, シリキオ, 模様ア。ph. Having patterns. As:—Kunne shiriki-o amip, “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, 悲ジマ。v.t. To make sorry.


Shiriki-ya, シリキヤ, 詠嘆ノ語。interj. Dear me! Now great! How much! As:—Ohaine yak 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, シリコホプクタラ, 地ニ拜伏スル。v.i. To bow down to the earth.

Shirikokaptek, シリコカプテク, 恐レテ地ニ瞬ム。v.i. To crouch to the earth in fear.

Shirikonumba, シリコンウムバ, 諸メ込ム。v.t. To press down.

Shirikomuru, シリコムル, 強ク堕タル。v.i. To fall down heavily.

Shirikomuruse, シリコムルセ, 烈シク打チ介ス。v.i. To knock down with violence.

Shirikopiwe, シリコピウェ, 押ス。v.t. To push.

Shirikorare, シリコラレ, 諸メ込マル。v.t. To press down.

Shirikot, シリコツ, 縮ム, ツナガ。v.i. To be tied as horses.

Shirikotte, シリコテ, 縮ム。v.t. To tie up as an animal.

Shirikotereke, シリコテレケ, 跳へ週ル, 攀ク登ル。v.t. To jump about. To climb up as a steep mountain.

Shirikoteye, シリコティエ, 跳へ込マル。v.i. 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, 嚼ム。v.t. To bite. Syn: Ikubaba.

Shirikunne, シリクンネ, 暗キ。adj. Dark.

Shirikuri-an, シリクリアン, 聖天。n. Dull. Foggy weather. As:—Shirikuri an to, “a dull day.”


Shirikurok-o, シリクロクオ, 暗グリタル。v.i. and adj. To have become dark or obscure.

Shirikuru-un, シリクリュン, 壱天ノ。adj. Dull weather.

Shirikush, シリクシュ, 行キ過タル。v.t. To pass by. As:—Shirikush range, “in passing by.”

Shirima, シリマ, 濃、渾(キリ)。n. Sediment.

Shirimautum, シリマウツム, 氣候。n. Climate. As:—Shirimautum pi-
rika, “a good climate.” Shirimautum ven, “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.
Shiri-obitta, シリオビッタ, 何處デモ。adv. Everywhere.

Shirine-koro, シリエコロ, 代理スル。v.i. To act as substitute.

Shiriori, シリオリ, 土ニ穴ヲ開ケル。v.t. To scratch a hole in the earth (as a dog).

Shiripekere, シリペケル, 明日。n. Daylight. As:—Nishatta shiripekere echi nukare, “I will shew you to-morrow by daylight.”

Shiripekere-koropoki, シリペケレ コロポキ, 昼度晩ニ。adv. Just at the time of daybreak.


Shiripo, シリポ, 如ク見エル。v.i. and adj. To have the appearance of. To look like. As:—Okkaiyo shiripo an oshmare, “to have the appearance of a man.” Shiwentep shiripo an oshmare, “to have the appearance of a woman.”

Shiripok, シリボク, or Shiripuk, シリブク。n. Rock trout. Hexagrammus aburaco, Jor. and Sny.

Shiripok, シリボク。物ノ下部又ハ内部。n. The under part or inside of anything. As:—Amip shiripok, “the under part or inside of a garment.”

Shiripokige, シリボキゲ。物ノ底。n. The bottom of anything.


Shiripopke, シリボプケ。炎天。n. Hot weather.

Shiripuk, シリブク。シリブク＝同シ。n. Same at Shiripok.

Shirisashnu, シリサシヌ。医ヲ鳴ル（木ノ葉ヲ衣ヲ如ク）。v.t. To rustle as a dress or leaves.

Shirisep, シリセプ。廣キ。adj. Broad.

Shirishimoye, シリシモイエ。地震。n. An earthquake. As:—Shirishimoye nu, “to feel an earthquake.”

Shirishiru, シリシル。拂フ。v.t. To brush. Same as Shirushiru.

Shirishirup, シリシルプ。or Shirushirup。シルシルプ。n. A brush.

Shirishun, シリシウン。刷毛。n. Frost. Wet cold weather.

Shirishut, シリシュツ。山薬。n. The foot of a mountain.


Shiritesu, シリテス。打ツ込ム（風ノ風ノ為メ）。v.t. To penetrate as rain driven by the wind through a window.

Shirittore, シリトリト。一息ヲ行ク（旅行スル＝）。v.i. To go all the way without stopping: (as in taking a journey).
Shiri-uhui, Shiri-uhui, 山火事, 大火. 
n. Mountain fire. A conflagration.
Shiri-uhuika, Shiri-uhuika, 山へ放火
House. v.t. To set fire to a mountain.
Shiriupakbare, Shiriupakbare, 隣
House. v.t. To make peace.
Shiriupakbare-guru, Shiriupakbare-guru, 平
House. v.t. To make peace.
Shiriwen, Shiriwen, 山、雨、風、急シ
Shiriwen-hokki-guru, Shiriwen-hokki-guru, 雨
House. v.t. To set fire to a mountain.
Shiriwen-hokki-maratpo, Shiriwen-hokki-maratpo, 雨
House. v.t. To stop. To restrain.
Shirokani, Shirokani, 銀. n. Silver.
Shirokani-ikayop, Shirokani-ikayop, シロカニイカヨ
Quivers having silver ornamentations.
Shirokari, Shirokari, シロカリ, 圆キ. adj.
Round.
Shirokari-oman, Shirokari-oman, 圓
House. v.i. To go round.
Shirokshirok, Shirokshirok, 証明、証明
House. v.i. To stumble or hesitate in speaking. Syn: Eshirokshi
Shirokundeu, Shirokundeu, 大舟. n. A very large boat or ship.
Shiroma, Shiroma, 平和に住. v.i. To abide in peace. To dwell in
Shiroma, Shiroma, 山に居る. n. The dwelling house.
Shiroma-i, Shiroma-i, 居る, 平和ノ居.
House. v.i. To go around.
Shiroma-no, Shiroma-no, 平和ニ.
Peaceable.
Shiroma-no-okai, Shiroma-no-okai, 安全ニアール, v.i. To be in safety or in peace.
Shirorapakka, Shirorapakka, or Shirorapakke, Shirorapakke, シロラパッカ, シロラパック
House. v.t. To stop. To restrain.
Shirosh, Shirosh, or Shirosi, Shirosh, 誠文, 節
House. v.i. An earnest.
Shirosh-kambi, Shirosh-kambi, シロシカムビ, or Shirosh-hunda, Shirosh-hunda, 旅
Passport. n. A passport.
Shirosh-omare, Shirosh-omare, シロシオマレ, 印ヲ
House. v.t. To make a sign.
Shirotatpa, Shirotatpa, 撒き散らす.
House. v.t. To drop about. As:—Wak-
Shirotatpa, Shirokatap, 撒き散らす.
House. v.t. To drop about. As:—Wak-
Shirotektereke, Shirotektereke, 足ヲ
House. v.t. To stamp with the feet.
Shiroterekere, Shirotektereke, 足ヲ.” v.t. To stamp.
Shirotke, シロツケ, 剣ズ, 貫ケ. v.t. To stick. To pierce. To sit down upon any thing with a thud.
Shirunbe, シルンべ, 悪シキ人. n. A bad person.
Shiruoka, シルオカ, 側ヘ投ゲル. v.t. To throw on one side.
Shiruonnere, シルオンナレ, 知ル. v.t. To know.
Shirupakbare, シルバックベレ, 平和ヲ為ヌ者. 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, カハラハコ. n. Anaphalis yedoensis, Maxim.

Shirutpa, シルツバ, 行ケ, 俯フ. v.i. To go. To glide along. Pl: of shirutu.
Shirutu, シルツ, 行ケ, 俯フ. v.i. To move along by degrees. To go. To glide away. To shuffle along. To crawl.
Shiruturu-wende, シルツルベンデ, 仲チ愚クサセル. v.t. To set at variance.
Shiru-uhui, シルウフイ. 大火. n. A conflagration. Same as shiru uhui.
Shiru-umomare, シルウモマレ, 被造スル. v.t. To pack up. As:— Amip shiru umomare wakau, “to pack up and put away clothes.”
Shiruwande, シルワンデ, 番スル, 見張リスル. v.t. To watch.
Shiruwe, シルウエ, 世帯ヲ持ツ. v.t. To keep house.
Shiruwe-guru, シルウェグル, 家ノ番人. n. A house watchman.
Shisakbe, シサクベ, 寶. n. A treasure. A good or sweet thing.
Shisamchashnure, シサムチャシヌレ, 反抗スル, 入ルチ拒ム. v.t. To resist. To keep away. To keep from entering.
Shisamoingara, シサモインガラ, or
Shisamoingara, シサモイングガラ, 検査する. v.t. To go to inspect. (as a house). To spy at.
Shisamoingara-guru, シサモイングガラグル, 冒険家. n. A spy.
Shisarun-guru, シサルングル, アイヌ山人. n. Ainu mountaineers.
Shiseipere, シセイペレ, 更生する. v.i. To pass from one state to another as butterflies.
Shisesh-mau, シセシマウ, 六才以上ノ牝鹿. n. A buck of six years of age and over.
Shiseku, シセク, 延びる. v.i. To stretch.
Shiseturuka, シセチュラカ, 背負う. v.t. To carry on the back.
Shish, シシ, 擴がる. adj. Spread out.
Shishi, シシ, 獅子. n. A lion. (Japanese).
Shishiki, シシキ, or Shishki, 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, シシプノイエ, 順々. v.i. To do instead of another. Syn: Shirihine ki
Shishirikire, シシリキレ, 代理する. v.i. To turn back. To turn round.
Shishiripnoye, シシリプノイエ, 順々. v.i. To turn back. To turn round.
Shishirikire, シシリキレ, 代理する. v.i. To turn back. To turn round.
Shishiyuye, シシイユエ, 振る. v.i. To shake. To wave.
Shishuyepa, シシイユエパ, 振り廻る. v.t. To wave about. (pl).
Shishuyere, シシイユレ, 振る. v.t. To shake. To wave.
Shishuyeshuye, シシイユシュイエ, 振る. v.t. To shake. To quiver.
Shisoya, シソヤ, 大黄蜂. n. A hornet.
Shit, シツ, シリノ畳語. Short for shiri. In composition shiri is often shortened into shit.
Shit, シツ, サバエリノ葛ウ取リダルアトノ箱. 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.

Shitat, シタッ, or Shitatpa, シタツバ, 痛ム, 硬ベル (筋肉が仕事又ハ馬乗ノ為ニ). v.i. To become stiff from work or riding. To ache.

Shitashke, シタシケ, 熊=害セラル. v.i. To be bitten or torn by a bear.

Shitashumre, シタシュムレ, 假病ツカフ. v.i. To pretend to be sick.


Shitatpa, シタツバ, 用意スル. v.t. To prepare. To make ready.

Shitchak, シッチャク, 晴ルル. v.i. To clear away (as clouds).

Shitchashitcha, シッチャシッチャ, 锋引スル. v.i. To saw. This word is only used when the object is not mentioned.

Shitchashnure, シッチャシヌレ, 整理スル. v.t. To arrange.

Shitchatnure, シッチャツヌレ, 整理スル. v.t. To set in order. To tidy up.

Shitchimchimi, シチチムチミ, 注意シテ見聴ス, 番スル. v.i. To look carefully about. To watch.

Shitchimchimi, シチチムチミ, 間キタカリ見シカル. 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, 激流ノ. adj. Having a very strong current.

Shiteksam, シテクサム, 側ニ於テ. adv. By the side of.

Shitemnukoro, シテムヌコロ, 胃. n. The stomach.

Shitere, 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, 栗葉子ヲ造ル用ノル匙ノ初. n. A spoon used in making millet cakes.

Shitoki, シトキ, 垂下セル飾ヲ有スル首飾. 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, 身體ノ側, 身體ノ上部. 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, 恐ラ. v.t. To fear. To be afraid. To be in dread.


Shitomatek, シトマテク, 恐シキ. adj. Fearful.

Shitomkote, シトムコテ, 人ノ體ヲ結ビ付ケル. v.t. To tie to one's body.

Shitomushi, シトムシ, 帯ナル. v.t. To wear in the belt. As:—
Emush shitomushi, “to wear a sword.”

Shitope-ni, しとべに, イタヤ, トキハカヘデ. n.  Acer pictum, Th. A kink of maple.

Shitotkere, しとツケレ, 勉ル, 長カス. v.t. To endeavour. To attempt to do.

Shitreppo, しトレッポ, 小サキ河鱗. n. A small river tout.


Shittap, シトラ, 少ナル鶴嘴. n. A small mattock.


Shittap, シトラ, 車. 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.

Shittatok, シトラ, 車. n. The elbow.

Shittososo, シトラソソ, 八釜七キ. adj. Noisy.

Shitk, シトラ, 網ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shittu, シトラ, or Shiktu, シクツ, 網ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shittuoima, シトライマ, 近々遠キ. adv. Very far.

Shittu, シトラ, or Shitu, シツ, 網ノ目. n. A name given to mountains which protrude farther than others in the same range.

Shitu, シツ, or Shitu, シツ, 棍棒, (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, シツムベマラプロト, 狐ノ頭骨＝仏陀開人ヲ発見スル儀式. n. The ceremony of finding out a culprit by means of the skull of a fox.
Shitumkanere, シツムカケレ, 慢ズ. v. v.i. To be proud. Syn: Pakesara.
Shiturare, シツラレ, 伴フ. v.i. To take as company. To lead. To take along with one.
Shituri, シツリ, 延ビル, 延ビタム. adj. and v.i. Stretched out. Syn: Chishituriri.
Shituriri, シツリリ, 身ヲ延バス. v.i. To stretch one’s self out.
Shiturupakbe, シツルパクベ, 銀色ナリキト云ハル, 傳説上ノ蛇. n. A fabulous snake said to be of a silver colour.
Shiturupak-no, シツルパクノ, マデ. adv. As far as.
Shitushkoro-ni, シツシコロニ, カッヤナギ. n. Salix sp.
Shitushmak, シツシマク, 急ゲル. adj. Hurried.
Shitushmak-no-kara, シツシマクノカラ, 急ゲテ為ス. 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, 苦キ, ニガキ. adj. Bitter.
Shiube, シウベ, 脼汁. n. The gall.
Shiuk, シウク, or Shiyuk, シユク, 雄. n. A he-bear.
Shiuk-an, シウクアン, 盛篭スル. v.i. To dress (as for a feast). To put one’s best clothes and ornaments on.
Shiukosamba, シウコサムバ, 鼻ヲ吹ク. v.t. To blow through the nose as an animal. As:—Husa shiukosamba, “to sigh” (lit: to send forth breath”).
Shiu-ni, シウニ, ニガキ. n. Picrasma ailanthoides, Planch. Also called Yuk-raige-ni.
Shiu-an, シウアン, 黄ナル, 緑ナル. adj. Yellow. Green.
Shiunin-kandi, シウニンカンド, 青空. n. The blue skies.
Shiunin-kani, シウニンカニ, 黄銅. n. Brass.
Shiunin-kani-ikayop, シウニンカニイカヨブ, 資銅ノ飾アル箇. n. Quiver ornamented with brass.
Shiu-soi, シウソイ, シマゾイ. n. Sebastodes trivittatus (Hilgd).
Shiunu-omke, シヌオムケ, 甚々重キ風邪. 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.

Shiurepokeshitaigi, シュレポエシタイギ, 敵首ヲ足ヲ置ケ. 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.


Shiushiuwatuki, シウシウワツキ, 風音, (巌間ノ). n. The sound of the wind whistling through the trees of the forest.


Shiuto, シウト, 娘, 岳父. n. Mother or father-in-law.

Shiuto-habo, シウトハボ, 娘女. n. Mother-in-law.

Shiuto-katkimat, シウトタキマトマツ, 娘女. n. Mother-in-law.


Shiuto-michi, シウトミチ, 岳父. n. Father-in-law.


Shiwen, シュエン, 謙遜ナル adj. Humble.

Shiwengun-nere, シュエンゲンチレ, 謙遜スル. v.i. To humble one’s self. Syn: Yaiwenhunnere.

Shiwende, シュエンデ, 徐行スル, 緩キ (足ノ). v.i. and adj. To walk slowly of foot.

Shiwentep, シュエンテプ, 女. n. A woman. As:—Shiwentep shiripo auoshware, “to have become a woman.”


Shiyapke, シャブケ, 剃髪スル(髪ノ為). v.t. To shave the head in mourning.


Shiyeye, シェイエ, 病気、病気ノ、病気スル. n. and adj. and v.i. Sickness. Disease. Sick. To be ill. As:—Shiyeye guru, “a sick person.”

Shiyeyepa, シェイエバ, 病気、病気ノ、病気スル. Pl. of shiyeye. As:—Shiyeyepa utara okai, “there are some sick persons.”

Shiyokunnere, ショクウンレ, 高慢スル. v.i. To be arrogant. To be boastful. To be proud. Syn: Pakesara.

Shiyompiyara, ショモピイラ, 孤夫、寡婦. n. A widow or widower.

Shiyoni, シヨニ, 縮マル. v.i. To contract. To shrink.

Shiyuk, シュク, or Shiuik, シウク, 隼熊. n. A he-bear.

Shiyuk-koro-okai, シュクコロオカイ, 盛装スル v.i. To be dressed smartly.

Shiyuppa, シュップ, 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, シュップノイエ, 誓フ. v.t. To swear. To say earnestly.

Sho, ショ, or So, ソ, 露岩, 例セバ, ショヤ, 露岩ノ土地. n. Bare rocks. As:—Sho ya, "rocky land." "A place of rocks."

Sho, ショ, 前金, 負償. n. A debt.

Sho-ataye, ショアタイエ, 負償. n. A debt. As:—Sho ataye kara, "to pay off a debt." Sho uk, "to contract a debt." Sho ukte, "to bring into debt."

Shochakte, ショチャクテ, or Sochakte, ソチャックテ, 宴敬ずる. v.i. To arise as from a feast.

Shok, ショク, 送り出す. v.t. To send out. Syn: Oashinge.


Shokai-ratsush, ショカイラツシ, 水神＝殺サル. v.i. To be killed by a water-nymph.

Shokata, ショカタ, 全体＝於テ. adv. On the whole. As:—Iworo shokata, "on the whole mountains."

Shokisara, ショキサラ, 暗處. n. A dark place. On one side. As:—Shokisara ta ande, "put it on one side."

Shokkara ショッカラ, 長キ带 (臍＝敷キ). n. A long mat used to spread upon the floor.

Sho-kontukai, ショコンツカイ, 第贰位ノ召長. n. The second or under chief.

Shokuruka, ショクルカ, 頂チ越ヘテ. adv. Over the top of anything. As:—Iworo shokuruka, "over the mountain tops."

Shomo, ショモ, 否、然ラズ、例セバ、ショモネブクイエ、余ハ何モ云ズ. adv. No. Not. It is not. Shono nep ku ye, "I said nothing."

Shomo-ekottanu, ショモエコッタヌ, 注意セス. v.t. To take no notice of. Not to care about.

Shomo-itak, ショモイタク, 喫ノ. adj. Dumb.

Shomo-itak-ashpa-uopuk, ショモイタックパウプク、聾啞ノ. adj. Deaf and dumb.

Shomo-ka-ene-kawash-kuni-ra-mu-ai, ショモカエケカワシクニラムアイ、余ハ斯ノ如ク語ハレントヘ思ハザリキ. ph. I had no idea that such a thing would have been said.

Shomoki, ショモキ、慣ム、斷ツ. v.t. To abstain. Not to do. As:—Shomoki ya, “will he not? Is he not? Does he not?”

Shomo-no, ショモノ、無シ、持タズ. adv. Not. Without.

Shomo-okaibe, ショモオカイペ、無ナリ物、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 tonoto kuru ka nukoshine ne na, “do not go taking too much wine and getting extraordinarily angry.”
Shomo-ramnu-ki, Shomo-ramnu-ki, v.t. To abstain from food. To fast.

Shomo-ruwe-un, Shomo-ruwe-un, Shomo-ruwe-un, adv ph. Dear me, no! Certainly not.

Shomo-tashnu, Shomo-tashnu, v.i. To be silent. Not to speak.

Shomo-yaikatanu, Shomo-yaikatanu, Shomo-yaikatanu, adv ph. If there is not.

Shonabi, Shonabi, a heap. Heaped up.

Shonep, Shonep, Shonep, a carpet. A mat for lying on the floor.


Shonoki, Shonoki, v.t. To lose as in a bargain.


Shopki, Shopki, Shopki, v.t. To receive (as a friend). To receive into one’s own house or family. To receive with favour. To cause to sit down as to a meal.

Shopki-ainu, Shopki-ainu, Shopki-ainu, a friend brought in to a feast.

Shose, Shose, Shose, or Shosei, Shose, or Shosei, n. A debt.

Shosei-kara, Shosei-kara, n. To contract a debt. To buy on trust.

Shoseire, Shoseire, or Shosere, Shoseire, n. A creditor.

Shosho, Shosho, or Soso, Soso, Soso, n. A creditor.

Shosho, Shosho, or Soso, Soso, Soso, n. The ashes in the middle of a fireplace.


Shu, Shu, Shu, a saucepan. A porridge pot. A stew pot.

Shu-at, Shu-at, Shu-at, n. A pot handle.

Shuat-ni, Shuat-ni, Shuat-ni, n. The angelica tree. Aralia sinensis, L. Also called Enenge-ni and elengi-ni.

Shuenenge-sei, Shuenenge-sei, n. Mussel. Mytilus erasites, L.

Shui, Shui, Shui, a hole. An aperture.

Shui, Shui, Shui, Shui, again, adv. Again.
Yet again. More. As:—Shui pon, "yet a little" or "a little more."

Shuikere, シュイケレ, 戦怒如観結結スル. v.i. 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, ガズナキノ種(方言). A kind of blenny. Lumpsus anguillarís, (Pallas).

Shuine, シュイ子, 數詞ノ後ニ付ク語. 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, シュゲル, 料理. n. A cook.


Shuke-nima, シュケニマ, 粗板. 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, シュケットシロ, 処丁. 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 acetify.

Shukkakep, シュッカケプ, 酸, ス. n. Vinegar. Anything sour.

Shu-kohui, シュコフイ, or Shu-kohui, シュウフイ, 焼カル(醤ニテ). v.i. To be burnt as food in a saucepan or as fat when being boiled.

Shukoyan-mat, シュヨヤンマツ, 火ヨリ取り去リタル鍋ヲ置ク箇箇ノrilり部.

Shukup, シュクブ, 生育スル, 若キ. adj. and v.i. Growing. Increasing in size or bulk. Adolescent.


Shukup-eninge, シュケエンイネ, 緩徐に生育スル所ノ. adj. Slow growing. Of slow growth.

Shukup-ikoro, シュクイコロ, 増す寶. n. Increasing treasures.

Shukup-moire, シュクモイレ, 緩徐に生育スル所ノ. 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, 宵スル. v.i. To have nightmare. Syn: Shukup-turashi.
Shukupte, シュクプテ, 青 PART. v.t.  To bring up.  To nourish. Syn: Reshpa.

Shukuptuikata, シュクプツイカタ, 若キ時. adv. Adolescence.

Shukupturashi, シュクプトラシ, 魍挲 irrational. v.t.  To have nightmare. Syn: Shukupramta kara.

Shukus, シュクス, 日光, 天気 n.  Sunshine.  The weather.

Shukus-chira, シュクスチレ, 太陽ニシキス v.t.  To dry in the sun.


Shukus-toi-kunne, シュクストイクンネ, ヨックシキエツツシメル (天気). v.i. and adj.  Very bright and clear (as weather).  Very clear. Exceedingly light. As:—Shukus toi kunne to, “a very bright day.”  Shukus toi kunne anchikara, “a very bright night.”

Shukuturu,

Shukutut,

Shikuturu,

Shikutut,

Shum, シュム, 油 n.  Same as Sum “drowned.”

Shum, シュム, 南 n.  The south. As:—Shum-rera. A south wind.”

Shum, シュム, 瘦セス v. adj.  Thin. Poor. As:—Shum aman, “poor corn.”

Shum, シュム, 油 n.  Oil.  Fat. Scum.  Shum etuyep, “an oil pump.”

Shuma, シュマ, 石 n.  A stone.  As:—Shuma piyekara, “to throw stones.”

Shuma-ari-piyekara, シュマアリピエカラ, 投石スル. v.t.  To stone.

Shuma-kiroru, シュマキロル, or Shuma-o, シュマオ, 石アリ adj. Stony.

Shuma-potoki, シュマポトキ, 石像 n.  A stone idol.


Shuma-sekkorochikap, シェマセッコロチカプ, シギノ一種 n.  A small kind of sandpiper.

Shumaune, シュマウネ, 死昼 n.  Dead animals.

Shuma-ush, シュマウシ, 石アリ adj. Stony.

Shum-etuyep, シュムエツイユプ, 油ノポンプ n.  An oil pump.

Shumke, シュムケ, 削チ揚と取ル v.i.  To skim the fat off soup.

Shumnun-kash, シュムヌカシ, 潮木ノ一種 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, 西風 n.  The west wind.

Shumunibge, シュムムゲ, 潮 m. v.i.  To wither. As:—Shumunibge wasam, “withered away.”


Shunan-chup, シナナチュプ, or Shinan-chup, シナナチュプ, 鮮ノ漁
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, マグアイウ. n. *Rumex aquaticus*, *L.*, var. *japonicus*, Max. The fruit of this plant is used as food by the Ainu.

Shunchikam, シュチチカム, 動物ノ脇ノ肉. n. The flesh on the sides of animals.

Shunchike, シュンチゲ, クシ・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. Airo.

Shune-chup, シュンチチュップ. n. The same as shunan chup.


Shungu-orun-pon-chikap, シュングオルボンチカブ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of bird.


Shunumaush, シュヌマウシ, 老鹿, 老人ヲ軽蔑シテ云フ言葉. n. An old deer. A word of contempt sometimes applied to old people.

Shu-okkara, シュオッカラ, 鮫又鰤ノ腹

中ノ脂肪. n. The inside fat of salmon and salmon trout.

Shuomki, ショオムキ, or Shuonji, ショオンギ, 籠ノ一種. n. A kind of plaited basket.

Shuop, ショオプ, or Shuyop, ショヨプ, 箱. n. A box.

Shupa, シュパ, 料理スル. v.t. To cook.


Shuppa, シュッパ, 束. n. A bundle.

Shuppa-kara, シュッパカラ, 束ヲ. v.t. To make a bundle of anything.

ShuptomO, シュットモ, 內部. n. Near the bottom of a place. The inside. As:—Nupiri shuptomo, “the inside of a mountain.”


Shupun-imok, シュプンイモク. 蟲ノ名. n. A grub (so named because it is a good bait for shupun, or roach).


Shupuya, シュブヤ, or Shupuyapa, シュブヤパ, 煙. n. Smoke.

Shupuya-at, シュブヤアツ, 煙. v.i. To smoke.

Shupuya-ekot, シュブヤエコッ, 煙ノ為ニ死ス. v.i. To die through smoke.

Shupuya-ekote, シュブヤエコテ, 煙㭽殺ス. v.t. To smoke to death.
The puffball, *Lycoperdon* *spp.*

Surf smelt, *Mesopros* *olidus* (*Pallas*).

*Shusam*, シュサム, チカ. *n.* Surf smelt. *Mesopros* *olidus* (*Pallas*).

*Shusamna*, シュサムナ, 一方＝於.+. *adv.* On one side. Away. As: —*Shusamna tereke,* “to jump to one side.”

*Shusan*, シュサン, オ*.* *adv.* Common. Cheap. As: —*Shusambe Shusan* *ikoro,* ”common riches.”


*Shushupopun-kina*, シュシュポプランキナ, 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, 束、タパ. *n.* Anything rolled up into a bundle. Syn: *Shuppa*.

*Shut*, シュツ, 麗. *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 *Shiitu*, シツ, 棍棒 (武器). *n.* A war-club.

*Shutu*, シュツ, 根、先祖. *n.* Roots. Ancestors.

*Shutu-atuye*, シュツアツイ, 子ヲ産マズナル. *v.t.* 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＝テ製セシ偽. *n.* Sandles made of the bark of grape vines.

*Shutukeire-kina*, シュツケイレキナ, コタニトサタリ. *n.* *Scopendrium* *vulgare,* Sm.

*Shutu-tuye*, シュツツイ, 死スル. *v.t.* To die.


*Shuwash*, シュワシ, ホザキナカマド. *n.* *Spiraca* *sorbijolia,* L.

*Shuwat*, シュワツ, 自在鍵 (木製＝テ Cute = 用＝). *n.* A wooden pot-hook.

*Shuwonte*, シュウォンテ, シホテ. *n.* The carrion flower. *Smilax* *herbacea,* L. *var.* *Oldhami,* Max.

*Shuye*, シュイエ, 煮ル. *v.t.* To cook by boiling. Syn: *Shuke*.

*Shyey*, シュイ, 振リマワス、尾ヲ振ル. *v.t.* To wave about. To wag as a dog its tail.

*Shuyepa*, シュイエパ, 料理スル (複数). *v.t.* To cook. (pl).

*Shuye-shuye*, シュイェシュイェ, 振リマワス、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 wags its tail.”

*Shuyop*, シュヨブ, or *Shuop*, シュオブ, 箱. *n.* A box.

*Shuwawanu*, シュワヌ, ホドギノ飛降ノ音. *n.* The noise snipe make when coming down through the air.

*So*, ソ, 濯. *n.* A waterfall.
So, ソ, 枕. 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, 露岩. n. Bare rocks. Also sho. As:—So-ya, "rocky land. A place of rocks."

So, ソ, 失う事. n. Loss. As:—So no ki, "to lose in business."

Sogesh, ソゲシ, 家ノ隅隅. 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, 挖發出 Guests, 取り出す. v.t. To pick out. To take out.


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, 物外部. n. The outside of a place or thing.

Soine, ソイ子, 外へ行ケ. v.i. To go outside.


So-ita, ソイタ, 端尾ノ枕. n. The boards used as a floor to boats.


Soita-koro-same, ソイタロサミ, シュモッサ. n. The hammer-headed shark. Sphyrna zygaena (Linn).

Soi-ta-an, ソイタアン, 外之居ゐ. v.i. To be outside.

Soiwasama, ソイワサイマ, or Soi-wasamma-aoshiray, ソイワサムマアオシライ, 外之行ケ、旅立つ. ph. and v.i. To go out. To set forth on a journey.

Sokaparakasa, ソカバラカラサ, 帽子 (廣き縫アリ草製). n. A broad-brimmed hat made of grass.

Sokarabe, ソカラベ, 謎, 數物. n. A mat. A carpet.

Sokaramat, ソカラマツ, 舊長ノ妻. n. The chief wife (the name as somat).

Sokkara, ソッカラ, 積ル(雪ノ如タ). v.i. To lay as snow.


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, 舊長, 舊長ノ妻. n. The chief, or principal wife.

Son, ソン, 真ノ. adj. True.

Son-ambe, ソンアムベ, 真実. n. Truth.

Sone, ソ子, 実ノ. adv. Truly. In truth. It is truly so.

Soni, ソニ, 船ノ進水ノ用ヲ轉子. n. A roller used for launching boats.

Son-i, ソンイ, 事實. n. Truth.


Son no an, ソンノアン, 真ノ. adj. True.
Son-no-poka. ソノノボカ, 形二. adv. In truth.
Sontak, ソンタク, 小童. n. A little boy.
So-nuyep, ソヌイユプ, 番(家内ノ). n. An indoor broom.
So-ottenia, ソオッテナ, 第一位ノ酋長. 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, サパウンカムイ, 家ノ北隅ノ神. n. The gods of the northern corner of a hut.
Sopesh-ni, ソペシニ, 樹(ケッパリ). 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, ソレレンシダ. n. A kind of fern. Duvallia Wilfordii, Bak.
Sosh, ソシ, 木ノ層(キモカイ). n. A woolen bridle.
Sosh, ソシ, 下ル(水又雪雨ノ如ク). v.i. To descend as water or sleet.
Soshi, ソシ, 剃ク、ムク. v.t. To peel off. (sing). To skin.
Soshi-oma, ソシオマ, 剃がレタル、ムカレタル. adj. Peeled off.
Soshipi, ソシビ, 再婚スル. v.t. To re-marry.
Soshke, ソシケ, 剃ク、ムク. v.i. To peel.
Soshma, ソシマ, サミ. n. Elaeagnus.
Soshma, ソシマ, 近鳴ルテ語ル. v.i. To speak in a gruff voice.
Soshne, ソシネ, 層ノ. adj. In layers. In companies.
Soshipa, ソシパ, 剃ク、ムク、剃ガ、ハク. v.t. To skin. To bark. To peel. To uncover.
So-un-turuba, ソウントルバ, 内庭ノ中戸. n. An inner porch door.
Soya, ソヤ, 岩多キ地. n. Rocky land. A place of rocks.
Soyai, ソヤイ, 黄蜂. n. A wasp. A bee. A hornet. As:—Soyai choteha, "to be stung by wasps Soyai set, "a wasp's nest." As:—Ka-soyai, a bee; shi-soyai, a hornet. Toi-soyai, a wasp.
Soye, ソイェ, 鍬. n. To bore.
Soyekatta, ソイェカッタ, 追出. v.t.
To drive out. As:—Seta soyekatta wa apa shi, “drive the dog out and shut the door.” Syn: Soyukuta.

Soyemba, ソイェンバ, 外出. v.t.


Soyomba, ソヨンバ, 外出スル (次ノ語ノ複数). v.i. To go out. Plural of the following word.

Soyone, ソヨン, 外出スル. v.i. To go out. Same as Soine. For the plural see soyemba and previous word.

Soyoshma, ソヨシマ, 突然戸外＝突出スル. v.i. To gush suddenly out of doors. To drop out as the bottom from a bucket or basket. As:—Niwatush asama soyoshma, “the bottom of the bucket has fallen out.” Syn: Osoyoshma.

Soyotereke, ソヨテレケ, 突然戸外＝突出スル. v.i. To rush suddenly out of doors. To run suddenly out of a house.


Soyukuta, ソユクタ, or Soyekatta, ソイェカッタ, 追出スル. v.t. To drive out.

Soyum-apa, ソユムアバ, or Soyun-apa, ソユンアバ, 外戸. n. An outer or porch door.

Soyumba, ソユムバ, 外出スル. v.i.

Sum, スム, 湧スル, 洗ひ去ラル. v.i.
To be drowned. To be washed away. As:—Munji obitta sum wa okere, “the barley has all been washed away.” Nei seta sum wa rai, “the dog was drowned.”

Sunapa, スナバ, or Shunapa, シュナバ, マダイソバ. n. Rumex aquat-icus, L. var. japonicus, Max. The fruit of this plant is used as an article of food by some Ainu.

Sura, スラ, 邪魔す. v.t. To let alone. To cast away.


Suruguiberewaraige, スルゲイベレワライゲ, 毒害スル. v.t. To poison.

Surugu-kusuri, スルゲクスリ, シャブ. n. The sweet flag. Acorus Calamus, L.

Surugu-musa, スルゲムサ, 矢ノ毒(貯蔵ノ為カラレシ). n. Arrow poison done up in a bundle for preservation.

Surugu-ra, スルグラ, ブシ. n. The monk’s hood or aconite plant.

Sus, スス, 浴スル. v.i. To bathe.

Sus-mau, ススマウ, or Susu-mau, ススマウ, アキゲミノ賢. n. The fruit of the Elaeagnus umbellata, Thunb.

Sussuru-an, スススルアン, 惡天気. n. Bad weather.

Susu-ni, ススニ, 柳. n. Willow of any kind. Salix.
Susu-at, ススアツ, バツコヤナギ. n.  
*Salicis Caprea, L.* Called also Thush-ni.  
Susu-mau-chikum, ススマウチクム,  

—or Susu-mau-ni, ススマウニ, or Sus-mau-ni, ススマウニ, アキダミ. n. *Elæagnus umbellata Thunb.*

---

**T (タ)**

Ta, タ, と於て, にマダ, 例モバ, タア ン, 此處ニ在り. *post. At. To. In.*  
As:—*Ta an,* “it is here.”  
*Ta an un to an un,* or *ta ani un,* “here and there.”

Ta, タ, 打ツ. *v.t.* To strike. As:—*Chikuni ta,* “to strike a tree.”  
Syn: Tauge.

Ta, タ, 描出ス, 吸ム, クム. *v.t.* To dig up. To draw as water. As:—*Emo ta,* “to dig potatoes.  
*Wakka ta,* “to draw water.”

Ta-a, タア, 何. *interj.* and *pro.* What.  
As:—*Nekon a akara kuni ta a?* “what ought to be done with it?”

Taaba, タアバ, 此處ニ, 其處ニ. *adv.* Here. There.  
Syn: Pishkan moshiri.

Taanda, タアンダ, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here.  
Same as *taada.*

Taanda-orota, タンダオロタ, 此方ヘ.  
*adv.* Hither. As:—*Taanda pakno,* “thus far,” *Taanda toanda.* “here and there.”

Taanda-un, タアンダウン, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here. As:—*Taanda un toanda un,* “here and there.”

Taani, タアニ, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here.

Taani-toani, タアニトアニ, 其處此處ニ. *adv.* Here and there.

Taani-un, タアンニウン, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here.

Taa, タイ, 森. *n.* A forest.

Taiki, タイキ, 蟲ノミ. *n.* A flea.

Taiorush-mun, タイオルシムン, ハクカ. *n.* *Mentha arvensis, L.* var. *piperascens, Holmes.*

Taipe, タイペ, 湯キ汁. *n.* A thick soup. The thick sediment of soup.

Taishikutkes, タイシクツケス, 喉ノノ. *n.* The throat. As:—*Taishikutkes amaknaraye,* “he cleared his throat” (as before entering a house).  
Syn: Rekut.

Tak, タク, 束ち持チ来ル. v.t. To fetch or bring a thing which has previously been tied up into a bundle or otherwise prepared.

Taka, タカ, 鳥. n. Hawks.


Takayara, タカヤラ, タカノイラ, 石. v.t. To send and fetch. Syn: Tak yara.

Takbe-kina, タクベキナ, アセスゲ. n. Carex vulgaris, Fr.


Takkara, タッカラ, タクノカラ, 固ムル. v.t. To harden.

Tak-ne-kara, タクネクサラ, 固ムル. v.t. To harden.

Tak-no-kara, タクノカラ, 固ムル. v.t. To harden.


Takne-no, タクノノ, 短ク. adv. Shortly. In a brief manner.

Takne-no-kara, タクノノクラ, 短縮スル. v.t. To shorten.

Takne-no-ye, タクノノイェ, 短縮スル. v.t. To abbreviate.


Taknere-re, タクネレレ, 短縮セシム. v.t. To cause another to shorten.


Taktakbe, タクタクベ, 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, 固ムル. v.t. To harden.

Taku, タク, 块, 球. n. A mass. A ball.


Taku-chine, タクチ子, 球根. n. A bulb.

Taku-kara, タクカラ, 混ズル. v.t. To agglomerate.

Taku-ne, タクネ, 混リタル. adj. Agglomerated.

Takupi, タクビ. 善邏ノ語. n. A term of humiliation. As:—Tan okkai takupi poku erampokiwen wa en kore, “please have mercy upon this worthless fellow.”

Takupi, タクピ. 肩. n. The shoulder.


Takusa, タクサ, 柿. 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."

Tak-yara, タクヤラ, 持ち来ラシム. v.t. To send and fetch. Syn: Takayara.

Tak, タム, 习. 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 yainutummu, "to be cut with a sword." *Tam kuru, "to draw a sword." "To flash a sword." *Tam kutpokichiUf, "to wear a sword, Tam sep ukohopuni, "to fight with swords." *Tam sopkere, "to strike at with a sword." *Tam tui, "a strike of the sword."

Tama, タマ, 珠, 球. n. A ball. Beads. As:—*Tama saye, "to thread beads."

Tamane, タマ子, 球, 球ニナリシ. v.i. and n. A ball. To have become a ball.

Tambako, タムバック, 嘆草. n. Tobacco. As:—*Tambako iku, "to smoke." *Tambako kotukka, "to light a pipe." *Tambako ku, "to smoke."

Tambako-op, タムバックオブ, 嘆草入. 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 tashi ne ine, "it being so."


Tambe-gusu, タムベグス, 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 ヨヨ adv. From now. Henceforth.

Tambe-imakake-ta, タムベイマカケタ, 暫時ノ後. adv. By and by.

Tambo, タムブ, 龜ノ甲. 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, 愛ケ流れ. v.t. To ward off (as in fencing).

Tam-herle, タムヘレ, 刀ノ光. n. The flash of a sword. The glitter of a sword.


Tampaketa, タンパケタ, 此側. adv. This side.

Tampaneba, タンパチェバ, 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, 泣. v. 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, 一兩日ノ後. adv. By and by. In a day or two.
Tampush, タムプシ, 刀鞘. n. A sword sheath.

Tamsep, タムセプ, 鳴る (普物チ打合せ時). v.i. To sound, as when one thing is knocked against another.

Tamtuì, タムツイ, or Tamtuye, タムツイェ, 脹. n. The intestines.
Syn: Kankan-okotbe.

Tamu, タム, ヨコノミ. n. Sand fleas.

Tamunde, タムンデ, 振る (木ノ枝ノ如ク). 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, 受ケ物ス. v.t. To fence. To ward off.

Tan, タン, 此. pro. This. As:
— Tan anchikara, “this night.”
— Tan chup, “this month.”
— Tan guru, “this person.”
— Tan to, “today.”
— Tan ukuran, “this evening.”

Tanak, タナク, 気絶スル, 弱キ. 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, 気絶スル, 弱キ (前ノ語ヨリ強ク且ツ歳シカスル事). 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, 妨ド, 近々. adj. Nearly. Close at hand. As:
— Tande pota an guru, “the person near by.”

Tane, タネ, 今. adv. Now. As:
— Tane puku, “until now.”
— Tane wano, “from now,” “henceforth.”

Tane-ankesh, タネアンケシ, 黎明. 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 (植爱尔植物ノ). n. A row (as vegetables in a garden).

Tanne, タンネ, 長キ. adj. Long. As:
— Tanne chinika, “a long step.”


Tanne-hesei, タネヘセイ, 嘆息. n. A sigh.

Tanne-hesei-ki, タネヘセイキ, 嘆息スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Vaitasarapare.

Tanne-hush-arapare, タンヌアラパレ, タンヌフシアラパレ, or Tanne-hushta, タンヌフシタ, 呼息スル. v.i. To blow as when tired or hot. Syn: Heseituriri.

Tannepuikoro, タンヌプイコロ, 重代ノ長剣. n. Long swords kept as heirlooms.

Tanne-ushi, タンヌウシ, 長サ. n. Length.

Tannu, タンヌ, 海豚. n. A dolphin. (Including several species).
Tantaraki, タンタラキ, or Tantaratki, タンタラツキ, 徐歩 v.i. To canter. To go jogging along. To trot along gently as a dog or fox. Syn: Chairak. 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, 驚又賞絵 excl. Expression of surprise or praise.

Tap, タップ, 圓頂丘. n. A single hill with a round top. A cone.

Tap, タブ, 此. n. pro. This. Thus. So. Now. Just now. This moment. As:—Tap moire, “so late.” Tap an noshike, “thus late at night.” Tap soine, “he has just gone out.”

Tap-ambe, タッアムベ, 此物. n. This thing.

Tapan, タパン, 此. 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:—Tap an orushpe, “this news.” An ruwe tapan na, it is so.”

Tapan-ta, タパンタ, 此處 adv. Here. At this place.


Tap-chikiri, タブチキリ, 前脚脚. n. The fore feet of animals.

Tapera, タペラ, or Tapere, タペレ, 肩. n. The shoulder.

Tapera-pone, タペラボ子, or Tapere-pone, タペレボ子, 肩骨. n. The shoulder blade.

Tapip, タピブ, 爪ノ根ノ臓物. n. Oynchia.

Tapka, タブカ, 山頂. n. The top of a mountain.

Tapkanni-kara, タブカンニカラ, 狭ガル (木ノ枝ノ 如クニ上方ニ向ケテ). v.i. To spread out in an upward position like the branches of trees.

Tapkara, タブカラ, 踏る. v.i. To dance. Syn: Rimsei.

Tapkara-kina, タブカラキナ, オミナヘツ. n. Patrinia sceliosocfolia, Link.

Tapkara-tapkara, タブカラタブカラ, 踏る. v.i. To dance.

Tapkiri, タッキリ, 皮ノ剝ガニ猴ノ前脚. n. The skinned fore legs of animals.

Tapkop, タブコブ, 一睾ノ山. n. A single peak of a mountain. A mountain of one peak, standing by itself.

Tapne, タブ子, 此 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-okai, タブオキ, 此 adv. Thus. This kind. Such.

Taphut-umbe, タブシュツウムベ, 肩上ノ物. n. Anything upon the shoulders.

Tapsutu, タブスツ, 肩. n. The shoulders.

Taptapu, タブタブ, 塊トナス. v.t. To gather up into a lump or ball.
Tara, タラ, 附加物, 附属物. n. An appendage. Affixed to, Holding on to. Dangling from.

Tara, タラ, 背負ふ器筒器. n. A sling used for carrying bundles. As:—Tara ari chikuni shuppa kara, "to make wood into a bundle with a sling."

Tara-at, タラアツ, タラノ椱. n. The string of a tara.

Tara-ibe, タライベ, タラノ椱ノ頭 = 附属ケ部分. The headpiece of a sling.

Tara, タライ, 鹿犬食器. n. A trough. A dog trough.

Taraush, タライウシ, or Taraushishike, タライウシケ, 腰ノ狭キ部分. n. The small of the back. By some, the crux.

Tarakin, タラキン, 携レル. v.i. To be jolted. To be bumped up and down as when riding horseback upon a packsaddle.

Tarakin-Tarakin, タラキンタラキン, 烈ノ携携レル. v.i. To be severely shaken or bumped.

Taralton, タラントン, ター・レント (量目ノ名). (編者ノ輸入語). n. A talent (introduced by the compiler).


Tara-pest, タラペスニ, 全財産. n. One's entire belongings. As:—Tara-pest esuveye ye oara isam, "his entire furniture and ornaments were completely taken away."

Tara-ush, タラウシ, 背負ふ器筒器ノ附ケタル. adj. Having a sling attached to it. As:—Tara-ush ikayop, "a quiver with a sling attached to it."

Tarara, タララ, 擁ケル. v.t. To hold out. As:—Rikta tarara, "to hold out above one."


Taribe, タリベ, 背負ふ器筒器ノ頭付ケ部分. n. The headpiece of a sling.

Taritari, タリタリ, 操レル, (馬ノ歩動如ク). v.i. To be tossed up and down as when riding.

Tarush, タルシ, 背負ふ器筒器ノ附ケタル v. adj. Having a sling attached to it. As:—Tarush ikayop, "a quiver having a sling attached to it."

Tasa, タサ, 横ギリテ, 横切レ. adv. A cross. Also vt. To cross. Returned as, Tasa kambi, a return letter.

Tasa, タサ, 登レ. v.i. To ascend. Syn: Hemesu.

Tasap, タサブ, 罰金. n. A fine. As:—Makiri tasap, "a knife given as a fine." Chip tasap, "a boat given as a fine." Syn: Ashimbe.

Tasaseke, タサスケ, 製ケタル (河ノ氷ノ), 粗キ. v.i. Broken up (like the ice in a river)! Rough cracked! Turned up on edge.
Tasaske, タサスケ, 菊酷ナル。adj. Bitter tempered.
Tashi, タシ, 有り。v.i. 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, 大ナル小刀。n. A large knife. A chopper.
Tashiro-kupushbe, タシロクブシベ, 小刀ノ鞘。n. A knife sheath.
Syn: Saya.
Tashiro-nit, タシロニツ, or Tashironip, タシロニブ, 大ナル小刀ノ柄。n. A large knifehandle.
Tashmak-hesei, タシマクハセイ, 喘ガ。v.i. To gasp.
Tashmak-tashmak-no-hesei, タシマクトシマクノハセイ, 喘ガ。v.i. To gasp for breath.
Tashnu, タシヌ, 語ル。v.i. To speak.
Syn: Itak.
Tashui, タシュイ, 暴風。n. A storm of wind.
Tashum, タシュム, 病気。n. Sickness.
Tashumki, タシュムキ, 病気。v.i. To be sick. To be ill.
Taskoro-mau, タスコロマウ, 霧露。n. Dew.
Syn: Kinape.
Tasu, タス, 息。イキ。n. The breath. Air.
Syn: Hesei.
Tasu-eshkari, タスエシカリ, 窒息スル。v.i. To suffocate.
Tasu-tuye, タスツイエ, 窒息スル。v.t. To suffocate.
Tat, タツ, 槍ノ皮。n. Birch bark.

Tata, タタ, 割る。v.t. To hack. To chop.
Tata, タタ, 此ノ。adj. This.
Tata-otta, タタオッタ, 其時, 其後, 其前。adv. Then. Afterwards. Before that. Upon this.
Tata-tata, タタタタ, 大ナル割る, 打ツ。v.t. To hack much. To strike. To chop.
Tat-ikayop, タツイカヨブ, 筋ノ一種(棒ノ皮ト金具ヲ絞メル)。n. A kind of quiver ornamented with birch bark and metal.
Tat-ni, タツニ, 槍。n. Birch.
Tattarake, タッタラケ, 激昂スル。v.i. To be excited. Syn: Patpatke.
Tat-ni-karush, タツニカルス, 締耳。n. Polyporus sp. Growing on birch.
Tattatse, タッタツセ, 沸ユル。v.i. To boil up as water.
Tauge, タウゲ, 割る。v.t. To chop. To beat with an edged tool.
Tauge-tauge, タウゲタウゲ, 多々割る。v.t. To chop much.
Tauke-sanu, タウケサヌ, 音ヲ立ツ(何物カヲ打ツテ)。v.t. To make sound as in striking anything.
Tat-ushbe, タッウシベ, 燈松。n. A torch.

Te, テ, 此語ハ他動詞ト共ニ用キテ其ヲ
使役代トナス, 例セバ, ツック, 取ル, 
ツックテ, 取ウスル, ノ如シ, 又此語
ハ或ハ自動詞ト共ニ用キテ, 其ヲ他動
詞トナス, 例セバ, サブ, 下ル, サブ
テ, 下ス, ノ如シ。part. The
particle te is used with some transitive verbs, to give them a causative force. Thus:—Uk, “to take;” uke, “to cause to take.”
Te, て, 普通 に 使 う. adv. Here. As:—

Te oro, “here,” “from here,” “to here.” Te oro pakno, “thus far.” Te orota, “to this place.”

Te pakno, “thus far.” Te peka, “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 matkaehi, “the girl who lives here.”


Tehuru, テフル, 魚ノ脣. n. The kidney of fish.

Teike, テイケ, 中ニ塩ツル (家ノ屋根ノ如ク). V.i. To fall in as the roof of a house.

Teine, テイ子, 滞レル. adj. Wet. Damp.

Teine-pokna-moshiri. テイ子ポクナモシリ, 地獄. n. Hell, i.e. Gehenna.

Teinep, テイ子プ, or Tennep, テン子プ, 子子. n. A very young child.

Tek, テク, 此語或リ聴共ニ用テ、考其形態及トナス。例セバ、テンテク、アブンテク、ハブンテク、ロラヘ、アブンテク、穂ナル. part. When the particle tek is used with some words it gives them an adjectival force. Thus:—

Hapun no or apunno, “gently;” Hapuntek or apuntek, “gentle.” Monreige, “to work,” monraiyetek, “laborious.” As, just. As:—

Irukai tek, “just a moment.” It is also used as a conjunction “as;” “for;” “because;” and expresses “reason.”

Tek, テク, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (捕老ノ). n. and adv. The hands.


Tekene, テケ子, Close at hand. As:—

Tepo, or tek ruiruibo, “to rub the hands together as in salutation.”

Tek omare, “to take in the arms.”

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 kutoro, “the outside of the hand.”

Tek uchike, “to clap the hands.”

Tek umbe, “gloves.”

Tek un kani, “a finger ring.”

Tek utomo ekik, “to clap the hands.”

Tek ushbe, gloves. Tek sambe, “the pulse of the hand.”

Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 故障ナク. adv. Without impediment.
Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 故障ナク. adv. Without impediment.
Tekke, テケ, or Tekehe, テケヘ, テ、同シ, 手. Same as tek. Hand or hands.
Tekke-eokok, テケエオコク, 手ヲ打チ付クル. v.t. To strike against with the hand.
Tekkehe, テケヘ, テクヘ同シ, 手. Same as tek. The hands. A hand.
Tekke-iyokok, テケイヨコク, 盗スル. v.i. To commit a theft.
Tekke-pakita-aeiwange-guru, テケパキタエイワンゲグル, or Tekke-un-aiwane-guru, テケパクゥンアエイワンゲグル, 少ヤ悌. n. A small servant.
Tekkepashte, テケパシテ, 拿フ, 運び去ル. v.t. To take away. To transport.
Tekketanne, テケタンネ, (トビウオ) n. A kind of fish (probably flying fish).
Tekke-ushebe, テケウシベ, 手袋. n. Gloves.
Tekke-ushbhe, テケウシベ, 手袋. n. Gloves.
Tekke-u-ekikkik, テケウエッキッキク, 拍手スル. v.i. To clap the hands. Syn: Tek-orari.
Tekke-u-uken, テケウケン, or Tekko-u-ken, テコウケン, 手ヲ通ス. v.t. To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.
Tekkese, テッセ, 遠ニ. adv. Far off. The end.
Tekkesean, テッセアン, 距リガル, 不充分ナル. adj. and v.i. To be far off. To be insufficient.
Tekkese-kara, テッセカラ, 不充分ニ為ス. v.t. To make up an insufficiency.
Tekkese-ne-kara, テッセテカラ, 不充分ニ為ス. v.t. To make insufficient.
Tekka, テッカ, or Tekko, テコ, 手錐. n. A hand basket.
Tekkoro, テコロ, 手ヲ持ツ. v.t. To have in hands. To grasp.
Tekka, テッカ, or Tekko, テコ, 手錐. n. A hand basket.
Tekkoro, テコロ, 手ヲ持ツ. v.t. To have in hands. To grasp.
Tekkose-ma, テクスマ, 手ヲ通ス (臍ニ), v.t. To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.
Tekkose-ran, テクソラ, 手ヲ通ス (臍ニ), v.t. To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.
Tek-wo-kare, テクワケ, 近ニ. adv. Near at hand.
Tek-pake-ta, テクパケタ, 近々. adv. Close at hand.
Tek-paruparu, テクバルバル, 手招きる. v.t. To beckon with the hand.
Tek-pira, テクビラ, 乾魚（開キ＝シマル）. n. Fish cut down the centre and spared out to dry. Syn: Kerekap.
Tekrarakare, テクトラカラレ, 手突き込む. v.t. To thrust the hands into.
Tekriki-guru-pumba, テクリキグルプムバ, 掴手スル（禮儀トシテ）. v.t. To lift up the hands as in salute.
Tek-ru, テクル, 掴ノ條. n. The lines of the hands. Syn: Tek aya.
Tek-saikare, テクサイカラレ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイユカラレ, 提フ近々. v.t. To seize with the hands.
Tek-sambe, テクサムベ, 手ノ脈. n. The pulse of the hands.
Teksamta, テクサムタ, 近々. adv. Close at hand. Near to. らー:—Teksam ta ande, “to place near or before one.”
Teksam-ta-an, テクサムタアン, 近々. adj. Adjacent.
Teksamata-an-no, テクサムタアンノ, 近々. adv. Adjacently.
Teksambe, テクサムベ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイユカラレ, 提フ. v.t. To seize with the hands.
done at the time of death and after a funeral.

Temii, テミ, 納. n. A loop.

Temka, テムカ, 蘗生すル, v.t. To revive.

Temkakonna, テムコンナ, 振リマス (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, 親護すル, 抱擁すル. v.t. To nurse. To embrace in the arms.

Temkoro, テムクロ, 抱擁すル. v.t. To embrace.

Temkoro-sam, テムクロサム, 抱擁すル. v.t. To embrace.

Temmun, テムムン, 藤(海底ヨリ跳子アガラレタル). n. Rubbish washed up from the bottom of the sea.

Temmun-chimakani, テムムンチンマカニ, コモリラカケガ. n. Sculpin Myxocephalus (incuding several sp).


Tempirasa, テムピラサ, 手ヲ差シ延パス. v.i. To stretch the arms out.

Temtem, テムテム, 開ルル, 摩擦(テサクリ)すル. v.t. To touch. To feel. To fumble about.

Temu, テム, 船ヲ (手ヲツキテ). v.i. To creep along by the help of the hands.

Temui-chep, テムイチュプ, カズナキ. n. Gummels (including several species of Pholis.)

Tenki, テンキ, 龍(蒸製ノ). n. A kind of woven basket made of fine reeds or straw.


Tentenge, テンテンゲ, 柔キ. adj. Soft.


Te-oro, テオロ, 此ヨリ. adv. Henceforth.

Tepa, テバ, 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, テッボ, 鐵砲. n. A gun. (Jap.)

Tere, テレ, 待ツ. v.i. To wait. As:—Tere wa an. “to be waiting.” Syn: Uhuye.

Tereke, テレケ, 跳ア. v.i. To jump To spring upon as an animal upon its prey.


Tereke-ikon, テレケイコン, 病染病. n. A contagious disease.


Tereke-tereke, テレケテレケ, 跳び廻り. v.i. To jump about. To skip about.

Teretanne-sei, テレタヌセイ, ♀ ホノサイ. n. Mya arenaria var. japonica, Jay.
Tese, テセ, 繊ル、編ム、結ナ. v.t. To weave. To make basket work. To bind. To tie together. Syn: Teshkau.

Tesh, テシ, 網代, アシロ. n. A kind of fence work made across streams to enclose fish.

Teshbare, テシバレ, or Teshpare, テシバレ. (テセノ複数) 繊ル. v.i. The plural form of tese, “to weave.”

Teshkas, テシカス, 編ム (蔽ヂ). v.t. Weave as a mat.

Teshkara, テシカラ, 音信スル, 音信ヲ持トせ遣ス. v.i. To send a message. To send with a message. Thus:—Nei guru teshkara un omande Yan, “send that person with the message.”

Teshkara-kore, テシカラコレ, 音信ヲ他人ヲ托シテ遣ス. v.t. To send a message by another. This form is generally preceded by ottA “to,” “by.” As:—Nishpa ottA teshkara ku kore, “I send a message by the master.”


Teshke, テシケ, 上方ノ曲ル (模ヲ如シ). v.i. To be bent upwards as the ends of a sleigh. To shrink. To crumple up. To glance off.


Teshke-teshke, ルシクテシケ, 拈ル、子ゲル. v.i. To writhe about.

Teshma, テシマ, 雪靴、(カンジキ). n. Snow shoes.

Teshma-ni, ラシマニ, グハ. n. The mulberry tree. Morus alba, L. Also called Turep-ni.


Teshnatarare, テシナタラレ, 滑ヌル, 平ヌル. v.t. To smooth. To make level.

Teshtek, テシテク, 療ユル (傷ノ如ク), 滅ル (腫物ノ). v.i. To heal as a wound. To go down as a swelling.

Teshteshke, テシテシケ, 拈ル. v.i. To writhe about. Syn: Teshketeshke.

Teshu, テシュ, 軽打スル, 掃メ去ル. To hilt 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, 逸スル、ソレル. v.i. To glance off (as oars off water in rowing).

Teshu-teshu, テシュテシュ, 手テテ觸ルル. v.t. To touch with the hand.

Tetarabe, テタラベ, 麻衣. n. A kind of rough cloth made of hemp.

Tettereke, テッテレケ, 踞踏ク. v.i. To stagger. To reel about.


Teunin, テウニン, 光ル (暗ニ従ノ目ノ). v.i. To sparkle as the eyes of an animal in the dark.

Tingeu-pone, チングウポ子, or Chin-geu-pone, シングウポ子, 尻骨盤. n. The pelvis.
To, ト, 胸、乳頭、ナップル.  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 numi, "to suckle." To nunde, "to suck the breasts." To nunun, "to cease sucking the breast." To surare, "to wean." 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, トホ, トホ.  n. A day. As:—To ebitta, "all day." To emkota, "part of a day." "the latter part of a day." To kes, "evening." To noshike, "noon," "midday." To pirika, "a fine day." To wen, "a bad day." To ukotte, "every day."


Toan, トアン, トアン, トアンノ.  pro. That. As:—To an gurū, "that person." He. Him.

Toanda, トアナダ, 其處 =, 彼方.  adv. Yonder.

Toanda-taanda, トアナタアナダ, 其處、其處 =.  adv. There and here.

Toani, トアニ, 其處 =.  adv. There. As:—Toani peka, "that way."


Toanii, トアニイ.  其處 =.  adv. There. At that place. To that place.

Toanush, トアヌシ, 其處 =, 彼方 =.  adv. Yonder.

Tochi-ni, イチニ, トナノキ.  n. The horse-chestnut tree. Aesculus turbinata, Bl.


Todanup, トダヌプ, ハピマツ.  n. Pinus pumila, Regel. Also called. Henekkere.

Toe, トエ, or Toye, トエ, 多クノ.  adj. Many.

Toi, トイ, 動詞ノ反復スル動作又強力ナール動作ヲ示ス語、例セバ、トオガミトイウコケンパレ、属々手ヲ挙ゲテ大ニ挾挾スル. part. This particle is sometimes placed after verbs to express frequency or severity. Thus:—Toi ongami-toi ukokesh-bare, "to salute much by lifting up the hands often."


Toiereemu, トイエレム、犬黒鼠.  n. A large black rat.
Toi-haru, トイハル, 野菜. n. Vegetables.
Toihekunara, トイヘクナラ, 幽霊。幻。n. Ghosts. Apparitions.
Toi-hoku, トイホク, 指間ノ薚(ホテ). n. A sore between the toes.
Syn: Poppise.
Toiku, トイコ, 烈シュ adv. Severely.
Toi-kohoppa, トイホップパ, 迷=取残ス v.t. To leave far behind.
Toikuunne, トイクンネ, ノ如カ adv. Like. As.
Toiorush-mun, トイロッシュムン, 薄荷。n. The peppermint. Mentha arvensis, L. var. piperascens, Holmes.
Toirai-wen-rai, トイライウェンライ, 閏死スル v.t. To die a hard and painful death.
Toiratashkep, トイラタシケプ, or Toiratashkep, トイラタスケプ, まテノ野薬。n. All kinds of vegetables.
Toiru, トイル, 小路、道。n. A path. A road.
Toisei, トイスイ, 土器。n. Earthenware.
Toi-shinrush, トイシンルシ, マウガシバ。n. Lycopodium serratum, Th.
Toishokkara, トイショッカリ, 其人チ鳥シタル熊ノ頭ヲ下ヲ数キテ葬ル(後戸ノ為ナル). 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-ta, トイタ, 植ヲ、播種スル、畑仕事スル v.t. To plant. To sow. To work in a garden.
Toitanne-chup, トイタンネチュブ, 二月。n. The month of February.
Toitoi, トイトイ、土、地。n. Earth. Soil. The ground.
Toitoi-ne, トイトイネ, 土トナル v.t. To crumble into earth.
Toitoi-taktak, トイトイタクタク, 土塊。n. A clod of earth.
Toitoi-tarash, トイトイタルシ, 木薬ノ一种。n. A toad stool. Fungi.
Toitomne, トイトムネ, 黒土ノ如ク黒キ。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, 上方ヲ延ビル v.i. To extend upward. To protrude. To project. To grow.
Tokaorap, トカオラップ, ドクセリ。n. The cowbane or water hemlock. Cicuta virosa, L.
Tokap-chup, トカプチュブ, 太陽. n. The sun.
Tokba, トクバ, 啄ム、ツック. v.t. To peck (as birds). pl.
Tokes, トケス, 夕暮、昏黄. adv. Evening. At the time or sunset.
Toki, トキ, or Tokihi, トキヒ, 時. n. Time.
Toki, トキ, 啄ム、ツック. v.t. To peck (as birds). Sing. See Toppa.
Tokina, トキナ, サツホモダカ. n. Alisma Plantago, L.
Tokkara, トッカラ, トキカラ、ニ同く. n. Same as Tokikara.
Tokkoni, トッコニ, マムシ. n. A poisonous snake. Trigonoccephalus blomhoffii, Boie.
Tokkoni-pakko, トッコニパッコ, 蛇＝崇ラレシ女. n. A woman subject to attacks of hysteria supposed to be caused through the influence of snakes.
Tokkoni-parachi, トッコニパラチ, 蛇＝崇ラル. v.i. To be possessed by a snake. Syn: Kinashut-kari.
Tokkuri, トックリ, 語. n. A bottle.
Tokko, トコ、或トッケ. n. A snake.
Tokom, トコム、取手、(抽出ノ). n. A handle, as of a bowl or drawer.
Tokompo, トコムポ、ヤマゴバウ. n. Phytotaccu acinosa, Roxb. var. esculenta, Max.

Tokom-pone, トコムポ子, 踞ノ骨. n. The ankle bone.
Tokon, トコン, 蹴、かと. n. The ankles.
Tokpa, トクパ, or Tokpa-tokpa, トクバトクパ、啄ム、ツック. v.t. To peck, as a bird.
Tokse, トクセ, 丘. n. A rise in a plain. A little hill.
Toktok-kikiri, トクトクキキリ、木蠡ノ一種. n. The deathwatch.
Toktokse, トクトクセ、膝ツ、叩ク、憂憂と鳴ル. v.i. To beat, as the pulse. To knock. To rap. To tick. As:—Sambe toktokse, “the pulse beats.”
Tokum, トクム、木曽. n. A knot in a tree. A knob. The handle of a cup or basin, or door.
Tokum-pone, トクムポ子, 踞. n. The ankles.
Tom, トム、輝ケル. adj. Bright. Sparkling.
Tom, トム、色. n. Colour.
Tom, トム、輝ケル. v.i. To shine.
As:—Chup kamui ku shiki un tom, "the sun shines in my eyes."

**Toma, トマ** [Tom], 異 (死體を包む). n. A mat used for rolling the dead in.

**Toma, トマ** [Tom], エンゴサク. n. *Corydalis ambiqua*, Cham. et Shlecht.

**Tomak, トマク** [Tom], 沼地, 湖泥 (沼子), 粘土. n. Slime. Mire. Silt. **Syn**: Tomakmaw.


**Tomak-ush, トマクウシ** [Tom], 沼地ノ, 粘土ノ多キ. adj. Miry. Full of silt.


**Tomamashi, トママシ** or **Toma-mash, トマンナシ**, イソツノ. n. *Ledum palustre* L. var. dilatatum, Wahl. Also called Hashipo.


**Tombe, トムべ**, 月, 友ハ日. n. The sun or moon.


**Tombi, トムビ**, 寶. n. Treasures.

**Tomka, トムカ**, 輝 カス. v.t. To make to shine. To beautify.

**Tomkokanu, トムコカヌ**, 爲スラ委任スル. v.t. To commit to others to do.

**Tomoaekokanu, トモアエコカヌ**, or **Tomoakokanu, トモアコカヌ**, 千

湯メす. v.t. To leave to others. To abstain from interfering in a matter.

**Tomo-oitak, トモオイタク**, 和解スル. v.t. To pacify.

**Tomo-oshma, トモオシマ**, 触ルル. v.t. To touch.

**Tomo-oush, トモオウシ**, 下ル (築段又足場ヲ傳へ). v.i. To come down by means of steps or spikes stuck into a tree.


**Tomo-un-itak, トモウンイタク, 会話ナルル. v.i. To join in the conversation of others.

**Tomo-ure-eroshki, トモウレエロシキ**, 足ヲ押ス (強力ヲクスル為). v.t. To push by placing the feet against an object so as to get more purchase.

**Tompa, トムバ**, 輝ク. v.i. To shine.

**Tompo, トムポ**, 星. n. A star.


Tomte-no-kara, トムテノカラ, 薬草 素、美化スル。v.t. To do well. To beautify.
Tomtere, トムテレ, 飾ル、美化スル。v.t. To adorn. To beautify.
Tomtom トムトム, 驚ク。v.i. To glitter.
Tomtuye, トムツイ、or Tomotuye, トモツイ、牛糞スル、止メル。v.t. To cut off in the middle. To stop. As:—Hau-tomtuye, “to stop talking or singing.
Tomtuye, トムツイ、横切リテ。adj. Athwart. Across.
Tomun, トムン、＝方＝。adv. To. Towards. As:—En tomun ek yan, “come to me.” Syn: Orota.
Tonakkai, トナッカイ, 騏鹿。n. A reindeer. (Saghalien).
Tonam, トナム, 遠敷湿リタール。adj. Swampy. very wet.
Tonam-i, トナムイ, 沼ノ如キ。n. A swamp.
Tonchikama-ni, トンチカマニ, 戸ノ直外。n. The region just out the door-sill (outside).

Tone, トネ, 湖水ノ如ク。adj. Lake-like. Having lakes.
Tonke, トンケ, 平静ナル。adj. Calm.
Tonnatara-ki, トンナタラキ, 輝ク。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.
Tonon-nishpa, トノンニシバ、官吏。n. An official.
Tono-para-ru, トノパラル、殿ノ御道、(国道)。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 evekatkara, “to tempt to drink wine.” Tonoto mimtum oma or tonoto iporo oma, “To shew the effects of drinking in one's face.” Tonoto iporo eipottoma shinna kane, “he shews the effects of drinking in his face.”
Tonoto-hauki, トノトハウキ、酔者ガ歌フ語。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、酒瓶。n. Alcohol.
Tonoyan-ush, トノヤンウシ、上陸場。n. A landing place.
Tonra, トンラ, 水草ノ類. n. A kind of water weed found in the bottom of rivers. Syn: Toponra.

Tonru, トンル, 煮凝ノ類. n. A clear jelly.


Tonto, トント, 柔皮. n. Leather.

Tonto-kamu, トントカム, 気絶スル. v.t. To be in a trance.

Tonto-ne, トントネ, 禿ゲタル. adj. Hairless.


Top, トブ, タケサ. n. Bamboo.

Top, トプ, 笛. n. A flute. As:—Top rekte. “to play a flute.”

Topa, トップ, or Topaha, トップハ, 多クノ, 群集. adj. and n. Many. A crowd. A multitude.

Topa-saipake, トップサイパケ, 群鹿ノ長. n. A leader deer.

Topan-topan, トップタン, 振リマヤス. v.t. To move or shake about.

Topat-tumi, トップツミ, 夜襲 (人殺、強盗ナドノ). n. A night raid for the purpose of murder and rape.

Tope, トペ, 乳. n. Milk.

Topembe, トベムベ, クヘ. n. Mulberries. Anything sweet. Morus alba, L.


Topen, トペン, 味ヨキ. adj. Sweet.

Tope-ni, トペンニ, トキハカヘデ. n. The maple tree. Acer pictum, Th.

Topeseku, トップセク, 乳ノ脂レル(子チ生ム前). v.t. The swelling up of the breasts with milk immediately before having young, as in animals. This word is also applied to women. Syn: Iseku.

Topipa, トップバ, カハカイ. n. A kind of fresh water shell fish.

Topishki-mun, トップシキムン, キッカシク. n. Asparagus schoberioides Kunth.


Topiro-an, トピロアン, or Topiroro-an, トピロロアン, 蒸暑ノ気候(暴風ノ前ノ). n. Close, clear weather immediately preceding a storm.

Topki, トップキ, ノガリヤス. n. Calamagrostis robusta, Fr. et Sav.

Topmuk, トプムク, ツルニソンン. n. Codonopsis lanceolata, Benth. et Hook.

Topo, トップ, アサリ. n. Tapesphilippinarum Ad. and Rv.

Topo, トップ, 水溜. n. A pool. A puddle.


Toponra, トップラ, 水草. n. A kind of water weed found in the bottom of rivers.

Topopke-ni, トップケニ, 御ノ引金、跡係ヲトズ物. n. A crossbow lock. The wooden trigger in any trap.
Toppa, トッパ, 噴丸. (覆数), 噴き壺. v.t. To peck at. To break by knocking. *Syn: Tokba.*


Topse-kara, トップセカラ, 吐痰スル. v.t. To expectorate.

Topse-op, トップセオブ, 唾壺. n. A spittoon.

Topui, トプイ, 凱ノ一種. n. A kind of water lily. *(The kingcup).* *Marsh mallow.*

Torai, トライ, 河ノ大ナル部分. (沼＝似テ) n. A large place in a river resembling a lake.

Toranne, トランネ, 意傾ナル. adj. Idle.

Torara, トララ, 皮細. n. Leather thongs. Thongs made of the skins of sea lions, or other animals. A strap.

Toruru, トルル, 魚. (乾ス前積ミ上アスル). n. Fish caught and laid in heaps before drying.

Torurukararip, トルルカラリプ, 初雪. n. The first snow.


Toshipship, トシップシップ, *メトケサ. 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.”

Tososo, トソソ, 散布スル, 驚カス. v.t. To scatter. To frighten.

Totche, トッチェ,（打タレンしノ）n. A swelling caused by a blow.

*Syn: Hup.*


To-to, トト, 薬. n. Bushes. Thick underwood.

Totoot, トトオツ, 薬メテ, 産然トシテ. adv. Bushy.


Toye, トイヱ, or Toe, トヲ, 多テノ, (時トシテ動詞ノ対数テ示ス). adj. Many. Sometimes used as a plural in verbs.

Toyekurok, トイェクロク, 黒キ,（雲ノ如スノ）adj. Black (as clouds). As:—*Toyekurok nishkuru,* “black clouds.”

Toyeron, トイェラ, or Toyesak, トイェサク, 病セヌル. adj. Thin. Lean.

Tu, ツ, 梟ノ. n. A line. The broad lines in fancy needlework.

Tu, ツ, 二, 此語ハ時＝動詞ノ前ニ用ヒテ, 最酷, 至誠, 脅等ノ意＝示ス, 倭セ, ツオンカミ, キルウェイ, 彼ノ誠実＝, 或ハ賢徳セシム. 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＝附シテ覆數ヶ変
ス、例セバ、ツツツ、多ケノ断崖. *n.*
Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As:—*Kuttu*, “crags” or “ragged rocks.”


**Tu**, ツイ, 切レタル、裂ケタル. *adj.*
Cut. Torn.

**Tui**, ツイ, 休ム(雨ノ如ク), *v.i.* To cease; as wind or rain. Thus
*Upas ash a*, “does it snow?”
*Tane tui*, “it has ceased.”

**Tui**, ツイ, 腹、腸、臓、腑. *n.* The stomach. The intestines. As:—
*Tu araka*, “the stomach ache.”
*Tui wen iun*, “to have the stomach ache.”
*Tui shiri kanu*, To lie upon the stomach.

**Tui**, ツイ, or *Tuye*, ツイェ, 切ル. *v.t.*
To cut.

**Tuiba**, ツイハ, 切ル(ツイノ複数). *v.t.*
To cut (*pl.* of *tui*).

**Tuika**, ツイカ, 制御スル、拘束スル、満
飲スル. *v.t.* To strain. To draw off. To drain. As:—
*Ichari orun aohare wa 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＝寝
ル. *v.i.* To be flat upon one’s back.

**Tu-ikashima-arawan-hotne**, ツイ
カシマアラワンホツツ, 百四十二. *adj.*
One hundred and forty two.

**Tu-ikashima-ashikne-hotne**, ツイ
カシマアシクホツツ, 百二. *adj.*
One hundred and two.

**Tu-ikashima-ine-hotne**, ツイカシマ
イチホツツ, 八十二. *adj.* Eighty two.


**Tu-ikashima-tu-hotne**, ツイカシマ
ツホツツ, 四十二. *adj.* Forty two.

**Tu-ikashima-wanbe**, ツイ カシマ
ンベ, 十二. *adj.* Twelve.

**Tu-ikashima-wan-e-arawan-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエアラワンホツツ,
百三十二. *adj.* One hundred and thirty two.

**Tu-ikashima-wan-e-ashikne-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエイシクホツ
ツ, 百十一. *adj.* Ninety two.

**Tu-ikashima-wan-e-ine-hotne**, ツイ
カシマワンエイホツツ, 七十二. *adj.* Seventy two.

**Tu-ikashima-wan-e-iwan-hotne**, ツイ
カシマワンエイホツツ, 百十
二. *adj.* One hundred and twelve.

**Tu-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotne**, ツイ
カシマワンエレホツツ, 五十二. *adj.*
Fifty two.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)
他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* Whilst.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.

**Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間を)他、此上、内ニ、上ニ. *adv.* While.
During Besides. Above this.
Tui-kisara, ツイキサラ, 臀ノ側面. n. The side of the intestines.

Tuikosanu, ツイコサヌ, 肩下ノ痛、又肩頭痛. v.i. and n. To be seized with pain between the lower part of the shoulders. A kind of muscular rheumatism. Lumbago.

Tuima, ツイマ, 遠＝. adv. Far. Distant. As:—Tuima esoiné, “to go to relieve one's self.”

Tuima-a, ツイマア, 便所＝行ケ (婦人＝ノミ用ユ). v.i. To go to stool (used only of women).

Tuima-esoyun-oman isam, ツイマエソユンオマンイサム, 便秘. n. Stoppage of the bowels.

Tuima-mimadara, ツイマミムダラ, 塊塚. n. A rubbish heap.


Tui-onnai-kenuma, ツイオンナイケヌマ, 産毛, サブゲ. n. The hair found on a child’s body when first born.

Tuirak-humi, ツイラクフミ, 片々＝切り制. n. The sound of being cut to pieces.

Tuirakumī, ツイラクミ, 片々＝切ル. v.i. A piece cut off of anything.

Tuisama, ツイサマ, 側＝於テ. adv. By the side of.

Tuisamake, ツイサマケ, 側＝. adv. By the side of. The place by one's side.

Tuitak, ツイタク, 命令, 律法. n. A commandment. Law.

Tuite, ツイテ, 兩断スル, 切ル. v.t. To break asunder. To cut.

Tuitak-kainon-yaikoruki, ツイタクカイノヤイコルキ, 香込ヲ(香葉ヲ) ph. To swallow one's words. To speak indistinctly.


Tuituyé, ツイツイエ, 簇鞠ル. v.t. To winnow.


Tuk, ツク, or Tok, トク, 上方へ拡ガル. v.i. To extend upwards. To arise. To come up. To project. To grow. To bud. To sprout out. As:—Tuk no an, “extending upwards.” Tuk even, “to grow badly.” Tuk no, “to grow well.”

Tuk, ツク, 痊合スル. v.i. To heal up, as a wound. To get well.

Tukan, ツカン, 射ル, v.t. To shoot at.

Tukap, ツカブ, 幽霊, 幻. n. A ghost. An apparition.

Tukap, ツカブ, 釣針. n. A fish hook.

Tukap-kane, ツカブカ子, 針金. n. Wire.


Tukarike, ツカリケ, 遠カラケ, 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, 悪シク発育スル. v.i. 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, アガラシ. n. Seal. Phoca fatida, Fab.

Tuk-no, ツクノ, 善シ発育スル. v.i. To grow well.


Tukunne, ツクンネ, 痛(シビレ)ノ類. n. A kind of cramp known as pins and needles,” affecting the legs and feet only.


Tumak, ツマク, 力. n. Strength.

Tumak, ツマク, 瘡気. n. A general name for pains in the loins, back and testicles.

Tumak, ツマク, 背ノ痛, (病), 僕人ナ v. n. and v.i. A kind of disease of which backache is a prominent feature. To be humpbacked.

Tumam, ツマム, 抱卵スル. v.i. To sit, (as a hen).

Tumam, ツマム, 看護スル, 守スル. v.t. To nurse.


Tumam-koshaye, ツマムコシャイェ, or Tumama-koshaye, ツママコシャイェ, 裙フ至折ル. v.i. To gird up the loins.

Tumamma-hotke, ツマムマホツケ, 抱き込ム, 抱き寝スル. v.t. To hold in one’s embrace. To lie down and hold in one’s arms as a mother her child.

Tumam-noshke, ツマムノシケ, 腰. n. The loins.

Tumashi, ツマシ, ノ間等. adv. Whilst. As:—Apto tumashi ku ek, “I came whilst it was raining.”


Tumba, ツムバ, 锧. n. A sword guard.

Tumbu, ツムブ, 室, 地球, 胞(エナ). n. A room. An apartment. A division in a cave. Also the womb by some and placenta by others.

Tumbu-kara, ツムブカラ, 清掃スル (家ゲ). v.t. To tidy a room.

Tumbu-kara-guru, ツムブカラグル, 家係. n. A house servant.


Tumikoro, ツミコロ, 战争する. v.t. To engage in war.
Tumikoro-guru, ツミコログル, 兵士. n. A soldier.
Tumi-ram, ツミラム, 激戦. n. A very severe war.
Tumi-sange, ツミサンゲ, 戦起す. v.t. To cause war. To wage war.
Tumi-shimaka, ツミシマカ, 體操する. v.t. To take exercise as with dumb bells or in drilling.
Tumi-shuikere, ツミシュイケレ, 軍待する. v.t. To have finished a war.
Tumiwentoiru, ツミウェントイル, 戦争が似シテ手足ヲ動シテ行ケ物シテ変＝死セル者ノ為御彼ノ儀式ヲ営む. v.t. To go along exercising the arms and legs as if in war. To act the ceremonies pursued when a person dies through accident.
Tumma, ツママ, 其中ニ. adj. amongst.
Tum-no, ツムノ, 強き, 荒き. adj. Strong. Wild.
Tum-o, ツムオ, 強き. adj. Strong.
Tumotneka, ツモトネカ, 薫カメヲ疑フ. v.i. To be uncertain.
Tumsak, ツムサク, 弱き. adj. Weak.
Tum-sakka, ツムサッカ, 弱ムル. v.t. To weaken.
Tumshi, ツムシ, 番. n. A tassel.
Tumshikot, ツムシコッタシユブ. 末葉. n. A wooden spoon ornamented with pieces of wood.
Tumta, ツムタ, 中ニ, 間. adv. In. Among. As:—Toi tumta, “in the ground.” Mun tumta, “among the leaves.”
Tumu uten va ho-te, “he lies down because he is ill.” Tumu an, “to be strong or well.”
Tumu-an, ツムアン, 強がる, 善がる. v.i. To be strong or well.
Tumu-an, ツムアン, 多々ノ. adj. Many.
Tumu-an-no, ツムアンノ, 多々ノ. adj. Many. As:—Tumu an no okai, “there are many.” Tumu an no isam, “a few.”
Tumuge-un, ツムゲウン, 間ニ. adv. Among.
Tumumaukush, ツムマウクシ, 罰スル. n. To condemn. Syn: Katpak kore.
Tumun, ツムン, 廃レシ草, 廃屋, 畜. n. Rotten vegetation. A house which
has tumbled down and become rotten. Manure. Dung.


Tumuorepini, ツムオレピニ, 重着ナスル. v.i. To wear many garments one over the other.

Tumutot-un-same, ツムトゥンサメ, オナカザメ. 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, 騎. n. Fetus.

Tuna, ツナ, 焚き火 ュケガ器具. n. The apparatus which hangs over a fireplace.

Tunangara, ツナングラ, 逢フ. v.t. To meet.


Tunash, ツナシ, or Tunashi; ツナシ, 速ナルル, 突然ノ. adj. Quick. Abrupt.

Tunashi-no, ツナシノ, 速＝. adv. Quickly.

Tunashi-no-tunashi-no, ツナシノツナシノ, 甚ダ速＝. adv. Very quickly.


Tunashka-i, ツナシCAI. 急キ. n. Acceleration.

Tunashka, ツナシテ, 急ケ. v.t. To accelerate. To hasten. Syn: Tunashka.

Tunatunak, ツナツナク, 搖れル(枠ノ上＝跳ル時家ノ). v.i. To tremble as a house when one jumps on the floor.

Tunchi, ツンチ, 通事, 通譯. n. An interpreter.


Tunchikara-guru, ツンチカラグル, 通事. n. An interpreter.


Tun-ikashima-wa-niu, ツニイカシマワニウ, 十二人. n. Twelve persons.

Tun-nai, ツナイ, 海峡. n. A channel. A fairway.

Tunnai, ツナイ, 矢頃. n. The distance of a bow shot.

Tunne, ツンネ, 惰惰. n. Idleness.

Tun-ni, ツンニ, カシヲ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus dentata, Th.

Tun-ni-karush, ツニカルシ, シヒタケ. 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.
Tuntun,ツンツン, 魚卵. n. Row. Fish eggs.

Tunun-hawe,ツヌンハウエ, チンチントウ. v.i. To chink or jingle. Syn: Ukere-humi.


Tuntu,ツンツ, 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, 唰々. v.i. To groan. Syn: Tashmak! Kechi.

Tununitara,ツヌニタラ, 鴨ル(金属チ共ミシテ撚リ穏ス時ノ). v.i. To rattle as metal when shaken together.

Tup,ツブ, 流ル(星ノ), 移転スル. v.i. To shoot, as a star. To migrate.

Tup,ツブ, 二物. n. Two things.

Tupa,ツパ, 永続スル(懸クナル事ナク). adj. and v.i. To keep for a long time without becoming bad. As: — Tupa chep, “fish which will keep a long time.”


Tupep,ツペプ, 足係, (ヲナ). n. A slip knot. A bond. Anything one is bound up with. As:— Tupep kara, “to make a slip knot.”

Tupesambe,ツペサムベ, 八. adj. Eight.


Tup-ikashinia-hotne,ツブイカシニアホツ子, 二十. adj. Twenty.

Tup-ikashima-wanbe,ツブイカシマワンベ, 十二. n. Twelve.


Tup-rep,ツブレブ, 二ツハ三. n. Two or three.

Tupshi,ツブシ, 吐喰スル, ダンサハタ. v.t. To expectorate.

Tupte,ツブテ, 追放スル, 輸出スル, 送り出スル. v.t. To banish. To transport. To send away.

Tupunetoine,ツブチトイ子, 五ニ諸ミ合フ. v.i. To trample on one another. Syn: Ukata tereke.

Tupunetoine-re-punetoine,ツブチトイ子トツブチトイ子, 五ニ諸ミ合フ. Frequentive of the previous word.
Tura, ツラ, 物ノ列. n. A row of things.
Tura, ツラ, 大川, 伴つ. v.t. To lead.
To take as company.
Tura-an, ツラアン, 伴つ. v.i. To be with. To accompany.
Tura-guru, ツラグル, 案内者. n. A guide.
Tu-rai, ツライ, 二同. adj. Twice.
As:—Kurukashike okomomse, tu-rai ongami, re-rai ongami ukaku-shite, “upon this he bowed down and worshipped two or three times.”
Turainu, ツライヌ, 失フ. v.t. To lose.
Turamkoro-guru, ツラムクログル, 伴著者. n. A coward.
Tura-no, ツラノ, 共同. adv. To-gether with.
Tura-no-an, ツラノアン, 伴フ. v.i. To be with. To be in company with.
Tura-no-ki-guru, ツラノキグル, 伴侶. n. An accomplice.
Tura-no-oman, ツラノオマン, 伴フ. v.i. To accompany.
Turashi, ツラシ, 間. adv. While. During. As:—Shukup turashi, “while growing up.” Syn: Tu-ikata.
Turashio, ツラシオ, 約. v.t. To ascend. To go up hill. To climb.
As:—Pet turashio oman, “to ascend a river.” Ni turashio nimu, “to climb a tree.”
Turen, ツレン, 神来スル、特寵ヲ蒙ル (神ヨリ). v.i. 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:—Kamui turen, “to be inspired by God,” “to be blessed by God.” Niite kamui turen, “to be possessed with a devil.” Ashkanne Kamui turen, “to be inspired by the Holy Spirit.
Turep, ツレプ, ナホウバエリ. n. A kind of lily. Lilium Glehni, Fr. Schm.
Turep-akam, ツレプアカム, ナホウバ エリ桝子. n. Lily cakes.
Turep-chiri, ツレプチリ, ポトシギ. n. A wood-cock.
Turep-irup, ツレプイルプ, ナホウバ エリ粉. n. Lily flour.
Turep-ni, ツレプニ, ク. n. A mulberry tree. Morus alba, L. Also called topenbe.
Turep-onga, ツレプオンガ, ナホウバ エリ桝子. n. Lily cakes.
Turepshit, ツレプシツ, ナホウバエリ ニ取リタル屑. n. The dregs left after extracting the flour from lily barlbs.
Tureshnu, ツレシヌ, 姉妹. n. Sisters.
Tureshipo, ツレシボ, 姉. n. A younger sister. Dear sister.
Turii, ツリ, 轉子 (端舟チ轉ス). n. A pole used to push boats along.
Turire, ツリレ, 延バサセル. v.t. To cause to stretch out.
Turimimse, หวิลิวิมิเน, ห้องหูในหูน. v.i. To rumble. To rattle. To make a noise.
Turiri, หวิริ, หวิลีน. v.i. and adj. Stretched out. To be stretched out.
Turiri, หวิริ, หวิลี. v.t. To give. To hand over. To push out.
Turu, หวิรู, หวิรูน. n. Filth. Dirt.
Turupa, หวิรุปู, หวิลีน. v.t. To stretch out. To cast, as a net in the sea.
Turusak, หวิรูสมค, หวิลีสมค. adj. Clean. Pure.
Turuse, หวิรุส, หวิรุสมน. v.t. To drop. As:—Tekehe wa turuse, “to drop from the hand.”
Turuse, หวิรุสม, หวิรุสมน. adj. Contagious.
Turuse, หวิรุสม, หวิรุสมน. v.i. To drop down.
Turushittok, หวิรุสฮิทอค, หวิรุสมน. n. The turnings in a path.
Turu-tashum, หวิรุตاشุม, หวิรุสมน. n. A contagious disease.
Tusa, หวิสุ, หวิสุน. n. A sleeve.
Tusa, หวิสุ, หวิสุน. v.i. To recover from sickness.
Tusa-imaka, หวิสุอิมาคะ, หวิสุน. n. The back of a sleeve.
Tusa-pui, หวิสุปุย, หวิสุน. n. A sleeve hole. An arm hole.
Tusare, หวิสาร์, หวิสาร์น. v.t. To forgive. To absolve. To acquit. To animate. To cure. To heal.
Tusare-ambe, หวิสาร์อิมเบ, หวิสาน. n. Absolution.
Tusare-i, หวิสาร์, หวิสาน. n. Acquittal.
Tush-ani, หวิสุ-อันิ, หวิสุ-อันิน. v.t. To hold, as a horse.
Tush-honnere, หวิสุฮอนเนอร์, หวิสุฮอนเนอร์น. v.t. To pardon. To forgive. To absolve.
Tu-shike, หวิสุไชเก, หวิสุไชเกน. adj. Forty.
Tushik-e, หวิสุไชเกะ, หวิสุไชเกะน. adj. To have a spot over each eye as some dogs.
Tushiri-oro-omare, หวิสุริออรู-อิมมาเร, หวิสุริออรู-อิมมาเรน. v.t. To bury.
Tushiri-otta-omare, หวิสุริอッタอิมมาเร, หวิสุริอッタอิมมาเรน. v.t. To bury.
Tushiyok-humi, หวิสุโยก-ฮูมิ, หวิสุโยก-ฮูมิน.
The cry of departed warriors.

Tushkote, トシコテ, 結び附ける. v.t. To tie up.

Tush-ni, トシニ, ヤマチヨコナギ. n. Called also Susu and Susu-at. A kind of willow. *Salix Caprea, L.*


Tush-ni-koro, トシニコロ, 付ける. v.t. To tie up to a tree with a rope.

Tushre, トシレ, 濁レル (汁又乳ノ豚ノ如ク). adj. Thick (as soup or cream).

Tush-saurere, トシサウレル, 敷す. v.t. To absolve. To pardon.

Tushtek, トシテク, 沈黙セル. adj. Silent.


Tu-shuine, トシユイ子, 二同. adj. Twice.

Tusu, ツス, 謎言スル. v.i. To prophecy.


Tusunabanu, ツスナバヌ, アイヌ人ノ伝説ノ名. n. Name of an Ainu legend.

Tusuninge, ツスニンゲ, or Tusunungue, ツスヌンゲ. n. A squirrel. *Sciurus lis, Femm.*

Tusurepni, ツスレブニ, 法術ナスル時ニ用エル木. n. A piece of wood the Ainu wizards use when exercising their craft.

Tusushke, ツスシケ, 擾フ. v.i. To shake.


Tut, ツット, 二. n. Two. As:—Tut ko, “two days.” Tut ko rereko, “two or three days.” Tut ko rereko shiranak, “two or three days hence.”

Tutanu, ツタヌ, 第ニ, 次ノ. adj. The second. The next. The next following.

Tutkopak, ツッコパク, 稔別スル. v.t. To take leave of.


Tutturi, ツットリ, 解ク, 鋸ノパス. v.t. To straighten out. To unravel.


Tutturuse, ツッツルセイ, 跟掛ケ (酔漢ノ) 付ルル. v.i. To stagger and reel about as when under the influence of strong drink. To fall down.

Tutukko, ツツッコ, 小包. A parcel. As:—Pon tutukko, “a little parcel.”
Tutukkokara, 包装する．续る．v.t. To pack up baggage. To tie up as baggage. To make into a parcel.
Tutut, ツツツ．ツツドリ．n. Himalayan cuckoo．Cuculus intermedius.
Tu-umbe, ツウムベ，or Ru-umbe, ルウムベ．縫箔ノ衣．n. A fancy needlework dress.
Tuwa, ツワ．ツラビ．n. The common Bracken．Pteris aquilina，L．
Tuwara, ツワラ，凉キ，冷キ．adj．Cool．Syn: Nam．
Tuwaraka, ツワラカ，冷ス．v.t. To cool．
Tuwaraka-kara, ツワラカラ，冷ス．v.t. To cool．
Tuwarake, ツワラケ，冷ス．v.t. To cool．
Tuwayuk, ツワユク，カマイルカ．n．A kind of dolphin．Lagenorhynchus acutus，Gray．
Tuyashkarap, ツヤシカラブ，宿ムル（子供チ）．憐ム．v.t. To caress．To fondle．To be merciful to．To take pity on．Syn: Erampokiwon．Epuriwen．
Tuye, ツイェ，切ル．v.t. To cut．Syn: Tui．
Tuye, ツイェ，母．n．One's mother．As:— Tuye oro，"of one family．"
Tuyehewa-chikannari, ツイェヘワチカンナリ，倒ニナル（魚ノ泳ケ時鬱見ルモノ）．v.t. To turn upside down as a fish sometimes does in swimming．
Tuyepa, ツイェパ，切ル．v.t. To cut．
Tuyepap, ツイェパブ，切ラレシ物．n．Things cut．
Tuyepushpushke-an, ツイェブシブシケアン，下痢病．n．Diarrhoea．Syn: Soyokari tashum．
Tuyetek, ツイェテク，引き抜ク，切リ．adj．and v.t. To pluck off．Cut．
Tuyetuye, ツイェツイェ，振フ，錬ル．v.t. To shake．To winnow．To shake the dust off anything．
Tuyo, ツヨ，家族．n．A family．Syn: Tuye oro．
Tuyokotbe, ツヨコツベ，魚ノ膿．n．The entrails of fish．

U (ウ)．

U，ウ，此語ハ属動詞ノ前ニ用キテ，交际，親熟、稲敷サ示ス，新ノ時ニハ、ウタサ、横切リテ，ウタシバ、彼ヨリ是ニ，又ハ互ニ，ト同様ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ，オシチレ，知ル，ウオシチレ，知り合フ，オシパイニ，従フ，オシバイニ，互＝従フ，サレド此語ハ常＝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;" Uonnere, "to know one another." Oshi paye, "to follow;" ushi 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, ウハ時トシテ名詞ノ接頭語トシテ場所チ示ス＝用キラル, 断ル場 合ハ, ウシケ, 場所ト同様ノ意味ヲ有ス, 例セバ, シキヲ, 茎ノ生セシ處, 脱ハ特＝地方ノ名＝用キラル。adv. U is sometimes used as a suffix to nouns to indicate "place," and as such has the same meaning as ushike, "place." As: — Shiki-ku, "the place of reeds." It is chiefly so used in the names of local- ities.


Uainu-an, ウアイヌアン, 尊敬セラル, 例セバ, テイゲルアマクチソンノウア ッンアンヘルテ, 其人ハ大＝尊敬セラ レナイ。v.t. To be honoured. To be respected. As: — Nei guru akan 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, 吾々敬。adv. Reverentially. Respectfully.


Uakkari, ウアッカリ, 行き違 7。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: Uonnere.

Uanunkopa, ウアヌンコンパ, 見知ラス。 v.t. To deny knowing one another.

Uao, ウアオ, 日本ノ緑鳩。n. Japanese green pigeon.

Uarakaraki, ウラカララキ, 誹ル, 罪ル。v.t. To speak evil of another.

Uarakarase-itak, ウララカラセイ タク, 無禮ヲ謂。n. Impolite language.

Uarashota, ウララショタ, 坐ノ兩側, 例セバ, ウララョシタロク, 坐ノ兩 侧＝坐ル。adv. On either side of (on each side of) a fireplace. As: — Uarashota rok, "to sit one on each side of a fireplace."

Uare, ウアレ, 増加スル, 子ヲ有ス, 例セバ, ウアレモシリ, 此世界, (直譯, 増 加スル世界)。v.i. To increase. To multiply. To have children. As: — Uare moshiri, "this world;" (lit: the multiplying world).

Uare-an, ウアレアン, 豐カナル。adj. Productive. Prolific.
Ubas, ウバス, or Upas, ウパス, 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, 積雪, 雪山. n. Hardened snow.


Uchashkuma, チャシクマ, 講義スル. v.t. To lecture.

Uchashkuma-an, チャシクマアン, 講義スル. v.t. To preach.


Uchipiyere, ウチピイレ, 他人ノ親戚ヲ驚クスル. v.t. To remind one of his parent's faults. To speak evil of another person's parents.

Uchish, ウチシ, 悲泣, 永別泣ケ再会ノ時ヲ泣ケ事. 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, 互ヲ泣ケ事. n. A weeping over one another.

Uchish-kara, ウチシカラ, 互ヲ泣ケ, 嫁人が永遠別レテ再会ノ時互ヲ泣ケ. v.i. To weep over one another.

Uchiu, ウチウ, 閉ス. v.i. To shut. To heal. To mend.

Ue, ウェ, 人肉ヲ食フ. v.t. To practice cannibalism.

Ue-guru, ウエグル, 食人ノ種. n. A cannibal.

Uekap, ウエカブ, 互ヲ挨拶スル. v.i. To salute one another.

Uekemuram, ウエケムラム, 人肉ヲ啖ヲ饗. n. A famine in which people commit cannibalism.

Uenkata, ウエンカタ, or Uwenkata, ウエンカタ, 重々 (但シ密シセムニ). adv. One above another but not in contact.


Uhaitarep, ウハイタレプ, 過誤, 訳. n. A fault. Transgressions.

Uhaustaroige, ウハタロイゲ, or Uhaustaroise, ウホタロイセ, 嘆ケシクスル (子供ノ話ノ如シ), (復數). v.i. To make a noise. To babble (as children) pl. Syn: Uhawepopo.


Uhaustaroise, ウハタロイセ, 嘆ケシク語ル (子供ノ如シ), (復數). v.i. To babble as children.

Uhaweepopo, ウハウエポポ, 嘆ケシク語ル (子供ノ如シ), (復數). v.i. To babble (as children) pl. Syn: Uhaustaroise.
Uha-woige, ウハウェロイゲ, 騒音する. v.i. To make a noise.


Uhaye, ウハイエ, 失去, 例セバ, ウハイエワイスム, 其ハ失セタリ. v.t. To lose. As: — Uhaye wa isam, "it is lost."


Uhenkotpa-ki, ウヘンコツバキ, 互ニ愛スル, 首叩スル(親が子ヲ遊バスル時). v.i. To love one another. Also to nod the head at (as a parent at a child to amuse it). Syn: Ihenkotpa ki.

Uheuba, ウヘーバ, 曲リタル. adj. Crooked. (pl.)

Uheupare, ウヘウパレ, 向ケル, 例セバ, キサラウヘウパレウイハ, 耳ヲ向ケテ聴ク. v.t. To turn towards. As: Kisara uheupare wa inu, "turn your ears and listen."

Uhokukore, ウホクコレ, 婚姻. n. A marriage.

Uhonkore, ウホンコレ, 産マス, 孕マス. v.t. To beget. To render pregnant.

Uhorokare-an, ウホロカレアン, 顔倒スル. v.i. To upset.

Uhosere, ウホセレ, 顔倒セシム. v.t. To put wrong end first.

Uhui, ウフイ, 燃ユル. v.i. To burn. Same as uhuye.

Uhuika, ウフイカ, 燃ヤス. v.t. To burn.

Uhui-nupuri, ウフイヌプリ, 火山. n. A volcano.


Uhuye, ウフイエ, 燃エル. v.i. To burn.

Uhuy-eashkai, ウフイエアシカイ, 可燃性ノ. adj. Combustible.

Uhuyeka, ウフイエカ, 放火スル. v.t. To set on fire.


Uibe, ウイペ, 破片. n. Pieces of anything.

Uibe-oshke, ウイベオシケ, 味霧ニ碎ク. v.t. To tear into pieces.

Uikokkare-au, ウイコッカレアウ, 恶异スル. v.t. To make a fool of.


Uimakta-ande, ウイマクタアンデ, 相前後シテ置ク. v.t. To place one behind another.

Uimam, ウイマム, 商ヒスル. v.i. To trade.

Uina, ウイナ, 灰. n. Ashes.
Uina, ウイナ, 取る, 拾び上げる. v.t. To take. To pick up. Pl. of uk.
Uina-takusa, ウイナタクサ, 夕乙囲る(大々然急尺アル時ミナス). v.i. To cover one's self with ashes as when in great trouble.
Uinenashi, ウイネナシ, or Utunashi, ウツナシ, 兩人同白いチチ摺り. v.i. Two persons pounding together in the same mortar.
Uinnerere, ウインチレリ, 多々々、一大家族. adj. Many. A large family.
Uirikara, ウイリカラ, 友とスル、親類とスル. v.t. To make a friend or relation of another.
Uirikara-utara, ウイリカラウタラ, 親類. n. Relations.
Uiruke, ウイルケ, 帯プル(耳環ノ如ク)、牌ヲ. v.t. To put on (as earrings, etc). To put on. To place.
Uirup, ウイルプ, 住民. n. Inhabitants.
Uitakkashi, ウイタッカリ, 従ハ、. v.t. To disobey.
Uitaknu, ウイタクヌ, 従フ. v.t. To obey.
Uitek, ウイテク, 用ニ. v.t. To use.
Uitekke, 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, 取ル、取得スル. v.t. To take. To acquire. To accept.

Ukachiu-kachiu, ウカチウカチウ、突キ合フ (戦ヲ時). v.t. To thrust at one another as with a sword.
Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ, 絞ル. v.t. To press. To jam. To squeeze.
Syn : Unumba.
Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ, 一つ一つ置ケ. v.t. To put one upon another.
Ukaeoshiki, ウカエロシキ, 有ル(顔面 ノ般ノ如ク). v.i. To have (as wrinkles on the face).
Ukaeshik, ウカエシク, 群集ニ. adj. Crowded.
Ukaeyoko, ウカエヨコ, or Ukaoyoko, ウカヨコ, 待伏スル、立番スル. v.i. To stand guard. To lie in wait.
Ukakik, ウカキク, 根ノ枝又ハ草ナドテ持テ、ヒツヒヒト奇ナル音ヲ為シ人ヲ上ヲ打ッテ児ヲスル. 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, ウカクシバリ, or Uka-kushpari, ウカクシバリ, リツツ、連綿シテ連ニ互ニ從フ、横切ル. 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.
Ukakushte, ウカクシテ, 属手ニ上ゲ (禮ノ為メ)、彼方此方へ行ケ、積ヲ重ニ. 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, 耳フ、節スル、除キ去ル。v.t. To hoard or save up. To clear away.

Ukaoba, ウカオバ, 除キ去ル、節スル、(複数) v.t. To clear away. To save up. (pl).

Ukaobiuki, ウカオビウキ, 助ケ合フ、慰メ合フ、親切ニシ合フ。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, 助ケル、慰メル、救フ。v.t. To help. To save. To comfort.

Ukaoiki, ウカオイキ, 待スル(老イタル父母ニ)。v.t. To wait upon or take care of (as one's parents in old age).

Uka-omare, ウカオマレ, 上ニ置フ。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.

Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ, or Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ, 待伏スル、立番スル。v.i. To lie in wait. To stand guard. To be hidden for purposes of defence or attack. Syn: Yongororo. Iyetokush.

Ukaapeka, ウカアベカ, 前後ニ。adv. Backwards and forwards.

Ukara, ウカラ, 拳棒ニテ打合フ遊戯ノ名。n. Name of a game in which the Ainu beat one another with war-clubs.

Ukarari, ウカラリ, 密接ニ互ニ付キ従 7. v.i. To follow close after one another in single file.

Ukare, ウカラ, 集メル。v.t. To accumulate.


Ukarire, ウカリレ, 懸髪スル。v.i. To be made a fool of. Syn: Upakanaere.

Ukashpaotte, ウカシハオッテ, 法律。n. Laws. Rules.

Ukashpaotte-uwesere, ウカシハオッテウエセレ, 命スル。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, ウカッティマ, 遠ク、遠ニ。永キ以前、永キ間、互ニ相別レテ。adv. A long way off. A long time ago. For a long time. To be separated from each other. Syn: Homaka no.

Ukattuima-no, ウカッティマノ, 久シキ以前、遥ニ、永キ間、互ニ相別レテ adv. A long time ago. A long way off. For a long time.

Ukattuimare, ウカッティマレ, 別ツ。v.t. To separate.

Ukaukau, ウカウカウ, 経ヒ合ハス。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, ウカウンアカリ, 加フル, 雑ユル. v.t. To add to. To mix.

Uke, ウケ, 浮標 (釘ノ). n. A piece of wood attached to anchors as a float to point out where the anchor lies. Syn: Pekaot-ni.

Ukema, ウケマ, 足. n. The feet, pl.

Ukeonin, ウケオニン, 北海道＝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 Ukeonin.

Ukepkeki, ウケブケキ, 駄ミ合フ (動物ノ如ク). v.t. To nibble one another (as animals).

Ukere, ウケレ, 揺リ合フ v.i. To rub or scrape together.

Ukere-humi-ash, ウケレフミアシ, シンリント鳴ル, 鳴ル. v.i. To chink or jingle. To rattle.

Ukeshe-an, ウケシケアン, 窪ムル, 寛 罪＝ヲトス, 害スル. v.t. To persecute. To falsely accuse. To injure another.

Ukeshkoro, ウケシコロ, 相續スル. v.i. To succeed to one another's inheritance.


Ukeuhumshu, ウケウフムシュ, 同情スル. v.t. To console or sympathize with.

Uk-i, ウイ, 取得. 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, 半熟ノ. adj. Half ripe.

Ukimatek, ウキマテク, 騒ケ. v.t. To be agitated. To clamour. To be in commotion.

Ukimattekka, ウキマテッカ, 騒ケ. v.t. To agitate.

Ukirikopiwe, ウキリコピウェ, 密着シテ垒ル. v.t. To sit very close to one another.

Ukirorouande, ウキロロウアンデ, 角スル. v.i. To strive together to see who is strongest. Syn: Ukomondumuwande.

Ukishimani, ウキシマニ, 互＝錯雑シル木. n. Trees clinging to one another.

Uko, ウコ, 共ニ, 此語ハ脅動詞トシテ 用キ動作ナナス人ノ複数 ヌルヲ示ス. adv. Together. This word is often prefixed to verbs to indicate that the actors are in the plural number.


Ukootcha, ウコアチャ, 侮尊スル. v.t. To treat with disrespect.

Ukoba, ウコバ, 誇テ取ル. 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.

Ukochirang, ウコチャランゲ, 試ムル, 判断スル. v.t. To try. To judge. To argue a point.

Ukochimpun, ウコチムブニ, 足ヲ踏スル. v.t. To keep step as in walking.

Ukochipkuta, ウコチブクタ, 舟ヲ覆
UKO — 470 — UKO

ス (多々人が渋＝テ). v.t. Many to turn a boat over.

Ukochiutumu-wen, ウコチウツムウェン, 不仲ナル, 虐マス. v.i. To be on bad terms with another. Syn: Ukokeutumu-wen.

Ukoechikiki, ウコエチキキ, 酒瓶最後ノ一滴チシマル, (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, ウコエチャララゲ, 剃アル (或球根ノ如ス). 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, ウコエペチツイェ, 山徑. n. A mountain pass.

Ukoeyukara, ウコエユカラ, 真似ル. v.t. To imitate. To do like.

Ukohakmahakama, ウコハクマカマ, 咲ケ. 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.

Ukoherarapa, ウコヘララパ, 尊敬シ合フ. v.i. To pay respects to one another.

Ukoheraye, ウコヘライェ, 似ル. v.i. To resemble one another.

Ukohoiyo, ウコホイヨ, 難渋スル. v.i. To commit adultery.

Ukohoparata, ウコホパラタ, 陰部ヲ顕スル. v.i. To expose the person.

Ukohopi, ウコホピ, 別ツ. v.i. To part asunder. To separate.

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: Ukokekiru.

Ukohosarire, ウコホサラリ, 彼方此方へ同首セルム. 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.


Ukoikire, ウコイキレ, 戦ハス, 喧嘩セルム. v.t. To set fighting or quarrelling.

Ukoimekare, ウコイメカラ, or Ukoiamekari, ウコイメカリ, 驰走ヲ物ヲ持チ去ル. v.t. To carry things away from a feast.

Ukoiomare, 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＝. post. With. Along with.

Ukoiram-no, ウコイラムノ, 一諸＝、共＝. adv. Altogether. Together with.

Ukoiram-no-an, ウコイラムノアン、共ナル、伴フ. v.i. To be with. To accompany.

Ukoirushka, ウコイルシカ、怒り合フ. v.i. To be angry with one another.


Ukoitak, ウコイタク、會話スル. v.i. To talk together.
Ukoiyuhaikara, ウコイユハイカラ, 他人ノ 語ヲ話ス. v.t. To repeat what another says. To tell tales of another person.

Ukokai, ウコカイ, or Ukookai, ウコオカイ, 結= 結際スル. v.t. To mingle with. To associate with. To come together. Syn: Uore-pa.

Ukokai-guru, ウコカイグル, 交友. n. An associate.


Ukokai-utara, ウコカイウタラ, 交友. n. Associates.

Ukokandama, ウコカンダマ, 欺シ合フ. v.t. To deceive one another.

Ukokara, ウコカラ, 結= 結作り作スル. v.t. To mix. To mingle. Also, to do together.

Ukokarakari, ウコカラカリ, 束＝マハメル. v.t. To roll up into a bundle.


Ukokausk, ウコカウク, 智恵ノ輪. n. A kind of string puzzle.

Ukokausk, ウコカウク, 和合スル. v.i. To be in accord.

Ukokeutum, ウコケウツム, 一心同體. n. One mindedness.

Ukokeutum-an, ウコケウツムアン, 一心ヲル. 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.


Ukocomge, ウココムゲ, or Ukokomse, ウココムセ, 拳撃ル, ヒキツル, 船クナル（髪ノ如ク). v.i. To be drawn up as one’s joints by disease. To be crumpled up. To be rough, as the hair. Syn: Ukocomse. Komkomse.

Ukokonchi, ウココンチ, 箔. n. Lots.

Ukokonchi-etaye, ウココンチエタイェ, 抽籤スル. v.i. To draw lots.

Ukokonchi-koro, ウココンチクロ, 抽籤スル. v.i. To cast lots.

Ukokoro, ウコクロ, 共有スル. v.t. To possess in common with others.


Ukomat-ehunara, ウコミツエフナラ, 間フ（牡鹿が牝鹿ヲ得ンガ為ニ). v.i. To fight for females (as bucks).

Ukomeremerege, ウコメレメレゲ, 螢ク. v.i. To twinkle, as the stars.

Ukomose, ウコモモセ, 腰ミリ行ケ, 腰曲ケ（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: Ukonomse.

Ukomondumuwande, ウコモンズムワンデ, カチ角スル. v.t. To strive together to see who is the best man. Syn: Akokirorowande.
Ukomui, ウコムイ, 風ツトル, (頭髪が衣ヲリ). v.t. To pick out lice from the head or dress.

Ukomuyete, ウコムイテ, 薔合ス. v.t. To bind up together.

Ukoniiituke-shinot, ウコニイツクテ シノツ, 根木ヲ打ツ遊戯. n. A game of casting sticks into the earth.

Ukoniki-an, ウコンキイアン, 結ミタル. adj. Folded.

Ukoniki-kara, ウコンキイカラ, 結ム, タタム. v.t. To fold up, as clothes.

Ukonitiupte, ウコンイツプテ, or Ukonitupte, ウコンイツプテ, 遊戯ノ名. n. Name of a game somewhat resembling drafts but played with sticks. Syn: Chikkiri.

Ukonichiirande, ウコンウチランデ, 仲悪シカル, 視マ. v.i. To be on bad terms with another.

Ukonukara, ウコンヌカラ, 比較スル. v.t. To compare.

Ukoniko, ウコンニコ, 結ム. v.t. To fold up.

Ukoniteteye, ウコンテティイエ, 奇貌ヲ作リ合フ (小児が戯ニ). v.i. To make faces at one another.

Ukonumba, ウコンヌムバ, 押シ合フ. v.t. To press upon. To throng.

Ukonupetne, ウコンヌペツ子, 相悦ア. 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 (他人ノ乏ジキテ). v.t. To provide for the wants of another. Syn: Ukaoiki.

Uko-okai, ウコオカイ, 仮住スル, 仮住スル. v.i. To be together.

Ukoopi, ウコオピ, 分レタル, 離レタル. adj. Separate. Apart. Also “to part.”

Ukoopi-ukoopi, ウコオピウコオピ, or Ukoopiu-ukoopiu, ウコオピウコ オピウ, 散乱スル, 分解スル, 例セバ, チカブウコオピウコオピウ キョウムバ サパイユ, 鳥散乱テシテ飛ぼ去レリ. v.i. To scatter. To disperse. As:—Chikap ukopi-ukoopi hopumba wa paye, “the birds scattered and flew away.” Syn: Chippasusus.

Ukoopiuware, ウコオピウレ, 散乱セシム, 分解セシム. v.t. To scatter. To disperse. Syn: Chippasusure.

Ukooshikkote, ウコオシッコテ, 相墓フ. v.t. To desire or long for one-another.

Ukopahaukoro, ウコパハウコロ, 他人ノ事ヲ云フ, 謹ル. v.t. To tell tales of another. To backbite.


Ukopaiyaige, ウコパイヤイゲ, 集フ. v.i. To move about as maggots in flesh or fish.

Ukopake-koshne, ウコパケコシ子, 説ク. adj. and v.i. 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.i. To desire to associate with.
**UKO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ukopao</strong>, ウコパオ, or <strong>Ukopau</strong>, ウコパウ</th>
<th><strong>ukopao</strong>, ウコパオ</th>
<th><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラルイ</th>
<th><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラルイ</th>
<th><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラルイ</th>
<th><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラルイ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To scold.</strong></td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To chatter together.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Syn:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ukoitakrui.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラタ, 侮辱ノ為他＝</td>
<td><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラタ, 侮辱ノ為他＝</td>
<td><strong>Ukoparuiti</strong>, ウコパラタ, 侮辱ノ為他＝</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>(pl.)</strong></td>
<td><strong>To expose the person in insult.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukopau</strong>, ウコパウ, 叱スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopau</strong>, ウコパウ, 叱スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopau</strong>, ウコパウ, 叱スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To scold.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukopoye</strong>, ウコポイェ, 搷(ミダ)ル</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoye</strong>, ウコポイェ, 搷(ミダ)ル</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoye</strong>, ウコポイェ, 搷(ミダ)ル</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To stir.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To amind.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukopoyege</strong>, ウコポイェゲ, 搷サレル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoyege</strong>, ウコポイェゲ, 搷サレル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoyege</strong>, ウコポイェゲ, 搷サレル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be stirred.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be admixed.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukopoyepoye</strong>, ウコポイェポイェ, 搷ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoyepoye</strong>, ウコポイェポイェ, 搷ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukopoyepoye</strong>, ウコポイェポイェ, 搷ル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To stir.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorachi</strong>, ウコラチ, 似ル, 似レバ.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorachi</strong>, ウコラチ, 似ル, 似レバ.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorachi</strong>, ウコラチ, 似ル, 似レバ.</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be alike.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To resemble.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorachi-an-no</strong>, ウコラチアンノ, 其故＝</td>
<td><strong>Ukorachi-an-no</strong>, ウコラチアンノ, 其故＝</td>
<td><strong>Ukorachi-an-no</strong>, ウコラチアンノ, 其故＝</td>
<td><strong>adv.</strong></td>
<td><strong>According.</strong></td>
<td><strong>According to.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoraiba</strong>, ウコライバ, 別ツ, 裂キ取ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoraiba</strong>, ウコライバ, 別ツ, 裂キ取ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoraiba</strong>, ウコライバ, 別ツ, 裂キ取ル.</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To part.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To tear away.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramba</strong>, ウコラムバ, 穏＝謨ムル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramba</strong>, ウコラムバ, 穏＝謨ムル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramba</strong>, ウコラムバ, 穏＝謨ムル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To reprobe quietly.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramashi</strong>, ウコラマシ, 喧嘩スル (子供ノ如ク).</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramashi</strong>, ウコラマシ, 喧嘩スル (子供ノ如ク).</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramashi</strong>, ウコラマシ, 喧嘩スル (子供ノ如ク).</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To wrangle, as children.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramasu</strong>, ウコラマスス, 好ム (覆数).</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramasu</strong>, ウコラマスス, 好ム (覆数).</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramasu</strong>, ウコラマスス, 好ム (覆数).</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be fond of.</strong></td>
<td><strong>(pl.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorambashinne</strong>, ウコラマシンシン, 相愛スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorambashinne</strong>, ウコラマシンシン, 相愛スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorambashinne</strong>, ウコラマシンシン, 相愛スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To love one another.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be friendly.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UKO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ukoramkoro</strong>, ウコラムコロ, 協議スル.</th>
<th><strong>Ukoramkoro</strong>, ウコラムコロ, 協議スル.</th>
<th><strong>v.i.</strong></th>
<th><strong>To hold council.</strong></th>
<th><strong>To consult.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramkoro-guru</strong>, ウコラムコログル, 協議者.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramkoro-guru</strong>, ウコラムコログル, 協議者.</td>
<td><strong>n.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A councillor.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramkoro-utara</strong>, ウコラムコロウタラ, 協議者.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramkoro-utara</strong>, ウコラムコロウタラ, 協議者.</td>
<td><strong>n.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Councillors.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramoshma</strong>, ウコラモシマ, 仲直スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramoshma</strong>, ウコラモシマ, 仲直スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be reconciled to one another after a quarrel.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoramoshmare</strong>, ウコラモシマレ, 仲直スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoramoshmare</strong>, ウコラモシマレ, 仲直スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To reconcile.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorampoktuye</strong>, ウコラムボクツイェ, 絕交スル, 恥ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorampoktuye</strong>, ウコラムボクツイェ, 絕交スル, 恥ル.</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To cut off one's connection with.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To neglect.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorampoktuyere</strong>, ウコラムボクツイェレ, 絶交セシムル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukorampoktuyere</strong>, ウコラムボクツイェレ, 絶交セシムル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To cause one person to cut off his connection with another.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukorari</strong>, ウコラリ, 共＝</td>
<td><strong>Ukorari</strong>, ウコラリ, 共＝</td>
<td><strong>adv.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conjointly.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoraye</strong>, ウコライェ, 取ル, 得ル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoraye</strong>, ウコライェ, 取ル, 得ル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To take.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To get.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoro</strong>, ウコロ, 交換スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoro</strong>, ウコロ, 交換スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To have sexual intercourse.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukosambe-chiai</strong>, ウコサムベチャイ, 関心ナル, 安心スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukosambe-chiai</strong>, ウコサムベチャイ, 関心ナル, 安心スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be of one heart.</strong></td>
<td><strong>In peace.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukosanmyo</strong>, ウコサンミョ, 算用スル.</td>
<td><strong>Ukosanmyo</strong>, ウコサンミョ, 算用スル.</td>
<td><strong>v.t.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To reckon with.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To make up accounts.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoserorumbe</strong>, ウコセトルムベ, 一集ノ鳥.</td>
<td><strong>Ukoserorumbe</strong>, ウコセトルムベ, 一集ノ鳥.</td>
<td><strong>n.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A brood of birds.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Syn:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukoshikushshikush</strong>, ウコシクシクシ</td>
<td><strong>Ukoshikushshikush</strong>, ウコシクシクシ</td>
<td><strong>v.i.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To rush together as water in an addy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ukoshuwama, ウク シュワマ. 名. A quarrel between husband and wife.

Ukotama, ウコ タマ. 动. To add together.


Ukotamge-no, ウコ タマゲ-ノ. 名. Altogether.

Ukotapta, ウコ タプタ, or Ukotapta, ウコ タプタ. 名. To roll up into a ball.

Ukotereke, ウコ テレケ. 名. To wrestle.

Ukotisere, ウコ テセレ. 名. To flock together. To congregate together, as carrion birds round the bodies of dead animals.

Ukotokpishte, ウコ タヒプシテ, 一ツ宛 (目的物) 射. 名. To shoot one by one.

Ukomakana, ウコトマカ, 名. To adorn one another.

Ukotte, ウコ テ, 名. 毎日, adj. Every. As: — To ukotte, “every day.”

Ukotukoro, ウコ ツコロ, 名. 仲善カラ, 家族ノ員トナル. 名. To be on good terms. To be members of the same family.

Ukotuk, ウコ ツク, 名. 上ニ付ケ, 附着シ合フ, 塞ガル. 名. To be stuck on. To stick together. To be closed up.

Ukotukka, ウコ ツッカ, 动. (日テ), 上ニ付フル, 重ヲ合フ, 結合スル. 名. To close, as the eyes. To stick on. To couple together. To unite.

Ukotumi, ウコツミ, 名. War.

Ukotumi-koro, ウコツミコロ. 名. 战テ起ス. 名. To wage war with.

Ukotumi-koro-guru, ウコツミコログ ル, 名. A soldier.

Ukoturire, ウコツリレ, 名. 差出ス. 名. To hold out to.

Ukoturuye, ウコツルイェ, or Ukouturuge, ウコツルゲ, 名. 界,町界, 例セバ, カタヲウコツルイェ, 村ノハ, 地方ノ界. 名. The borders of a place. The outskirts of a town. As: — Kotan ukoturuye, “the borders of the district or village.”


Ukouturuge, ウコツルゲ, 名. 場所ノ界. 名. The border or limits of a place.

Ukouturugeta, ウコツルゲタ, 名. 其内. 名. Amongst.

Ukowe, ウコ ウェ, 名. 此語ハ鼠パ働詞ノ接頭語トシテ用 # 綴ヲデス. 名. partl. This word is often used as a prefix to indicate the plural number.

Ukowenkeutukoro, ウコ ウェンケ ウツムコロ, or Ukowensambe-koro, ウコ ウェンサムベコロ, 仲善カラ, 聽パ. 名. To be evilly disposed towards one another. Syn: Uwapokba.


Ukoyaisembe, ウコヤ イスムシェ, 名. 事変＝逢フ, (複数). 名. To meet with an accident. (pl)

Ukoyaisambekopash, ウコヤ イサム
UKO — 475 —

Uko, ウコ, 鹿角 (复数). v.i. To be in trouble. (pl).

Ukosambayomba, ウコサムバヨムバ, 擎ミトル. v.t. To gather, as in needlework.

Ukoyomiyomik, ウコヨミヨミク, 鳴寄ル, 窓ルル (衣ノ). v.i. To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.

Ukte, ウクテ, 舞ヲ. v.t. To give.

Uku, ウク, 吹ク, 例セバ, アペク, 火チ吹フ. v.t. To blow. As:—Abe uku, “blow a fire.” Syn: Ewara.

Ukuranyomik, ウクーラヨミク, 舞寄ル, 窓ルル (衣ノ). v.i. To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.

Ukute, ウクテ, 舞ヲ. v.t. To give.

Uku, ウク, 吹ク, 例セバ, アペク, 火チ吹フ. v.t. To blow. As:—Abe uku, “blow a fire.” Syn: Ewara.

Ukuranyomik, ウクーラヨミク, 舞寄ル, 窓ルル (衣ノ). v.i. To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.

Um, ウム, 物ノ部, 例セバ, チブウム, 船ノ艤, n. The after part of anything. As:—Chip um, “the stern of a boat.”

Umangi, ウマンギ, or Umanki, ウマンキ, 梁, ウツバリ, n. A beam.

Umaratto-koro, ウララットコロ, 公ノ宴ヲ開ク. v.t. To have a public feast.

Umbe, ウンベ, or Unbe, ウンベ, 何ノテモ頭ニ着クル物, 何ノテモ某處ニアル物, 復数ハ, ウシベ, ナラ, 例セバ, サバウムベ, 糧, ウマガイ, キムウシベ, 山中ニアル物, 乂 Nº動物. n. Anything that is worn upon the head. Anything that exists in any given place. The plural form is ushbe. As:—Sopa umbe, “a bridle.” Kim ushbe, “any things or creatures that live in or exist upon the mountains.”

Umekibi, ウメキブカ, 信セ Nº. v.t. To disbelieve.

Umekichi, ウメカンチ, 小橇 (橇レ用 Nº). n. A scull used to steer boats.

Umma, ウママ, 馬, 例セバ, ウムマカツラン, 下馬スル, ウママオ, 乗馬スル, ウンマオロワノラン, 下馬スル. n. A horse. As:—Umma ku va ran, “to dismount a horse.” Umma o, “to ride a horse.” Umma orowa no ran, “to dismount a horse.”

Umukani, ウムカナイ, 草原ト, 馬ノ附カレル. n. Horse possession. Horse punishment.

Umman-shi-karaush, ウムマシカルシ, マクソタケ. n. A kind of toad-stool which grows from horse droppings.

Umompokta, ウモムボクタ, 互＝下な
ル、ヨ=少キ. adj. One under
another. Less than.

Umontasa, ウモンタサ, 答フル. v.t.
To answer.

Umpirima, ウンピリマ, 非常ヲ告ゲ
ル、警戒スル. v.t. To raise an
alarm of danger. Warning. To
spy. To look out for.

Umshi-no, ウムシノ, or Umshu-no,
ウムシュノ, 理不盡=, adv. Without
cause. Of itself.

Umshu, ウムシュ, 貯ヘラレンシ, 準備
ヲラレンシ. adj. Stored up. Pre-
pared. Put away in the best
places.

Umta, ウムタ, 舵. 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, ウムライエバ, 悲ノ時互=慰メ
テ肩ヲ頭ヲ撫ソ. 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、姦雄. n. A pair. Husband
and wife. Male and female.

Umusa, ウムサ, 休日、祭、通常、官ノ布
告ヲ開カ森カ＝ニ、命令ヲヨリル
特殊ノ場所＝人民ヲ集ムル事＝シテ
、此時ハ酒、米穀あ、其他ノ物ヲ日本ノ官
吏ヨリ分配セラル. 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 iwai.

Umusa, ウムサ, 禮スル、頭ヲ撫
グル (相慶シテ). v.t. To salute. To
stroke the head as in congratu-

Un, ウン, 此語ハ壓、場所、又ハ或る場
所＝人ノ物ヲ存在スル事ヲ示ス、例
モバ、キムウンカムイ、山ヲ住ム神、即
チ、熊、レプウンカムイ、海神、此ウン
ハ其ヲ後＝来ヲ詞ヲ支配ス. 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

Un, ウン, 時トシテ此語ハ文章ヲ決定ス
ル＝用ユ、例セバ、クア＝ウン、其＝我
ナリ、ルウェ=ン、然リ. 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, 方=、迄ニ、於テ、例セバ、チ
セイは家ノ方ニ、トアニウン其=處＝
於テ、チュブカムイクシ＝ムトム、太
陽ハ我ノ眼＝輝ク. post. Towards.
To. At. In. As:—Chisei un, “tow-
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、ウンコレ、其
ヲ我ニ興ヘ=、ウンカハイグカラニサ、
彼＝我等ヲ誇レリ. obj. pro. Us.
As:—Un kore, “give it to us.”
Un ohaijekara nisa, “he slandered us.”


Unankotukka, ワナコツッカ, 椿際すの. v.t. To put cheek to cheek.

Unarabe, ワナラベ. 叔母. n. Aunt.

Unashke, ウナシケ, 勧誘すの. v.t. To persuade.


Unchi, ウンチ. 火. n. Fire. Also called Unji; Abe; Huchi; Fuji.

Unchi-kema, ウンチケマ, 火把. n. A fire-brand.

Unchi-omap, ウンチオマプ, 煙. n. A fire-place.

Une, ウネ. 均サル. v.i. To be equal.

Unekari, ウネカリ, 旅先ニテ逢フ. v.t. To meet as during a journey. Syn: Etunangara.

Une-no, ウネノ, 同ジケ, 只, 多量ニ, 平均ニ, 例セバ, ウネノアイクスイテキシトマ, 驚クナルケ, 其ハ只人ナレバナ. adv. The same. Like as. To the same degree. Only. Much. Equal. As:—Une no ainu gusu, iteki ishitoma, “don’t be frightened, for it is only a man.”

Une-no-an, ウネノアン, 均クラル. v.i. To be equal. Coequal.

Unepkoro, ウネプコロ, 同様ノ. adj. Alike.

Uneu, ウネウ, オッテセイ. n. A fur seal. Otaria ursina, Linn.

Ungeraitep, ウングライテップ, 施與物. n. Alms.

Uni, ウニ. or Unihi, ウニヒ. 家, 例セバ, ユニタ, 家ニ於ニテ, ウニウン, 家ノ方へ. n. Home. As:—Uni tu, “at home.” Uni un, “towards home.”

Unikoro, ウニコロ. 身縄（ミブクロビ）スル, (坐シテノ後). v.t. To draw one’s clothes tidily when sitting down.

Unintek, ウニンテク, or Uninteki, ウニンテクキ, or Unintep, ウニンテブ, オニノヤバフ. n. Gastrodia elata, Bl.

Unipa, ウニバ. or Unuipa, ウヌイバ, 入墨スル. v.t. To tattoo.

Unisak, ウニサク. 身縄スル. v.i. To let one’s clothes down as in sitting.

Unisapka-an, ウニサプカアーン, 直シキ, 直シタル. v.i. and adj. To be busy. Syn: Imontabire.

Uniwende, ウニウェンデ, ウニウェンボリビニ同ツ. n. Same as Niwenhoribi.

Unkeshke, ウンケシェ, 損スル, 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 Picea ajanensis, Fisch

Unkotuk-chip, ウンコツクチブ, 靴鍋. n. A glue-pot.

Unotmaka, ウノトマカ, 鰤鰤ノ人にノラ開ク. v.t. To open the mouth as of a person in a fit.

Unpirima, ウンピリマ. 見見スル, 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, 行キテ呼フ. v.t. To go to call.
Untere, ウンテレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await. To wait for.
Unu, ウヌ, 置ク, 例セバ, ウムマクラウ, 馬＝鞍山置ク. v.t. To put. To place. As:—Unma kura unu, "to saddle a horse."
Unuipa, ウヌイバ, 入墨スル. v.t. To tattoo.
Unukaot, ウヌカオツ, セコブマス, エトロフマス. n. Hump-back salmon. Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, (Walb.)
Unukara, ウヌカラ, 見交フ, 逢フ. v.t. To see one another. To meet.
Unukaran, ウヌカラアン, 見交ハサル. v.i. To be seeing one another.
Unukare, ウヌカレ, 見セ合フ. v.t. To shew to one another.
Unumba, ウヌムバ, 絞ル, 壓搾スル. v.t. To press together. To squeeze. To jam.
Unum-o-koiki, ウヌムオコイキ, 拳闘スル. v.i. To fight with the fists.
Ununuke, ウヌヌケ, 愛撫スル(子供＝ナス如ク). v.t. To fondle as children.
Unuwapte, ウヌワブテ, 産ニテ呻ク. v.t. To groan in childbirth.
Uok, ウオク, or Uwok, ウォク, 結フ. v.t. To fasten.
Uokkane-kut, ウオッカ子クツ, 帯. n. A belt.
Uonnere, ウオン子レ 知ル, 知り合フ, 注意スル, 聴ク, 例セバ, サララウオン ンテレプカアン, サララ, エラムジカレアカアン, (見テ)知ル者ヲアリ, (見テ)知ラザ者ヲアリ. v.t. To know. To know one another. To take heed. To listen. As:—Nukara uonnerep ka an, nukara eramu-shkarep ka an, "there are those I know (by seeing) and those I do not know (by seeing)."
Uonnerep, ウオン子レブ, 被知物. n. Things known.
Uoraiika, ウオライカ, 命ズル. v.t. To command.
Uoroge, ウオロゲ, 場. n. A kokai.
Uorogituye-i, ウオロギツイエイ, 譲. n. A fort.
Uorun, ウオルン, 互ニ. adv. One another.
Uorunu, ウオルヌ, 着ル. 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.

Uoshmakta, ウオシマクタ, 相前後シテ。adv. One behind another.

Uottumashi, ウオッツマシ, 乱ル, 乱レシ。adj. and v.i. To be disorderly. Out of order. Out of rank.
Syn: Uworokopoyege.

Uotunanu, ウオツナヌ, or Uwotutanu, ウオツタヌ, 此語ヘ直接接数ノ根＝附隨シテ其ヲ番號＝変ズ、例セバ、ツウツタヌ、第二、イワンツウツタヌ、第六。adj. This word placed immediately after the radical forms of numerals changes them into ordinals. Thus:—Tu uotutanu, “the second.” Iwan uotutanu, “the sixth.”

Uoya, ウオヤ, or Uwoya, ウョヤ, 異レヲ。adj. Different.

Uoyakta, ウオヤクタ, 異所ニテ、此處、其處ニ。adv. At different places. Here and there.

Uoyap, ウオヤブ, or Uwoyop, ウョヨブ, 異物。n. and v.i. A different object. To be different.

Uoyato, ウオヤト, 友々。adv. Day after day.

Up, ウプ, 白子。n. The soft row of a fish. Milt.

Upaekoiki, ウパエコイキ, 論ズル。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、ウパクセレケ、丁度ノ。adj. Sufficient. Adequate. As:—Upak sereke, “just half.”

Upak-no, ウパクノ, 同ノ程＝、充分ナル。adv. To the same degree. Sufficient.


Upakashnu-chisei, ウパカシヌチセイ, 宅屋。n. A prison.

Upakbare, ウパクバレ, 改変スル、例セバ、ケウツムウパクバレヤン、改変セレ。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、変リナク、例セバ、ウパキタラアラン、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.

Upak-sereke, ウパクセレケ, 半。adv. Half.

Upakte, ウパクテ, 平均ナル。v.t. To make equal.

Upakte-wa-nukara, ウパクテワヌカラ, 比較ナル。v.t. To compare.

Upaore, ウパオレ, 論スル、喧嘩スル。v.i. To dispute. To argue. To quarrel.
Syn: Upa-ekoiki.

Upara, ウパラ, 煙。n. Soot.

Upara-kore, ウパラコレ, 咲フ、マツナフ、誇ル。v.t. To curse another. To speak evil of another.

Upara-o, ウパラオ, or Upara-ush, ウパラウシ, 煙タル。adj. Sooty.

Upare, ウパレ, 延焼。n. The flaring of fire. The spreading out of fire as before the wind.

Uparu, ウバル, 延焼スル。v.i. To flame. To spread out as fire before the wind.
Syn: Paru.

Uparoiki, ウパロイキ, 補給スル、養フ。v.t. To provide for the wants of
others. To feed. To keep. Syn: Ukaoiki.


Uparonneta, ウパロニテタ, 会話する. v.t. To speak together. To talk over with another.

Uparo-oshuke, ウパロオショケ, 騒走する. vt. To entertain guests with food.

Uparo-ito, ウパロイト, 探求する, 総査する. v.t. To enquire into. To make people answer for themselves respecting something said of or by them.

Uparo-ito-iwai, ウパロイトイワイ, 婚筵. n. A marriage feast.

Upas, ウパス, or Ubas, ウバス, 雪, 雪化粧, 雪降る, ウバスラクマ, 雪片, ウバスルイ, 雪降る, ウバスシリ, 雪天. n. Snow. As: —Upas ash, "to snow." Upas rara kuma, "a snow-drift." Upas rui, "to snow." Upas shiri, "snowy weather."

Upas-an, ウパスアン, 雪の. adj. Snowy.

Upas-ash, ウパスアシ, 雪降る, 例セバ, ウパスアシ, 雪降る, ウパスラクマ, 雪片, ウパスルイ, 雪降る, ウパスシリ, 雪天. v.i. To snow. As: —Upas rui, "to snow."

Upas-chironnup, ウパスチロンヌプ, エゾイチ. n. Ermine. Putorius erminea, Linn.

Upash-hurarakkare, ウパシフララッカレ, 婦人が病を示し出ます為に入墨チ行フ習慣ノ名、此語ノ意味ハ、互ニ入墨ヲ香ハスヲ. n. Name of a custom in which Ainu women tattoo themselves in order to drive away disease. The word means literally "making one another smell of tattooing."

Upas-kep, ウパスケブ, 雪摘, エキカキ, n. A snow shovel.


Upaskuma-ki, ウパスクマキ, 説教する. vt. To preach.

Upaskuma-ki-guru, ウパスクマキグル, 説教者. n. A preacher.

Upas-kuru, ウパスル, 雪雲, 積雲. n. Snow clouds. Cumulus.

Upas-ush, ウパスウシ, 雪ノ. adj. Snowy.

Upataiba-an, ウパタイバアン, 爭論する. v.t. To have a quarrelsome argument.


Upaukoiki, ウパウコイキ, 喧嘩する, 論争する(直譯, ローヌケ論). v.i. To quarrel. To argue. (Lit: to fight with the mouth).

Upaure, ウパウレ, 喧嘩する, 論争する. v.i. To quarrel. To argue.

Upaweotke, ウハウエオツケ, 衝突する. v.i. To collide. To be in contact. Syn: Utomoshma.

Upeka, ウベカ, 面相向ヒテ, 相對シテ, 例セバ, ウベカロック, 相對シテニル. adv. Facing one another. As: —Upeka rok, "to sit facing one another."
Upekare, ウベカリ, 整理する. v.t. To adjust.
Upen, ウベン, 若き. adj. Young.
Upepe, ウベペ, 水(雪の溶けた) n. Water produced by melting snow.
Syn: Upas wakka.
Upeu, ウベウ, イブキバフフノ一種. n. Sesebi Libanotis, Kock. var. sibirica, DC. This herb is very much used as a medicine for colds.
Upibi, ウビビ, or Upipi, ウビピ, or Upibi-upibi, ウビピウビピ. adj. adv. Disunitedly. Singly. Intermittently.
Upish, ウピシ, or Upshi, ウピシ. num. Number. Appointed. To be fulfilled. As:—Ausannijo toho lane upish ruwe ne, “the appointed day has now arrived.”
Upishkani, ウピシカニ, 各側に於て. v. To wrestle. To strive together.
Upok, ウポク, 角ガスル. v.i. To flounder.
Uporunbe, ウポルンベ, 腰巻. n. A loin-cloth.
Uppauppa, ウッパウッパ, 踏む. v.t. To trample on. To tread on. To knead as dough. Syn: Ote-tereke.
Upshi, ウブシ, 顚覆スル, 破壊スル(馬車ノ仮レテ). v.i. To be upside down. To be turned over. To be broken down, as a carriage.
Upshipone, ウブシボ子, 後頭骨. n. The occipital bone.
Upshire, ウブシレ, 顚覆セスムル. v.t. To turn upside down. To turn over.
Upshoro, ウブシロ, 物ノ内部. 胸. 例セバ, チセイウブシロ, 家ノ内部. n. The inside of anything. The bosom. As:—Chisei upshoro, “the inside of a house.”
Upshoroge, ウブシロゲ, 懷中ニ, 内ニ, 例セバ, アイアイニシンダウブシロゲエボラン, 子供ハ揺籃ノ内ニ横ハル, ポロチセイウブシロゲ, 大家ノ内部. adv. In the bosom of. In the inside of a house. As:—Aiai nishinda upshoroge chorare, “the child lies in the bosom of the cradle.” Poro chisei upshoroge, “the inside of a large house.”
Upshoropo, ウブシロボク, 胸ノ下部. n. The lower part of the bosom.
Upshoroge, ウブシロゲ, ウブシロゲニ同シ. 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, 積ム(雪ノ如ク). v.i. To drift as snow.
Upun, ウプン, 難吹スル(埃又ハ細雪又ハ水喰ノ如ク). v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow, or a spray of water in the wind.
Upunpatche, ウプンバッチェ, 難吹スル(埃又ハ細雪ノ如ク). v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow.
Upunshiri, ウプンシリ, 滅却セル(雪ノ為路). 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-kara, ウプシカラ, 東ヲル. v.i. To tie up into bundles or strings as onions or radishes.
Urai, ウライ, 綱代ノ類. 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.
Urai-kara, ウライカラ, or Urai-koro, ウライコロ, 綱代ヲ守ル. v.i. To keep watch over as for fish at an urai.
Uraini, ウライニ, 棒, 柱. n. A stake. A post.
Urai-susu, ウライスス, コリヤナギ. n. A small kind of willow. Salix multinerivis, F. et S. Also called ura-susu.

Uramande, ウラマンド, 相殺害スルチ取ム(戦ヲ於テ), 戦ヲ熱望スル. v.i. To desire to kill one another, as in battle. To be eager to fight one another.
Uramararakare, ウラマラカラレ, 怒ヲセル. v.i. To make angry. Syn: Irushkare.
Urametokuwande, ウラメトクワンデ勝負ヲ決ス. 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, 親シム, 親ア. v.i. To be on good terms with a person. Syn: U-woshiknuka.
Uramisamka, ウラミサムカ, 欺ク. v.i. To deceive.
Uramkoiki, ウラムコイキ, 謡譜スル. v.i. To play with. To joke with.
Uramkopashte, ウラムコパシテ, 擇拔スル. v.i. To choose out from among others.
Urammokka, ウラムモッカ, 遊ア. 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, 賞讃スル. 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, 霧多キ. adj. Foggy.
Uraraattep-sei, ウララアテブセイ, 卷貝ノ総稱. n. Any kind of gastropod.
Urarapa, ウララバ, 押し合ふ. 搓し込む. v.i. To press against one another. To shake down. To throng.

Uran'attep, ウララッテブ, 卷貝ノ 紹称. n. Any kind of gastropod.

Urate, ウラレ, 搓し込む (穀物ヲ斗ナドニ), 押し合ふ. v.t. To shake down, as grain in a measure. To press against. To throng.


Urare, ウラレ, 搓し込む. n. Any kind of gastropod.

Uratce, ウラタシ, 搓し込む. v.t. To shake down, as grain in a measure. To press against. To throng.

Ural, ウラル, 瞳. n. A multitude of people.

Ura-susu, ウラススス, or Urai-susu, ウライススス, n. Salix multinervis, F. et S. A kind of willow.

Ure, ウレ, 足・脚, 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.

Ureechiu, ウレエチウ, 拭ク, 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・脚. n. A foot. The feet. The legs.

Urei-pok-chup, ウレイボクチュプ, 十月. n. The month of October.

Urekushte, ウレクシテ, 歩行スル. v.i. To walk along.

Uremekka, ウレメッカ, 足ノ甲. n. The insteps.

Uren, ウレン, 雨ノ. adj. Both.

Urenashi, ウレナシ, 搔ク(数人者－ツ白＝テ)、例セバ、アシヲ子トシテランナ

シ、イヲ＝ヲｄウンナシ、五六人ノ者－ツ白＝テ搾ク. v.i. Several to pound in one mortar. Together. As:—Ashiknen urenashi, iwaniu urenashi, “five or six persons pounding in one mortar.

Urenga, ウレンガ, 平緩. n. Peace.

Urenga-kara, ウレンガカラ, 鎖ムル. v.t. To make peace.

Urenga-koro, ウレンガコロ, 鎖ムル. v.i. To be at peace.

Urengare, ウレングレ, 上梁スル、屋根ヲ上ケル. v.t. To place on the roof of a hut. To bring to a peaceful issue.

Urepende, ウレペンデ, or Urepeutok, ウレペウトク, 足ノ爪尖、例セバ、ウレペンデエアシ、爪先＝テ立ツ. n. The points of the toes. As:—Urepende eash, “to stand upon the points of the toes.”

Urepet, ウレペツ, 齒. n. The toes.

Urepeutok, ウレペウトク, 齒尖、ツマサキ. n. The points of the toes.

Syn: Urepende.

Urepirup, ウレピルプ, 鞄拭箒. n. A mat for wiping boots on.

Urepo, ウレポ, 小サキ難. n. The little toe.

Urepuni, ウレブニ, 歩ム. v.i. To walk.

Ureshke, ウレシェ、育テラレンシ(複散). v.i. I have been reared (pl).

Ureshpa, ウレシュパ、育ツル. v.t. To bring up.


Ureu-ka-kush, ウレウカクシ、重リ合ヒテ. adv. One above or over another.
Ureu-kuruka-kush, ウレウクルカクシ, 一上一等走 (戦 = ケル刃刀如フ). v.t. To go first one and then another above each other as swords in fighting.

Ureu-kuruka-kushte, ウレウクルカクシェ, 重り合ハスル. 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, 帝ガランタル. adj. Cast up. Thrown up.


Urok, ウロック, 共ニ坐ス. v.t. To sit down together.

Urokute, ウロックテ, 共ニ坐セシムル. v.t. To cause to sit together.


Uruiruge, ウルイルゲ, 祝シ合フ. v.t. To salute one another as in congratulation. Syn: Umusa. Musa.

Urukai, ウルカイ, 別々ナ. adv. Separately. One at a time.

Uruki, ウルキ, 閉ス, 錬ナキタクル. v.t. To shut as doors, or draw too as partitions. To button up as a coat.

Uruki, ウルキ, シラミ. n. A louse.

Uruki-o, ウルキオ, 多鬼賞ノ. adj. Lousy.

Uruki-no, ウルキレノ, 便利ニ適切ニラスル. v.t. To accommodate.


Usa-are, ウサアレ, 際別スル. v.t. To distinguish.

Usa-are-kiroro, ウサアレキロロ, 際別ノ. n. The distinguishing faculty.

Usakatneka, ウサカツチカ, 種々ノ, 例若バ, ウサカツネカチバハカウシカアエンエカラカラ, 余ニ就キテ種々ノ事云ハル. adj. Various. As: Usakatneka chipahauwushka a en ekarakara, “various things are said about me.” Syn: Usaineke.

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, 試ムル. v.t. To test. To try.

Usaine-usaine-an, 烏塞恩讀音，多々不, 種々不. adj. Many.
Various.

Usak, 烏薩克, 乾加ル. adj. Dry.

Usakka, 烏薩戛, 乾加ス, v.t. To dry.

Usampeka, 烏薩門加, 相接テ, 相並 ンテ, 例セバ, 烏薩門加トツガシ, 相 接ヘテ歩ム. adv. Side by side.
As:—Usampeka apkash, “to walk side by side.”

Usamta, 烏薩塔, Usamata, 烏薩 玛塔, 相接ヘテ, 相並ンテ, 例セバ, 烏 萨門タツキ, 相並 ンテ懸ル. adv. Side by side. Abreast. As:—Usamta ratki, “to hang down side by side.”

Usamta-usamta, 烏薩門ツウサ門タ, 相並 ンテ. v.i. Side by side.

Usanishoro-yaikara, 烏サニシロ ヤイカラ, 天気ナ見ル. v.t. To study the skies.

Usan-usapki, 烏サンウサプキ, 造 ラル, 造クラル, 例セバ, 例ピタ, ノ サナイベカムイウサンウサプキス, 萬物神ニ造ラレタリ. v.i. To be made by. To be sent by. As:—Obitta no okaibe Kamui usan-usapki ne, “all things were made by God.”

Usapishkani, 烏サピシカニ, 此處其處. adv. Here and there.

Usapki, 烏サブキ, 生長スル. v.i. To grow up. To come up.

Usapte, 烏サブテ, 增スル. v.t. To cause to increase.

Usarageta, 烏サラゲタ, or Usara-keta, 烏サラゲタ, 師人小兒ノ妻スル. 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, 烏サライ, 分ツ, v.t. To divide.

Usat, 烏サト, 火. n. Cinders. As:—Abe o usat, “live cinders.”

Usausa, 烏サウサ, 種々不. adj. Various.

Usausak, 烏サウサク, 疑ハシキ, 模棚 タル. adv. Ambiguous.

Usayun, 烏サユン, 縦目ノ開ク, 縦ノ. v.i. To open, as the seams of a garment.

Use, 烏セ, 通常ノ, 下級ノ. adj. Ordinary. The lower class.

Usei, 烏セイ, 湯. n. Hot water.

Usekashne-reushi-ushi, 烏セカシテ レンシウシ, 野宿. n. A camp.

Syn: Inne kash utara.

Useno, 烏セノ, 日光. n. Sunshine.

Usep, 烏セプ, 片, 例セバ, アツテ シホウセプヘトツセプヘト, 衣ノ數片. n. A piece. As:—Attush shine usep hene tu usep hene, “one or two pieces of cloth.”

Usepne-attush, 烏セブ子アッブシ, 縦 ハマ端物. n. Cloth not made up.

Ush, 烏シ, 着ル, 履ル, 冠ル, v.t. To wear as boots or a hat. To put on.

Ush, 烏シ, 入ル, 例セバ, エルムセエ ナ子クランアケウシ, 昨夜鼠ハ 係飼ニ入ラザリキ. v.t. To go into. To get into. As:—Erum sennne ukuran akbe ush, “the rat did not get into the trap last night!”

Ush, 烏シ, 此詞ハ或ル名詞ノ後ニ付シテ形容詞ヲ作ル, 例セバ, ウパス, ウシ,
Ushinanda, ウシンナンダ, 一處＝於テ. adv. At one place.

Ushinanda-omare, ウシンナンダオマレ, 一處＝置々. v.t. To put into one place.


Ushinnaï, ウシンナイ, 異々. v.i. To differ.


Ushipinire, ウシピニレ, 埋葬ノ用意スル（死體ヲ）. v.t. To prepare the dead for burial. Syn: Katukarakaran.

Ushi-pungara, ウシブンガラ, ツツウルシ. n. A kind of climbing plant. Rhus Toxicocedron L. var. radicans, Miq.


Ushirenpa, ウシレンパ, 共＝行々. v.i. To go about together.


Ushisi, ウシシ, 踏. n. The hoof of a horse or cow or deer.

Ushitakonoye, ウシタコンイヨ, 角ヲ交ヲ（闘ガ鹿ノ如ク）. v.i. To get the horns entangled (as fighting bucks).

Ushiuine, ウシウイネ, 奴隷トナル. v.t. To be a slave. To be a servant.

Ushiuine-guru, ウシウイネグル, 奴隷、僕. n. A slave. A servant.
Ushiune-kara, ウシウチカラ, 奴隷をトレ. v.i. To make slaves.

Ushiune-koro, ウシウチコロ, 奴隷をトレ. v.t. To make slaves.

Ushiune-utara, ウシウチュタラ, 奴隷. n. Slaves.

Ushiush, ウシウシ, or Ussiush, ウッシウシ, 疫病, 疫症. n. Variegated. Speckled. Carved with figures. As: —Ushiush basiti, "a moustache lifter with figures carved upon it."

Ushka, ウシカ. 清す. v.t. To extinguish.

Ush-oro, ウシオロ, 湾. n. A gulf.

Ushtek, ウシテク, 清潔, 清潔をトレ. v.t. To go out, as fire. To die out, as a race of people.

Ushtekka, ウシテッカ, 清潔, 清潔をトレ. v.t. To put out. To extinguish. To exterminate. To massacre.

Usoinapashte, ウソイナパシテ, 共に. v.i. To go out together.

Usoshhama, ウソシカム, 羅漢, 仏像. adj. To be in layers, as a lily bulb.

Usshi-kara, ウッシカラ, 涂に. n. A kind of blood poisoning caused by exposure in the forest. Lackezeina.

Usshiu-ne, ウッシウネ, ウレツネ同し, 僕, 奴隷. n. Same as ushiu-ne.

Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 疫病. adj. Variegated.

Usht, ウシテ, 蜂ヘス, ハカス. v.t. To cause to draw on (as boots).
tare, タレ, 人, 朋友, タラ＝同ジ. n. The same as Utara.
Utare-kore-wen, タレコレウェン, 害スル, 悪クスル. v.t. To injure. To do evil to.
Utari, タリ, タラ＝同ジ. n. The same as Utara.
Utasa, タサ, 横切リテ. post. Across.
Utasa, タサ, 順番＝例セバ, トウタサ, 隔if. adv. In turn. Every other. As:—To utasa, “every other day.”
Utasa-chikuni, タサチクニ, 十字架, 例セバ, タサチクニホタアクンギ コキッキィ, 十字架＝架ケラル, タサチクニオタクンギコキッキィ, 十字架＝付ケル. n. A cross. As:—Utasa chikuni otta a kungi kokikik, “to be crucified.” Utasa chikuni otta kungi kokikik, “to crucify.”
Utasa-keutum-koro, タサケツムコロ, 墓ケモス. v.i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Uwetasaash.
Utasa-no, タサンノ, 十字形＝. adj. Crosswise.
Utasa-tasa, タサタサ, 多ケノ. adj. Many.
Utasa-utara, タサウタラ, 訪者. n. Visitors.
Utasautea, タサウタサ, 横切リ合ヒテ. adj. Across one another.
Utashpa, タシャバ, 横切リテ, 此方ヨリ彼方＝, 交互ノ. post. Across. From one to the other. Reciprocal.
Utashpa-upaure, タシャバウパウレ, 論ズル. v.i. To altercate.
Utashpa-utashpa, タシャバウタシャバ, 互＝. adv. From one to the other.
Utek, テク, 否定ノ語. adv. Not.
Utekishima, テキシマ, 握手スル, 手ヲ取り合フ. v.t. To shake hands. To seize one another’s hands.
Utek-nimba, テクニムバ, 手引合フ. v.i. To lead one another.
Utka, ツカ, 急流. n. Rapids.
Ut-nit-pone, ツノツボセ, 助. n. The ribs.
Utokuyekoro, ユトクイェコロ 友トナ ル. v.i. To be at one. To be friends. Syn: Uoshiknuka.
Utoki-at, 鍵, (死人, 死人ト共＝葬ヲ物 チ縄ノ). n. A cord used to tie the dead to the hier. 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, タモチイウ, or Uтомchiure, タトムチウレ, 重着スル, 例セバ, ウェンヤラツシマヤイユナイ ヌウトムチウレ, 多ノノ古キ醜醜 チ着ル. v.i. To wear, as many clothes. As:—Wen yarat tush yaine-naine utomechiure, “wearing many old ragged garments.”
Utomeraye, ウトメライ, 混合スル, 結合スル. v.i. To amalgamate. To unite.

Utomeush, ウトメウシ, 触り合フ. v.i. To touch one another.

Utomokanu, ウトモコカヌ, 媛呂ヲ立ツル. v.i. To commit to another as to a mediator.


Utomoraye, ウトモライ, 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, 當り合フ, 衝突スル, 傷つ. v.i. To knock together. To come into contact. To come into collision. To join together. To meet together. To collide. Syn: Upawetoke.

Utomooshmari, ウトモオシマレ, 衝突セシム, 當り合フス. v.t. To knock together.


Utoro-eotke, ウトロエオツク, 押シャル. 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.

Utorosamne, ウトロサム子, 横様. adv. Sidewise.

Utorosamne, ウトロサム子, 横ハル. To lie upon the side.

Ut-pone, ウツボポ子, 助. n. The ribs.

Uttap, ウッタブ, 魚ノ一種. n. The name of a kind of fish.

Uttara, ウッタラ, 懸ル. v.i. To hang down.

Uttarare, ウッタラレ, 懸ラスル. v.t. To cause to hang down.


Utukaritaokaire, ウツカリタオカイレ, 戦備ヲ整フル. v.t. To set in battle array.

Utumashi, ウツマシ, 混乱スル, 確ナルス. v.i. To be unstable. To be mixed.

Utumashire, ウツマシレ, 混乱スル, 疑ハス. v.t. To miss. To put in doubt.


Utumopashte, ウツモパシテ, 錯雑セル. v.t. To complicate.

Utumotnere, ウツモツチレ, 不能ナル, 为ヲ知ラズ. v.t. To be unable. Not to know how to do a thing.

Utumotte, ウツモッテ, 語ヲ間違フ, 音ヲ間違フ. v.t. To mispronounce.


Utupa-ibe, ウツパイベ, 葬祭. n. The feast held at the time of death and burial.

Utupepnu, ウツペプヌ, or Utupe-shnu, ウツペシュヌ, 歌ク (死者ノ為). v.t. To mourn for the dead.

Utura, ウツラ, 共ニ. adv. Together.
Utura-no-paye, ウトラノパイエ, 共ニ行ケ. v.i. To go together.
Uturen, ウトレン, 頰ノ, 倒セバ, ウトレンチキリ, 頷ノ足, ウトレンシキ, 頷ノ眼. adj. Both. As:—Uturen chikiri, “both legs.” Uturen shiki, “both eyes.”
Uturen-bashui, ウトレンバシュイ, 答. n. Chopsticks.
Uturu, ウツル, 空間, 爐ノ左側. 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, 滅ズル, 小降 (コフリ) トナル, 少シク快気ス, 倒セバ, ホンノアトウツルアン, 頷, 小降トナリヲ. 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, ウツルタアンランゲ, 時トシテ. adv. Sometimes.
Utushi, ウツシ, 物ノ側面. n. The side of anything.
Utushmat-koro-guru, ウツシマツコーログル, 多妻者. n. A polygamist.
Utush-pone, ウツシポネ, 肋、肋骨. n. The ribs. Side bones.
Ututanure, ウツタンネ, 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、間、此語ハウツルタノノ着シ. adv. Amongst. Whilst. This word is short for uturuta.
Ututtoni, ウツトンニ, 中央. n. The middle. Centre.
Utuyashkarap, ウツヤシカラブ, 愛撫スル. v.t. To fondle. To favour. To pity.
Uwa, ウワ, 知ラ. v.t. Not to know.
Uwakkari, ウワカリ, 行き違フ、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.
Uwapapu, ウワパブ, 叱スル、罰スル. v.t. To scold. To punish.
Uware, ウワレ, または Uare, ウアレ, 増ス. v.t. To multiply. To increase
Uwashte, ウワシテ, 増加セシム. v.t. To make plenteous.
Uwatni-koro, ウワツニコロ，混雑す る、太刀打する。v.i. To be inter-mingled. To roll over one another. To fight together with swords.

Uwatni-koro-eshishuyu, ウワツニ コロエシシユイ，太刀合ハスル。v.i. To clash swords together, as in fighting.


Uwato-no, ウワトノ，列デシテ，例セ バ、ウワトノコク、列ナシテ坐スル。adv. In a line. In lines. As: —Uwato no rok，"to sit in lines or rows."

Uwatore, ウワトレ，算スル、登録スル、 整理スル。v.t. To count. To enroll. To arrange.

Uwatta, ウワッタ，一ツーツ、単独＝。 n. Separately. Singly.


Uwe, ウウェ，均シキ。adj. Equal.

Uwechi, ウウェチ，凍傷ノ、凍傷スル、霜 菊ル，シモノナ。v.i. and adj. To be frost bitten. Frost-bitten.

Uwechit, ウウェチ，知己トナル。v.i. To know another. To be Acquainted.

Uwechishkara, ウウェチシカラ，挨拶 スル（女ノ）。v.i. To salute one another, as women.

Uwechiu-ibe, ウウェチウイペ，（婚禮，此儀式＝ 於テ、花嫁着千物ヲ料理 シテ、其一部 ヨ花嫁＝與フ レバ、花嫁ハ 其ヲ取し餘ヲ花嫁＝退 却テ食セ シム、新婦此式ヲ終ル。n. The mar-
riage 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, ウウェチュウレ，打合ハス。v.t. To knock against another. To kick one another. To come into contact.

Uwechutko, ウウェチュツコ，違フ。v.i. To be abnormal. Different.

Uwechutko-no, ウウェチュユコノ，不 同＝，異ナリ＝。adv. Differently.

Uweekarange, ウェエカラリング，集 合スル。v.t. To congregate.

Uweekarangere, ウェエカラリングレ， 集中セシム。v.t: To assemble.

Uwe-ema-no, ウウェエマノ，常＝。adv. Continuously. Always.

Uweepaketa, ウウェエパケタ，漸次。 adv. By degrees.

Uwe-ekasure-an, ウェエカスレアン， 錯雑スル、散在スル、例セバ、シマム チセイ イウェエカスレアン、日本家 屋其内＝散在セリ。v.i. To be mixed with. To be scattered among. As:—Shisam chise i uwe-ekasure an, Japanese houses are scattered among them."

Uweeripak, ウウェエリパク，適合スル。 adj. To agree. To correspond.

Uwe-etasash, ウウェエタサシン，背 キ争フ。v.i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Utasa keutum koro.

Uwe-hopumba, ウウェエプンバ，共＝ 立ツ。v.i. To rise up together.
Uwehoroka, ウェホロカ, 反对。 adv. Opposite.

Uwehorokare, ウェホロカレ, 頑覆す
v.t. To upset.

Uwehoshi, ウェホシ, アベコベニ。adv. The other way about. Syn: Uhoshi.

Uweikashui, ウェイカラシュイ, 颱風ス
v.t. To set at variance.

Uweikinno-an, ウェイキッノノアン, 絶絶サル, 納ケル。adj. Continuous.

Uweingara, ウェインガラ, 咏言スル。
v.t. To prophesy.

Uweingara-guru, ウェインガラグル, 咏言者。n. A prophet.

Uweinonno-itak, ウェイナノノイタク, 病者ノ為ヲ祈ル。v.t. To pray for the sick.

Uweiripak, ウェイリパク, 等シカル。
v.t. 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, ウェケアブ, 禮儀、挨拶。n. Salutations.

Uwekarange, ウェカランキ, 集マル。
v.t. To come together.

Uwekarapa, ウェカラパ, 集マル。v.t. 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, 集ムル。
v.t. To assemble. To accumulate.

Uwekarapa-utara, ウェカラパタラ, 集会。n. Congregation.

Uwekari, ウェカリ, 集会スル。集ムル。
v.t. To congregate. To accrue. Accumulate. Syn: Uwekara-

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, 相々フ, 相愛ス。v.t. To love one another.

Uwekata-i, ウェカタウィカタ, 次次。adv. By degrees.

Uwekatki, ウェカツキ, 近づク、含ム、完成スル。v.t. To approach. To go to. To comprehend. Complete. To be at one. To agree.

Uwekatki-shomoki, ウェカツキショモキ, 一致セズ、喧嘩スル。v.t. To disagree, quarrel.

Uwekatu, ウェカルツ, 互ニ。adv. Mutually.

Uwekikki, ウェキッキク, 撃ち合ハス。v.t. To knock together.

Uwekoramkoro, ウェコラムコロ, 協議スル。v.t. To confer together. To consult together.

Uwekoppa, ウェコッパ, 分離スル、別
v.t. To part off from one another. To separate.


Uwekota-i, ウェコタウィコタ, 相並ンデ。adv. Side by side.
Uwekote, ウェコテ, 結び合ぶ. v.t. To tie together.

Uwekuchikanna, ウェクチカンナ, 悪口を云ふ. v.i. To speak evil of another. Syn: Uwohai-kara.

Uweman, ウェマン, 訪ぶ. v.t. To visit.

Uweman-no, ウェマンノ, ウェマンノ 同じ. adv. Same as wueoman no.


Uwen, ウェン, 養々ぶ. v.i. To wail. To weep together for the dead.

Uwenangara, ウェンアンガラ, 相逢う. v.i. To meet one another. To greet one another.

Uweneusara, ウェエウサラ, 喊々スル. v.i. and n. To chat together. Ancient tales. A story.

Uweneutasa, ウェエウタサ, 出逢ふ. (旅先がドミテ). v.t. To meet, as when travelling.

Uwenitomon, ウェニトモン, 見交ふ. v.i. To look at one another. Syn: Unukara.

Uwenkata, ウェンカタ, ウェンカタ, 肉ツテ. adv. One above another.

Uwenkata-uwenkata, ウェンカタ ウェンカタ, 肉ツテ. adv. One above the other.

Uwenkurashpa, ウェンクラシパ, 喊clare. (複数). v.i. pl. To quarrel. To fall out with one another.

Uwentasa, ウェントサ, 此ヨリ彼ニ、互ニ. adv. From one to the other. One another. Syn: Uwenuita-sa.

Uwenukara, ウェヌカラ, 近き未来を考察す. 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, 成す. v.i. To be fulfilled. To come to pass.

Uweokokba, ウェオコクバ, 縫(モツ)レル. v.i. To be entangled.


Uweomare, ウェオマレ, 順行スル. v.t. To fulfill.

Uweonipa, ウェオニバ, 総テノ. adj. All together. Collectively.

Uweore, ウエオレ, 適合セミムル. v.t. To fit together.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 衣ノ縫す. n. The striped figures in cloth.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 混乱スル. v.t. To compound. To mix.

Uweoriro-no-akara, ウエオリロンアカラ, 縫ニ織ラル. v.i. To be worked in striped figures.

Uweoriro-o, ウエオリロオ, 種々ノ色アル、縫ニ織ラル、染色セルル. v.i. To be painted in divers colours. To be worked in stripes of divers colours.
Uweoriro-wa-kara, Uweoriro-wa-kara, .Orders to work striped figures in cloth.

Uweorok-kani, Uweorok-kani, A chain.

Uweoshke, Uweoshke, To be netted. To be made into a net. Syn: Aoshke.

Uwepaketa, Uwepaketa, By degrees.

Uwepaketa-uwepaketa, By degrees.

Uwepare, Uwepare, To become well. To revive, as from unconsciousness. To have finished what one was doing.

Uweppekennu, Uweppekennu, To inquire.

Uweppekennu-guru, Uweppekennu-guru, An inquirer.

Uweppekennu-katuhu, Uweppekennu-katuhu, Catechism. A questioning.

Uweppekennu-oma-kambi-sosh, Uweppekennu-oma-kambi-sosh, A catechism.


Uweperekere, Uweperekere, To listen to news. To inquire.

Uweperekere-nu, Uweperekere-nu, To kick against one another. To stumble over one another.


Uwepokba, Uwepokba, To hate one another.

Uwepokin, Uwepokin, By degrees.

Uwepokin-uwepokin, Uwepokin-uwepokin, By degrees.

Uwepotara, Uwepotara, To hate one another.

Uwerangara, Uwerangara, Salutations.

Uweraye, Uweraye, Not to know. Not to understand.

Uwerepap, Uwerepap, To be equal.

Uwerusaikari-an, Uwerusaikari-an, To forestall.

Uwesaine, Uwesaine, To lead astray.


Uwesamanu, Uwesamanu, Side by side, in a row. Also "to place side by side."

Uweshikarun, Uweshikarun, To desire to meet or see one another.

Uweshikaye, Uweshikaye, To flash about as a reflection of light.
Uweshikomarai, ウェシュコマライ, (sting). or Uweshikomaraipa, ウェシュコマライバ, (p sting). To embrace one another.

Uweshineatki, ウェシュシチアツキ,一致スル. v.i. To be at one. To agree.

Uweshineatkire, ウェシュシチアツキレ,一致セシム. v.t. To get together. To cause to be at one.

Uweshinnai, ウェシュシンナイ,違フ. v.i. To differ. To be different in kind.

Uweshinnai-an, ウェシュシンナイアン,相違セル adj. To be different.

Uweshinnai-are, ウェシュシンナイレ,分カッ. v.t. To separate.

Uweshiren, ウェシュレーン,伴フ. v.i. To accompany another.

Uweshiripa, ウェシュリパ,病ノ呪令テ植物ノ根ヲ呪ム. v.i. Chewing roots as a charm against illness.

Uweshiru, ウェシュル, or Uweshirushiru, ウェシュルシル,揉合ハス. v.t. To rub together.

Uweshishke, ウェシュシケ,絵ビ合ハス. v.t. To join together.

Uweshopki, ウェシュショップキ,混スル. v.i. To sit facing one another as at a feast or when praying for the recovery of the sick.

Syn: Uwesoshne no.

Uwesoshne-no, ウエシュシンチノ, ウエシュショップキノ同シ. v.i. Same as uweshopki.

Uwetanne-an, ウェテタンチアン, or Uwe-utanne, ウェテタンチ,混ズル. v.i. To be mixed with. To be together. Syn: Ukopoyage.

Uwetantaku, ウエテタンタク,縫ビ合ス. v.t. To sew together.

Uwetarap, ウエタラブ,夢ムル v.i. To dream.

Uweteshpa, ウエテチバ,ノ如クニスル. v.i. To take after.

As: Nei guru koro mich wemburi uweteshpa, "that person takes after his father in bad deeds.

Uwetoita, ウエトイタ,特発ノ,流行ノ. adj. Self-planted.

Uwetoita-tashum, ウエトイタタシュム,流行病. n. An epidemic disease.

Uwetonrane, ウエトロンラネ,凝結スル. v.i. To curdle.

Uwetuangara, ウエトウアングラ, or Uwetunanguru, ウエトウアングル,相違フ. v.i. To meet one another.

Uwetunurse, ウエトウナイスネ,鳴ル. v.i. To sound. To ring. To resound.

Syn: Mayun-mayun.

Uweturashte, ウエトゥラシテ,同居スル. v.i. To live in company with.

Uweturembe, ウエトゥレムベ,二物. n. Both things.

Uweturen, ウエトゥレン,ニッノ adj. Both.

Uweturirige, ウエトゥリリゲ,凝結セル. v.i. Curdled.

Uwetushmak, ウエトゥシマク,競走セシム. v.t. To race. To strive.

Uwetushmakte, ウエトゥシマクテ,競走セシム. v.t. To cause to race.

Uwetushmakushi, ウエトゥシマクシ,競走場. n. A race course.

Uwetutkopak, ウエトゥトコパク, 告別スル. v.t. To bid adieu.
Uweun-no, ウェウンノ, 全體 =. adj. Entirely.
Uweunu, ウェウンヌ, 結合スル, 適合スル. v.t. To join together. To fit together.
Uweushi, ウェウシ, 捨(ヨ)ル. v.t. To twist. To twist together.
Uweutanne, ウェウタンヌ, 或 Uwe-tanne, ウェットanne, 共ニ有ル, 又ハ居ル, 例セバ, チァプイウェウタンヌヲ アン, 島ハ共ヲアリ. v.i. To be together. As:—Chikap inewutanne wa an, “the birds are together.”
Uweyairam-ikashure, ウェヤライラムイカシレ, 位チ争フ. v.t. To strive for the mastery.
Uwoeroshki, ウエロショキ, 他物ノ上ニ立ツル, 例セバ, カプライウェタンギ カプラベオッチケウエロショキ, 盆ノ上ニ杯ヲ立ツル. v.t. To stand one thing in or upon another. As:—Kaparabe itangi kaparabe otehike uwoeroshki, “to stand cups upon a tray.”
Uwo-humse-chiu, ウォフムセチウ, 鳥が蛇ヲ見シ時ノ鳴響. 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, ウオク, 結び合ハス. v.t. To fasten together. Syn: Ukonkopishte.
Uwokamba, ウォクカメバ, 一ツ宛, 例セバ, ウォクカムバ, アフプ. 一人宛入ル. 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, ウォカリハラ, 順番ニ為ス. v.t. To do in turns.
Uwokarapa-uwokarapa, ウォカリハラウォカリハラ, 順番ニ為ス. v.t. To do in turns.
Uwokari, ウォカリ, 順番ニ adv. In turns.
Uwokari-uwokari, ウォカリウォカリ, 順番ニ為ス. v.t. To do in turn.
Uwokari-wa-kara, ウォカリワカラ, 順番ニ為ス. v.t. To do in turn.
Uwokbare, ウォクバレ, 冷遇スル, 妻子ヲ冷遇スル. v.t. To treat badly. To neglect one’s wife or parents or children.
Uwokishi, ウォキシ, 斬縫スル. v.t. To make clothes.
Uwoma, ウォマ, 整フ. v.i. To be placed or put.
Uwondasa, ウオンダサ, or Uwon-nuitasa, ウォヌイサワ, 横切リテ. adj. Across. Athwart.
Uwondasa-uwondasa, ウオンダサウ ウォンダサ, 附フ. v.t. To make up defects.
Uwonuitasa, ウォヌイタサ, 横切ル. adj. Athwart.
Uwonnere, ウォンレ, 知ル. v.t. To know.
Uwonnuitasa, ウォンヌイタサ, 行キ逢フ, 見外ス. (互ニ). v.i. To pass
one another. To miss one another.

Uwonnutasa, ウォンヌタサ, 轉居する. v.t. To change places.

Uwonuyetasare, ウォヌイタサレ, 髪鱗する. v.t. To translate.


Uworokoporosu, ユォロポロス, 内部. adv. Inside.

Uworoge, ユォロゲ, 内部, 例せば, チセイウォロゲ, 家内. adv. The inside, as of a house. As:—Chisei uworoge, "the inside of a house."

Uworokotokare, ユォロコトカレ, 不順序に, 混雑する. adj. and v.i. Disorderly. Mixed up together.

Uworush-be, ウォルシベ, 二重に三重に四重に入器に入. v.t. To put things one inside another.

Uwosakari, ユォサカリ, 順々に為す. v.t. To do in turn. To do alternately.

Uwoshi, ウォシ, 追と付く. v.t. To overtake.

Uwoshikkote, ウォシクコテ, 相愛する. v.i. To be in love with one another. To desire one another.

Uwoshiknuka, ウォシクヌカ, 相愛する. v.i. To be fond of one another.

Uwosurupa, ウヲスルバ, 離縁する. v.t. To divorce.

Uwotutanu, ウォツタヌ, 一つ宛. adv. One after another.

Uwoush, ウォウシ, 結び合す. v.t. and v.i. To join together. To follow one another. To last.

Uwoya, ウォヤ, or Uoya, ウォヤ, 達ヒタル. adj. Different.

Uwoyakta-ande, ウョヤクタアンデ, 分カル. v.t. To separate.

Uwoyap, ウォヤブ, or Uoyap, ウオヤブ, 互々異ナリタル物, n. Things different from one another.

Uwoyawoya, ウォヤウォヤ, 種々ノ, 例せば, ウォヤウォヤアカラベ, 種々ノ人々ノ依ツテ造ラレシ物. adv. Various. As:—Uwoyawoya aka-rape, "things made by various or different people."

Uyaikotukkare, ウヤイコッカレ, 隙ケ合フ. v.i. To cleave to one another. To be made to stick together.

Uyaishirubare, ウヤイシルバレ, 擦り合フ. v.i. To rub against one another.

Uyake, ウヤケ, 搖ケ, 動ケ, 例せば, ウヤケトマム, 搖ケ沼地. v.i. To tremble. To move. As:—Uyaketomam, "a trembling quagmire."

Uyepnu-an, ウイプヌアン, 協議する. v.i. To consult with. To make an agreement with.


Uyotsak, ウヨツサク, カヲ失フ. v.i. To have lost strength. To tremble from weakness. Syn: Tumsak.

Uyuige, ウユイゲ, 質フ. v.i. To shiver.
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 "a/wa". As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, (un) the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
- Wa, 9, or Wan, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.

When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:

- Wa, the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning.
Wakka, 汝々, 水. n. As: — Chi-koro kotan otta wakka anak ne “water” ani ayep ne ruwe ne, wakka is called “water” in our country.”
Wakka-ashin-ushike, ワッカアシンウシケ, 泉. n. A water-spring.
Wakka-chish-chish, ワッカチシシシ. ホノ檗. n. Drops of water.
Wakka-ke, ワッカケ, ホチ沢出. v.i. To scoop water out of a root. To ladle out water.
Wakka-kuttara, ワッカクッタラ, ヨブスマサウ. n. Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip.
Wakka-o, ワッカオ, ホ多キ. adj. Watery. Containing water.
Wakka-op, ワッカオプ, ホチ盛る器. A water vessel.
Wakka-ran-nai, ワッカランナイ, 流レノアル谷. n. A valley with a stream in it.
Wakka-seru, ワッカセル, 潤レル. v.i. To drown.
Wakka-serure, ワッカセルレ, 潤レル. v.t. To drown.
Wakka-ush, ワッカウシ, ホ多キ. 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-ekomat, “the goddess of the mouths of rivers.” Petru-ush-mat, “the goddess of courses of rivers.” Pet-etok-mat, “the goddess of the sources of rivers.”
Wakte, ワクテ, 分ケル、割譲スル. To divide. To apportion. To send away.
Wak-wak, ワクワク, 鴨. n. A duck.
Wan, 湧, 器ノ線、小山ノ端. n. The rim of a vessel. The top edges of hills. The round edges of the sea-coast.
Wanbe, ワンベ, 十ノ物. n. Ten things.
Wunde, ワンデ, 哑示スル、演題ハス. v.i. To examine, look about. To know. To understand. As:— Uwande utara, persons one knows.
Wan-e-arawan-hotne, ワンエアラワノホッホ, 百三十. adj. One hundred and thirty.
Wan-e-iwan-hotne, ワンエイワンホッホ, 百十. adj. One hundred and ten.
Wan-e-re-hotne, ワンエレホッホ, 五十. adj. Fifty.
Wan-e-shinepesan-hotne, ワンエシネペサンホッホ, 百七十. adj. One hundred and seventy.
Wan-e-shinewan-hotne, ワンエシネワンホッホ, 百九十. adj. One hundred and ninety.
Wan-e-tu-hotne, ワンエツホッホ, 三十. adj. Thirty.
Wan-e-tupesan-hotne, ワンエツペサンホッホ, 百五十. adj. One hundred and fifty.
Wa-no, ワノ, 何々ヨリ. adv. From.  
Wappa, ワッパ, 圆形ノ箱. n. A round box.  
Warambi, ワラムビ, スラビ. n. Pteris aquilina, L.  
Syn: Shui-kot chep.  
Wara, ワラ, 吹ク. v.t. To blow.  
Warapo, ワラポ, ワッポノシ. n. A young child. Same as Wappo.  
Wash, ワシ, 墙ノ碑. n. Surf.  
Wata, ワタ, 毛, 綿. n. Wool. Flatx Cotton.  
Watashi, ワタシ, 侮辱ノ語. n. A half-Breed. A term of reproach.  
Watchirewe, ワッチレウェ, or Wachi-rewe, ワチレウェ, 四角. n. Square.  
Wattesh, ワッテシ, 梨. n. Straw.  
### WEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wen-echange, ウェンエハング, 死ぬ頭</td>
<td>v.i. To be at the point of death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-guru-ko-shungep, ウェングルコシュングープ</td>
<td>A deceiver of the poor. This phrase is used only of a day which begins badly and afterwards turns out clear and fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-hosh, ウェンホシ</td>
<td>n. The leggings in which the dead are clothed before being buried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-i, ウエニ</td>
<td>n. Badness. A bad place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-i, ウェニ</td>
<td>n. Fine rain. As: — Wen-i ashf &quot;to drizzle.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-ibe-wen-iku, ウェインベワンイク</td>
<td>A funeral feast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-iki-guru, ウェインキグル</td>
<td>A violent person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-ashishpe, ウェンカムイアシシペ</td>
<td>A carbuncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-kisara-pui-op, ウェンカムイキサラブイオプ</td>
<td>A muscle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-nitnep, ウェンカムイニ</td>
<td>The devil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenkarashpa, ウェンカラシパ</td>
<td>To storm at. To speak against. To blaspheme. Syn: Koatcha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenkatcham, ウェンカッチャム</td>
<td>n. An evil disposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenkuriki, ウェンクリキ</td>
<td>A bad place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-no-ye, ウェンノイエ</td>
<td>To abuse. To speak evil of. To slander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-no-ye-i, ウェンノイエイ</td>
<td>Slander. Abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-oyashi, ウェノヤシ, 悪シ鬼</td>
<td>A spiteful demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-oyashi-huchi, ウェノヤシフチ</td>
<td>The evil genius of fire. Fire demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenoyashi-kara-ainu, ウェノヤシカラアイヌ</td>
<td>A demoniac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenpa, ウェンパ</td>
<td>A Bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenparo-sange, ウェンパロサンケ</td>
<td>To censure. To reproach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenpipok, ウェンビポク</td>
<td>The name of some legendary place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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(死チ悼ムトキノ如ク)、哀悼スル. v.i. 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, ウェントイカンディキリ, or Wentoi-kiru, ウェントイキル, 荒ス. v.t. To devastate. To ravage. To lay waste.

Wenuirushka, ウェニュリッシュカ, 互ニ怒ル. v.i. To be very angry with each other. To scold one another badly.


Wo, ウオ, or Wowo, ウョウ, 梟ヲ食指＝テ測リシ距離. n. A span. Also a quarter.

Wo, ウオ, 犬ヲ狙ノ鳴聲. n. An onomatopoea for the howl of a dog or wolf.

Wooi, ウォイ, 危難＝逢ヘルトキ助ケヲ呼フ聲. exclam. A call for help when in danger or distress, or warning of great danger.

Woriwearik-nupuri, ウォリウォリクヌプリ, 各々谷＝仮リテ分離モラレンタル山々ノ集中ナル處. n. A place where there are clusters of mountains with a valley round each separate mountain perfect in itself.


Woroge, ウロゲ, or Woroki, ウロキ, 石ノ下ノ穴、壺. n. A hole beneath stones. A moat.

Worogituye-i, ウロギツイエイ, or Worogituye-i, ウロギツイエイ, 岩. A fort.

Woroke, ウロケ, or Worgoe, ウロゲ, 石ノ下ノ穴、壺. n. A hole beneath stones. A moat.


Woro-omare, ウロオマレ, 湿カス. v.t. To put to soak.


Woroshma, ウロシマ, 沈没. v.i. To sink into.

Worumbe, ウルムベ, 水蟲ノ一種＝ニヒテ害甚ダシ、此蟲ヲ捕ヘ附子ト捕キ交 モ熊ヲ父ヘ他ノ戦ヲ射ルトキ矢ノ根＝用フナル. n. A kind of water insect said to be very poisonous. This insect is caught and smashed.
up withaconite and used for shooting bears and other animals.

Wosa, ウサ, 機械＝用arel道具, n. An instrument consisting of three bars used in weaving cloth.

Wose, ウセ, 喊ヘル, v.i. To howl, as a dog or wolf.


Syn: Horokeu.


Ya, や, 此語ハ言語ノ終ヨニ在ルトキハ間トトナリ問ニ答ヘテ言フトキハ然
定ノ意ヲ表ス要ハ唯発音ノ如何ニ在リ例セバ、ナマンヤ、彼ハ往キシヤ、
オマンヤ彼行キタリ. 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、或レ. post. Whether. Or.

Ya........ya, ヤ........ヤ, 何方か、例セバ、タンベネヤ、ネイアムベレヤ、ヌ
ヤン、此レカ夫レカ何方ナル幕ヲ

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 eramushkari, “I do not know whether it was a thing seen (vision) or a dream.”

Ya, ヤ, 綱, n. A net. As:—Ya ambo, “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, 隆(海ニ対シテ云フ)例セバ、ナベカエタア、レブペカエタア、汝へ陸
コリ来リシカ又海コリシンカ. 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 sosh, “strata or layers of earth.”


Yachi-an, ヤチアン, 泥ノ、谷地カ、リタル, adj. Muddy. Swampy.

Yai, やイ, 自己、此語ハ獨立シテ云フキ
ラル、コトナシ、例セバ、ナイライゲ
(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.”
Yai, ヤイ, 人注意ヲ興フル為メヲ呼ビ掛ケル語。exclam. An exclamation used in calling to a person to attract attention. Ho! As:—Yai ek! "ho come."

Yaiamkire, ヤイアムキレ, 知ル. v. i. To know.

Yai, ヤイアン, 獨立スル。adj. Independent. Of one’s self.

Yai-arakare, ヤイアラカレ, 自カラ傷メル。v. i. To hurt one’s self. As:—Nei no e ki chiki e yai arakare nangoro gusu, iteki ki yan, “do not do so for you will probably hurt yourself if you do.”

Yaiashin, ヤイアシン, 自カラ脱出スル。v. i. To come out of one’s self.

Yaiashish, ヤイアシン, 嫌フ。v. i. To avert. To ward off.

Yaiateraige, ヤイアテライゲ, 緒首スル。v. i. To hang one’s self.

Yaiattasa, ヤイアッサ, or Yaiyatassa, ヤイヤッサ, 獨物ヲ返シスル。返箔スル。v. t. To give in return for something received. To recompense. To requite. To punish. As:—Aikorep an gusu yaiattasa ku ki na, “I will recompense him for his gift.” Nei no okai wenbe en otta e ki gusu, ku yaiattasa ku ki kusu ne na, “I will requite you for doing such evil things to me.”

Yaiattasap, ヤイアッサスブ, 報酬。n. A recompense.


Yaichinane, ヤイチナ子, 小便スル。v. i. To make water. To urinate.

Yaichishte, ヤイチシテ, 衰悼スル。v. t. To mourn for the dead. To bewail the dead.

Yaichishte-guru, ヤイチシテグル, 死ク衰ム人。n. A mourner.

Yaieashkaire, ヤイエシカライレ, 学プ。v. t. To learn. Syn: Eyaihannokkara.

Yaieashpa, ヤイエシパ, 人ノ過ナミナ拝テ已レノコトヲ忘レル。v. i. To forget one’s own faults especially when remembering or speaking of those of others. As:—Iteki yaieashpa toan wen guru! “you bad person, do not forget your own faults!” (Lit:—To be deaf to one’s self.


Yaiehororose, ヤイホロロセ, 自カラ勧ム。v. i. To stir one’s self up to do anything. (Lit: to set one’s self at).


Yaieinukuri, ヤイエイムクリ, 嫌遜スル。遠慮スル。v. i. To be diffident about something.

Yailetunnap, ヤイエツナブ, 嫌ム。v. t. To envy. To be jealous of another.

Yaieiwangere, ヤイエイワンゲレ, 仕ヘル。v. t. To minister. To serve another. Syn: Shieiwangeyara.

Yaiekatuwen, ヤイエカツウェン, 侮辱スル。v. t. To insult. To treat

Yaiekeshui, ヤイエケシュイ, 失望する。v.i. To lose hope.

Yaiekimatek, ヤイエキマテク, 病みる。v.i. To suffer pain. To be very ill. To be in trouble. To fear.”

Yaiekimatekbe, ヤイエキマテクべ, 悲難。n. Sufferings. Troubles.

Yaiefkoramkoro, ヤイエコラムコロ, 依賴する。v.t. To ask a favour.

Yaekote, ヤイエコテ, 为る。v.t. To do. As:—Tu chiih wenbe yaiekote, "she wept very bitterly.” Syn: Yaiyekote.

Yaieorushpe-ye-yara, ヤイエオルシペヤラ, 報告する。陳述する。v.i. To give an account of one's self.

Yaiepirika, ヤイエピリカ, 増する。v.i. and adj. Blessed. To have gained. To be fortunate.

Yaiepirika-ambe, ヤイエピリカアムベ。利得。n. Gain. Profit.

Yaiepirika-i, ヤイエピリカイ。or Yaiepirikap, ヤイエピリカブ。利得。n. Gain. Profit.

Yaiepirikare, ヤイエピリカレ, 儲ける。v.t. To gain. To get profit.

Yaiepirikarep, ヤイエピリカレブ, 得る。n. Gain. Profit.

Yaierampoken, ヤイエラムポケン, 失望する。v.i. To be disappointed.


Yaieshikorap, ヤイエシコラブ, 病気を弱める。v.i. and adj. Incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition.

Yaieshiwende, ヤイエシウェンデ, 妊ませる。v.i. To make pregnant. To be with child. Syn: Honkoro.

Yaieshiwende, ヤイエシウェンデ, 妊ませる。v.i. To make pregnant. To be with child. Syn: Honkoro.


Yaietayse, ヤイエタイス。v.i. To draw one's self out, as out of a hole.

Yaietayse, ヤイエタイス。v.i. To draw one's self out, as out of a hole.
Yaietushiri, 亜イエツシリ
カラ, 亜イレノ墓ケ掘ル, (好テ危キニ近ツクヨノチ云フ). v.t. To dig one's own grave.

Yaietsutek, 亜イエツシテク, 亜イレノ怪フ. v.i. To abuse one's self.

Yaiiewen, 亜イエウェン, 卑シキ, 貧シ.

Yaiiewende, 亜イエウェンデ, 商買シテ
損セル. v.t. To lose as in a bargain. To waste. As :— Ko-
robe yaiiewende, “to suffer the loss of one's goods.” Syn: Ko-
shini.

Yaiiewendere, 亜イエウェンデレ, 損セル, v.t. To cause to lose. To make lose, as in a bargain.

Yaieryashitoma, 亜イエラシトマ, 同
情ヲ感ズル. v.i. To feel out of
place. To feel out of sympathy with one's surroundings.

Yaiiberewa-rai. 亜イベレワライ, 亜イベレワライ, 亜イベレワライ, 毒ヲ仰キテ死ス. v.i. To poison one's self.

Yaihaitare, 亜ハイタレ, 避ケル, 狐
ヒナ外サセル. v.t. To avoid. To cause to miss. To dissent. Syn: Yai-
kopashte.

Yaihumshu, 亜ヒュムシュ, 不属ノ出

Yaihumshuwa, 亜ヒュムシュワ, 不
意ニ. adv. Accidentally.

Yaiikire, 亜イキレ, 恶口スル, 嘆
ル. v.t. To blaspheme. To act wickedly. To mock. Syn: Yai-
tombuni. Irara.

Yaiikire-no, 亜イキレノ, 獨り. adv. 
Alone. As:— Yaiikire no apkash, “to walk alone.”

Yaiikire-no-an-guru, 亜イキレノ

Yaiimine-no, 亜イミミノ, 衣ル, 例
メバ, クンチョソンテヤイイミネノ, ウツムチウレグル, 黒小袖テ衣タル人.
v.i. To be dressed in. As:— Kunne kosonde yaiimine no utom-
chiure guru, “a person dressed in black garments.”

Yaiipokashka, 亜イポカシカ, 酸ケ
スル. v.i. To make one's self ugly.”

Yaiiraige, 亜イライゲ, or Yaiirai-
gere, 亜イライゲレ, 難有. adv.ph. Thank you.

Yaiiraige-an, 亜イライゲアン, 難有
ク恩フ. v.i. To be thankful.

Yaiiraige-an-keutum-koro, 亜イ
ライゲアンケウムコロ, 恩ニ感謝スル.
v.i. To be grateful. To be thankful.

Yaiiraige-ki, 亜イライゲキ, 謝ス.
禮ヲ云フ. v.t. To thank. To ex-
press thanks.

Yaiiraige-koro, 亜イライゲコロ, 難
有ク. adv. Thankfully.

Yaiisam, 亜イサム, 消減スル. v.i. 
To dwindle away. To come to nought.

Yaiisamka, 亜イサムカ, 自殺スル.
v.i. To commit suicide. To absent one's self.

Yaiitasasa, 亜イタササ, 自カラ傷ケ
ル. v.i. To hurt one's self. Syn: Yai-
uninka. Yaiarakare.

Yaikahawashpa, ヤイカハワシパ, 獨言タイフ. v.i. To talk to one's self.

Yaikamui, ヤイカムイ, 怪物. n. A demon.

Yaikane, ヤイカホ, 鎖. n. Lead. As:— Yaikan ikyop, “quivers ornamented with lead.”

Yaikannama-wa-hoshipi, ヤイカンナマハホシピ, 忘れ物タ爲タメ＝立帰う. v.i. To turn back to say or do something one has forgotten.

Yaikaobiuki, ヤイコービウキ, 自カラ聴ケル. v.i. To help or save one's self.

Yaikaokuuma, ヤイカオクイマ, 睦小便スル. v.i. To wet one's bed.

Yaikaomare, ヤイカオマレ, 懐悔スル. v.t. To confess. To own to.

Yaikara, ヤイカラ, 模擬スル, 異似スル. v.t. To assume. To imitate. To do. As:— Chikap ne yaikara, “to imitate a bird.”

Yaikarakarasere, ヤイカラカラセレ, 轉ケル. v.i. To roll one's self, as an animal.

Yaikaramu, ヤイカラム, 遠疑スル. To be diffident. To dislike to go to a place.

Yaikarap, ヤイカラブ, 謝解スル, 謝スル. v.i. To apologize. To beg pardon.

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 恐レ. n. Dread.

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, or Yaikota, ヤイコタ, 恐レ, 例セル, ヤイカタ子ブキ、己ノ職業. per. pro. One's self. One's own. As:— Yaikata nep ki, “one's own work or business.”

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, or Yaikota, ヤイコタ, 個々別々ニ. adv. Individually. For one's self.

Yaikatchi, ヤイカッチビ, ヤイカツシビ＝同ヲ. n. Same. As:—Yaikatchi.


Syn: Yaioripakka an. Oripak an. Also “to honour” or “respect,” “to esteem.”

Yaikateaikap, ヤイケテアイカブ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル. v.i. To be troubled about. To feel concern. To feel compunction.

Yaikateaikapte, ヤイケテアイカブテ, 遠疑スル, 恥ヲ知ケルスル. v.i. To feel diffident. To feel ashamed.

Yaikatekara, ヤイケテカラ, 望ム, 倫ツ, 墓フ, 心配スル. v.t. To yearn after. To long for. To feel anxious about. As:—A poho nukan rusui wa yaikatekara ku ki na, “I desire to see my child and feel anxious about it.”

Yaikatekarap, ヤイケテカラブ, 心配. n. Anxiety.

Yaikatekshipi, ヤイケツシビ, 蕪生スル. v.i. To return to life. To revive. To regain one's health or fortune. Syn: Hetopo shiknu.

Yaikatekshipire, ヤイケツシビレ, 蕪カヘル. v.t. To raise to life. To revive.
Yaikatuwen, ヤイカツウェン, 勝カツシェフ, 赤面スル. v.i. To feel ashamed. To have been put out of countenance. Syn: Nanusam. Yainikoroshma.

Yaikeshnukara, ヤイケシンカラ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル. v.i. To feel concerned about. To be troubled about. To feel anxious.

Yaikeshumshu, ヤイケフムシュ, 災難ヲ罹ル. v.i. To meet with an accident. Syn: Yaikumshu.

Yaikeshukoro, ヤイケウコロ, 難儀スル, 疲労スル. v.i. To be in great straits. To be in difficulties. To be very tired. As:—Yaikeshukoro koro sap, “he has been made very tired indeed.”

Yaiketarura, ヤイケウララ, 身ヲ危クスル. v.i. To jeopardize one's self.

Yaiketarurare, ヤイケウラレ, 危クスル. v.t. To jeopardize. To bring into danger.

Yaiketumkarire, ヤイケツムカリレ, 愚ナルル. v.i. and adj. To be foolish. Syn: Yaiesaniiyorire.

Yaiketum-oihunara, ヤイケツムオイフナラ, 考へ出ス. v.i. To think out for one's self.

Yaiketum-oshitchiuire, ヤイケツムオシチチウレ, 己ヲ制スル. v.t. To restrain one's self. To persevere.

Yaikiki, ヤイキキ, 身ヲ掻キムシル. v.i. To scratch one's self.

Yaikimatekka, ヤイキマテッカ, 急ゲ. v.i. To be in a hurry.

Yaikipte, ヤイキプテ, 危キ. adj. and v.i. Dangerous. To be careful.

Yaikiptep, ヤイキプテプ, 危険物. n. A dangerous thing.

Yaikiru, ヤキル, 寝返ヲスル. v.i. To turn one's self, as when sleeping.

Yaikirukuru, ヤキルクル, 泥中ヲ轉ガル. v.i. To wallow. Syn: Hota-hota.

Yaikoan-ainu, ヤイコアンアイヌ, 無妻人. n. A bachelor.

Yaikoan-guru, ヤイコアングル, 妻ヲ娶ラ男, 嫁ガサル女. n. A bachelor or. A spinster.

Yaikoan-mat, ヤイコアンマツ, 嫁ガサル女. n. A spinster.


Yaikoanu, ヤイコアヌ, 片側ヲ置ク. v.t. To put on one side. To place by themselves, as a child or one's clothes.


Yaikochipkuta, ヤイコチブクタ, 舟ヲ覆יסル. v.t. To turn a boat over. To upset a boat. Syn: Chip koupshi.

Yaikoechupu, ヤイコエチュプ, 衣物ヲ被アル. v.i. To cover one's self up with clothes. To wrap one's clothes around one.

Yaikoechupchupu, ヤイコエチュプチュプ, 被セル. v.i. To wrap one's clothes about the person. To cover one's self up with clothes.

Yaikoeshina, ヤイコエシナ, 内證ヲスル. v.i. To keep secret.
ヤイコイルシカレ，ヤイコノイエ，飲干す。v.t. To drink up.

ヤイコパシ，ヤイコバシ，寄り掛る，寄せて掛ける。v.t. To lean against. To be set against.

ヤイコパシテ，ヤイコバシテ，信任する，依頼する。v.t. To trust. To lean against. As:—Kamui irenga yaikopashte, “to trust one’s self to God.”

ヤイコブムバ，ヤイコブツバ，ヤイコブツバ，黒スル（黒）。v.t. and i. To send forth, as the voice. To rise up.

ヤイコブンテク，ヤイコブンテク，嬉シキ，v.i. and adj. To be glad. Joyful.

ヤイコブラキレ，ヤイコブラキレ，忘れる易き，v.i. and adj. To be forgetful. Syn: Ioiira.

ヤイコランゲ，ヤイコランゲ，飾り，落ス。例セバ，ツベケンスベヤイコランゲ，彼女ハニツノ殊々ネサネサネサ落セリ，換言スレバ、基ダシク泣ケリノ意。v.t. To shed. To send down. As:—Tu peken nupe yaikorangere, “she shed two bright tears” i.e. “she wept bitterly” (found only in legends and songs).

ヤイコラプテ，ヤイコラプテ，落ス（潰す）。v.t. To shed, as tears. To send down. Pl. of Yaikorangere.

ヤイコレ，ヤイコレ，何々ニナル，例セバ，イリシカケワツムヤイコレ仏バ怒ッタ。v.i. To have. To be. To become. As:—Irushka keutum yaikore, “she was angry.”

ヤイコロベ，ヤイコロベ，己ノ職業。n. One’s own business. As:—Yaikore kii, “to attend to one’s own business.”

Yaikoirushkare, ヤイコイルシカレ, 困らせ, ドラセル。v.t. To annoy.

ヤイコード, ヤイコード, 熟考スル。v.i. To think. To consider.

ヤイコカラカラ, ヤイコカラカラ, 持つ, 所持スル。v.t. To have. To hold. To possess.

ヤイコパシ, ヤイコツパク, 恥ず, ドラセル, v.t. and n. To repent. Compunction.

ヤイコキシマ, ヤイコキシマ, 抱き合ふ。v.t. To hug. To embrace.

ヤイコクンネレ, ヤイコクレ, 流産スル。v.t. To cast one’s young. Syn: Honyaku.

ヤイコンイクエ, ヤイコンイクエ, 被る。v.i. To wear, as clothes. Syn: Ampi mi.

ヤイコンラスイ, ヤイコンラスイ, 欲がる。v.t. To desire for one’s self.

ヤイクョクレ, ヤイクョクレ, 縮少スル, 仕舞フ。v.i. To wane. To come to an end.

ヤイクックナタラ, ヤイクックナタラ, 衰しむ。v.i. To mourn. To grieve. To be down-hearted. To have lost courage.

Yaikooniwen, ヤイコニウェン, 偏喜 タ裝ふ。v.i. 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: Yaikuteum oihunara.

Yaikoruki. ヤイコルキ, 考へる。v.t. To swallow.

Yai-korusha, ヤイコルッサ, 慈しむ。v.t. To have mercy upon.

Yaikorushka, ヤイコルッサ, 嫌悪スル, 意思スル。v.i. To feel disgusted. To be in sorrow. Syn: Ok.

Yaikosange, ヤイコサンゲ, 産む。v.t. 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, 振向ク, 向ケ直ス。v.i. To turn round. To turn one's self round.

Yaikoshina, ヤイコシナ, 身ヲ縄ヲ付ケル。v.t. To tie round one's self.

Yaikoshiramse, ヤイコシラムセ, 熟考スル。v.t. To think. To consider. To set one's mind on.


Yaikoshiramshuiba, ヤイコシラムシュイバ, 考へむ。v.t. To consider. To think.

Yaikoshunge, ヤイコシュンゲ, 己ニ数ず。v.i. To deceive one's self.

Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or Yaikata, ヤイ カタ, 己ニ。per. pro. One's self. One's own.

Yaikomekare-aep, ヤイコメカレアエプ, 反転。n. Cud.

Yaikotcha-kara, ヤイコッチャカラ, 岡カナル。v.i. To be stingy.


Yaikotchaotte, ヤイコッチャオッテ, 先立ツ。v.t. To precede.

Yaikotomka, ヤイコトムカ, 好マ。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ユ, 静思スル。ph. To think over quietly.

Yaikotukkkare, ヤイツッカレ, 味方スル, 左組スル。v.i. To side with.

Yaikowayashnu, ヤイコワヤシヌ, 生意気ナル, 智シコキ振リチスル。v.i. To be wise in one's own conceits.

Yaikoyupu, ヤイコユプ, 締メル。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, 己レノカテ。adv. By one own exertions.

Yaikush, ヤイクシ, 聳々シル。v.i. and adj. Ashamed. To be ashamed. Syn: Yashitoma.

Yaikushkare, ヤイクシカリ, 聳々ネセ。v.t. To make ashamed. To abuse. To degrade.

Yaimechiure, ヤイメチウレ, 捨捨カネシテ。v.i. To have a relapse during convalescence.
Yaimemanka, ヤイメマンカ, 淡む.
v.i. To cool one's self.

Yaimire, ヤイミレ, 装ふ. v.i. To dress. To put on one's clothes.

Yaimonakte, ヤイモナクト, 支度スル, 用意スル. v.i. To be on the alert. To be ready. To be prepared.

Yaimonasap, ヤイモノサプ, or Yaimosak, ヤイモサク, 繁忙ナル. v.i. To be busy. To have business.

Yaimonoro-eyam-eakap, ヤイモノロイヤムエアイカブ, 己レテ制スルコトガ出来ム. v.i. To be unable to restrain one's self.

Yaimonpok-tushmak, ヤイモンポクトッシュマク, 急胃テスル, 急ぎセル, 偶セバ, シュケヤイモノポクツシマク, 急イ料理スル. v.t. To do in haste. To hurry in doing anything. As:—Shuke yaimonpok-tushmak, “to cook quickly.”

Yaimosak, ヤイモサク, or Yaimon- sak, ヤイモンサク, 忙シキ. v.i. To be busy. To be engaged.

Yaimukmuke, ヤイムクムケ, 悪部ヲ隠スル. v.i. To cover up the person.

Yaimunkopoiba, ヤイムンコポイバ, or Yaimuntumashbare, ヤイムンツマシバレ, 役什スル, (遮難所ヲ尋チテ). 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, 謙譲セル. v.t. To make humble.

Yainenaine, ヤイネナイネ, 同様ナル. adv. Of the same kind. As:—Yainenaine utomiuchire, “to dress in garments of the same kind.”

Yaineusaraka, ヤイヌサラカ, 昔話シテスル. v.i. and n. To chat of ancient things. To tell stories.

Yaineusaraka-an, ヤイヌサラカアン, 散歩ヲ言へ出掛ケル. v.i. To go out for a walk and chat.


Yai-ni, ヤイニ, ドロ. n. The poplar tree. *Populus suaveolens, Fisch.*

Yainikonnakare, ヤイニコンナカレ, or Yainikorooshma, ヤイニコロオシマ, 聡シテ. v.i. To be ashamed. To be put out of countenance. Syn: Aiporosakka. Yaishitoma. Yainekonnakare.

Yainino, ヤイニノ, かと. n. Sea urchin.

Yainipesh, ヤイニペシュ, ナホホホガイシコ. n. *Maximowicziana, Shirasacea.*

Yainomare, ヤイノマレ, 驚ク. v.i. and adj. To be surprised. To be astonished. Astonishing. As:—Yainomare ta hau an! “what an astonishing thing”! Syn: Yainumare.

Yainonepta, ヤイノンプタ, or Yainu-nepta, ヤイヌネプタ, 滅々ニ, 徐徐ニ. adv. By degrees. Gradually. As:—Yainonepta irushka, “he gradually became angry.”

Yainonnenu, ヤイノンヌヌ, 頭ヲ摘マム(深ク考ヘ ゴト袖ヲトキ無意識ニナル所作). v.i. To pick the head, as when thinking deeply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YAI</th>
<th>YAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainu, ヤイヌ, 考へる. v.i. To think. To consider.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainua-ambe, ヤイヌアムベ, 思想. n. A thought.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainuchattek, ヤイヌチャッテク, 幸ひなり, 嬉シキ. adj. Happy. Merry. Cheerful.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainuchattekke, ヤイヌチャッテッケ, 幸ひにスル. v.t. To make joyful. To make happy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainu-hi, ヤイヌヒ, 思想. n. A thought.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainuchattek, ヤイヌチャッテック, 幸ひにスル. v.t. To make joyful. To make happy.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainu-humi, ヤイヌフミ, 心地, 例セベ, ヤイヌフミエン, 心地が悪イ, ヤイヌフミリカ, 心地が好イ. n. The state of the feelings as regards health. As: — Yainu humi wen, “I feel poorly.” Yainu humi:pirika, “I feel well.”</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainu-i, ヤイヌイ, 考へ. n. A thought.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainu-nashke, ヤイヌナシケ, 辭疏スル. v.t. To apologize.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainuina, ヤイヌイナ, 匿レル, 逃亡スル. v.t. To hide one's self. To abscond.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainumare, ヤイヌマレ, 驚ケ. v.t. and adj. To be surprised. To be astonished. Astonishing. Syn: Yaiomare.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainunepta, ヤイヌネプタ, or Yainonepta, ヤイノネプタ, 渡々. adv. By degrees. Gradually.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainunuke, ヤイヌヌケ, 身體ニ注意スル, 靜養スル. v.t. To take great care of one's self. To rest as when ill.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YAI</th>
<th>YAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainup, ヤインブ, 思想. n. A thought.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainusaraka-ki, ヤインサラカキ, or Yaineu-saraka-ki, ヤイヌサラカキ, 話スル, 言語スル. v.t. To tell stories. To speak of ancient things. To tell traditions.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yainutumnu, ヤインツムヌ, 気絶スル. v.t. To swoon away.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiokapashtere, ヤイオカパシテレ, 修正スル. v.t. To amend, as one's ways.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiokkainere, ヤイオッカイレ, 打勝ツ. v.t. To exult. To triumph.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiomanambe, ヤイオマナムベ, 彷徨スル. v.t. To ramble about.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiomare, ヤイオマレ, 入ル(市ニ). v.t. To enter, as a town. (Lit: To put one's self in.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiomonnure, ヤイオモンヌレ, 誇ル. v.t. To boast. To glory in one's self.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiorai, ヤイオリ, 謙遜ナル, 尊重ナル. adj. and v.t. To be humble. To be respectful.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaoiraika, ヤイオリカ, 謙遜スル. v.t. To make one's self humble or respectful. Syn: Yaiorai.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaioraire, ヤイオリレ, 謙遜スル. v.t. To humble one's self. Syn: Yaishiwennere.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiorayere, ヤイオリレ, 謙遜スル. v.t. To humble one's self. Syn: Yaishiwennere.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaiorampeshishte, ヤイオラムペシスヘ, 同情ヲ表スル. v.t. To express sympathy towards.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaioraye, ヤイオライヱ, 行ケ. v.t. To go to.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yaioskuru, ヤイオシクル, 死ニトモナキ. adj. Desire not to die. Syn: Rai kopan.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yaioossereke, ヤイオッセレケ, 途方に暮れ. v.i. To be perplexed.
Yaiooshiwen, ヤイオッシウェン, or Yaiyooshiwen, ヤイヨッシウェン, 自傷自杀. v.i. To harm one's self.
Yaipakari, ヤパイカリ, 自殺自杀. v.i. To commit suicide.
Yaipakashnu, ヤパイカシヌ, 学習学習. v.i. To learn. To repent. Syn: Yaikokatpak.
Yaipaopichi, ヤパイオピチ, 立聞立聞. v.i. To be caught saying something one would rather not be heard by a third party.
Yaipapirushte-an, ヤパイパリッシュテアノ, 遠慮遠慮, 前ノ出ルヲ懸カル. v.i. To be backward. To dread coming forward.
Yaiparaka-hok-guru, ヤパイパラカホクグル, 食物ヲ買フ人. n. One who buys food for himself. To provide for one’s self.
Yaiparakosai, ヤパイパラコサイ, 我慢乙. v.i. To be selfish.

Yaipararoki, ヤパイバラロキ, 他人ノ厄介ヲナラサ人. n. One well able to sustain himself.
Yaiparo-oshiribe, ヤパイバラオシリベ, 譯ノ解カラヲコトヲ云フ人. n. A person who talks nonsense.
Yaiparoshiba-guru, ヤパイバラシバグル, 食物ヲ買フ人. n. A person who buys food for himself.
Yaiparaparuparu, ヤパイパラパラパルル, 看. v.i. To fan one’s self.
Yaiparush, ヤパイラシ, 多辮ナル. adj. Talkative. Loquacious. By some “to be greedy.”
Yaipauchire, ヤパイウチレ, 毒ヲ仰ク. v.i. To poison one's self.
Yaipasere, ヤパイセレ, 孕ム. v.i. To be with ehhild.
Yaipaye, ヤパイユ, 思バズヲ口スル. v.t. To let out (as one’s thoughts) by mistake.
Yaipekap, ヤイペカラブ, 撮ム. v.t. To grasp at.
Yaipekare, ヤイペカレ, 出入出入. v.i. To pass in or out. To go through, as through a doorway or window. To sally forth.
Yaipokashite, ヤイポカシテ, 逼ケル. v.t. To avoid. To dissent.
Yaipokishiri-karakara, ヤイポキシリカラカラ, 旋装旋装. v.i. To dress one’s self as for a journey.
Yaipokbere, ヤイポブクレ, 暖ヲ取ル. v.t. To warm one's self.
Yaiporo-isamka, やいポロイサムカ, 面皮が失せた. v.i. To be put out of countenance. To be cast down. To be troubled.
Yairaige, やいライゲ, 自殺する. v.t. To commit suicide.
Yairamatte, やいラマッテ, 注意する. v.i. To be careful. To watch over one's self. To be circumspect. To be cautious. To pay attention.
Yairamattere, やいラマッテレ, 慎重ナルラスマル. v.t. To mend one's ways. To cause to be circumspect.
Yairamde, やいラムデ, 辭任する(已レ下ガスノ意). v.i. To curtesy.
Yairamhekomo, やいラムヘコモ, 頑健. v.i. To be in anguish. To suffer pain. Syn: Ikoarakomo.
Yairamhekota, やいラムヘコテ, 已レ妻フ、自活スル. v.i. To keep one's self.
Yairamkikkara, やいラムキッカラ, 中止スル. v.i. To cease doing something.
Yairamkoiki, やいラムコイキ, 失望スル. v.i. To be in sorrow. To be distressed. To be out of spirits.
Yairamkote, やいラムコテ, 再婚スル、(単). v.i. To remarry. (sing).
Yairamkotpa, やいラムコッパ, 再婚スル、(複). v.t. To remarry. (pl).
Yairamkuru-shitotkere, やいラムクルシトツケレ, 更ニカタ出ス. v.i. To put forth renewed strength. To do with renewed energy.
Yairampekamama, やいラムベカママ, 落胆スル. v.i. To be dejected. To be in low spirits. Syn: Aun-kinra.
Yairampeutek-guru, やいラムベウテクグル, 愚者. n. A fool. An ignoramus. A worthless or bad person.
Yairampekashe, やいラムベカシ, 喪シム、失望スル. v.i. To be sorrowful. To be downhearted. To be in low spirits.
Yairampekashte, やいラムポカシテ, 喪メ(朋友親威ナドノ不幸ニ付テ). v.i. To sit in sorrow, as a person upon the loss of a friend or relation. To be downhearted.
Yairamshitne, やいラムシツテ, 患メ. v.i. To suffer.
Yairamuatte, やいラムアッテ, やいラマテ＝同シ. n. Same as Yairamatte, to be careful. To pay attention.
Yairamure, やいラムレ, 卑キ、憐ミ深刻. v.i. and adj. Humble. Compassionate.
Yairamure, やいラムレ, 卑下スル. v.t. To humble one's self. Syn: Yaitukareushte.
Yairamure-kunne, やいラムレクンネ, 気質ノ真キ. adj. Of a pleasant disposition.
Yairap, やいラブ, 歌. n. An ode.
Yairap, やいラブ, 災難ニ遭フ. v.i. To meet with an accident.
Yairire, ヤイラリレ, 從 v.t. To follow. To go after. As:—Seturu kashike yairire, “he followed close behind him.”

Yairat, ヤイラツ, or Yarat, ヤラツ, 存. v.t. To conceive. Syn: Honkoro.

Yairawere, ヤイラウェレ, 存 v.i. One who talks of doing something but leaves it undone. Syn: Monrawere.

Yairenga, ヤイレンガ, 口 v.t. To be pleased. To rejoice. As:—Shi no ku yairenga, “I am very pleased.”


Yairiki-guru-pumba, ヤイリキグルパムバ, 風又風雲乗る. v.i. To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (pl). Yairiki-guru-puni, ヤイリキグルプニ, 風又風雲乗る. v.i. To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (pl). Yairiki-pumba, ヤイリキプムバ, 上る, 上上げる. v.i. To rise up. To be lifted up. (pl). Yairiki-puni, ヤイリキプニ, 上る, 上上げる. v.i. To rise up. To be lifted up. (pl).


Yairire, ヤイラリレ, 斯ズル, 伸べる, v.i. To reach up for anything. To stretch one's self. To be proud.

Yairiterite, ヤイラリテリテ, 手足伸べる, 運動する. v.i. To stretch one's legs and arms. To take exercise, as after an illness. Syn: Yai-kotande.

Yaisannyao, ヤイサンニョ, 怍悩ナル. adj. Prudent.


Yaisambepokashte, ヤイサムベポカシテ, 心配サセシ. v.t. To give trouble to. To render downhearted.


Yaisantapka, ヤイサンタプカ, 入ノ胸及ヒ肩. n. One's arms and shoulders. As:—Yaisantapka riterite, “to stretch” or “exercise one's arms and shoulders.”


Yaishikakushte, ヤイシカクスチテ, 妨シル(妨ナドテ). v.i. To throw over one's self, as a garment.

Yaishikashke, ヤイシカシケ, 防衛スル. v.i. To defend one's self against a charge.

Yaishimattarire, ヤイシマタリレ, 残ス, 息メル. v.i. To leave. To cease. Syn: Shiokere.

Yaishinire, ヤイシニレ, 庁ム, 陸退ス
Yaishukupkap, ヤイシュクブカブ, 骨髄二微シタル恨ミ. n. A grudge never forgotten or pardoned.

Yaitapapa, ヤイタババ, 横臥スル. v.i. To lie down.

Yaitapkuruka, ヤイタプクルカ, 肩. n. One's shoulders. As:—Yaitapkuruka, riterile, “to exercise one's shoulders.”

Yaitasarapare, ヤイタサラバレ, 深息スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Tanne hesei ki.

Yaiteketak, ヤイテテカク, 小便スル. v.i. To make water. To urinate.

Yaito, ヤイト, 役, 例セマ, ヤイトオマシ, 炎チ点ヘル. 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, 言意シテ. adv. Carefully. With care.


Yaitobare-yon, ヤイトバレヤン, 注意セヨ. v.i. imp. Be careful. Take care.

Yaitokooiki, ヤイトコイキ, 準備スル. v.i. To prepare. Syn: Yaitokooiki.

Yaitombuni, ヤイトムブニ, 模擬スル, 異似スル. v.t. To imitate. To mimic. To make fun of.

Yaitomte-kara, ヤイトムテカラ, 装飾スル. v.i. To adorn one's self.

Yaito-omare, ヤイトオマレ, 炎チ點ヘル. v.t. To apply moxa.
Yaitopake, ヤイトパケ, 腋下. n. The armpits.
Yaitukapte, ヤイツカプテ, 尊敬スル. To treat with respect. To do with decency.
Yaitukka, ヤイツカ, 自然＝成長スル. v.i. To grow up naturally.
Yaitumam, ヤイツマム, 人. n. One's body. As:—Yaitumam karukara, “to tidy one's self up.” Syn: Yaitumama.
Yaitumnu-anu, ヤイツムヌアヌ, 容體ヲ関ス. v.t. To inquire after one's health. As:—E oman wa yaitumnu anu, “go and inquire after his health.”
Yaitunnunu, ヤイツプヌヌ, 気分穏レル, 平癒スル. v.i. To feel better in health. To feel in better spirits. To revive after illness.
Yaitunashka, ヤイツナシカ, 念々. v.i. To be hasty. To be in a hurry.
Yaitupok ヤイツポク, 腋下. n. The armpits.
Yaitura, ヤイツラ, 孤獨ノ. adj. Alone.
Yaiturare, ヤイツラレ, 同行スル. v.t. To go with. To accompany.
Yaituriri, ヤイツリリ, 伸ヒスル. v.i. To stretch one's self out.

Yaiturukotachi, ヤイツルコタチ, 身体ヲ汚ス. v.i. To make one's self dirty.
Yaituyetuye, ヤイツエツイユ, 身体ヲ撫デ. v.i. To shake one's self. To brush one's self.
Yaituwashkara, ヤイツワシカリ, 哀シ. v.i. To mourn. To grieve.
Yaituwashkarap, ヤイツワシカリラブ, 哀ミ、悼ミ、n. A grieving. A mourning.
Yaiukauka, ヤイウカウカ, 心ヲスル (綿ヲ). v.t. To quilt for one's self.
Yaiunashke, ヤイウナシケ, 謗罪スル. 侵略スル. v.i. To ask to be excused. To beg pardon.
Yaiupshoro-chari, ヤイブショロチヤリ, 涔々易々. v.i. To play the whore. To act the harlot.
Yaiupshoro-mukmuke, ヤイブショロムクムケ, 胸ヲ覆フ、衣ヲ縁フ. v.t. To cover up the chest. To draw one's clothes round one's self. Syn: Yainumatka seshke.
Yaiutaratuye, ヤイウトラツイユ、己ノ友ヲ殺ス. v.t. and w.i. To slay one's own friends. To run amuck.
Yaiusere, ヤイウゼレ、露出スル (朝ヲドノ傷口カラ). v.i. To come out of one's self, as a splinter from a wound.
Yaiwende-tope-ni, ヤイウェンデトペニ、クロビイタヤ. n. A kind of maple, Acer miyabei, Maxim.
Yaiwennukara, ヤイウェンヌカラ, 失望する. vi. To despair. To be in great want. To feel discouraged.
Yaiyai, ヤイヤイ, 人呼ぶ叫び声. excl. An exclamation used in calling a person.
Yaiyainuwere, ヤイヤイスウェレ, 満足する. vi. To be contented.
Yaiyaisusu, ヤイヤイスス, 柳ノ一種. n. A kind of willow.
Yaiyan-kina, ヤイヤンキナ, 陸生ノ筍. n. Reeds which grow on land.
Yaiyan-noya, ヤイヤノヤ, モヨギ. n. Mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris, L.
Yaiyantop, ヤイヤントプ, チシマザ. n. A kind of bamboo. Sasa kurilensis, Mak. et Shib.

Yaiyapapu, ヤイヤパブ, or Yayopapu, ヨヨパブ, וול, 辣蔬るる. vt. To beg pardon. To apologize. To make a mistake.
Yaiyattasa, ヤイヤッサタ, 返礼する. vi. To give in return for something received or done. Syn: Yaiattasa.

Yaiyekote, ヤイエコテ, 爲る, vi. To do. As:—Tu chish wenbe yaiyekote, “she wept bitterly.” (Lit, she did two bad weeps).

Yaiyenoki, ヤイエヌクリ, 恐れる. vi. To dread. To fear. To be diffident.
Yaiyenukuri-no, ヤイエヌクリノ, 恐怖シテ. adv. With fear or diffidence. Diffferently. As:—Iteki yaiyenukuri no ahin yan, “please enter without diffidence.”
Yaiyepaweteshu, ヤイエパウテシュ, 己レノ事柄ヲ白状スル. vi. To bear witness against one’s self. To commit one’s self.


Yaiyetomkokanu, ヤイエトモコカヌ, 信任スル. vt. To trust in one’s self. To rely on one’s self.

Yaiyeyashitoma, ヤイエヤシトマ, 悔チル, vi. To be ashamed of one’s self.

Yaiyokapashte, ヤイヨカパステ, 饱む. vt. To repent. To change one’s life. vi. To be contrite.

Yaiyomap, ヤイヨマブ, 息る, vi. To be angry.

Yaiyomonnure, ヤイヨモンヌレ, 怒る. vi. To be angry.

Yaiyukaukau, ヤイユカウカウ, 修繕スル, vt. To mend.

Yaiyupupu, ヤイユブブ, 忍耐スル, vi. To exercise patience.

Yak, ヤク, ト, ナラバ, 倒セバ, ベットッダチエブシリエシクネハヤクアイエ, 川ノ澤山ノ (魚ガ有ルトノコトデス). post. That. If. As:—Pet ottā chep shiri eshik ne 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, *ヤク* (嫌惡ノ意ヲ表ス). interj. Dear me. This word is expressive of disgust.

Yak, ヤク, 殻レル, 破レル, 破裂スル.
To break. To split. To burst. To knock. Syn: Yaku.

Yaka, ヤカ, 指す. v.t. To point at. Syn: Epeka.

Yakanak, ヤカナク, 驚キノ語, 婦女及ひ小児ノ用ユ. excl. An exclamation of surprise specially used by women and children. Also. How be it.


Yakaru-kina, ヤカルキナ, *ホバセキシキノ. n. Angelica refracta, Fr. Schm. Also called Moshiu-kina.

Yak-aye, ヤケアイェ, ト言ヒマス, 例セバ, ヤケアイェナルシベヒョモクス, 彼人が死シタト言フコトヲ聞キマセム. ph. It is said that. As:—Rai yak aye orushpe shomo ku nu, “I have not heard that he is dead.”

Yaki, ヤキ, 蝸. n. The cicada.


Yakka...yakka, ヤッカ, デモ, 彼カ其カ, 其モ此モ, 例セバ, ヤッカシヤツカ, 雲デモ風デモ, カムイネヤッカアイヌ子ヤッカ, 神モ人モ. post. Although...and. Whether......or. Both......and. As:—Upas ash yakka, rera rui yakka, “although it snows and blows.” Inne yakka, moyo yakka, “whether many or few.” Kamui ne yakka, ainu ne yakka, “both gods and men.”

Yakkai, ヤッカイ, ヤッカニ同シ. post. The same as yakka, and akka.

Yaknatara, ヤクナタラ, 粉々ノ碎レル. v.i. To be broken into fragments. To break into fragments.

Yak-ne, ヤク子, 其様ナレバ. post. If. If so.

Yaku, ヤク, 獣皮又魚類ニ課セシ税. n. Tribute paid in furs or fish. A tax.

Yaku, ヤク, 破レル, 破裂スル. v.i. To break. To burst. To be broken. To smash. Syn: Yak.

Yakun, ヤクン, 若, 何々スルトキ, 何々スルトモ. conj. If. When. Though.

Yakura-shuma, ヤクラシュマ, 物見橋. n. A watch stone.

Yam, ヤム, クリ, 例セバ, ヤムシ, 桧ノ 身(イカ). n. Chestnuts. As:—Yam kush, “chestnut burrs.” Yam saye, “to thread chestnuts on a string for stowing away.”

Yambe-sei, ヤムベセイ, 蜗牛. n. A snail.

Yam-ni, ヤムニ, クリンキ. n. A chestnut tree. Castanea vulgaris, Lam. var. japonica, DC.

Yam-ni-karush, ヤムニカルシ, 栗木. n. A kind of Polyporus which grows upon the decaying trunks of chestnut trees.
Yan, ヤン, 動詞ニ附加シテ命令ノ意を表ス。例セメ、アリキヤン、來レ、(複)。pdt. An imperative plural particle used after verbs. Imperative of the verb an, “to be.” As:—Ariki yan, “come.” Oman wa 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 orowa no yan, “to ascend out of water.”

Yange, ヤンゲ, 捧呈スル、曳揚ケル。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、供物、貴人ヘノ贈物。n. Offerings to the gods. Things given to a superior.

Yangere, ヤンガレ、上げル、捧ゲル。v.t. To send up. To cause to offer to the gods. To cause to give to a superior.

Yan-guru, ヤングル、ヤウンガルニ同。n. Same as Ya-un-guru.


Yanrash-kamu, ヤンラシカム、温疹。n. Eczema universale.


Ya-oshke, ヤオシケ、網ヲ編ム。v.i. To net. To make nets.

Yap, ヤブ、登ル。v. i. To ascend. To go up. Pl. of yan.

Ya-pekha, ヤベカ、陸デ。adv. By land.

Yapoki-koro-chip, ヤポキコロチプ、船ノ骨組。n. The skeleton of a boat or ship.

Yapte, ヤプテ、上方ニ行カシムル(複)。v.t. To send up. To cause to ascend. Pl. of yange.


Yara, ヤラ、裂ク。v.t. To tear. To rend.

Yara, ヤラ、木皮ヲ製シタル篏ノ一種。n. A kind of basket made of bark.

Yara, ヤラ、家根ヲ葺クニ用ユル木皮。n. The bark of trees sometimes used in thatching.

Yara, ヤラ、or Yara-hi, ヤラヒ、人ニ為ミル、(主ケヲ言付ケテ事ヲ為サシムルガ如シ)。auxil. v. To do through another, as a superior through his subordinates. A particle expressing reverence to the object of a verb. As:—Niskpo otbe anu yara na, “I let the master know.” Tak yara, “to send to fetch.” Ronmu yara, “to send and kill.” Kari asei yara-hi isam, “there is no one by whom to send it.”

Yarage, ヤラゲ、衣服ノ破穴。n. A hole in one’s clothes.

Yarakka, ヤラカ、裂ク。v.t. To tear.

Yarape-ni, ヤラペニ、カンポク。n. Guelder-rose. Viburnum Opulus, L.
Yarapeshit, ヤラベシツ, 非 규 綿 被. n. Very ragged clothes.

Yarara, ヤララ, 綿楽 ナリタム. adj. Ragged.

Yarat, ヤラッ, or Yairat, ヤイラッ, 孕む. v.t. To conceive. Syn: Honkoro.

Yarui-chup, ヤルイチュップ, or Yaru-ru-chup, ヤルルチュップ, 八月. n. The month of August.

Yarupu, ヤルベ, 衣服, 小児ノ衣物. n. Clothes. Infants clothing.

Yaruru-chup, ヤルルチュップ, or Ya-rui-chup, ヤルイチュップ, 八月. n. The month of August.

Yasa, ヤサ, 裂く. v.t. To tear.

Yasamge-no-an, ヤサムゲノアン, 孤独. adj. Alone. To be alone. Not to mix with others.

Yasara, ヤサラ, 与ゼル. v.t. To cause another to do. To get done.

Yasaske, ヤサスケ, 裂レル(岩ナドノ). v.t. To be rent, as rocks.

Yash, ヤシ, 網曳曳タ. v.t. To drag a net along in fishing.

Yashitoma, ヤシトマ, 耻シメル. v.t. To be ashamed.

Yashitomare, ヤシトマレ, 耻シメル. v.t. To make ashamed. To abash.


Yashiya, ヤシヤ, 馭線. n. A haul seine.

Yashkara, ヤシカラ, 搬ム, 川テ魚ヲ網スル. 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, 顔又手ヲ洗フ. v.t. To wash the face and hands.

Yashke, ヤシケ, 破レル. v.t. and v.i. To be cracked or broken. Syn: Kone.

Yashke-batchi, ヤシケバッチ, 蟲. n. A wash basin.

Yashke, ヤシケプ, 身體ヲ洗フ. n. Ablutions.

Yashke, ヤシケプ, 蟲. n. A wash hand basin.

Yashpe, ヤシベ, 所紡. n. A hand fish net.

Ya-sosh, ヤソシ, 地層. n. Layers or strata of earth.

Yaspa, ヤスパ, 裂タ(蜜). v.t. To tear. Pl. of yasa.


Yata, ヤタ, 隈テ. 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, 鶴ノ一種. n. A kind of hawk. Syn: Yattui.


Yatui, ヤツイ, ヤトッ, カモメ. n. A sea gull.

Yatupok, ヤツポク, or Yatupake, ヤツバケ, 胴ノシタ. n. The armpits.
Yau, 楠, 内地. adv. Inland. The interior.

Yayun, ヤウン, 内地 (国ノ内部). n. An Ainu. The Ainu as distinguished from their neighbours the Japanese, Russians, or present Kamchatkales.

Yayun-guru, ヤウングル, アイヌ人. n. The eagle owl (lit: the servant of the world).

Yayun-kotchane-guru, ヤウンコッチャネグル, エクリノー一種. n. The eagle owl (lit: the mediator of the world).

Yayun-moshiri, ヤウンモシリ, 昆夷地. n. Ainu land. The country inhabited by the Ainu.

Yauhukep, ヤウクペ, エ. n. A spider.

Yautek, ヤウテク, 固ナール. adj. and v.i. 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.

Yauyause, ヤウヤウセ, 嗆ル. v.i. To growl. To snarl.

Yawauge, ヤウオゲ, 犬破レル. v.i. To chap as the hands through exposure to the cold wind.

Yaya, ヤヤ, 智恵. n. Wisdom.

Yayainai-emuari, ヤヤイナイエマウリ, ナメショイチゴ. n. A kind of raspberry. Rubus parvifolius, L.

Yayainu, ヤヤイヌ, 考ヘル. v.i. To think. To consider.

Yayainukoro, ヤヤイヌコロ, 威張ル. v.i. To be proud.

Yayaisurugu, ヤヤイスルグ, 附子毒. n. Aconite poison.

Yayamkiri, ヤヤミキリ, 知ル, 會得スル. v.i. To know. To consider one's self better than others. To be vainglorious.

Yayapapu, ヤヤパブ, or Yayopapu, ヤイヨパブ, 返チスル, 農辟スル. v.t. To know. To consider one's self better than others. To be vainglorious.

Yayapapu ku ku, イヤパプ キキ. To make a mistake. To apologize. To beg pardon. As: Yayapapu ku ku, “I made a mistake.”

Yayai-susu, ヤヤイスス, ナガバヤナナ. n. Salix stipularis, Sm.

Yayapte, ヤヤプテ, 鳳スコトナ媒介. v.i. To dislike to do.
Yayepataraye, やいはたため。v. To exercise self-restraint.

Yayepkara-guru, やいはくカラグル。v. A glutton.

Yayoparasechui, やいはパラセチュイ。v. To exult. To say hurrah. To cheer.

Yayakoetaptapu, やいはこエタプタプ。v. To roll up. To wrap up.

Yayunpa, やいはンパ。v. To meet with an accident.

Yayepupu, やいはププ。v. To have aching calves.


Ye, やいえ。v. To tell. To say. To adduce. To announce. To attest. To acknowledge. As: — Ye wa ambe, “that which was said.”

Ye, やいえ。n. Business. (This word can only refer to business of word of mouth).

Ye-hi, やいへい。v. To be said. Said. He spake. As: — Ene ye-hi, “he spake thus.”

Yep, やいへ。n. A thing spoken. A speech.

Yepe, やいべ。n. Discoloured water. Fatty water.

Yepi, やべい。n. Same as yep.

Yoikiri, よいきり。v. To arrange.


Yoko, よこ。v. To aim at, as with a spear.

Yokore, よころ。v. To set, as a trap.

Yomi, よみ。v. To shrink.

Yomiyomik, よみよみむき。v. To be wrinkled. To become contracted. Crumpled.

Yomikyomikte, よみきよみきた。v. To crumple up. To wrinkle.

Yomne, よもね。v. To cease. Completed. To warn.

Yomne-ki, よもねき。v. To cease. Completed. To warn.

Yomomke, よももめ。v. To burn or scald.

Yompa, よもぱ。v. To shrink.

Yongoro, ようごろ。v. 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 va kopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the mouse.” Syn: Oyokoush.

Yoni, ヨニ, 雌. v.i. To contract. To shrink.

Yontekbe, ヨンテクベ, or Yontek-kam, ヨンテッカム, 腰, かたき, 顕柔. n. The calf of the leg. The muscle of the arm.

Yop, ヨプ, 主手両親, 酋長, 例モバ, ヨプコタン, 首府. adj Chief. Principal. Parent. Head. As: —Yop-kotart, “the chief city or capital of a country.”

Yopbe, ヨプべ, 先考, (死シナル親). n. One’s dead father.

Yoriki-puni, ヨリキブニ, 煉動スル, 例モバ, ワンケウトムヨリキブニ, 無感情ヲ起サセル. v.t. To stir up. To raise up. As: —Wen keutum yoriki puni, “to stir up evil feelings.”


Yorun-guru, ヨルングル, or Yorunki-guru, ヨルンギグル, 乞食. n. A beggar.

Yoshpe, ヨシベ, 大腸. n. The large intestines.

Yot, ヨツ, 胴ヒスル, 当感スル. v.i.

To be made dizzy. To be perplexed.

Yottek, ヨッテク, 穏レル. adj. Tired. Exhausted.


Yu-be, ユペ, or Yu-pe, ユベ, 冷礦泉. n. Cold mineral water. Sulphur water.


Yubin, ユビン, 文字. n. A letter. Also yubin kambi. (Jap.)

Yuk, ユク, 鹿, シカ. n. A deer. Cervus sika, Temm.

Yuk-apiri, ユケアピリ, 府選. n. A deer track.


Yuk-chikap, ユクチカブ, 臨駕ノ一種. n. The screech owl.

Yuk-emauri, ユクエマウリ, ツイチヨ. n. A kind of raspberry. Rubus erataegifolius, Bunge.

Yuk-eremu, ユクエレム, エゾイタチ. n. Ermine.

Yuki, ユギ, 斜柱, スジカイ. n. A building brace.

Yukke, ユッケ, 邪シキ. adj. Very many.

Yukki, ユッキ, ダニ. n. A tick.

Yuk-nonno, ユクノノ, コンロンサナ. n. Cardamine macrophylla, W.

Yuknumau-ni, ユクヌマウニ, クロメモドキ. n. Rhamnus japonica, Max.

Yukkarush, ユッカルシ, マヒダケ. n. A kind of edible polypus.

Yuk-kuttasa, ユックタサ, オニシモ
Filipendula kamtschatica, Max.

Yukoikire, ユコイキレ, 邪霊す ら、 口出す 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 る人。n. A meddler.

Yuk-pungara, ユクプンガラ, ツルアッチサ. n. Hydrangea scandens, Max.

Yukram, ユクラム, 肝臓。n. The liver. Kinop.

Yuk-raige-ni, ユクリガイニ, ニガキ。n. Pieriasma ailanthoides, Planch. Also called shiu-ni.

Yuk-topa-kina, ユクトパキナ, フッキサ。n. Pachysandra terminalis, S. et Z.

Yuk-uturu-otbe-an, ユクウルトオツペアン, 減る。v.i. To diminish. As:—Ainu yukuturu otbe an, “the Ainu are decreasing.” Syn: Wenpa. Shiepupu kor’an.

Yupi, ユピ, or Yupihi, ユピヒ, or Yupo, ユポ, or Yubi, ユビ, 兄。n. An elder brother.


As:—Yupke no ye, “to speak earnestly.” Yupke no kik, “to beat severely.”

Yupkep, ユブケプ, 不慮ノ死。n. An accidental death. As: Yupkep an, “to die by accident.”

Yupkere, ユブケレ, 強クスル。v.t. To strengthen.

Yupkiri, ユブキリ, 播ク。v.t. To sow broadcast. Syn: Iyama.

Yuppa, ユッパ, 摸ふ, (粉ふ)。v.t. To knead, as dough.


Yuptek-i, ウプテクイ, 活潑ナルコト。n. Activity. Assiduity.

Yuptek-no, ウプテクノ, 活潑ナル。adv. Actively. Industriously.

Yupu, ユプ, 熱心ニ為ス、精出シテナス、例子ヘ、キロロュブツキヲキエンコレ、精出シテシテナラレ。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 立腹シテ力去ル。v.i. To turn away in anger. To go off in a huff. Syn: Ikeshu.


Yutara, ユタラ, 傳言スル。v.t. To send a verbal message.
PART II.

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
AINU LANGUAGE.

アイヌ語文典
A GRAMMAR

of

KOREAN

典文献ストラ
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 Wortersammlung 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.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER I.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER II.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER III.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter Changes</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER IV.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Article</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER V.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Noun</td>
<td>”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER VI.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Adjective</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER VII.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Numerals</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER VIII.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pronoun</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER IX.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Verb</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER X.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Adverb</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER XI.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Interjection</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER XII.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vowels a, e, i, o, and u.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER XIII.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpositions</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER XIV.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Aufklärungen iüber Aino 1882. Also his Beiträge zur kenntnis der Aino-Poesie and vocabulaire der Aino sprache.
work was founded on a small vocabulary collected by two Japanese and called Moshiogusa. 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:

"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 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-Russkiů 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

---

1 By Uehara Kumairo and Abe Chôzaburô; 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 innuit, "man"; the Moki Indians of Arizona call themselves hopi, "man," and that Delaware Indians apply to themselves the term lennilenape, 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 kinder 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 Chrysanthemum. 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

1 Memoirs page 2.
2 See footnote 2 on page 2.
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 paskurun chironnup 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 continually 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," while 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-erampoken,* "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 "thy servant" of Scripture, and such expressions as "Your Excellency," "Sire," etc., Ainu has true pronouns. (*E* is "you"); *kani,* *ku,* and *kε* 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."

Satporo-kotan ta ohanno 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 ruve 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 "Have understood."
Kahodo nagaku Sapporo ni todomaru to shirimashita naraba, kerai wo tsurete kuru hazu de arimashita ga, wazuka bakari orimashō to omoimashita mon' desu kara, tsurezu ni kimashīta.

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></td>
<td>ku, &quot;I.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>en, &quot;me.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chi, &quot;we.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 h) appears in a less regular manner. They are:

|            |        | |
|------------|--------| "to begin." |
| heashi,    | heashpa,| "to start." |
| hechirasa, | hechiraspa,| "to blossom." |
| hopuni,    | hopumba,| "to fly." |

In the following instances, different verbs have been assigned by usage to a singular or plural acceptation:

|            |        | |
|------------|--------| "to go." |
| arapa,     | paye,  | "to come." |
| ek,        | ariki (or araki), | |


Probably further search would reveal the existence of more such plural forms. Indeed, the Saghalien 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 adjective forms into what are termed "attributive," "conclusive," and "indefinite."

---

1 Mr. Batchelor adds to the list sing. raige, plur. ronmu, "to kill." But the present writer ventures to think that the difference is rather one of signification than of mere number, raige meaning "to kill," and ronmu "massacre."

[To this I must reply that I still have no reason to doubt that ronmu is really what I have represented it to be. To "massacre" would be uhitiekka. Anyhow, to be understood both the Ainu and I are obliged to use ronmu as if it were the plural of raige; 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. 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.

---

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 li 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, *Hitoko 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 *shono* or *seenne*, which corresponds exactly to the English word "not." It also possesses a few curious negative verbs, such as *isam*, "not to be;" *uwana*, "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 (!)." 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**, "one";
- **futa**, "two";
- **mi**, "three";
- **yo**, "four";
- **it(s)u**, "five";
- **mu**, "six";
- **ya**, "eight";
- **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" (ashiru' ine). The next four numerals are obtained by a process of subtraction from the higher number "ten." Compare:

- **ine**, "four," with **iw an**, "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 **shinepesan**, "nine" (i.e. one from ten),
- **wan**, "ten."

There might be room for doubt as to the derivation of **iw an**, "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 **shinepesan** 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 *puta*, where the correspondence is more apparent.

2 The author of the present work cannot agree to this, for there is no other case know 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) *Aeiyoukoikireyara*. 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.
koiki, "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."
aiyoukoikire, "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.
aiyoukoikire, "he made them quarrel with each other over something."

yara, "to do through another;" "to send to do."
aiyoukoikireyara, "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 development 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 development.

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."
Yaiepirika, “to gain of oneself.”
Yaiepirikare, “to make oneself gain.”
Eyaiepirikare, “to make one gain something for himself.”
Eyaiepirikarep, “that which one causes himself to gain for himself.”

(b) *Ioypa*, “the year after next.”
I, an intensifying particle both as regards place, time, and state.
Oya, “other” “next”; “different.”
Pa, “year”; “season.”
Hence, *ioypa*, “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.”

*Ioypashimge*, “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 euphonious; 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) *Amip*, “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, Malaic, Bhotiya, and Talmulic.” And yet again, amid much more to the same effect our Author adds: 1—

“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 independant 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, Esthonian, 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.
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. 1730¹ 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 Japanese² 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.

A, “I.”
A, “a net.”
A, “a foot.”
Abai, “a shield.”
Abame, “to despise.”
Ae-mono, “food eaten with rice.”

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 Dobrotvorsky 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.

Azuki, “a kind of small red bean.”
Beko, “ox”; “cow.”

AINU.

A, “I.” Also the verb of existence; “is”; “am.”
ya, “a net.”
A, “a tine”; “prong of a fork.”
Apa-kikkara, “to defend.”
Apange, “to despise.” The root of this word is pan, “insipid.”

Ae-p, “food.” The roots are, e “to eat,” a, a passive particle, p, “thing.” Hence a-e-p, food. P is the equivalent of mono.

Ae mono, “food eaten with rice.”

Aka and Wakka, ordinary “drinking water.”

Antuki, a kind of small red bean.”
Beko or Peko. Bek is the Ainu onomatopoea for the “lowing” of oxen.
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU COMPARED.

JAPANESE.

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 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 Sanscrit 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."

AINU.

Mek, "cat." Mek is the onomatopoëa 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."

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."

Inonno, "prayer." Inonno-itak, "to pray."

Inotu, "life." From the root isu or ishu, "to live," "living."

Ep, "food"; ibe, "to eat." The roots are e, "eat"; and pe, article, "thing."

Iroho, "colour."

Iso, "a rock off the sea-coast." Note

¹ Compare Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 254.
Kamu, "god."

Also so, a "bare rock," a "boulder," a "waterfall."

Kamui, "god." The root of this word is ka, "over"; "above," "top." It is like super and ὄρος. 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 ὄρος.1

Iwa, "a rock."

Iwa, "land as opposed to rivers and lakes."

Iwai, "a festive celebration.

Iwai, "a festive celebration of any kind.

Kasa, "a hat."


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

Kunne,
Kurokoko, "black"; "dark." Kuru,
Ekureok, "a cloud."

1 Cpf. 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 Saghaliien Island.

JAPANESE.

Nobori, "a hill."

Nomu, "to worship."
Nu, "to be."
Nuru, "to paint."
Nusa, anciently, "pieces of silk or paper or bamboo used as offering to the gods."

Ogi, "a fan."

Omushi, "the place where the Emperor sits."

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."

Nomu, "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

Anki; Anunki; Aungi, "a fan." Translated literally an-un-ki, means "to do unto," probably referring to the process of drawing the fan to one's self. Both forms of the word are used in both Yezo and Saghaliien.

Om-ushi,2 "a seat." The roots are om, the "thighs," and ushi, "a putting place."

---

1 See the Ainu and their Folklore Cpts. IX.-XII.
2 Compare also momo Jap. "thighs."
### JAPANESE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>&quot;thing&quot;; &quot;an article.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakaru</td>
<td>&quot;to weigh.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parara</td>
<td>&quot;to scatter.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasi</td>
<td>&quot;chop-sticks.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasu</td>
<td>&quot;to run.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>&quot;true.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sane</td>
<td>&quot;true.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saru</td>
<td>&quot;a monkey.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sippo</td>
<td>&quot;salt.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So-shi</td>
<td>&quot;a sheet of paper.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tama</td>
<td>&quot;the soul.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ainu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ainu</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pe or Be</td>
<td>&quot;thing&quot;; &quot;an article.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakari</td>
<td>&quot;to weigh.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Parara | "to make another scatter"; "Parase, v.i. "to scatter."
| Pasui or Pashui | "tongs." |
| Pash | v.i. "to run." |
| So   | |
| Son  | "true." |
| Sone | |
| Saro | "a monkey." |
| Sippo | "salt." |
| So-shi | "a layer of bark," strata of rock or earth. |
| Rama | "the soul." |
| U-riri | "a cormorant." |
| Uku | (sing), uina (pl), to take; to receive. |
| Wappa | "a boy"; (used in scolding). |
| Warabe | "a child," either "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,
THE PIT-DWELLERS.

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 chisei-kitai 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 Saghalien 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

---

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

---

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 Кожка, “cat”; and Дождь, “a horse.”
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 be 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." Such were the people who gave names to many places ranging from the south of Japan to Kamschatha 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 idiographs 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."  \textit{Ap} is the head of a fish spear: \textit{a} is a singular form of the verb of existence. By another derivation this name may mean "Door-land." Possibly the entrance from Saghalien. \textit{Apa} means "door-way" or "entrance," "the open mouth of a river when looked of from the sea."

Abetsu .......... A-pet ............... "The river tine."  \textit{A} is a prong of a fork or "tine": \textit{pet} is "river."

Abira .......... A-pira ............... "Tine cliff."  \textit{Pira} is the usual word for "cliff."

Abuta .......... Ap-uta kotan ....... "The place of fish-spear-heads."  \textit{Ap} "fish-spear-head" : \textit{u} a plural form of the verb of existence expressing the idea of mutuality; \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{A-pet} "the river tine" given above. The second is \textit{Ai-pet} "the river arrow" or "thorn." The third is \textit{Aibe-ush-nai} "the stream containing the sea-ear (\textit{Halotis tuberculata}). The fourth is \textit{Ai-pet-ush-nai} "the valley containing the river arrow."
Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Aikapubetsu........Aikap-pet ............"The river Pecten."
Ainomanai..........This should be either Ainu-oma-nai or Ai-oma-nai. The first name means "Ainu-valley" and the second "thorn valley." Oma means "to be in" and "to be contained in."

Akan..............Akan-pet............."The made river." The bed of this river is said to have been formed after a volcanic eruption.

Akasannai..........Aka-san-nai..........Aka is the same as wakka, "water"; san, "descend"; nai, "valley." Hence Akasannai means "valley with water in it." This is the name of a rivulet somewhere in Siberia according to Dobrotvorsky. Cfr. Wakasa; Wakonai; and Wakanai.

Akkeshi...........Akkesh-i.............."The place of oysters." At this place there are some very extensive oyster fields, hence the name. Akkesh is "oyster," and i is an ordinary locative particle.

Anekarimbaushi...Ane-karimba-ushi...This name may mean either "the place of little cherry trees" or "the place with the thin circle." Ane means "thin": ushi "place:" but karimba may be either "a cherry tree" or "to circle."

Awomori } ..........A-omori.............("The protruding hillock";
Aomori } ..........A-omori.............or "the place bearing the little hill."

Aoshuma..........Ai-ush-oma-i.........."The throny place." The addition of ush to nouns is one usual way of forming adjectives out of them.

Araomaibetsu.....Ara-oma-pet........."Forceps river." Ara is also applied to the pinchers of an earwig. There is an ara which means "beautiful," and another which means "one of a pair." But in Kamchatka ara also means "slow"; "tardy."

Arawotsugawa....Arawe-ot-pet........."Scum river." Ot like at
PLACE-NAMES.

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 Chiu-betu). Chiupet 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-oropet "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"; Ap-pet means "the river spear" or "harpoon"; At-pet means "the
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivatian 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” (Amphicarpaea 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”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap' se Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>part of a river or mountain or portion of the sea coast.</td>
<td>Jap'se</td>
<td>Not means “jaw,” and is applied to “blunt caps.” The correlative term for lower is pange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betchaku............Pet-chak-kotan........</td>
<td>&quot;The dry place,” or “the place without a river.”</td>
<td>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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibai ..................Pipa-i..................This name may mean either</td>
<td>Bibai</td>
<td>“the place of the swamp” or “the place of the bivalve Anodonta.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibi ..................Pip-i or Pepe ...........If pip-i, “swamp place,” but if pepe, “damp” or “watery.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biratori .............Piratoru kotan........</td>
<td>Biratori</td>
<td>“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 beard this place called Pir'uturu 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 Dobrovorski translates by “an open space.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biro ..................Piro-nai............... “Cliff valley.” In full this name would be Pira-o-nai.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birochinai ..........Pirochi-nai.........The plural form is Pirot-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Jap’s Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap’s Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nai, “the valley of cliffs.”</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>“The place of raised cliffs.”&lt;br&gt;Puni means “lifted up.”&lt;br&gt;The plural particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birofune</td>
<td>Piro-punii-kotan</td>
<td>“The place of raised cliffs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berufune</td>
<td>Puni</td>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birotsunai</td>
<td>Piro-chi-nai</td>
<td>“The valley of cliffs,” the particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikabira</td>
<td>Chikap-pira</td>
<td>“Bird cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikanai</td>
<td>Chik-an-nai</td>
<td>“Dripping valley.” Chikan is the intransitive form of Chik, “to drip.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikaputomushi</td>
<td>Chikap-toma-ushi</td>
<td>“The place of the yellow star of Bethlehem,” (Gagea lutea Roem. et Sch.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikabumi</td>
<td>Chikap-uni</td>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikauchi</td>
<td>Chi-a-ot-i</td>
<td>“The dripping place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikisappu</td>
<td>Tuk-e-sap</td>
<td>“The projecting descents.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinomibetsu</td>
<td>Chinomi-pet</td>
<td>“Libation river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Chin-kotan</td>
<td>This may mean either “the stretched out village” or “pelvis village.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinshibetsu</td>
<td>Chin-shipet</td>
<td>“The great river pelvis.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiribetsu</td>
<td>Chiri-pet</td>
<td>“Ditch river,” or “ditch waters.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Pronunciation</td>
<td>Ainu Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<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>
</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>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiurubetsu</td>
<td>Chiu-rui-pet</td>
<td>“Strong current river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebetsu</td>
<td>E-pet</td>
<td>“Humour river.” So called because of the dirty colour of the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekikomanai</td>
<td>U-kik-oma-nai</td>
<td>“Battle valley.” <em>Ukik</em> means “to fight one another.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekiminenai</td>
<td>Ekimne-nai</td>
<td>“The mountain stream.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eramachi</td>
<td>Erem-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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erimozaki</td>
<td>Eremu-not</td>
<td>“Rat cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esan</td>
<td>E-san-not</td>
<td>“The projecting cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esashi</td>
<td>Esash kotan</td>
<td>“The place of surf” or “the place of surf rumbling.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etuchikerepu</td>
<td>Etu-chikere-ushi</td>
<td>“The cape with the land torn off.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>Isho-moshiri</td>
<td>“The land where there is abundance of game.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Fuji no yama           | Hunchi or Unchi nupuri | “Mount of fire”; or “mountain, the goddess of fire.” *Unchi* or *miji*
Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

is applied to fire in Yezo when being worshipped only; but in Saghalien it is the usual name for fire.

Furemappu........Pui-omap-i............“The place with a hole.”
Fumbe-kawa........Humbe-pet............This may be either hum-pe pet, “river of sounding waters” or humbe pet, “whale river.”

Fumbetsu ..........Humi-pechi-kotan...“The place of the roaring waters.”
Furebetsu..........Fure-pet.............“The red river.”
Furan .............Huru-an-kotan......“The village by the hill”; or “the village with a hill.”

Furano .........\{Huru-an-nu-kotan. “The very hilly place.”\}  \{Hura-nu-kotan ... “The hilly place.”\}
The nu defines the noun as plural.
Furanu-i ..........Huranu-i ..........“The place of the dunes” or “hills.”
Furubira..........Huru-pira............“The hill cliff.”
Fushkobetsu.......Fushko-pet ..........“The old river.”
Futoro ..........Pit-oro-kotan...........“The place of pebbles.”
\textit{Pit} is a small stone.
Fuyujima..........Pui-shuma ............“The stone with a hole” or “cavern” in it.
Garugawa .........Karu-pet ............“Uneven river.” Probably referring to stones or boulders or rapids in the bed.
Garu-rushi .......Karu-ushi .........“The uneven place.”
Habomai ..........Hap-oma-i ..........“The place of the herb \textit{Herculeum lanatum, Michx}.” This herb is by some called \textit{Hara}, by some \textit{Hap}, and by some \textit{Pittok}. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap' se Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainn Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hakodate ...............</td>
<td>This is Japanese and takes its name “box-</td>
<td>fort” from the ancient Japanese fort which used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be here and which is said to have been built by Aiba-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ra-suo-no kami. The Ainn name of the place was</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ushungesh, which means “the lower end of the bay.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamashke.............</td>
<td>Ma-shike..................</td>
<td>“The spread out lagoon” or “peninsula.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirakishi..............</td>
<td>Pira-gesh-i...............</td>
<td>“Cliff end.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiramura .............</td>
<td>Piratoru................</td>
<td>“See Biratori.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homme..................</td>
<td>Humne-pet ................</td>
<td>“The broken river.” Hum-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ne means “small pieces.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horobetsu.............</td>
<td>Poro-pet................</td>
<td>“The big river.” Poro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>means “big.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horoizumi............</td>
<td>Poro-eremu-not...........</td>
<td>“The great rat cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horomombetsu......</td>
<td>Poro-mo-pet...............</td>
<td>“The big tranquil river.” Mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>means “quiet”; tranquil.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horomui..............</td>
<td>Poro-mui................</td>
<td>“The great fan.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horonai..............</td>
<td>Poro-nai................</td>
<td>“The big stream” or “val-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ley.” Among the Sag-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>halien Ainn nai means a “large river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humbetomare......</td>
<td>Humbe-tomare ...........</td>
<td>“Whale harbour” or “water sounding har-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bour.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iburi koku ..........</td>
<td>Ifure-iso-kotan ..........</td>
<td>“The place of the rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>which is red.” Fure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>means “red,” and ifure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“very red.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikushumbetsu ......</td>
<td>Ikush-un-pet............</td>
<td>“The trans-river” or “the yonder river,” or “the crossing river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikutoro...............</td>
<td>Ik-uturu................</td>
<td>“Between the mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ridges.” The word ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>also stands for the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jap'se 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 Iwau-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 kotan "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
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

used to express beauty and greatness among other things.

Kamoi kotan ...... Kamui kotan ...... "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.

Kamoi wakka ...... Kamui-wakka ...... "Water par excellence."

Kamoi to ........... Kamui-to ........... "The beautiful" or "great lake."

Kannikan dake .... Kannikan-nupuri .... "Staff mountain."

Karapto .......... Karapto moshiri ...... "The country of the descending lakes." Probably there are some highland lakes in Karapto i.e. Saghalien.

Karifuto .......... Karip-butu .......... "The mouth of the river wheel," or "the mouth of the hoop."

Karimba yama .... Karimba nupuri .... "Cherry tree mountain."

Kayabe ............ Kayabe nupuri ..... "Sail mountain."

Kayanoma .......... Ki-moi-kotan ...... "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.

Keneushi .......... Kene-ushi .......... "Alnus incana place."

Kemanai .......... Kema-nai .......... "Foot stream" or "valley."

Ki ................. Ki-i ................. "The place of rushes."

Kiitap ............. Kitap ................. "Reed hill." Tap is a single mountain peak.

Kikonai .......... Ki-oma-nai .......... "Reed valley."

Kinatoshi .......... Kanat-ni-ushi .......... "The place of the Cephalotaxus dryacea."

Kim un nai ...... Kim un nai .......... "The mountain valley."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Kinaushi ............Kina-ushi ..........“The place of grass.”
Kiunnai...............Ki-un-nai ..........“The stream among the rushes.”

Kiyomap...............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.

Kochikabaki ........Ko-chikap-ak-i ......“The place where birds are shot.”

Koitoi..................Koi-tui-kotan ......“The place torn by waves;”
                      Koi, “the waves of the sea,” tui, “to cut,” or “tear.”

Kokipiru..............Pok-pira...............“The under,” or “lower cliff.”

Kom-nai ................Kom-nai ............“Knuckle glen,” or “knob valley”; “hillock glen.”

Konoi ..................Kombu-moi ...........“Sea-weed bay.”

Kotanbetsu ...........Kotan-pet ...........“The village river.”

Kotangeshi ...........Kotan-gesh ..........“The west end of a village.”

Kotan-uturo ...........Kotan-uturu ...........“The space of land between two villages” or “the middle of a village.”

Kotoni .................Kot-on-i .............“The place of the dyke.”

Kuchaunai ............Kucha-un-nai ..........“Hunter’s lodge valley.”

Kuamaru ...............Ku-ama-ru ..........“Any path in which a spring low is placed.”

Kudo ...................Ku-to ..................“Bow lake.”

Kumaishi ..............Kuma-ush-kotan .......“Bar village” or “rail village.”

Kunashiri .............Kunna-shiri ..........“Black land.” “Black island.”

Kunnebetsu ..........Kunne-pet .............“The black river.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kushiro</td>
<td>Kush-ru</td>
<td>“A passage,” “The way through (presumably from <em>Apa-shiri</em> to the South-east coast.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kusuri</td>
<td>Kusuri-kotan</td>
<td>“The place of hot springs.” “The medicine place.” <em>Kusuri</em> is said by the Ainu to be an Ainu word and not distinctively Japanese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makaribetsu</td>
<td>Makkari-pet</td>
<td>“The river which circles back.” From <em>Mak</em>, “back”; <em>Karip</em>, “a wheel,” and <em>pet</em>. The root <em>kari</em> also occurs in the name <em>Ishkari</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makunkotan</td>
<td>Mak-un-kotan</td>
<td>“The hinder village” or “place.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maonai</td>
<td>Mau-nai</td>
<td>“Windy valley” (<em>Mau</em> may also mean the “beach rose” (<em>i.e.</em> <em>Rosa-rugosa</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashke</td>
<td>Meshke-i</td>
<td>“The place of the landslip.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matomanai</td>
<td>Mat-oma-nai</td>
<td>“The valley with the lagoons” or “peninsulas.” Compare <em>Matsumai</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsukotan</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Mat-oma-i</td>
<td>“The place of the lagoons” or “peninsulas.” The <em>t</em> determines <em>ma</em> to be plural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauka</td>
<td>Mau-ka</td>
<td>“A windy place” Lit: <em>mau</em>, “wind” <em>ka</em>, “at the head.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meakan</td>
<td>Me-akan-pet-nuburi</td>
<td>“The mountain of the cold made river.” <em>See</em> <em>akan-pet</em>. (But the <em>me</em> in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means “female.”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLACE-NAMES.


Memnai ..........Mem-nai .......... "Pond valley."
Mena-mura ......Mena-kotan ...... "The village by the pond," or "pond place." But it may also very well mean "the damp place."
Menashi.........Mena-sara-nai ...... "The valley of the Lythrymus maritimus."
Misomap.........Nishomap .......... "The cloudy place."
Mitsuishi.......Pit-ushi .......... "The place of pebbles."
Moireshushi...Moi-reushi-kotan... "Stopping place bay."
Moiwa ..........Moiwa-nupuri ...... The mountain with the gradually sloping sides. Or, "the mountain with the easy rocks" (i.e. rocks easy to climb.)
Mombetsu ......Mo-pet ............ "Slow river."
Mori ............Mori .............. "The little hill," or "the gentle slope" or "the hillock."
Mororan .........Mo-ru-ran-kotan .. "The village of the gently descending road." A very good description of the old road over the mountains to old Moruran.
Moseushi ......Mose-ushi .......... "Nettle-fibre place."
Motomanai ......Mo-to-oma-nai ...... "Quiet-lake-glen."
Motta ..........Motta-moshiretu ..... "Adze cape."
Mukawa ..........Muka-pet .......... "The stopped up river." So called on account of the large quantity of sand which collects at its mouth at each rising tide.
Naiporo ..........Nai-poro-kotan ...... "The place at the great glen" or "valley."
PLACE-NAMES.  

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Namewakka .......Nam-wakka-kotan...“The place of cool water.”
Naibuto ..........Nai-butu ...........“Valley mouth.”
Namai ...........Nam-nai ..........\{“The cool stream” or
Namaye ..........\}Nai-oro-kotan.........\{ valley.”
Naiyoro ..........Nai-oro-kotan........“The village at the valley.”
Neppu ..........Nep-u-nupuri .....,“Sword handle” or “haft
Nemoro ..........Nem-oro-kotan......“The place of ponds” or
Netsuso............Net-so ............Net is the “smooth surface
Nigori kawa ......Yu-un-pct ...........“The river having miner-
of water”; so is “fall.”
Niikappu.........Ni-kap-kotan.......“The place of the tree
Ninai...........Nina-kotan..........“Sole fish village.”
Nioi ...........Ni-o-i-kotan ......“Forest place.”  Ni means
Niptani.........Niptani by some and Miptani by others...The
Nishi.............Nish-kotan ........“Cloud village.”
Nishitap..........Nish-tap ...........“Cloud capped mount.”
Nitui...........Nit-u-i...............“The place of thorns.”
Niunnai..........Ni-un-nai .........“Tree valley.”
Noboribetsu......Nupuru-pet .........“The turbid river.”  So
**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-oro-kotan | "The village in the plain."  
Noshappu | Nishtap-u | "Cloud capped mount."  
  
Called from the colour of its waters.

U like 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-oro-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-pec-kotan | "The village by the spread out water."  
Ochiaibetsu | Ochi-ai-pet | "Arrow-mouthed-river." O is the lower end i.e. "mouth" of a stream or river, or "mouth meeting river."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'ese Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Ochikapaki........O-chikap-ak-i........"The place of shooting birds."

Ofuizaki ............Uhair-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jap'se Pronunciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onishika</td>
<td>O-nishika-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village over the clouds.&quot; This means that the village so named is situated very high up in the mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orito</td>
<td>O-rito-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place having protruding veins.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osarubetsu</td>
<td>O-sara-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river with the open mouth.&quot; (See Asari).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osatsube</td>
<td>O-sat-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The valley&quot; or &quot;stream with a dry mouth.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshamambe</td>
<td>Oshamambe-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village of the sole.&quot; But Oshamambe may grammatically mean &quot;place where soles abound.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshima</td>
<td>Oshma-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;The sunken place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshoro</td>
<td>Ush-oro-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village at the head of the bay.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshunkushi</td>
<td>Osh-un-kush-i</td>
<td>&quot;The back crossing place.&quot; But this name may possibly be Oshungu-ushi and that means &quot;the place of fir trees.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ota</td>
<td>Ota-shiri-etu</td>
<td>&quot;Sand cape land.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otaru</td>
<td>Ota-ru</td>
<td>&quot;The sand road.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otasami</td>
<td>Otasam</td>
<td>&quot;Sand side.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otōbe</td>
<td>Ota-o-pe</td>
<td>&quot;Water containing sand.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otōbe</td>
<td>Ochi-o-pe</td>
<td>&quot;The stream with several mouths.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoshipe</td>
<td>Ota-ush-pe</td>
<td>&quot;Sandy water.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōtsu gawa</td>
<td>Ohot-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Deep river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōtsunai</td>
<td>Ohot-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The deep valley&quot; or &quot;stream.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parato</td>
<td>Para-to</td>
<td>&quot;Broad lake.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAC£-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. | Ainu Form. | Derivation and Meaning.
--- | --- | ---
Pekere | Pekere | "Clear."
Pekere-at | Pekere-at-pet | "The shining river?"
Penakori | Penak-o-ri-kotan | "The high upper village."
Pitarapa | Pitara-pa-kotan | "The village over the stony place."
Piraka | Piraka-kotan | "The village at the top of the cliff."
Pokkirito | Pok-e-rit-o-i | "The place having veins coming from beneath it."
Poromezaki | Poro-me-an-not | "The very cold cape."
Poromoi | Poro-mui | "The great winnow."
Poronai | Poronai | See Horonai.
Porosara | Poro-sara-i | "The great sedge plain," or "the great open place."
Poronobori | Poro-nupuri | "The big mountain."
Raiba | Ra-i-pa | "The head of the low or deep place."
Rakko-gawa | Rakko-pet | Sea-otter river."
Rampoki | Ram-pok-i | "Under the low place."
Rebunge | Rep-un-gep | "The sea scoop."

This is the name given to a place low down under some cliffs not far from Horobetsu.

This place is so called because the mountains along the coast here are formed somewhat like a "scoop" or "ladle."
Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Rebunshiri ........Rep-un-shiri..........."The island." The word rep is "sea," un is a locative particle, and shi-ri is "land."

Rishiri............Ri-shiri................"The high land."

Rokke .............Rutke-i .............."The place of the land slip," or "the place of slipping off."

Ruriran ...........Rui-ran-i ..........."The steep descent."

Rurumoppe ..........Ruru-oma-pe .........."Brackish water." But this name may really be Ruru-nuppe "Water of the salt plain."

Rusha .............Ru-san-i ............."The place where the path descends."

Sakkotan ..........Sak-kotan .........."Summer village." This name has reference to "the summer" residences of the people in contradistinction to the places where pits were dug for winter dwellings.

Samani ..........San-mau-ni .........."The place of rotten wood" or "the wood washed up upon the sea coast by the waves."

Samdo ..........San-to ............."The descending lake."

Sannoti ..........San-nai .........."The descending stream" or "valley."

Sapporo ..........Sat-poro-pet .........."The river which gets very dry." 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. "dry mountain."

Sarapa ..........Sara-pa-kotan .........."The village at the head of the sedge" or "plain."

Sara ..............Sara-moshiri .........."(See Saru.)"
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."
Saru ru ................Sar-orun-kotan.....Either "the place of cranes" or "the place of sedge."
Sashumbetsu .......Sash-hum-pet ........"Surge sounding river."  So named on account of the noise of the billows of the sea along the coast near here.
Satsuma ............Sat-ma.................."A dry lagoon," or "pond" or "peninsula."
Sawaki ..............Sara-ki-kotan ...."The place of rushes."  (*Phragmites 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 con trast to an affluent.
Shibetsu ........... {Shibiuchari.............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 *Phellodendron amurense Rupr."
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Shikerebe ...........Shikerebe................"Shale" or "broken rocks," or "gravel."

Shikunopppe.........Shiki-o-nup-pe ...."Water rising from the reed plain."

Shikiu ................Shiki-u..............."The place of rushes."

Shikotan.............Shi-kotan............"Great," or "best, or "true village" or "place."

Shima................Shuma-kotan........."The place of stones."

Shimamaki ..........Shimak-mak-i........."The hindermost place."

Shimamaki ..........Shuma'map............"The place containing stones." In full this is Shuma omap.

Shiminshu...........

Shimushir ...........Shimoshiri..........."The great country."

Shunshiru...........Shin-shiru-kotan..."The place with the earth rubbed off" or "earth abraded place." Shin is the same as shiri, "land."

Shintoshi ..........Shin'toko ............."The ends or shoulders of the mountains." In full this name is shiri, "mountains as opposed to plains;" etok, "the ends;" o, "jutting." Shintoshi is a place situated above the plains just before entering the pass over the Tokachi 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 hyemele, 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."
Shiraoi .............. 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 ........... Shiretok-o-kotan .... "The beautiful place," or "the place of the jetting land."

Shiribeshi ........... Shiri-pet ......... "The great river," or Shiri-pet, "the great high river" (probably up-land).
Shiribetsu ........... Shiru-ot-kotau ....... "The abraded places. Ot defines the noun to be of the plural number."
Jap'se 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 ........... Shittok-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 waterfalls."
   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 rooks."
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 detritus.
Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Teine yama........Tei-nei-nupuri .......“Damp valley mountain.”
Teshio ..............Tese-u..................“Weaving place” or “basket work place.”

Teure shima ........Chiure-shuma........“Toe stone.”  *Chiure* and *chicure* mean “toe” in Ainu.

To-asu ................Tuwasa-kotan .......“The place of the basket fern.
Tobe..................To-pe...................“Milk,” or “lake water.”
Tobetsu..............To-pet...................“Lake river.”
Tobitsunomai ........To-pit-oma-i ........“Pebble lake.”
Tohira ..............To-pira..................“The cliff of the lake.”

Tobuchi..............} To-put ...................“The mouth of the lake.”

Tobuto..............} To-put ...................“The mouth of the lake.”
Tobutsu .............

Tokachi..............To-ne-betsu ...........“Lake-like-river.”

Tokaiji..............Toi-shikara-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.

Toitanai............Toi-ta-nai ............“Earth-dug-valley” or “stream.”

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.*
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 Takkashima.) Also Togari 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 perinsula."

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 Tumok-oma-i or Tomikoma-i both of which words mean "The place of the quagmires," and this quite agrees with the nature of the locality.

Tomanai.............Tumam-ai............"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."
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 u 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-ekol-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-ni-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.

which I think is the real name.

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 sourses."

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."

Yukehisei ...........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
AIJU DIALECTS.

§ 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 shinna'i, "different language." But when questioned on the matter it turns out that this itak shinna'i, "different language," simply means, for the most part, kutcham shinna'i, "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 shinna'i koroka 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 Tokapchi 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 Tokapchi people, who sometimes miss the meaning.

A few differences in the words used by the northern and southern Ainu are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern</th>
<th>Northern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aman-chikap,</td>
<td>Aman e-chiri, “a sparrow.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikap</td>
<td>Chiri, “a bird.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chup</td>
<td>Tombe, “a luminary” (Tombe really means, “the shining thing.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Ku, “I.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kek</td>
<td>Ku ek, “I come.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koir,</td>
<td>Ku oira, “I forget.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koropok,</td>
<td>Choropok, “under,” “beneath.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paro</td>
<td>Charo, “the mouth.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poi, po</td>
<td>Pon, “little.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upaskuma</td>
<td>Uchashkuma, “a lecture.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
AINU DIALECTS.

SOUTHERN.  

Wei...................... Wen, "bad."
Yakka......................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 Sakhalien 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 Sakhalien also the usual word for "father" is hambe. In Yezo the usual word for "rain" is apto while in Sakhalien 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 Yezo, 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-
important 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 watar,” smoothly and without accent, a Saghalien
Ainu would, though using the identical words, emphatically *intoned*
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 *unci, fuji, unji, hunji* or *funchi,* ac-
cording to the taste of the speaker. But in Yezo Ainu—*unci, hu-
chi, 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, amonug 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 isepo, though sometimes epetche. 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. Ibebashui, for example is Yezo Ainu for "chop-sticks," really meaning "eating tongs"; but the Saghalien Ainu say sakkai, word whose full meaning has yet to be determin. 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 spiritus 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 comparsion 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 (1868). Schebunin's name is given first, then the present Ainu pronunciation, and after that the English meaning.

1. Ekuroki..........Ekurok-i.........."Black place."
2. Naiputzj ..........Nai-putchei.........."The glen mouths."
3. Naitscha ..........Nai-cha.........."The glens" or "glen-side."
Ainu Dialects.

5. Notoro .......... Not-o-ro ........... "Having a blunt cape."
7. Otassu .......... Ota-shut .......... "Sand foot." Shut is "the foot of a moun-
   tain."
11. Ssiranussi ...... Shiran-ushi ........ "Tide-place" or "rocky place."
12. Ssirepa .......... Shiripa .......... "Land’s head," or as we should say in English, "Land’s end."
14. Ssussucha kotan. \{Susuchas kotan...\} \{Shuhucha kotan...\} "The place of willows."
15. Ssussuso-nai .... \{Susu-ush-nai ..... \} \{Shusu-ash-nai .....\} "Willow glen" or "val-
   ley."
16. Tomari-nai ...... Tomari-nai ...... "The harbour of the glen."
17. Tomari-po ...... Tomaripo ........ "Little harbour" (Lit: "the child of the har-
   bour)."
18. Tunaitscha ...... Tu-nai-cha ...... "The two valleys"— "double valley."
19. Tyk .......... Tuk ........... "Projecting."
20. Uen-kotan ...... Wen-kotan ...... "Bad place." — (some-
   times "bad" in the sense of "rocky" or "stony."

Many other names might be given but the fore-going will suf-

fice for the present purpose.
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 inflected?" 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.

Referring 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 agglutinazation 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 hiu-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 combinatory 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.” Kiu, “gold;” tsiang, “maker;” kiu-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 Dobrotvorski’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 Saghalien 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;
se "to make a noise"; hence, ise, "to squeal"; po, a diminutive particle, as for example, ponbepo, "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 hk, 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 ш on Томск away and what do we get. Just Tom. But Tom is distinctly Ainu and also Tartar! Or again, take окhots and eliminate the final s. Okhot, oukot or ok-ot is left. Again purely Ainu words. There are many other words and names of a like nature which might be given, as the rivers Yenise and Оча, and also the names Атчан, Авача, Камчатка, Паратопска и Утка, with Таринский, Поро-чинна, Paratoonka, 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
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, אָני</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Káni .....</td>
<td>I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fiani .....</td>
<td>You.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yan'i .....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aokai .....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Av, אָב</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Abo, .....</td>
<td>In some places &quot;father&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Habo, ...</td>
<td>and in others &quot;mother.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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;" achopa, "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, אָכ</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Aki, .....</td>
<td>Younger brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Akihi, .....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The a in the Ainu word ani 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 prostheteum.)
5. Arack, To travel...Araki, To come; approach.
6. Ba Come .......Paye, To go.
7. Bara, Create......Kara, To make.

[Mark the aleph in this and the next word but one.]
9. Kala, To carve....Kara, To make.
10. Ur, Fire

\[
\begin{align*}
A, & \quad \text{To burn.} \\
\text{Uhu}, & \quad \text{To burn.} \\
\text{Uchi}, & \quad \text{Fire.} \\
\text{Unchi}, & \quad \text{Fire.}
\end{align*}
\]

11. Enush, A human being...Ainu, Man; human being.

§ 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 Hebrew, 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 saying—"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 Covade, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basque</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ainu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arima,</td>
<td>Soul, life, ...Ramat</td>
<td>...Soul, life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etche,</td>
<td>House, ...Chisei</td>
<td>...House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emazte,</td>
<td>Wife, woman, Mat, machi, ...</td>
<td>Female.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastea,</td>
<td>Begin, ...Heashi, ...To begin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatssa,</td>
<td>Breath, ...Hussa, ...To breath, to blow with the mouth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaia,</td>
<td>Walk, ...Apkash, ...Paye ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 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 Tchise, or Tshe, or Tise, just as one choses, while among the Kurile Saghalien 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 tsh 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 for

1 Compare also the Russian матё, "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 penram "the chest. The words tu for two and re for "three" still keep us at home. So also tumbu. Tumbu means in Ainu "an appartment in a dwelling." Thus, poru is a "natural cave" and tumbu, first, a "dwelling appartment" or "division in a cave" and then a "room" in a house. But further, the word Tumbu has very interesting associations. By some it means "womb," and according to others "the placenta." Tun means "foetus," and hence comes the word tuntun, "fish-row." All this reminds one of the Anglo-Saxon word Tun "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 appartment 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 Chisei, 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 ь 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-ushi-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 sulpheric 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’i, guru to welsh gwr 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 an “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 esti, “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, ash, on for the singular, and for the plural. Compare also the Greek ὄν and

---

1 Intro: to the Science of Religion page 393.
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 сынъ), but space will not allow this subject to be further persued 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

Pronunciation and Remarks

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.”

In these combinations each vowel must be always clearly pronounced.

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 Chiese 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 matzi 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*.

*k* 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. *machii*, “wife”; *unchii*, “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*.

*m, n, p, r* These letters are all pronounced as in English.

*s, t, l* These letters are not needed in speaking or writing Ainu.

*q, v* something like the sound of *z* is heard in the word *pensai*, “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 *sui* by 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:

- **K** becomes **g**.
- **P** ............... **b**.
- **T** ............... **d**.

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 *Rā* 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:

Cha'ha instead of cha, "twigs."
Hochihii " " 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.*

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, \textit{pish} is used in enumerating animals:—Thus:—\textit{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:—

\textbf{SINGULAR} \hspace{2cm} \textbf{PLURAL.}

Am, “a finger-nail.” \hspace{1cm} Amu, “finger-nails.”
Ashikipet, “a finger.” \hspace{1cm} Ashikipettu, “fingers.”
At, “a tether.” \hspace{1cm} Atu, “reins.”
Chep, “a fish.” \hspace{1cm} Chep-nu, “fishes.”
Hura, “a hill.” \hspace{1cm} Huranu, “hills.”
Itak, “a word.” \hspace{1cm} Itaku, “words.”
Kut, “a crag.” \hspace{1cm} Kuttu, “crags.”
Pe, “water.” \hspace{1cm} Pepe, “waters.”
Pet, “a river.” \hspace{1cm} Petcha, “rivers.”
Nishi, “a cloud.” \hspace{1cm} Nishu, “clouds.”

Also such as:—

Ikushpe, “a post.” \hspace{1cm} Ukushpe, “posts.”
Iriwak, “a relation.” \hspace{1cm} Uiriwak, “relations.”
Kema, “a foot.” \hspace{1cm} Ukema, “feet.”
Nimaki, “a tooth.” \hspace{1cm} Unimaki, “teeth.”

The word \textit{pe} “an article,” “a thing,” may well be compared with \textit{pish} the plural particle used in counting animals; and \textit{koro}, “to possess” with \textit{kotcha}, “possessors.” The \textit{cha} in this latter word sometimes appears as \textit{chi} and sometimes as at, ot, or simple t. The \textit{nu} given often \textit{chep} and \textit{hura} in the above examples is seen to advantage in the word \textit{nuye} which means “abundance.”

Pfizmaier, in his \textit{Erörterungen und Aufklärungen über Aino}, quotes Dobrotyvorsky as intimating that the Ainu language retains fragments of a plural formation in a few substantives, and quotes \textit{kema}, “a foot” and \textit{kemaki} “feet”; also \textit{ima}, “a tooth,” and \textit{imaki} “teeth” as examples. But on turning to Dobrotyvorsky. I find he gives, \textit{nora}, \textit{nomka}, and even \textit{norn}, i.e. “foot”; “a little foot” and “feet” for \textit{kema} while \textit{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 *kemak*, 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 *Hmak* which he translates by *ziy* "tooth." The final hard mute *t* may represent the *i*. Examples showing that *t* does sometimes represent *i* in Dobrotvorsky might easily be given were it necessary, but one clear instance only shall here be produced. It is *zani*, "you," which is unmistakably *eani* in Ainu.

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*. As, *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 araise*, "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:—*ku 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: ὑ ηείο ο μήνεις εσμέν; *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."

**Abla:** by *orowa* and *orowa no*. Thus: *Habo orowa no,* "from mother"; *Michi orowa,* "from father"; *Moruran orowa ku ek na,* "I have come from Moruran."

**Instru:** by *ani* or *ari*. As: *Op ani chep raige,* "he killed a fish with a spear"; *makiri ari koro ashikpet 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 *nishpake* are sometimes heard used in a complimentary or carressing way. Thus:

(1) *Ak-po,* "dear younger brother."
   *Turesh-po,* "dear sister (younger)."
(2) *Aak-tonoge,* "my dear younger brother."
   *Apaho-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."
   *Amiehi-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).
TokompOj, "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:—

Nupeki, "bright" ......Nupeki-i (hi or ambe) "brigtleness."
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" 
   - Pe, "water" 
   \{Tope, "milk."

(b) By compounding verbs with nouns.
   - Uhui, "to burn."
   - Nupuri, "a mountain."
   \{Uhui-nupuri, "a volcano."
   - E, "to eat."
   - Pe, "an article."
   \{Ep, "food."

(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{align*}
   \text{VERB} & \quad \text{NOUN} \\
   \text{Ae, "to be eaten."} & \quad \text{Aep, "food."} \\
   \text{Aye, "to be spoken."} & \quad \text{Ayep, "the thing said."}
   \end{align*}

(e) By compounding verbs with katu "shape," "mode," "way" and ambe "a thing," thus:
   \begin{align*}
   \text{An "to be"} & \quad \text{An-katu, "existence," "mode of being.} \\
   \text{An-katu, "existence," "mode of being.} & \quad \text{An-ambe, "existing thing."} \\
   \text{Itak, "to speak,"} & \quad \text{Itak-katu, "language."} \\
   \text{Itak-katu, "language."} & \quad \text{Itak-ambe, "a speech."}
   \end{align*}

Variety and diversity of subjects are expressed by prefixing usa or usaine an or neun-neun to nouns; Thus:

- Usa-wenburi, "a variety of bad habits."
- Usaine an itak ambe, "various or many diverse speeches."
- Neun-neun ambe, "various or many things."

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."
Niwatorō-chikap, domestic fowls. Tono-ru and Tono-para-ru, "a government road."
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).
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-acla Kamui, "a sea-god;" not worshipped; (lit: wild Uncle Deity).

Mo-acla Kamui, "a sea-god;" worshipped; (lit: quiet Uncle Deity).

Shi-acla and mo-acla 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."
Nupekki 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 Erino).
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."

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.

§ I. 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." Ratchi, "gentle."
Shisak, "sweet." Pirika, "good."
Ram, "law." Pon; "little."
Retara, "white." Shiretok, "beautiful."
Poro, "large."
§ II. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

The compound adjectives end in *an, koro, ne, nei, o, sak, tek, un*, and *ush*. Thus:

- Kera an, "sweet."
- Haro koro, "fat."
- Ashkanne, "clean."
- Wayashnu, "wise."
- Ki-o, "lousy."

Ramu-sak, "foolish."
Nuchaktek, "merry."
Paro-un, "eloquent."
Kem-ush, "bloody."

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."
- Noye, "to twist."
- Pirasa, "to spread out."
- Ye, "to say."

Shimaka, "opened;" "cleared away."
Shinoye, "twisted."
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."
- Kuba, "to bite."
- Pereba, "to cleave."
- Tereke, "to jump."
- Ye, "to say."

Chiama, "placed."
Chikuba, "bitten."
Chipereba, "cleft."
Chitercke, "jumped."
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>Harokoropapa, &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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

"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 nitan 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 ruve 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 "excess":—

*Toan kotan akkari, tan kotan anak ne eitasa hange no an kotan ne ruve 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 nitan 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.
En akkari, cani nna 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, &quot;this.&quot;</td>
<td>Tan okai, &quot;these.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei a, &quot;that.&quot;</td>
<td>Nei okai, &quot;those.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei an, &quot;that,&quot;</td>
<td>(a short distance off).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a short distance off).</td>
<td>To an okai, &quot;those.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To an, &quot;that.&quot;</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, &quot;soft.&quot;</td>
<td>E hapuru, &quot;to be unable to endure.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishte, &quot;hard.&quot;</td>
<td>E nishte, &quot;to be able to endure.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some adjectives, by taking *no* after them, become adverbs; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**

- Ashiri, "new."
- Son, "true."

A few adjectives become adverbs by taking the word *tara* after them; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**

- Moire, "slow."
- Ratchi, "gentle."

**ADVERBS.**

- Ashin'no, "newly."
- Sonno, "truly."

- 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."
- Ashkanrep, "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:

- Hekaiibe, "an old person."
- Sakanramkorobe, "a quarrel-
- Kumi-ushebe, "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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Radical Form</th>
<th>Substantive Form</th>
<th>Ordinal Form</th>
<th>Adverbial Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shine</td>
<td>Arawan ikashima</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Tupe-san ikashima</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Shinepe-san ikashima</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ine</td>
<td>(n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ashikne</td>
<td>2 Hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Iwa (n)</td>
<td>Shire ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arawa (n)</td>
<td>Tu ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tupe-san</td>
<td>Re ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shinepe-san</td>
<td>Ine ikashima not ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1Wa (n)</td>
<td>Ashikne ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shine ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>Iwan ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tu ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>Arawan ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Re ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>Tupe-san ikashima hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ine ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>Shirepe-san ikashima hot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ashikne ikashima wa (n).</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Iwan ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>Wan e, tu hot ne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 But in counting fish 10 is carasamne no wan; while in counting animals 10 is shine atuita.
2 In counting fish 20 is shine shike, i.e. one bundle, or "one load."
Shine ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 31 Iwan ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 36
Tu ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 32 Arawan ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 37
Re ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 33 Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 38
Ine ikashima wan e, tu hot ne .................. 34 Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 39
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne .................. 35 Tu hot ne .................................. 40

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 of 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."
Shine ikashima, tu hot ne. 41  Ine ikashima, re hot ne...
Tu ikashima, tu hot ne... 42  Ashikne ikashima, re hot ne...
Re ikashima, tu hot ne... 43  Iwan ikashima, re hot ne.
Ine ikashima, tu hot ne... 44  Arawan ikashima, re hot ne.
Ashikne ikashima, tu hot ne 45  Tupe-san ikashima, re hot ne...
Iwan ikashima, tu hot ne. 46  Shinee-pe-san ikashima, re hot ne
Arawan ikashima, tu hot ne 47  Wan e, ine hot ne.
Tupe-san ikashima, tu hot ne 48  Shinee ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Shinee-pe-san ikashima, tu hot ne 49  Shinee ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Wan e, re hot ne .......... 50  Tu ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Shine ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 51  Re ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Tu ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 52  Ine ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Re ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 53  Ashikne ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Ine ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 54  Iwan ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 55  Arawan ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Iwan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 56  Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne.
Arawan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 57  Shineepe-san, ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne...
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 58  Ine hot ne.
Shinee-pe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne .......... 59  Shinee ikashima, ine hot ne.
Re hot ne .................... 60  Tu ikashima, ine hot ne...
Shine ikashima, re hot ne. 61  Re ikashima, ine hot ne...
Tu ikashima, re hot ne... 62  Ine ikashima, ine hot ne..
Re ikashima, re hot ne... 63  Ashikne ikashima, ine hot ne.
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 ........................................ 120
Shine ikashima, iwan hot ne .......................... 121
Wan e, arawan hot ne ........................................ 130
Shine ikashima, wan e, arawan hot ne ........................................ 131
Arawan hot ne ........................................ 134
Shine ikashima, arawan hot ne ........................................ 140
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 wan hot ne ........................................ 190
Shine ikashima, wan e, shine wan hot ne ........................................ 191
Shine wan hot ne ........................................ 200
Ashikne hot ikashima, shine wan hot ne ........................................ 300
Tu shine wan hot ne ........................................ 400
Ashikne hot ikashima, tu shine wan hot ne ........................................ 500
Re shine wan hot ne ........................................ 600
Ashikne hot ikashima, re shine wan hot ne ........................................ 700
Ine shine wan hot ne ........................................ 800
Ashikne hot ikashima, ine shine wan hot ne ........................................ 900
Ashikne shine wan hot ne ........................................ 1,000
The radical form is always placed before the noun to which it refers; e.g.

Shine itangi, one cup.  
Tu ai, two arrows.  
Re kuiop, three wild geese.  
Ine retat'chiri, four swans.

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.  

Shine isepo, one hare.  
Tu ichaniu, two salmon trout.  
Re nok, three eggs.  
Ine yaoshkep, four spiders.

Shine, one person.  
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.  
Seta ine pish, four 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.
Ashikne rere ko, five days.
Iwan rere ko, six days.
Arawan rere ko, seven days.
Tupe-san rere ko, eight days.
Shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.
Wan to, ten days.
Shine to ikashima wan to, eleven days.
Tut ko ikashima wan to, twelve days.
Rere ko ikashima wan to, thirteen days.

Tokap is counted as follows:

Tokap shine to, one day.
Tokap tut ko, two days.
Tokap rere ko, three days.
Tokap rere ko ine rere ko, four days.
Tokap rere ko ashikne rere ko, five days.
Tokap rere ko iwan rere ko, six days.
Tokap rere ko arawan rere ko, seven days.
Tokap rere ko tupe-san rere ko, eight days.

And so on.

Sometimes tokap is counted thus:

Tokap to shine to, one day.
Tokap to rerekoko, three days.

And so on.

Kunne is counted as follows:

Shine anchikara, one night.
Tu anchikara, two nights.
Re anchikara (also kunne rere ko), three nights.
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.

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.
- Tu ikinne, second.
- Re ikinne, third.
- Ine ikinne, fourth.
- Ashikne ikinne, fifth.

And so on; adding ikinne to the radical form wherever pe, be, or p would be placed for the substantive form.

Above ten the first method alone is in use:

- Iwan ikinne, sixth.
- Arawan ikinne, seventh.
- Tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
- Shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
- Wan ikinne, tenth.

The ordinals are rarely met with. When they are used, the noun is preceded by no an, e.g.
Shinë ikinnee 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.  
Tu shui-ne, twice.  
Re shui-ne, thrice.  
Ine shui-ne, four times.  
Ashikne shui-ne, five times.
Iwan shui-ne, six times.  
Arawan shui-ne, seven times.  
Tupe-san shui-ne, eight times.  
Shinepe-san shui-ne, nine 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.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Oara Prefixing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraori, insteps.</td>
<td>Oara^1 paraori, one instep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patoi, lips.</td>
<td>Oara patoi, one lip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raru, eyebrows.</td>
<td>Oara raru, one eyebrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiki, eyes.</td>
<td>Oara shiki, one eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapsutu, shoulders.</td>
<td>Oara tapsutu, one shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teke, hands.</td>
<td>Oara teke, one hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokumpone, ankles.</td>
<td>Oara tokumpone, one ankle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may be found useful to note also the following phrases:

(a.) Shinen range, singly.
Shinen shinen, one by one.
Tun range, by twos.
Ren range, three and three.

And so on.

(b.) Shinen range, singly.
Tun range, by twos.
Ren range, by threes.

And so on.

(c.) Shinep range, singly.
Shinep shinep, one by one.
Tup range, by twos.
Shinep range, singly.

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." Koirai, "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,

(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).
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.
To okai be off).
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:—
\[ A, \]
\[ Ashinuma, \]
\[ K, \]
\[ "I." \]
\[ Ku, \]
\[ Kuani, \]
\[ Kani, \]
\[ Chokai, \]
\[ "I." \]
\[ Ku-shiroma, \]
\[ Ku-shinuma, \]
\[ Ano-kai, \]
\[ Ao-kai, \]
\[ E, \]
\[ Eani, \]
\[ "You." \]
\[ Yani, \]
\[ E-shiroma, \]
\[ E-shinuma, \]
\[ Shiroma, \]
\[ "He," "she," "it." \]
\[ Shinuma, \]
\[ Chi, before a verb. \]
\[ Ash, after a verb. \]
\[ Chi utara, \]
\[ "We." \]
\[ Chi okai utara, \]
\[ Ashiroma, \]
\[ Chi shinuma, \]
\[ Echi, \]
\[ "Ye." \]
\[ Echi utara, \]
\[ Echi okai utara, \]
\[ Nei, utara, \]
\[ "They." \]
\[ Nei okai utara, \]
\[ Nei shiroma utara, \]
\[ Shinuma utara, \]

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:

*Yaikota 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:

*Kuani* 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."

*Échi*, "*ye."

Nei guru *en* kik, "he struck *me."

Kamui *un* kara, "God made *us."

*I* omap, "he loves *us."

In the second person the objective case is rendered by *e* for the singular, and *échi* for the plural; never by the longer forms given in Section I; e.g.:

Seta *e* kuba, "the dog will bite *you."

*Kuani* *échi* 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:

*Kuani* *échi* 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 shinnuma 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. PLURAL.
Ku koro, "my" Chi koro "our."
E koro, "thine" Echi koro, "your."
Tan guru koro. "his" Tan okai utara koro.
Nei guru koro. or Nei okai utara koro. "their."
To an guru koro. "her."
To an okai utara koro.

The double form may be used; thus:

SINGULAR. PLURAL.
Kuani ku goro, "my." Chi utara chi koro, "our."
Eani e koro, "thy." Echi utara echi koro, "your."

The following use of koro should also be noted.
Heikachi koro, "to nurse a child."
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."
- E habo, "thy mother."

**PLURAL.**

- Chi uni, "our home."
- Echi ottena, "your chief."

§ IV. THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns may be expressed in the following manner:

(a.) With the words *sekoro, ani* or *ari* thus:

- Ainu sekoro aye utara, "the people who are called Ainu."
- Yuk ani aye chikokip, "the animals called deer."
- Shiran ari 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 kuru ka,
- Nep neyakka, "Either," "whatever," whichever."
- Nep nep neyakka, "something."
- Nepka, "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, "what kind?"
Nekon a, "what?"

CHAPTER IX.

THE VERB.

§ 1. 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."
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.) Nangoro, "probably will be." This word expresses doubt and never amounts to more than probability. As:—Oman nangoro "he will probably go."
The words *ruwe ne my* may 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 UNCHANGEING 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 <em>kik</em>, I strike.</td>
<td>{Chi <em>kik</em>, we strike.</td>
<td>{Kikpa,¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kik, (he) strikes.</td>
<td></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*. 

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 striking. 
{Kikpa shiri ne, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik shiri ne, I am being struck. A-un kik shiri ne, we are being struck.

(d.) The present tense with kor’ an.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik kor’an, I am striking. 
{Chi kik kor’an, we are striking. 
{Kikpa kor’an, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik kor’an, I am being struck. 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 struck. 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 strike.
    {Kikpa kusu ne, } strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik kusu ne, I shall be struck.  A-un kik kusu ne, we shall be struck.

(b.) Nangoro.
SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik nangoro, I shall probably strike. (Kikpa nangoro, probably strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik nangoro, I shall A-un kik nangoro, we shall probably be struck.

The Imperative is expressed thus:

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Kik, strike thou. Kik yan or ara, strike ye.
Kik ara, 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. Kikpa rusui, rusui.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik an rusui, I desire to A-un kik an rusui, we desire 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. 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 koroka, strike.

Ku kik chiki,
Ku kik yak,
Ku kik yak anak ne, {If I } strike.
Ku kik yak ne, {Ku kik ko, } When I strike.
Ku kik yak ne, {Ku kik koro, } 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.**

**ACTIVE.**

Iteki kik yan, do not strike.

**PLURAL.**

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.**

Kik wa, striking.

**PAST.**

Kik awa, having struck.

**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.**

Ku kara, I make, etc.

**PLURAL.**

Chi kan ruwe ne, we make.

**SINGULAR.**

**PASSIVE.**

A-en kara, I am made, etc.

**PLURAL.**

A-un kara, we are made, etc.

**ACTIVE.**

Ku kan ruwe ne, I make, etc.

(Chi kan ruwe ne, we make,

(Kara ash ruwe ne, etc.)
A-en kan ruwe ne, I am made A-un kan ruwe ne, we are 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>(ACTIVE)</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku kan nisa, I made.</td>
<td>{Chi kan nisa, we made,}</td>
<td>{Kara ash nisa, }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku kan nangoro, I will probably make, etc.</td>
<td>Chi kan nangoro, we will probably make, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>(ACTIVE)</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku reshpa, I bring up many.</td>
<td>{Chi reshpa,}</td>
<td>we bring up many.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(_PASSIVE.)
A un reshpa ash, we are brought up.
Echi reshpa an, ye are brought up.
A reshpa (they) are brought up.
(b.) The verb *uina*.

**SINGULAR.**

Ku *uina*, I take many.

**PLURAL.**

Chi *uina*, we take many.

(Uina *ash*,

""

**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.**

Ku *ahun*, I enter.

Ahup *ahun*, we enter.

E *ahun*, you enter.

Echi *ahun*, ye enter.

Ahun, (he) enters.

Ahup, (they) enter.

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, ..................rok, "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, ..................roshki, "to set up."

Aship, ..................ashhippa, "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.”
Hepirasa, 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.”
Hotuikara, 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.”
Piras, piraspa, “to open out.”
Puni, 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.”
Shinewe, shineupa, “to take pleasure.”
Shipiras, shipiraspa, “to increase.”
Shirutu, shirutpa, “to go” “to glide along.”
Soso, soshpa, “to flay.”
Tui, tuiba, “to cut.”
§ IV. TRANSITIVE AND CAUSATIVE FORMS.

Intransitives are made transitive and causative in the following ways.

(A.) 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>Kore, 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.  
Mom, to float.  
Ush, to go out.  
Uhuui, to burn.  

(3) Verbs which take te:—

INTRANSITIVE.  
TRANSITIVE.  
Ash, to stand.  
Ashtee, to set up.  
Ash, to rain.  
Ashte, to cause to rain.  
At, to shine.  
Atte, to cause to shine.  
Chish, to cry.  
Chishte, to make cry.  
Eshirikopash, to lean against.  
Eshirikopashte, to set against.

(4) Verbs which take de:—

INTRANSITIVE.  
TRANSITIVE.  
An, to be.  
Ande, to put down, to place.  
Oman, to go away.  
Omande, to send away.  
Rikin, to ascend.  
Rikinde, to cause to ascend.

(5) Verbs which take re:—

INTRANSITIVE.  
TRANSITIVE.  
Arapa, to go.  
Arapare, to send.  
Hekatu, to be born.  
Hekature, to cause to be born.  
Hetuku, to grow.  
Hetukure, to make grow.  
Oma, to be inside.  
Omare, to put in.  
Ru, to melt.  
Rure, to melt down.

(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.

TRANSLATIVE.

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; ahungeere, 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; sangeere, to cause to send down.

Causatives, like the root form of verbs, admit of both an active and passive conjugation, as:

Ku sangeere ruwe ne, I cause to send down.
A-en sangeere 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 andepea and amkepea respectively.

Shuwe, "to cook a single thing" Shuke, "to cook several things as rice.

Thence shuka guru, "a cook. The plural of the person of the verb is shuwepea and shukepea. The words memke, "to shave;" and eraske 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 shi,
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 ha, such suffix having the power to change them with verbs, thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fure, red;</td>
<td>Fureka, to dye red.</td>
</tr>
<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>Ramutui, frightened;</td>
<td>Ramutuika, to frighten.</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>Tuwara, cool;</td>
<td>Tuwaraka, to cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usak, dry;</td>
<td>Usakka, to dry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare also the following compounds.

Ouhuika. O, the bottom of any vessel. Hence ouhuika means “to allow food to get burned to the vessel it is being cooked in.”
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 snifflle). Eipururuse, "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). Opuruse, "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-eoripakka or yaikota yai-eoripakka, 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 un- Toiko-otereke, "thoroughly to understand at all." trample under"; "to kick

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 ora.
THE VERB.

Attush, “cloth.”
Chisei, “a house.”

Attush-kara, “to weave.”
Chisei-kara, “to build a house.”

(Koro, to possess.)

NOUNS.
Hau, “the voice.”
Honi, “the stomach.”
Kaya, “a sail.”

VERBS.
Hau-koro, “to crow; to bark; to neigh.”
Honi-koro, “to conceive.”
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 grammarians 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 a reclining position; Ko-hopuni "to jump up to"
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").
Meshpa, "to chip"; Ko-meshpa, 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-tereke, "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"; ........................ Ko-yaspa, "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), ...........................
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." ...........................
Pirikare, "to benefit another," ........................ U-pirikare, "to benefit each other." .......................... U-ramuoshma, "to consent together." ........................ U-tasa, "from one to the other; across each other." ........................ U-terekere, "to jump one another up and down." ........................ U-wende, "to harm one another."

woman her child with ornaments.)
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; = w'n, w-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."
Ukokarakari, "to roll up."
Ukokandama, "to deceive one another."
Ukonukara, "to compare things."
Ukotomka, "to adorn one another."
Ukotereke, "to wrestle."

When w 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).
Emik, "to bark at"; ............ Uwe-mik, "to bark at each other."
Emina, "to laugh at"; ......... Uwe-mina, "to laugh at each other."
Eo, "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."
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* (*v*) *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, &quot;new.&quot;</td>
<td>Ashin no, &quot;newly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoshike, &quot;previous.&quot;</td>
<td>Hoshike no, &quot;previously.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oupeka, &quot;upright.&quot;</td>
<td>Oupeka no, &quot;uprightly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara, &quot;to see.&quot;</td>
<td>Nukan no, &quot;seeing.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poro, &quot;great,&quot; &quot;large.&quot;</td>
<td>Poro no, &quot;many.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In some districts the word applied to animals is always *wenrui," 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:

**VERBS.**

Apkash, "to walk."

Arapa, "to go."

E, "to eat."

Nina koro, "whilst carrying wood."

**ADVERBS.**

Apkash kane, "whilst walking."

Arapa kane, "whilst going."

E kane, "whilst eating."

Tapkara koro, "whilst dancing."

Verbs may be changed into adverbial phrases by putting the word *koro* after them; thus:

**VERBS.**

Ahun, "to enter."

Eiwange, "to use."

Iku, "to drink."

**ADVERBS.**

Ahun koro, "when or whilst entering."

Eiwange koro, "when or whilst using."

Iku koro, "when or whilst drinking."

The following are a few adverbs of time.

Hembara ne yakka, "at any time; always."

Hoshiike an numan, "the day before yesterday."

Ita, "when" (*relative*).

Kanna kanna, "often; again and again."

Kanna shui, "again."

Kesto, "daily."

Kesto kesto, "daily, every day."

Nei orota, "then."

Nei ita, "then."

Nishatta, "to-morrow."

Numan, "yesterday."

The following are some adverbs of place:

Choropoketa, "beneath."

Hange, "near."

Number onuman, "last night."

Okaketa, "afterwards."

Oyashim, "the day after to-morrow."

Oyashimshimge, "the day following the day after to-morrow."

Ramma, "always."

Rapoketa, "whilst."

Shiri onuman, "evening."

Tane, "now."

Tauto, "to-day."

Teėda, "in ancient times."

Teoro, "henceforth."

Hangeko, "far."

Herikashi, "upwards."
Horikashi, "downwards."
Ikushta, "beyond."
Koechange, "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." |
| Mashkin no, "too much." | Patek, "only, all." |
| Naa, "more, yet." | Poro-sereke, "for the most part." |
| Naani-hungo, "almost." | Ukotamge, "about." |
| Ninara, "half." | Upakno, "sufficient, as far as." |
| Obitta, "all, the whole." | Ouse, "only." |

The following are adverbs of manner:

| Arikinne, "positively." | Oheuge sak no, "rightly." |
| Eyam no, "carefully." | Ratchitara wa, "peaceably." |
| Hetopo-hetopo, "backwards and forwards." | Shine ikinne, "unitedly." |
| Inne no, "in crowds." | Shinen shinen ne, "singly." |
| Keutum atte no, with a fixed purpose." | Shiwende, "slowly" (used of walking.) |
| Kuttoko, "upside down." | Ukoiram no, "conjointly." |
| Nei no, "thus." | Utura no, "together." |
| Nitan, "fast." | Uwatte no, "in multitudes." |

The following are some adverbs of interrogation:

| Hemanda gusu, "why?" | Hunakta, "where?" |
| Hembarra, "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"). | Ruwe, "yes.
Ohaine, "just so," "so it is." | Ruwe un, "yes.
Opunki, "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?"
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.
Irambotararac! you noisy one!
Iramshitnere! fidgetty! restless!
Ishirikurantere! well I never!
Iseñramte; at it again!
Kik-kik! excl. of surprise. Used chiefly by women.
Wool! a call for help when in distress.
Parasekoro! hurrah!
The words for "thank you" are:—
Haphap 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.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</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," a 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." Akorope, "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 wichi, "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 Japanese?
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:

Hapuru, "soft."
Nishte, "hard."
Pirika, "good."
Toranne, "idle"

Ehapuru, "unable to endure."
Enishte, "able to endure."
Epirika, "bent on gain."
Etoranne, "not caring to do."

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 pok un chup ahun, "the sun sets in the west."
Enon, "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."  
Nukara, "to see."  
Chim-chimi, "to search after Ichim-chimi, "to search very 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 kara an, "he made 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."

§ 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."
Shiriki-o sarambe, "a soft material with a pattern."
Shiriki-o nonno, "a variegated flower."

When the verb ika, "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."

§ V. THE VOWEL "U."

Prefixed to verbs the particle u gives the sense of mutuality; e.g.:
Koiki, "to fight."  Ukoiki, "to fight one another."
Onnere, "to know."  Uonnere, "to know one another."
Oshi arapa, "to go behind."  Uoshi paye, "to go behind each other."
Raige, "to kill."  Uraigc, "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 uwepekennu, "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."
Otteëda anakne seta reëp iporose, "in ancient times dogs were called reëp."
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 korOj, 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."

Teëda 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, chorapok-i-ita, 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."
Ene okaibe isam, "there is no such kind of thing."
Teëda ne yakka ene shiri ki, "it was also so done formerly."

**Enka**, **enkapeka**, **enkata**: "over," "above."

The word *enka* means "over," "above"; *enkapeka*, "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 enkapeka 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."
Ekeshne 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."
POSTPOSITIONS.

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.”

Inc, 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:—

Chiramantep 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.

Ka; 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;” kashikepeka 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 preposition 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 yonder."*

*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 atare 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.”* *Newa...newa; also Newa...kane; “both...and.”*

Humirui newa kopecba an, “there is a hazel-hen and a wild-duck.”
Tokap newa kunne newa, “both day and night.”
Itunnapp newa soyai kane shi no yai-sanniyo kikiri ne ruwe ne, “both ants and bees are very prudent insects.”

*Ne yakka; “even,” “and,”* Ne 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 cashkai, “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.”
Apkash 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.”
Kotan okari, “around the village.”

*Oma.* The particle *oma* means “having,” “containing,”
"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."
Tokesh-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."
Ota 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.”
Paskuru 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.”
Apa samaketa 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 kanui, "the gods of the mountains."

Eani un, "you." Rep un kanui, "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."
Chiramantej) 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 he 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 hoshi pi, "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 hoshi pi, 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:

Hembara 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.”
Intransitive verbs take *shi* before and *re* after them, e.g.
Shi-ashpa-re, "to pretend to be deaf."
Shi-ihoshki-re, "to pretend to be drunk."
Shi-ne-re, "to pretend to be."
Shi-rai-re, "to pretend to be dead."

Verbs which are made transitive by changing the final vowel into *e* do not add *re*. Thus:
Shi-hachire, "to pretend to throw down."
Shi-kore, "to pretend to give."
Shi-mokore, "to pretend to be asleep."

Verbs which are made transitive by the addition of any of the particles mentioned under Sec. IV. (B). Page 123, take *re* after them. Thus:
Shi-raige-re, "to pretend to kill."
Shi-isamka-re, "to pretend to annihilate."
Shi-ashte-re, "to pretend to set up."
Shi-ande-re, "to pretend to put down."
Shi-arapare, "to pretend to send."

Causative verbs are treated in the same manner. Thus:
Shi-ere-re, "to pretend to feed."
Shi-kire-re, "to pretend to make do."
LIST OF ERRATA TO PART II.

Page 2. Write Savant for servant.

15. Write Nikongi for Nikongi.

42. Strike out the word "sounding" under kakkumi.

56. Write is for in after "land" under shiruturu.

Under Soya write rocks for rooks.

67. 14th line from top write and for ard.

71. Write achapo for achapa, and in the foot note write sufficient for sufficies.

74. Strike out of in the 18th line from the top.

75. In the last line read "and at or on for the plural" after the word singular.

83. In line 9 from the bottom read after for often.

132. In the bottom line write uwetutkopak for uwetutkopank.

139. In line 8 from the top write Michi for wichi.

THE END.
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

FOR USE IN LIBRARY ONLY