AN
ARIOU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE
DICTIONARY
(INCLUDING A GRAMMAR OF THE AINU LANGUAGE.)

BY THE

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SECOND EDITION

TOKYO

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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-thrower" 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 ivangarape 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 It will be a pity to leave it unpublished and there is no one living I could trust to see the proofs through the press.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 Xmas-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

清乾隆五十三年三月

君文

史氏先祖

君文

史氏先祖
明治三十八年九月

従三位男爵園田安賢

著ノ世ニ出ルヲ喜ニ為メニ一言ヲ叙ス

ルノミナラス本道ノ政ニ従フ者亦坐右ノ一寶ヲ

多ク其命名ヲ傳フ然ヲハ則テ本書ノ成ル獨リ

学界ニ稗益ス

古シ殊ニ本道ノ如キハ久シク彼ノ占居セシ處地物ノ稱呼

■
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 Hokkaido, 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 Hokkaidocho, 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, Hokkaidocho, for so cordially doing the like in the various branches of zoology. 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, собака, 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, "earthenware:" but this is evidently the Japanese
chawan, "tea-cup"! But perhaps one of the most beautiful disguises appears in the word Ипипи, "Берега"! But this when turned into honest Roman letters, is just ichi-ri, Japanese (A ¥ 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 gutteral language, which the Ainu is not; the latter language resting more (so to speak) on the vowels than on the consonants. Thus, for example, Dobrotvorsky represents plain ho by ro, ra, or xo, and xa. There is also a difficulty in the hard mute b. Nor is this all. There is also a great difficulty in the uses of у (shtch) and such like consonants. To cut the matter short, it is the Author's opinion, gained by practice, that the Russian way of writing is quite misleading when applied to the Ainu language.

But Dobrotvorsky's work is interesting in quite another way, inasmuch as it connects Yezo Ainu with that formerly spoken in Saghalien* and about the peninsula of 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 BapanTyKa which we are told is "a kind of fish." At Usu, again, the same word is used, and there warrantuka

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

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

It appears to be supposed that the present writer is the first independent British worker in this line. But such is not the case. The Author cannot allow this work to go to press without mentioning the fact that Mr. W. Dening, formerly of the Church Missionary Society at Hakodate, was the first Englishman to really take up the work of studying Ainu in thorough earnest. Mr. Dening’s vocabulary, containing some 925 words and 38 phrases, will be found in vol. I. of The Chrysanthemum (now defunct). Though published in 1881 the words were collected five years previously. My own first efforts in Ainu studies commenced in 1877. Would
that Mr. 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. Jimbō and Kanazawa both of the Imperial University of Tōkyō. This little work is called *Ainu go kwaiwa jiten* (アイヌ語会話字典), and was published in the 31st year of Meiji. Both words and phrases are in Ainu and Japanese only and therefore useless to all who do not read Japanese.

In the year 1896 Prof. S. Kanasawa (above referred to in connection with Prof. Jimbō) published "A Revision of the *Moshiogusa*, an Ainu vocabulary" in vol. XIX. July—September No. 2 Journal of the Tōkyō Geographical Society. I have looked this vocabulary through and also studied the Moshiogusa word for word as given by Dr. Pfizmaier in his *Untersuchungen über den Bau der 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 ҂ ㏍ (ri-i) which Prof. Kanazawa revises into plain ҂ (ri) thus cutting off the final ㏍ (i). Ought this to be allowed in philological science? For one I most emphatically protest that it should not be.
Ri (ŋ) is an adjective meaning "high," while ri-i (ŋ 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 ウンジポ (unjipo) for "fire;" Mr. Kanazawa revises this into unji only, thus omitting the final ポ (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 イエポ（iye poko) which the Prof. revises into iypepokba 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 iye pok-o is an adjective of the singular number and of the objective case meaning in plain English "bearing the hatred of others,** while iye pokba 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 does'nt mind it at all.)
kana. Still, for the sake of my friends request, I have waved my scruples on this point and fallen in with the wish. But it must be remembered that the Roman is the text and not the kana.

Wherever it has been found necessary to employ a word of Chinese or Japanese* origin through lack of an Ainu equivalent such word has been given. But where this is the case it has for the most part been marked, and where it has not those who know Japanese will of course be able to see which is Ainu and which Japanese. E.g. Umma "a horse;" hituji "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 vise 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 Stichaus for Stiches.
24. Under AKIANCHI strike out one s in "ssalmon." Also under AKKITEK write pecen 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-eyaiirage.
34. Last word left hand column write Korachi for korachi.
45. Under ARI write i-ri-an for i-ri-an. Also write ARI-AN for ARI-AU.
51. Under at strike out the second i in "squirrel."
57. For AUWONNUMERE write AUWONNUMGERE. Also write choose for choise.
63. For CHIPEK-KUTE-KINA write CHIPEK-KUTE-KINA.
67. Second line from top of right column write "favour" for "favowr."
69. Under CHIKOTPA write pi of chikote for chikote. Also write Chikobop for Chikobop.
73. Write CHIORAUGE for CHIORANGE and for Aorange write Aorange.
75. Write Chipiyeto-sei for Chipiyeto-sie.
114. For Eramutasaake write Eramutasaakse.
129. Under EWAK write Eiwaek for Riwak.
136. For HAKMA-HAKMAKA write HAKMA-HAKMAKA.
140. Under HAUKOTpare write after Syn Peutange for Peutange.
151. In the last line but one, left column, write HOSHIKI for HSONIKI.
218. Under KATUWENDE write "ashamed" for as-shamed.
290. In the illustration under NITOKOT write nitokot for notokot.
331. 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 PONSHINEP.
370. In the illustration under RATASKEP change the d into p in the first vas-
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-cep write Shiki-poro-cep.
427. Under shitta write Seta for Ceta.
434. For Susu-man-chikum write Susu-man-chikum.
444. Under Tekun-shipship write horsetail For horset.
455. For TuiruKami write Tuiru-Kami.
478. Under woroge write moat for mast.
PART I.

AN AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

A (ア).

A, ア, 此(ア) A 和他動詞二加へル時ハ自動詞ヲ作り得ルナリ. 例セバ, ハエ, 書ク, ハノエ, 記サレタ. A passive prefix to verbs. Thus, Nuye, "to write;" anuye, "to be written." Raige, "to kill;" araige "to be killed." The old form still used among the Saghalin Ainu and also among those inhabiting the central districts of Yezo is an. Thus, anuye, "written;" an-raige, "killed." Set akara? "Is the table to be prepared?" But this a or an is not always prefixed to the word it governs, other words may inter-

vene between them. Thus, for wakka atare, "water was caused to be drawn," we hear, awakka tare; and for akushiobas, "to be helped," we hear ka hi-â-obas.

A, ア, 此(ア) A ン動詞二加フル時ハ時トシテ過去ヲ示スナリ. 例セバ, アオケ, ミリシ. Sometimes a or an represents past time only. Thus; oikere, "it has been finished," andi ruwe ne, "it has been done," or "it was finished" or "done."

A, ア, 時トシテコノ (ア) A 標格代名詞ノ直キ前ニ置クトキハ自動詞ノ第一人稱単数ヲ複数トナルナリ. 例セバ,
アエンキック，我打タレジ。ウンキック，吾々打タレジ。When used immediately followed by the obj. per. pro. en, “me,” or un, “us,” and a verb, it, together with the pronoun should be translated by “I am” and “we are” respectively; for thus is formed the 1st per. sing. and pl. of the passive voice to verbs. Thus:—a-en-kik, “I am struck;” a-un-kik, “we are struck.” But when a en or a un are used before verbs made transitive by the addition of e they should be translated by “me” and “us.” Thus:—a en epotara ki ruwe ne, “they feel anxiety about me” (lit: “I am being felt anxiety about); a un emik, “they bark at us” (lit: “we are barked at”).

A, ア, コノ (A) Aノ後＝ne トイブ語たらクトキハ第一人稱代名詞ノ複数トナルナリ。例セバ、エレントネリ、吾々三人。When followed by ne, a represents the 1st per. pl. pro. thus:—E ren a ne wa, “we three.” This mode of expression is the same as ren chi ne, “we three.” But it should also be remembered that under certain conditions ren a ne wa may mean “they three.” Ciè, also etun a ne wa mitun chi ne, “we two.” Literally translated ren a ne wa is, “we being three.” Syn: chi; anokai; chiutara; chiokai utara; this latter sometimes being corrupted into chokai utara.

A, ア, 或時 (ア) A ハ代名詞単数第一人称ナシモノナリ、ゲセバ、トカプチサナルアネルエニ、我レハ十勝ノ人

ナリ。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 kol'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＝Koro ノナル動詞ト共＝用キルトキハ (A) ア, ハ第三人複数、人工名詞トナル、例セバ、アコロアリキアムベ、彼等ノ持来タリタルモノ). Prefixd to koro, “to posses,” the 3rd per. pl. pro. “they” is formed. Thus, “the things they brought” is, akoro ariki ambe. Such is the idiom but the words mean in fact, “having the things they came.”

A, ア, 時＝Koro (持) ト共＝用キルトキハ第一人称複数格代名詞トナル例セバ、アコロベ、我僕モノ。By prefixing a to the verb koro, “to have,” the 1st per. pl. poss. pro. “our” is obtained. Thus:—Akorobe, “our things.” Akoro michi, “our father.” But where there is no danger of ambiguity the koro may be dropped. As: —Shipakari, a uni wa ekbe, “only think; they came from our home!” Syn: Chikoro.

A, ア, 時＝Koro ノ前＝A チ加フルトキハ第一人称単数格代名詞トナルリ、假セバ、アコロサポ、吾が姉。But when used with koro, a sometimes represents the 1st per. sing.
poss. pro. "my." Thus, akoro sapo, "my elder sister." akoro yupo, "my elder brother."

A, ア, 時トシテ A の第二人稱格单数代名詞トナルナ, 例セバ、アクタる, 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:—aakutari, "your younger brothers." The full way of writing this would be a-koro akiki utari. See aakutari and aaktongoge.

A, ア, 時トシテ A の第二人稱单数代名詞ニ用キタルロトナリ。 Sometimes a represents the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. "you." As:—Takkuri kotan wa ek a ruwe he an? "Have you come from Takkuri?" The more usual way however of using such phrases is by substituting e for a, e being a contraction of eani, "you."

A, ア, 時トシテ A の第三人稱单数代名詞ニ用キタル。 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." Ti du an a guru, "the person who was here."

A, ア, 時トシテ A の動詞テトニ第二人道疑問或ハ確定ノ義ナリ, 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, 糧、肉ノ股、支流。 A tooth. A prong of a fork, spear, or harrow. Thus:—Re a ush op, "a trident."

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


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

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

A, ア, 豊饒ナル、ユタカナル、豊ナル、サカンナール。adj. and v.i. To be in plenty. Luxurious. To be.

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


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

Aainukorobe, ア・イヌコロベ 大切＝思ハレルモノ. n. A thing of importance. A thing of value.

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


Aakutari, ア・クトタリ, 弟等. ph. “your” or “my” or “our younger brothers.” From aokai, aki, and utari.

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


Aannokara, ア・ノンカラ, 負カラレル, v.i. To be over-come or defeated. Syn: Aannoka, Aapkara.

Aanno-raige, ア・ノノライゲ, 立フテ殺サレル. v.i. To be killed in contest. Syn: Anno-a-raige, Annu-a-raige, Annu-a-koiki.

Aannu, ア・ンヌ, 負カラレル. v.i. To be defeated.

Aannu-no-hachire, ア・ンヌノハチレ, 負フテ負カラレル. v.i. To be over-thrown in contest.

Aannu no hachiri, ア・ンヌノハチリ, 負フテ負カラレル. v.i. To be overcome in contest.

Aannu-ko, ア・ンヌコイキ, 負フテ殺サレル. v.i. To be killed in contest.

Aannu-ko-ye, ア・ンヌノユ, 議論シテ負ケル. v.i. To get the worst of it in argument.

Aapkara, ア・プカラ, 負カラレル, 境ル. v.i. To be defeated. To have become rotten through exposure to the elements.

Aapkarabe, ア・プカラベ, 境ツ物. Anything rotten.

Aapte, ア・プテ, 力ヲ落ス, 落胆スル, 弱ス, 例セバ, アプテテスアプカシエ アイカプ, 弱イカラスメヌ. v.i. 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, 悟ク, 假セバ, アラライサム, 全ク無シ. adv. Entirely. Quite. Thoroughly. As:—Aara i-am, “it has entirely gone.”

Syn: Ara. Aara.


Syn: Atomte.


Aara-ushtekka, ア・ラウシテッカ, 割絶スル. v.i. To exterminate. To extinguish.
Aashiri, अशी रि, अशी रि रि. n. Other persons. Strangers.
Aashi, अशी, अशी नरा, अशी नरा. v.i. To be shut. Closed. Set up (as a door in a door-way or a post).
Aashte, अशी, अशी नरा. n. Fire. To be established. To be set up.
Aatama, अतमा, अतमा नरा, अतमा नरा. 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, अबे, अबे डें, अबे डें. v.i. To pretend to be. To ape. Simulate. Syn: Ap-kora.
Abe-korokoro, अबे-को-रो, अबे-को-रो. n. Fire heat.
ease which feels like fire). Syn: Sesekmau tasum.


Abe-ni, アベニ, エゾサンザシ, ナチザナ. Crataegus chlorosarcar, Max.

Abe-nipek, アベニペック, 火光, ヒノヒカリ. n. Firelight.

Abe-nupek, アベニペック. Firelight.

Abe-nui, アベニイ, 火炎, ホノオ, 例セバ, アベニイコレク. A tongue of fire. A flame of fire. As: —Abe-nui kotereke, “to catch fire.”


Abe-usat, アベオサット, 節ツシ居ル炭. n. Live coals.

Abe-push, アベプシ, 火が跳ねル. ph. The fire jumps.

Abe-sakunto, アベサクント, 炭造青铜 ヒセカラナメ. n. A kind of spurious bronze. Metal which has been subjected to fire to give it the colour of bronze; usually an old sword guard.

Abe-sam, アベサム.

Abe-sami, アベサミ, 節邊. n. The hearth.

Abe-samu, アベサム. The fire-side.

Abe-sham, アベシャム.


Abesamta, アベサムタ, 節邊, ロベタニ. adv. By the fire-side. As: —Abe samta an, “it is by the fire.”


Abessesseku, アベセセク. Heat.

Abeshinda, アベシンダ, 節, n. A Fire-place.

Abe-shotki, アベショクキ, 節, 煙中, (火ナラテ所). n. The very centre of a fire bed. The particular place in the centre of a fire in which the fire goddess is supposed to dwell.


Abe-usat, アベウサット, 熱灰, アビサイ. n. Hot cinders. As: —Abe-o-usat, “living coals.”

Abe-ututta, アベウツタ, 節ノ下坐間 チ西端. n. The lower or western end of a fire place.

Abi, アビ, 磨り痕, スリキズ. n. A place caused by rubbing.

Abo, アボ, 母, ハへ, 又父, チ・ (方言). n. Mother in some districts and Father in others. Syn: Habo.

Abu, アブ, 海氷, ウミノコホリ. n. Sea-Apu, アブ, 海氷, ice.

Acha, アチャ, 小細切ラルム, 挽き削ラルム, 例セバ, チェブアチャオケレ, 賀切ラルム. 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, 旦, 友父, チ・, 老人, トショリ. n. An uncle. Father. Also used as a term of respect
when addressing old men. Syn: Achapo; achipo.
Achapo, アチャポ, 叔父、父、父、ナ、老人、トヨリ。n. An uncle. See acha.
Achi, アチ, アル(複数)。v.t. 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: Chinunuke ambe.
Achikka, アチッカ, 潤タル。adj. and vi. To drop. Dropped as water. v.t. chikka.
Achikka, アチッカ, 神ヲ捧酒スル禮。n. The ceremony of offering libations to the gods and ancestral spirits. Syn: Icharapa an.
Achikka an, アチッカアン, 神ヲ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).
Achipyere, アチピェレ, 訴ヲル、噂ヲル。v.i. To be accused. To be reminded of one’s faults.

Achisei un utara, アチセイウンウタラ, 他ノ人(複数)。n. Strangers, (pl: of achisei un guru).
Achiu, アチウ, 剃込マ、サシコム。v.t. To stick in. To drive in.
Achiukurure, アチウクルレ, 流レツ塞ク、(河ナトノ)。v.i. To obstruct the current of a river (as by logs).
Achi-un-guru, アチウングル, 他ノ、(単数)。n. A stranger.
Achi-un-utara, アチウンウタラ, 他ノ人、(覆數)。n. Strangers.
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.”
Aearamuye, アエアラムイェ, 端折、ハショル。v.t. To tie the clothes back as for walking or running. Syn: Ayoaramuye.

Aeatukopashbe, アエツコパシュベ, トキヲ出スモノ。n. Vomit. Aeatukopashbe, アエツコパシュベ。
ter made to run forth by vomiting.

Aeatup, アエアトッブ, 吐き出スモノ n. Vomit.


Aecharakase, アエチャララセ, 静ミ行ガ 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, 擻乱サラル, カキミガサラル adj. Mixed. Stirred up.

Aehabapu, アエハバプ, 分ケ與フル v.i. To be given out in small portions. As: Amam aehapapu, “to apportion food sparingly.” Syn: Aeyukke.


Aehatatne, アエハタットス, 無事ミ護ラレル例セバ, カムイホサリャンスアエハタットルエ, 神様ノ御助ケテナシ無事ミ護ラル v.i. To be kept free from harm. As:—Kamui hosari an gusu aehatatne ruwe ne, “I have, by the providence of God, been kept free from harm.”

Aehomatu, アエホマツ, 驚ケベキ, 驚カサンナル adj. and v.i. Wonderful. Marvellous. Surprising. Extraordinary. To be surprised, startled, or frightened.

Aehoshipire, (sing.) アエホシビレ
Aehoshizzare, (pl.) アエホシバレ v.i. To be sent back. To be returned.

Aehotke amip, アエホッケアミプ, 疾夜、ナマキ n. Sleeping clothes. Night clothes.

Aehotkep, アエホッケアプ, 疾夜着、ナマキ n. Same as aehotke amip.


Aeikapa, アエイカパ, 話ノ材料, ナシノタナ, n. The matter or substance of a speech or lecture. As:—Upa-kuma aeikapa wa ye, “give the matter of the address.”


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


Aeishungere, アエイシュンゲレ, 信ヲレヌ, v.i. To be disbeliefed. To be treated as a lie.


Aeiwange-eaikapte, アエイワンゲアイカペ, 無用ノ物, 惑情者, n. An idle fellow. 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イサム.
無用ナル、怠惰ナル。adj. and n. Useless. Objects of no value.

Aeiwange-iishike-isam, アエイワンゲイシキケイサム.
U:;eless. Objects of no value.


Aeiyokunnurep, アエイヨクウンヌレプ.
奇妙ナル、驚クベキモノ. n. Something wonderful. A marvellous thing.

Aeiyonnupba, アエイヨンヌプバ.
発サルル。v.i. To be accused of a crime. To be had up before a court.

Aeiyonnupba-guru, アエイヨンヌプバグル.
被告人。n. A person accused of a crime. A person upon trial.

Aekap, アエカプ.
挨拶、アイサツ。n. A greeting. A salute.

Aekatki, アエカッチ。
避ケル。v.i. To avoid. Syn : Eshishi.

Aekatnu, アエカツヌ.

Aekatnup, アエカツヌップ。
甘キモノ。n. Anything pleasing to the taste.

Aekimataku, アエキマテキュ。
恐怖スル。v.i. and adj. Afraid. Fearful. Struck with fear.

Aekimatekebe, アエキマテケベ。
恐怖スベキモノ。v. A thing to be afraid of. A fearful thing.

Aekiroroan, アエキロロアン。

Aekiroroambe, アエキロロアムベ。
綺麗ナモノ、面白キモノ。n. Anything pleasant, pretty, nice.

Aekiroro-an-i, アエキロロアンイ。
綺麗ナコト、面白コト。n. Pleasantness.

Aekiroro-anka, アエキロロアンカ。
喜ベセル。v.t. To interest. To please.

Aekosamba, アエコサンバ。

Aekotekot, アエコテコツ。
気絶シテ後生きル。v.i. To faint away and revive. (Lit : "died and died").

Aekoiki, アエオイキ。
叱カラレタ、打タレタ。adj. Scolded. Smitten.

Aemaka, アエマカ。
喫チダサレタ、棄テラレタ。(単数)。v.i. and adj. To be cast off. Abandoned. Thrown away. Discharged.

Aemakap, アエマカプ。

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

Aemakba, アエマバ。
投棄テラレタ。(複数)。v.i. and adj. Cast off: Pl: of aemaka.

Aemakbap, アエマックバ。

Aemarapto-kara, アエマラプトカラ。
何々......以テ釣鯨チ設ケル、例セバ、タネスケプアエマラプトカラ、野菜ト果実チ以テ釣鯨チスル。v.t. To use in a feast. As :—Rataskep aemarap-
to kara, "to make a feast of vegetables, herbs, and fruits (with no meat or fish.)"

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

**Aeminap, アエミナップ, 笑る. n.** An absurdity. A laughable thing.

**Aemina-no, アエミナノ, 笑る. adj.** Absurdly. Laughably. Ridiculously.

**Aen, アエン, 第一人称、歴数代名詞、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, アエヌサラ, 喜ぶ. v.i.** To be pleased. Made glad. To be caused to rejoice.

**Aeneusarabe, アエヌサラベ, 喜び話. n.** Pleasing stories. Gladdening news.

**Aeninuibe, アエニイベ, 枕. n.** A pillow. Syn: Chieninuibe.

**Aenishte, アエンシテ, 制す. v.t.** To be governed.

**Aenishte, アエンシテ, 何々々耐へ能う. v.i. and adj.** To be able to endure.

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

**Aenupetne, アエヌペット, 喜ぶ. v.i.** To be rejoiced over. To be pleased with.

**Aenupetnere, アエヌペットレ, 喜ば. v.i.** To be made to rejoice over. To be made pleased or happy.

**Aenupurube, アエヌブルべ, 守護神. n.** A charm used. to keep off illness or bad luck. Syn: Chikashinninup, Aeeshi-ship.

**Aenuwap, アヌワブ, 分娩. v.i. and n.** Birth.

**Aenuwap-toho, アヌワブトホ, 誕生日, n.** A birth-day.

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

**Aeochiuri, アエオチウレ, 素合. v.i.** To have sexual intercourse.

**Aeokbe, アエオベ, 衣類.男. n.** A towel horse.


**Aeoma, アエオマ, 悠ケル. v.i.** To Aioma, アイオマ, lean over. To bend over. Syn: Eshir'ema.

**Aeomare, アエオマレ, 對談. v.t.** To hold intercourse with.

**Aemoshiroi, アエモノシロイ, 喜ぶ. v.i.** To be pleased with. To be delighted with. Syn: Aenupetne.

**Aemoshiroire, アエモノシロイレ, 喜ば. v.t.** To be made pleased.

**Aeoramsakka, アエオラムサカ, 廃. v.t.** To abolish. To make void. To bring to nothing. Syn: Aepande.
Aeoripak, アエオリパク, 怖ロシイ.  
adj. Dread. Dreadful.  
Syn: Ashitoma.

Aeoshikpekarep, アエオシクベカレップ, 目標メジルシ. n. An object aimed at.

Aeoshirokake, アエーショロックケ, 邪魔. シャマ. n. A hindrance. (Lit: "something knocked against").

Aep, アエ, 食物, ショクモツ, 例セバ, アエブケマン, 飢餓. n. Food. As:—
Aep keman, "a scarcity of food";  
aep nuye an, "an abundance of food."


Syn: Aetunne. Aeangesh.

Aepang-ei, アエパンギ. 慈忘, 嫌ハレタコト. n. An abomination.  


Aepante, アエバンテ, 無タスル. v.t.  
To abolish. To bring to nothing.  
(Lit: To make weak or "in-sipid.")  
Syn: Katchakte. Aeoram-sakka.

Aeapanup, アエパヌブ, 女ノ帽子,  
A woman's head dress.  
Syn: Chipanup.

Aep-chari, アエブチャリヤリ, 食物ノ粗末ミスル. v.t. To waste food.  
Improvidence in the matter of food.  
Syn: Aepkoshini.

Aep-chari-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, アエベカブ, 目的, メタテ. n. An object aimed at.

Aep-hapapu, アエブハバブ, 小食ナル. v.i. To eat sparingly. To be sparing in the matter of food.

Aep-itusare, アエフイツサレ, 食チ施ス, v.t. To bestow food (as on a beggar.)

Aep-koite-isam-guru, アエブコイペイサムグル, 大食家, タイショク. n.  
A glutton.

Aep-koshini-guru, アエブコシニグル, 速ク又ハ量多ニ食スル人. n. A fast or wasteful eater. A great eater.  
A glutton.

Aep-op, アエブオブ, 畏帯, ベンタウ. n. A food wallet.

(Lit: "Food dropped down").

Aepuntek, アエブントク, 満足スル, 喜ブ, v.i. and adj. To be happy. Contented.  
Syn: Akopuntek.

Aepusukara, アエブスカラ, 漂ブ, (例セバ死魚ノ水面ニ漂ブガ如キライフ).  
v.i. To come to the top (as dead fish to the surface of water).

Aeramasu, アエラマス, 喜ブ, ヨロコブ. v.t. and v.i. To be pleased with. To consider delightful, interesting, or admirable.

Aeramasu-i, アエラマスイ, 面白キ, おもしろキ. adj. and n. Interesting.  
Of interest. Interest.
Aeramasu-nonno, アエラマスノンノ, 綺麗ナ者, キレイナモノ. n. A handsome person (Lit: "an admirable flower").


Aeramchuptekbe, アエラムチュプテクベ, 災害, ハザバイ. n. A calamity.

Aeramu-hokusush, アエラムホカスシュ, or Aeramu-hokususu, アエラムホカスス, 不満足, フマンソク. adj. and v.i. To be dissatisfied.


Aeramu-hopunini, アエラムホプニ, 悪運ス. v.i. To have the feelings stirred up.


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

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

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

Aeramu-shinne, アエラムシン, 満足ヲ思フ, 決心ヲ, 例セバ, キキハエラムシン, 私モノ成シテ仕舞ツタ. 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 yaiyai-nuwere.


Aeramu-usausakka, アエラムウサウサッカ, 嘔吐セラレタ, ドマセラレタ. adj. and v.i. To be confused.

Syn: Eramu-kachipeteuka.


Aerannakka, アエラナンナッカ, 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, アエラヤッパカ, 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.

Aerusakari, アエルサイカリ, 待チ伏セルスル, 先チ領スル, 豊メ圖カル. v.t. To go to forestall. To forlay. To surround or get round.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AES</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>AET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesamanki, アーサマンキ, 奇法ヲ施ス. v.i. To practice sorcery. Syn: Niwokki.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesanasapte, アーサナサプテ, 敬ヲベキモノ. n. Something to be treated with reverence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesanniy, アーサンニョ, 考へ定メラル, 敬ヲ有セラル. v.i. To have settled or determined. To be treated as. To be reckoned up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesapamuye, アーサバムイェ, 頭巾, グキン. n. A head-cloth.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeshinap, アーサシナブ, 秘密, ブミツ, 隠クレタモノ. n. A secret. A hidden thing. Anything tied up so as to conceal it. A parcel.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeshikkoingara, アーサキコインガラ, 僧善スル. adj. and v.i. To act the hypocrite. Syn: Shikoingarara.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Aeshimoshmare, アーサシモシェマレ, 知ラザル振リタスル. v.i. To ignore. To pretend not to know a person.</td>
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<td>Aeshinnuye, アーサシヌエ, 記セレタ, 録セレタ. v.i. To be written. Syn: Anuye.</td>
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<td>Aeshitaigi, アーサシタイイ, 叫ク, 打ツ. v.i. To be beaten. Struck.</td>
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<td>Aeshiyuk-amip, アーサシユウアミブ, 目着, ハレギ. n. The best clothes. The clothes worn at festivals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeshiyuk-be, アーサシユウベ, 目着ベ, The best clothes. The clothes worn at festivals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aetashumbe, アエタシュムベ, 病ノ原因. n. Any cause of illness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeteshkara, アエテシカラ, 鵝ハル. v.i. To be sent on business. To be employed by another. To be sent for.</td>
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<td>Aetomsam, アエトムサム, 身體, カラダ. n. The body. As:— Ete un aetomsam kohosari yan, “turn the body this way.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aetotap, アエトイラプ, 農産物, サツサンプツ. n. Garden produce. Things planted in the garden.</td>
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<td>Aetoranne, アエトランネ, 能ハズ, 例セバ, イベアイトランネ, 食スルコト能ハズ. v.i. To be unable to do. Not liking to do. As:— Ibe aetoranne, “to be unable to eat.” Iki aetoranne, “to be unable to do.” Mokoro poka iki aetoranne, “I was even unable to sleep.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aette, アエテ, 興ヘタル. v.i. To be given. Sent. Handed over.</td>
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Aeukote, Aeukote, n. To be tied together.

Aeuminare, Aeuminare, v.i. To be made to laugh. To be made pleased with. Syn: Aenupetne.

Aeunbe-ne, Aeunbe-ne, n. To die as a punishment for one's evil deeds.

Aeunupe-, Aeunupe-, n. The food provided in feasts for the dead.

Aeurammakka, Aeurammakka, v.i. To be made happy with. To be pleased with. Syn: Aenupetne.


Aeunotonoush, Aewangen, v.i. To be affected by strong drink. To be drunk.


Aeyai-kamui, Aeyai-kamui, n. The stronger and higher powers who are worshipped. The gods and demons who are supposed to be worthy of worship.


Aeyaikikip-be, Aeyaikikip-be, n. Danger. Dangerous places, events, or states.


Aeyaikikip-no-iki, Aeyaikikip-no-iki, n. To desire to have, be or do, but yet not able to realize the wish. As: Nei guru naa shiknu kami akon rusui koroka, tane aeyaiktaktaku wa an ambe ne ruwe ne, “he desires to live longer but is unable.”

Aeyainu, Aeyainu, adj. Spoiled.

Aeyaisambepokashiterep, アエヤイさせものポカシチャレブ, 恨レナルモノ. n. A pitiable or miserable object.
Aeyairamshitne, アエヤイラシツチ, 困ラセル. v.i. To suffer.
Aeyairamshitnere, アエヤイラシツチレ, 人ナ困マラセル. v.t. To make suffer.
Aeyaiyattasa-kunip, アエヤイャタサクニブ, 供物, ソナヘモノ. n. A return present. A gift given in acknowledgement of some favour. A sacrifice. An offering to a god or to the names of the dead.
Aeyaiyuuki, アエヤイユキ, 定期用ノ為ニ備フルモノ. n. v.i. Set apart for some special purpose.
Aeyam, アエヤム, 大切ニ思フ. v.t. To take care of. To treat as of importance. Syn : Aehhatatne.
Aeyam, アエヤム, 大切ナル. adj. Important. Of consequence.
Aeyambe, アエヤムベ, 大切ナモノ. n. A thing of importance. A thing to be taken care of.
Aeyam-no, アエヤムノ, 大切ニ. adv. With care. Carefully.

Aeyannu, アエヤンヌ, サキハレタ. v.i. Spoiled.
Aeyapte, アエヤブテ, 好モノ. adj. and v.i. Disinclined to do a thing. Inexperienced. Not to like doing. As :—Aeyapte gusu shomo kara, "he did not do it because he disliked it." Ki kuni aeyapte, "he would not do it." Syn : Aniugesh.
Aeyukke, アエユケ, 分ケ與ヘル. adj. and v.i. Give out anything a little at a time. To portion out. To use sparingly. To use with care. As :—Nei anam aeyukke wa eivange gau, "use the food with care." Aeyukke-no, アエユケノ, 節約シテ. v.t. and adj. Sparringly. Grudgingly. In a sparing manner. With care. Carefully. Aeyukke no an kunip ne, "it is a thing to be used carefully." Syn : Aehabapu.
Afuraye, アフライ, 洗濯セラレヲ. v.i. and adj. Washed. To be washed.
Afuray-e, アフラエ, 洗い. n. A washing.
Afurayep, アフラヘプ, 洗ツマモノ. n. Things washed.
Aha, アハ, キンマメ, ヤアマメ. n. The hog-peanut. *Amphicarpaea Edgeworthii, Benth. var. japonica, Oliver. Aha is applied to both the nut and vine though more properly aha is the nut and ahara the vine. Syn: Eha.

Ahachya, アハチャヤ, キンマメノハナ. n. The flower and pod of the hog-peanut.
Ahara, アハラ, キンマメノクキ. n. The vine of the hog-peanut.
Aheshui, アヘシュイ, 坐眠スル. v.i. To sleep in a sitting posture. Syn: Aeshuiba.
Ahekote, アヘコテ, 結バレ. adj. Tied up. Possessed.
Aekoteguru, アエコテグル, 夫, オット. n. One's husband.
Ahoonokka, アホオンッカ, 豚ラス. v.t. To tame.
Ahori-pet, アホリペト, 増割, ホリヲル. n. A canal.
Ahui, アフイ, 入口, スルコト. n. An entrance. An entering in. As: — Chisei orun ahun, “to enter a house.” The plural form is alup.
Ahunde, アフンデ, 入ル(單數). v.t. (sing).
Ahunge, アフング, 入ル in. To bring in. To admit.

Ahunge-re, アフングレ, 入サセル(單數). v.t. To send in through another. To cause another to admit.
Ahunka, アフンカ, 布ノキキ. n. The woof of cloth. The threads which run across cloth. As: — Attush oro ahunka omare, “to put the woof into cloth.”
Ahunka-nit, アフンカニツ, 糸巻キ, 例セバ, アフンカニツオロイヨ, 糸巻キ条巻. 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. アフンバラ, 地獄ノ入口.  

Ahun-pururugep, アフンブルルゲップ,  
家ニ吹き込みミシ雨雪塵ノ如キモノ. n.  

Ahunrasambe, アフンラサムベ, 墻,  


Ahun-turupa, アフントルパ, 内ノ戸.  

Ahun-ushike, アフウンウシケ, 入口, n.  

Ahup, アフブ, 入ル(複数). v.t. To enter (pl).  

Ahupkara, アフプカラ, 貫フ, 例セバ,  

Ahupkarabe, アフプカラベ, 貫ヒ物,  
n. Something received. A present.  


Ahupkara-po, アフプカラポ, 貫ヒル,  

Ahupte, アフプテ, 入レル(複数). v.t. (pl). To send in. To put in. To bring in. To admit.  

Ahupte-i, アフプテイ, 入レルコト, n.  

Ahuptere, アフブテレ, 入レサセル(複数). v.t. To send in by another (pl).  

Ahuptere-i, アフブテレイ, 他人ニ入レサセルト. 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.  

Ahupkarabe, アフプカラベ, 子ノ物ヲ貫フ,  

Ahupkara, アフプカラ, 入レル, 例セバ,  

A-hi, アヒ,  

A-i, アイ, 此ノ字ハ AWA ト同ツ, 在リテ.  

A-i, アイ,  


Aiai, アアイ, 嬰児, 子ノ, アカロ. n.  

Aiai-iyomap, Same as Aiai-o-umbe.  

Aiai-o-umbe, アアイオウムベ, 児守カカ兒ヲ負フトキ背ノ上ニ兒守モシ シル木. n. A piece of wood tied to a sling used for carrying
children. The sling itself is called *pakkai-tara*.


Aibe, アイベ, 鮑, (標拳アイヌニ蝟牡). *n*. The sea-ear. *Halitosis tuberculata*. Among the Sakhalain Ainu aibe is “oyster;” so also is *Piba*.

Aibe, アイベプ, 食器. *n*. Eating utensils such as cups, plates, spoons and chopsticks.

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

Aichiure, アイチウレ, 矢ノ根ヲ付ケル骨. *n*. The “foot” or bone head of an arrow to which the arrow point is fixed.


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


Aiepishki, アイエピシキ, 射す, 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, アリマンアイゲン, ツナヤキユルベ, 歩キナガラ歌ヲ唱フ. *post*. *As*. Thereupon. And so. *As*: — *Oman aige shinodake ruwe ne*., “he sings as he goes along.” *Nei orushpe kuye, aige, utara obilla en emina nisa ruwe ne*. “I told the news, whereupon the people all laughed at me.”

Aihatatne, アイハタツ子, 看護セラレル. *v.i.* To be taken care of (as a person). *Syn*: *Aehatatne*.

Aikakushte-amip, アイカクシチアミブ, 外套, 上着. *n*. An overcoat.

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

Aikannit, アイカンニツ, 矢ノ根ヲ付ク骨. *n*. The bone part of an arrow.


Aikap, アイカブ, ボウツタカイ. *n*. The pecten.


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

Aikarip, アイカリブ, スノキ, *n*. *Vaccinium hirtum*, *Th*.

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


Aikoikarabe, アイコイラベ, 見本, 手本. *n*. An example. A copy. Something to be imitated.
Aikoisamba, アイコイサマバ, 見似ラ
レタ. v.t. and adj. Like. Imitated.
Aikoisambap アイコイサマバブ, 見似ラ
レタモノ. n. Something imitated.
Aikosama, アイコサマ.
Aikosamba, 見似ラレタ. v.t. To im-
mitate.
Aikot-chep, アイコツチェブ, アカエイ.
Aikup, アイクブ, 飲み器. n. Drinking utensils.
Aikushte-amip, アイクシテアミブ, 上着. n. A coat. An outer garment.
Aimakanit, アイマカニト, 矢ノ根付
ク骨. n. The bone part of an
arrow to which the head is at-
tached.
Aimokirika, アイモキリカ, 無情、懐
Aimokirika-shukup, アイモキリカ
シクプ, 不懐ナル生活. v.t. To live
in a very miserable fashion. To live miserably.
Aina-ni, アイナニ, ベニパナ, ベウタ
ンサ. n. Lonicea Maximowiczii, Rupr.
Ainan-pone, アイナンポーク, 前骨, 胞
骨, ミノサテ. The shin-bone. The
bone between the elbow and wrist.
Aine, アイネ, 共處, 共後, 共齿, 唾液
ラムネトリホツエカラ, アイネエセニ
Ainu-eshpa, アイヌエシバ, 人ノ知ラサルヲネス. v.i. To ignore a person.


Ainu-katu-ehange, アイヌカツエハンゲ, 死ニ近キ. ph. To be near dying (Lit.—Nearing a person's form). Syn: Rai-etokooiki.

Ainu-kina, アイヌキナ, ヤブタベコ, L. Carpesium abrotanoides.


Ainu-kcapkash, アイヌコアブカシ, 奏演. v.t. A woman to commit adultery with a man.

Ainu-koiwak, アイヌコイワク, 通フ(結婚ノ目的ヲ以テ男ノ家ニ), v.t. To visit one's husband. To pay attentions with a view to marriage. To visit one's intended or spouse.

Ainukoro, アイヌコロ, 敬フ. v.t. To reverence. To honour. To treat with respect.

Ainu-kut, アイヌクツ, 人ノ咽喉. n. A man's throat.

Ainu-kutoro-humi, アイヌクトロフミ, 話ヲホトト. n. The sound of men talking.

Ainu-kuwa, アイヌクワ, 男ノ墓標. n. A man's grave mark.


Ainu-muk, アイヌムク, ヤキノケジ. n. Lactuca squarrosa, Miqu.


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: Aioina-rak-guru.

Ainu-san-i, アイヌサニ.

Ainu-sanikiri, アイヌサニキリ.

Ainu-santek, アイヌサンテク.

Ainu-shikashishte, アイヌシカシステ, 人ヲ無頓着ヲ扱フ. v.t. To treat people with indifference.

Ainu-shikashishte-guru, アイヌシカシテグル, 人ヲ無頓着ヲ扱フ人. n. One who treats others with indifference.

Ainu-shitchiri, アイヌシチチリ, 鳥ノ名. n. The same as Ainu-satchiri.


Ainu-tukap, アイヌツカブ. 仰霊. n. A ghost. The manes of the dead (supposed to be of a white colour).
Aioina-kamui, アイオイナカムイ. アイノ先祖ノ名. The name of the ancestor of the Ainu.
Aioma, アイオマ, 俺レカルル. v.i. To lean over.
Aeoma, アエオマ.
Aipone, アイポネ, 楔骨, モモホネ. 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, 恥カシムル. v.t. To make ashamed.
Airamkatchashka, アイラムカッチャウシカ, 或チ爲サシャウニ動メラレタ. adj. and v.i. To have been dissuaded from something.
Airap-kina, アイラブキナ, クサソチツ, コ・ミ. (方言). n. The fertile fronds of the basket-fern or Onoclea germanica, Willd.

Airon, アイル, 有スル, 感ズル, 音スル. v.i. To be. To feel. To sound. As:—Chikutakui op-koro humi airun 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-kamui, アイサラッカカムイ, 過ツテ矢ヲ以テ打ツルシ. 過ツテ矢ヲ着ル事. n. A being accidentally shot by arrows.
Aiseisekka, アイセセッカ, 温メル, 熱セルル. v.i. To be heated. Madehot.
Aishikikiri, アイシキキリ, 矢ノ根ノ穴. n. The eye in the end of an arrow head in which the shaft is fixed.
Aishikoshirepa, アイシコシレパ, 到着ヲレバ. v.i. (pl). To have arrived at a place.
Aishiru-ekot, アイシリエコツ, 死スル. v.i. To die.
Aishirubare-guru, アイシルバレグル, 狂人, 悪鬼ニ付ケル. n. A maniac. A person possessed by the devil.
Aishumam, アイシュマム, 栗ノ類. n. A kind of millet.
Aishup, アイシュブ, 矢ヲ用セルノ. n. The reed shaft of an arrow.
Aitakepishte, アイタケピシテ, 繰言スル, クリコトスル. v.i. To repeat one's self. To be voluble. Loquacious.
Aitakepishtep, アイタケピシテブ, 繰言, クリコト. n. A heap of words.
Loquacity. As:—Tapan tu itak re itak aitakepishtep nekon a ambe ne ruwe to an? “what means this great heaping up of words?”

Aitam-niukeshte, アイタムニウケシテ, 杖以テ作タ. v.i. To defend with a sword. To render difficult by means of a sword.

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

Aituyere, アイツイレ, マデニ徒グ, 取ラル. v.i. To go as far as. To be taken. To be cut off.


Ai-ush-ni, アイウシーン, ハリギリ. Acanthopanax rivicinifolium.

Ai-ush-samambe, アイシサマムベ, ササケレイ. n. Ceidodermaasperimns, (T. & S.)

Aiush-top, アイウシトプ, ダマザ. n. Arundinaria paniceaota, Fr. et Sav.

Aiwik, アイウク, 放棄セルル, 埋ラル. v.t. To be cast away. Buried. To return from one's work.

Aiwik-gusu-aterere, アイウクグスアテレ, 待ツ. v.t. To wait.

Aiwakte, アイウクテ, 放棄スル, 埋ル, 埋葬スル. v.t. To bury the dead. To throw away.

Aiyo, アイヨ, 充満スル, 例セバ, ネイサツルアイヨソエホ コレ, 何卒其ノ間チ充タセヨ. v.t. To fill up. As:—Nei iturn aiyo wa en kore, “please fill up the spaces.”

Aiyonoitakushi, アイヨイタクシ, トッハカトスアリ, 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, v.i. alias.

Aiyunin, アイユニン, 苦痛アル, クツアール. v.i. and adj. To be in great bodily pain. To be in distress.


Ak, アク, 射バル. v.i. To shoot with an arrow.


Akakoro, アカコロ, 過多, 頻多. adv.


Akakotare, アカコタレ, 開ケ, 分ケル. v.t. To open. To divide.

Akam, アカム, 指環, コピ. n. A ring.

Akam, アカム, ウバエリチ以テ造リシ圆キ葉子. n. A round cake usually made of arrow-root and having a hole in the centre.

Akam, アカム, ヤッコ. n. The sea-snail.

AKama, アカマ, 見落ス, 過キ越ス. v.t. To drop out (as a word in a sentence). To jump over. To pass over.

Akamakoreumbe, アカマコレウムベ, 魚名. n. Same as Akamakotchep.
Aka-san-nai, アカサンナイ, 水ノ谷. n. A valley with water in it.
Akerekeri, アケレケリ. v.i. and adj. To be scraped.


Akesoro, アケソロ, 小屋の西方ノスロ=, adv. At the entrance or lower end of a hut.

Akes-un, アケスウン, 小屋ノ西方ノスロ=. adv. Same as Akesoro.


Aki, アキ, 右. n. A younger brother.

Akihi, アキヒ, 弟. n. A younger brother.

Akpo, アポ, 背. v.i.

Aki, アキ, 出来タヘ. v.i. and adj. Done. Finished.


Akihi, アキヒ, 弟. n. A younger brother.

Aki, アキ, 弟. n. A younger brother.

Aku, アク

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

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

Akka, アッカ, 然レドモ. conj. Although.

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

Akka-shum, アカシュム, 水ノ泡. n. Water foam.

Akkanne, アッカンヌ, 清明ノル. adj. Clean. Same as Ashkanne.


Akkari-kara, アカリカラ, 過革ル、勝ル. v.t. To surpass. To do better or worse than. (Preceded by the objective case).

Akkari-ki, アカリキ, 過革ル、勝ル. Same as Akkari-kara.

Akke, アッケ, ホタテガイ. n. A scallop.

Akke-tek, ペクトン イェゾエンシス, Jay.


Akketek, ホタテガイ. n. Scallop.


Akketek, ペクトン イェゾエンシス, Jay.


Ako-apa-ashi, \( \text{アコアパアシ} \) 閉込メル. v.t. To shut in.

Ako-apa-seshke, \( \text{アコアパセシケ} \) shut in.

Akocekomo, \( \text{アコエコモ} \) 先チ曲ゲル. v.t. To clinch.

Akoerayap, \( \text{アコエラヤプ} \) 驚き且喜 プ. v.t. To be agreeably surprised.

Akoewara, \( \text{アコエワラ} \) 吹き隠クラレ ル. v.t. To be blown to.

Akoewara-ewara, \( \text{アコエワラエワラ} \) 吹き隠クラレ ル. v.t. To be blown away to. To be blown to.

Akopo, \( \text{アコポ} \) きサル. v.t. To get killed. To be struck.

Akoipishi, \( \text{アコイピシ} \) 裁判セラレタ. v.t. To be judged.

Akoipishi-gusu-atak, \( \text{アコイピシグスアタク} \) 呼出サル.(裁判ナドヘ). v.t. To be arraigned. To be had up for judgement.

Akoipishi-gusu-atakte, \( \text{アコイピシグスアタケ} \) 呼出ス. v.t. To arrange. To bring before a court.

Akoisamka, \( \text{アコイサムカ} \) 無クスル. v.t. To destroy. To bring to nothing. Sometimes also used intransitively.

Akokarakari, \( \text{アコカラカリ} \) 包マレ ル,包マナタル. v.t. and adj. Rolled up. Wrapped up.

Akokatpakbe, \( \text{アコカパクベ} \) 悪人. 昼人. n. A bad person. A sinner.


Akokamachichi, \( \text{アコケマチチ} \) 噁メル. v.t. To lie with one's legs curled up. As:—Shoki ku-ruka akokemachichi, "he is lying upon his bed with his legs curled up."

Akokemi-an, \( \text{アコケミアン} \) 賞テナル. 少キ. v.t. To be scarce.

Akomyuyep, \( \text{アコムイユプ} \) 死人が共埋メル衣服. n. The ordinary clothing buried with the dead.

Akonere, \( \text{アコナレ} \) 破壊セランタ, (単数), v.t. and adj. (sing). Wrecked. Smashed up.

Akonerepa, \( \text{アコネレパ} \) 破壊セランタ, (複数), v.t. and adj. (pl). Wrecked. Smashed up.

Akopan, \( \text{アコパン} \) 嫌ハレタ, 恶マルタ. adj. Hated. Abhorred.


Akopao, \( \text{アコパオ} \) 叱カラル. v.t. To be scolded. To be punished. Syn: Akosakaikara.

Akpo, \( \text{アクポ} \) 弟. n. A younger brother.

Akopuntek, \( \text{アコ_untilテク} \) 喜バメル. v.t. To be pleased. To rejoice. Syn: Akoyainuchaktek. Akoyairenaga.

Akopuntekte, \( \text{アコ_untilテクテ} \) 喜バセル. v.t. To please another. To make another rejoice.

Akoram-niukesh, \( \text{アコラムニウケシ} \) 承認セヌ. v.t. To dissent from.

Akorere, \( \text{アコレ} \) 賞フ. v.t. To receive. To take.

Akorere-guru, \( \text{アコレグル} \) 賞ツタ人. n. A recipient.
Akor’ewen, アクロエウェン, 悪く遇す．v.t. To treat badly.
Akoroashpa, アクロアシパ, 閲ュンフリス．v.i. To be deaf to.
Akorobe, アクロベ, 人モノ．n. One’s belongings.
Akcrokaiki, アクロカイキ, 然レモ．adv. Although.
Akoropap, アクロパブ, 人モノ．n. One’s belongings.
Akorowe, アクロウエ, 人モノ．n. One’s belongings.
Akorokai, アクロカイ, 然レモ．n. One’s belongings.
Akrshinot, アクロノツ, 射遊、矢ヲ射ルアソビ．n. A game of archery.
Akusa, アクサ, 渡舟ス．v.t. To ferry across a river.
Akuwakore, アクワコレ, 物ヲ興フ, シチモツ, 偶セバ, イタクスアクロコレ, 言葉ヲ興ニ興ヲ興レル．v.t. To give as a pledge. Also “to set up a mark to a grave.” As:—
Akuwakore, アクワコレ, “to give as a pledge to one’s word.”
Akusa-guru, アクサグル, 船頭(渡場ノ), 渡場．n. A ferry-man.
Akusa-ushi, アクサウシ, 渡場．n. A ferry.
A-kush, アクシ, ナレドモ．adv. Although.
Akuwakore, アクワコレ, 物ヲ興フ, シチモツ, 偶セバ, イタクスアクロコレ, 言葉ヲ興ニ興ヲ興レル．v.t. To give as a pledge. Also “to set up a mark to a grave.” As:—
Akuwakore, アクワコレ, “to give as a pledge to one’s word.”
Am, アム, 爪．ツメ．n. Finger or toe nails. The claws of birds and animals. Am-ra, アムラ, nail-parings.”
Ami, アミ, 諸モノ．v.i. and adj. Opened.
Amakiri-uwekote,  
アマキリウウェクト,  (坐う, アケラカク. v.t. To sit cross-legged.  
Amokiri-uwekote,  
アモキリウウェクト,  (坐う. v.t. To put. To place. (pl).  
Amaktono,  
アマクトノ,  弟. n. A younger brother.  
Amaktono,  
アマクトノ,  番. n. A younger brother.  
Amam,  
アマム,  农産. n. Garden produce, such as rice, millet, wheat, barley.  
Amama,  
アママ,  (種. n. The place where something has been put. Syn: Ama-ushi.  
Amam-chikap,  
アマムチカプ,  
Amam-e-chikap,  
アマムエチカプ,  雀, スラメ. n. A sparrow.  
Amam-chiri,  
Amam-e-chiri,  
Amam-e-itangi,  
アマメイタンギ,  仏様椀. n. A rice cup. A cup used for eating rice or millet.  
Amam-mosh,  
アマムモシ,  粉. n. A kind of small fly.  
Amam-muru,  
アマムムル,  莖夫類ノカラ. n. Millet or rice husks.  
Amampo-kikiri,  
アマポキキリ,  言新, キリギリス. n. A grasshopper.  
Ama-ushi,  
アマウシ,  鳥. n. A crab.  
Ama-e-chikap,  
アマエチカプ,  雀. n. A sparrow.  
Ama-e-urchi,  
Ama-o-itangi,  
アマオイタンギ,  出. v.t. To go along carrying something. (pl).  
Ama-ni,  
アマニ,  梁. n. A beam of wood.  
Ama-ni,  
アマニ,  梁. n. A beam of wood.  
Ama-pa,  
アマハ,  置. n. A thing. Article.  
Ampayaya,  
アンパヤヤ,  狀, カニ. n. A crab.  
Ampayaya,  
アンパヤヤ,  狀, カニ. n. A crab.  
Ambe,  
Ama-ushi,  
アマウシ,  豆. n. A kind of small fly.  
Ama-ni,  
アマニ,  梁. n. A beam of wood.  
Ama-pa,  
アマハ,  置. v.t. To pinch.  
Ambochichi,  
アムボチチ,  (sing.) To scratch.  
Ambochichi,  
アムボチチ,  (sing.) To scratch.  
Amatok,  
Amatok-tono,  
Amatok-tono,  
Ama-u,  
アマウ,  物置イ塔場所.  
Ama-u,  
アマウ,  物置イ塔場所.  
The place where something has been put. Syn: Ama-ushi.  
Amba,  
アムバ,  運. n. To carry.  
Amba,  
アムバ,  運. n. To carry.  
Ama-ushi,  
アマウシ,  鳥. n. A crab.  
Ama-ni,  
アマニ,  梁. n. A beam of wood.  
Ama-o-itangi,  
アマオイタンギ,  出. v.t. To go along carrying something. (pl).  
Ambai,  
アンバイ,  螃, カニ. n. A crab.  
Ambai,  
アンバイ,  螃, カニ. n. A crab.  
Ambari,  
アンバリ,  網針. A netting needle.  
Ambari,  
アンバリ,  網針. A netting needle.  
Amba-wa-apkash,  
アムバワアプカシ,  持テ歩ム. v.t. To go along carrying something. (pl).  
Ambayaya,  
アンバヤヤ,  翅. n. A crab.  
Ambayaya,  
アンバヤヤ,  "Is it so?"
Ambochitpa, アムボチッパ, 捕獲 (複數).
vt. To pinch. (pl). To scratch.

Amchayaya, アムチャヤヤ, 爪をすりつける. v.t. To hold in the claws.

Amayaya-wa-kishma, アムヤヤワキシマ, 爪をすりつける. v.t. To hold in the claws.

Am-etu, アムエツ, 爪の端, ペシババシ, 例セバ, 子イガルサムベタネアムエツバクノアン, 彼ノ脈がヒント休. 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.”


Amihi, アミヒ, (or toe-nails. Syn: Am.

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

Amichi, アミチ, 我等ノ父. pro. Our father.

Amichi-ainu, アミチアイヌ, 我等父, 我等ノ父. pro. Our father.

Ami-iyok, アミイョク, 薄う. v.t. To steal.


Amikekara, アミケカラ, 剃髪を切る. To cut in thin slices. To slit fish down the middle, cut off the heads and take out the back-bone.

Ami-iki, アミイキ, 爪をすりつける. v.t. To scratch.

Ami-iki, アミイキリ, 知る, 識る. v.t. Same as amkiri. To know. To recognize.


Amip-numsam, アミブヌスマ, 前襟, マイエリ. n. The front edge of a garment.

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

Amip-shiripok, アミブシリボク, 着物ノカラ. n. The inside or underside of a garment.


Ami-tanne-yaoshkep, アミタンチ ヤオシュケプ, メラグラモ, ケモ. n. The father-long legs.

Amiyok, アミヨク, 盗る, ヌスム. v.t. To steal.

Amiyok-guru, アミヨクル, 盗る. n. A thief.

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

Amke, アムケ, 掃除るカタブケル, v.t. To put away (pl of the object).

Amkire, アムキレ, 綴じる, 知るセル. v.t. To cause to know. To introduce one person to another.


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

Amkit, アムキツ, 鳥ノ取る, オシノ ナキヲヨ. n. The cry of an eagle.

Amkokishima, アムコキシマ, 爪をす りつける. To seize with the hands or claws.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMK</th>
<th>AMU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amkokomo, アムコミモ, 爪又手ヲ以テ掴M. v.t. To seize with the hands or claws. <strong>Syn</strong>: Amkosaye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amkosaye, アムコサイ. 爪ヲ以テ掴M. v.t. To seize with the hands or claws.</td>
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<td>Amkosayo, アムコサヨ.</td>
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<td>Amkoshayo, アムコシヤヨ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amma, アムマ. 置ク. v.t. To put. To place. <strong>Syn</strong>: Ama.</td>
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<td>Amma, アムマ. 有ヲテ. <strong>part.</strong> Being. Same as an-ice.</td>
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<td>Am-nishu, アムニシュ. 足ヲキ白. n. A kind of footless mortar.</td>
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<td>Amo, アモ. 安息. v.i. To be at peace. To be at rest.</td>
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<td>Amoini, アモイニ. 腕. (front). v.i. Same as amunini, n. The forearm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amomka, アモムカ. 浮ヲ. v.i. and adj. To float. To drift. Floating. Afloat. <strong>As</strong>:—Amomka chip, “a floating boat.”</td>
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<td>Amore, アモレ. 閑セネ. 竪マネ. v.t. To let alone. To let rest. To quiet.</td>
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<td>Ampiri, アンビリ. 爪ヲ以テカキシ痕. n. A scratch. A wound left by a scratch.</td>
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<td>Ampiri-o, アミピリ. 爪ヲ以テカク. 搖ク. ヒン爬ク. v.t. To scratch. To wound with the nails or claws.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amras, アムラス. 爪ノ切削. 毛ノキリクズ. 例セバ, アムラスバクノイサム. 少シモノヲクシム. n. Nail-parings. <strong>Met</strong>: a very small portion. “A jot or tittle.” <strong>As</strong>:—Amras pak no isam, “there is no the least bit.”</td>
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<td>Amset, アムセツ.</td>
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<td>Amseut, アムセツ.</td>
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<td>Amsho, アムショ. n. The entire floor of a house. <strong>Syn</strong>: Sho. So.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amshokkara, アムショッカラ. 数物. シキモノ. (床又帯掛＝用エ). n. A small mat made of large rushes and used to spread over the floor as a seat. <strong>Syn</strong>: Shokkara. Aputki.</td>
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<td>Amsho-shut, アムショシュツ. 床端. エカノハシ. n. The edge of a floor. <strong>Syn</strong>: Sho-shut.</td>
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<td>Amu, アム. 爪. ツメ. n. The finger nails (pl).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amuchitpa, アムチツパ. 爪ヲ以テヒン揺ク. (複数). v.t. To scratch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amunin, アムニン. 腕. ウデ. (front). n. The lower part of the arm. The forearm. <strong>Amunini</strong>, The fore-arm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amuraiba, アムライバ. 手ヲ他人ノ頭上＝置キテ愛情ヲ表ス挨拶. v.i. To fondle a person by rubbing his head.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amusa, アムサ. 手ヲ他人ノ頭上＝置キテ愛情ヲ表ス挨拶. v.i. To stroke the head as in salutation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amushbe, アムシベ. 蟹. カニ. 蟹. メ. n. A crab. Any animal, large or small, having claws.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An. アン, 有る, アッ. v.t. To be. There is.


An. アン. 此ノ An に時トシテ最上級ノ意義ハ強情ヲ表スモノナル. part. Sometimes used as a superlative or intensifying particle. As: — Anoengami an-eyairage, "to respect and thank profoundly."

An. アン. 全く, マツット. adv. Quite. As: — An-raige, "he was killed."


An-ai, アンアイ, 変ラヌ, 同, オナズ. adv. Changeless. The same.

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

An-aime, アンアイメ, 新, ヨッテク, 作, ナガラ, 理ナキ, 例セバ, アンアイテッバニ, 新ク段々ニ. ph. Hardly. With difficulty. Whilst. Without provocation or cause. As: — An-aime u wedgekita, "hardly and by degrees." An-aime en kik, "he struck me without provocation." Ikushita ek an an-aime hoteyekara, "he called to him whilst he was coming yonder."

Anaishiri, アナイシリ, 死人ノ靈. n. A departed spirit. The manes of the dead.

Anak, アナク, and Anakne, アナクネ. 此詞ハ日本ノ(ヘ)ヲ同シ 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, トハ云へドモ. The same as an yakka, "although there is."

Anak-ki-koroka, アナッキコレカ, ケレドモ, 然レトモ. ph. Even though it is. Nevertheless.

Anak-ne, アナクネ, ハ, アナクネ見ル可シ. 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, 有りシ. aux v. 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, 時ンド, 略ンド. ph. Nearly. As: — An otke an-gesh shiriki, "it was nearly speared."

An: Naa followd by a passive.

Anankoro, アンアンコロ, 有ルナルラ.
aux. There will be. Same as an
nangoro.

Anapa, アナバ, 親戚, シンセキ. n. Re-

Anare, アナレ, 誤, カッ. v.t. To de-

Anasak, アナサク, 無き, 持々々々々々. adv.
Without. Not being; not having.

Anasap, アナサプ, 黙許スッ, v.i. To

Anat-ni, アナツニ, イヌガヤ, ヒヤウプ
(方言). n. Cephalotaxus drupacea,
S. et Z.

Anbe, アンベ. n. An article.

Anchi, アンチ, 石炭, セキタン. n. Coal.

Anchi, アンチ, 黒き石. n. A kind of
black flint. Obsidian.

Anchikara, アンチカラ, 夜, ヨ. n.
Night. Syn: Kunne-to. Ani-
kara.

Anchikara-chup, アンチカラチュブ.
夜, ツキ. n. The moon.

Anchikara-iba, アンチカリベ, 夜
飯, ユメシ. n. Supper.

An-chup, アンチュブ, 月, ツキ. The
moon.

Ande, アンデ, 置々. 取て置々. v.t. To
put. To place. To set on one side.

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

Andepa, アンデバ, 止メル, 己メル, (複
数). v.t. To put or place. II of
the person.

Andere, アンデレ, 已メサセル, 管カセ
ル. v.t. To cause to cease. To
make put down. To cause an-
other to set on one side.

Ane, アネ, 私, 私, メ. v.t. I. Syn:
Ku, Kuani.

Ane, アネ, 小き, 細き, 備セバ, アチア

Tin. As:—Ane ambe, “a tiny
thing.” Ane pon top, “a tiny
thin bamboo.”

Ane-kane, アネカケ, 鈴金, ハリガケ.
n. Wire. Thin metal.

Anekaraara, アネカララ, 仕上リ, 爲シ
了ツタ, 成就シタ. v.i. Done. Made.

Anekempo, アネケムポ, ナメクヘ. n.

Ane-kik, アネキク, 撐, ウツ. 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).

Anekoyairai-ge-an-na, アネコヤイ
ライゲアナ, 真=態有キ. ph.
Hearty thanks.

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

Aneongami, アネオンガミ, 深々尊敬
スル. フカクソンケイスル. 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 nar-
row mouth.

Aneoshkoro, アネオシコロ, 重シプ
ル, 貴ト麿, 嚅トア. v.t. To prize,
desire, or seek after earnestly.

Aneru, アネル, 網道, ホソミチ. n. A
trail. A bridle-path.
**Ange, アンギ, 今為サントス. adv. To be about to do. As:—Ki ange shiriki, “he came near doing it.”**

**Angesh, アンゲシ, 欲セス. v.t. To dislike. Syn: Kopan. Pange.**

**Kowen.**

**Angura, アングラ, 柵、塀、カコン. n. A fence.**

**Ankura, アンクラ.**

**Anguru, アングル, 君、人. n. A person.**

**An-gusu, アングス, 故ニ. part. Because. Syn: Gusu.**

**An-gusu-ne-na, アングスナナ, アルガ故ニ. ph. Because there is.**

**An-hike, アンヒケ, 或時ニ、者. adv. When a thing is. The thing that is.**

**Ani, アニ, 如、ヲトシ. 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 ikimu-i ne, “this thing was done for your benefit.”**

**An-i, アイ, 居ル所. n. Abode. The place where something is. Syn: An-ushike.**

**Ani, アニ, 携フル、タジサル. v.t. To hold or carry in the hands. To lay hold on.**

**Ani, アニ, 此等ガフル時ハ命令ノ意 チ作ス、例セバ、エクソイエアニ、来タ 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.”**

**shatta ek ani, “Come to-morrow.”**

**Syn: Hani.**

**Ani, アニ, 時ニ. adv. When. Then.**


**Ani, アニ, 彼、彼女、其. pro. He. she. It.**

**Ani-ambe, アニアムベ, 持テ歩ケ物、携フルモノ. n. Anything one is carrying.**

**An-ibe, アンイベ, 夕飯、フメシ. n. Supper.**

**Anika-aiki, アニカアイキ, 如シ、左 様ニ上手、賃ヲ巧ミナル、例セバ、アニ カアイキエアシケイ、上手ニ出来ル. adv. So. So clever. Very clever. As:—Ani-ka aiki cashkai, “he can do it so cleverly.”**

**Anikara, アニカラ, 夜、ヨ. n. Night. Syn: Anchikara.**

**Anikkotama, アニコタマ、園ム、カ コム、(単数). v.t. To surround. (sing).**

**Anikkotamba, アニコタムバ、園 ム、カコム、(複数). v.t. To surround. (pl).**

**Anikomeuba, アニヒコメウバ、掘出 ス、(複数). v.t. To grub up as trees (pl).**

**Anikomewe, アニヒコメウェ、掘出ス、 (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, アニナプ、醤ヲタル食物. n. Jam. Anything smashed. As:— Anina-kapato, “preserves made of”**
the *Nuphar Japonicum*.” Anina-nikaap, “jam made of fruit.” “Fruit preserves.” Anina-niseu, “mashed acorns.”

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

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

**Anipa**, アニパ, 持ツ, 食行ケ (履歴). *v.t.* To carry. **Pl**: of the person.

**Anirukushite**, アニルクシテ, 活動スル, カッドウスル. *v.i.* To become actively excited. To stretch out the arms and legs in anger. **Syn**: Anirukushite.


**Aniugesh**, アニウゲシ, 欲セス, 好マセ, 爲スコト好マセ, 好マセ. *v.i.* To dislike to do a thing. To be disinclined to act. **Syn**: Aeyapte.


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

**Ankerai**, アンクレイ, 贻. *v.t.* To receive.


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


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


**Ankomonashite**, アンコモノナシテ, 忙カシテ, 急カラ. *v.t.* To hasten.


**Ankoirushka**, アンコイルシカ, 他人ノ怒ラ受ケルコ. *v.i.* To suffer the wrath of another. **Syn**: Akoirushka.


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

**Ankoroka**, アンクロカ, 有リデモ. *adv.* Although there is.

**Ankoroka-iki**, アンクロカイキ, 然レドモ. *adv.* Although.

**Ankorok-kusu-ne**, アンクロクスネ, 有ルベン. *ph.* There will be.
ANKURA  

Ankura, Ankura, 围塀, カホヒ, ヘイ.  

ANKUSA-GURU, Ankusa-guru, 渡守, サエンガモリ.  

ANKUSHKERA, Ankushkerai, 助ケヨヨ. *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, ava, chep ankushkerai shiknu ash ruwe ne,* "there was a famine, but owing to the fish we are alive."  


Anna,  

Anno,  
アンノ,  
Anu,  
アンヌ,  
Anna-ambe,  

Anne-ambe,  
アンネアムベ,  
Anno-ambe,  
アンノアムベ,  
Annu-ambe,  
アンヌアムベ,  

Anne-ikippo-kara, アンヌイキポカラ, 競ム, キッフ. *v.i.* To vie with. To strive with. To compete. As:—  
*Nei ambe iki gusu toan ainu tura ku annu-ikippokara kusu ne,* "I will strive with him in doing business."  

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


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

Annu-no-hachiri, アンヌノハチリ, 敗ケル. *v.i.* To be defeated in contest.
Annusamushi, アンラマスウシュイユエ

Annusamushi, アンラマスウシュイユエ

Antek, アンテク, 烏渡, チョット. adv.
Just. Only. For a little while.
Antsami, アンツァミ類. n. Thistles.  
Anzami, アンザミ.  
Antuki, アンツキ, 小豆, アツキ. n. A kind of small red bean.  
Antunanga, アンツナガ, 逢フ, 遭フ, アフ. v.t. To meet.  
Anturashi, アンツラシ, 昇, ノボル (疊複). v.t. To ascend a ladder, mountain, or a river together.  
Anu, アヌ, 置ケ. v.t. To put. To place.  
Anu, アヌ, 間ヲ. v.t. To be heard.  Also ph.: “I hear,” and “do you hear.”  
Anu, アヌ, 分カル, 寻ヲ. v.t. To understand. To inquire. As:—Michi orota anu, “to inquire of one’s father.”  
Anuirototo, アヌイロトト, 全ク無クス. v.i. To be quite destroyed.  
Anuitashi, アヌイタシ, 間キシ. v.i. To have heard. Syn: Nu-okere.  
Anukan, アヌカン, 現ハル. v.t. To appear. Same as anukara.  
Anukantek, アヌカンテク, 見ル. v.t. To see.  
Anukara, アヌカラ, 夜, ヨル. n. night.  
Anukara, アヌカラ, 見エル. v.i. To be seen. To appear. Also “to see.”  
Anukar’etoranne, アヌカラレトランヤ, 見タカナイ. ph. “Not caring to see.”  
Anukarahumi-wen, アヌカラフミウェン, 見ニクキ. adj. Unsightly.  
Anukara-i, アヌカライ, 見エルモノ. n. An object or place seen or looked at. The direction in which one is looking.  
Anukara-kopan, アヌカラコパン, 見タカナイ. ph. “To dislike to look at.”  
Anuktekka, アヌクトッカ, 何々ヲ喜ブ, 何々ヲ楽.  
Anuptekka, アヌプテッカ, a. v.i. & adj. To take pleasure in a thing. To delight in. Pleasant.  
Anumge, アヌムゲ, 搖ベルタル. v.i. & adj. Chosen out.  
Anumunu, アヌムヌ, 塞ガル. v.i. To be stopped up. Syn: Chinumunu.  
Anun, アヌン, 他人. n. Another person.  
Anun-itak, アヌニタク, 外国語. n. Strange words. Foreign talk.  
Anun-kopaki, アヌンコパキ, 他人ヲ敵ト思フ. v.t. To look upon another as an enemy.  
Anun-korobe, アヌンコロベ, 他人ノ物. n. Another person’s belongings.  
Anun-nishpa, アヌンシシバ, 他人ノ人, 汶. n. The other person. Sometimes “you.”  
Anuno, アヌノ, 解ル様ヲ. adv. Intelligibly. Understandingly.  
Anunukep, アヌヌケプ, 貴重ナル物. A precious thing.  
Anun-utara, アヌンウタラ, 他人ヲタニ. n. Strangers. Other persons.  
Anupa, アヌバ, 置ケ(疊複). v.t. To place (ph).
Anupiwe, アヌピウェ, 試す。v.t. To conquer. 
Syn: Annokara.

Anure, アヌレ, 知るさんる。v.i. To be told. Made known.

Anure-epare, アヌレエパレ, 閉カセル。v.t. To tell.

Anurukushte, アヌルクシテ, 強 スル。v.i. To stretch out the arms and legs as in anger.

Anru-oka, アンルオカ, 告 ハル。v.i. To finish (as a meal).

Anushanye, アヌシユエ, 手招キスル。v.t. To call by beckoning to. 
Syn: Tekparuparu, Inushuye.

Anutureshi, アヌテレスシ, 昇ル。v.i. To ascend a river together. 
Same as anutureshi.

An-wa, アンワ, 有ル, アリテ。ph. and part. It is. Being.

An-wa-ne-yakne, アンワヤクネ, 然レドミ。ph. Yet. Although.

An-yakne, アンヤクネ, 有ルナラバ。conj. If there is.

Ao, アオ, 駐ルラル, 中ニ在ル。v.i. To be ridden. Contained in.

Aoattuye, アオアツトイエ, 切リ落トス。v.i. To be cut quite off or through.

Aoho, アオホ, 着レカ, ミハカ。n. Pieces of cloth let into a garment for ornament.

Aiy0, アイヨ。n. Pieces of cloth let into a garment for ornament.

Aoho-ekara, アオホエカラ, 側着スル。v.i. To ornament a dress.

Aoingara, アオインガラ, 見ル。n. To peep at.

Aoingara, アオインガラ, 青天、アツガラ。n. The heights above. The open skies. 
Syn: Nishoro, Nishkotoro.

Aoingara-moshiri, アオインガラモシリ, 青天、アツガラ。n. The heights. The firmament. The open sky. The heavens.

Aoitakshi, アオイタクシ, 諠ル。v.i. To be cursed.


Aokai-utara, アオカイウタラ。

Aokai-utare, アオカイウタレ。

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, 窮メラル。v.i. Rebelled against. Persecuted.

Aokbare-guru, アオクバレグル, 突メラヘタ。n. A person rebelled against or persecuted.

Aokere, アオケレ, 棟リシ。シマフ。v.i. Finished. Completed. Done with.


Aokettektek, アオケッテクテク, 終リシ。仕上ツタ。v.i. Finished. Done. Completed.

Aokushke, アオクシケ, 潟ル, ホクウ。v.i. To dive.
Aomakaraye, 開キタ n. adj. Open.
Aomonnure, 優メラレタ n. adj. Praised.
Aonai, 鬼, クボミ. n. A gully.
Aonga, 鬼ガ, 浸ス, ヒタス. v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly.
Syn: Ionga.
Aongami, 鬼ガミ, 拜マレル. v. i. To be adored. Worshipped.
Aop, 器, サツ. n. A vessel, bag or box in which anything is put.
Aopanerep, Acoat. v. t. To be adored. Worshipped.
Aopentari, 傾ケル, 斜メヲセラル. v.i. & adj. To be tilted up. To be raised up a little.
Syn: Aotari.
Aopepipkere, 鰐ヘビフケレ, 腹ラセル. v.t. To cause to swell up (as by putting water into a dry tub.
Aorakere, 鰐ラケレ, 滅スル, 消ユル. v.t. To diminish. To die out. To cease. To lower. Syn: Ramka.
Aorake.
Aorauge, 鰐ラウゲ, 當ラズ, 退レル. v.i. and v.t. To miss. To be behind-hand. Syn: Chiorauge.
Aosama, 鰐サマ, 戦ヒ重ナル. v.i. To be doubled back over.
Aoripet, 堆, 塊割, ボツツ. n. A canal.
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Aosama, 鰐サマ, 戦ヒ重ナル. v.i. To be doubled back over.
Aotushetaye，アオツウシェタイ，罰ノ 爲=縁+釣り師上榎ラール。v.i. To be hung up by the hair of the head as in punishment.

Aotuwashi，アオツワシン，勇敢ナル。adj. Bold. Fearless。Syn: Rametok-koro。

Aoyaitak，アオヤイタク，嘲笑ヲラル。アザラララル。v.i. To be derided。Made a fool of。Mocked。

Ayanenep，アオヤネネプ，嘲笑ヲレモノ。n。A butt for derision。A person made fun of。

Aowemushi，アオウェムシ，賛シク，懐 レナル。adj。Poor。In bad condition。

Ap，アブ，釣針。ツリバチ。銖尖。n。A fishhook。The head of a fish-spear。

Ap，アブ，物ノモノ。n。An article。A thing。As：—Ine nei ap，“Where is that thing。”Syn：Ambe。

Ap，アブ，真似スル振リ。n。Pretence。Syn：Abe。Abe-koro。

Ap，アブ，有ルベキ。有ルヤウ、例セバ、エクケステアブ。来ル答デス。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、イベアプ、食セシ。part。Sometimes ap is used to express past time。As：—Ibe ap，“he has eaten。”Ran ap，“he has gone down。”

Ap，アバ，漏ル。v.i。To leak。Syn：Apekush。

Apa，アバ，入口。海ノ方ヨリ見ルル。河口。例セバ、アバアシテ、戸ヲ閉 ムル。n。A door-way。A gateway。An entrance。The open mouth of a river looked at from the sea。As：—Apa ashte，“to shut a door。”Apa chaka or maka，“to open a door。”Apa shi，“to shut a door。”Apa-ushta，“a door。”

Apa-chip，アパチブ，戸磨板、数居。n。A door-sill。The grooved piece of word for a door to slide along in。

Apakashnu-guru，アパカシヌグル。囚人、メシウド。n。A prisoner。A person undergoing punishment。

Apan，アパン，《此。pro。This。Syn：Apani，アポニ。Apani。Tapan。Tapani。

Apanne，アパンン，イカト。n。An edible kind of mussel。

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

Apakoashi，アパコアシ，戸ヲ閉シテ出入ラ。アパコアシ，アパコセシケ，アパコセシケ，shut the door to。To shut in or out。

Apangere，アパングレ，嫌ハレタル。v。i。and adj。Abhorent。Hated。Despised。Syn：Aetunne。

Apa-otbe，アパオッペ，戸ノ前ニ掛ケル。n。A mat hung in a door-way。

Apapo，アパポ，花ノ名。n。Some kind of flower。

Apapok，アパポク，裏ニ。adv。Behind。As：—Chisei apapok，“behind the house。”
AFA — 40 — APK

**APA**

Aparu, アパル, 咲カラレル, ソシスル. v.i. To be scolded. To apologize. Syn: Akosakayokara.

Apara, アパラ, 害スル, 責スル. v.i. To injure. To condemn. To lay a fault upon another. Syn: Epara.


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

Apa-shem, アパッシュ, 主闘, ゲンカン. n. An entrance porch.

Apa-shi, アパシ, 戸ヲ閉メル. v.i. To close a door.

Apa-shta, アパシタ, 戸, ト. n. A door.

Apa-ushta, アパウシタ, アパウシタ.

Apasht, アパシテ, 腕ツ, 諫シテ勝ツ. v.t. To defeat. To silence in argument.

Apasht, アパシテ, 走ラセル, 逃ガス. v.i. To be made to run. To be driven away.


Apaushbe, アパウシベ, 戸, ト, 戸ノ前ヲ掛ケタル脅. n. A mat hung before a doorway.

Apa-ushke, アパウシケ, 入口. n. A door-way.


**APK**

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

Api, アビ, 擊起こす, スリキす. n. A wound caused by chaffing.

Api, アビ, 擊起こす, (刀ナド指). v.t. To draw out as a sword from its sheath. As:—Tam api, “to draw a sword.”

Apikuiru, アピクイイラ, 潜入行ク, 隐れテ行ク. v.i. To go along stealthily. As:—Hau-shirouge apikuiru, “he went along stealthily following the voice.”

Apikuiru-no, アピクイラノ, 潜入テ, 例セバ, アピクイラノオマンゾネイイ クライアニア, 潜入テツテ鹿ヲ殺シタ. adv. Stealthily. As:—Apikuiru no oman wa nei yuk raige nisa, “he went along stealthily and killed the deer.”


Apka, アブカ, 雄鹿, チシカ. n. A male deer. A buck.

Apkara, アブカラ, 賜, カツ, v.t. To defeat.

Apkara, アブカラ, 天気＝当の腐, v.i. To become rotten through exposure to the weather.

Apkash, アプカシ, 步行スル, オルク, v.i. and adj. To walk. On foot.

Apkash-komon-nukuri, アプカシモノヌクリ, 蹴踏スル, v.i. To falter in walking.

Apkash-shiniuka, アプカシシニウカ, 歩ミナ欲セズ, v.i. Indisposed to walk.

Apkash-shinukuri, アプカシシヌクリ, 歩キ難キ, 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, 步音, n. The sound of foot steps.

Apka-topa, アブカトバ, 雄鹿ノ群, オツカノムレ, n. A herd of male deer.

Apkoro, アブロロ, 如ヲ見エル, 倫モ 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, アブコニ, 用意ツ整ヒタル釣竿, ツリササ, n. A fishing rod ready prepared for fishing.


Apnini-furep, アブニニフレブ, 木ノ實ノ種類, n. Some kind of nut.

Apninisei, アブニニセイ, 木ノ実ノ皮, n. A nut shell.


Aponki, アポンキ, 履, アフギ, n. A fan.

Apunki, アブンキ, Syn: Yaiparapuru.


Apoknare, アポクナレ, 面ヲ催セテ, カホテフセテ, adv. Face-downwards.

Aponde, アポンデ, 誠セラル. v.i. Reduced. Made small or little.

Aporose, アポロセ, 何々ト名付タレナル, v.i. and ph. Called by the name of. Called. Named. He who is named. That which is called.

Aporosep, アポロセブ, 何々ト名付ラレタルモノ, n. Things that are called or named. As:—Setaari aporosep, “the things called dogs.”


Apsai-ni, アブサイニ, 銭ノ先, 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, 銭＝付クトル, 肋, n. A stone attached to an apsai-ni to keep it under water.


Apto, アプト, 雨, アメ, n. Rain.
Apto-ash, アプトアシ, 雨降る. v.i. To rain.
Apto-ashpa, アプトアシハ. It rains.
Apto-ashte-guru, アプトアシテグル, 雨ヲ降ヲセル人. n. A rainmaker.
Apto-chikap, アプトチカプ, チドリ. ムナグロ. n. The golden plover. *Charadrius fulves*, Gm.
Apto-hauge, アプトハウゲ, 段ヲヲ霧レテユク. v.i. To gradually cease raining.
Apto-ran, アプトラン, 雨ヲ降ヲル. v.i. It is raining.
Apto-rui, アプトルイ. adj. It is raining.
Apu, アプ, 海水ヲヲウミノコホリ, ₂. Sea-Abu, アプ. A mat made of rushes used for laying on a floor.
Apunki, アプンキ, n. A fan. *Syn*: Aungi. Yaipa-
Aonki, アオンキ, v.t. To beautify. To ornament. *As*:—Chi-sei ara, "to ornament a house."
Apun-no, アプンノ, 静カニ, 温和ニ, adv. Gently. Softly. *As*:—Apun no mokoro, "good night" (lit. "sleep gently.") Apun no paye, "good bye" (lit. go gently).
Apushke, アプシケ, 獣ヲ裂カル. v.i. To be torn by an animal.
Ara, アラ, 有レ.例セバ, アバシアラ, 戸ヲ閉メル. aux. v. Imperative form of the verb "to be," used as an auxilliary to other verbs. As:—Apa shi-aru, "shut the door." *Syn*: Yara.
Ara, アラ, 開キタル, adj. Open.
Ara, アラ, 仝ノ, adv. Entirely. Quite. Only. Nothing but. As:—Ishirikurantenera, ara mim patek, "dear me, it is nothing but fat."
Ara, アラ, 鉢, ハサミ, (蟲ナドノ). n. Forceps.
Ara, アラ, 側, 腰, タキ, ₂. n. Side. As:—Ar'ita, "the side boards of a boat." *ARA*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arage, アラゲ</td>
<td>半分, 物半分. adj. Half of anything. Partly. In part.</td>
<td><strong>As:</strong> — <strong>Keitum arage pirika kamui an, keitum arage wen kamui an,</strong> “they are deities partly good and partly evil.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araguru, アラクル</td>
<td>美しさ. n. Beauty.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arakuru, アラクル</td>
<td>Glory. Majesty.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arake, アラケ</td>
<td>半分, ミツノツツ. adj. 0.5.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aragei, アライゲ</td>
<td>杀す. v.i. Killed.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakata, アラカタ</td>
<td>痛む, イタミ. n. An ache.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakure, アラクレ</td>
<td>苦痛. n. Pain.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakare, アラカレ</td>
<td>苦痛を受ける. v.t. To receive pain.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakechirage-tashum, アラケチライゲタシュム</td>
<td>中風, チュフ. n. Analysis.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakere, アラケレ</td>
<td>減ずる. v.i. To diminish.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araki, アラキ</td>
<td>来る(複数). v.i. (pl). To come.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakikiri, アラキキリ</td>
<td>ハサミムシ. n. An earwig.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakirisamtekomare, アラキリサミテクオマレ</td>
<td>節arth, アラクラヲ. v.t. To sit cross-legged.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakke, アラッケ</td>
<td>酒, サケ. n. Wine.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakotomka, アラコトムカ</td>
<td>無論, 疑う. adv. Without doubt. Doubtless.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakotomka, アラコトムカ</td>
<td>己ヲ飾る. v.t. To ornament one's self.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakuntukap, アラクントカプ</td>
<td>極悪ノ恐魔. n. The very worst of the demons.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
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<td>Glory. Majesty.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakurukashi, アラクルカシ</td>
<td>丁度上ニ. adv. Exactly above.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakushkonna, アラクシコンナ</td>
<td>甚ダ念ニ. adv. Very suddenly.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arakuwan-no, アラクワンノ</td>
<td>真直ニ. adv. In front. Straight ahead.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramaken, アラマケン</td>
<td>何ニ笑フ. v.t. To amuse. To laugh at.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramakenbe, アラマケンベ</td>
<td>面白キヨト. n. An amusing thing.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramauskase, アラマウケセ</td>
<td>仮ニ. adv. By the side of.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramepakare, アラメパカレ</td>
<td>思フ. v.t. To think. To consider. To calculate. To weigh in the mind.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramoisam, アラモイサム</td>
<td>北ニ. n. The north.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramosam, アラモイサム</td>
<td>入海, イリヲミ. n. A bay.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arani-wano, アラニワノ</td>
<td>先ニ. adv. Previously to.</td>
<td><strong>Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**
- Keitum arage pirika kamui an, keitum arage wen kamui an, “they are deities partly good and partly evil.”
- Araige, Araguru, Arake, Arakure
Araoraye, アラオライヴ, 下げル v.t. To lower. To let down.

Arapa, アラパ, 行ゆく v.t. To go.

Arupa, アルパ, 行ゆく v.t. To send.

Arapekere-kamui, アラベケレカムイ. 神の子神. n. The best of the deities.

Ararapa, アラパ, 諦め込む, 揉り込む v.t. To press down. To shake down.

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

Arasatchepare, アラサッチヤバレ, 開ラク (風=衣服ナドノ飛び開ク). v.t. To fly open, as the parts of a dress.

Arasereke, アラセレケ, 半分, ハンプン. n. The half of anything.

Arashka, アラシカ, 空手ノ, パラテノ, 持タズ v.i. and adj. To be empty handed. Not carrying.

Arashne, アラシニ, 共ニ, 賢共ニ. adv. Altogether.

Arashuianda, アラシイアンダ, 或時は, 或處ニ. adv. Once upon a time. At a certain time or place.

Arashui-ne, アラシイナ. 一同 adv. Once.

Arashui-no, アラシイノ, Syn: Ari-shui.

Arashui-range, アラシイランゲー, ー= adv. One at a time.

Arashunketu, アラシュンケツ, 草綱, クサイト. n. A grass band or cord.


Aratchi, アラッチ, 温和ノ, オダヤカナル adj. Quiet. Peaceable.

Aratchire, アラッチレ, 穏カンツル, 安心する v.t. To be pacified. To be acquitted of a crime.

Arauratki-no, アラウラッキノ, 唯ノ, 此ノミ. adv. Only. Only this and nothing else.

Araushtek, アラウスチテク, 消エル, 殺サレル v.t. To be extinguished. Exterminated. Massacred.

Araushtekka, アラウスチッカ, 消ス, 無クスル v.t. To extinguish. To massacre. To exterminate.

Arawan, アラワ, 七ツ. adj. Seven.

Arukawa, アルカワ, 一ツ. adj. Eighty seven.

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

Arawan-ikashima-hotne, アラワンイカシマホトツ, 二十七. adj. Twenty seven.

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

Arawan-otutanu, アラワンオツタヌ, 第七. n. The seventh. (For the numerals see Grammar Chapter vii).

Arawe, アラウェ, 泡, アラ v.n. Froth. The scum of a boiling pot.

Ara, アレ, 口付ケル. v.t. To kindle. To light. As:—Abe are, "to light a fire."
### ARE

| ARE, アレ, 坐らせ, 置く, (棚ナド). v. t. To cause to sit. To set (as a fisherman’s his nets). |
| ARE, アリ, 全く, 強く. v. t. To put. To place. Syn: Ande. |
| ARE-abe, アレアベ, 燃える火. n. A flaming fire. |
| Areika, アレイカ, 喜ぶ. v. i. To be pleased with. Syn: Erayap. |
| Areikop, アレイコプ, 名づける. v. i. To be named. |
| Areka, 承知す, 警メラレル. v.i. アレカ, and v. t. To give アレイカ, assent to. To be praised. To second. To encourage. |
| Arakushkonna, アラクシコンナ, 念す =. adv. Very suddenly. In a moment. |
| Arepokara, アレポカラ, 海に死す. v.t. To die at sea. |
| Arerakari, アレラカリ, 瞑サレタル, 暗ラサレタル. adj. Aired. Exposed to the wind. |
| Arerakari-ki, アレラカリキ, 暗ス, 暗ス, サラス. v.t. To air in the wind. |
| Arershirikush, アレツリクシ, 通す, トウリユク. v. i. To pass by. |
| Ari, アリ, 謝る. v. i. To be alight. |
| Ari-au, アリアウ, 全ク, 彼等. pro. That. That which. As:—Ahup yan, ari ha-vash, “he says you are to enter. Seta ari ayep, “that which is called a dog.” |
| Ari-au, アリアウ, 彼ノ, 彼等. pro. That. Those. As:—Ari an itak ani ye nisa ruwe ne, “he spoke with those words.” |
| Ariki, アリキ, 来る, (覆敷). 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, 来リツヘ. v. i. Coming. They are coming. |
| Ariikiki, アリキキ, 育ツル, 子ツツ, 例セバ, ルプネバノアリキキ, 大人トナルマテ育テル. v.t. To bring up. To rear. As:—Rupne pak no arikiki, “to bring up to manhood. Ariikiki tuikata, “during adolescence.” |
Arikiki-no, アリキキノ, 全力ヲ以テ.

Ad. With all one's might. With might and main. *Syn: Shiari-

Kiki-no,

Ari-kiki-tuikata, アリキキツイカタ,

生長ヲ間. *Ph. During adolescence.


Earakinne.


Arikko, アリッコ, カラマツサカ. N.

The feather columbine. *Thalic-

Trum aquilegifolium, L.

Arikko-kuttara, アリッコクッタラ, アリツコニ同シ. N. The same "as

Arikko.


Arikomare, アリコミレ, 懸ル、カレル.

V.t. To hang up. To put on a high place.

Arikoraye, アリコライヨ, 上ゲル. 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, アリベクンネ, 小刀. N.

A small knife.

Arishirikush, アリシリクシュ, 訪問スル.

V.t. To call upon in passing. To look in upon.


Arita-omap, アリタオマップ, 海ニテ漁

スル船. N. A small boat with boards fixed to its sides used for sea-fishing.
| Arupah, アルパ, | Aruwohumse-chiu, アルウフムセチウ | To go. | 蛇の見 シ雀が |
| Arupa, アルパ, | Aruwomsei-chiu, アルウムセイチウ | (sing.) | 群カラ集マ |
| Arupakbe, アルパクベ, 同ジク、同ジ程. | Arupakbe, アルパクベ, 同ジク、同ジ程. | adv. Alike. | In the same degree. |
| Arupare, アルパレ, | Arupare, アルパレ, | 遣ズ、送ル. v.t. To send. | |
| Arushka, アルシカ, 慣怒サ受ケルモノ ニナツタ. v.i. To have become an object of anger. | Arushka, アルシカ, 慣怒サ受ケルモノ ニナツタ. v.i. | To have become an object of anger. | |
| Aruterekere, アルテレケレ, 跳子セレル, 駄子セレル. v.t. To cause to jump about. To make frisk about (as animals). | Aruterekere, アルテレケレ, 跳子セレル, 駄子セレル. v.t. To cause to jump about. To make frisk about (as animals). | |
ASE

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

**Ase. アセ.** 坐席、腰掛、コンサカ. **n.** A seat. A stool or chair. **Syn:**

**Aset. アセット.** Set.

**Aseika, アサイカ.** 湯＝浸タス. **v.t.** To steep in hot water. To scald.

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

**Aseokka, アセオッカ.** 熟スル. **v.t.** To heat. To make hot.

**Aset, アセツ.** 腰掛、コンサカ, **n.** A stool; seat; a chair.

**Ash, アシ.** 立ツ、起キアガル. **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.** 此ノアシ テ受動詞＝付加スル時＝ハ復数自己代名詞＝為ルナリ、例ババ、アリキアシ、否ルハ来ル. **part.** When added to intransitive verbs ash indicates the 1st per. pl. As:—*Ariki ash,* “we come.” *Paye ash,* “we go.” When added to intransitive verbs it indicates the action of the first person upon the second. As:—*Kuani echi nure ash kusu ne,* “I will tell you”; *e kore ash na,* “I give it to you.” *Seta chi-roonu ash okere,* “we have killed the dogs.”

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

**Ashbe, アシベ.** 魚ノ脊鰭. **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、ドケタ. **n.** Arrows with poison attached. **See oha-ai.

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

**Ashika, アシカ.** 布ノ絹. **n.** Thread in cloth.

**Ashkipet, アシキペツ.** 指、エビ. **n.** A finger. A toe. Ruwe ashkipet, “the thumb”; pon-ashkipet, “the little finger”; itangi-kem-ashkipet, “the index finger.”

**Ashkipet-orun-kani, アシキペツオルンカニ.** 指環、エビツ. **n.** A finger ring.

**Ashkipettu, アシキペツツ.** 指（複數）. **n.** The fingers (pl).

**Ashkipettu-orun-kani, アシキペツツオルンカニ.** 指環（複數）. **n.** Rings for the fingers.

**Ashikne, アシクネ.** 五. **adj.** Five.

**Ashiknep, アシクネフ.**

**Ashikne-hotne, アシクネホツツ.** 百. 数＝関スル事ハ第七章＝アリ. **adj.** A hundred. (For the numerals see Grammar **opt. vii).”

**Ashiknen, アシクネン.** 五人. **n.** Five men.

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

**Ashikne-shine-wan-hot, アシクネシチワンホツ.** 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.**
Ashiknure, アシクヌレ, 救助セルル。 v.t. To be saved. To be made to live.
Ashikopa, アシコバ, 似ダル。 adj. Resembling.
Ashikore, アシコレ, 生れ。 v.t. To be born.
Ashimbe, アシムベ, 罰金, ペツキ。 n. A fine.
Ashimbe-sange, アシムベストケ, 罰金ヲ出ス。 v.t. To pay a fine.
Ashimbe-sangere, アシムベストゲレ, 罰金ヲ課ス。 v.t. To fine.
Ashimbe-turu, アシムベストル, 列ヲスル、並ベル。 v.i. To be arranged in a row.
Ashin, アシン, 出テ行ク。 v.t. To go out. To come out.
Ashinge, アシゲ, 送ヲ出ス, 拔出ス。 v.t. To send out. To root out. To pluck out. To pull out or up.
Ashinkop, アシンコプ, 给ヲ引輪, ナリコカシヲ、結目, ムスビメ。 n. A noose. A knot.
Ashinkop-nere, アシンコプヲラレ, 引輪スル, 結ビコブシクル。 v.t. To make into a knot.
Ashin-no, アシンノ, 新シタ。 adv. Newly. Again. Afresh. For the first time.
Ashin-no-kara, アシンノカラ, 新ニスル。 v.t. To renew. To do over again.
Ashiokte, アシオクテ, 衝キ當ル、引掛ケル、ヒキカケル。 v.t. To strike against. To get hooked up in.
Aship, アシブ, 咲ク, (単数)。 v.t. To flower. To blossom. (sing).
Ashippa, アシバ, 咲ク, (複数)。 v.t. To flower. To blossom. (pl).
Ashiramkore-guru, アシラムコレグル, 友、知己、トモ。 n. A friend. An acquaintance.
Ashirekatta, アシレカッタ, 急ニ作ル。 To fall down suddenly.
Ashirikara, アシリカラ, 來ムル。 v.t. To make over again. To renew. Syn: Ashin-no-kara.
Ashirikashurare, アシリカシュラレ, 壊シ出ス、カシダス。 v.t. To be crowded out.
Ashirikashomare, アシリカショマレ, crowded out.
Ashishirikire, アシシリキレ, 後ケ。 v.t. To retire.

Ashitomarep, 鬼トマレサイ, 恐ろシキモノ. n. A dreadful thing. Something to be afraid of.

Ashituk-kirau, 鬼トックイラウ, 鹿ノ新シキ角. n. The new horns of deer.


Ashkai-samma, アシカイサムマ, 右ノ方. adv. The right hand side.

Ashkakamarep, アシカカマレサイ, 外着ヲ, 上着. n. A coat.


Ashkanne-ne-kara, 清ムル. v. i. To cleanse.

Ashkanne-no-kara, 清ムル. v. i. To cleanse.

Ashkannere, アシカンナレ, 清ムル. v. i. To cleanse.


Ashke-auk, アシケアウク, 殺サル. v. i. To be killed. To have one's life taken by hand.

Ashke-kotoro, アシケトロ, 掌, タナコ, ロ, 手ノヒラ. n. The palm of the hand.

Ashketesh, アシケテシ, 樹, クシ. n. A comb.

Ashkeuk, アシケウク, 殺ス. v. t. To kill.

Ashke-ukom, アシケウコム, 拳, コボシ. n. The fists.

Ashkoro, アシコロ, 手イツバイ. n. A handful.

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

Ashkororo, アシコロロ, 手イツバイ. n. A handful.


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

Ashni-pusa, アシニブサ, 女ノ墓標ト付ケル総. n. A tassle hung on a woman's grave mark.


Ashpa, アシパ, 聴, トケピ, 例セバ, アシパキサイツタメ, 聴考ノ真似ス. v. adj. Deaf. As:—Ashpa kisara ittanure, “to turn a deaf ear to.”
Ashpa, アシュパ, 降る (復). v.t. To descend. To come down. (pl. of ash).
Ashrukonna, アシルコンナ, 建築. v.t. To stand (as a house). To be built up.
Ashte, アシテ, 立たせる. v.t. To set up. To make stand.
Ashuttasa, アシュッタサ, 提供する. v.t. To perform certain rites for the dead.
Ashwambe, アッシュンベ, 隱核. n. Clitoris.
Asnap, アスナブ, 撬, カイ. n. An oar.
Asoye, アソイェ, 穴を穿つ. v.t. To bore a hole.
Asoyep, アソイェプ, 鍛, キイ. n. A gimlet.
Assap, アッサブ, 権, カイ. n. An oar.
Asnap, アスナブ,

Assuru, アッシュル, 評判, 声, 名聲. n. Fame.
Assuru-an, アッシュルアン, 有名ナル. adj. Famous.
Assuru-ash-hawe-o, アッシュルアシハウェオ, 名高クナル. v.i. To have become famous.
Assurunure, アッシュルヌレ, 披露スル, イヒフラス. v.t. To make known.
Asura-ni, アスラニ, 披露スル, イヒフラス, 言と知ラセル. v.t. To make famous. To make known. To narrate. To describe.
Asuru-oroge-hopuni, アスルオロゲホプミ, 言と布ラセル. v.t. To spread about as a rumour.
Asurube, アスルベ, 熊ノ耳. n. A bear's ear.
At, アツ, 半分ノ一, 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, 機器ノ, ムサ・ビ. n. A kind of grey flying-squirrel. Pteromys leucogenys, Temm.
At, アツ, 多数ナル, 多數ナル. v. i. & adj. Plentiful. To be numerous.
At, アツ, 出ずる, (蒸気又ハ煙ノ). v.t. To come forth as steam or smoke.
At, アツ, (復). v. i. Arc. (pl. of an).
Ata, アタウ, 物置き場所. adv. A place where something is or has been placed (pl.)


Ataye-arapare, アタイェアラバレ, 拷フ、ハラウ. v.t. To pay.

Ataye-eraratkire, アタイェエララッキレ, 直引スル. v.t. To beat down in price.


Ataye-pan, アタイェバン, 安値ナル. adj. Cheap.

Ataye-sange, アタイェサンゲ, 支弁スル、ハラフ. v.t. To pay.

Ataye-ye, アタイェイェ, 直チ付ケル. v.t. To price.

Ataye-yupke, アタイェユプケ, 高値ナル. adj. Expensive. Dear.

Atchei, アッチエイ, 外ノ、異レル. adj. Other. Strange.

Atchi, アッチ, 不潔ナル、縪キ. adj. Dirty. Filthy. As:—Atchi ana, “it is dirty.”

Atchisei, アッチセイ, 他ノ家. n. Another house. A stranger’s dwelling.

Atchisei-un-guru, アッチセイウングル, 異人. n. Strangers.
Atchiu, アッチウ, 鐵投ゲル. v.t.
To thrust. To throw a spear.

Atchiu-ashnu, アッチウアシヌ, 鐵投ゲノ上手ナル.
adj. Clever at throwing a spear.

Atchiu-no, アッチウノ
v.t. To thrust. To throw a spear.

Atchineka, アチニケカ, 湯ラス、水掛ケル. v.t. To water. To moisten.

Atemka, アテムカ, 水掛クテ息ク吹キ返セル. v.t. To revive (by sprinkling water upon).

Atere, アタレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await.
Syn: Aehuye. Etrece.

Aterekere-terekere, アテレケレテレケレ, 子供チャ掻スキル. v.t. To dangle up and down as a child.

Atesepe, アテセプ, 織物、チリモノ. n.
Anything woven.

Ateshkara-kore, アテシカラコレт
傳言スル、証ツケル. v.t. To send a message by a person.

Ateshko, アテシコ, 他人ヲ傳言セル、例セバ、アラペケルアテシコルスイ。Pager9傳言シイ。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.

Atuina, アテウイナ, 銘々、ツァア. v.t.
To tie up.

Atkochi, アッコチ, 魚ノ尾、尾鯨. n.
A fish's tail. The caudal fin of a fish.

Atkoro-guru, アッコログル, 蝦、タコ、拿魚. n.

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

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


Atomte-no, アトムテノ, 美麗ニ. adv.

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, アツパ, 案内者, 大將, アンナイシャ. n.
A leader. A general a captain. As:—Yuk atpa, "a leader deer." Utara atpa, "a captain of a gang of men."

Atpa, アツパ, 前ニ. post. The head or beginning. At the front of anything.

Atpakhe, アツパケ, 始、ハシメ. n.
Beginning. Commencement. As:—Atpakhe otta, "in the beginning." Atpakhe un, "at the beginning." Atpakhe wano, "from the beginning."

Atpaketa, アツパケタ, 始メニ. 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.

Attachshure, 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).
Atte, アッテ, 輝かす, 光る, 説明す. トキアガス, 例せ, ヘベキアッテ, 輝かす. 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.”

Atte, アッテ, 懸る, 起タタムル. v.t. To hang up. To suspend. As:—Horikashi attē, “to suspend from.” To set up.

Atte-kane, アッテカ子, 懸カテアル. adv. Hanging. In a suspending position.

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

Attereke, アッテレケ, 飛躍スル, ハチル. v.i. To jump or hop about as a frog.

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.

Attomsama, アットトサマ, 近, マテ. adv. As far as. To. As:—Enattomsama eushi, “he came to me.”

Attune-no-an, アッツチノアン, 冷遇セラル. v.i. and adj. To be slighted. To be treated in a slighting manner.

Attush, アッツシ, オヒロウノ皮チ以テ造ラレンシ衣服. n. A kind of cloth made from the inner bark of mountain elm trees. A garment made of mountain elm bark cloth.

Attush-aiyo, アッツシアイヨ, 椿ノ皮チ以テ造リシ衣服ニ附ケタル縫箔. n. Pieces of Japanese stuff let into attush for ornament.

Attush-bera, アッツシベラ, 枞, おサ. n. A flat piece of wood used in making cloth.

Attush-kara, アッツシカラ, 繊ル. v.t. To weave attush.

Attush-karabe, アツシカラベ, 繊機. n. A loom.

Atu, アツ, 柄, 着帯. n. A handle. At, アツ, 吐き出す. v.t. To vomit. Atu-kopase, “to vomit very much.”

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

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


Atui-epirika, アツイエリカ, 船＝強イ. v.i. To be a good sailor.

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

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

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


Atui-kor’ekashi, アツイコレカシ, 洋神. n. The gods of the sea.

Atui-koro, アツイコロ, 航海スル. v.i. To go to sea. To go a voyage.

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


Atui-orun-ahunrasambe, アツイオランアフーンラサムベ, 鳥島名, n. A kind of sea bird said to resemble an owl.

Atui-pa, アツイパ, 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.”


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

Atui-tomotuye, アツイトモトユエ, 航海済, 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, 甚々多々吐出ス, v.i. To vomit very much.

Atupepeotke, アツペペオッケ, 捕縛セラル, v.i. To be taken prisoner.

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

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

Aturarainu-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, 組綴, タテイト, n. The warp in cloth.

Atusa, アツサ, 繁體ナル, ハダカナル, adj. Naked.

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

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

Atuyaokkarapbe, アツヤオッカリハルビ, 慈恵, アラレミ, n. Compassion.

Au, アウ, 木ノノ, 川ノノ, 鹿ノ角ノノ, 例セバ, ペッフヲ, 河ノ枝.


Auitek-guru, アウイテグル, 僕, ショ, ベ, n. A servant.

Aukashiu, アウカシウ, 助ヶ合フ, v.t. To help one another.
Aukomba, アウコアムバ, 运ぶ. v.t. To carry (pl. of the object).
Aukomaktekka, アウコマクテッカ, 共に喜ぶ. v.i. To feel mutual satisfaction. To be mutually happy. To rejoice together.
Aukonuchattekka, アウコニュッチャッテッカ, 共に喜ぶ. v.i. To mutually rejoice. To be merry. To rejoice together.
Aukomi, アウコミ, 着る. v.i. To be dressed with. To be wearing (pl. of the object).
Aukomomse, アウコモムセ, 曲ツタ, 曲ル. adj. and v.i. Bent. Humped. To stoop. To bow in thanks.
Aukonumba, アウコンヌムバ, 壊す. v.i. To be broken upon. To be thronged.
Aukopala, アウコバ, 他人ノ言葉ヲ曲ゲル. v.t. To wrest (as one's words).
Aukopala-eakapbe, アウコパエアイカプペ, 互ヲ異ル物. n. Something incomparable. Things differing from one another.
Aukoramuoshma, アウコラムオシマ, 一致スル. v.i. To be in accord. To agree. To be agreeable.
Aukoramuoshmap, 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, 調サル. 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-

Aukoshina, アウコシナ, 結合セル. v.t. To tie together.
Aukotama, アウコタマ, 合同スル. adv. Collectively. Also v.t. To take in a collective manner. To add together.
Aukotunere, アウコツチレ, 互ヲ取り廻シテ見ル. v.t. To pass to one another to look at (as a treasure).
Aukowende, アウコウェンデ, 親ヲ破ブル. v.t. To stir up strife. To set at variance.
Aumshup, アウムシュプ, 先祖伝来ノ品物. n. Heirlooms. Things handed down from father to son.
A-un, アウン, 吾々. pro. We. The first person plural passive voice to verbs. As:—A-un-kik, "we are struck."
Aungeraite, アウンゲライテ, 賞フ. v.t. To receive (as a prize).
Aunnunbamsa, アウンヌムバ, 壊セラル. v.i. To be pressed together. To be squeezed.
Auochiubare, アウチチュバレ, 死セラル. v.i. To have died.
Aounitasare, アオニタサレ, 名サル. v.i. To change one's name. Syn: Aionitasare.
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.” Shiventep shiripo auoshmare, “to have become a woman.”
Aupshi, アウプシ, 質＝, サカサマニ. adv. Upside down.
Aupshire, アウプシレ, 倒＝スル. v.t. To turn upside down.
Aupushi, アウプシ, 質通スル. v.i. To be strung together as onions or chestnuts.
Aure, アウレ, 興ヘル. v.t. To give.
Aureechiu, アウレエチウ, 踊ケ, 尊敬スル. v.i. To be reverential. To stumble.
Aureerutu, アウレエルツ, 足＝デ物ヲ排スル. v.t. To push on one side with the foot.
Ausatuye, アウサツイ＝, 細＝デ切ラル. 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, 塩殺セラル. v.i. To be massacred.
Aushtekka-wa-isam, アウシテッカワイサム, v.i. To be massacred.
Autari, アウタリ.
Autasa-ashte, アウタサアシテ, 不和＝スル, 親＝デ破レル. v.t. To set at variance. To set up crosswise.
Automotnoka, アウトモトノカ, 無知ナ. adj. and v.i. Unlearned. Not to know. To be ignorant.
Autunashi, アウツナシ, 損ゲ. v.t. To pound in a mortar (pl. of the person).
Auturashi, アウツラシ, 共＝登ル. v.v. Same as Anaturishi. (pl.) To ascend a river in company with.
Auwa, アウワ, ホウシロカモ. v.t. Goldeneye. Fuligula angulgula, Linn.
Auwatore, アウワトレ, 積＝, 正シカル. v.i. To be in order. To be correct.
As:—Itak auwatore wa ye, “to speak correctly.”
Auwatori, アウワトリ, 箱＝轉ズル. v.t. and v.i. To be registered. To register. To be set apart. To enrole.
Auwatori-kambi, アウワトリカムビ. 戸籍簿. n. A register.
Auwechiure, アウウェチウレ, 磐レ合フ. v.i. To come into contact with one another.
Auweunu, アウウェウヌ, 出来上レル. adj. Complete.
Auwonnumyere, アウウォンヌムイレ, 擇挙スル. v.t. To chose out.
Auwonnyetasare, アウウォンヌエタサレ. 譯スル. v.t. To translate.
Awa, アワ, 或時ハ此ノ語ハ過去ヲ示シ或時ハ又ノ意義ナシ. part. Awa expresses past time, and indicates that one thing having been done another was commenced. This particle never finishes a subject. It is also sometimes like the adverb “as,” and sometimes like the conjunctions “and,” “also.”
A-wa, アワ, 燃エテイ. adj. Ablaze.
Awekatta, アウェカッタ, 突入する. v.i. To rush in.
Awendarap, アウェンドララップ, 春, ユメ. n. A dream.
Awendarapte, アウェンダラブテ, 春ミルiel, v.i. To be caused to dream.
Awepetetne, アウェベテツチ, 睡と能ハズ. v.i. To be unable to speak (as through cold or parched or stiff lip).
Awoshi, アウィシ, 結合スル. v.t. To tie together.
Awotereke, アウィテレケ, 念ギテスル. v.i. To rush suddenly in (as into a house.)
Aya, アヤ, 木理, モクメ, 掌ノ線. n. Grains in wood. The lines of the hands.
Ayai-epirikare, アヤイエピリカレ, 利已スル, 私ヲ益スル. 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:—Ayaikikip-iikoe, “to meet with dangers.”
Ayashishire-ushi, アヤシシシレウシ, 隙處處. n. A shelter.
Ayaita-o, アヤイタオ, 炎黒スル. v.t. To apply the moxa.
Ayatuka, アヤツカ, その他ルナレド. ph. Though it is. Though he is.
A-yakne, アヤクネ, その他ルナラバ. ph. If it was. If he was.
Ayaku, アヤク, 破レムル. adj. Burst.

Ayangep, アヤンゲプ, 供物. n. A sacrifice.
Ayange-kunip, アヤンゲクニップ, 王宮. An offering.
Ayapo, アヤポ, 喊呼, ア, exclam. Oh! An exclamation of pain.
Aye, アイエ, 稱セラル, 名付けケラル. v.i. To be called. To be named. As:—Ainu あいュ あいュ うたら, “the people called Ainu.” Syn: Aporose.
Aye-hi, アイエヒ, 言ハレシコト. n. Speech. Anything said, or spoken. The way of calling or saying.
Syn: Itak-hi.
Ayep, アイエ, 稱セラル, 例セバ, セサアリアイエ, 大ト云ハレルモノ. 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, 言語ヲ誤マラレル. v.i. To be caused to make a mistake in speaking.
Syn: Itak-pitaksakka.
Ayoaramuyse, アヨアラムイエ, 裏ナカ ッケ. v.t. To tie the clothes back (as when one wishes to work or run). Syn: aeasamuye.
Ayokitanne, アヨキタンヌ, 流ル(潮ノ)
**AYO**

v.i. To flow, as the tide. Syn: Shirara-pesh. Shiraraika.

Ayokitakne, アヨキタクネ, 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 (潮ヲ恐レ). adj. and v.i. To be kept from doing something by fear of punishment.

**CHA**

Ayoro, アヨロ, スズキ. n. A kind of perch. *Lateolabrax japonicus*, *T.* and *S.*

Ayupnishpake, アユブニシバケ, 兄, あ. n. One's elder brother.

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**B.**

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

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**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, カミ, 樹, ヘイ. n. A Fence. Hedge.

Cha, チャ, 茶. n. Tea.

Cha, チャ, 頭, 日, 頭ノ. n. The head. The mouth. The face.

Cha, チャ, 細カニ切ル, 摘ミ切ル, 例セバ, 木ヲ切タ, 魚ヲ切ル. 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, 平ニ敷ケ. v.t. 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ナル. part. Sometimes 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, 銭ヲ以テ切ル, 例セバ, ニチャチャ, 木ヲ銭ル. v.t. To saw. To cut. As:—*Ni chacha*, “to cut wood.”

Chacha-komon, チャチャコモン, 錫屑, ノコウズ. n. Saw-dust.
Chaha, チャハ, 條(コユダ). n. Twigs.


Chairak, チイラク, 徳カニ走ル(犬狐). v.i.

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

Chak, チャク, 念ヲ出ル. v.i. To pop out; to come suddenly out.

Chak, チャク, 肥満ナルル, 超リタルル, 脂コキ. adj. Fat, soft, flabby.

Chak, チャク, 無ヲナシ. 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.


Chake, チャケ, 慣ウン, 好マス. v.t. To disclaim. To dislike.

Chakekoshne, チャケコシソ, 詐ルノシル. v.t. To slander.

Chakka, チャッカ, 陷ルノ, 露ニカル. v.i. To be caught in a snare.

Chakke, チャッケ, 開キタル. adj. Open.


Chakkererep, チャッケレブ, 磚キ物. n. A dirty thing.

Chakkosamba, チャッコサムパ, 掃フ, 晴ル(複数). v.i. To clear away (as clouds). To disperse. (pl).

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

Chakkosanu, チャッコサンヌ, 掃フ, 晴ル(單數). v.i. To clear away (as clouds). To disperse (sing). To die away as sound.

Chakkosanure, チャッコサンレ, 掃フ, (單數). v.t. To clear away. To disperse. (sing).

Chakoro, チャコロ, 飢舌ノ, ノシナベリノ. adj. Talkative.


Chakte, チャクテ, 放ツ, (係跡シナデチ). v.t. To let off as a gin or snare.


Chamoon, チャモン, 上唇ヲ, オヘノクチビル. n. The upper lip.

Chamse, チャムセ, 物ヲ食スルトキノ喰ム音, 例ヲベ, パロチャムセフミヲ, 物ヲ食スルトキノ音. v.i. To make 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, 物ヲ食スルトキノ嘴ヲ音. v.i. The frequentive or intensified form of chamse.


Chanchan, チャンション, 一步ヲ進ムル, v.i. To take a step forward.

Chanse, チャンセ adj. The same as chamse and chamchamse.

Chanchanse, チャンチャンセ, チャンムセ, v.i. To take a step forward.


Chapish, チャピシ, 耳語スル、サ、ヤク. v.i. To whisper.

Chapish-chapish, チャピシチャピシ, 耳語スル、サ、ヤク. v.i. An intensified or frequentive form of Chapish.


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


Charapa, チャラバ, 取顔ス、混雑スル、亡ボス、例セバ、チセイチャラバ、家ヲ取り顔ス. v.t. To put into confusion. To pull down. As:— Chisci charapa, “to pull down a house.”

Charapa-charapa, チャラバチャラバ, 混雑スル、亡ボス. v.t. An intensified form of charapa.

Chararage, チャララゲ, 散ラサレタル. v.i. and adj. Scattered. Syn: Charage. But chara means “to be scattered” of oneself while chararage means to have been scattered by another.

Chararase, チャララセ, 動ク、振フ. v.i. To move. To shake.


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


Charo-an, チャロアン, 講論ナル. adj. Eloquent.

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

Charopen, チャロペン, 意口ヲ、罵詈的. adj. Abusive.
Charopende, चारोपेंदे, ज़रु, नोज़रु, नोज़रु, मुरु, राज्यस्तु. v.t. To abuse. To scold. To speak against.

Charototke, चारोटोट्के, ज़रु, नोज़रु, मुरु, मुरु, राज्यस्तु. v.t. To make a noise (as in weeping). To be fluent. To speak or say. To sing (as a bird). Syn: Chaurototke.

Charuge-sande, चारूज्ञनदे, ज़रु, नोज़रु, मुरु, राज्यस्तु. v.t. To be continually going.

Charumbe, चारुम्बे, ज़रु, नोज़रु, मुरु, राज्यस्तु. n. The tongue.

Charushbe, चारुश्वे, कोरुभाय, बूङ. n. A cork or stopper.

Charuwatore, चारूवटोरे, ज़रु, नोज़रु, मुरु, मुरु, राज्यस्तु. v.t. To be put in order. Arranged. To be set in rotation. To be put in rows. Syn: Saruwatore.

Chash, चाष, रा, रा. v.i. To run.

Chashi, चाषी, रा, रा. v.t. To run swiftly.

Chashchash, चाषचाषी, रा, रा. v.t. To prepare. To set in order. To make ready.

Chashikara, चाषिकारा, रा, रा. v.t. To hasten. To accelerate. Syn: Shitchashnutara.

Chaunay, चानै, रा. v.t. To come in. To enter (as rays of light through a window).

Chaunay-tara, चानैतारा, रा, रा. v.i. To be fluent. Syn: Chaurototke.

Chawawa, चावावा, रा, रा. v.t. To rub between the hands (as wheat or maize). Syn: Kisakisa.
Chayaya, チャヤヤ, 支へ持ツ. v.t. To hold up (as claws).
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 Kurupoka cheearaita, "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, チェプヘパプル, 早が餓. v.i. To become soon hungry.
Chep-enishite, チェプエニシテ, 餓チンへル. v.i. To be able to endure hunger well.
Chepen-kute-kina, チェペクテキナ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica, L.

Chep-furukappo, チェプフルカポ, 古キ魚ノ皮. n. Old fish-skins.
Chep-kap, チェプカプ, 魚ノ皮. n. Fish-skins.
Chepkap-hosh, チェプカプホシ, 魚皮製ノ靴. n. Leggings made of fish-skin.
Chep-mokrap, チェプモクラブ, 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, チェポ, 若魚、小魚. n. A young fish. Little fish.
Chep-ram, チェブラム, 鰐、ウロコ. n. Fish scales.
Cheshikiraine, チェシキライヨ, 真レム. v.t. To pity.
Cheshehikiraine, チエシキライヨ, Chieshehikiraine, チエシキライヨ, 真レム. v.t. To pity.
Cheuku, チェウコ, 雙子、フタゴ. 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, 此ノ字チ他動詞ノ前へ加フル時ハ自動詞ニナシ又ハ形容詞トナル、例セバ、チベレバニ、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." Pereba, "to cleave." Chipereba ni, "cleft wood."
Chi, チ, 時トシテ此ノ字ヲ名詞ニ付加スルキハ復数ヲ展キテナス。part. Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As pe, “water;” pechi, “waters.”

Chi, チ, 隣部。n. The privates.

Chiai, チアイ, 木栓, セン。n. A cork.

Chiaye, チアイェ, 木栓, セン。n. A cork.


Chiama, チアマ, 置カタテル。adj. Set. Placed.

Chiama-ku, チアマク, 陷弓, ｵﾄｼｭ. す。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.

Chiiannure, チアヌネ, 忘れ易カル。v. i. To be forgetful. Absent minded.

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

Chiapisse, チアプイセ, 私生子。n. A bastard.

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

Chiari-ku, チアリク, 陷弓。n. A spring-bow.


Chichap, チチャプ, アガマザ。n. Arundinaria (Swa) nipponica, Mak. et Shib.

Chichari, チチャリ, 散サレタル。adj. v.i. Scattered. Dispersed.

Chicharichare, チチャリチャレ, 散ラス。v.t. To scatter.


Chichikeu, チチケウ, 幽霊。n. An apparition. Spectre.

Chichip, チチブ、痛、ウソ瓦事。n. Shooting pains.

Chichipyere, チチピイレ、親ノ過失ラ想ハス。v.t. To remind one of the faults of his parents.

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

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

Chieattuye, チエアッタイュ、男用ノ匙。n. A man’s spoon.

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

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

Chiehorokakep, チエホロカケプ, 賢ノ名。n. Name of a kind of inao or willow offering to the gods.


Chieishunge, チエイシュンゲ, 詐雑。n. A deception.

Chieishungerep, チエイシュンガレプ, 詐雑。n. A deception. A lie.

Chiekiot, チエコト、怒ヲテ死ス。v.i. To die of anger. To kill one’s self in wrath. Syn: Kem-ekot. Yaichep-ekote.

Chiemetup, チエメツプ, 饗懸ノ時＝婦人＝分與スル酒. n. A portion of wine given to women at some of the Ainu feasts. Syn: Emetup.

Chieninuihe, チエニヌイベ, 枕, マクラ. n. A pillow.


Chieshikiraine, チエシキライチ, 慘レム, 悲観スル. v.t. To pity.


Chieshirikikkik, チエシリキッキク, 震ヘテ鳴ヘル, (風が口チ打ツ如ク). 搖がス, 強ケ響ケ. v.t. To bang as a door by the wind. To rattle. To jar.


Chietattari, チエタタリ, 肩ア, 上下＝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, 暮熟ナル. adj. Of late maturity.

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

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

Chieure, チエウレ, 足, 足ヲ指. n. The toes. The feet.


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


Chiheshui, チヘシウイ, 坐眠スル. v.i. To sit and sleep.

Chihetuku, チヘツク, 出ル, 生長セラレタ. v.i. To come out. To have grown.
Chihetukure, チェツクレ, 現る. v.i. To appear. To rise (as clouds).
Chihokambare, チホカムバレ, 六ヶ数き. adj. Difficult.
Chihoki, チホキ, 商品. n. Merchandise.
Chihoma, チホマ, 害ヲ受ケル. v.i. To suffer hurt.
Chihuye, チヒユエ, A kind of plant used for food. Angelica edulis, Miyabe. Also called chifuwe or chishuye.
Chiiriwak-kore, チリワクコル, v.t. To treat as a relative.
Chi-itakte, チイタクテ, 占ふ, 占言す. v.i. To divine. To be seized with a spirit of divination. To prophesy.
Chiitarare, チイタラレ, 増す. v.i. To change.
Chik, チク, 滴す. v.i. To drop as water. To drip.
Chikai, チカイ, 曲ルルルルル. adj. Winding. Crooked.
Chikai-anu, チカイアヌ, 死ス, 感覚ヲ失フ, 例セバ, チカイアヌヲライ, 急ヲ死ス. 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.
Chikap, チャブ, 陰塚 (隠語). n. Slang for Chi or chiye, the privates.
Chikap-hup, チカプフブ, ゴエフマツ. n. Pinus pentaphylla Mayr.
Chikap-kanchi, チャブカンチ, 鳥ノ翼. n. Bird's wings.
Chikap-ka-oreu-ni, チャブカオレウニ, 樹木, トマリギ. n. A roost.
Chikap-kina, チャブキナ, ヒメクサ ンザサ. n. Hemerocallis Dumortieri, Morr.
Chikap-konkoni, チャブコンコンニ, 鳥ノ羽毛. n. Feathers.
Chikap-kutchi, チャプクッチ, ミヤママタノビ. n. Actinidia kolonukta, Max.
Chikap-muk, チャブムク, キジクザシ. n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.
Chikap-nok, チャブノク, 卵. n. Eggs.
Chikap-peroni, チカポリ, n. A kind of oak.
Chikao-peroni, Quercus crispula, Bl. Syn: Shi-peroni.
Chikappo, チッポ, n. A kind of charm made of elder used to drive away sickness and contagious disease.
Chikappo-mau, チッポマウ, n. Rosa aeiculareis, Lindl.
Chikappo-roni, チッポリ, n. Quercus crispula, Bl.
Chikap-rap, 鳥の翼, n. Bird's wings. By some, "feathers."
Chikap-rapu, チッポラブ, "feathers."
Chikappui, チッブイ, エンコウササ, n. Caltha palustris, var. sibirica, Regel.
Chikap-set, チッボセツ, 鳥の巣, n. A bird's nest.
Chikapekkup, チッペットク, 鳥の翼, n. Wings.
Chikap-toma, チッブトマ, キバノアマナ, n. The yellow star of Bethlehem. Gagea lutea Roem. et Sch.
Chikap-uru, チッブウル, 鳥皮ニテ造り シ衣服, n. A garment made of bird-skins. Also "bird-skins."
Chikarakarabe, チッカララベ, 訪問, n. Fancy needle-work. An embroidered dress.
Chikashnukarape, チカシヌカラペ, 恩恵, 寛, n. A kind of oak. To have special favour from the gods. To be blessed.
Chikaye, 曲り, adj. Winding.
Chikai, チカイ, "a winding path."
Chichik, チチク, 滴る, v.i. To drop as water.
Chiki, チキ, 若し, 時, 例, チノ, クマノ, チキ, チッカララスネ, 若し往クノラス レクスベジン, post, If. When. As:
—Ku oman chiki ku kara kusu ne, "I will do it if (or "when") I go." Nukat'chiki nure wa un kore, "if you see it let us know."
Chiki-ne-wa, チキネワ, 若シ, 時, 例, チノ, アンチキ, タキララス, 若シ, チノ, チララス, アンチキラレロシ, post, If. When. As:
—An chiki ne wa pirika, "if it is so, then it is well."
Chikiri, チキリ, 腿, 足, アシ, n. The legs. By some, "the feet." As:
—Chikiri asam, "the soles of the feet." Syn: Kema.
Chikiri, チキリー, 堆, 塊. n. A heap.
A heap.
Chikiri-ashikipet, チキリアシキペツ, 足ノ指. n. The toes.
Chikiribe, チキリベ, 糸箔. n. Ornamental clothes. Clothes ornamented with fancy needlework.
Syn: Chikarakarabe. Chikemkarabe.
Chikisa-kara, チキサカラ, 木と木チ磨隠シテ火を作ル. v.i. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.
Chikisa-ni, チキサニ, アカタモ. n. The elm tree. Ulmus campestris, Sm. The wood and roots of this tree are used especially for producing fire.
Chikisa-ni-karush, 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, チキサプ, 煙スル, ヒチウチスル. v.i. To strike fire with a flint and steel.
Syn: Huru-kotoro.
Chikisap, チキサプ, 煙スル, ヒチウチスル. v.i. To strike fire with a flint and steel.
Syn: Huru-kotoro.
Chikishirototo, チキシロトト, 破リ, 爬タ. v.i. To rub an itching spot.
Chikka, チッカ, 滯ラス. 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, チコ, 老夫. n. An old man.
Chikoapushke, チコアプシケ, 負傷スル. v.i. To be wounded. To be torn as by a bear. Syn: Piri-ao.
Chikobap, チコバブ, ゴガネムシ. n. A beetle.
Chikoe, チコエ, 副へて食ふ. v.t. To eat with. As: - Emo shum chikoe, "he eats fat with the potatoes."
Chiko-hummore, チコフモレ, 静ナール, 黙スル. v.i. To be quiet. To become silent. To stand still and listen.
Chikoikip, チコイキブ, 生物、(魚鳥獣ノ類). n. Animals of any kind whether of land or sea.
Chikokarakei, チコカラケイ, 仕上ケル, 繰レル. v.i. To have become entangled. To be done.
Chikokari, チコカリ, 繹レル. v.i. Same as Chikokarakei.
Chikokatkake-ki, チコカッパクキ, 罪犯ス. v.i. To commit sins.
Chikokatkakte, チコカッパクテ, 罪犯カセレ, 罪スル. v.t. To make sin. To fix sins upon a person. To condemn.
Chikkokoi, チコミ, 臥臥. n. The kidneys.
Chikonoibaka, チコノイバ, 流レ滴ル. v.i. To run round. To trickle as blood from a wound. To run as grease from a candle.
Chiko-okeru, チコオケレ, 往流ラシム, 終ル. v.t. To bring to naught. To finish.
Chi-koro, チコロ, 吾等ノ. pro. Our.
Chikot, チコツ,
Chikoro-chimakani, チコードチマカニ, チシベツ, キスガタカ. n. Gymnocanthus intermedius, T. & S.


Chiko-seshke, チコセシェ, 閉る, 塞さる. n. Closed. Shut up.

Chikoshinnup, チコシンヌプ, く. n. A charm. An amulet.

Chikoshiripire, チコシリブレ, 物が止まる. v.i. To be caused to return something.


Chikone, チコネ, 締ケ(単数). v.t. To tie up (as a horse) sing.

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

Chikote, チコテ, 処ラス. v.t. To drop. To allow to drip (as water).

Chikuba, チクバ, 嘘マル. v.i. To be bitten by an animal.

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

Shitashke.


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

Chikuikui, チクイクイ, 嘛ミ碎. v.i. To be gnawed. Syn: Akuikui.

Chikuni, チクニ, 樹木, 例セバ, チクニハム, 木ノ葉. n. Wood and trees of any kind. As:—Chikuni awe, "branches of trees." Chikuni ham, "leaves of trees." Chikuni sempirike, "the shade of trees." Chikuni shinrit, "the roots of trees." Chikuni shoppa kara, "to make a bundle of wood." Chikunitek, "branches of trees." Chikuni retara kami, "the white wood in trees found near the bark." Chikuni raun kami, "the heart of a tree." Syn: Ni.

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


Chikuni-kunne-kamih, チクニクンテカミヒ, 木ノ心. n. Same as above.

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


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

Chikuni-pon-ikoro, チクニポンイコロ, 資物ノ木刀. n. Small wooden treasures of the shape of ancient swords.
Chikuni-potoki, チクリボトキ, 木像. 

n. A wooden idol.

Chikuni-ras, チクリラス, 木屑. キブ

n. Shavings. Chips of wood.

Syn: Koppa.

Chikuni-shikai, チクリシカイ, 木釘.


Chikuni-tokum, チクリトクム, 木ノ節.

n. A knot in a tree. A knob on a tree.

Chikuni-tope, チクリトベ, 木ノ液汁.


Chikuni-tumama, チクリツママ, 木ノ幹.

n. Trunks of trees.

Chikup, チクブ, 飲みות. 

n. A drinking. A sitting to drink.

Syn: Ikup.

Chikurure, チクルレ, 來る, 過来ル.

v.i. To come. To pass. To cross (as a bird the heavens).

Chikusa, チクサ, 輸入ノ, 例セバ, チクサアシコロ, 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, 発発

v.i. To be afflicted with apoplexy or fits.

Chikuwan-turi, チクワントリ, 真直

n. v.i. To stick out straight.


Chima, チマ, 発, カサプタ. n. Scales. Dead skin.

Chimakani, チマカニ, カサカノ総称.

n. A kind of sculpin. Also called ten-chimakani and pet-kotchimakani.

Chimakanit, チマカニツ, 焙キ串. n. A roasting spit.

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

Chima-o, チマオ, 焙アル, カサプタアル.

Chima-ush, チマウシ, adj. Scabby.

Chimaktekka, チマテッカ, 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, 喜(カユ)

△. v.i. To itch.

Chimba, チムバ, 手探ル, 例セバ, ムン

チムバラララララ, 草ノ中チ手マ探アル.

v.t. To feel for. To search after by feeling. As:—Mun chimba wa hanara, “to search after by feeling in the grass.”

Chimba-chimba, チムバチムバ, 手探

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 chimichimi, “to search out a man” i.e. “to pick out his faults.”


Chimondum-kore, チモンズムコレ, 強ムル, 権威ヲ與フル. v.t. To strengthen. To give authority to a person.

Chimoyemoye, チモイェモイェ, 動ク. v.i. To move.


Chin, チン, 擴ガル. v.t. To spread out. To stretch out.

Chin, チン, 骨盤, 足. n. The pelvis. The top of the legs.

Chinana, チナナ, 乾魚. n. Fish which has been cleaned and dried in the sun unsalted and with the heads left on. See satchep.

Chinanarange, ナナランゲ, トル. To fall down. To be deceived. To be put out of countenance.


Chingara, チンガラ, 乾スタメヲ摺ゲル. v.t. To spread out skin to dry.

Chingara-pone, チンガラポネ, 骨盤. n. The pelvis.


Chinirarapare, チニララバレ, 仮シテ坐ス. v.t. To sit with bended head as in deep respect or thought. Syn: Hepokiush.

Chinisap, チニサブ, 急キテ. adv. In haste. As: — Chinisap karabe, “a thing done in haste.”
Chinishteramkore, チニシテラムコレ, 壓制スル, 虐ケル. v.t. To oppress. To be hard upon.


Chinita-ki, チニタキ, 夢ミル. v.i. To dream. To have nightmare.

Chinitakashure, チニタカンシュレ, 競フ. v.i. To race. Syn: Uwetushmak.

Chiniu-kesh, チニウケシュ, 出来ズ, 能ハ. x. v.i. To be unable.

Chinkankush, チンカノクシ, 後ニ俳. v.i. To fall backwards.

Chinkapayotne, チンカパヨツシ, 後ニ俳レテ足ヲ開ユ, 割シクツム, 強ガツム (怒リツトキノ如ク). v.i. To fall over backwards with outstretched legs.

Chinka-paye-turituri, チンカパイツツツリツリ, 溜歩スル. (怒ヲ見如ク). 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 chingi.

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.


Chinomi, チノミ, 拝神, 又ヘ被拜物. n. The worship of the gods. Also worshipped.

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


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


Chinoye-tat, チノイエタツ, 様ノ木ニテ作リ室室用ノ燈火. 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, チヌチャクナッカ, 競争スル. v.i. To strive. To vie.

Chinukara, チヌカラ, 見ラレル. 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 *mmina-korobe*, are considered slang.

**Chin-uturu**, チンウツル, 骨盤ノ上部. 
*n.* The fleshy part of the pelvis.

**Chinuye-pira**, チヌイヱピラ, 文字ヲ書シアル岩. 
*n.* A rock having inscriptions upon it.

**Chioifikare**, チオイカレ, 上ヲ越ナル. 
*v.i.* To be passed over, as a tree or house by a bird.

**Chioioka**, Chi-okai, Chi-okai-utara, C*^i-o^a-gusu*, ph. 
For Chi-okai-gusu; On our being.

**Chioiokapapa**, チオイカパパ, (大ニ笑フトキ)ノ如ク. 
*v.i.* To kick behind as (in laughing heartily). 
**Syn:** Chioirewewe.

**Chiaokakup**, チオカウカブ, 総縫シタ衣服. 
*n.* An embroidered dress. 
**Syn:** Chikemekarabe.

**Chioiokara**, チオクイラ. 
adj. Beloved.

**Chioiokapata**, チオカパタ, 頭ヲ如ク. 
*v.i.* To have the hair plaited on the top of the head.

**Chioiokapana**, チオカパナ, 頭ヲ如ク. 
*v.i.* To fall down with the heels in the air.

**Chiorange**, チオランゲ, 下ナル. 
*v.i.* To come down. To descend.

**Chiorange**, チオランゲ, 下ナル. 
*v.i.* To come down. To descend.

laughing heartily). See Chiotesusu. 
**Syn:** Chiotakapana.

**Chiorange**, チオランゲ, 笑ラズ. 
*v.i.* and *v.t.* To miss. To be behind hand. 
**Syn:** Aorange.

**Chioshka-saranip**, チオシカサラニブ, 木皮ヲ以テ作ラレシ箇. 
*n.* A kind of basket ornamented with coloured bark or reeds.

**Chioshke-sapa**, チオシケサバ, 旋モ (ツムジ)テ繋ル. 
*v.i.* To have the hair plaited on the top of the head.

**Chiotanne**, チオタン子, 焼縁, ロプチ. 
*n.* The wooden framework used round a hearth or fire-place. 
**Syn:** Inumbe.

**Chiotanne-turi-guru**, チオタンチツリグル, 焼縁ノ人, 親シキ人. 
*n.* 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. 
**Syn:** Chiotanne ainu. (Masc). Chiotanne mat. (Fem).

**Chiotari**, チオタリ, (大ニ笑フトキ)ノ如ク. 
*v.i.* To kick out from behind as a horse. 
**Syn:** Hoketu.

**Chiotesusu**, チオテスス, 胃ヲ前ニ置ク. 
*v.i.* To laugh forward (thrusting the stomach forward) as when laughing heartily. 
As:—*Mina gusu chiotesusu chioreweve,* “to be bent back and forth in laughing.”
Chioushikara, 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.i. To be cast ashore as a wreck or dead fish.

Chioyapte, チオヤプテ, 艦ち陸ニ引上 ゲル。v.t. To drag a boat to shore.

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


Chip shua, “to be sea-sick.”

Chip-shikake, “a boat’s deck.”

Chip umta, “a boat’s stern.”

Chip wende, “to be wrecked.”

Chip yange, “to haul a boat ashore.”

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

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

Chipachipa, チバチバ, 望ム。v.t. To hope for. To long for. As:—Ku keutum ta ku chipachipa kane humming, “I feel a longing for something in my heart.” Nishatta yue kam kue 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, チパハウウシカ, んフ、言カール。v.t. To say. To tell. As:—Usakatneka chipahau-ushka, “he says various things.” Syn: Opahau-ush.

Chipanup, チバヌプ, 女ノ頭巾。n. A kind of headdress worn by women at feasts when they wait upon the men. Syn: Chiipa eup. Aep-anup.

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

Chiparasere, チパラセレ, 現ハス。v.t.

To make appear. To show as anger upon the countenance.

Chipaske, チパスケ, 黒焼ノ。adj.

Burnt black.

Chipaskuma-koro, チバスクマコロ,
If
To be surprised or startled. As: — Ingara chipaskuma koro, "to be startled or startled at seeing something."

Chipaskuma-koro, チバスクマコロ, 傳說チガル. v.i. To recite traditions. To tell of ancient things.

Chipasusu, チパスス, 散る. v.t. To disperse. To scatter.

Chipat, チバツ, 魚ノ肛門. n. A fishes anus.

Chipatuye, チバツイェ, 舟下ス. v.i. To launch a boat.

Chipekare, チペカレ, 出る. 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.

Chipeukote-kina, チペウコテキナ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica L. By some called Chipeukote.

Chipiyak, チピヤク, 騒、シヤ. n. A snipe.

Chipiyeba, チビエバ, 貝ノ名. n. A kind of shell fish.


Chipiyep-korobe, チビエプクロベ, 雜種. n. A half-breed. A term of reproach.

Chipiyere, チビイレ, 古き御髪ヘセル. v.t. To remind a person of his faults. [n. Winkles.


Chip-susu, チブスス, kind of willow. Salix Caprea L.

Chip-o, チブオ, 潤ク. v.t. To row.


Chipon-ninap, 魚ノ子ヲ産額スル道路チボンニナフ, 魚ノ子ヲ産額スル道路チボニナフ. n. A fish-roe crusher.

Chipon-nina-pon-nima, チボンニナボンニマ, 魚ノ子ヲ産額スルサザキ道具. A small wooden tray or dish with a spout, used for smashing up fish roe.

Chipori, 魚ノ卵, (産テ除ク). n. The spawn of any kind of fish excepting herrings. Herring spawn is called homa.

Chiporo-ande, チホロアンデ, 産卵スル (魚). v.i. To spawn.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHI</th>
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<th>CHI</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chiporo-ninap,</td>
<td>[魚ノ子ヲ粉薫スル道]</td>
<td>CHI</td>
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<td>チホロニナープ</td>
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<td>Chipon-ninap,</td>
<td>A fish-</td>
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<tr>
<td>チホンニナープ</td>
<td>roe crusher.</td>
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<td>Chiposhpare,</td>
<td>[チボシパレ, 照り渡ル.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>チポシパレ</td>
<td>v.i. To shine through as light.</td>
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<td>To pierce through.</td>
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<td>Chipoyan-i,</td>
<td>[チポヤニ, 上陸場, 半頭.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>チポヤナ</td>
<td>n. A landing place.</td>
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<td>Chipta-chikap,</td>
<td>[チプタチカプ, クマゲラ.</td>
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<td>チプタチカプ</td>
<td>n. Great black woodpecker.</td>
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<td>Picus martius, Linn.</td>
<td>Syn: Chiptachiiri.</td>
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<td>Chirai-chep,</td>
<td>[チャライチプ, イトウ.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>チライチプ</td>
<td>n. Blakiston trout.</td>
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<td>Hucho blakistoni,</td>
<td>(Higd).</td>
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<td>(ブラキストントロット)</td>
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<td>Chiraima-chiri,</td>
<td>[チャライマチリ, オシドリ.</td>
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<td>チライマチリ</td>
<td>n. Manderin duck.</td>
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<td>Anas galericulata,</td>
<td>Syn: Eikeshkorobe.</td>
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<td>Linn.</td>
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<td>Chirairep,</td>
<td>[チャライレプ, 遺産相続品.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>チライレプ</td>
<td>n. Heirlooms.</td>
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<td>Syn: Eikeshkorobe.</td>
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<td>Chirama,</td>
<td>[チャラ, 最下ノ, 低キ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>チラ</td>
<td>adj. Low.</td>
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<td>The lowest.</td>
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<td>Chiramamtep,</td>
<td>[チラマムテブ, 熊.</td>
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<tr>
<td>チラマムテブ</td>
<td>n. A bear. The general name for bears.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special names are as follows:—Shiyuk,</td>
<td>“a he bear.”</td>
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<td>“a she bear.”</td>
<td>Hokuyuk,</td>
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<td>“a man eating bear.”</td>
<td>Peurep are cubs in their first year.</td>
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<td>Ri yap are cubs in their second year.</td>
<td>Chishurap are cubs in their third year.</td>
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<td>After the third year a-cub is called</td>
<td>Chiramantepe, kamui, or kim un kamui.</td>
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<td>Chiramrarire,</td>
<td>[チラマラリレ, 保護スル.</td>
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<td>チラマラリレ</td>
<td>v.t. To take care of. To preserve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chirangeashkoro,</td>
<td>チランゲアシコロ,</td>
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粟類ニテ造ヲレシ酒. n. A kind of drink made from millet. This is a pure native drink and is said to have been used by the Ainu before Japanese sake was introduced.


Chirarire, チラリレ, 後ヨリ従フ, 従フ. v.t. To go after. Syn: Kashi-rari oman.

Chirashnuka, チラシヌカ, 色取リタル, 彩色シタル, 例セバ, チラシヌカサラビ, 彩色セラタルム. adj. and v.i. To be striped with colours. To be of various colours. As:—Chirashnuka saranip, “a basket ornamented with various patterns.”

Chiratchikere, チラチチケレ, 懸カル. v.i. To be suspended. To hang. Syn: Aratkire.

Chiratchikerep, チラチチケレプ, 懸リシモノ. n. Anything suspended (as a pot over a fire, a lamp from a ceiling, clothes from a line, etc.). Syn: Aratchikerep.

Chire, チレ, 煮過キル, 炊キスギル. v.t. To overcook. To burn. To cook. As:—Amam shuye wa chire, “put the rice on and cook it.”

Chire, チレ, 日光ニ晒ス、例セバ、ムンシュクスチレ、草ヲ枯ラス. v.i. To expose to the sun. To put to dry in the sun. Also v.i. “to be scorched.” This word is always preceded by shukus, “sunshine”; but is never applied to drying fish. As:—Mun shukus chire, “to make hay.” Shukus chire wa ku kapu
pichite, “my skin is peeling through exposure to the sun.”
Chirekte, チレクテ, 弾る vt. To play (as a musical instrument).
Chirekete-huttara, チレクテフター拉, チュナ n. Sene-
Chirekete-kuttara, サシアクサタラ, also called by some
Schultz Bip. Also called by some
pet-kutu; wakka-kuttara; rek-kut-
tara.
Chirektep, チレクトプ, 楽器 ノ 類,
音ヲ発スルモノ n. A musical instrument of any kind.
Chirekte-top, チレクトプトブ, 笛 n.
A flute.
Chirepnaoshkep, チレプナオシケプ,
繊, ツナ, 織 n. A cord used for
tying up boxes and for general purposes.
Chiri, チリ, 潟, 管 n. A ditch.
Chiri, チリ, 鳥 n. A bird of any
kind. This word, though used in
some districts as chikap is in
others, very often occurs in com-
pounds. Thus:—Kapa-chiri, “an
eagle.” Retal-chiri, “a wild
swan.” Amame-chiri, also amame-
chikap, “a sparrow.”
Chirikarl-chisei, チリカリチセイ, 家
ノ骨組 n. The frame-work of a
Chirikipuni, チリキブニ, 直立スル(山
ノ如シ) v.i. To stand up (as a
large house or high mountain).
Chirikoraye, チリコライュ, 同復スル,
晴ラス, 強メル, 上ゲル, 麗ラスル。 v.t.
To revive. To clear away. To
strengthen. To raise. To lift up.
Chirinnai, チリンナイ, 結流ノ川, 水
管, 躨 n. A very small stream.

Chirinnaine-san, チリンナイ子サン,
跡ヲ残ス, (蛇, 蝶ノ歩ミシ如ス). 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, エンゴウササ n.
Calltha palustris L. var. sibirica,
Reg.
Chiriri, チリリ, 潟レル, 潟ル。 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. Shitumbe is generally
applied to the black fox. The
word chironnup enters into the
names of other two animals, viz.,
Upas chironnup, “ermine.” (lit:
snow fox), so called because in
winter, its hair is said to change
in colour from black to white; and
Wor’un chironnup “a river otter”
(lit: water fox). The usual name
for “river otter” however is Es-
man. The skulls of foxes are used
for divination by the Ainu men.
Chironnup-kina, チロンヌプキナ, キ
ミカケササ n. Lily of the valley.
Convallaria majalis, L.
Chirosh, チロシ, 熊祭ニ用キル尖ノ鍔
キ矢 n. Blunt arrows used to ir-
ritate bears in the bear feasts.
Syn: Akshinot pon ai. Akshi-
not pon guru.
Chiroshki, チロシキ, 引ク,(幕ナドチ).
v.t. To draw (as window curtains or blinds).

Chiroshe-che, チロシチェ, 魚ノ類. n. Sea-poachers (including several species).

Chiroshe-cheppu, チロシチェップ, 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 slightly.

Syn: Chituperamu.

Chisei, チセイ, 家、イヘ、例セバ、カムイチェイ、熊ノ穴. n. A house.


Chisei erupshike, “the front of a house.” Chisei honto, “the back of a house.” Chisei kara, “to build a house.” Chisei kes, “the west end of a house where the rubbish is thrown.” Chisei kipip, “the thatch of a house.” Chisei kipip kara, “to thatch a house.”


Chisei pa, “the east end of a hut.” Chisei pana, “the west end of a hut.” Chisei pen etupok, “the upper corner of the west end of a hut.” Chisei pena, “the east end of a hut.” Chisei pen etupok, “the upper of the east end of a hut.”

Chisei rorogeta, “the outside of the east end of a hut.” Chisei rupshi, “the front of a house.”

Chisei soi, “the site of a house.” Chisei sokashi, “the sloping sides of the roof of a house.”

Chisei sopa, “the treasure corner of a hut.” Chisei tai, “a village” or “a hamlet.” Chisei ta turesh, “the younger daughter of a house.”

Chisei tumama, “the wall of a house.” Chisei uhuve, “a conflagration.” Chisei un, “at home.”

Chisei un ahun, “to go indoors.” Chisei un ahupote, “to take indoors.”

Chisei urupshik, “the outside of the east end of a hut.” Itunnap chisei, “an ant’s nest.”

Chisei nokipip, “the eaves of a house.”

Chiseikoash, チセイコアシ, 家或及び熊ノ穴ナ囲ム. 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, 二三度衛身 = 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.

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, 新宅祝に。v.i. To hold a house warming feast.

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

Chisei-uhuyeka, チセイウフイカ, 家＝火放つ。v.t. To set a house on fire. To commit arson.


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

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

Chish, チシ, 哭＝、例セバ、チシハウェ、泣瀬。v.i. To cry. To weep. To sing (as a bird). As:—Chish have "a weeping," "A crying" or "wailing." Chish koro, "weeping," "whilst weeping." Chish sesserekie, "to snuffle as in weep-
ing." Chish kokararake also chish korimimse, also chish koshishirapa, "to cry" or "to weep."

Chish, チシ, 嘆シキ道路。n. A steep winding path. A precipitous path.


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

Chishikeraie, チシケライ子、懺へ。v.t. To pity. Syn: Chieshikeraie.

Chishikoshke, チシコセシケ、布列スル、拡ガルノナラ。v.i. To be spread out (like a town).

Chishikrarire, チシクラリレ、護ラルル。v.t. To take care of. To preserve. To keep safe and well. This word is often used with chiramaririre, "to keep safe and happy," in prayer.

Chishimemokka, チシメモッカ、喧嘩ト仕向ケル。v.t. To pick a quarrel. To challenge to fight. Syn: Ishimemokka.


Chishipusure, チシブスレ、急ニ見ハルル。v.i. To appear suddenly. To come suddenly into view. Syn: Ekushkonna anukara.

Chishirianu, チシリアヌ、有ル。v.i. To be. Syn: An. Okai.

Chishirikirap, チシリキラブ、悲シム、愁フル。v.i. To be sorry.

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

Chishirikokarakara, チシリコカラカラ、巻ク。v.t. To wind round.
Chishte, チシテ, 泣かす. v.t. To make cry.
Chishurap, チシュラブ, 三歳ノ熊. n. A three year old bear's cub.
Chishuye, チシュイエ, アマニヲ. n. Angelica edulis, Miyabe. Also called chihuye in some places. Chishuye kuttara, “the old stems of the Angelica.”
Chishuye, チシュイエ, 煮る. v.t. To cook by boiling.

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Chishitomap, チシトマブ, 妖怪. n. A bogie.
Chishitoshito, チシトシト, 縮ミタル. adj. Curled.
Chishituriri, チシツリリ, 繰ツ. v.i. To be continuous in a line or succession (as the descendants of a people). Thus:—Huchi santek e-kashi santek chishituriri utara chi ne ruve ne, “we are the lineal descendants of the ancient fathers and mothers.” Syn: Shituri.

Chishkara, チシカラ, 哭ケ. v.i. To weep.
Chishkan, チシケン, v.i. To weep.

Chishkonchi, チシコンチ, 独身者ノ頭巾. 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, 緩み刻ミタル, 蛇歯状. adj. Indented.
Chishne, チシネ, 白ノ幹, 瓶ノ首. n. The stem of a mortar. The neck of a bottle.
Chishne-nishu, チシシネシユ, 幹ノアリ白. n. A mortar with neck or stem.
Chishpo, チシポ, 鞘刺, 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, 身體ヲ動揺スル, (子供が子守ノ背ニテ爲ス如ク). v.i. To dance or move about when crying (as children sometimes do).
Chish-sessereke, チシセッセレケ, 吸泣スル. v.i. To weep inwardly. To sniffle. To weep a little silently.

Chish-te, チシテ, 泣かす. v.t. To make cry.
Chishurap, チシュラブ, 三歳ノ熊. n. A three year old bear's cub.
Chishuye, チシュイエ, アマニヲ. n. Angelica edulis, Miyabe. Also called chihuye in some places. Chishuye kuttara, “the old stems of the Angelica.”
Chishuye, チシュイエ, 煮る. v.t. To cook by boiling.

Chisoikatta, チソイカッタ, 意義テ家ヲ出タル. v.t. To go out of doors in haste. To get out of a carriage in a hurry.

Chisoinaraye, チシオナレ, 火ヲ出ル. v.t. To go out. To pass out of a door.
Chita, チタ, 掘り出サル. 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: Chitakte.

Chitekkamure, チテッカムレ, 手ニテ蔽フ. v.t. To spread the hands over. To cover over with the hands.


Chiterekere, チテレレレ, 踊る. v.i. To prance. To jump about. To dance.

Chitokba ai, “an ordinary undecorated arrow.


Chitomte, チトムテ, 美シキ, 飾れタラル n. adj. Beautiful. Ornamented. As:—Chitomte ai, “an ornamental arrow” (used at bear feasts).


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

Chitput, チツプツ, 魚ノ臀鰭 n. The anal fin of a fish.

Chituima, チウイマ, 途カニ, 遠クニ, 例セバ, チウイマツリ, 遠クニマデ延ビル adv. Far. Distant. As:—Chituima turi, “stretching a long way.”

Chituperep, チトイレプ n. A climbing plant, the roots and pods of which are used as food. Metaplexis Stauntoni, Roem. et Sch.

Chituperep-chippo, チツレプチッポ n. Same as above.


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

Chituperamu, チツペラム, 輕視スル, 粗略＝扱フ v.t. To slight. To treat slightly. Syn: Chisaretureramu.

Chiturichippo, チトリチッポ, カパイモノ穂 n. The seed pod of the chituperep.

Chiturusere, チツルセレ, 急＝出ル, 急＝現ハル v.i. To spring out suddenly. To appear suddenly (as an animal in the forest).

Chiturusere, チツルセレ, 外レル（関節ナドノ） v.i. and adj. To be dislocated. To be out of joint. Displaced. Syn: Epittek.

Chitush-kokarakari, チツシコカラカリ, 銛レル v.i. To become entangled as a rope. Thus:—Umma chitush-kokarakari range gusu ku pita kushki, “I will set the horse free because its rope gets entangled.”

Chiu, チウ, 苦痛スル, 火傷スル v.i. v.i. To tingle. To be scalded. To burn.


Chiuiuchibe, チウチウバレ, 散ラセンル v.i. To be scattered about.

Chiuitek-guru, チウイテクグル, 召使 n. A servant.
Chiukokarakari, ちウコカラカリ, 縕
れ, カラマル. v.i. To become mixed up. To be twisted as thread in a needle. Syn: Hochi-
karakari.
Chiukoi, チウコイ, 堆積, 块, カタマリ. n.
A heap. A lump.
Chiukomau, チウコマウ, ホ-ソキ. n.
The winter cherry. Physalis Al-
kekenji, L.
Chiukomoyemoye, チウコモイエモイ
イエ, 縌しれ. v.i. Moved together.
Twisted.
Chiukonumumu, チウコンヌムム, 塞カ
ル. v.i. To be stopped up.
Chiukopayere, チウコバエレ, 揚麤さ
ス, 混ずる, 擾雑ゼル. v.t. To stir up.
To mix. Syn: Koyak-
koyak.
Chiukopoye, チウコバイエレ, 揚麤サレ
ル, 混ずる, 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
ボイエケウツムコロ, 二心チ懐ケ, 誠実
ナルザル, 狐疑スル. v.i. and adj. To be double faced. Insincere. To have the mind stirred with doubts, fears, or troubles.
Chiukotaptapu, チウコタプタプ, 囲
メル. v.t. To roll up into a ball.
Chiukush, チウクシュ, 泣ケ, 涙ヲ流ス.
v.i. To weep. To shed tears. As:
—Ku nangashike chiukush ruwa
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 ob-
structed as the current of a
stream by logs or posts.
Chiunno-tashum, チウンノタシュム,
敗血病. n. The scurry.
Chiun-chisei, チウンチセイ, 己ノ家、
吾家. n. One’s own home.
Chiupiri, チウピリ, 渇流. n. An
eddy in a stream.
Chiupuni, チウブニ, 渇流ノ尻リ水.
n. The back waters of an eddy.
Chiure, チウレ, 足、足ノ指. n. The
Chiuri, チウリ, ホツキサイ. n. Clams.
Chiurip, チウリブ, 燕荷、ツチンジョウ.
n. Dioscorea japonica, Thumb.
Chiurito, チウリト, 海扇. n. Cockles.
Chiurori, チウロリ, 渇流. n. An
eddy. A whirlpool caused by
water from a height. The water in an eddy which goes downwards.
Chiurui, チウルイ, 渇流、シオナガレ.
n. A sea current.
Chiushi, チウシ, 上ヲ塗レ. v.t. To
spread on. As:—Shun chiushi
wa e, “he spreads fat on and
eats it.”
Chiutek, チウテク, 使用スル. v.t. To
serve.
Chiutek-guru, チウテクグル, 召使. n.
A servant.
Chiutumashbare, チウツマシバレ, 悲
ふ、困ル. v.i. To be perplexed.
To be in trouble. Syn: Chuko-
poye.
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.

Chiw, チウ, 河流. n. The current of a stream or river. As:—Chiw moire, "a slow current." Chiw tunash, "a swift current." Syn: Chiu.

Chiwende, チエンデ, 破船るる. v. i. To be wrecked. Syn: Mimam. Awende.


Chonkai, チョカイ, 私. pro. 1. 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, チョカババ, 屋甲. v. i. To lean forward (as in Choparapa). Chiokapapa, チオカババ, laughing heartily.

Cho, チョ, 錆. n. A lock (Japanese).


Chokoko, 腎, 鳥ノ砂鰈. n. The kidneys. The gizzard of a bird.

Chokokoi, チョココイ, Chomba, チョムバ, 枝, マス. n. A measure.


Chopchopse, チョプチョプセ, 接吻, キッス. n. A kiss.

Chopchopse-kara, チョプチョプセカラ, 接吻るる. v. t. To kiss.

Chopiat, チョピアツ, 逃走るる. v. i. To run away. To escape. Syn: Kurinin.

Chorauge, チョラウゲ. n. Inexperienced, a person.

Chiorauge, チオラウゲ, ε = 落ソル. 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=屈ム. v. i. To lean forward (as in Chiorewewe). Chiorewewe, チオレウェェ, in laughing heartily. Syn: Chiokapapa.

Choropok, チョロポク. adv. Under. (According to Ainu habits of thought this word is conceived of as a noun).


Chotari, चोटारी, धनी. To kick from behind (as a horse). Syn: Hokeku.

Chiotari, चियोटारी, धनी. To shoot and hit. To sting.

Chotchapa, चोट्छपा, धनी. v.t. (sing) To shoot and hit. To sting.

Chotchapa, चोट्छपा, धनी. v.t. (pl) Same as above.

Chotesusu, चोटेससू, धनी. To lean back (as in laughing heartily).

Cho-un-guru, चोउंगुरु, धनी. A prisoner. Cho, is the Japanese word jo, "a lock." Hence cho-un-guru, literally means, "the person under the lock."

Cho-un-kamui, चोउंकामुई, धनी. The Emperor of Japan. (Cho is a Japanese word meaning chief, and kamui is a title of respect).

Chuk, चुक, धनी. A river current.

Chuchu, चुचु, धनी. A bud.

Chueshuye, चुइश्यूे, धनी. v.i. To betray (as temper in the face). As: —Ipol'tum kon'na chueshuye, “to betray temper in the countenance.”

Chuk, चुक, धनी. A river current.

Chuk-an, चुका०, धनी. Autumn. n. Autumn.

Chuk-pa, चुक्पा, धनी. Turn. n. Turn.

Chuk-unpa, चुकुंपा, धनी. The lower part of the abdomen. Syn: Chupkes.

Chunchu, चुंचु, धनी. A bud.


Chup-berea, चुप्बेरा, धनी. A spoon used by women.

Chup-chisei, चुप्चिसेय, धनी. The halo round the moon.

Chup-ewen, चुप्एवेन, धनी. 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, 日向. adv. In the sun. Places where the sun shines.
Chupke, チュプケ, 目を閉ぐ. v.t. To close the eyes.
Chup-kes, チュプケス, 鳥尾(ミツオチ). n. The pit of the stomach.
Syn: Chukpes.
Chupok, チュプコ, 西. n. The west.

Chup-sam-oma, チュプサムオマ, 日向ポコリスル. v.t. 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, チュプトミシ, 日光. adv. ph. In the sunshine.
Chupu, チュプ, 折りかへす. 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-chupu, チュプチュプ, 閉める. v.t. and v.i.
Chupu-chupu, チュプチュプ, 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, 月ト月ト期問. n. The space of time between moons.
Chuppe, チュップペ, 月経. n. Menses.
Chuppok, チュップボク, 西. n. The west.

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) の文末メニハ用途メテモ文ノ中間ニハ
用ヲラル、而シテデー (D) の文末ニアルトキハディー (T) ト発音ス.
E (イ).

E, イ, 汝, 此字ヲ動詞ノ附加スルトキハ人代名詞ニ附セ、例セバ、エオマン、汝ヲ言. 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." Syn: Eani. Aokai.

E, イ, 汝ノ、實名詞ノ前ニ用ユルトキハ物主格トナルト、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, イ, 汝ノ、物主格トシテ此ノ字ヲ用ユルトキハ屬々 koro シ、ナル動詞カ直 ク其後ニ来ル、例セバ、エコロハ サ、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, イ, 持ツ、自動詞ノ後ニ在ルトキハ他動 詞ニ変セシム、例セバ、キラ、逃クル、エ キラ、持ツ逃ゲル. (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, イ, 動詞ニ此字ヲ加フルトキハ何々 チ以テシタトノ意ナル、例セバ、タ ムエライゲ、刀ヲ以テ殺ロス. (v.) part. When prefixed to some transitive verbs e sometimes expresses the means by which an action was done and may be translated by the words "with,” "by.” Thus:—Raige, “to kill,” tam eraige, “to kill with a sword.”

E, イ, 他動詞ニ此ノ字ヲ加フルトキハ受 動詞トナスタ得ルナル、例セバ、アイヌ セタエイツカ、人が犬ヲ盗ンダ. (vi.) part. Prefixed to some transitive verbs e represents the objective case of the preceding noun. As:—Seta eikka, "the dog stole it;" ainu seta eikka, the man stole the dog.

E, イ, 形容詞ノ前ニ此ノ字ヲ加フルトキハ動詞トナスタ得ルナル、例セバ、エキラ、善キ、エヒリカ、利益スル、ニシテ、固イ、エニシテ、忍ヒ能 7. (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, イ, 内ニ、方ヘ、例セバ、エキムン、 山ヘ向フ. (viii.) prep. In. To. Towards. When used as a pre- position e is prefixed to nouns.
Thus: — Ekim-un, “in” or “towards the mountains.”

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).

The particle e placed before keta often changed into ia placed after adverbs of time, expresses definiteness or exactness. Thus:

Nei toho, “on that day;” nei etohogeta, “on that very day.”
Nei anchikarata, “on that night;” Nei eanchikarageta, “on that very night.”
Nei pahata, “in that year;” nei epahageta, “in that very year.”

Eamkiri, Эаумиккири, 知れ，覚エル. v.t. To know. To recognize. Syn: Kiri.

To steal. To keep back that which ought to be given to another, (lit: “to hook in with the finger-nails”).
Eani, Эани, 淡キ，細キ. adj. Thin. High or squeaky as the voice.
Eane-no-po, Эアニノポ，困難ニ，ヤト. adv. Hardly. With great difficulty.

To be glad. To rejoice. Syn: Eramu-pashkosamba.

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.


Eanruru, エアリンル, 西海岸へ, 例セバ, エアリンルンクオマン, 私へ西海岸へ往ク. ph. To the west coast. As:—Eanruru'n ku oman, “I am going to the west coast.”


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

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


Eara, エアラ, 一ツ, 例セバ, エアラヨー一枚着物, ソンテ. adj. One. As:—Eara kosonde, “one garment.”

Earakka, エアラカ, 食傷スル, 例セバ, カルシエアラカ, 木ノ子ニテ食傷スル. v.i. To be hurt by. As:—Karush earaka, “hurt by eating mushrooms.”

Earakush, エアラクシ, 渡ル, 例セバ, チカブチョブエアラクシニサルウェ子, 鳥が月ニタスメテ渡リシ. v.i. To pass across. As:—Chikap chup earakush nisa ruve ne, “the bird passed across the moon.”


Earamoisam, エアラモイサム, 海岸ノ草生セシ部分. n. That part of the sea shore where vegetation meets the sand.

Earasaine-no, エアライシエノ, 一捜*, (縄ノ如ク), 直チニ. adv. In one coil (as a rope). Once only. At once. Syn: Arashui-ne.

Earasanne, エアラサヌム子, 十, (魚ノ数フ時ノ語). adj. Ten (used only in counting fish).

Earauton'un, エアラウトルン, 他ノ所＝. adv. Elsewhere.


Easara, エアサラ, 注文スル, 命ズル. v.t. To order (as anything from a shop).

Eashinge, エーシンケ, 出ス, 例セバ, イタクエーシンケ, 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, エーシンノ, 又, 再び, 例セバ, エーシンノカラ, 改メヲ為ス. adv. Again. Afresh. Newly. As:—Eashin no kara, “to do over again,” “to alter,” “to remake.”

Eashirane, エアツラネ, 知ラル. v.i. To be made known. To be noised abroad.
Eashiri, エアシリ, 喃歎, 例セバ、エアシリアエキロロアン、喫歎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, 此ノ如キ場合ニソ、例セバ、ザクエアシリ、若シ左様テアリシンラ. adv. It being so. In that case. Yak eashiri, "if it is so."


Eashiriki-kushki, エアシリキキクシキ, アラシパララナム、アルタ、例セバ、ツッヒシエアシリキキシキ、ツツアルハズ. ph. There must be. There ought to be. As:—Tuppihe ne eashiriki kushki, "there must be two," "there ought to be two."

Eashittap, エアシッタブ、 喃歎. interj. Dear me! Just so! Eashittapne. エアシッタブネ, Exactly. Certainly. The full form of this word is eashiri tap ne.


Eashkai, エアシカイ、 爲シフ能フ、出来ル. v.t. To be able to do.


Eashkai-no, エアシカイノ、 上手ニ、巧妙ニ. adj. Cleverly. Ably.

Eashkaire, エアシカイレ、 学ア、例セバ、カンピエアシカイレ、讀ミ書キテ学ア. v.t. To learn. As:—Kambi eashkaire, "to learn to read and write."

Eassa, エアッサ、 造ル. v.t. To make (as clothes.)

Easuru-anu, エアスルアヌ, 知ラル. v.i. To be made known. Eassuru-anu, エアスルアヌ, To be known abroad.


Easuru-ashite, 知ラセル、報告スル. v.t. To make known. Eassuru-ashite, エアスルアシテ, To be advertised.

Easuru-nu, エアスルヌ、 知ラル、. v.t. To be made known. Eassuru-nu, エアスルヌ、 報告セラル. v.i. To be advertised.

Eat, エアツ、 居ル、居ル、懸ケテルル. v.i. To be. To dwell. To be hung up as a pot over a fire. To stand (as a country or people).

Eat, エアツ、 適合スル、同意スル. adj. Agreeing with.

Eatpake, エアツパケ、 原始、例セバ、エアツパケタ、始メニ. n. The beginning. A commencement. As:—Eatpakeita, "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.
Eattarage, エアッタラゲ, 遣棄スル. v.t. To forsake. To leave alone.
Syn: Moshima-no-okai.

Eattarashi, エアッタラシ, 能ハザル,不適當ナル, 私署ナル. adj. and v.i. To be unable. To be unfaithful. Incapable. To slight.

Eattekta, エアッテクタ, adv. The other hand. Besides.


Eatu, エアツ, 吐出ス. v.t. To vomit.

Eatukopash, エアツコパシ, 吐き出しス. v.t. To vomit. To be sick.

Eauwa, エアウワ, 水鳥ノ名. n. Same as Auwa.

Ebitta, エビッタ, 全ク、凡テ、例セバ、もりレビッタ、萬國. adj. All. The whole. The aggregate. Throughout the whole. As:—Moshir' ebitta, “all countries;” i.e. “the whole world.”

Eboso, エボソ, 成程、相デアル. interj. Just so. Indeed. So it is. It appears so. As:—Eboso, nei guru ihoshi katu ne wa ku nukara, “just so, that man appears to me to be drunk.” Syn: Eposo.


Ebu, エブイ, 名. n. A bud.

Ebuike, エブイケ, 花. n. A flower.

Ebuike-pirasa, エブイケピラサ, 花開ケ. v.t. To flower.

Ebuishi-be, エブイヲシベ, 権、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、チッチャッカモノエチャワビリ カッコノ、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 gun'ne, “he is a good person who never does unseemly acts.” Syn: Ichake.

Echakoko, エチャココ, 敎へル. v.t. To teach.

Echakurash, エチャクラシ, 枝アル流木. n. A floating log with branches attached.

Echancheauge, エチャンチャウゲ, 軽ク當ル、チヨット觸ル. v.t. To glance. To touch but not hurt. To touch slightly.

Echararase, エチャララセ, 進ム、例セバ、チッポエララセ、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, 污しタル adj. and v.i. To be soiled. To be stained.

Echi, エチ, 污し, 汚済, 汚済. v.t. To wash overboard.

Echii, エチイ, エチイタリ, 汚等. per. pro. pl. Ye. Short for echi utari.

Echi-utara, エチウタラ, 汚等. per. pro. pl. Ye. エチウタレ.

Echiokunnure, エチオクンヌレ, 他人ノコト心配スル v.t. To feel concern for another.

Echiri, エチリ, 流レ滴ル, 物ニ副フ滴ル. v.t. To trickle down.


Echikiki, エチキキ, 注キ出ス. v.t. To pour out.

Echikikippo, エチキキッポ, シシッカラ. n. Manchurian great tit.

Echikoro, エチコロ, 汚等. poss. pro. pl. Your.

Echinge, エチング, 鳥. n. A turtle.

Echokai, エチオカイ, 汚等. per. pro. pl. Ye.


Echip, エチプ, 自分ノモノ, 例セバ, チョケツプチ. n. One’s own personal belongings. One’s goods. As:—Chigor echip ne, “they are our goods.” Syn: Kukorobe.

Echip-ika, エチプイカ, 汚ニサラハレル(船上ノ物). v.t. To be washed overboard.

Echi'tari, エチタリ, 汚等. per. pro. pl. Ye. Short for echi utari.

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Echiri, エチリ, 流レ滴ル, 物ニ副フ滴ル. v.t. To trickle down.

fer. To mistake. As:—Tambe anak ne ta ambe echutko no an, “this differs from that.” Syn: Uweshinnai-no-an.


Echutko-no-ki, エチュツノノキ, 破ル, 違反スル, 例セバ, エカムバッテイエチユツノノキ, 其ノ約束ヲ破リシ, v.t. To break (as a promise). To do differently. As:—Ekambakte-i echutko no ki, “he broke his word.”

Echutku-nu, エチュツクス, 同キ. adj. The same.

Eto, エド, エモミソウハキ, n. Lythrum Salicaria, L. (See Endo).

Eembe, エエンベ, 利器, 及物. n. Any sharp instrument as a knife or sword.

Een, エエン, 銛キ, 例セバ, エエンマキリ, 銛キ小刀. adj. Sharp. As:—Een makiri, “a sharp knife.”

Eenarishpa, エエンラリシパ, 噬ム, 噬シテ引掴ル, v.t. To bite at (as at one’s sleeve). To pull (as one’s sleeve with the teeth). To pull with the teeth.

Eenbe, エエンベ, n. Any sharp instrument as a knife or sword.

Eenka, エエンカ, 磨ケ, v.t. To sharpen.

Eenke, エエンケ, 磨ケ, v.t. To sharpen.


Eeripak, エエリパク, 語共ニ. adj. Together with. At the same-time.

Eese, エエセ, 答へル, v.t. To answer.

Eeshiri, エエシリ, 前以前, adv. Previously.

Eeshiri, エエシリ, 前, adv. Before.

Eeshiri-an, エエシリアン, 以前ノ, 例セバ, エエシリアン, のノ, adj. Above-mentioned. Previous. As:—Eeshiri an ap, “the previous one.” Syn: Senramsekororo.


Eha, エハ, 腹ノ絆. n. The navel string.

Ehabapu, エハバプ, 節倉 シテ用ユル, 貯フル. エハバプ, v.t. To keep back.

Ehapapu, エハパプ, 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, 避キヨス, ph. To avoid. To go past.

Ehaitare, エハイタレ, 除ケサメル, v.t. To cause to miss. To cause to avoid.
Eham, エハム, To oppose. To stop. Syn: Etokotuye.
Ehange, エハンゲ, adj. and v.i. To be near at hand. To draw near.
Ehangeko-no-an, エハンゲコノアン, adv. Distant. To be far away. That which is far away.
Ehange-no, エハンゲノ, v.i. To be near at hand. To be close. As:—Ehange no an ekashi, "one's near ancestors" in contradistinction to mak un ekashi, "one's ancient ancestors."
Ehange-no-oman-i, エハンゲノオマニ, n. A drawing near.
Ehangere, エハンゲレ, v.t. To cause to come nigh.
Ehapi, エハピ, v.t. To slight.
Ehapuru, エハプル, v.i. To leave. Go away from.

Ehetchi, エヘッチェ, v.t. To return an answer to. To respond to.
Eheuba, エヘウバ, v.t. To lean over. To lean on one side.
Eheuge, エヘウゲ, v.i. To lean on one side. To lean over.
Eheugere, エヘウゲレ, v.t. To bend.
Eheugeheuge, エヘウヘウヘウ, v.t. To roll or lean on one side as a ship at sea.
Ehoat, エホアツ, n. The string leading from a child to its mother's navel.
Ehochatchari, エホチャチャリ, v.t. To scatter. To waste.
Ehoma, エホマ, n. The name of a dance. A dance in which the word ehoma is continually repeated.
Ehomatu, エホマツ, v.t. To shy at (as a horse). To start at.
Ehopiru, エホピル, v.t. To leave. Go away from.
Ehopiye, エホピイェ, 飛上ガル, 列セバ, メカナナホチチカブ エホピイェ, 猫が鳥ニ對ツテ飛上ガル. v.t. To spring upon. To spring out of. As:— Meko anak ne chikap ehopiye, “the cat sprang upon the bird.”

Ehopuni, エホプニ, 脕ヲ上ル, (種物ノ如ク). v.i. To come up as boils or blisters. To arise.

Ehorari, エホラリ, 伏ス, 寝ル, 列セバ, アイアイシナツブショップ ヨロガ エホラリ, 子供ハ 持り箱ニ伏シテテル. v.i. To recline. To lie (as a child in its cradle). As:— Aiai shinda upshoroge ehorai, “the child is lying in the bosom of the cradle.”

Syn: Hotke.

Ehoroka, エホロカ, 後ヘ. adv. Backwards.

Ehoroka-no, エホロカノ, 後ノ方ニ, 列セバ, エホロカノアブカシ, 後へ行ケ. adv. In a backward manner. Backwards. As:— Ehoroka no apkash, “to walk backwards.”

Ehorora-rapush-chikap, エホロカラブシチカブ, 日本人ヲ指セル暗語. 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, 滞費ス. v.t. To waste.

Ehose, エホセ, 反對ノ方ヲ見ル. 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.


Ehoshippare, エホシッパレ, 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, 美ム、貪ル. 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, 小山ニ登ル. v.i. To ascend a hill.


Ehuru-pesh, エフルペシュ, 小山ヲ下ル. v.i. To descend a hill.

Ehuru-pan, エフルラン, 小山ヲ下ル. v.i. To descend a hill.

Ehuru-pesh-kina, エフルペシキナ, コタニサキリ. n. Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm.

Ehuru-tasa, エフルタサ, 小山ニ上ル. n. To ascend a hill.

Ehuttasa, エフッタサ, 小山ヲ上ル. v.i. To ascend a hill.

Ehuru-pesh, エフルペシュ, 小山ヲ下ル. v.i. To descend a hill.

Ehuru-pan, エフルラン, 小山ヲ下ル. v.i. To descend a hill.


Ehuye, エフイェ, 待ツ (単数). v.t. (pl). To await. To wait for.
Eihok, エホク, 賣る v.t. To sell.
Syn: Eiyok.

Eika, エカ, 溢る v.i. To run over.


Eikapa, エイカバ, 話さる日得る v.i.
To get matter for a speech.

Eikara, エイカラ, 近く, 近々 v.t. To fill to overflowing.

Eikare, エイカレ, エイカラ, 與べる v.t. To give. To bestow.

Eikashu, エイカシュ, 過ぎる, 優る v.t. To surpass. To go beyond.

Eikashukara, エイカシュカラ, 與べる v.t. To give. To bestow.


Eikka, エッカ, 違う v.t. To be insufficient. Syn: Ehaye.

Eikka, エッカ, 傑 vr. To be selfwilled. To overdo. To prefer to do. To surpass.

Eikka-su, エイカスイ, 競フ, 競フ v.t. To emulate. To have a desire to surpass.


Eimek, エイメク, 異分スル, 配分スル v.t. To allot. To apportion. To divide. Circulate.

Eimush, エイムシュ, 懼れル v.i. To be afraid. Syn: Ishitoma.


Einupitara, エイヌピトラ, 好マス, 用マス, 割フ. v.t. To not want or like. To eschew. To hate. Syn: Etunne.

Einure, エヌレ, 火ヲ点スル v.t. To light (as a lamp). Syn: Uhyeka.

Eipak, エイパク, 足る v.i. To be sufficient. Syn: Pakno.


Eipokun, エイポクン, ヨリモ少ナキ. v.i. To be less than. Syn: Ehaye. Eikohaye.

Eipokun-no, エイポクノ, ヨリモ少ナク. adv. Not so much. Less.

Eipok-unu, エイポクヌ, 好マズ, 口惜ム. v.t. To dislike. To regret.


Eiram-kotoro-mewe, エイラムトロメウェ, 楽メル, 鼓舞スル, 動マス. 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, 均シクスル. v.t. To make equal. To make even.


Eirusa-guru, エイルサグル, 貸人. n. One who lends.


Eishiramne, エイシラムニ, 欲スル. v.t. To wish for. To desire. To want. Syn: Kon rusui.


Eishokon, エイショコン, 信スル. v.t. To believe.

Eishokoro, エイショウロ,

Eishokor-i, エイショコーリ, 信仰. n. Faith.

Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-aki-re, エイショコーリツマス留ブリアキレ, 信ヲ堅クスル. v.t. To confirm (Introduced by the Compiler).

Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-aki-re-katu, エイショコーリツマス留ブリアキレツカト, 按手式. ph. The order for Confirmation (Introduced by the Compiler).

Eishungere, エイシュングレ, 信セス. v.t. To disbelieve.

Eitak-amkire, エタクアムキレ, 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, 隸ニ. v.t. To return to one’s home (as from work).
Eiwange-chieikip, エイワンゲチイキブ, 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, 用させるる. v.t. To cause to use.
Eiyok, エイヨク, 売る. v.t. To sell. Syn: Eiwange.
Eiyokbe, エイヨクベ, 売品, 貨物. n. Merchandise.
Eiyonuppa, エイヨヌッパ, 訴げるる. v.t. To accuse of a crime. To complain about.
Eiyoinimba, エイヨイニンバ, 反響するる. v.i. To echo. To resound. To have a noise in the head. Syn: Shirigei-yoinimba. Tuntek.
Ek, エク, 来る. (単数). v.i. To come. (sing).
Eka, エカ, 据る, 扱る. v.t. To make (as a rope). To twist. As:— Tush eka, “to make a rope.”
Ekai, エカイ, 周囲. adj. Round. Round about.
Ekachish, エカチシ, 岩ナドノ隠シ凸凹. n. Rugged places. A sharply pointed rock. A mountain or pinnacle or peak.
Ekai, エカイ, 周囲. adj. Round. Round about.
Ekai-nupuri, エカイヌプリ, 火山. n. A volcano (extinct or active).
Ekakari, エカカリ, 上縫するる. v.t. To sew over (as in making button holes).
Ekakoyaske, エカコヤスケ, 割レタル. adj. Cracked (from top to bottom).
Ekamasu-chitarabe, エカマチシタラベ, 袋. n. A bag for carrying clothes etc., when travelling.
Ekambak, エカムバック, 警戒. n. A warning.
Ekambak-isam-no, エカムバックイサムノ, 警戒. adv. Without warning.
Ekambakte-ki, エカムバックテキ, 警示スル, 約束スル. v.t. To forewarn. To promise.
Ekamurasasa, エカムバラササ, 平ナルロヲ持ツ器具. adj. Any vessel with a flat lip.
Ekanok, エカノク, 出迎フ、例せバ、エカノクアスミマン、出迎ニ往ク。v.t.
To go to meet. As:—Ekanok gusu oman, “to go to meet.”

Ekap, エカブ, 挨拶スル、会話スル。v.t.
To greet. To salute.

Ekarakara, エカラカラ, 爲ス。v.t.
To do. This word very often occurs in legends in place of kara and ki.

Ekari, エカリ, 迎へラル、出来上ル。v.i. and v.t. To be met. To put forth (as strength). To be done. To be finished. Syn: Karakokere. Kiroro yupu wa ki.


Ekari, エカリ, 流涎スル。v.i. To wander about. Syn: Ekeshnoman.

Ekarire, エカリレ, 回フ。v.t. To inclose. Syn: Nikkotama.

Ekari-wa-oman, エカリワオマン, 巡ル、例せハ、トエカリワオマン、彼ヲ湖ヲ廻リシ。ph. To go round. As:—To ekari wa oman, “he went round the lake.”

Ekashi, エカシ, 祖先、老人。n.

Ekashpa-umbe, エカシバウムベ, 冠。n.
A crown made of shavings.

Ekashish, エカシシ, 卑ム、惡ム。v.t.
To despise. To hate.

Ekashppu, エカシュッポ, 蝌蚪(オタマジャクシ)。n.
Tadpoles.


Ekatairotke, エカタイイロック, 好ム、愛スル。v.t. To like. To be fond of. Syn: Kateomare.

Ekatchaush, エカチャウシ, 厌フ、好マス、v.i. To feel antipathy towards. To be displeased with. Syn: Eramu ekatchaush.

Ekatki, エカッキ, 接近スル。v.t. To approach. To go to. Syn: Karange no oman.

Ekatki, エカッキ, 障ケル、遮ケル。v.t.

Ekatnu, エカヌ、好ム、愛スル。v.t.
To like. To be fond of. To love. Syn: Konoburu.

Ekatta, エカッタ, 逼急ニ、暴力ヲ以テ。adv. In haste. With violence.

Ekatupase, エカツパセ、拒ム、嫌フ。v.t. To refuse. To dislike. To be disinclined to do something. As:—Oman ekatupase, “to dislike to go.” Syn: Nukuri.

Ekaya-ni-ika, エカヤニイカ、船ノ柱ヲ落ツル。v.i.
To fall from a ship’s mast. Syn: Okayanipichi.

Ekaye, エカイェ, 調子。n.

Ekaye-chish, エカイェチシ, 山ノ険シキ所。n.

Eke, エケ, 上手摑ヒトル. v.t. To skim. As:—Tope eke, “to skim milk.”


Ekuteurum-konna-tanak-tanak, エケウツムコンタナタナク, 気々落ス. 落鬚スル. ph. To lose heart. To faint. To faint and come to frequently.

Ekike-ush-bashui, エキキビアッシュイ, 鬚ノ上ゲル棒(祭ノ時ニ用エル). n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter; i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings left attached to it.

Ekimne, エキムニ, 山へ行ケ. v.i. To go to the mountains to work or hunt.

Ekimne-un, エキムニン, 山＝. adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekim-un, エキムン, 山＝. adv. ph. To the mountains.

Ekimopkara, エキモブカラ, 山＝テ計ラズモ惨死スル. 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 る. v.t. To run away with.

Ekohaye, エコハイェ, 不足スル. v.i. To be insufficient. Syn: Eko-
haye. Upak shomoki.


Ekohopi-shikiru, エコホピシキル, 轉顧スル. v.i. To turn away from.

Ekohopi-wa-oman, エコホピワオマン, 去ル, 離ル. v.t. To leave. To go away from.

Ecohoshipire, エコホシピレ, 賓＝置く. v.t. To pawn.

Ekimokokoro, エキモココロ, 賞ル, 星スル. v.t. To take a present to another. To present to. Syn: Eikrap-kore.

Ekimokorobe, エキモコロベ, 賞物. n. A present.

Ekoiomare, エコイオマレ, 水チ汲ミ出ス. v.t. To pour out.

Ekoirak-koirak, エコイラクコイラク, 動揺シスルム. v.t. To shake up as anything in a bottle. To agitate (as water). Syn: Koyakoyak.

Ekokomge, エココムゲ, 凭れル, 倉リカル. v. t. To lean upon (as upon a table). Syn: Kokonko.

Ekokomo, エココモ, 締付ケル, 折り込マ. v. t. To bind (as a dress). To fold over (as in sewing).

Ekokomo-wa-ukaukau, エココモワウカウカウ, 締付ケル. v. t. To bind.

Ekomo, エコモ, 折り込マ. v. t. To fold over.

Ekomomse, エコモムセ, 綿レル. v. i. Twisted into a lump or ball. Turned.

Ekonishuye, エコニシュイェ, 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, 敎へル. v. t. To teach. To instruct.


Ekonramu-shitne, エコラムシツチ子, 怒ラセル. v. i. To be aggrivated. To be much irritated. To be in great trouble.

Ekonramu-shitnere, エコラムシツチレ, 病マセル. v. t. To agonize. To give pain to.

Ekonramu-tanak, エコラムタナク, 苦眠スル. v. i. To have troubled sleep. To have bad dreams.

Ekonramu-tanak-shitne, エコラムタナクシツチ子, 苦ま煩累スル, 苦闘シテ眠レニ. v. i. To be in great straits. To be unable to sleep for great trouble.

Ekopash, エコパシ, 倚リ掛ル, 凭ル. v. i. To lean against. As:—Tuma-

ma epokash, “to lean against a wall.”

Ekopashte, エコパシテ, 凭ラセケル, 例セバ, ヘイサカフェクテエコパシテ, 共チ木ヲ凭ラセケル. v. t. To set against. To rest upon. As:—Nei okaibe chikuni ekopashte yan, “set that thing against the tree.”


Ekoramkoro, エコラムコロ, 乞フ. v. t.

To beg for. To ask for.

Ekorobe, エコロベ, 汝ノモノ. n. Your belongings.


Ekot, エコツ, 死ノ, 例セバ, メエっコト, 冻死スル. v. i. To die. As:—Me ekot, “to die of cold.” 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:—Nupuri uturu ekotankoro, “to make one's home among the mountains.”

Ekote, エコテ, 殺ロス. v. t. To kill.

Syn: Raige.

Ekotekot, エコテコツ, 度々気ヲ失フ. v. i. To faint away repeatedly.

Eketewen, エコテウェン, 苦ムノテ死ス. 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, エコツボカエウェンイタラ, 近所コト能ハズ. ph. and v.t. To be unable to touch. To be unable to approach.

Ekottanu, エコッタヌ, 注意スル, 関係スル, 例セバ, イテキエコッタヌ, 関セズニオケ. v.t. To pay attention. To have a care for. To interfere. As:—Iteki ekottanu, "do not interfere;" "take no notice of it."

Ekottanu, エコッタヌ, 注意セル. adj. Attentive.

Ekottanu-wa, エコッタヌワ, 注意シェ. adv. Attentively.

Ekottanu-shomoki, エコッタヌシショモキ, 忽カセニスル. v.t. To neglect. To take no notice of a thing. To let alone.


Ekute, エクテ, 來タラセル. v.t. To cause to come.

Ekunneyot, エクーンネッツ, 眩スル(念＝暗處＝入リ). v.i. To be dazzled with darkness (as upon entering a dark room fresh from the light).


Ekurok-o, エクロコ, 黒キ. adj. Black.


Ekushna, エクシナ, 通過スル, 例セバ, キッセクシナ, 質ケ. v.i. and adj. To pass through. Open. Uncovered (as one's thoughts).

As:—Otke ekushna, "to pierce through." Syn: Oboso.

Ekushna-etaye, エクシナエタイエ, 質キ取ル. v.t. To draw through.

Ekushnare, エクシナレ, 質キ通ス. 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:—Kushikihi ekusuri-kara rusui, "I desire to doctor my eyes."

Emaka, エマカ, 遂ゲル, 楽テル. v.t. To discharge. To abjure. To cast away. (Sing). Syn: Osura.

Emakba, エマカバ, 遂ゲル, 楽テル. v.t. To discharge. To cast away. To abjure. (Pl. of Emaka).

Emaknaguru, エマクナグル, 後方ニ. adv. Backward.

Emaknatarara, エマクナタラ, 開ラ. v.t. To open up. To light up. To clear away. As:—Shukustoikunne chisei upshoro emaknatarara, "a bright light lit up the inside of the house."

Emauri, エマウリ, 種々ノイチゴナドナ名. n. A general name for black-berries, strawberries and raspberries.

Emaukush, エマウクシ, 鼻ヲ通シテ云フ. v.i. To speak through the nose.

Emawanu, エマワヌ, 甚タ怖ロシキ. adj. Very dreadful.

Emetapunin, エメタプニン, 寒ク見. 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, 咲べる. v.t. To bark at.

Emina, エミナ, 笑ふ. v.t. To laugh at.


Emko-gusu, エムゴスス, 此ノ故ニ. post. Therefore. For this reason.

Emkoisamka, 所有ヲ失フ. v.i. To suffer the loss of one’s belongings.


Emo, エモ, 馬鈴薯(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, 眠ラレヌ. v.i. To be unable to sleep. To turn about in one’s sleep.

Emomnatara, エモムナタラ, 有ル、居ル、安全ヲアル. v.i. To be. To be serene. To rest upon. To be at rest.


Emoni, エモニ, 游スル、猟スル、例セバ、エモノヒリカ、夏キ漁. v.t. To hunt. To fish. As:—Emoni-pirika, “to be successful in hunting or fishing.” Emoni-ven, “to be unsuccessful in hunting or fishing.”

Emonush, エモノウシ、忙ハシカル. v.i. To be busy. As:—Nep-nep ku emonush” I am busy about a variety of things.” Syn: Mon an.

Emoshma, エモシマ、別々ニ、例セバ、エモシマノイキ、別々ニスル. adv. Differently. Separately. As:—Emoshma emoshma no iki “to do separately or differently.”

Emoshma-no-ande, エモシマノアンデ、度外ニ置ク. v.i. To apostatize. To put in another place.

Emoshma-no-an-guru, エモシマノアングル、物ヲ度外ニ置ク人. n. An apostate.


Empuina, エムブイナ, 頭ヲ前ニ垂ル. v.t. and v.i. To fall or knock down head first.

Empuinare, エムブイナレ, 頭ヲ前ニ垂レサスル. v.t. To cause to knock or fall down head first.
Emu-emu, エムエム, 撺. 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. v.i. To fall down head foremost.

Emukne, エムク子, 残. adj. All. The whole.


Emukne-no-an, エムクノアン. ph. That is all.

Emukne-no-okere, エムクノオケレ. ph. They have all come to naught. They are all finished.

Emush, エムシ. A sword. As:—Emush etaye, "to draw a sword." Emush anochautekka, "I drew the sword I wore" (used in legends). Emush eynikikikara, "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 shitomush, "to wear a sword." Syn: Tam. Rangetam.

Emush-at, エムシャツ. A sword sash.
Enchararage, エンチャー拉ゲ, 剌ア
v. adj. Prickly.

Encharashne, エンチャーらシネ, 喧嘩
スル, 戰鬪スル. v. i. To quarrel.

Enchiki-maimai, エンチキマイマ
イ, ガンコラサン. n. The crow-
berry. *Empetrum nigrum, L.*
Called also Ichikimaimai.

Endo, エンド. エンドミソハギ. n. A kind of
herb used as food. *Lyth-
rum Salicaria, L.*

Endrum, エンドルム, 鼠. n. A rat
or mouse. Syn: Erum.

Ene, エネ, 其ノ, 斯ノ如シ, 其ノ通リ, 例
セバ, エネアムペ, 其ノモノ. adv.
Thus. So. In this or that manner.
What. Such. As:—*Ene ponbe
he? “so small”? Ene porop he?
“is it so large”? Hembara ne
yukka une moire range, “he is al-
ways thus late.” Shomo ka une
hawash kuni aramu a-hi, “I had
no idea that such things had been
said.” Ene iki chi ainu paronno
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 une oku-hi, “he was
reared after this wise.”

Ene-akari-ka-isam, エネアカリカイ
サム, 仕方がナイ. 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, ドウニカ. adj. Some-
how. Anyhow.

Ene-hawashi, エネハウス, ペニハウシ
エニハワシ. ph. He
spake thus.

Ene-hawe-okai, エネハウスオカイ,
He said this. He spake after this
or that manner. Thus it is said.

Ene-neika, エネアイカ, 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, マラノキ. n. The An-
gelica tree. *Aralia
sinensis, L.*

Eninge-ni, エニングニ, シ.
The leaves of this plant are used as
food by the Ainu. The Ainu of
Tokachi call this tree Shuat-ni.

Enekaiki, エネカイキ, 然而シテ. adv.
It being so.

Eneturu pakno, エネチュルパクノ, 共
程. ph. To such a degree. So.
As:—*Nei guru anak ne eneturu
pakno wen ruwe he an? “was he
so bad?”*

Eneusara, エネウサラ, 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, エニクリキ, 負傷スル.害
セル. v. i. To be wounded. To
be hurt. **Syn**: Yayapushkere.
*Yaiyeshikorap.*

Eninge-ni, エンジン・ギ, n. See En-enge-ni. The Angeli·ca tree.

Enengi-ni, エンニギ, n. The Angelica tree.


Eninui, エニヌイ, 枕, 枕木, 眠る. v. To lay the head upon a pillow. To take a rest. To sleep.


Eninuite, エニーニュイfrage, 慎重に. v.t. To put to rest. To put to bed.

Enikokomo, エニココミ, 枕を以て打つ. v.t. To strike with a stick.

Eni-omare, エニオマレ, 枕以て打つ. v.t. To strike with a stick.

Enishomap, エニシオマップ, 案ずる. v.t. To feel anxious about.

Enishpane, エニシベンチ, 司ドル. v.t. To lord over.

Enishpeush, エニシペウシ, 喘. n. Salivation. Also to drivel.

Enitatte, エイチタッケ, 風吹く, (風). v.i. To be afflicted with a stuffy cold in the head. To snuffle as when one has a cold in the head. **Syn**: Omke.

Enitomom, エニトモム, 向む, 注意 dhe. v.i. To stare at. To look at carefully. To look into. **Syn**: Enutomom.

Eniuichinne, エニウチシン子, 他人チ軽くサンズル. v.t. To show dislike to another. To treat in a slighting manner. To drive away. To eject. **Syn**: Eangesh.

Eniwa, エニワ, 稞. adj. Bare (as a mountain). **Syn**: Cha-sak. Atusa.


Enkaoiki, エンカオイキ, 近め, 観る. v.t. To bless. **Syn**: Nunuke. Inunuke.


Enkashike-keta, エンカシケケタ, 丁度. post. Exactly over.

Enkashike-peka, エンカシケベカ, て. post. Over.


Enkata, エンカタ, て. post. Upon. Over.

Enkoisamka, エンコイサムカ, 損失する. v.t. To suffer the loss of one’s goods.

Enkoro, エンコロ, 目尽くし, 鼻梁, (ハチバツラ). n. The space between the eyes. The bridge of the nose.

Enkoro-itak, エンコロイタク, 鼻に掛ける言々. v.t. To speak through the nose.

Enomi, エノミ, 華麗を以て神を祈る. v.t. To worship with libations.

Enon, エノン, 何處へ. ade. Whither. **Syn**: Ine un.

Enopek-ush, エノペクウシ, 赤む. v.i. To be dazzled with light.

Enueshkari, エヌエシカリ, 左様へ思掛ける人々. ph. I did not expect it.

Enuitasa, エヌイタサ, 留らず. v.i. To miss (in walking).

Enukara, エヌカラ, 鍋き, 像も, メカラマキリ, 鍋き小刀. adj. Dull
as a knife. Thus:—Enukara makiri, “a dull knife.”

Enumitanne, エヌミタンチ, n. A kind of berry. *Lonicera coerulea*, L.


Enunui, エヌヌイ, 眠る. v. To sleep.

Enunuye, エヌヌイユ, 眠れる. v.t. To cause to sleep.

Enup, エヌプ, 不便なる. adj. Inconvenient.

Enupek-ush, エヌペクシ, 落まる. v. 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, 揺れる. 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, 恕る. v.t. To be surprised at. To be amazed.

Enutomom, エヌトモム, 見る. v.t. To look at or into. To stare at. To look at carefully. As:—Hokumono noshike enutomom, “to look into the fire (as in deep thought)”.

Syn: Enitomom.

Eochayaige, オチチャヤイゲ, 繁茂すこと. v. To stand and spread out thickly as branches of trees.

Eocha, オチョハ, 落ちる. v.t. To become empty.

Eohare, オチョハレ, 空になる. v.t. To empty. Syn: Ohare.

Eoikushi, オイクシ, 着る, 撥ける. v.t. エオイクシ, To clothe. To spread over.

Eoikushpa, (pl) オイクシバ, To knock or kick against. (pl).

Eok, オク. v. To knock or kick against. (pl).

Eokokte, オクテチ, 打ち当てる. v.t. To cause to knock or kick against. (pl).

Eomishiroi, オモシロイ, 喜ぶ. v.t. To be unable to catch. To be unsuccessful in the chase or at fishing.

Eomoshiroi, オモシロイ, 喜ぶ. v.t. To take delight in. To be fond of. To be delighted with. Syn: Enupetne.

Eomoshiroire, オモシロイレ, 喜ぶ. v. The same as Eomoshiroi.

Eonne, オオネ, 手洗う. v.t. To wash the face and hands. 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, エシッキスペケレ, (a train). To get behind.


Eoshirok, エシシロク, X⇒v, Eoshikpekare, エシッキスペケレ, v.t. To take aim at. Syn: Aeyairamattepp.

Eoshito, エシシト, Eoshitsesu, エシシテス, 輕觸シ去ル, 滑ル. v.t. To glance off. To slip.

Eoshkoni, エシシコニ, 追付ク. v.t. To overtake.

Eoshiwen, エシシウェン, 自分ノ為メニ保ツ, 藏ス, 例セバ, イタクエオシウェン, 知ラサマ. v.t. To keep to one's self. As:—Itak-eoshiwen, “not to tell.” Yaitoko 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.


Eoyashimge, エオヤシムゲ, 翌日. adv. The next day. The day after.


Epa, エパ, 追, 満ツル, (時期ナドノ). v.i. and adv. To be fulfilled (as time). As far as. As:—Naa shomi nei ushike epa shoki, “before one's time.”

Epa, エパ, 富ダル, 及ア, 例セバ, クエパエアイカブ, 私ハ及ブコトが出来ナイ. v.t. To reach to. To attain to. As:—Ku epa caikap, “I cannot reach it.” Epa pakno ku mokoro kusu ne, “I shall sleep as much as I can.”


Epakashnu, エパカシヌ, 教スル. v.t. To teach. To instruct. Syn: Eyaihannokkare.

Epakashnu-i, エパカシヌイ, 教訓. n.


Epakashnure, エパカシヌレ 教へさせ。v.t. To cause another to teach.

Epakokomo, エパココモ 杖ヲ以テ頭ヲ打ツ。v.t. To knock on the head with a stick.

Epanchokkai-nep, エパンチョウツカイ子フ 凰(インツミ)ヲ習ヲ女。n. An un tattoed woman.

Epange, エパンゲ 終リ＝。adv. At the end.

Eepage, エエパゲ At the finish.

Epara, エパラ 吹ク。v.i. To blow.

Epara, エパラ 降ヲ負ハス。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 角枝ヲ落シシ鹿。n. A deer with deformed antlers. There is a superstition to the effect that whoever kills one of these animals is certain to die shortly afterwards.

Eparoahunkanit, エパロアフンカニツ 織機ヲ糸巻。n. A weaving spool.

Eparorokashi-kuyushitara, エパロロカシクユシタラ 啾ヲ粉碎ク。v.t. To chew. To masticate. As:—Aep eparorokashi kuyushitara, “to masticate one's fool.”


Epaure, エパウレ 争論スル。v.i. To dispute. To quarrel. Syn: Epakoiki.

Epaushi, エパウシ 頭ヲ被ル。v.t. To be wearing upon the head.

Epaashire, エパウシレ 頭ヲ卷ク。v.t. To put round the head as a sling for carrying bundles.

Epeka, エペカ 常タル＝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, エペカノイヱ＝ニ付テ言フ。v.t. To allude to.

Epekara, エペカラ イazu、指サス、正タス。v.t. To aim at. To point at. To adjust.

Epekare, エペカレ At. To adjust.

Epekereyot, エペケレヨツ 側ム。v.i. To be dazzled with light (as in coming from a dark room into the bright sunlight).

Epenge, エペンゲ 根原＝、源＝、始メ＝。 adv. Eepenge, エペンゲ At the source. In the beginning.

Epesap, エペサプ 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 長サ。n. The length.

Epetchiu, エペッチウ 見グ。v.i. To
stumble. To stumble through striking the foot against an object. 
Syn: Ureepeitchiu.

Epetchiure, エペチウレ, 腫加セル. v.t. To cause to stumble.

Epetke, エペッケ, 野兎. n. A hare. 

Epetke, エペッケ, 三口、鉄唇、兔唇、 (ミツクラ) adj. Hare-lipped.

Epettyue, エペットイユ, 裂れ. v.t. To slit.

Epetpetke-chep, エペットケチェプ, イカ. n. Cuttle-fish.

Epikot, エピコツ, 仕上ラザル. adv. Unfinished.

Epikot-attush, エピコツアッツシ, 仕上ラザル着物. n. Cloth in the process of being made.

Epikot-kina, エピコツキナ, 構ラッテアル団. n. Mats in process of being made.

Episne-itangi, エピニセイタンギ, 飯杓子. n. A ladle used for taking food out of a pot.

Epirika, エピリカ, 儲ケル. v.t. To gain. To acquire. Syn: Yaiepirikare.

Epirika-ambe, エピリカアムベ, 利益. n. Gain.

Epirika-i, エピリカイ


Epirikare, エピリカレ, 儲ケル. v.t. To gain. To acquire.

Epiru, エピル, 掃キ出す. v.t. To brush out. To beat out. To beat the sick with bunches of grass or twigs to drive out demons of sickness.

Epiru, エピル, 摘み出す. v.t. To pick out (as fish from the meshes of a net).

Epishi, エピシ, 海岸に向う.例セバ、エピシサブ、我等へ海岸＝行ク. adv. To or towards the sea-shore. As: —Epishi sap, “we are going to the sea-shore.”

Episkha-un, エピシカウン, 彼處此處、例セバ、エピシカウンボサリフインガラ、彼處此處ヲ見ル. adv. Here and there. This way and that. About. Hither and thither. As: —Episkha un hosari wa ingara, “to look this way and that.” Episkha un nakara, “to look about.” Syn: Epishne.

Epishne, エピシネ, 海岸＝向フ. adv. Towards the sea-shore.


Epittek, エピテク, 外レン、脱白スル、例セバ、マスツエピテク、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, 捨メル、容メル、憎ム. v.t. To persecute. To hate. To oppose. To contravene. This
word is preceded by oita. Syn: Epoppa.


Epokba, エボクバ, 敵. n. An adversary.

Epoki, エボキ, 下方へ. adv. Downwards.

Epokikomo, エボキコモ, 下方へ疎頭, 折込, v.t. To fold down.

Epoki-komomse, エボキコモムセ, 下方へ引き掛る, v.i. To be hooked downwards.

Epokituye, エボキツイエ, ヨリ少キ, adj. Less than.


Eposo, エボソ, 實ニ, 成程. adv. Same as Eboso. Just so. Indeed.


Epotan-ni, エポタンニ, エポバニスタノキ, n. The privet. Ligustrum medium, Fr. et Sav.

Epotara, エポタラ, 心配スル, 案ずル, 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, 醃師. 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, アシダマ. n. Lonicera Morrowie, A. Gray.

Epu, エプイ, 芽. n. A bud.

Epuige, エプイゲ, 花. n. A flower.

Epuike, エプイケ, 花. n. A flower.

Epuige-shipirasa (sing), エプイゲシピラサ, 花咲, v. i. To blossom. To flower.

Epuige-shipiraspa (pl), エプイゲシピラスパ, 花咲, v. i. Same as above.

Epuike-hepirasa (sing), エプイケヘピラサ, 花咲, v. i. Same as above.

Epuike-hepiraspa (pl), エプイケヘピラスパ, 花咲, v. i. Same as above.

Epuike-pirasa (sing), エプイケピラサ, 花咲, v. i. Same as above.

Epuike-piraspa (pl), エプイケピラスパ, 花咲, v. i. Same as above.

Epuina-no, エプイナノ, 面つ伏セル, 例セバ, エプイナノハチリ, 面つ伏シテトレタ, adv. Face downwards. As:—Epuina no hachiri, “to fall upon the face.”

Epunepushbe, エブチブシベ, 堆積、塊. n. Same as above.

Upunepushbe, ウブチブシベ, as above.


Epyukke, エブユッケ, 脊髄スル. v.i. To be stingy. Syn: Ibeunara.

Erai, エライ, 垂下スル. v.i. To droop as wheat when blown down by the wind or caused to fall through abundance or excessive weight.

Eraiba-pushi, エライバブシ, ハマベシキーワサ. n. Mertensia maritima, Don.

Eraikotne-pirika, エライコツチビリカ, 信ズベキ. adj. Reliable.

Eraikotne-wen, エライコツチウェン, 信セレルス. adj. Unreliable.


Erainiukesh, エライニウケシ, 助ケル. v.t. To help. To act faithfully towards. To persevere in. As:—Echi kotchaketa erainiukesh ku ki na, “I will persevere on your behalf.” Syn: Eranniukesh.

Erairai, エライライ, 細スル. n. A kind of very tiny black fly. A midge.

Erakoro, エラコロ, 食傷スル. v.i. To be affected by. As:—Buta kam erakoro, “he was made sick by eating pork.”


Eramambe, エラマムベ, 知ラレルコト. n. Anything known.
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, 喜べセル. v.t. To regard with pleasure. To be pleased with. To admire.

Eramashu-no, エラマシュノ, 喜べデ, 楽シク. adv. Admiringly. In a pleasing manner.

Eramashure, 喜べセル. v.t. To give pleasure to. Eramasure, 喜べませる, To make another pleased.

Eramchuptek, エラムチプテク, 悲ず, 苦痛スル. v.i. To be in sorrow or distress.


Eramchupush, エラムチョップシ, 溜シキ. v.i. To feel lonely. Syn: Mishmu.

Eramkatchiush, エラムカッチウシ, 好マス, 隣り. 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, 患々. v.t. To be surprised at. To wonder at. Syn: Enushkari.

Erampekamam, エラムベカママ, スル. v.i. To be in trouble.

Erampekamama, エラムベカママ, 中間, 煩雑, 苦闘. n. Troubles.

Erampeutek, エラムペウテク, 分らす. v.i. To not understand. Not to know.


Erampokiwen-ki, エラムボキウェンキ, 悲しみ. v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.

Erampokiwen-wa-kore, エラムボキウェンワコレ, 悲しみ. v.t. To pity. To take pity on. To have mercy upon.

Erampopash-kosamba, エラムポバシコサマバ, 接ナ. v.i. To be pleased.

Erampopash-kosanu, エラムポバシコサンス. v.i. To feel rejoiced. Syn: Yainuchattek.

Eramu, エラム, 了解スル, 関し. v.t. To understand. To know. To apprehend.

Eramu-an, エラムアン, 了解スル, 関し. v.t. To understand. To know. Eramu an na mungi na, “a phrase meaning that one thoroughly understands.”

Eramuchakbe, エラムチュカベ, 好マザルコト, 放棄セナメントコト. n. A thing which discourages. A
thing eschewed. Anything disliked.

Eramu-ekatchaush, エラムエカッチャウシ, 嫌フ. v.i. To feel antipathy towards another. To be displeased with. Syn: Ekatchaush.

Eramuhauge, エラムハウゲ, 親切＝ 交ずる, v.t. To show kindness towards.

Eramuhokasush, エラムホカスシ, 不足ナル. adj. and v.i. To be dissatisfied. To disapprove of. As:—Kumui anak ne wen-buri eramu-ikatchaush, “God looks upon evil deeds with disfavour.”

Eramu-ikatchaush, エラムイカッチャウシ, 好マ・, 情ム, 例セバ, カムイアナルネウェンプリエラムイカッチャウシ神ハ悪シキ仕業ヲ嫌フ. v.t. To dislike. To look upon with disfavour. To look upon with displeasure. To disapprove of. As:—Eramu-ikatchaush, “God looks upon evil deeds with disfavour.”

Eramu-ikurukuru, エラムイクルクル, 心配スル, 煩フ. v.i. To be troubled. To be in trouble. Syn : Yaikowepekere.

Eramukittararage, エラムギッタラゲ, 怖レル, 懾レル. v.i. To be afraid. To be in dread. To be struck with awe. Syn: Kimatek. Ishitoma.


Eramukachipeutek-no, エラムカチペウテクノ, 退雑ナル. adj. Confusedly. As:—Eramukachipeutek no ye, “to talk confusedly.”


Eramu-nin-no, エラムニンノ, 不注意＝, 粗末＝. adv. Carelessly. Negligently.

Eramu-sam, エラムサム, 了解セム. v.i. Not to understand.

Eramu-unun, エラムウンヌン, 忘レル. v.t. To forget. To over-look.


Eramushbe, エラムシベ, 知ラレルコト. n. A thing known.


Eramushkarep, エラムシカレブ, 知ラレルコト. n. Things one does not know or understand. Syn: Erampeutekbe.
Eramutasaoke, エラムタサオケ, 悪マス. v.t. To be vexed with.
Eramu-unun, エラムウヌン, 注意メ. v.n. To take no notice of. To be careless. To be forgetful. Syn: Eramunin.
Eramu-usausak, エラムウサウサク, 混雑ナル. adj. Confusing.
Eramu-usausakbe, エラムウサウサクベ, 混雑ナルモノ, 錯乱. 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, 混乱シテ, 混乱シテ. adv. Confusingly. In a confusing manner. As:—Eramuusausak no ye, “to tell in a confusing manner.”
Eraokatta, エラオカッタ, 潤ス. v.t. To dip into. To throw into water. Syn: Erauokatta.
Eraomare, エラオマレ, 謙ダスラセンル, 下ダス. v.t. To lower. To humble.

Erarak, 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, 曲ゲル, 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(桝＝ナ穂物ヲ杆トキノ如ク). 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, 埋メル. v.t. To bury. To cover up. As:—Ahe 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, 吊下喉. n. The lower part of the throat. エラウンクツ.
Eraunkuchiyamui-noye, エラウンクチャムイノイエ, 喫ヲ口ヲヲ. 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 Onmu-onmu.
Erauokatta, エラウオカッタ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink. To dip into.
Erawekatta, エラウエカッタ, 沈メル. v.t. To sink. Ta dip into.
Erayap, エラヤブ, チ喜ブ. v.t. To be pleased with. To express pleasure in. Syn: Areika.
Erayapka, エラヤプカ, 喜パセル. v.t. To please. Also an interj. of pleasurable surprise.

Eraye, エライェ, 知ラス. v.t. Not to know. To be ignorant of. As:—Nei ambe oara ku eraye ruwe ne, “I do not in the least understand that.”

Erayekotne, エライェコツツ, 不足＝恩フ. v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Aeramushinne shomoki.


Ere, エレ, 延バス, 伸バス. v.t. To stretch out.

Ereba, エレバ, (綱ノ如グ). v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erepa, エレパ, Syn: Turupa.

Eregus, エレグス, 大口魚, (タラ). n. A cod-

Eregush, エレグシ.

Erekasu, エレカス, 甚ダ, 例セバ, エレカスシカルルウェ子, 其レハ甚ダ善イ. adj. Very. As:—Erekasu pirika ruwe ne, “it is very good.”


Eremtambu, エレムタムブ, 親, イギ. n. A wart.

Eremutambu, エレムタムブ, Papilloma.

Erem-kina, エレムキナ, キハバコ. n. The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.


Eremu. エレム, 鼠. n. A rat. See Ereem.

Eremu-kina, エレムキナ, キハバコ. n. The plantain. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica, Dene.

Eremuosara. エレムオサラ, 死人ノ着物ヲ結フ飾ヲ綴. n. A peculiar kind of ornament used to decorate the cords which are used in burying the dead.

Eren, エレン, 三人. n. Three persons. As:—Eren a ne wa, “we three.”

Erengaine, エレンガイ子, 胳手＝, 随意＝, adv. As one likes. According to one's own desires.

Erep, エレプ. 四個牛. adj. Four and a half.

Erepa, エレパ, (綱ヲ海中＝ナク如ク).

Ereba, エレバ, v.t. To set (as a net in the sea).

Erepo, エレポ, 搬き集メ埋メル, 例セバ, アベエレポ, 大ナ埋メル. v.t. To rake up. As:—Abe erepo, “to rake up the fire.”

Ererashuye, エレラシュイェ, 跟蹠(ヨロメク), 揮レル. v.i. To totter. To shake (as in the wind). To be unable to stand (as a drunken man).


Erikikuru, エリキクル, 上ニ壁ス. v.i. To sit upon. To ride upon.

Erikitari, エリキタリ, 上方ニ向キシ. adj. Pointing upwards.

Erikitesu, エリキテス, 上方ニ向テ傾ク. v.i. To slant upwards.

Erikomare, エリコマレ, 上ゲル. v.t. To exalt. To raise the price of anything.
ERI — 116 — ESA

Erikomara-ichan, エリコマレイチャン.  口銭. A commission on goods sold.

Eritne-shukup, エリッチシュクプ. 肉ハル, 養チラレル. v.i. To be reared.
To grow up gradually.

Erok, エロク, 内在出. vi. To dwell in. To be in. As:—Kotan erok-be kamui an, moshiro erokbe kamui tapan na, "there are gods who dwell in villages, and gods who dwell in countries."


Eroki, エロキ, 鰐. Chupea harengus Linn.

Erokroki, エロクロキ, ヨイカ, カスイドリ. n. The night-jar. Caprimulgus jotaka, T. & S.

Erorunne, エロルンヌ, 上坐ノ方. adv. Towards the upper end of the fireplace. As:—Erorunne eiturunne 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. vt. To set up. To stick up as posts. To shoot at and hit with an arrow. As:—Ai eroshki, "he shot and hit it with an arrow."

Eruimakanu, エルイマカヌ, 路ヲ除ケル. vi. To make way for.

Erum, エルム, 鼠. n. A rat. See Erem.

Erumakanu, エルマカヌ, 路ヲ除グル. vi. 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. vt. To turn out of a way.


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.

Erupshiketa, エルブシケタ, 前ニ. adv. In front of.

Erupshikeketa, エルブシケケタ, 前度ニ. adv. Exactly in front of.

Erurikiraye, エルリキライエ, 頭ヲ卷ク. vt. To tie round the head as for the purpose of tying the hair back.

Erurikirayeba, エルリキライエバ, 頭ヲ卷クバ. vt.

Erusa, エルサ, 貸ス. vt. To lend.


Erutompak, エルトマパク, 路程. adv. Part way.


Esaman-sapa, エサマンサパ, 河類ノ頭. n. An otter's head (met—"to be forgetful").

Esame-be-kese, エサメベケセ, 心中ヲ. adv. From the heart.

Esame-keseta, エサメベケセタ, 心中ニ, 心ノ底ニ. adv. At the bottom of the heart.
Esanaguru, 前方、例せば、エサナグールの前進。n. A forward person.
As: — Esanakuru oman, “to go forward.”

Esanakuru, 前進 adv. Forward.

Esana-sap-guru, ハサナサブグル, 亂暴ナル人. n. A wanton person.
A riotous person.

Esanniyo, エサンニヨ, 計算, 勘定 vn. To consider. To account. To reckon. To determine.


Esapane, エサパネ, 司ドル, 治ムル, 支配スル. v.t. To govern. To lead. To superintend. To act as chief or head.


Esapane, エサパネ, 司治者 n. Same as Esapane guru.

Esapse, エサスペ, 嘲笑スル. v.t. To ridicule. To laugh at.


Esara, エサラ, 開キタル adj. Open.
Esara-no, エサラノ, 開キテ adv. Openly.


Esash, エサシ, 音スル, 響ケル. v.i. 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, 出歯ノアール. v.i. To have projecting teeth.


Ese, エセ, 哀フル, 例せば, エセエネイタクヒ, 彼レハ等テ曰ク v.t. To answer. As: — Ese wa eite itakhi: —“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, エセレボンヌ, 拔ク v.t. To draw out as a knife from its sheath. Syn: Etaye.

Eseshke, エセシェ, 閉グル, 楠ケ v.t. To shut. To stop up.

Eshaot, エシャオツ, 持ツテ走ル v.i. To run away with. Syn: Kira.

Eshi, エシ, 來ル v.i. To come.

Eshi, エシ, 造＝用ユル間投詞, (流閉 ゲョ) excl: A word used principally to quiet dogs, though sometimes used when addressing persons, (lit: you shut up).

Eshikari, エシカリ, 塞ガレマ, 通ゼス. v.i. To be stopped. Pressed. As: — Osshí eshikari, “to be constipated.”

Eshikari, エシカリ, 捕ル, 捕ムル v.t. To catch (as an animal or fowl). To seize. As: — Nivator-len-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.


Eshikashke,  エシカシケ,  否も.  v.t.  To deny.

Eshikipop,  エシキポプ,  蹴メラル.  v.i.  To be stared out of countenance.  Syn: Enitomom.

Eshikiraine,  エシキライチ,  悲レム,  例セバ,  ヒリカノエンエシキライチウセンコ.  何卒我チ悲メ.  v.t.  To compassionate.  To pity.  As:—Pirika no en eshikiraine wa un kore,  “please look upon me with compassion.”

Eshikerimrim,  エシキレイリム,  片栗 (カタクリ).  n.  The dogtooth Erythronium denscanis, L.

Eshiknak,  エシクヌク,  物ヲ見ヌ, (心シテ見ヌ).  Eshiknak,  エシクナキ,  例セバ, 子イアンヘウェンヌスエシクナキヤン, 其レハ悪シキモノ故見ナイデケル.  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.”


Eshime,  エシムゲ,  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,  否も, 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, 隠す, 秘密を. v.i. To keep secret.
Eshini, エシニ, 悪を止める, 死を, 延引す. v.i. To retire from work.
To abdicate. To adjourn. To die.
Eshinire, エシニレ, 逃す, 止める, 猫ずる. v.t. To adjourn. To cause to retire.
Eshiniuka, エシニウカ, 疲れ. v.i. To get tired of a thing. To feel indisposed.
Eshini, エシニ, 老けて. v.i. To retire from work. To abdicate. To die.
Eshinnukuri an, エシヌクルリ安, 出来る, 能ハズ, 厳フ. v.i. To be unable. To feel a disinclination to do something.
Eshinnuye, エシヌイユ, 記す. v.i. To be written. Syn: Anuye.
Chieshinnuye, シエシヌユ. v.t. To play with.
Eshinot, エシノツ, 持つレ遊ネ. v.t. To play with.
Eshinotbe, エシノツベ, 遊具, 玩弄物. n. A plaything.
Eshipa, 間カサ振る, 不満足ニ思フ. エシパ, with. Not to listen. To pay no attention to. To turn a deaf ear to a person. To treat with indifferance. Not to look at. As:—Ainu eshipa, "to treat the man with indifference."
Eshipa-itak, エシパイタク, 間キタクナルキコト. n. Things one desires not to hear.
Eshipakashnu, エシパカシヌ, 諸博ナル, 博学ナル. adj. Learned.
Eshipattuye, エシパッタユ, 運動スル. 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.
Eshiramkiri, エシラムキリ, 通路, 步道, 村道. v.t. To know one’s way. To recognize a person. Syn: Eamkiri.
Eshireoma, エシレオマ, 種. v. i. To lean over.

Eshirepa, エシレパ, 到着スル. v.t. To arrive at a place.
Eshiri, エシリ, 以前ニ. adv. Previously.
Eeshiri, エシリ, 以前ニ. Before.
Eeshiri-an, エシリアン, 以前ニ. 例.
Eesheri-an, エシレリアン, セバ, エシリアンアプ, 以前ニ. イリショノ, adj. Above mentioned. Previous. As:—Eshiri an ap, "the previous one."
Eshirieok, エシリエオク, 引掛ケル. v.t. To hook on to. To hook in.
Erishikoshi, エシリコシ, 外レル. v.i. To swerve. To go off the track.
Eshirikoshi-henoye, エシリコシヘノイヨ, 一方ニ, 外レル. v.i. To swerve to one side.

Eshirika, エシリカ, 投棄セル. v.t. To cast down. Syn: Oshiripichi.
Eshirikatta, エシリカッタ, 投棄セル. v.t. To throw down to the ground with violence.
Eshirikik, エシリキク, 撃チ倒ス. v.t. To knock down.
Eshirikirap, エシリキラブ, 落ム. v.i. To suffer trouble. To suffer affliction. Syn: Ramupekamam.
Eshirikopash, エシリコバシ, 傘ヲ掛カル. v. i. and adj. To lean against. Leaning against.
Eshirikopashte, エシリコパシテ, 立て掛けル. v. t. To set against.

Eshirikokari, エシリコカリ, 巻ケル. v. t. To twist. To wind.

Eshiriokke, エシリオクケ, 懸ケル. v. t. To hang up. Syn: Shiriokke.

Eshiriokke-otke, エシリオッケオッケ, 携込込ム. v. t. To shake down as grain in a measure.

Eshiri-pichi, エシリピチ, 外レル. v. i. To slip off. To go off the track.

Eshiroko, エシロコ, 蹴ケル, 當タル. v. i. To strike against. To stumble.

Eshirok-shirok, エシロクシロク, 踵ケル. v. i. To stumble and hesitate (as in speaking). To strike against. To kick. Syn: Shirok-shirok.

Eshiru, エシル, 削ケル, 摩ル. v. t. To rub.

Eshishi, エシシ, 除ケル. v. t. To avoid. To pass by. To eschew. Syn: Ehaita.

Eshishiknakte, エシシキナクテ, 知ヲフリル. 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, 辭スル. v. t. To abdicate.

Eshishirikire, エシシリキレ, 職ヲ就ケス. 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.
ESH — 121 — ETA


Eshokshoki, エショックスキ, 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, エショショキ, トツ. 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.

Eshoshipi, エショシピ, 再婚スル. v.t. To remarry.

Eshouk, エショウク, 懸賞スル. v.t. To buy upon trust. To contract a debt. Syn: Shosekara.

Eshpa, エシパ, 忍セミ思フ, 冷淡ニ. Eshipa, エシパ, 授フ. v.t. To treat with indifference. To ignore. See Eshipa.


Eshunangare, エシュナンガレ, 輕クサセル. v.t. To cause to lighten.

Eshunge, エシュング, 詐ル, 雑ル. v.t. To lie to.


Eshopki, エショップキ, 坐ヲ遅ル. 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.

Eshuyeshuye, エシュイェシュイェ, モノヲ揺ル. v.t. To waive.

Esoine, エソイネ, 大急行ヲ行ク. v.i. To go to ease one’self.

Esoine-ru, エソイチル, 便所. 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: —Pét esoro san, “to descend to the mouth of a river.” Syn: San.

Esoro, エソロ, 長サ. n. Length.

Esoroho, エソロホ, Syn: Epesh.

Esoshipi, エソシピ, 亡兄弟ヲ妻ヲ楽ル. 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, 洮死スル. v.i. Esumba (pl), エスムバ, To be drowned. To drown.

Esum-wa-rai (sing), エスムワライ, 潮死シタル. adj. Drowned.

Esumba-wa-rai (pl), エスムバワライ, 潮死シタル. adj. Drowned.

Esumka, エスムカ, 潮死サセル. v.t. To drown.

Esumka-wa-rai, エスムワライ, 潮死スル. v.i. To be drowned.

Esumka-wa-raige, エスムワライグ, 潮死サレル. v.t. To drown.

gūra etaksure nishpa ne guru, “that is a very rich person.”


Etamani, エタマニ, 途絶フ vocational. v.t. To clear the way to a place. To clear a space as with a sword.

Etamba, エタムバ, 此處. adv. This way. Here.


Etarata, エタラタ, モノ＝就イテ立ツ. adv. To stick out of.

Etasa, エタサ, 横切 adv. Across. Back again. Athwart. From one to the other.


Etashum, エタシュム, 疾 adv. v.t. To suffer with or from. As:—Chi-kiri estashum, “to suffer with a bad leg.”

Etashumbe, エタシュムベ, 病原. n. A cause of illness.

Etayé, エタイェ, 引出品, 抗. 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, 拔. v.t. To pluck out. As:—Tu-yuk kishki etayetaye, “he plucked out two hairs from the deer.”


Eterekere, エテレケレ, 斬. 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.

Etasu, エテス, と向する. v.i. To turn up. Syn: Aemaka-tesu.

Etesure, エテスレ, と向する. v.t. To make turn up. To cause to glance off.

Etas, エテス, 此處. adv. Here. This way.

Eteye, エテイェ, 塞へ (単数). v.t. To choke.

Eteyepa, エテイェバ, 塞へ (複数). v.t. To choke. (pl.)

Eto, エト, ナキフタコウショ. n.

Edo, エド, な. A kind of edible herb. (see Endo).

Etoi, エトイ, 途ケアル, 赤穂ナル. adj.


Etoitoshpa, エトオイトシバ, 萌える. v.i. To sprout out from the earth.

Etoikoninde, エトオイコンンデ, 爲シテ見る. v.t. To assay.

Etopukka, エトプッカ, 土ヲ捌フ, 偶セバ, エモトイブツカ, 字ヲ植る. v.t. To earth up. To put earth to. As:—Emo etopukka, “to earth up potatoes.” Syn: Otop-pukka.

Etoita, エトイタ, 植エル. 播種スル. v.t. To plant. To sow.


As:—Pet etok, “the source of a river.” Hoka etok, “the head of a fire-place.”

Etoko, エトコ, 以前. adv. Formerly. Previously.

In front of. As:—En etoko, “in front of me.”

Etoko-an, エトコアン, 以前ノ, 例セバ, エトコアンママン, 一昨日. adj.

Before. As:—Etoko an onuman, “the day before yesterday.”

Syn: Hoshiki.

Etoko-aseshke, 妨ケ, 防ケ. v.t. To prevent. To hinder. To forbid.

Etoko-kush, エトコクシ, 前ニ進ム. v.i. To go forward. To cross in front of one.


Etokeush, エトクウシ, 待伏セスル. n. Things at the source or head of anything or place. As:—Pet etokeush, “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.”

Etokoseshke, エトコセシケ, 防ケ, 妨ケル. 禁ズル. v.t. To hinder. To
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETO</th>
<th>ETU</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Etokush, エトクシュ, 用意する, 尊備する auxil. v. About to do. As:—Ku ki etokush, “I am about to do it.” Oman etokush, “he is about to go.”</td>
<td>Etoro, エトロキ, 肥満 v.t. To snore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etomka, エトムカ, 上に照らす. v.t. To make to shine upon. Syn: Kotokma.</td>
<td>Etororat, エトロラツ, 鼻汁 n. Mucus from the nose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etomne, エトムネ, 好漁ノ又へ,好漁ノ adj. Successful in hunting or fishing.</td>
<td>Etororatki, エトロラツキ, 鼻汁ナ垂ラス. v.i. To have a running at the nose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etomo, エトモ, 研がす,習フ. v.t. To smooth out. To arrange. To polish.</td>
<td>Etororatkip, エトロライ nghĩaブ, 給垂ヘ. 鼻汁ナ垂. n. A dirty nosed person.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ette, エテ, 與へル,手渡ス. v.t. To give. To hand over. To assign.</td>
<td>Ette, エテ, 鼻へル,手渡ス. v.t. To give. To hand over. To assign.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etuhu, エフス, The nose. A spout. A handle. The bill of a</td>
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bird. The point of a knife or sword.  
As:—Etu kapke guru, “a person with a flat nose.”  
Etu kara, “to clean the nose.”  
Etu kemnu, “a bleeding at the nose.”  
Etu mekka, “the bridge of the nose.”  
Etu mekka riri, “to be proud.”  
Etu mesu, “to cut off the nose,” (as in punishment for crime).  
Etu-ni, “to blow the nose.”  
Etu piruba, “to wipe the nose.”  
Etu peekingara, “to look down the nose.”  
Syn: Chietu.

Etu,  
鼻. n. A spout. A handle.
Echi,  
E-tup,  
 vou. One and a half.
Etuchikore-itak,  
Etuchikere-itak-ki,  
怒リテ言フ. v.i. To speak angrily.
Etuchikereppu,  
A mouse.
Etuiriten-amam,  
A kind of millet.
Etukange,  
v.t. To stick in order.
Etukarip,  
A muzzle.
Etu-kishima,  
驚, 愚, (直譯, 鼻を摘む). v.i. To be surprised (lit: to seize the nose).
Etu-masmasa,  
Etupe,  
水鼻. n. Drops of water sometimes seen hanging from the nose.  
As:—Etupe-chikke, “a running at the nose.”

Etupechikka,  
鼻垂れ. n. A person with a dirty nose. A person having drops of water hanging from the nose.
Etupui,  
鼻孔. n. The nostrils.

Etuk,  
突き出ビル, 出ビル. v.i. To extend beyond. To come out. To protrude. To sprout forth. As:—Ruye kasu no etuk, “it extends beyond the line.”
Etukepushbe,  
鳥ノ嘴. n. A bird’s bill.

Etukka,  
出ス. v.t. To push out. As:—Mokoriri kirawe etukka ruwe ne, “the snail pushes out its horns.”

Etukkare,  
突き出ス. v.t. To push out (as the head out of a window).

Etumam,  
身体. n. The body. As:—Etumam noshke, “the waist or middle of the body.”  
Syn: Shituman.

Etumamkashi,  
身を着ケル, (衣着る如ク), 帯スル. v.i. To have upon the body. To be clothed with (as with armour). To wear round the waist.

Etumekka,  
鼻樑. n. The bridge of the nose.

Etumekkarire,  
高慢スル, 鼻を高くスル. v.i. To be proud (lit: to carry the nose high).
Etun, エツン。借る。v.t. To borrow.
Etun, エツン。二人。n. Two persons. Syn: Tu niu.
Etunangara, エツナングラ。逢う。v.t. To meet.
Etu-ni, エツニ。鼻を拭う。v.t. To wipe the nose.
Etunne, エツン子。憎む、好まない。v.t. To abhor. To hate. To despise. To reject. To dislike. To abominate. To be unable. As:—
Etunne-i, エツンイ。軽蔑、憎悪。n. Abhorrence. Hatred.
Etu-pe, エツペ。鼻汁。n. Nose water.
Etu-petneka, エツペトネカ。鼻汁ヲ垂ラス。ph. A running at the nose.
Etu-pi, エツピ。鼻汁。n. Mucus from the nose.
Etu-noyanoya, エツノヤノヤ。鼻ヲ摩スル。v.i. To rub the nose.
Etunup, エツニブ。口づきアール器具。n. See Etunnup.
Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ。支える。v.t. To support. To shove up.
Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ。憧れる。v.i. To start back at anything. Syn: Eshishi.
Eturu, エツル。迄 adv. As far as. As much as. Unto. To. As:—
Eturupakno, エツルパクノ。退す、迄 adv. Whilst. During. As far as. To the extent of.
Eturupak-shomoki, エツルパクショモキ。匹敵セザル、劣セル。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 snuffle. Also, to make a snorting noise with the nose. To snort or grunt (as a pig).
Etushmak, エツシマク。競う。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:—
Etushpitchire, エツシピッチレ。蓄スル、保存スル。v.t. To reserve.
Etushtek, エツシテク。愚かナル、思慮ナキ。adj. Foolish. Thoughtless. Etushtek, エツシテク。急ギテ、勅ンテ。v.i. To be in a great hurry. To be excited. To get excited.
ETUSHTEK-no, แสติติคิ, 傻二急
— , adv. Foolishly. Hurriedly
Thoughtlessly.

ETUTANNE-kikiri, แสทันชีคิ, 3
蚊. n. A mosquito (lit: long
nosed insect).

ETUTKOPAK, แสทัค, ดีทิตออล.
v.t. To bid farewell.

ETUTURTURI, แสทัตตุริ, อี. v.i.
To snuff. To sniff at.

EU, แสว, 兩親. n. Parents.

EUAINUKORO, แส واอิน, ดีฟ. v.t. To
honour. To respect. To

EUBITTE, แสทิป, ดีกุ. n. A

EUBITTE-kara, แสทิป, ดีกุ.
v.t. To knot. To tie a
knot.

EUUKOT, แสวท, 共々合セ. adv.
Altogether. Together.
Eukotama-no, 乙文字タマノ, 合ビテ.  
adv. Unitedly.

Eukote, 乙文字テ, 結ビ合ハス. v.t. To tie together.

Eukoturire, 乙文字ツリレ, 追ニ伸バス. v.t. To hold out to.

Eukoyupekere, 乙文字ユペケレ, 論ズル. v.t. To discuss. To reason about.

Eukoturire, 乙文字ツリレ, 追ニ伸バス. v.t. To hold out to.

Eumashnu, 乙文字マシヌ, 集ムル, 蓄ヘル. v.t. To collect. To store up. To put away.

Eumashukka, 乙文字マシッカ, 充ツル. v.i. To fill. To become very abundant. As:—Chep ne manup pet ivoro shoka eumashukka, “all the rivers were filled with fish.”

Eumbipka, 乙文字ビプカ, 信セス. v.t. To disbelieve.

Eumina, 乙文字ミナ, 笑フ. v.t. To laugh at. To deride. (pl).

Euminare, 乙文字ミナレ, 笑ハセル. v.t. To make laugh. (pl).

Eun, 乙文, =, 追. prep. To. Unto.

Eun, 乙文, 彼=, prep. To him. To her. To it. At him. Towards him. As:—Nei guru eun shomo shinuma nukara, “he did not look at him.”

Eun, 乙文, 剃ス, 入レル, 例セバ, 剃ムシリカエウン, 刀ヲサヤニ剃ス. v.i. & adj. To stick in. Sticking in.

Eun, 乙文, 移ハル, 例セバ, 刺ムシリカエウン, 刀ヲサヤニ割ス. v.i. & adj. To stick in. Sticking in.

Eun, 乙文, 悪ク感ズル. v.t. To affect in a bad way.

Eun, 乙文, 悪ク感ズルモノハ, 児克-\n
n. Something which affects one in a bad way. An ill-omen.

Eungeraite, 乙文ゲライテ, 奥ヘル. v.t. To give (as alms). To cause to accept. Syn: Ahupkara.

Eungeraite, 乙文ゲライテ, 奥ヘル. v.t. To give (as alms). To cause to accept. Sy:

Eunini-an-guru, 女性ノ客. pl.  
Eunin-an-guru, 女性ノ客.  
Guests at a party.


Eunkeshke, 乙を集シテ, 貴メル. v.t. To persecute.

Eupakte, 乙パクト, 果タス, 完成スル. v.t. To meet. To welcome. To put in upon.

Eupashnu, 乙パシス, 包ム, 蓄造リスル. v.t. To pack up.

Eupashnu, 乙パシス, 包ム, 蓄造リスル. v.t. To pack up.

Eupoppokinne, 乙パポッポキンノ, 結合シタ. adj. Joined together.

Eupshire, 乙ブシレ, 反覆スル. v.t. To turn bottom upwards. To turn upside down.
Euramtekuk, エウラムテクク, 襲撃. v.t. To attack. To pursue.

Eurarapa, エウララパ, 壓迫. v.t. To press upon. To crowd upon.

Eure, ウレ, 奪へる. v.t. To give. To bestow.

Euruki, エルキ, 落ち込む. v.t. To swallow.

Eusama, エウサマ, エウサマウン, エウサマムバ, エウサマムバ, エウサマムバ.

Eush, エブシ, 行く. v.t. To go to. As: — Nei kotan attomsama eush, “he came as far as that village.”

Eushi, エブシ, 刺す. v.t. To pierce. To stick on or into. To set up (as a post).

Eutashpa, エタシパ, シュタツシパ, シュタツシパ, シュタツシパ, シュタツシパ.


Eutchike, エウチケ, 聖々が好マス. v.t. To spoil. Ewende, エウシ, 損失す. v.t. To lose (as in a bargain). To do with difficulty. To be unable to do properly. To do but poorly.

Ewante, エウエンテ, 散る. v.t. To wash the face and hands. Syn: Yashke.

Ewonne-wakka, エウンンワッカ, 洗淨水. n. Washing water.

Eyai, エヤイ, 低身自. rel. pro. Yourself. Your own.

Eyai, エヤイ, 拜スル. v.t. To worship.
ship. As:— *Eyai kamui,* “the gods who are worshipped.”

**Eyaishisha**, エヤイシャシチャカ, 傷ひ<br>改ムル. *v.t.* To repent of a thing.

**Eyaichichitakte**, エヤイチチタケース, 白状スル, 懺悔スル. *v.i.* To acknowledge. To confess.


**Eyaiepirikare**, エヤイピリカリ, 利得スル, 儲ケル. *v.t.* To gain through one's own exertions. To do good to self.

**Eyaieshikorap**, エヤイエシコラブ, 傷ム. *v.t.* To suffer from a disease. As:— *Chikiri eyaieshikorap,* “to suffer with a bad leg.”

*Syn:* Nikuruki.

**Eyaieshine**, エヤイエシンゲ, 自分ノモト詫ル, 偕越スル. *v.t.* To arrogate. To claim falsely.

**Eyaihatare**, エヤイハイタレ, 畏クル. *v.t.* To avoid (lit: to cause one's self to avoid). *Syn:* Eyaishishare.


**Eyaikatanu**, エヤイタヌス, 敬フ. *v.t.* To respect.

**Eyaikatekara**, エヤイケテカラ, 戰と論スル. *v.i.* To be love-sick.

**Eyaikosemaka**, エヤイコセマカ, 喜テル. *v.t.* To throw away. To abandon.

**Eyaikopuntek**, エヤイコプントエク, 喜ア. *v.t.* To rejoice over.

**Eyaikoramkoro**, エヤイコラムコロ, 炎コトヲ怨フ. *v.i.* To desire to do. As:— *Toi kara eyaikoramkoro,* “he desires to do his garden.”

**Eyaikosheramshui (s)**, エヤイコシュラムシェイ, 思フ, 考フ. *v.i.* To think. To consider.

**Eyaikosheramshuiba**, (pl), エヤイコシュラムシェイバ, 思フ, 考フ. *v.i.* Same as above.

**Eyaimponk-tushmak**, エヤイモンボクツシマク, 忙ハシ. *v.i.* To hasten to do anything. To work hard.

**Eyaoinu**, エヤイヌ, 惑ズル, 経験スル. *v.i.* To experience. To feel.

**Eyaoinu**, エヤイヌ, 壊ス. *v.t.* To spoil.


**Eyaipaye**, エヤイパイヱ, 傷歎スル. *v.t.* To confess.

**Eyaipushi**, エヤイブシ, 白状スル, 傷歎スル. *v.t.* To acknowledge. To confess.


**Eyairamatte**, エヤイラマット, 注意シテ組フ. *v.t.* To take careful aim.


Eyaishiknuina, エヤイシクヌイナ, 目を蔽ふ. v.i. To cover the eyes.
Eyaishire, エヤイシヒレ, 避ける. v.t. To avoid. To wreat (as words). As:—Kotan eyaishire, "to avoid a town." Nei guru ku ye itak eyaishire ruwe ne, "he wreasts my words."
Eyaitoki, エヤイトキ, 驚かす. v.t. To alarm.
Eyaitompuni, エヤイトムプニ, 驚鹿る. v.t. To make a fool of.
Syn: Eoyaitak.
Eyaitupa, エヤイツバ, 好し. 食べる. adj. Willing.
Eyaitubap, エイヤイツバ, 欲する. n. One desirous of doing. One eager to do. An object. Something one aims at.
Eyaitupekare, エイヤイツベカレ, 節制する. adj. Abstemious.
Eyiyyattasa, エイヤヤタサ, 星める. v.t. To offer (as wine and inao to the gods).
Eyiyyukki, エイヤユッキ, 仕舞ツテ置く.
Eyiyyupki, エイヤユブキ, く. v.t. To set on one side. As:—En gusu nei ambe eyiyyupki yan, "place that on one side for me."
Eynambe, エヤムベ, 注意深き. n. A careful person.
Eynamno, エヤノ, 警近て, 速く. adv. Carefully. Well.
Eyapkire, エヤブキレ, 捨てる. 楽る. v.t. To cast away.
Eyapte, エヤブテ, 六ヶ数キヤウニスル. 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. 割ケ. 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, 爲スチ好マス. 経験ナキ. 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 eai kap, "I cannot do it for I have had no experience." Nei ambe uk eyayapte, "I do not like to accept it."
Eyayattasa, エヤヤタサ, 神ニ帯ト酒ト鳥献スル. v.t. To offer as Eyatattasa, エヤイタッサ, inao and wine to the gods.
Eyeyapte, エイェヤブテ, 爲スチ好マス. 経験ナキ. v.t. and v.i. Same as Eyayapte.
Eyok, エヨク, 賣る. v.t. To sell. Syn: Eiyok.

Eyokbe, エヨクベ, 賣品. n. Merchandise.
Eyoki, エヨキ, 止まる. v.i. To stop. To cease.
Eyokire, エヨキレ, 止める. v.t. To stop.
Eyoko, エヨコ, 狙フ. 待伏スル. v.t. To take aim at. To stand ready to shoot at. To lie in wait for.
Eyokot, エヨコツ, 一步進シテ停む. v.i. To go a little way and then stop. Syn: Ashash.
Eyomak, エヨマク, 領解ケ. 槍ヲ. v.t. To send away. To discharge.
Eyomne, エヨムネ, 捨スル. v.t. To deter from doing something by punishment. To punish.
Eyongoro, エヨンゴロ, 待チ伏スル. v.t. To lie in wait for. As: 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, 眞似る. v.t. To imitate. To mock. To do in the same way as another. Syn: Ikoisamba.
Eyukke, エユッケ, 蓄へル. v.t. To store up (as food). To take great care of. To use sparingly.
Eyukke-kishima, エユッケキシマ, 握まり着く. v.t. To cling to.
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FUR


Furere, フレレ, 赤クスル. v.t. To make red.

Fure-shiriki-o, フレシリキオ, 赤キ模様アル. ph. Having red patterns.

Fure-shiripuk, フレシリブク, 赤キ色ノアル魚. n. A kind of red-coloured rock-trout.

Fure-shisam, フレシサム, 外国人. n. Foreigners. Europeans or Americans. As: — *Fure shisam chip*, "a foreign ship."

Fure-soi, フレソイ, アカツイ, キンキン, メヌケ. n. Name applied to several species of red-coloured rock fishes (*Sebastodes*).


Fure-toi, フレトイ, 赤キ土. n. Clay.

Furi, フル, フルア. 71. A kind of very large bird said by some to be an eagle.

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 ainos acoresu*, "the man was brought up on delicious fish."


Fushko-ne, フシコ子, 昔ニ, 古クナル. adv. Anciently. Also v.i. To have become stale.


Fushkotoi, フシコトイ, 古キ. adj. Ancient. Old.

Fushkotoita, フシコトイタ, 昨ニ, 昔時. adv. Anciently. In ancient times.

Fushtotta, フシットッタ, 釣道具チスレル袋. n. A skin bag used for carrying fishing tackle.

Fuyehe or huyehe, フイヘへの, 頰. n. The cheeks.

Fuyetok, フイェトク, 笛. n. A flute.

Fuyetop, フイェトブ, 笛. n. A flute.

Fuyetop-rekte, フイェトプレッテ, 笛ヲ吹ク. v.i. To play a flute.
Hainakani, ハイナカニ, 鈴金. n. Wire.
Haipungara, ハイプンガラ, タルサメモドキ. n. A kind of creeping plant, Cela-trus articulatus Th.
Haita, ハイタ, 不足ナル, 倒セバ, クラナアシネブハイタ. 葫一ツ不足ナル. v.t. To come short of. To decrease. To be insufficient. As:—Kura naa shinop haita, “there is one saddle short.”
Haita, ハイタ, 外ツス(的チ). v. To miss (as a mark).
Haitaguru, ハイタグル, 愚人, 痴漢. n. A fool.
Haitapana, ハイタバ, 減ズル. v.t. To decrease. (pl.)
Hak, ハク, ム. n. The mouth. Used only in traditions and now nearly obsolete.
Hakakase, ハカケセ, 静カセ. adj. and v.t. Softly. Silently. As:—Hakakase iik, “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, 此方ノ側, 此處. adj. This side of. Here. This side.
Hakeiketa, ハケイケタ, 此方ノ側, 倒セバ, ベトボ. adv. This side of the river.
Haketa,  |
ハケタ, |
此處、此邊.  adv.  Here.

Hake-ita,  |
ハケイタ, |
This side.

Hakma-hakma,  |
ハクマハクマ, |
徐々に、耳語ませ.  adj.  and  v.i.  Silent.
To whisper.  To speak very softly.  Syn:  Finu-no-ye.

Hakma-hamaka,  |
ハクマハマカ, |
耳語させ.  v.i.  To whisper.  To speak very softly.  Same as Hakmahakma.

Ham,  |
ハム, |
木ノ葉.  n.  Leaves of trees.

Ham,  |
ハム, |

Hambe,  |
ハムベ, |
父.  n.  Father.

Hamne,  |
ハムメ, |
全ノ残ラズ.  adj.  Whole.  Entire.

Hamne-an,  |
ハムメアン, |
全ノ残ラズ.  adj.  Whole.  Entire.

Hamne-no,  |
ハムノノ, |
有リモノハ、其ノ儒、全ノ.  adv.  As they are.  Untouched.  Left alone.  Wholly.  Entirely.

Hamne-ruki,  |
ハムメルキ, |
呑込.  v.i.  To swallow.  To swallow whole.

Hamo,  |
ハモ, |
鰻ハモ.  n.  A salt-water eel.  Said to be of Japanese origin.

Hamoki,  |
ハモキ, |
伏ス.  v.i.  To lie down
(as an animal).  To

Hamuki,  |
ハムキ, |
be asleep.

Hampukuchotchap,  |
ハムプクチョッチャップ, |

Hankuchotchap,  |
ハンクチョッチャップ, |
flies.

Hamu,  |
ハム, |

Hamuhu,  |
ハムフ, |
Ham.

Hamu,  |
ハム, |
静カニ.  adj.  Gently.
Syn:  Hapunno.

Hange,  |
ハンゲ, |
近ク, 例セバ、ハンゲノエク.  adj.  Near.  As:
—Hange no ek, “to come near.”
Hange esoine, “to go to make water.”  (Polite.)

Hange-a,  |
ハンゲア, |
小便スル.  (女=用ノ).  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.

Hangeko,  |
ハンゲコ, |
遠キ, 例セバ、ハンゲノアン.  其ハ遠シ.  adj.  Far.  Distant.  As:
—Hangeko no an, “it is far away.”  Syn:  Tuima no.

Hani,  |
ハニ, |
此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後=加フルトキハニ,ハ頼意又ハ命令ノヲハニハニ.

Ani,  |
アニ, |
多ク答ヲ求ムシノヲトナルナリ、例セバ、オマミーイハニハニ.

Hanku,  |
ハング, |
臍.  n.  The navel.

Hankuchotchap,  |
ハンクチョッチャップ, |

Hankupkara,  |
ハンクプカラ, |
掌チ固メル.  v.i.  To square the fists with
the third knuckle of the second finger protruding.

**Han-ne, ハンチ, 否然ラズ. adv. No; it is not. Syn: Seenne.**

**Hannokara, ハンノカラ, 教エル, 訓練する. vt. To teach. To break in (as a horse). Syn: Epakashnu.**

**Haphap, ハブハブ, 難有(小児及小児小シテ此語ヲ用ユ). adv. Thank you (used principally by women and children).**

**Hapi, ハビ, 愚ナルコトヲナス、嘲笑スル. vi. To act foolishly or unwisely. vt. To deride. To laugh at. Syn: Eoya-itak.**

**Haprapchup, ハブラプチュプ, 三月. n. The month of March.**

**Hapun, ハブン, 柔カギ (ハブノロ略). adj. Short for hapuru, "soft."**

**Hapun-no, ハブノノ, or Apun-no, アブノ, 静カニ. adv. Gently.**


**Hapun-rui, ハブンルイ, 塹石. n. A soft whetstone.**

**Hapuru, ハブル, 柔カギ, 静ナル. adj. Soft. Gentle. Quiet.**

**Hapuruka, ハブルカ, 柔ニスル. vi. To make soft. Syn: Pewanka.**

**Hapuru-pone, ハブルポニ, 軟骨. n. Gristle. Cartilage.**

**Hara, ハラ, ハナドウ. n. Heracleum lanatum, Michx.**

**Harakika, ハラキカ, or Harikika, ハリキカ, 绳. n. Rope. Cord.**

**Haraki, ハラキ, 積荷. n. A load (as of wood). Syn: Nishke an Nina.**

**Haraki, ハラキ, 左側ノ. adj. The leftside of anything or any where. On the left. Syn: Hariki.**

**Haram, ハラム, 蜥蜴(トカゲ). n. A lizard.**

**Harara-shinot, ハララシノツ, 踏リノ名(踏リニシテ鳥ノ羽ヲ打キテ真似スル). n. The name of a woman's dance, in which those who take part imitate birds flapping their wings.**

**Hariki, ハリキ, 左、例セバ、ハリキテ ク、左手. n. The left. As:— Hariki tek, "the left hand."**

**Harikika, ハリキカ, 繩. n. Cord. Harakika, ハラキカ, Rope.**

**Harikimon, ハリキモノ, 左ノ方. adv. The left hand side. On the left hand side.**

**Hariki-sam, ハリキサム, 左側=. adv. On the left hand side.**

**Hariki-so, 炉ノ左方(東ノ席ヨリ見 ハリキ). n. The left hand side of a hearth looking in from the east window. This is the place where visitors sit.**

**Harikiso-inumbe, ハリキソイヌメベ, 炉ノ左ノ端(東方ヨリ見タール). n. The left edge of the hearth (looking in from the east).**

**Harikiteksam, ハリキテクサム, 左ノ 方. adv. On the left hand side.**

**Haro, ハロ, 肥シタル、例セバ、肥大ノ 人. adj. Fat. As:—Haro-guru, "a fat person."**
HAR

Haroko, ハロコ, 肥したる.  adj.

Haro-sak, ハロサク, 病せたる.  adj.

Harotke, ハロトケ, 滑り落ちたる.  v.i.
To slip down.

Haru, ハル, 食物. 野菜.  n.
Food.
A luncheon basket. Herbs.
Very often the young shoot of the cow-parsnip.

Harubere, ハルベレ, 破裂す割れ. v.i.
To burst. To split. Syn: Yasko.

Haru-koro, ハルコロ, 槌が裂き. v.i.
To take provisions with one (as when on a journey or at work).

Haru-oboso, ハルオボソ, 乱費す.  v.i.
To waste (as food). Syn: Aep koatcha.

Hasa, ハサ, 開く. 開き. v.i.
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.”

Hash, ハシ. 下生ノ樹. 灌木.  n.

Hash-inao, ハシイナオ, 昼ノ一種.  n.
A kind of inao made of scrub-wood.

Hash-inao-koro-kamui, ハシイナオコロカムイ, 森.  n.
The screech owl.

Hashipo, ハシポ, イツッず.  n. Lecdum palustré, L. var. dilatatum, Wapl.

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HAT

Hashipo-keushut, ハシポケウシュツ. エゾムラキツシシ.  n.
Rhododendron dahuricum, L.

Hashka, ハシカ, 禎疹. ハシカ.  n.
The measles.

Hashka-omap, ハシカオマブ, 樹木ノ積リシ雪.  n.
Snow which has settled on trees and fences. Syn: Chikambe. Chikamge.

Hashop, ハショップ, 夕林.  n.
A copse of small trees.

Hashtai, ハシタイ, 林.  n.

Hashtumane, ハシツマ子, 害ラ蒙ラス (騒キ物ヲ騒レタルトキノ如ク). v.i.
To be left uninjured as when struck with some light instrument.

Hat, ハツ, 葡萄.  n.
Grapes.

Hatat, ハタツ, 細カノ切リテ千シタル. 魚.  n.
Fish cut up into slices and dried.

Hatcho, ハッチョ, 可愛ラシキ. 綺麗ナル. adj.

Hatcho-nonno, ハッチョノノノ, 子供ノ親愛スル語.  ph.
A term of endearment used when addressing children. A pretty child.

Hatopok, ハトポク, 臂ノ下.  n.
The arm-pits.

Hat-piye, ハッピイェ, 葡萄ノ種子.  n.
Grape pips.

Hat-pungara, ハップングカラ, ヤマブドウ.  n.
Grape vines. Vitis Coignetiae Pulliat.

Hattara, ハッタラ, 沢ノフチ.  n.
Deep water. A deep pool of water.

Hatto-an, ハットアン, 禁ジタル. adj.
Forbidden.
Hattoki, 
Hattoho-ki, To prevent. This word is generally preceded by kuni. Thus:—Ek kuni hattoho ki, "to prevent one’s eoniinir."
Hau, 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.
Hau-ash, To speak. To say. To sing. A noise.
Haw-ash, Sound.
Hauge-hum, n. A low murmuring sound.
Hauge-ki, v.i. To say. To tell. To hum as a wasp. To make a rumbling sound with the voice.
Hauge-no, v.t. To make a murmuring sound.

Gently. Quietly. Softly. As:—Hauge no ki, "to do a thing gently." Hauge no itak, "to speak softly."
Hauge-no-humuse, To make a murmuring sound.
Hauge-no-rui-no, Syn: Hawe.
Hauge-turan-no-uru-uruk, ph. To make the voice quiver as in singing.
Hauge-turan-no-uyuiki, ph. The same as hauge turan no uru-uruk.
Haukakonna-charototke, v.t. To call to.
Haukorehawe-charotke, v.t. To sing as birds.
Haukoro, v.t. To neigh as a horse. To crow as a cock. To sing, as a bird.
Haukotantariki, ハウコタンタリキ, 
歩ミナカラ話す, 嘔へル. v. i. To speak as one walks along. To yelp as a dog.
Haukotpare, ハウコツパレ, 助ケテ呼 
Hauokka, ハウオッカ, )呼プ. v. t. To call to. Syn: Hotuyekara.
Haurutotke, ハウルトッケ, クスゲル. 
Hawash, ハワシ, 言フ, 語ラセル, 例セバ, タ 
Hawashi; ハワシ; 
v. t. To say. To tell. As:—Tane ahup ari hawash, “he says you are to enter now.” Syn: Hau ash.
Hauturun-guru, ハウツルングル, 全上. n. Same as Hauturumbe.
Hau-shut, ハウシュッツ, 聲ノスル方. 
adv. The direction of the voice.
Hawe, ハウェ, 警問ノ語ナリ, 例セバ, アンハウェ, 其處ニ在リマスカ, エメンハ 
ウェ, 彼ニ話シマシタカ. part. This word is often used as an interrogative particle. As:—An hawe? is there”? E nure hawe? “have you told him”? Nen ta hawe an? who is there”? 
Hawe, ハウェ, 話ス. v. i. To speak.
To say. Syn: Ye.
Hawe, ハウェ, 聲ノ語ス. v. i. To speak.
Hawehe, ハウェヘ, ルイ, 高声. n.
The voice. As:—Hawe rui, “a loud voice.”
Hawe-ash, ハウェアシ, 聲ノ出ス, 喊ク (蛙ナド). v. t. To call out. To say. To croak as a frong.
Hawe-eamkiri, ハウェアムキリ, 聲 
テ聞キ分ケル. v. t. To recognize a voice.
Hawe-ki, ハウェキ, アンブンユフ 
(蜂ナド). v. i. To hum as a wasp. Syn: Hau-ki. To make a noise with the voice.
Hawe-kiri, ハウェキリ, 聲テ聞キ分ケ 
Hawe-ne-yakun, ハウェヤクン, 左 
様テアルナラ. ph. If it is so. Syn: Nei no ne chiki.
Hawe-sange, ハウェサンゲ, 高音テ話 
ス, 嘔リ. v. i. To speak loudly. To roar as an animal.
Hawe-rose, ハウェロイセ, 嘔リ, 聲 
テ聞ケル. v. i. To make a noise with the voice. As:—Haweiroise guru, “a noisy person.”
Hayango, ハヤンゴ, 火喰包子, 紙筒 
Haye, ハイエ, ヨリモ少キ. v. i. To be less than.
Haye, ハイエ, カジキ魚ノ鼻. n. The
prolonged upper jaw of a common sword-fish.


Hayokbe-kirau, ハヨクベキラウ, 先ノ錙形. 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, 疑問ノ語＝シテア＝ツン (an) ヌル＝線クサ例トス, エクルスエヘアン, 彼へ来タカ. part. This particle expresses interrogation, and is often though by no means always, followed by the verb an "to be." Thus:—Ek ruwe he an? "has he come?" Tane he? "now?" Achapo he? "is it my uncle?"

He, ヘ, 何、何処. adv. What?


Heashi, ヘアシ, 元始, 起原. n. The beginning. The commencement.

Heaship, ヘアシプ, 始末シモノ. n. A thing which has been commenced.

Heashire, ヘアシレ, 始メル, 出ス. v.t. To commence. To send forth. To publish as a book.

Heashpa, ヘアシバ, 始メル(複数). v.i. To commence (pl.)


Hebera, ヘベラ, へベラ. v.t. To make rough as the hair. Syn: Hechirasa.


Hechaka, ヘチャカ, 晴レル, 例セバ, ニシクレチャカ, 雲晴レル. v.i. To clear away as a fog. To become clear. As:—Nishkurut hechaka, "the clouds are clearing away."

Syn: Hechawa.

Hechawen, ヘチャウェ, 発出スル(引銃ナドノ). 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.

Hechawen-kani, ヘチャウェカニ, 銃ノ引金. n. The trigger of a gun.

Hechawan, ヘチャウェニ, 器ノ弹キレ. 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-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, ナボノカヒ. n. Mussel. Mya arenaria, Linn.

Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 唾ヲ(単数). v.i. To blossom (sing).

Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 髪ノ乱レル. v.i. To be rough as the hair. Syn: Heri-sarasa.

Hechirasasare, ヘチラササレ, 髪ヲ素 ス. v.t. To make rough as the hair.
Hechiraspa, ヘチラスパ, 咲タ (複數)。v.i. To blossom. (pl).
Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊び。n. Amusement. Play. Fun. Syn: Shino-
not.
Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊ぶ。v.i. To play. To jump about.
Hechirin, ヘチリン, 鳴く, 音スル。v.i. To jingle. To rattle.
Hechirin-kani, ヘチリンカニ, 金輪, (犬馬ノ首ニ付ケラ音ヲ発セシム). n. Metal rings fastened to ani-
mals and so arranged as to jingle when they move.
Hechirin-kut, ヘチリンクツ, 金輪ノ付キタル上帯。n. A waistband with metal rings attached.
Heheba, ヘヘバ, 視き見ル。v.t. To peep
Heheuba, ヘヘウバ, at.
Hehem, ヘヘム, 引引スル。v.t. To pull.
Heikachi, ヘカチ, 少年。n. A lad. A boy. In some places this word is applied to both boys and girls. Generally, however, boys only are called heikachi. (Sing). The plural being heikat’tara or heikachi utara.
Heikachi-koro, ヘカチコロ, 男児ヲ守スル, 養育スル。v.i. To nurse a male child.
Heikachi-koro-guru, ヘカチコログル, 男児ヲ守, 乳母。n. A nurse.
Heikachi-ram-koro, ヘカチラムコロ, 子供ラシキ。adj. Childlike.
Heikat’tara, ヘカッタラ, 子供等。n. Lads.
Heikachi-utara, ヘカチウタラ, Boys.

Heise, ヘイセ, 気息, 呼吸。n. The breath.
Heisepa, ヘイセパ, 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, ヘイセパ, 呼吸。n. The
Heise, ヘイセ, breath.
Heiseturiri, ヘイセツリリ, 大息スル, 喘スル。v.i. To sigh. Syn: Tanne
haiset omande.
Hekachi, ヘカチ, 少年。n. Same as Heikachi, “a lad.”
Hekai, ヘカイ, 古き, 老ヒダリ, 熟シ
Hekai-hokushte, ヘカイホクシテ, 老死スル。v.i. To die of old age.
Hekai-oro, ヘカイオロ, 死シタル。adj. Dead.
Hekatpa, ヘカツパ, 生レル(複數)。v.i. To be born. (pl.)
Hekatu, ヘカツ, 生レル(単數)。v.i. To be born (sing).
Hekatup, ヘカツプ, 生レタルモノ。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, 故ニ。adv. Because. For the reason that. Syn: Wagusu.
Heki, ヘキ, に。aux. v.
Hekiya, ヘキヤ, To be unable to do. Syn: Eakap.
Hekim, ヘキム, 森。n. A forest.
Hekimo, ヘキモ, 森ニテ。adv. In
the forest.
Hekiru, ヘキル, 避ける, 背向く. To turn away from. Syn: Shitutanure.
Hekiya, ヘキヤ, 逃げる. aux. v.
Heki, ヘキ, 逃げる. To be unable to do.
Hekomba, ヘコムバ, 復る. v.i. To return. Syn: Hoshippa. (pl.)
Hekoma, ヘコマ, 復る. v.i. To return.
Hekota-hosare, ヘコタホサレ, 振衛する. v.i. To turn towards.
Hekote, ヘクトエ, 向き. adv. By the side of.
Hekote, ヘクトエ, 結び, 鏈結ぶ. v.t. To tie up; and “tied up.”
Hekote-guru, ヘクトエグルル, 妻婿. n.
A husband or wife.
Hekututu, ヘクツツ, エリネキ. n. Chives. Allium schoenoprasum, L.
Syn: Shikututu.
Hemaka, ヘマカ, 終了する, 成遂げる. v.t. To finish. Also “to have done.”
Hemakaraiba, ヘマカライバ, 川上へ帰る. v.i. To return towards a river’s source. To return from a journey.
Hemakari, ヘマカリ, 帰る. v.i. To return (especially from the sea-shore.
Hemakashi, ヘマカシ, 裏を表に, 後先. adv. Wrong side before.
Before.
Hemanda, ヘマンダ, 何. adv. What?
As:—Heikachi hemanda kara
Hematu, ヘマツ, 屈る. adv. Twisted. To be cramped. To be drawn out of position.
Hemban, ヘマン, 早速. adj. Quick.
Syn: Tunashi.
Hembara, ヘムバラ, 何時. adv. When.
Hembara-kane, ヘムバラカネ, 何時. adv. When.
Hembara-ne-yakka, ヘムバラネヤッカ, 常速. adv. Always. At any time. As:—Hembara ne yakka ene moire range, “he is always thus late.”
Hemarata, ヘムラタ, 何時. adv. At what time. When.
Hemespa, ヘメスパ, 登る, 上る. (pl.) To ascend. To go up. To climb a mountain.
Hemesu, ヘメス, 登る, 上る. (sing.) To ascend as a mountain. To climb. To go up.
HEM

Hepere, ヘペレ, 熊ノ子. n. A bear's cub.

Hepere-chep, ヘペレチェブ, 魚ノ名. n. Name of a fish. Azuma emnion, Jor & Sny. (Same as Nikappana).

Hepere-kot, ヘペレコツ, 熊ノ子生長セシュム株. n. A cage made to bring up bear cubs in.

Hepere-kot-urai-ni, ヘペレコツウライニ, 熊ノ時熊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, 熊祭ノ時熊ヲ與フル食物ヲスレル. n. A bag containing food offered to bears when killed in the bear feast.

Hepere-sat-chep, ヘペレサツチェブ, 熊祭ノ時熊ヲ與フル千魚. n. An offering of dried fish made to bears when killed in the bear feast.

Hepeu, ヘ европей, オピョウ. n. Halibut. Hypoglossus hypoglossus, Linn.

Hepirasa, ヘピラサ, 咲タ(単数). v. i. To blossom (sing).

Hepiraspaa, ヘピラスバ, 咲タ(複数). v. i. To blossom (pl).

Hepita, ヘピタ, 放ツ(銭又ハ弓ナドノ). 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, 落シニ用ユル弾キ木. n. A bent piece of wood used as a spring in traps; also a trap for snaring animals and birds.


Hepokichiui, 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, ヘポキボキ, 首肯スル. v. i. To nod the head.

Hepokitekkea, 屈メル, 低頭スル. v. i. ヘポキテテッカ, To bow down.

Hepokitekkea, ヘポクテッカ, To bow the head.

Hepoki-ush, 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.

Hepokitekkea-heteshtkkea, 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, 蝶又ハ蝶. n. A butterfly or moth.

Heporap-wata, ヘポラブワタ, 蝶、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, 長ク繊レタル毛(黒類ナドノ). v. i. and adj. To have long rough hair as some animals. Long-haired.


Heraske, ヘラスケ, 稲髪ノ. adj. Naked. Bare. Striped.

Herasa, ヘラサ, 下ダス. v. t. To send down. Syn: Arange.
Herashi, ヘラシ, 下方へ. adv. Downwards. Towards the sea shore. From above.

Herashi-ratki, ヘラシラツキ, 串ツルス, 懸ケル. v.i. To be suspended.

Herashi-ratkire, ヘラシラツキレ, 掛ケル. v.t. To hang down. To suspend.

Herashnu, ヘラシヌ, 輝ヲス. v.i. To shine. Syn: Heri-at.


Here, ヘレ, 輝キ. n. Brightness.

Heregush, ヘレグシ, タラ(大口魚), エレアシニ同シ. n. Same as eregush, a cod fish.


Hererush, ヘレルシ, 照ラス. v.i. To shine. Syn: Heri atte.

Hererushte, ヘレルシテ, 照ラス. v.t. To shine.

Heri-at, ヘリアツ, 照ラス. v.i. To shine.

Heri-atte, ヘリアッテ, 照ラス. v.t. To shine.

Herikashi, ヘリカリ, 上方. adv. Upwards.

Herisarisa, ヘリサリサ, 蓬髪. v.i. To be rough as the hair. Syn: Hechirasasa.

Heroki, ヘロキ, = シン. n. A herring. Clupea harengus, Linn.

Eroki, エロキ, } harengus, Linn.

Heron, ヘロン, 資ヲナル, 資シキ. adj. Poor. Destitute.

Heru, ヘル, 同シ, 品, ホンノ, 例セバ, ヘルアイミ, 同等ノ人, ヘルアナルバラアリテク, ホンノロバカリ(不誠実), ヘルアイミ, 同シ人間. adj. The same. Of the same kind. Merely. Only. Just. Simply. As:—Heru ainu, “the same class of people.” Heru an a paro ani patek, “just with the mouth only,” i.e. “insincerely.”

Heruki, ヘルキ, = シン. n. A herring. Clupea harengus, Linn.


Hesashi, ヘサシ, 此處, 又ハ埋=向フ, 例セバ, ヘサシナノキ, 颜ヲ此方へ向ケヨ. adv. Here. Facing the fire. This way. As:—Hesashi nanu kiru, “turn the face this way.” Syn: Sa ta. Teda.

Hekota.

Hese, ヘセ, 喫息スル. v.i. To breathe. To sigh.

Hese-hum-pirika, ヘセフムピリカ, 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=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.

Heisepa, ヘイスバ, } 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, 睡スル. v.i. To sleep.
Heshuiba, へシュイバ, 坐眠スル. v.i. To sleep in a sitting posture. To sit and sleep. Syn: Aheshui.

Heshuri, へシュリ, 出家、神主、又ハ 秃頭. n. A buddhist or shinto priest. Also any person whose head has become bald through disease.

Heshuye-shuye, へシュイェシュイェ, 動揺スル(風＝樹動カ如ク). v.i. To waive about as trees in the wind.

Heta, ヘタ, 現場又ハ現時ヲ顚スニ用ユル語ヲ北, 例セバ, モコンラ挿ヘタ、丁度寝ヲ居ヲタキ。part. This word is sometimes used to express the very time or place. Thus:—Mokon rapokela heta, “at the very time he was asleep.” Nupuri kitaigeta heta chikuni okai, “there are trees upon the very top of the mountain.”

Hetak, ヘタク, 此ノ語ハ挿聴ヲシテ見リ、名ハ、カア、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 orun page ruwai, “oh dear! I desire to go to our house.” Hetak, nispa ek wa ibe, “now master come and eat.”

Hetaptapu, ヘタプタプ, 立膝シテ眠スル. v.i. To lie down with the head resting in the arms and the legs drawn up.


Hetari-ni, へタリニ, 垂木ノ下端＝繋リ付ケル棒(栃＝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: Hotarini.

Hetarire, へタリレ, 立タセル. v.t. To set up. To make stand.

Hetche, ヘツチェ, 答ヘル、諸スル. v.i. and n. To answer affirmatively. An answer. To respond to. To give a word of assent. Syn: Ese.

Hetchi, ヘツチ, 歌ヲ唱ヲフキヲ用ヨルトキノ語. n. A peculiar exclamation made by the Ainu when singing some kinds of songs. An exclamation of assent.

Heteshtekka, ヘテシテッカ, 頭ヲ上ゲル. v.i. To lift up the head. To hold the head up.

Heteshu, ヘテシュ, 頭ヲ上ゲル. v.i. To hold the head up. To lift up the head. Syn: Hetari.

Hetke-hetke, ヘツケヘツケ, 抜キ差シスル。(刀ノ如ク). v.t. To draw out and push in as a sword.

Hetokush, へトクシ, About to be. As:—Hetokush, シ, 今将＝滅セントス. v.

Etokush, へトクシ, i. About to be. As:—Isam hetokush, “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、従来スル ph. To go backwards and forwards.
Hetopo-shiknu, ヘトポシクヌ, 生スル. v.i. To return to life.
Hetopo-shiknure, ヘトポシクヌレ, 生スル. v.t. To raise to life.
Hetukba, ヘツクバ, 生長スル, 出ブル. v.i. To grow. To come forth. Pl. of Hetuku.
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、出ス、生ム, (複数). v.t. (pl.) To make grow. To send forth. To produce.
Hetuku, ヘツク, 生長スル, (単数). v.i. (Sing). To grow. To come forth. To be born. To rise as the sun.
Hetukure, ヘツクレ, 生ヤス、生ム. v.t. To make grow. To send forth. To give birth to.
Heturashte, ヘツラシテ, 兄弟ノ如シ. v.i. To live with another (as with a sister or brother).
Heturu, ヘツル, 屈ム. v.t. To bend. To stoop.
Heush, ヘウシ, 着ケル. v.t. To put on as a hat. To draw on as boots.
Heye, ヘイェ, 觀. n. The countenance. Face.

Hi, ヒ, or I, イ, 此語ヲ動詞又ヲ形容詞ヲ接加スルトキハ名詞ヲナスタニ得、例セバ、エイジョコロニ, 信仰スル, エイジョコロイ, 信仰. part. Suffixed to verbs or adjectives this particle has the power of changing them into substantives. As:— Eishokoro, “to believe.” Eishokoro-i, “belief.” Pirika, “good.” Pirika-i, “a good thing.” See I.
Syn: Ambe.

Hi, ヒ, 左様. adv. Yes. So.

Hike, ヒケ, or Ike, イケ, 此ノ語ヲ動詞ニ付加スルトキハ、即テ、又ハ、関シテノ意トナルナリ、例セバ、クヌヒケ、我関クコトニ関シテハ. part. This particle is used as a suffix to verbs, and signifies “as regards,” “with reference to which.” Thus, ku nu hike, “as regards what I hear.” Ku nuku' hike, “with reference to what I see.”

Hike, ヒケ, 物. n. An article. Thing.

Hinta-ne, ヒンタネ, 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?

Hitsujii, ヒツジ, Hitsujii-chikoikip, ヒツジチコイキブ, 羊. n. Sheep. A sheep. (Jap.)


Hitsujii-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, は, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call.
Ho-atak, ホアタク, 呼び戸す. v.t. To fetch by calling. Syn: Hotuyekara.
Hoashtari, ホアシタリ, 蹴る, 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, 跳躍ル. v.i. To hop.
Hochaku, ホチャク, 踏, 下踏スル. n. Manure. Also to suffer from diarrhoea.
Hochatchari, ホチャッチャリ, 姓著スル. v.i. To commit adultery.
Hochatchari-guru, ホチャッチャリグル, 姓著者. n. An adulterer or adulteress.
Hochauchoah, ホチャウチャウ, 三脚とレチホチャウチャウ. v.i. To hop. To walk on three legs as a lame horse or dog.
Hocheppo, ホチェッポ, 魚ノ名. n. Elvis nikkunis. Jor. and Sny.
Hochiarana, ホチャアラナ, 下ダル. v.i. To descend. Syn: Ran.
Hochihi, ホチヒ, 合計数. n. A sum.
Hochikachika, ホチカチカ, 跳(魚ノ如ク). v.i. To splash about. To flounder as a fish.
Hochikarakari, ホチカラカリ, To crumple up.
Hochikom, ホチコム. v.i. To be twisted or tangled. Syn: Chiukarakari.
Hochika-hochika, ホチカホチカ, 跳ル. v.i. To flounder as a fish.
HOI
— 150 —

Hoiyaku, ホイラク, 堕胎. n. An abortion. A miscarriage. Same as Honyaku.

Hoiyo, ホイヨ, 夜鷹類. n. Some kind of night hawk.


Hoiyo-tusu, ホイヨツス, 恶しキ預言. n. Evil prophecies.

Hok, ホク, 買フ. v.t. To buy.

Hoka, ホカ, 炉. n. A fireplace.

Hoka-etok, ホカエトク, 炉ノ上座. n. The head of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut nearest the head of a fireplace.

Hokamba, ホカラマ, 六ヶ数. adj. Difficult.

Hokamburi, ホカラマブリ, ボカラマブリ, 女ノ帽子. n. A woman's bonnet.

Hokkamburi, ホカラマブリ, ボカラマブリ, 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, 火上ニ置ク, 例セバ, バスバスコカナ, 炭ヲ携へ. v.t. To put on a fire. As:—Paspas hoka-o, "to put charcoal on a fire."

Hoketu, ホケツ, 後へ蹴る. v.i. To kick out from behind as a horse.

Syn: Chotari, Chiotari.

Hoketuketu, ホケツケツ, 爬き掴る, (鳥ノ如ク). v.t. To scratch (as fowls).

Hokeura, ホケウラ, 肥満. n. A bladder.

Hoki, ホキ, 魔術ヲ使フ, 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, 握レル. 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, 立滕スル. v.i. To raise the knees up towards the chin.

Hokorakorak, ホクロカララク, 鳴リ. v.i. To rattle. Okorakorak, ハコカララク, as things lose in a box.

Hoku, ホク, 夫, ナット. n. A husband.

Hoku-koiwak, ホクイワク, 己ノ夫ヲ逢フ. v.i. To go to visit one's husband.

Hokukura, ホククラ, or Hokure, ホクレ, 掛軸ヲ用ヲ語. 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, 食リテ食スル. adv. Greedily. Excessively. As:—Hoku-
reibe, “to eat greedily.” Hokureiku, “to drink greedily.”


Hokushte, ホクシテ, 仆す. vt. To knock over. To turn over. To knock down. To upset.

Hokuyuk, ホクユク. n. A man-eating bear. A bear which steals horses or cattle. The opposite is called Noyuk. Syn: Wenyuk.

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. n. A knot in wood.


Homa, ホマ, 鍬ノ子. n. The hard spawn of herrings.


Homakorobe, ホマコロベ, 海鳥ノ名. n. Name of a kind of sea-bird.


Homan-No, ホマノ, 微カニ, 模糊トシテ. adv. Dimly. Indistinctly.


Homare, ホマレ, 貫暦セシムル, 錯乱セシムル. vt. To make dizzy. To confuse.

Homaretara, 微ニ, 僅ニ, 静ニ. adv. ホマレタラ, Dimly. Slightly.

Homaritara, ホマリタラ, A little. Gently.

Homatsu, ホマツ, 驚ク. vt. To be startled. To be taken aback. To shy (as a horse).

Homatsu-Matu, ホマツマツ, 驚ク. vt. To be frightened.

Homature, ホマツレ, 懦カス. vt. To startle. To amaze. To astonish.

Homeru, ホメル, 痛ム. vt. To be hurt. To be distorted.

Homerure, ホメルレ, 傷メル. vt. To distort. To wound.

Honeinonno-Tak, ホネイノノタケ, 懲姦セリトキノ親. n. A ceremony performed on or about the time of conception.
Hon-ekot, ホンエコト, 産死スル. v.i. To die of child-birth. Syn: Hon ewen wa rai.
Hone-kunne-chep, ホンケンチシェップ, ベセ類ノ総称. n. Gobies (including several species).
Honeugoro, ホニウゴロ, 下腹. The lower part of the abdomen.
Hon-ewen-wa-rai, ホンエウエンライ. v.i. See hon-ekot.
Hongesh, ホンゲシ, 真中. n. The middle.
Hon, ホニ, 腹. n. The belly. The abdomen. The stomach. As:— Honi araka, "the stomach ache."
Hon-araaka, ホニアラカ, 腹痛. n. Cholic.
Hon-i-nini, ホニニニ, 胃前スル. v.i. To crawl upon the stomach. Syn: Reye. Honoyanoya wa arapa.
Hon-i-un, ホニウン, 妊娠スル. v.i. Honun, ホユニ, To have conceived a child. Syn: Shinnai-kat-iye-unu.
Hon-i-un-no, ホニウンノ, 腹部. adv. Abdominally.
Honkoro, ホンコロ, 妊娠スル. v.i. To conceive. To be pregnant. Syn: Yaiapase.
Hononere-i, ホンテレイ, 敏免. n. Acquittal.
Honoi-noyep, ホノイイエブ, ダンボボ. n. A dandelion.
Honoyere, ホノイレ, 方寄レ, 偏スル. v.t. To lean on one side. To lean over. To be twisted out of place. Syn: Heneuba.
Honoi-noyep, ホノイイエブ, ダンボボ. n. A dandelion.
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Honoye-noyep, ホノイイエ

Hoparata, ホパラタ, 無禮ナスル. v.t. To insult in an indecent manner. Hoparata is a kind of insult.
resorted to particularly by women, and consists in throwing up the hinder part of their garments and whipping the posteriors at a person. This performance is generally acted in secret and behind a person's back.

Hopash, ホパシ, 仆れ. v. t. To fall.

Hopashi, ホパシ, 海岸ヨリ. adv. From the sea-shore.

Hopashte, ホパシテ, 倒レシ. v. t. To fell.

Hopayapaya, 苦シム. v. i. To struggle. To Hopayepaye, ホパイユパイユ, stretch out the arms and legs as a kicking baby or an animal in its death struggles.

Hopechina, ホペチナ, 坐ス(単数), (日本人様 =). v. i. (sing). To sit upon the heels.

Hopechina-rok, ホペチナロク, 坐ス, (復数). v. i. (pl). To sit upon the heels.

Hopentari, ホペンタリ, 仆ス. v. t. To knock over.

Hopera, ホペラ, 海岸へ往く. adv.

Hopera, ホペライ, To go to the sea-shore. From the interior.

Hopirasa, ホピラサ, 開キシ (ヲヲ返シ迄 =). adj. and v. i. Opened out backwards.

Hopita, ホピタ.

Hopiuza, ホピュラ, 早ク走レ. v. i. To run fast.

Hopiuza, ホピュラ, 早ク走レ. v. i. To run fast.

Hopoknasha, ホポクナ, 斜メ立テル. v. i. To be set on its edge (as a basket or box). To be tipped on one side.

Hopoknare, ホポクナレ, 斜メ立テル. v. t. To tilt on one side. To set on its edge (as a basket or box).


Hopoknashi-kotoro, ホポクナシコト ロ, 下方ノ面. n. The under surface of anything.

Hoporap, ホポラブ, 蝶. n. Same as hoporap, "a butterfly."


Hoppa, ホッパ, 残ス. v. t. To leave behind.

Hopse, ホブセ, 吸フ. v. t. To sip up.

Hopse-hopse, ホブセホブセ, 吸フ. v. t. To sip up.

Hopse-hopse-kara, ホブセホブセカ ラ, 吸フ. v. t. To sip up.

Hopse-kara, ホブセカラ, 吸フ. v. t. To sip up.

Hopumba, ホブムバ, 飛ブ, 上ガル (復数). v. i. To fly. To get up. To arise. (Sing. of hopuni).
HOP

Hopuni, ホプニ, 飛ぶ, 上がる (単数). v. i. To fly. To get up. To arise. To set out on a journey (pl. Hopumba).

Hopunki, ホプンキ, 左様, 然り, ハイ. adv. Yes. So.

Hopurap, ホプラブ, 蝶. n. A butterfly.

Horak, ホラク, 崩レル, 折レル. v. i. To break. To snap off as dead wood. To tumble down as a house.

Horak-hum, ホラクフム, 折レル音. n. The sound of breaking wood.

Horakte, ホラクテ, 仆ス. v.t. To push over. To knock down.

Horaochiwe, ホラオチウェ, 仆ル, 下ル, 落シル. v. i. To fall down. To come down. To drop off. To descend. Syn: Raotereke.

Horap, ホラブ, ヤマシマサヤ. n. Paeonia.

Orap, オラブ, obovata, Max.

Horararase, ホラララセ, 沈ム. v. i. To sink into.


Horawashi, ホラワシ, 下, 例セバ, ハラッシャアミプ. 下衣. adv, Under. Beneath. As:—Horawashi amip, "an under garment."

Hore, ホレ, 来イ来イ. excl. Come!

Horehore, 来レ来レ. come!

Horika, ホリカ, 下ノ方ニ. adv. Downwards.

Horikashi, ホリカシ, 下ノ方ニ. adv. Downwards.

Horiki, ホリキ, 上ノ方ニ. adv. Upwards.

Horikiraye, ホリキライイ, 衣ヲ裳ケル (単数). v.t. To tuck up the clothes. To pull up the garments (as for work).

Horikirayepa, ホリキライイバ, ポリ キライイ (複数), pl. of Horikiraye.

Horikitai, ホリキタイ, 上. adv. Over. The space above.


Horippa, ホリッパ, To dance.

Horippa-shinot, ホリパシノツ, 踞ノ 名. n. The name of a dance.

Horororo, ホロホロ, 襲撃スル, セルスル. v.t. To set upon as a dog.

Horororo-kara, ホロホロセカラ, 襲撃セル. v.t. To set a dog upon.


Horokai-, ホロカアイ, ホロカアイシ, ナミワシギ. n. A kind of thorny tree. Acanthopanax divaricatum, S. et Z.

Horoka-apkash, ホロカアブカシ, 後へ歩ム, 後退スル. v. i. To walk backwards.


Horoka-ingara, ホロカインガラ, 願む. v.i. To look back.

Horoka-moi, ホロカモイ, 渡. n. An eddy.

Horokarep, ホロカレプ, n. A crayfish.

Horoka-shipi, ホロカシピ, 後へ行. v.i. To go backward.

Horoka-shuwat, ホロカシュワツ, 木製の釣. n. A wooden hook.

Horokasuwat, ホロカスワツ, 同上. n. Same as above.

Horoka-tom, ホロカトム, 反照, 反射. n. A reflection.

Horoka-tuyo-tuyo, ホロカヒヨユツヨ, 振り反り. v.i. To face about. To turn round. Syn: Hosari.

Horokeu, ホロケウ, 狼, ボホカミ. n. A wolf.

Horokeu-kene, ホロケウケ, ミヤマハシンノキ. n. A kind of alder. Alnus viridis, DC var. sibirica, Rgl.

Horopse, ホロブセ, 吸フ, 吐フ. v.t. To sip up. To drink.

Horopse-kara, ホロブセカラ, 吸フ, 吐フ. 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.


Horutu, ホルツ, 咲る(地にリノ如ク). v.i. To slip as land. Syn: Meshke.

Hosamun, ホサマム, 振向ク. v.i. To turn the head.

Hosare, ホサレ, 過ぬ. v.t. To turn round.

Hosari, ホサリ, 神ヲ摂理. 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, 倒セバ, ホサリイシワガラ, 後ヲ振向イテ見ル. v.i. To turn the head. To turn about. As: — Hosari na ingara, “to look back,” “to look round.”

Hosarire, ホサリレ, 他人ノ頭ヲ振向カセル. v.t. To turn the head of another. To cause to turn round.


Hose, ホセ, 壁ヲ搭ケタ答フ. 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, 腳部. n. Leggings.

Hoshi, ホシ, 腳部ノ締. n. Legging strings.

Hosh-at, ホシアツ, 脚部ノ締. n. Legging strings.

Hosh-hosh, ホシホシ, 犬ヲ掛ヲセル. v.t. To set a dog at any one.

Hoshike, 以前, 倒ヘバ, ホシキメマ. n. Antecedent. As: — Hoshiki numan, “the day before yesterday.”

Hoshiki, 以前, 昨日. adv. Last. Antecedent. As: — Hoshiki numan, “the day before yesterday.”

Hosuki sak ne, “the year before last.”
Hoshiki, 槲キ, 待ツ v.i. To wait.
Syn: Oshke.
Hoshiki-an, 槲キアサン, 前者ノ, 例セバ, 槲キアサンノマン, 一昨日 adv.
The previous one. As: — Hoshiki an numan, “the day before yesterday.”
Hoshiki an sakne pa, “the year before last.”
Hoshiki-an, 槲キア clandestine, adv.
As: — Hoshiki an imman, “the day before yesterday.”
Hoshiki an sakne pa, “the year before last.”
Hoshiki-hoshiki, ホシキホシキ, -ph. Wait, wait.
Hoshiki-no, 槲キノ, 以前ニ adv.
Previously.
Hoshiki-teine, ホシキテイ, -ph. Wait, wait.
Hoshipi, ホシピ, -ph. To return. (Sing).
Hoshipire, ホシピレ, 退ス v.t. To send back. (pl).
Hoshippare, ホシッパレ, 退ス, 退ス v.t. To send back. To return. (pl).
Hoshipshipi, ホシッピ, (pl.) To return round. As: — Hoshipshipi wa ingara, “to look back.”
Syn: Okshut no.
Hoshiptektek, ホシプテクテク, 早々退々, v.i. To return quickly.
Hosura, ホスラ, 無禮な働ク v.i. To act in an indecent manner. To insult another by exposing one’s self.
Hot, ホツ, 十 adj. Twenty. A
Hotne, ホツネ score.
Hota-hota, ホタホタ, 驟轉スル, ノタッチャマナル v.i. To wallow.
Syn: Vaikirukiru. Shishiripa.
Hotakba, ホタクバ, 蹲ル v.t. To kick the feet out. To struggle.
Syn: Hopayepaye.
Hotakutaku, ホタクタク, 起き掴ル v.i. To lie down and scratch up the earth (as fowls).
Hotanu, ホタヌ, 調飲スル、見舞フ v.t.
Hotanukara, ホタヌカラ, 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 ku ne, “I will go and visit the sick person.”
Chikotonukara iyekaraka wa ikore yun, “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, 家ノ乘木ノ下端ニ絡ア木(柾アリ) n. The long poles to which the lower ends of the end rafters of a hut are tied.
Syn: Hetari-ni. See also Amani.
Hotemtemu, ホテムテム, カニ n. A crab.
Hotem, ホテム, 横ニ歩ム v.i. To move along sidewise.
Hotke, ホツケ, 夜、寝ニ就ク v.i. To lie down. To go to bed.
Hokke, ホッケ down. To go to bed.
Hotke-wa-an, ホツケワアン, 寝テイ adv. Abed. In bed.
Hotkere, ホツケレ, 寝セセル v.t. To lay down. To put to bed.
HOT

Hotku, ホトク, 身を屈める. v.i. To stoop down.
Hotku-hotku, ホトクホトク, 屈める. v.i. To stoop down.
Hotoki-maimai, ホトキマイマイ, クロノウグサヒスカグラ, 日ノミ. n.
Hototoro-gesh, ホットロゲシ, 頭の下部. n. The lower part of the forehead.
Hotuĩ, ホツイ, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call.
Hotuyekara, ホツイェカラ, 呼ぶ. v.t. To call. To call to.
As: Nei guru hotuyekara yan, “call him.”
Nei guru hotuyekar’an, “call him.”
Hotuyepakara, ホツイェパカラ, 呼ば. 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, 溺死を救う. v.t. To go to save one from drowning.
Hoye, ホイェ, 悪シキ業ナナス. v.t. To do evil deeds. To act sinfully.
Hoyecheppo, ホイェチェッポ, 魚ノ名. n. A kind of fish. *Elpis nikonis, Jor and Suy.

HUM

Hoyuptektek, ホユプテクテク, 速く飛ぶ. v.t. To fly away quickly.
Hoyupu, ホユブ, 走る(単数). v.i. To run. (sing).
Hoyuppa, ホユップ, 走る(複数). v.i. To run. (pl).
Huchi, フチ, 祖母. n. Grandmother.
Huji, フチ, An old woman. Female ancestors. Fire. Kamui huchi, “the goddess of fire.”
Hui, フイ, 獣ノ腹中ノ脂肪. n. The inside fat of animals of the
フイ, 獣ノ腹中ノ脂肪. n. The inside fat of animals of the
Huihe, フイヘ, larger kinds. By some “the liver.”
Hum, フム, 碎片、塊. n. A piece of anything.
Humba, フムバ, 磨り耗す. 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, 細切る. v.t. To cut up in fine pieces.
Humbe, フムベ, クララ. 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, フムレキ, 鯨鱗. n. Whale-bone.
Humbe-rika, フンベリカ, 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. Blakiston's eagle owl.
Humbe-rit, フムベリツ, 鯨ノ腱. n. Whale's sinews.
Humge, フムゲ, 搖る. v.t. To dangle or swing about. Syn: 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, wendarap 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."
Humi, フミ, 何も（感嘆）、例セバ、ネッポロフミ、何大ニキサノノヲラヲ. 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, フミリイ, エソヤマドリ、エソライテフ. n. The hazel-hen.
Humnanda, フムナンダ, or Humnanta, フムナンタ, 同所ニ adv. At one place. By the side of. Together. As:—Humnanda ibe, "to eat together."
Humnanda-ande, フムナンダアンデ, 同所ニ置ケ. 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, 日々. 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, フムオチカブ, 戰. n. An owl.
Humotanne, フムオタンネ, 滅響. 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, 唄ヲス、例セバ、キサラフムセフムセ、耳ヲ唱スル. 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.
Hunak, フナク, or Kunak, クナク, 何メスルト、例セバ、アラバクナクイ、彼へ往クト云ヘリ. pro. That. As;
**HUN**

— 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 ruve 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, 何所より. adv. Whence?

**Hunak-un,** フナクン, 何所へ. adv. Whither. As:—Hunak un arapa? “where are you going.”

**Hunak-wa,** フナクワ, 何所から. adv. Where. As:—Hunaktea e korobe an? “where did you get it?”

**Hunapak,** フナパク, 仕合ナル, 幸福ナル. adv. Fortunately.

**Hunara,** フナラ, 薨ル, 探ス (単数). v.t. To search for. To seek. (sing).

**Hunarapa,** フナラパ, 薨ル, 探ル. v.t. To search for. (pl).


**Hunki,** 草叉ハ灌木ノアル海濱. n.

**Hunka,** フンカ, 部分. That part of the sea-shore upon which grass and low shrubs grow.


**Hunna-koro,** フンナコロ, 誰ノ (持格). pro. Whose. As:—Hunna koro an? “whose is it?”

**Hunsebe,** フンセベ, n. Same as humse-chikap.

**Hup,** フブ, 腫物. n. A swelling. A boil. An abscess. As:—Hup-hetuku, “to have boils.”

**Hup-oma,** フブオマ, 腫物アル. v.i. To have boils.

**Hup-ni,** フブニ, トマツ. n. Sakhalien fir. Abies sachalinensis, Masters.

**Huppokush-mun,** フッポクシムン, ツバメオモト. n. Clintonia udensis, Trautv. et Mey.

**Hupsei,** フプセイ, or Hupiusei, フビウセイ, シンカサガヒ. n. Limpets. Patella.

**Hura,** フラ, or Huraha, フラハ, 香気, 例セバ, トマツフナ, 熟果ノ香, ニマフナ, 香キ香. n. A smell. As:—Chimau hura, “the smell of ripe brier fruit.” Niwa hura, “a nice ripe smell.” Nitotora hura, “the smell of over-ripe brier fruit.” Nitokot hura, “a smell of something decomposing.”

**Hura-at,** フラアツ, 嘆臭ヲ発スル. v.i. To stink.

**Hura-nu,** フラヌ, 嘆ク. v.t. To smell.

**Hurakrakkara,** フラクラッカラ, or Hurarakka, フラッカラ, 嘆ク. v.t. To smell.

**Hurarui,** フラルイ, 強キ香ヒノ, 例セバ, フラライアイハ, 強キ香ノアル. adj. Having a strong smell. As:—Hurarui ainu, “a strong smelling man.”

**Hurarui-chep,** フラライチエブ, キユウウツウ, n. Same as Nuiraa Smelt. Osmerus dentex, Steind.

**Hurarui-kina,** フラライキナ, or Hurarui-mun, フラライムン, キユウウツウシニクユリ, 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, フラウンエンキナ, カリガヨササ. n. Caryopteris divaricata, Max.

Huru-an, フルアン, or Furu-an, フルアン, 坂アル. adj. Aclivious.

Huru, フル, or Furu, フル, 小山, 坂. n. A hill. An aclivity.

Hussa, フッサ, 病気吹き掃除, (人ノ病気吹き掃除)がメニュルスコット. v.i. To blow upon the sick as a charm to drive away disease.

Hussa-omande, フッサオマンデ, 大息スル. v.i. and v.t. To sigh. To blow. To puff. To blow at. Syn: Hussa shiukosamba.

Hussei, フッセイ, 一吹き. v.i. and n. To blow. A puff. The ceremony of blowing upon the sick. See the next word.

Hussei-omande, フッセイオマンデ, or Husssei-shiukosamba, フッセイシウコサムバ, 吹く. v.t. To blow at. Also v.i. To sigh. To puff.

Hut, フツ, 警嘆ノ詞. interj. An exclamation of surprise.

Hutne, フツ子, 突キ. adj. Narrow.

Huttat, フッツタツ, スタケ. n. Bamboo grass. Arundinaria. Sasa borealis, Max. et Shib. Sometimes pronounced as though it were futtatt. Huttat takusa, “a bunch of bamboo grass.”

Huyehe, フイヘヘ, 頷、顔、容観. n. The cheeks. The Face. Countenance. Also pronounced, fuyehe.

Syn: Heye.

Huyuine, フユイ子, 全々. adj. Entirely. Through and through.
vowel I stands for the first person plural objective case of the personal pronoun, "us." Thus: —Ipa kusu ne, "he will find us." Ikik an, "he struck us."

I, 4, 此ノイ (I) は時トシテ人代名詞ノ第一人称単数物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、イユプテ、我レニ興ヘヨ。 (iv).
Sometimes the vowel I stands for the first person singular objective case of the personal pronoun. As: —Inypte, "give it to me." Iere, feed me.” Syn: En.

I, 4, 此ノ宇倶名詞ノ前ニ置クトキハ、第三人称単数物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、イポニグル、彼レノ子供。 (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.

I, 4, 此ノ宇倶形容詞又ハ動詞ニ付加スルトキハ實名詞ニ変セシムルタ得、例セバ、ヒリカ、宜シイ、ヒリカ、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." Ena akari ka isam, "nothing can be done" (i.e. there is no help for it).

I, 4, 此ノ字倶 ne = 付加フルトキハ指示代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、ネイアムヘ、著ノ物。 (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 ame, "that thing."

I, 4, 此ノ宇倶タ (ta) ナル語ニ付加シタ (ita) トスルトキハ場所又ハ時シ指示ス、例セバ、ネイタ、著ノ時、或ハ其ノ所。 (viii). When I is prefixed to the word ta, thus making it ita, "time" or "place" is expressed. Thus: —Nei ita, "at that time or place."

I, 4, 文章中ニ単獨ニ置カルトキハ時又ハ場所ニ指示スルナルリ、例セバ、ネイオロ、著所ヨリ、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."

I, 4, 時トシテ (I) か後ニシノ、ヒ、又ハ、オノロ、(カラ、ヨリ、ノ意) 又ハ、オツタ、オロン、(ニ、又ハ、ヘ、ノ意) 等ノ語ラ織クトキハ凡テ地名ヨリニ用イラルナリ、例セバ、サツボロイソ、札幌ヨリ。 (x). The particle I is often heard suffixed to the names of places when followed by the post-positions wano, wa, oro, "from" or otta; orun, orota, "to." Thus: —Satporo, i wano, "from Satporo." Pirator' i otta, "to Pirator." When so used i appears as the equivalent of kotan, "town," "place," or "village."

I, 4, テクサマタ (修、ソバ) ト云フ副詞ニ付加ヘルトキハ、此ノイ (I) は時トシテ我レシ、我レノ、ナル意トナル。 (xi).
When prefixed to the adverb teksamata, "by the side of," i sometimes represents the pronoun en, "me." As: —Itexamata, "by my side."
In speaking I will often be heard for n particularly in the Saru and Saghalien dialects As:—Po( for pon, "small," "little."

Iberekut, イベレクツ, 食道. n. The esophagus.
Ibe-rok, イベロック, 大食す. v.t. To be given to much eating. To sit and eat.
Ibe-rui, イベルイ, 食ち食. adj. and v.i. To be a great eater. To be greedy.
Ibe-sak, イベサク, 芝キ, 無意味ナ. 流服=幸ノサキ. adj. and v.i. To be poor. To be unlucky in the hunt or at fishing. Absurd. Meaningless.
Ibe-sakbe, イベサクベ, 笑フ可キコト. 背理. n. An absurdity.
Ibe-sak-no, イベサクノ, 荒唐. adv. Absurdly.
Ibe-sarakorobe, イベサラコロベ, ネナザメ. n. Thresher shark. Alopecias vulpes, (Gmelin.)
Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ, 食ナ. v.t. To covet. To be greedy over.
Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ, 食V. adj. and v.i. To be covetous. Greedy. Avaricious.
Ibetam, イベタム, 刀, カタナ, 劍. n. A sword.
Ibeunara, イベウナラ, 酢スル. v.i. To be stingy. Syn: Epyupke.
Ibe-unara, イベウナラ, 酢塩スル. v.i. To be stingy. Syn: Epyupke.
Ibe-ush, イベウシ, 疑エタル, 大粒ノ. 優セバ, イベウシアマム, 大粒ノ米. adj. Well-favoured. Full. Fat. As:—Ibe-ush amam, "full corn."
Icha, イチャ, 摘ミ採ル, 鯨ノ肉ヲ切ル. To gather. To pick off. To cut up whale's flesh. Syn: Ipushutuye.
Ichaka, イチャカ, 不潔ナリ, 無遠慮ナリ. adj. Dirty. Immodest.
Ichakka, イチャッカ, 急=起=切=上=ル. v.t. To start up suddenly.
Ichakkere, イチャッケレ, 不潔ナリ. adj. Dirty.
Ichakoko, イチャココ, 起ル, 遠ラス. v.t. To train. To teach. A hole. A ditch.
Ichan, イチャン, 鰤鯖ノ卵ヲ産=付=ケル水中ノ墟. n. The hole salmon make in the beds of rivers in which to deposit their spawn. A spawning bed.
Ichan-chup, イチャンチュブ, 新月. n.
The new moon.
Ichanui, イチャヌイ, 鰤(マス). n. Same as above.
Ichankot, イチャンコツ, ヤマペ. n.
Young sea trout.
Ichaniu, イチャヌイ, 鰤. n. A salmon-trout.
Ichaniu-cheppo, イチャヌイェッポ, 鰤ノ子. n. A small salmon-trout.
Icha-piba, イチャピバ, 貝ノ名(アイヌハ此ノ貝ヲ以テ穀物ノ穂ヲ当たり切リ採ル=用=ヲ). n. A kind of shell used for cutting off the ears of corn during harvest. Syn: Icha-sei.
Icharapo, イチャラボ, シャク、コシヤ

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Ihaita-keutum, イハイトケウツム, 悪心. n. A bad heart or mind.
Ihanokka, イハノッカ, 呼ぶ, 起コス. 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.
Ihewa, イヘウエ, 横風スル走スル. v.t. To sail with a side wind. To tack as a ship.
Ihok, イホク, 賣買スル. v.t. To buy or sell.
Ihokbe, イホクベ, 商品. n. Merchandise.
Ihokkorobe, イホックロベ, 賣品. n. Same as above.
Ihoserekere, イホセレケレ, 困難スル. v.i. To be in a difficult or troublesome situation. Syn: Iyoyanumare. Yaikowepakere.
Ihoshiki, イホシキ, 腹剖スル. v.i. To be drunk.
Ihumba, イフムバ, 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, 滅レル, 沸騰スル. v.i. To run over. To overflow. To bubble up. To pass from one to another. To be full.
Ika, イカ, 注意ノ語, 例セバ, イカエチハツンナ, 気チ付ケヨ汝ヲ墜ンセン. 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, 爲スナカレ, 例セバ, イカエチエナ, 食フナレ, イカエママンナ, 行キタノ. v.i. Do not. As:—Ika echi e na, "don't eat them." Ika e oman na, "do not go." Syn: Iteki.
Ika, イカ, 飛跳ル. v.i. To take leaps and bounds.
Ikabuki, イカビウキ, 助ケル. v.t. To help. To assist.
Ikaehotanu-guru, イカエホタヌグル, 番人, 病者ヲ見舞フ人. n. A watchman. One who visits the sick.
Ikaetunnai, イカエトゥナイ, 疾走スル(馬ノ如ク). v.i. To gallop very fast.
Ikaeyoko, イカエユコ, 看病スル. v.t. To nurse the sick. To watch over. To keep watch.
Ikaeyoko-guru, イカエユコグル, 看病スル. n. A sick-nurse. Syn: Ikahuye guru. See also Chipoka ekahuye guru.
Ikahuye, イカフイユ, 看病スル. v.t. To nurse the sick.
Ikahuye-guru, イカフエグル, 看病士. n. A sick nurse.

Ika-ika, イカイカ, 浜イ（イナグイノフクイナク）. v.i.
To bubble up (as boiling water).

Ika-koro, イカコロ, 鯨ヶル, 濡ケル. v.t.
To step over. To gallop (as a horse). Syn: Kama-kush.

Ikanepaka, エスベクラズ、例セバ、イカチベカ.
Ika-neipa, イキチイバ。
Ikinipeka, イキチイベカ).
Must not. As: —"Ikanepaka e ki na, "you must not do so." Ikanepaka e oman na, "you must not go."

Ikenepaka-shomo, イカチベカシモノ, セネバナマズ、例セバ、イカネベカシヨモエイ、言ヒナサイ. ph. Must.
As: —"Ikenepaka shomo e ye na, "you must say it."

Iki-neipeka-shomoki, イキチイベカシモノキ, 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, イカオイキ, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t. To help.

Ikaonokara, イカオノンカラ, 番スル. v.i. To stand guard.

Ikaonokara-guru, イカオノンカラグル, 番人. n. A guard.

Ikaoshke, イカオシケ, 與ヘル. v.t.
To give. To bestow.


Ikarakara, イカラカラ, 繊箔スル, 仕事スル. v.t. To embroider. To work.

Ikaraku, イカラク, 甥、姪. n. A nephew.

Ikarakopche, イカラオプチチプ, ふ らフュ. n. Same as Ikarekocheppo. Porcupine fish.

Ikarari, イカリリ, 締ヒ付ケル. v. i.
To sew into. To sew one thing upon another. The narrow line seen upon a border in fancy needlework. To patch.

Ikashiki, イカリシキ, 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, コポス、轉ゲル、例セバ、ブイカレ、倉庫ヨリ轉ゲ出ル. 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, ハリフグ. 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＝. adv. Upon.

Ikashima, イカシマ, 過剰ノ. adj.

Ikashima, イカシマ, 餘ル、過ギル、例セバ、ムンギアホクロイカシマイチエン、黒シ買フテ餘リシ錫. v.t. and adv. To surpass. To exceed. Above. Over. As: —"Mungi ahok wa ikashima iken, "the money which remained after buying the wheat."

Ikashimap, イカシマブ、殘餘. n.
Remnants. Remainder.
Ikashimare, イカシマレ, 加ヘル. v.t. To enhance.
Ikashimare-i, イカシマレイ, 残りモ. n. Surplus. That which remains.
Ikashiu, 助ケル, 例セバ, ニツネカ イカシウ, イカシウイ, ニカイ, 恐寜助ケル人 がアル. v.t. 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, イカシマ, 餘ル, 過ギル. Same as Ikashima, "to exceed."
Ikashpaotte, イカシバオッテ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To give commandments.
Ikashpaotte-i, イカシバオッテイ, 命令. n. Commandments.
Ikashum, イカシュム, 餘リモノ, 残リ モノ. n. Surplus. That which is left ever.
Ikateomare-ambe, イカテオマレアムべ, 同情. n. Sympathy.
Ikateomare-ki, イカテオマレキ, 同情ヲ寄セル. v.t. To sympathise with.
Ikatkara, イカツカラ, 馬鹿＝スル. v.t. To make a fool of. To deceive.
Ikaun, イカウン, 外＝. adv. Besides.
Ika-unu, イカウン, 重ネル, 気儘＝振舞フ. v.t. To put in upon. To add to. To act wilfully. To act contrary to another's will.
Ika-ushi, イカウシ, 山路, ヤマミチ. n. A path over a hill.
Ikayop, イカヨブ, 矢筒. n. A quiver.
Ikayup, イカユブ.
Ikayop-pakkai, イカユブパッカイ, 矢筒ヲ負フ. pl. To carry a quiver of arrow.
Ike, イケ, 物, 今語ヘ屬関係代名詞トン テ, 所ノ物ヲ指示ス、例セバ、テイ イカシュムイケユクノクウクヘルオツタ クレネ、我ハユクノクニ残セシ所 ノ物ヲ興ヘシ、又、クノカリケ我見シ物. n. An article. A thing. That. This word is often used as the relative pronoun "that which." As: — Nei ikashum ike Yuk-no-uk guru otta ku kore na, "I gave that which was left to Yuk-no-uk." Ku nukar ike, "that which I saw was." Syn: Ambe.
Ike, イケ, 其時＝. adv. At that time.
Ikem, イケム, 紙ル. v.t. To lick.
Ikema, イケマ, イケマ. n. A plant used both as a medicine and for food. Cynanchum caudatum, Maxim.
Ikema-chippo, イケマチッポ, イケマ ノ荚（サ）. n. The pod of the ikema or Cynanchum caudatum, Maxim. Syn: Penup.
Ik emnu, イケムヌ, 復騷スル, 代理ス ル. v.t. To avenge. To take the part of another. Syn: Ikotki.
Ikemumbe, イケムベ, 食指. n. The

Ikera, イケラ, 甘キ. adj. Sweet.
Nice.

Ikera, イケラ, 恩人. n. One's sweet-heart.

Ikera, イケラ, 捏痕. n. A scratch.

Ikera-kara, イケラカラ, 爬々. v.t. To make a scratch.

Ikere, イケレ, 爬々, 足ヲ掻混スル. v.t. To scuffle or scratch. To shuffle with the feet.

Ikereuru, イケレル, 哲撲醉ヲ. v.i. To be just on the point of intoxication.

Ikericarap, イケリカルプ, 神経痛症ノ一種ニテモ根ヲ胃カス. n. A kind of neuralgia which attacks the roots of the hair.

Ikero, イケロ, 足ヲ掻混スル. v.i. To shuffle with the feet.


Ikesh, イケシ, 相縁スル. v.t. To inherit.

Ikesh-koro, イケシコレ, 相縁ヲル. v.i. To inherit.

Ikesh-koro-guru, イケシコレグル, 相縁人. n. An heir.

Ikeshi, イケシイ, 怒ヲ, 慣ヲ, 倒セバ, イケシュイヲナマン, 慣ヲテ行ケ. v.i. To be angry. As: —Ikeshi wa oman, “to go away in anger.”


Ikeure, イケウレ, 割ヲ, v.t. To hew.

Ikeutum-wende, イケウツムワエンデ, 争ヲ起スル. v.i. To stir up strife.

Iki, イキ, 爲ス (単数).例セバ, キンタ イキルウェ子, 誰ガナセシヤ. 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.}

Ikia, イキア, ソレ, イキアアイニ, ソノ人.


There. A word generally implying contempt. As: —Ikiya ainu, “that man.” Ikiap, “that fellow.”

Iki-aetoranne, イキエトランス, 能ハズ, 例セバ, モコロホカイキエトランス, 睡眠スルコト能ハズ. ph. Unable to do. As: —Mokoro poka iki-aetoranne, “to be unable to sleep.”

Ikichi, イキチ, 爲ス, 例セバ, エテイキチアイヌポロノカイ, 其様ナコトスルガ多クナル. v.t. To do.

As: —Ene ikichi ainu poron no okai, “there are many men who do that kind of thing.”

Ikihi, イキヒ, 雄ニ為セシヨト, 例セバ, マカナクイキヒ, 何チナセシヤ. n. Something which has been done. As: —Makanak ikihi, what was being done?”

Ikikse, イキクセ, 縮小シタル. v.i. To become crumpled.

Ikimaukushte-ikip, イキマウクシテ イキブ, 行動ニテモノヲタトヘルコト. n. A parable expressed in action.


Ikinnimara, イキニマラ, 一部分, 例セバ, イキニマラキキヲルアシテ, 部分ヲ残シテ置ク. adv. and n. In part. A part. As: —Ikinnimara kikikara wa ande, “to keep back a part of anything.”
Ikpi-niukesh, イキブニウケシ，忠実な
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-an, イキリイキリアン，順序。adv. In order.

Ikiri-ikiri-an, イキリイキリアンノ，順序的。adv. Orderly.

Ikiri-kara, イキリカラ，縫ふ。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，酋長。n. Chief. Head.

Ikiri-paketa, イキリパケタ，上=。頂上=、先頭=。adv. At the top. At the head.

Ikiroro-ande, イキロロアンデ，美麗ナル，美麗な。美しく。adj. and v.i. To consider pretty, nice, beautiful or fine. Syn: Irayapka.


Ikiru, イキル，顕覆させセル。v. i. To be overturned.


Ikisha-kani, イキシカム，同上。n. Same as above.

Ikisa-ni, イキサニ，木製ノ錐。n. A wooden gimlet or awl. A drill.

Ikisap, イキサブ，錐。n. A drill. awl.

Ikishima, イキシマ，争闘スル人々ヲ引キ分けル。v.t. To part persons who are quarrelling.


Ikiya, イキヤ，気ヲ付ケ。excl. and adv. Mind! Be careful lest! Look out!

Ikiyap, イキヤブ，or Ikiap, イキアブ，奴、物、恶劣、（第三者＝對シ物ヲ軽蔑ノ語）。n. A fellow. A thing. An article. A rascal. A term of contempt applied to a third person. As:—Nei a ikiyap sange wa en nukare, "show me that thing."

Ikka, イッカ，盗マ。v.t. To steal. To abduct. Syn: Eikka.

Ikka-guru, イッカグル，盗人。n. A thief.

Ikkapa, イッカバ，盗マ。v.t. To steal (pl).


Ikkkeewe, イッケウェ，or Ikkewehe, イッケウェヘ，脊骨、言語ノ意義、山ノ端。n. The backbone. The spine. The vertebrae. The meaning of a word. A ridge of mountains. As:—Ikkewe-kono, "to bend the back." Ikkkeewe turi, "to straighten the back."
Ikkewehe, イッケウェヘ, 脊骨. n. The spine. The backbone. See Ikkewe.
Ikkewe-sakbe, イッケウェサクベ, 背理, 妄誕. n. An absurdity.
Ikkewe-sak-no, イッケウェサッノ, 理が使リテ, 背理テ. adv. Absurdly.
Ikki, イキ, 脊椎. Same as ikkeu.
Ikmaure, イクマウレ, 喘息(キクヒ)チスル. v.t. To belch. To eructate. To make manners.
Ikne-no, イクニノ, 真直ニ. adv. Straightly.
Iko, イコ, 共ニ. adv. Together with.
Iko, イコ, 甚だ, 多キ, 剃セバ, イコワシヌ, 甚ダ, 恐惧ナル. part. Very. Much. This particle is sometimes prefixed to verbs to express superlativeness or intensity. Thus: — Wayashnu, "wise," ikо-wayashnu, "very wise."
Iko-ande, イコアンデ, 他人ヲ預ケル. v. t. To commend to the care of another.
Ikoba, イコバ, 間違テ取ル, 取り違へル. v.t. To take by mistake. To mistake. To mistake one for another.
Ikeough, イコエブ, 副食. n. Any kind of food eaten with rice or millet.
Ikokummore, イコフンノモレ, 静ニスル, 黙スル. v.t. To silence. To quiet.
Ikoiki, イコイキ, 爆スク叱カル. v.t. To scold severely. To fight. As: — Tono oroue 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, 真似スル. v.t. To imitate.
Ikoitupa, イコイツバ, 欲スル, 美ス. To wish for. To be jealous of. To envy.
Ikokandama, イコカンダマ, 騙スル, 瞑着スル. v.t. To deceive. To cheat.
Ikokanu, イコカヌ, 注目スル, 倾聴スル. v.t. 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, 注意ヲ聞ク. v.t. To listen attentively.
Ikokanu-guru, イコカヌグル, 警人, 立合人. n. A witness. An attentive person.
Ikokatpak-ki, イコカツパクキ, 責ニ犯スル. v.t. To sin.
Ikokka-guru, イコッカグル, 愚者. 

Ikokuba, イコクバ, 强駄, 嚷喚. v.t. To bite severely.

Ikokut, イコクツ, ニホイタドリ. n. Polygonum sachalinense, Fr. Schm.

Ikokuttara, イコクッタラ, 同上. n. same as above.


Ikombap-wata, イコムバブタ, 昆蟲ノ前. n. A cocoon.

Ikomikom, イコミコン, 這フ(毛蟲ノ如ク). v.t. To go along as a caterpillar.

Ikomui, イコムイ, 蟻ヲ探ス. v.t. To search for lice.

ikon, イコン, 痛ム, 病気ニナル. v.i. To suffer pain. To be ill.

ikoniko, イコンイコ, 病痛ム. v.i. To ache. To be in pain.

ikonire, イコンイレ, 苦痛サセル. v.t. To agonize. To make suffer.

ikon-tupiri, イコンツピリ, 重傷. n. A painful wound. A severe wound.

ikon-ushpa, イコンウシパ, 忘ニ痛ム. v.i. To be seized with pain.


ikonnu, イコンヌス, 明事ヲ未前ニ戒シム. 呼テ. v.t. To give warning of something bad to come. To bewitch. To cause misfortune.

ikonnu-guru, イコンヌグル, 魔法ヲ使, 法ヲ. n. A witch. A thing of ill omen. A thing which causes misfortune.

ikonup, イコンヌブ, 魔術使. n.


Ikopan, イコパン, 叱ル. v.t. To scold. Syn: Kopao.

Ikopokke, イコポプケ, 溫ナルル, 例セバ, イコポプケアミス, 溫ナル着物. adj. Warm. As: — Ikopoke amip, “warm clothing.”

Ikopokke-samau-ni, イコポプケサマウニ, 腐朽セル讃木. n. Heaps of rotten wood such as harbor snakes and the like reptiles.

Ikopunktek, イコプンテク, 喜ノテ事ヲスル. v.i. and v.t. To be very much pleased. To do with pleasure. To greet. As: —Ku ikopunktek, I am very much pleased.” Syn: Yairenga.

Ikoramkore, イコラムコレ, 願ハス. v.t. To cause to ask for.

Ikoramkoro, イコラムコロ, 乞フ.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, イコラムヌカラーベ, 誘惑. n. Temptation.

Ikoramnukarape, イコラムヌカラベ, 誘惑者. n. The tempter.

Ikorampa, イコラムパ, 叱ル. v.t. To scold. Syn: Kopao.

Ikorampoktuje, イコラムポトツイ, 持テ置カラル. v.i. To be let 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 ikorampoktuye gusu kemush iki ruuce ne, "this famine has arisen because the gods are unfavourable."

Ikoramu, 伊コラム, n. v.t. To suspect.


Ikoro, 伊コロ, 寶. n. Treasures. Precious things. Riches (Usually an old sword or wooden imitations of swords.


Ikoro-koro-guru, 伊コロコログル, 富人. n. A rich person.


Ikoro-nishpa, 伊コロニシパ, 富人. n. A rich person.

Ikosaksak, 伊コサササ, 不満足ヲ思フ. v.t. To be dissatisfied with.

Ikosan, 伊コサン, 急病ヲ罹ル. v.i. To be suddenly attacked with illness. To be suddenly seized with pain. The fever stage in ague.

Ikosange, 伊コサンゲ, カテ出ス. v.t. To put forth as strength.

Iko-sapane-guru, 伊コサパチグル, 同等ノ人. n. Persons of the same office or rank.

Ikosaure, 伊コサウレ, 親切ヲ待遇スル. adj. To be kind to. To deal gently with. Not to be hard upon.

Ikoshina, イコシナ, 縛帯スル. v.t. To bind up. As:—Piri ikoshina, "to bind up a wound."

Ikoshunge, イコシュンゲ, 詐ル. v.t. To lie to. To cheat. To gull.


Ikotarara, イコタララ, 手ノ上ヲ置キテ差出ス. v.t. To hold out in the hand.

Ikotchane, イコチャ子, 仲裁スル. v.t. To mediate.

Ikotchane-guru, イコチャ子グル, 仲保者. n. A mediator.

Ikotchanepe, イコチャ子プ, 仲保者. n. A mediator. A go-between.

Ikotke, イコツケ, 他ノ人ヲ警キル.筑ノ罪ヲ犯スル, 夭死ヲ候スノ念ヲ知ラシムルヲ為メ第三者ヲ當ル. 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 example of. To avenge one's self on a third party to show the state of one's feelings towards the person upon whom vengeance ought according to right to have been taken.

Ikotki, イコツキ, 同上. v.t. Same as above.

Ikotunash, イコツナシ, 迅速ナル. adj. Very fast.

Ikotuntek, イコツンテク, 病メヌ. v.i. To be ill.

Ikowayashnu, イコワヤシヌ, 智慧ヲ陵メル. 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.
Ikoyorikupi, イコヨリキブニ, 段段＝見エテボル, (旅行ノ時遠山ナトノ). v.t. 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.
Ikra, イクラ, 閣節, 章句. n. A joint.
Ikura, イクラ, A verse.
Iku, イク, 飲ム, 喫スル(酒燐草ナドチ). 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.
Ikuapushke, イクアブシケ, 裂レル, 裂クル. v.i. To break.
Ikuapushkere, イクアブシケレ, 裂レル, 裂ク. v.t. To break.
Ikubaba, イクババ, 同上. v.t. Same as above.
Iku-bashyi, イクバシイ, 髪髪ヲ上ゲル棒. n. A moustache-lifter.
Ikui, イクイ, 嘿ム. v.t. To chew. Syn: Kui-kui.
Ikui-nimak, イクイニマク, 白齒. n. The grinders. The molars.
Ikui-nimaki, イクイニマキ, 同上. n. Same as above.
Ikuira, イクイラ, 喫カ＝歩ム. v.i. To go along stealthily or noiselessly.

Iku-komanaakte, イクコマナクテ, 酒ヲ墓フラ眠ル能ハズ. v.t. To be unable to sleep on account of inordinate desires for strong drink.
Ikunnere, イクンチレ, 黒ヲ染メル. v.t. To dye black.
Ikunneyot, イクンチョツ, 昼キ. v.i. To be dazzled with darkness as when coming fresh indoors from the light.
Ikup, イクプ, 酒器. n. Drinking utensils, as cups, moustache-lifters, etc.
Ikure, イクレ, 飲マセル. v.t. To give to drink.
Ikurianda, イクリアンダ, 嘿ル. 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, イルクルル, 疼ム. v.i. To be in pain. Sometimes used like Ikururu. Syn: Araka.
Ikururu, イルルル, 頭痛. n. The pangs of childbirth (especially the pangs immediately antecedent to the actual birth of a child). Syn: Kapuhu. Ikuruku.
Ikurushna, イルシナ, 真直ニ. adj. Straight.
Ikurusui, イクルスイ. 湯だら. v.i. To be thirsty.
Ikusa, イクサ. 河渡. v.t. To ferry across a river. Pl. Ukushpa.
Iku-sakayo, イクサカヨ. 暴酒する. v.t. To revel.
Ikush-wano, イクシワノ. 彼處ヨリ. adv. Thence.
Iku-so, 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. 着衣. n. A bib.
Ima, イマ. 焼く. v.t. To roast.
Ima-ni, イマニ. 焼串. n. A piece of wood upon which to stick fish or flesh to roast. A roasting spit.
Ima-nit, イマニツ. 焼串. n. A roasting spit.
Imanit-tai, イマニツタイ. 焼串. (複数). n. A large number of roasting spits.
Ima-onit, イマオニツ. 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. 一日サキ. adv. Every other. As:—Shine to imakake, "every other day."
Imakake-un, イマカケウン. 後ニ. adv. Afterwards.
Imakanu, イマカヌ. 間隙ヲ設ケル. v.t. To open up or clear a space. As:—Ru imakanu, "to open up a way."
Imek, イメク. 食物ヲ分カツ. 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.
Imokirika, イモキリカ. 惡シキ. v.i. and adj. Abject. Miserably bad. To live in utter misery.
Imok-omare, イモクオマレ, 糧＝鰹
トナク, 鉤＝鰹ニ付ケル. v.t. To
bait a trap. To bait a fish hook.
Imommuye, イモムムイ. 賦. v.t.
To atone. To propitiate. To
give as a present.
Imompekari, イモムベカリ, 機ム.
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.
Imontabire, イモンタビレ, 急ガ. v.t.
To hurry. To hasten. To be
busy.
Imontabire-kashpa, イモンタビレカ
シパ, 甚タ急ガ. v.i. To be ex-
ceedingly busy.
Imontabire-no, イモンタビレノ, 急ヌ.
adv. Abruptly.
Imontasa, イモンタサ, 復雑. v.t. To
repliate. To revenge.
Imu, イム, 狂めル, 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, イムパッコ, ヒステリヤ＝
カ、ツタ老婦人. n. Any old
woman subject to fits of imu or hy-
steria.
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, イムツシトキ, 女ノ殊ノ
首飾り. n. A woman's bead neck-
lace.
Ina, イナ, 何々セラレヌ様＝注意セヨ、
例セバ、チイセタニウェンセラタスイ
ナアルクバアンナ、彼レハ悟イダカ
ラ嘆メレナサイ＝用心セヨ. v.i. Take
care lest. Be careful lest. As:—
Nei seta niven seta ne gusu ina a-
kuba an na, “as that is a savage
dog take care lest it bite you” (lit:
take care lest you are bitten). Iyai-
kipe, ina e kuaba an na; oyakta
arupa, yaikipe na, “you are in
danger, take care lest it bite you,
get out of the way, it is danger-
ous.” Syn: Ika.
Ina, イナ, 傳言、傳説、頜、歌. n. A
message. Tradition. Request.
A song.
Inakarap, イナカラブ, 略スル. 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 rea-
son.
Inan, イナン, 何レ、何レ. adj. Which.
What. As:—Nei guru inan kotan
un guru ne ruwe he an? “to what
village does that person belong”? 
Nei guru inan kotan wano ek a?
“which town does he come from.”
Inani, イナン, 何処. adv. Where.
Inankayo, イナンカヨ, 草木ノ壇. n.
The stem of a plant.
Inao, イナオ, 帯. n. Whittled pieces
of willow, lilac and other wood
which are stuck in the ground as
offerings to the gods. Inao bear
some mark or sign by which the
gods may know who is the offerer.
In the Ainu idea, no greater sin can be committed than that of stealing and hiding the inao of another person, the idea being that the gods, finding themselves without inao, will withdraw their favour from those who ought to have offered them. No worse name can be given to an Ainu than Inao sak guru, "the man without inao."

Inao-chipa, इनाओचिपा, दोकान. n.
A cluster of inao. The place at the east end of a hut where the inao are placed.

Inao-ke, इनाओके, 帯ヲ造る. v.i. To make inao.

Inao-kema, इनाओケマ, 帯ノ柄. n.
Pieces of wood to which inao are tied.

Inao-kike, इनाओキケ, 帯ガ掃リカケ. n.
The shavings which are left attached to inao. Pieces of willow shaving which are sometimes hung in Ainu huts.

Inao-korashkoro, इनाओコラシコロ, 栗ヲ造リ酒. n.
A kind of liquor distilled from millet.

Inao-kotchep, इनाओコッチェプ, 鮎 オラショノ子. n.
Young salmon.

Inao-netoba, इनाओネットバ, 帯ノ柄. n.
A piece of wood to which inao are sometimes tied.

Inaoru, इナオル, 熊造り式場ヲ造リ冠. n.
A kind of crown worn by the men at bear feasts. Syn: Sapa-unbe. Ekasha-unbe.

Inaotumbu, इナオツムブ, 帯ヲ置ケ箱. n.
A box filled with inao shavings.

Inauni-kina, इナウニキナ, クルマバ
サッ. n. Wood-ruff. Asperula odo-rata, L.

Inauni-susu, इナウニスス, 同上.
Same as above.

Inde, इンデ, 目毎, メヤニ. n.
A gummy discharge from the eyes.

Ine, इネ, 何處, 例セバ, イチチイアブ, 其ノモノハ何處ニ在ルカ. adv.
Where? As: — Ine nei ap, "where is that thing?"

Ine, इネ, 四. adj.
Four.

Hine, इネ, 行動ヲ示ス, 例セバ, エク
イネ, 来ミ, オマンイネ, 往ク, イルカイエクイネス, 彼人ハチャヨト来タノ part. This word is expressed by the English participle "ing."
Thus: — Ek ine, "coming." O-man ine, "going." Irukai ek ine ne? "he has come for a short time?"

Inean, इネアン, 何カノ. adj.
Which of two.

Ine-apkushta, इネアプクシャタ, 嗷呼, オヤ, 如何ニ, 例セバ, メー此様ニ魚カ澤ニ, イチアブクシャ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.

Ineash-pekambe, इネアウシベカムベ, オニビン. n.
Trapa quadri-spinosa, Roxb.

Ine-hotne, इネホトヌズ, 八十. adj.
Eighty. Four-score.

Ine-hotnep, इネホトヌプ, 八十個. n.
Eighty things.

Ine-ikashima-wan, इネイカシマワン, 十四. adj.
Fourteen.

Ine-otutanu, इネオツタヌ, 第四. adj.
The fourth.
Ine-rere, イテレレ, 四, 例セバ, イテレ
レコ, 四日. Four. As:—Ine re-
re-ko, “four day.”

Ine-reyunashi, イテレユナシ, 四人＝
テ白ケ. v.i. Four persons to pound
in a mortar. See Utunashi. Yai-

Ine-rokbe, イテロクベ, オヤ, (喚息ノ
辞). interj. Same as ineqkushta.

Ine-ru, イナシムナ, 四角ノ.
adj. Square. Four-sided.

Ine-sambanu, イテサムバヌ, 四度.
adj. Four times.

Ine-shuine, イテシュイヘ, 四度.
adj. Four times.

Ine-shuine-o, イテシュイヘオ, 同上.

Ine-un, イネウン, 何處へ, 例セバ, イ
ネウンエチマン, 何處へ行カカ. adv.
Whither. As:—Ine-un e oman,
“whither are you going.”

Inga, インガカン, 見ル. adv. Same.
as inara.

Inga-no, インガノ, 遠目カリヲ.
adv. Long-sighted. Of good sight.

Inga-rui, インガルイ, 穿鑿好キナル.
 adv. Curious. Inquisitive.

Inga-prapu, インガプラプ, 眉ヲ動カ
ス. v.i. To work the eyebrows up
and down.

Ingaru, インガラ, 見ル. v.i. To look
at. To see.

Ingaru-poka, インガラポカ, 無意味
ニ眺メル, 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
susicious.

Inine-itangi, イニエイタンギ, 杵子＝
用ナル桜. n. To scoop out. A
cup used as a ladle.

Inin, イニ, 噛ム. v.t. To bite at
(as a fish at a bait).

Inini-ap, イニニアブ, 錦モリ. n. A
kind of fish spear to which a
bait is tied.

Inisapushka-an, イニサプシカアン,
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, 杵子. n. A dipper.
A ladle. Also v.t. To ladle out
drink.

Inisei-ya, イニセイャ, 掴網. n. A
small hand net.

Initne-ike, イニツテイケ, 恐畏鬼. The
devil. A demon.

Inkush, イニクシ, 懼ル, 戦桿スル. v.i.
To fear. To tremble through fear.
To call out in fear. Syn: Ishi-
toma.

Inne, イニ, 許多ノル, 多数ノ.

Inne-no, イニテノ, 群集ノ.
adj. In crowds.

Inne-topaha, イニテトパハ, 多数ノ,
群集ノ. adj. Very many. A great
multitude.

Inne-utara, イニュタラ, 群集. n.
A multitude.

Inoka, イノカ, 蛇ノ形＝造ラルル偶
像. n. An idol made in the shape
of a snake for divination, cursing
and worship.

Inokoshke, イノコシケ, 嫉ム. v.i.
To be jealous of. Syn: Eyaitun-
nap.

Inomi-chup, イノミチプ, 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.


Inonchirube, イノンチルベ, 髹弄セラレタリ人. n. A person baffled in something he desired to do or have.

Inon, イノン, 祈祷. n. Prayer.

Inonno, イノンノ, 同上. n. Same as above.

Inonno-itak, イノンノイタク, 祈り. v.i. and n. To pray. Prayer.

Inonno-itak-hi, イノンノイタクヒ, 祈祷. n.

Inonno-itak-i, イノンノイタクイ, 同上. n. Same as above.


Inonre-itak-ki, イノンレイタクキ, 伪る. v.i. To lie to. Syn: Koshunge.

Inosheru, イノシケタ, 丁度真中. adv. In the very centre.

Inoyenoye, イノイエノイエ, 擁む. v.t. To twist.

Inotu, イノツ, 生命. n. Life.

Inraprapu, インラプラブ, 貰シグテ瞬キスル. v.i. To blink or wink with the eyes. Syn: Shik-ukochup-chupu.

Inrapu, インラプ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.

Inu, イヌ, 聴く. 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, 聴き遅ヘル. To mistake in hearing.


Inukuri-an-korokai, イヌクリアン コロカイ, 御気ノ奉ナレトモ. ph. I am sorry to trouble you, but.

Inuma, イヌマ, 自分ノ宝物. n. One's treasures and ornaments.

Inumba, イヌムバ, 湿ス (湿數). v.t. To strain.

Inumbe, イヌムベ, 煙縁. n. The wooden framework round a fireplace.

Inumbe-ibe, イヌムベイベ, タチウナ. n. Silver fish. Trichiurus haumela Forskal.

Inumbe-saushbe, イヌムベサウシベ, 煙ノ中ニアル杭 (主トテ物ヲ削ル浸ニ用ヲ). n. A little post stuck at each corner of the fireplace used as a chopping-block.

Inumehchiri, イヌメチリ, 鷹ノ類. n. A kind of hawk.

Inumu, イヌム, 湿ス (単數). v.t. To strain (sing).

Inun, イヌン, 鷹ノタメ野宿スル. v.i. To stay away from home in pursuit of one's lively-hood as when fishing or working in a distant garden.

Inun-chisei, イヌンチセイ, 由小屋. n. A fisherman's hut.


Inunukashiki-wa-kore, 悔懺な. v.t. To have mercy upon. To pity.
Inunuke, 悔懺, 福祉, n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ambe, 悔懺ケアムベ, 福祉, n. Blessings.
Inunuke-ash, 悔懺アシ, 我らがし, 慈悲. ph. I pity thee. What a pitiable object!
Inup, 悔懺, 聞きショット. n. A thing heard.
Inupukushish, 悔懺クシシン, 外出シ好マス. v.i. To dislike to go out. Syn: Soine kopan.
Inusa-inusa, 悔懺イヌサ, 傳説ノ名. n. The name of an Ainu legend of a famine.
Inushiramare, 悔懺リラマレ, 抑へル, 制止スル. v.t. To control. To hold in. To restrain.
Inushuyep, 悔懺ユエプ, 旗. n. A flag.
Iokbare, 悪バレ, 無謀ナクトスル, 反謀スル. v.t. To rebel. To oppose.

Iokbare-guru, 悪バレグル, 反逆人. n. A rebel. One who goes against another.
Ioman, 悪オマン, 早々往々, v.i. To go quickly. Syn: Tunashino oman.
Iomande, 悪オマンデ, 送る. v.t. To send away. To kill an animal in sacrifice.
Iomompekere, 悪モムベケレ, 悔懺ナ. adj. To have mercy upon. To take pity on.
Ionga, 悪オンガ, 潮カス, 浸ス. v.t. To put to soak. To soak thoroughly. Syn: Aonga.
Ioriki-kut-koro, 悪リキクツコロ, 腰帯ス. v.i. To gird up the loins. Syn: Orikut koro.
Ionga-kuttara, 悪オングクッタラ, ハンゴンサウ. n. Senecio palatus, Pall.
Ioromamekara, 悪ロマメカラ, 不平ヲ言フ, 愚諌スル. v.i. To complain. Syn: Iyaishirikara.
Iotutanu, 悪オツタヌ, 其ノ次, 第二. adj. The next in order. The second.
Ioyapa, 悪ヤバ, 明後年. adv. The year after next.
Ioyashimge, 悪ヤシムゲ, 明々後日. adv. The third day from to-morrow.
Ipa, 悪パ, 蹤踏, チドリアン. v.i. To reel about as a drunkard.
Ipakashi, イパカシ, 教誨. n. Doctrine. What one teaches.
Ipakashnu-guru, イパ カ シ ヌ グ ル, 教師. n. A teacher.
Ipakke-ni, イパケニ, 鳥チ呼ブ笛. n. A kind of musical instrument used for decoying deer. Syn: Irektep.
Ipara, イパラ, 修繕スル. v.i. To transmit (as a disease). To catch a disease. Syn: Koturuse.
Iparo-maka-ni, イパロマカニ, 熊ノロニスレル木. 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, 人ノ爲ネ食物ヲ調理スル. v.t. To cook for another. As: — En iparo-shuke wa en kore, “please cook me some food.”
Ipatuye-chiuchirebure, イパツイェシ チュ レ ブ レ, モガク. v.i. To flounder about. To writhe (as an animal in its death-struggles).
IPO

180

IRA

tum honna shuye-shuye, “to change the countenance.”

Iporo-chiuk, イポロチウク, 颜色を変
する。v. i. To change colour in the countenance through internal excitement. As:—Fure iporo-
chiuk, “to blush,” “to turn red.”

Iporo-hachire, イポロハチレ, 聶カシ
ムル。v. To make ashamed.

Iporo-hachiri, イポロハチリ, 聶シキ、
立腹する。v. i. To be ashamed. To be angry.

Iporo-ningi, イポロニンギ, 頭フ心ノ
adj. Of a bitter temper.

Iporo-pirika, イポロピリカ, 颜色ヨ
キ。v.t. To look happy or pleased. Good-looking.

Iporo-pirikare, イポロピリカレ, 喜
バセル。v.t. To please.

Iporose, イポロセ, 名ゲランタル。v.t.
Called. Named.

Iporo-shikaunure, イポロシカウン
レ, 怒リテ顔ヲ見ヘス。v.i. To show anger in the face. To look dis-
pleased.

Iporo-shiu, イポロシウ, 頭フ心ノ adj.

Ipot, イポツ, 顔付キ。n. Same as
Iporo, “the countenance.”

Ipun, イブニ, 給事スル。n. To wait
upon as servants or helpers in a feast.

Ipun-guru, イブニグル, 給事。n. A
servant.

Ipush-tuye, イプチツイェ, 摘ミ採ル。
v.t. To pluck off. To pinch off (as heads of millet at reaping time.

Irachitkere, イラチツケレ, 懸ケル。
v.t. To hang up (as a picture or ornament).

Iramande, イラマンデ, 獵スル, 漁スル。
v. i. To hunt. To fish.

Iramande-guru, イラマンデグル, 獵
師、漁師。n. A hunter.

Iramasure, イラマスレ, 美クシキ、嘆

Iramasure-no, イラマスレノ、美クシ

Iramatshuye, イラマツシユイェ、考ヘ
ル、熟考。v. i. To think. To con-
sider. To revolve in one's mind.

Syn: Ramepakari.

Irambotarare, イラムボタラレ、嘆ガ
シイェ。excl. You noisy one! Noisy.

Iramchuptekka, イラムチュプテッカ、
恐レル。v. i. To feel timid. To be-

Iramepakari, イラメパカリ、思慮ア
ル。adj. Thoughtful.

Irani, イラミ、屋、かケ。n. Pre-
cipices.

Iramikachaushka, イラミカチャウ
シカ、失望スル。v.i. To be disap-
pointed.

Iramisaika, イラミサイカ、僅少ノ、温
和ナル。adj. A very little. Gentle.
Easy. Syn: Pon no.

Iramisaikare, イラミサイカレ、平易ニ
スル、少クスル。v.t. To make easy.
To make less.

Iramisamka, イラミサムカ、騙取スル。
欺ク。v.t. To obtain by fraud.
To deceive.

Iramishkare, イラミシカレ、或イラ-
mushkare, イラムシカレ、了解セ
Iramkara, イラムカラ, シラセル、怒ラセル、泣カセール。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.

Iramkatchaushka, イラムカッチャウサカ, 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, 懺レル。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, 爲ルコトヲ好マス。v.i. To dislike to do. To feel diffident. To be averse to.

Irampokiwen, イラムポキウェン, 憐ムベキノ。adj. Pitiablile.

Irampokiwen-wa-kore, イラムポキウェンワコレ。懐ム。v.t. To pity. To have mercy upon.


Irampsarakka, イラムサラッカ, 心配ヲ掛レル。v.i. and adj. To be troubled.

Iramshitnere, イラムシツチレ, 此レハ此レハ(喫息ノ辞、耐へ恐ハレノ意ヲ表ス)。excl. Dear me! Dear! dear! An exclamation expressive of impatience.

Iramtoinere, イラムトイレ, 悲イカナ、(喫息ノ辞)。excl. How sad! What a trial! An exclamation expressive of sorrow and commiseration. As:—Nei guru rai, awea, iramtoinere ta hau! “how sad! the man has died.”

Iramtuiba, イラムツイバ, 脣病ナル、恐ロシキ、例セバ、イラムツイバタハウアシア、何ソト恐ロシイデハナイカ。v.i. and adj. To be timid. To be frightened. As:—Iramtuiba ta hau ash 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, 悲マレル。v.t. To make sorry. To distress.

Iramye, イラムイェ, 響メル。v.t. To praise. To applaud.

Iramyep, イラムイェプ, 種詣。n. Acclamation.

Irangarap, イランガラブ, 挨拶。n. A salutation. This word is often pronounced Lyangarap 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.


Irannakkka, イランナッカ, 障礙物. n. A nuisance. A hindrance. v.i. To have no need of.

Irappa, イラッパ, 先祖＝酒献感謝ノ儀式. n. The ceremony of offering libations to the dead. Syn: Icharapa an.


Irarape-ki, イララベキ, 惡戯スル. v.t. To do naughty things.

Irapungara, イラプンガラ, アマチャゲル. n. Gymnostenmna cissoides, Benth.


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.” Chiramantep ku irave ruave ne, “I desire to kill a bear.” Syn: Ramande.

Irayapka, イラヤブカ, 美シト思フ、驚ク頼ミ賜(喚息ノ辞). 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, イライス, 殺ロス. v.t. To kill. To have good sport. As:—Tande iraye poro, “lots have been killed today.”

Iraye-guru, イライェグル, 殺害者. n. A person who has killed something. A killer. A successful hunter.

Irekte-chiri, イレクテチリ, ヤブサ. n. A falcon. Falco peregrinus, Tust.


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.i. To enjoy the favour of another.
IRE

IREnga-ratchire, イレングラツチレ, 調停する. v.t. To reconcile.
IREnga-sange, イレングサングエ, 恵む. 親切にする. v.t. To favour. To treat with good will.
IREnga-uturu-eapkash, イレングァツルエアプカシ, 仲保する. v.i. To act as a go-between.
IREnga-wende, イレングァウェンデ, 戦ヒラ起る. v.t. To stir up strife.
IREnga-ye, イレングァイェ, 調停すル. v.i. To reconcile.
IREshpa, イレシハ, 生長すル, (複數). v.t. To bring up. To rear. (Pl. of the person).
Ireske, イレスケ, 生長すル. v.t. To bring up. (Pl. of the object).
Iresu, イレスス, 生長すル. v.t. To bring up. To sustain.
Iresu-guru, イレスグル, 他人に生長セシムル人. n. One who brings another up.
Iresu-kamui, イレスカムイ, 神, (人ヲ養フ). n. God, the sustainer (lit: foster-god).
Iresu-michi, イレスミチ, 父,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, 漂白すル, 腕ラす. v.t. To bleach.
Iri, イリ, 一族ノモノ. v.t. To be of the same family. As:—Shine iri guru, “persons of the same family.”
Iri, イリ, 皮ヲ剥ク, モダ拔キ挿ル. v.t. To skin. To pluck out as feathers. Syn: Risei. Ri.
Iri-guru, イリグル, 親類. n. Relations.
Irikuan-no, イリクワンノ, 前ニ,前頭ニ, 松先シテ. adv. Straight ahead. In front.
Irishik-pui, イリシクプイ, 家族ニ似タル顔付. n. Family likeness.
Iritak, イリタク, 親類, 兄弟. n. Relations. Brothers and sisters.
Iriwak, イリワク, 血掻, 兄弟. n. Blood relations. Brothers. As:—Tu iriwa ne orowa shine tureshun, “two brothers and one sister.”
Iro, イロ, or Iroho, イロホ, 色. n. Colour.
Iroaushi, イロアウシ, 彩色シタール. adj. Coloured.
Iro-eshiknak, イロエシクナク, 色盲下. adj. Colour-blind.
Iroikeshne, イロイケシネ, 段々 LEN, 夏. adv. One after another. By degrees.
Iroki, イロキ, 光ル, 色々有ツ. v.i. To shine. To have colour.
Ironne, イロンネ, 厚キ. adj. Thick. (Used only of inanimate objects).
Ironne-samambe, イロンネサマムベ, クロガシラ. n. A kind of plaice. Parophrys. sp.
Ironne-tat-ni, イロンネタツニ, 樹木ノ名. n. A kind of birch.
Irrokeshne, イロロケシネ, 偏ー. adv. By the side of.
Irushki, イロシキ, 灵祭ル. n. The ceremony of offering food to the manes of the dead.
Iruka, イルカ, 併時. adv. For a little while. For a short time. In a little while. After a short time.
Irukai, イルカイ, 併. v.t. To lend.

Irukuru, イルクル, 難産. n. The pangs of child-birth.
Irup, イルプ, 難産. n. Dregs.
Irupi, イルプイ, 難産. n. Sediment. The remains of the arrowroot plant after the flour has been extracted.
Irura, イララ, 送ル. v.t. To take or send away. To see one off as when going on a journey.
Irusa, イルサ, 送ス. v.t. To lend.
Irushka, イルシカ, 怒ル. v.i. To become angry.
Irushka-chep, イルシカチェプ, フケノ總稱. n. Puffer. Swell fish. Name applied to several species of Gn. Spheroideis.
Irushka-i, イルシカイ, 怨怒. n. Anger. Wrath.
Irutasa, イルタサ, 此處ヨリ彼處ヘ. adv. From one to the other.
Irutashpa, イルタシパ, 互ノ. adj. Mutual.
Irutashpa-no, イルタシパ, 互ニ. adv. Mutually.
Irushkare, イルシカレ, 怒ヲス. v.t. To make angry. To stir to anger. To aggravate.
Irufe, イルウエ, 狼ノ足跡. n. A bear’s foot-print.
Isa, イサ, キーキー叫フ, 鹿ノ鳴撃. v.i. To squeak. A deer’s call.
Isa-wa-okere, イサワオケレ, 熟シタールヲ. v.i. and adj. To have become quite ripe as fruit.
Isaika, イサイカ, 容易ナル. adj. Easy.
Isaikako, イサイカコ, 干渇スル、口出シスル. 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、居ラヌ、例ヘバ、ダ マンツイサム、住キテ居ラヌ、エツイサム、食ベテ仕舞フナイ. v.i. Not to be. It is not. To be absent. In some cases the word isam expresses "entirety," and may be translated by "away." Thus:—oman wa isam, "he has gone away." Koro wa oman wa isam, "he has taken it away." E wa isam, "it has all been eaten." Rai wa isam, "he has died." Isam kotom an, "there appears not to be," "it looks as if there were none." When immediately followed by the verb isam may be translated by not As:—Naa ek isam, "he has not yet come."

Isama, イサマ, 無シ. v.i. Same as Isam.


Isambe, イサムベ, 有ラヌ、無クナツタ. n. and v.t. It is not. To have died.

Isami, イサミ, 何モノイ、例セバ、ネアカオタイエアカイサミ、汝ホ其レニ對シテ何モノ言フ虞ハナイ. v.i. and n. It is nothing. There is nothing. Absence. As:—Nep ka otta yep ku isami, "there is nothing you can say to it," i. e. "you have nothing to answer."

Isam-isam, イサミイサム, 早ク終リ＝ナル. v.i. To come quickly to an end.

Isamka, イサムカ, 燃スル、滅絶スル. v.t. To abolish. To annihilate.


Isamka-i, イサムカイ, 燃止. n. Abolition.

Isam-no-po, イサムノポ, 否、アラズ. ph. No, there is not.

Isamta, イサムタ, =次々: adv. Next to.

Isapa-kik-ni, イサパキクニ, 鰤、鱟ノ ドナ捕テ撲殺ス爲メ用ケル柳ノ棒. n. A willow stick used for killing salmon after they have been captured.

Isapte, イサブテ, 給事スル. v.t. To wait upon as in a feast. Syn: Ipuni.


Isapte-mat, イサブテマツ, 給事籍. n. A waitress.

Isapte-atchike, イサブテアチケ, 大キナル盆. n. A large tray. A waiter.

Ise, イセ, 鳴ク. v.i. To squeak. To call out. To squeal.

Ise-hawe-ash, イセハウェアシ, 鳴ク、鹿ノ呼聲. v.i. To squeal. The call of a deer.

Iseite, イセイセ, 喳ク. v.i. To squeak.

Iseku, イセク, 分婁ノ年限＝乳房ノ膨 レルテモフ、(人畜共＝用キル). v.i. To swell up with milk as the breasts of animals just before having young. This word is also applied to women. Syn: Topersekau.

Isenram-ari, イセンラムアリ, 前に云へル如く. ph. The aforesaid. That which was spoken of before. Syn: Senramsekorō.

Isenrambe, イセンラムベ, 履、此語ハ毎＝間投詞＝用キラレオヤヤノ意ナ表ス. 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, イセンラムテ, 同上. adv. Same as above.

Isenramte-shiri, イセンラムテシリ, 何时デモノシコトラスル. ph. Always doing the same thing.

Isenramte-shiri-ki, イセンラムテシリキ, 同上. ph. Same as above.


Isepo-saraki, イセポサラキ, ヒロハノドジョツナギ. n. Glyceria aquatica, Sm.

Iseremak-inonno, イセレマキノノ, 叭フ. n. A prayer that another may receive harm. A prayer for a curse.


Isese, イセセ, 喫ク. v.i. To squeal. Syn: Ise.

Isesekka, イセッカ, 貧ダメル. v.t. To heat.

Ishan-tono, イサントノ, 醫師. n. A doctor. (Jap).

Ishi, イシ, 鳥ノ尾. n. A bird's tail.

Ishikamare, イシカマレ, 置ク. v.t. To put. To set down.


Ishikashpere, イシカシペレ, 貧人, 睦. v.t. To covet. Syn: Ikeshikashure.

Ishikekara, イシケカラ, 瞬キスル. v.i. To wink the eyes.

Ishikipipka, イシキピクカ, 耳チ頭テ垂レル. v.i. To be unable to look up for shame. To hang the head in shame.

Ishikoba, イシコバ, 意匠、目的、待ツ. n. Design. Intent. Also. v.i. To wait.

Ishiksamnere, イシクサムネレ, 膝目ニテ見ル. 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、オニシミツケサウ. n. Filipendula kamtschatcica, Max.

Ishimemokka, イシメモッカ, 哖嘩仕掛ケル. 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 hige an gusu ne na, "we will go on with it tomorrow."


Ishineka, イシネカ, 恶感スル. v.t. To bewitch.
ISHINERE, イシチレ, or Ishinnere, イシシシ, 豊ラ変ズル. v.t. To assume the form of some other being. To act the witch. Syn: Shinere. Yaitasare.

Same as above.

ISHINEREPEP, イシチレブ, or Ishinne-rep. イシシシシレブ, 彼靈. n. A phantom or ghost. A witch.

ISHIORORE, イシオロレ, 驚レ. v.t. To be surprised. Syn: Iyokununare.

ISHIOROREKA, イシオロレカ, 驚カス. v.t. To surprise.

ISHI-OUCHI, イシオウシ, 驚慢ナコトユフ. v.t. To speak proudly.

ISHIRAIKEKA, イシライチカ, 待伏セス. v.i. To crouch. Syn: Yon-gororo.

ISHIRAMKA, イシラムカ. 爱ガル. v.t. To love. To care for.

ISHIRAMKORE, イシラムコレ. 愛スル. v.t. To love. To care for.

ISHIRI, イシリ, カヲ用キテ. adv. With might. Severely.


ISHIRIKOOTEKE, イシリコオツケ, 強ク刺ス. v.t. To spear very much, or thoroughly.

ISHIRIKURANTE, イシリクランテレ, マー(嘆息ノ辞). interj. Dear me! Oh dear! As:—Ishirikurante nep poro! "dear me how large!

Ishirikurante, ukuran etutanne kikiri tumi sange, “dear me, how the mosquitoes waged war last night.” Ishirikurante, ara mim patek, "dear me! it is nothing but fat."


ISHIRIRO, イシリロ, 蚊キ鼻息テスル(奔馬ノ如ク). v.t. To snort (as a horse).

ISHIRU, イシル, 磨リ剝ク. v.t. To abrade. To rub off. To grate. As:—Tush ishiru wa tui, “the rope has worn asunder.” Ku teke ishiru wa meshke, “I have rubbed the skin off my hand.” Shuop ushi ishiru wa pitche, “the paint has been rubbed off the box.” Nei numa ishiru wa tono ne, “that skin has had the hair rubbed off and has become bare.”

ISHIRUBARE, イシルバレ, 悪気＝取付ケル. v.t. To be possessed with a devil. To be afflicted with cleptomania. To be a maniac. Syn: Nitne Kamui shikatkare.

ISHIRUBAREP, イシルバレブ, 狂人. n. A maniac.

ISHIRUP, イシルブ, 鋼, 鉦. n. A file.

ISHITAIKI, イシタイキ, 槊ル. v.t. To weave. To make cloth.

ISHITOMA, イシトマ, 懼レル. v.t. To be afraid. Syn: Kimatek.

ISHITOMARE, イシトマレ, 驚カス. v.t. To frighten.

ISHITOMA-SHIP, イシトマシブ, 織物スルト用ユル腰當テ. n. A flat piece of wood bent so as to fit the lower part of the back and used in weaving cloth.

ISH

— 188 —

Ishiu, イシウ, 不断＝常＝. adv.
Ordinarily.

Ishkari, イシカリ, 閉塞セシ. v.i.
Stopped up.

Ishnichi, イシニチ, 脊椎ノ下端. 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, 豊饒ナル. adj.
Plenteous. Sport. Lucky. Also game, as bears, deer, etc. As:—Isho koro guru, “a lucky sportsman.” Aiuu moshiri chikoinip isho pirika moshiri ne, “Aiuu 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 niukes, “unfortunate in hunting.”


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-itak-an, イショイタクアン, 報知. n.
News.

Isho-itakkna, イショイタッカ, 知セル, 言ス. v.i. To tell. To say.

Isho-kapiu, イショカピウ, アホウドリ. n.

Ishon, イション, or Ison, イソン, 豊饒ナル. adj. and v.i. Plenteous. good sport. Clever. Lucky. Fortunate.


Isho-seta, イショセタ, 撕ヲ曳クヲキ先頭＝立ツ犬. n. A leader sleigh dog.

Syn: Ishu tuika.

Ishu, イシュ, 有ル, 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, イション, 器用ナル, 巧ナル, 運ノ善キ. adj. and v.i. Clever. Lucky. Plenteous. Fortunate. To have good sport.

Isonbe, イソンベ, 多々漁セシ人. n.
A successful hunter or fisher.

Isoye, イソイェ, 笑＝テル. v.t. To shake the husks off a winnow after winnowing.


Ita, イタ, 板. n. A board.

Ita, イタ, 何時. rel. pro. When.

Itak, イタク, or Itakki, イタッキ, 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-ambé, İtaçakurambe, ৰা. n. A word.

Itakamkirara-ye, İtaçakumarilila ৰা. v.t. To introduce. To make known.

Itakamkire, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To promise. To make known.

Itakamkire, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To introduce. To make known.

Itak-ande, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To leave word.

Itak-apak-guru, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. n. A had speaker.

Itak-be, İtaçkub, ৰা. n. The stem of a spring-bow.

Itak-chihoshipire, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To command.

Itak-eashinge, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.i. To speak. To say.

Itak-eoshiwen, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To disobei. To be diffident in speaking. To misinform.

Itak-eyukara, İtaçakumil la, ৰা. v.t. To mock. To imitate one's speech.

Itak-hau, İtaçkub, or Itak-hawe, İtaçkub, ৰা. n. The tone of voice in speaking. What one says.

Itak-hau-konna-charototke, İtaçkub-mončonča charototke, ৰা. v. ph. To speak fluently. Fluent.

Itak-hi, İtaç, or Itak-l, İtaç
Itak-omare, イタクオマレ, 話ヲ仲間入リテスル. v.t. To join in conversation.
Itakpa, イタッパ, 話ス. v.t. 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, 多辻者. 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, 末期ノ言葉. n. The last words of a dying person. A person's last wishes or commands. Syn: Hoppa-itak.
Itak-taknere, イタクタケリ, 倒言スル. v.t. To abbreviate.
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, 面白ヲ談話スル人. 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, 早口ヲテ言フ. 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, イタキノ複数. v.i. To stammer in talking.
Itak-uwetore-kambi, イタクウエトレカムビ, 辭典. n. A dictionary.
Itan, イタン, 槍. n. Hammer.
Itanchiki, イタンチキ, 床. n. Floor.
Itangi, イタンギ, 棍. n. A cup.
Itangi-kem-ashikepet, イタンギケムアシケペト, 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, イトラカラ, アラアラスルノ. adj. Shaky.
Itasa-itak, イタサイタク, 答. n. and v.t. An answer. To answer.
Itasare, イタサレ, 交換ヌル. v.t. To exchange.
Itasayupkep, イタサユプケプ, 嵐. n. A storm.
Itashka-o, イタシカオ, 袖ヲカゲル. v.i. To tie up (as one's sleeves). To turn up one's sleeves.
Itashko, イタシコ, 袖ヲ卷上ケル. v.t. To turn up one's sleeves. To tie up (as one's sleeves).
Itata, イタタ, 打ツ, (錘=テ), 打切ル. v.t. To hammer. To chop.
Itaya-pu, イタヤブ, 板造ノ倉. n. A store-house made of boards.
Itauge-ni, イタウゲニ, 切. n. A chopping block.
Itashasa, イタササ, 失禮スル.抗議スル. v.i. To be saucy. To contradict.
Itastasa, イタスタサ, 同上. v.i. Same as above.
Itaugi, イタウギ, 打切ル. v.t. To chop.
Itek, イテク, 雇ハレンル. v.i. To be employed. To be sent.
Iteki, イテキ, 爲ヌナ. 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 neki peku, “by no means.” Followed by kuni ne, iteki forms a supplication; Thus:

—Iteki aehomatı kuni ne ki wa en kore, “grant that I may be afraid of nothing.”
Itekka-kara, イテッカカラ, 禁ズル. v.t. To prohibit.
Iteme, イテメ, 伸ビスル. v.i. To stretch out at full length.
Iteme-kikiri, イテメキキリ, 尺蟻. n. The looper caterpillar.
Itemi-kikiri, イテミキキリ, 同上. n. Same as above.
Itere, イテレ, 待ツ. v.t. To await. To wait for.
Itese, イテサ, 繊. v.t. To weave. To spin.
Itese-ka, イテセカ, 繊ヲ. n. The strings used in weaving mats.
Itese-ni, イテセニ, 繊機ノ部或部ノ名. n. An instrument used in spinning or weaving cloth.
Iteye-ni, イテイニ, 機檐ヲトシ. n. A kind of snare, so constructed that the top shall fall down upon any animal going under it.
Itomkikanu, イトムコカヌ, 預ケル. 依託スル. v.t. To commit to the care of another. To let another do. Also v.i. Not to be able to do without the consent of another.
Itomnukara, イトムヌカラ, 結婚する. v.t. To marry. To live together as husband and wife. Syn: U-tomnukara.


Itomnukara-utara, イトムヌカラウタラ, 夫婦対. n. Husbands and wives. Also “Husband and wife.”

Itomo, イトモ, 平和. n. Peace.

Itomo-itak, イトモイタク, 和和睦. v.t. To make peace.

Itomushi, イトムシ, 腹鰭. n. The ventral fins of fishes.

Itomot-guru, イトモトグル, 巧者. n. A clever or successful hunter. Syn: Etomne guru.

Itomun-puyara, イトモウンプイラ, 南窓. n. A window on the south side of a house.

Itoppa, イトッパ, 己ノ印. n. One’s personal mark or sign.


Ittome, イットミ, 往復する. v.t. To go and return. To go and come back at once.

Ituiba, イツイバ, 切り落す, 殺ロス. v.t. To cut off. To kill.

Ituibapuibe, イツイパピベ, 悪人ノ子. n. Son of a bad man. A name given to the children of very bad parents. Also sometimes applied to bad young people irrespective of their parents. The offspring of a person who has been killed.

Itui-rui, イツイルイ, 荒砥. n. A rough whetstone.

Ituye-rui, イツイルイ, 荒砥. n. Same as above.

Ituituye, イツイツイエ, 筺. v.t. To winnow.

Ituituye-i, イツイツイエイ, 筺場, ウチバー. n. A winnowing place.

Itukarige-sak-no, イツカリゲサクノ, 恐レナク, 惇レナク. adv. Without diffidence. Without fear.

Itukari-sak-no, イツカリサクノ, 恐レナク, 惇レナク. adv. Without difficulty. Without fear.

Itumama-ni, イツママニ, 繊機ノ部分. n. A piece of straight wood used in weaving.

Itumashire, イツマシレ, 混製スル. v.t. To adulterate.

Itunnap, イツンナプ, 蟻, 例セバ, イツンナブチャセイ, 剃ノ葉. n. An ant. As:—Itunnap chisei, “an ant’s nest.”

Itupeshnu-kusu-ne-utara, イツベシヌクステウタラ, 賞讃者. n. Attendants at a funeral. Mourners.

Itura, イツラ, 導ク. adj. Led. As:—Itura guru, “a person led.”

Ituren, イツレン, 神話ヲ受ケル, 黙示ヲ受ケル. v.t. To be inspired. To be actuated by some internal impulse.

Ituren-kamui, イツレンカムイ, 守護神. n. One’s guardian angel.


Itusare, イツサレ, 興ヘル. v.t. To give. To bestow. As:—Aep itusare guru, “a person who gives food to a beggar.”

Itushtek, イツシテク, 歌頬ヲ取リ付カ
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, 急イデモノ チサセル. v.t. To cause one to do anything with haste.

Itushtek-korachi, イツシテッコラチ, 鮮カレサル様子, 狂ハシク. adv. As one possessed. Madly.

Itushtek-no, イツシテクノ, 激シク, 取り付カレサ如ク, 迅早ニ. 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.i. 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, イツイエ, or Itui, イツイ, 割り切 落トス, 虚殺スル. v.i. To cut off. To massacre. As:—Kolan ituye, “to massacre a village.”

Ituye-seru-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, 荒砥. 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, 傷ヲ或, 痛メル, 倒ワバ, ツイイウン, 腹ガ痛ム. v.i. To hurt.

To be in pain. As:—Tuи iun, “to suffer from the stomach ache.”


Iuninka, イウニンカ, 患マシム. v.t. To make suffer.

Iunin-itak, イウニンイタク, 銘キ言葉. n. Burning words. Heart-searching words. Words which reach the heart. Effective speech.

Iun-iun, イウンイウン, 甚疼痛＝患 ム. v.i. To suffer great pain.

Iunu, イウヌ, 着ル、例セバ、レクチイウム, 頂ニ着飾ル. v.t. To put on as a necklace. As:—Rокuhi iunu, “to put upon the neck.”

Iutek, イウテク, 仕へル. v.t. To serve. As:—Kamuи iutek, “to serve God.”

Iwa, イワ, 岩, 岡. n. Land as opposed to rivers. Rocks.


Iwaynehe, イワイヘ, 同上. n. Same as above.

Iwak, イワク, 往ク、例セバ、クウニタ クイッキ、我ニ家ニ往フ カリ. v.t. To go. To go away. To return from work. As:—Ku uni та 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, 家ニ還ツタ. v.i. To have gone home (as from work).

Iwakikin-ni, イワキキンニ, ナ・カマ
Mountain Ash. Pyrus aucuparia, Gärtn. var. japonica, Max.

To send away. To cause to go. In some places, “to bury.”

A kind of earthen vessel.

A small child. A very young baby.


A kind of maple. Acer japonicum, Th. Also, Acer palmatum, Th.

Sulphur.


Same as above.

A ceremony for charming disease out of the sick.

Mountains. As: —Iworo shokuruka, “over the mountain tops.” Iworo shokata, “on the whole mountain.”

A 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, 伊ワルシアンデ, 重
子テ中ニスレル. v.t. To be put into
one another.
Iyahunge, イヤフンゲ, 家ニスレル. v.t.
To take into a house.
Iyahup, イヤフプ, 受ケル, 賞フ. v.t.
To receive. Syn: Ahupkara.
Iyahup-guru, イヤフプグル, 賞フ人,
Syn: Hoito guru. Ahupkara
guru.
Iyai, イヤイ, 危キ, 恐シキ, 原モ, イ
ヤイアム, ソコハ危イ. v.i. and adj.
Danger. Fearful. As:—Iyai an,
"there is danger:" Iyai have ne
on, "fearful talk."
Iyai-iyai, イヤイイヤイ, 注意セヨ. ph.
Be careful. Take care.
Iyaiiraigere, イヤイイライゲレ, 難有.
adv. Thank you.
Iyaiiraigere-iongamire, イヤイイラ
ゲレイオンガミレ, 難有, 我ノ汝ノ
安否ヲ問フ. ph. Thank you; I
salute you.
Iyaikipte, イヤイキプテ, 甚ダ危キ.
v.i. To be very dangerous.
Iyaikorushkare, イヤイコイルシカレ,
サク ニナル, 稳.
v.i. To be sere-
ne. To be calm. To be even
tempered. Also to be trouble-
some. This word is generally
used in an imperative sense, and
when a person has been suffering
from some trouble, or when one
is afraid he has given trouble.
It then seems to form part of a
salutation. The word means:—
"I am afraid I have made you
angry." Thus:—Irangarapte, iya-

Ikoirushkare, "how do you do, may
you be calm."
Iyainumare, イヤイヌマレ, 懸 レル,
例セバ, イヤイヌマレヨツセレ
ケルハウアジア, 何ト恐シキ話
テナイカ. v.i. To be afraid. To
be in dread. Also sometimes used
as an interjection "how shock-
ing!" Thus:—Iyainumare, iyosh-
serekere hau ash a! "how shock-
ing, what dreadful talk!"
Iyaipirare, イヤヒラレ, 失望スル.
v.i. To have one's hopes frustrat-
ed. To be disappointed.
Iyaitupa, イヤイツバ, 欲スル. v.t.
To desire.
Iyaishirikara, イヤイシリカラ, 哀訴
スル, 失望ヲ述ベル. v.i. To com-
plain. To be disappointed.
Iyama, イヤマ, 種ヲ播ク, (パラマキス
ル. v.t. To sow seed broadcast.
Syn: Iyare.
Iyangarap, イヤンガラブ, or Irang-
arap, イランガラブ, 挨拶ノ語. n.
A salutation.
Iyangarap-itak, イヤンガラブイタク,
or Irangarap-itak, イランガラブ
イタク, 挨拶ノ語. n. A saluta-
tion. The words of a salutation.
Iyangarapte, イヤンガラブテ, 如何
テスカ. adv. How do you do. This
word is a corruption of the word
Irangarapte.
Iyapapu, イヤパプ, 免シテキフ. v.t.
To beg one's pardon.
Iyapi, イヤピ, 朧キ. adj. Weak.
Invalid. Lame.
Iyapi-guru, イヤピグル, 柔弱ナル人.
病人. n. A weak person. A lame
person. An in-
valid.
Iyapo, イャポ, 苦痛ノ声. excl. An
exclamation of pain.

Iyabo, イャボ, or イハボ, 父、
(或地方＝テノ母). n. Father. Syn:
Michi. Ona. In some places
“mother.”

Iyara, イャラ, 他ノ, 外ノ, 例セバ、イ
ャラコタンサ, 外ノ村＝. 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, 賞ヲ, 返報ス
v. t. To make compensation.
To give as compensation for some
evil done. To compensate. A
fine paid for something wrong-
fully done.

Iyashke-ani, イヤシケマニ, 饗應ノ席
＝導ク v.t. To be led to a feast.
To be brought into a house of

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
ョンゴ, 招待. n. An invitation to a
party or feast.

Iyatte, イヤッテ, 飾ル v.t. To or-
nament. To hang up ornaments.

Iyaukotte, イヤウコッテ, 吃ル, 發音.
n. and v.i. To lisp. Pronuncia-
tion. To stammer. A stammer-
ing pronunciation. As :—Iyau-
kotte pirika, “of good pronun-
ciation.” Iyaukotte-wen, “of bad
pronunciation.”

Iye, イェ, 知ラセル. n. To tell.
Iye-e-ine, イエイエイ子, 四ッ adj. Four.

Iye-e-ine-ikinne, イエイエイ子イキ
ン子. 第四. adj. The fourth.

Iye-ere, イエエレ, 三. adj. Three.

Iye-ere-ikinne, イエエレイキッネ, 第三. adj. The third.

Iye-itak, イエイタク, 言フ, 話スル v.
t. To tell.

Iye-ka-hunara, イエカハナラ, 待望
メカ, v.t. To wait expectantly for.
To await with anxiety.

Iyekamge, イエカムゲ, 知ラセル v.
t. To make known.

Iyekarakara, イエカラカラ, 出来タ
メ. v. i. To be done. Syn: Ane-
karakara.

Iyekari, イエカリ, 乞フ v. t. To
beg.

Iyekari-guru, イエカリグル, 乞食.

Iyeninuite, イエンヌイテ, 薨カス v.t.
To put to bed.

Iyemaune, イエンマウチ, 混スル v.
i. To mix. Syn: Ikopoyege.

Iyeniuchinne, イエンウチンテ, 喧嘩
サセル. v.t. To cause to quarrel.
To set at variance.

Iyen-pek, イエンベカ, or Ien-pe-
ka, イエンベカ, 上＝. adv. Over.
As :—Chikap anak ne un iyen-pek
kush, “the birds cross over us.”

Iyenuchupkichiure, イエンチュプキ
チウレ, 光リニ眩スル. v.t. To be
dazzled by the rays of the sun.

Iyenupe-o-guru, イエンヌペオグル, 会
葬者. n. Mourners for the dead.

Iyeokok, イエオコク, 蛇ニ噛マルル v.
i. To be bitten by a snake.
Syn: Aeokokte.

Iyepa, イエバ, 出来ル, オチ持ム, 例
セバ、イエバチキボンノアブカシヤク


lyepokun-guru, イェポクングル, 恶念の. n. An evil-minded person.


lyepe-habo, イェペハボ, 娘. n. The mother of one's wife.

lyepe-mat, イェペマツ, 花嫁. n. A bride.

lyepe-michi, イェペミチ, 樺父. n. A father in law.


lyepeise, イェペイセ, 背健の. adj. To be in good health.

lyeramuhauge, イェラムハウゲ, 親切の. adj. Kind.

lyeramu-nishte, イェラムニシテ, 無懸の. adj. Cruel.

lyerikiteshpa, イェリキテシパ, 持け手の. v.t. To hold up.

lyeshikeraine, イエシケライ子, 助ケルの. v.t. To help. To favour.

lyetapkara, イエタプカラ, 踊. A dance.

lyetaptapu, イエタプタプ, 被る. v.t. To cover as the head. To wrap up the head. To hide the head 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."

lyetayé, イエテイェ, 根き出す. v.t. To draw out.

lyetokoiki, イエトコイキ, 準備する. v.t. To prepare.

lyetoko-ush, イエトウシ, 待伏せする. v.t. To ambush. To lie in wait for.

lyetokta, イエトクタ, 前進. adv. In front of.

lyetuima-samun-samun, イエツイマシムサンム, 共歩く. v.i. To walk together. To walk side by side.

lyetuima-samun-samun, イエツイマシムサンム, 共歩く. v.i. To walk together. To walk side by side.

lyetunangara, イエツナンガラ, 逢ふ. v.t. To meet.

lyetushmak, イエツシマク, 酔期す. v.t. To anticipate. To foresee.

lyeutanne, イエタナネ, おと. v.i. To be in company with. To be together with. Syn: Tuanaro.

lyo, リョ, スラ. v.i. To put into.

lyo, リョ, 充つ. adj. Full. Filled.


lyo-attush, リョアツシ, 日本ノ布デ饰リシ衣衣服. n. A cloth garment trimmed with Japanese stuff.

Iyochishbare, イヨチシバレ, 損シル. 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 Iyohaichoish, イヨハイオチシ, 歌. n. A psalm. A song.


Iyohaichish, イヨハイオチシ, 歌. n. A psalm or song.

Iyoiara, イヨイラ, 忘レル. v.t. To forget.

Iyok, イヨク, 鈎ヲ引き掛ケル. v.i. To be caught in a hook. To be hooked.

Iyokake-un, イヨカケウン, 直キ後、引続きテ. adv. Immediately after. Afterwards.

Iyokane, イヨカネ, 後ロ. adv. Behind.

Iyokane-emushpo, イヨカネエムシポ, 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, 足遡ノ着物ヲ着ル. v.i. To be clothed down to the foot.

Iyokbe, イヨケ, 鏟. n. A sickle. This word is sometimes corrupted into iyopbe.


Iyokoto, イヨコト, 嫒疫. n. Pock marks.

Iyokte, イヨクト, 引掛ケル、刺入レル. v.t. To hook in. To get with a hook. To reap.

Iyokunure, イヨクウネ、驚カス. v.i. To be surprised. Syn: Ishi- orore.

Iyokunure, イヨクウネ、同上. v.t. Same as above.

Iyokush, イヨクシ, 裏返ハス. v.t. To turn inside out. Syn: Okush.

Iyomai, イヨマイ, 陰門、陰塚. 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, 屠殺シテ人学贈ル、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, 物ノ入リ器具. 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, イヨマブ, 愛スル、可愛ガル. v.t. To fondle. To love.

Iyomap-guru, イヨマプグル、可爱がル人. n. One who fondles another.

Iyomare, イヨマレ、注ガ（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 v.t. To be dazzled with the sun or any bright object.

**Iyonitasare, イヨニタサレ,** 夢へも例セバ、レイヘイヨニタサレ、改名スル. v.t. To change. As:—Reihei iyonitasare, “to change one’s name.”

**Iyonnupba, イヨンヌプバ,** 騙訛スル、詐スル v.t. To bear false witness. To speak evil of another.

**Iyonnupba-guru, イヨンヌプバグル,** 騙訛 n. A false witness. An accuser.

**Iyonnupba-itak, イヨンヌプバイタク,** 宽霧 n. A false accusation.

**Iyonuitasa, イヨヌイタサ,** 返報スル. v.t. To do in return. To return as good for evil or evil for good.

**Iyookunnure, イヨクウンヌレ,** 甚シク驚ク v.i. To be very much surprised.

**Iyokunnure, イヨクウンヌレ,** 同上. v.i. Same as above.

**Iyoomaoma, イヨオマオマ,** 惦メラレル v.t. To be comforted.

**Iyoomaoma-an-i, イヨオマオマアンイ,** 楽境 n. A place of comfort. A comfortable place.

**Iyo-omare, イヨオマレ,** 二個ノ荷物ナ重テ負フ 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,** 手守 n. A nurse.

**Iyopanere, イヨパチレ,** 帯ナシ＝衣着ル. 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,** 二個ノ荷物ナ重テ負フ. v.t. To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the other.

**Iyopsura, イヨブスラ,** 鉤ナ投ゲル. v.t. To cast a spear.


**Iyorapte, イヨラプテ,** 上ニ降ル、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、ヘツヲラムトイヨランデ、河邊ニドダル v.t. To chance upon. To come down to. As:—Pet rantom iyorande, “to come down to a river.”

**Iyoriki-puni, イヨリキプニ,** 烏ガレル、摺拌スル. v.i. To be raised up. To be pleased. To be stirred up as in anger. To be lifted up. To be stirred up. As:—Rera iyoriki puni, “he was lifted up by the wind.”

**Iyoro-itak, イヨロイタク,** 談ノ仲間入リヲスル、談ノ邪魔ヲスル v.i. To join in conversation. To interfere when others are talking. Syn: Tomo-un itak.

**Iyororope, イヨロロベ,** 歌ニ用ヲル言葉(確トシタル意図アル＝非ズル 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, 乞夫, 願夫. 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.

Iyoshikpekare, イヨシクペカレ, 狙夫, 觀夫. v.t. To aim at.

Iyosherekere, イヨシレケレ, 恐る, 例セバ, イヤイスマレヨシセレケレハヲアシ, 驚クベキカナ, ナント恐シキ話ナラズヤ. v.i. and adj. To be afraid. To be in fear. Fearful. Dreadful. As: —Iyainnumare, iyosherekere hau ash a! “how shocking, what dreadful talk!”

Iyotapeshte, イヨタペシテ, 仔細＝間フ. v.t. To make very close inquiries. To thoroughly search by making inquiries. Syn: Tomte no uwepekenu.

Iyotta, イヨッタ, 最多ナル, 例セバ, イヨツタビリカ, 最も善キ. adj. Most. Superlatively. This word is used before adjectives to give the superlative degree. Thus: —Iyotta piri-kot, “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, 上ゲル. v.t. To lift up. To offer to a superior.


Iyukoikire-guru, イユコイキレグル, 悪戯者, 不和ヲ起スル人. n. A mischief maker. A person who sets others at variance with one another.

Iyukomi, イユコミ, 重子着スル. v.i. To wear much clothes.

Iyukowende, イユコウェンデ, 爭ヒテ起ス. v.t. To make mischief. To stir up strife. Syn: Iyukoikire.

Iyukowende-guru, イユコウェンデグル, 不和ヲ起スル人. n. A person who sets others at variance with one another.

Iyun, イユン, 内＝. post. In.

Iyuninka, イユニンカ, 祖害スル, 痛ヲ與へル. v.t. To damage. To hurt. To give pain to.

Iyun-wa-rai, イユンワライ, 塞ガ, 呼吸ヲ止メル, 例セバ, イユツタボチイユンヲライ, 彼ハ喉＝骨ヲ立テ塞死シタ. v.i. To choke. As: —Rekuchipeone iyun warai, “he died through having a bone in his throat.”

Iyupokba, イユポクバ, 悪ム, 追害スル. v.t. To hate. To persecute.

Iyuta, イユタ, 白しな. v.t. To pound millet or rice.

Iyuta-ni, イユタニ, 枠. n.  A pestle.

Iyutaratuye, イユタラツイユ, 親類殺罗斯. v.t. To kill one's relations.  v.i. To run amuck.  Syn: Yaiutaratuye.


Iyutasa-ashte-guru, イユタサアシュテグル, 不和起す. n.  A person who sets others at variance with one another.


Iyuturu-oinagara-guru, イユルフインガラグル, 看守スル人. n.  One who watches between others.


Iyuturupao, イユルフパオ, 妨起ス. v.t. To make mischief.  Syn: Iyukoikire.

Iyuturupao-guru, イユルフパオグル, 妨起ス. n.  A mischief maker.

Ka, カ. (i). 此ノ字ハ動詞ノ前ニ付ケフルトキハ第一人称名詞トナルナリ, 例セバ, ケアシカイ, 私ニ出来マス, 語ノ体ハクアニ, ナレドモカニ, ク, ド訳ヲテ終ニ此處ニ示セルモノトナレリ. pro.  This letter is often prefixed to verbs as the first person singular personal pronoun “I,” particularly in the Saru district and when the verbs begin with a vowel.  As:—Keashkai for Ku eashkai, “I am able.” Koira for ku oira, “I forget.” The full form of this word is Kuani, then kani, then ku, and lastly k as here.

Ka, カ, (ii). 此語ハ時ニヨリ名詞ニ附加ヘテ他動詞ヲ作ルコトアリ, 例セバ, ペケン, 光リ, ペケレカ, 輝カス. part.  Ka is also sometimes heard suffixed to nouns to give them a transitive verbal force.  Thus:—Pekere, “light,” pekerekua, “to lighten.”

Ka, カ, (iii). 時トシテ此ノ字ハ語意ヲ 軽クスルヲ言ニ用ツラル, 此場合ニハ 動詞ノ必ズノヲ從フ, 例セバ, セエンテカキ, イハヲナシマセン. 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 hoshi ka ki, "he went to the mountains and has not yet returned."

Ka, 力, (iv). 又,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,へ. 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, テモ. post. Although. Even. So.

Ka, 力, 絲,例モバ, カタク, 絲丸. n. Thread. Cotton. String. As:—Ka-tak, "a ball of thread or string."

Ka, 力, 噬ノ卵. n. Nits. Louse eggs.

Ka......ka, 力......力, 夫レモ此レモ, 夫レドモノ此レドモノ,例モバ, クアニカシマカウツラマランルュエト, 彼モ我モ共ニ行ク, クアニカシモヨモテエアニカヨモテ戦デモ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, カヌ, 鳥捕運羅. n. A kind of bird-trap consisting of a bent piece of wood and string.


Kabiuki-wa-kore, カビウキワコレ, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t. To help.

Kacharashnu, カチャラシヌ, 健康ナル. adj. Healthy.

Kachimbe, カチムベ, 草ノ名. n. A kind of grass.

Kaeobiuki, カエオビウキ, 助ケル, 救フ. v.t. To help. To save.

Ka-etuki, カエツキ, 織出シ. n. The surplus end of the threads used in weaving cloth.


Kai, カイ, 又,而シテ. post. Also. See Ka (iv).


Kaibe, カイベ, Kape, カイベ, 磯ノ白濁. n. The surf of the seas. Breakers.

Kaika, カイカ, 絹ヲ造ル. v.i. To make string.

Kaikai, カイカイ, 呼ア, (犬ナド). v.t.
**KAI**  —  **203**  —  **KAK**

To call as a dog. As:—Seta kaikai.


**Kainon**, カイノン, 吞ム. v.t. To swallow.

**Kaipe**, カイペ, 白濁(晩破=折レル). n. Same as kaibe, "breakers.

**Kaisash**, カイサシ, 哸キ. n. A low murmur. A rumbling sound. As:—Itak kaisash, "the murmuring sound of talking."

**Kaisei**, カイセイ, 死骨, 屋. n. A corpse.

**Kaishikut-kesh**, カイシクツケシ, 喉頭. n. The top of the throat.

**Kaishikut-kesh-makaraye**, カイシクツケスマカリヤ, 嗚ラサイ, (訪問ノ時家ニ入ウ=先ニ呉ラソシテ禮トナス). v.i. To clear one's throat as when about to enter a house.


**Kaita**, カイテ, 錨, 例セバ, カイテアマ, 錨サドヨス. n. An anchor, Kaite ama, "to cast anchor." Kaite ande, "to cast anchor." Kaite pusu, "to weigh anchor." Kaite yange, "weigh anchor." Kaite range, "to cast anchor."

rende, “to cast anchor.” Kaite tush, “an anchor rope.”


**Kakewe**, カケウェ, 魚ノ頭上ニナル肉. n. The meat on the top of a fish's head. Syn: Repe.

**Kakewe**, カケウェ, 守ル, 防ガ, 例セバ, トイカケウェ, 亜チ守ル. 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, 聾ス, 例セバ, テクカキツ インガラ, 手ヲ篭シテ見ル. v.t. To hold the hands up to the forehead. Thus:—Tek kaki wa ingara, "to look at by shading the eyes with the hands."


**Kakkankawak**, カッカンカワク, 歌ノ名. n. The name or refrain of a song.

**Kakkok**, カッコ, or Gakko, カッコ, 学校. n. A school. (Jap).

**Kakkok**, カッコク, 子規, 杜鶏. n. The common cuckoo. Kakkok han, "the cuckoo's note."

**Kakkok-amam**, カッコクアマム, オホ パクケシマラナ. n. Streptopus amplexifolius, D.C.


Kakkum, カックム, 水桶. n. A bucket for drawing water.

Kakse, カクセ, 咽ハライ. v.i. To clear the throat.

Kakse-kakse, カクセカクセ, 咽ハライ. To make a noise with the throat as in spitting up phlegm. To clear the throat.

Kam, カム, 肉. n. Flesh. Meat.


Syn: Kan.

Kama, カマ, 鍋. n. A kettle. (Jap.)


Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル.

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, 肉羹造ル. v.t. To make a meat stew.

Kama-hairuru, カマハイルル, カマハイルル, カマハイルル, カマハイルル. n. A meat stew. Soup made from meat.

Kamakap, カマカブ, 織機. n. A weaving loom.
Kambi-nuyep, カムビヌイェプ, アヤメ. n. Iris sibirica, L.
Kamdachi, カムダチ, 麹. n. Rice steamed and otherwise prepared for brewing purposes. Malt.
Kamdachi-sak-guru, カムダチサクグル, 愚人. n. A fool.
Kam-e-ewen, カムエウェン, 食傷 (肉食シテ). v.i. To be hurt by eating meat.
Kameyarape, カメヤラペ, へん故為 メニ不潔ナルモノハ食ハセル人. n. One who makes another eat filth or the bad parts of an animal out of spite. Syn: Pauchikoroguru.
Kamiyashi-tashum, カミヤシタシュム, 懐怒ニ取付カメラ病. n. Demonaical 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. 水面. パンクルカ. オオントマン. 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, カムポロ, 緑. n. The rim of anything.
Kamu, カム, 上ニ置カルノ. 落フ. v.i. and adj. To be placed upon, as a lid upon a pot. To cover. To overshadow.
Kamui-aikarip, カムアイアイリプ, ウ コンウキキ. n. Diervilla Middendorffiana, Carr.
Kamui-amam, カムアイアマム, ミノメメ. ナボ. ノミ. n. Beckmannia eruciformis, Host. Also used for the grain of bamboo.
Kamui-chip, カムイチブ, 北病チ追ヒ 擻フ為メニイナキア積ミテ流ス船. (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, 神托ヲ愛ク. v.i. To be inspired.

Kamui-ekashi, カムイエカシ, シマフ クロヲ. n. Blakiston's eagle owl.

Kamui-emaori, カムイエマオリ, サラ シロイチゴ. n. Rubus phoenicolasius, Max. Sometimes called yuk-emaori. Also Rubus occidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.

Kamui-enenge-ni, カムイエンゲニ, カムイエニケニ. n. Angelica tree, Aralia spinens, L.

Kamui-hurep, カムイフリプ, サチイ チゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius. Bunge. Also called yuk-emaori.


Kamui-kosari, カムイコサリ, 神ノ 撮 理. n. The providence of God.


Kamui-humbe, カムイフムベ, シャチ 魚. n. The killer whale. Orea gladiator, Lacep.

Kamui-irushkatashum, カムイイル シカタシューム, 中風. n. Paralysis.

Kamui-kambi-sosh, カムイカムビソ シ, 聖書. n. The bible.

Kamui-kene-ni, カムイケネニ, ミャ マンノキ. n. A kind of alder.

Kamui-keu-kina, カムイケウキナ, ハタカ. n. The peppermint. Mentha arvensis, L. var. piperascens. Also called Toi-oro-shun-mun.

Kamui-kiri-samata, カムイキリサマ タ, 神ノ前, 神ノ知ル所. ph. Before God. In the knowledge of God.

Kamui-koitukka-chep, カムイコイ チッケプ, 魚ノ名. n. Some kind of fabulous fish.


Kamui-korametok, カムイコラメトク.

Kamui-ramotok, カムイラモトク.

Kamui-kuigororo, カムイクイロ, 神ノ黒 ラモラル. ph. and v.i. To be troubled by the gods.

Kamui-kuru, カムイクル, 密雲(白又 ハ黒). n. Thick black or white clouds.


Kamui-nomi, カムイノミ, 神酒ヲ献 グルコト. 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. Artemisia sacrorum, var. latiloba, Ledeb. Also used for Artemisia japonica, th, チトヨモキ and A. Stelleriana, Bess. シロ・モキ.

Kamui-nupek カムイヌペク, or ni-pek, ニペク, 神ノ恩寵. n. The
favour of the gods. The glory of the gods.

Kamui-oposam, カムイオポサム, 熊ノ愛撫スル辞, (熊祭ノ時用ユ). ph. A term of affection applied to bear cubs just before killing them in sacrifice. Dear little divinity.

Kamui-opush, カムイオプトシ, 縮毛. adj. Curly-headed.


Kamui-pak, カムイパク, 神罰. n. Punishment of the gods. Also, a year of calamity.

Kamui-pak-buri, カムイパックブリ, 神ノ病ヲ以テ罰スル, 犯行. n. Evil deeds which the gods punish with sickness. Henious crimes.

Kamui-pungara, カムイプンガラ, ノダウ. n. Vitis heterophylla, Th.

Kamui-rametok, カムイラメトク, 大駆. n. 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, カムイラタシケプ, 果實. n. All kinds of fruits which grow on trees.


Kamui-shongo-akore-guru, カムイショングオコレグル, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-guru, カムイションググール, 天使. n. An angel.

Kamui-shongo-koro-guru, カムイショングコログール, 天使. n. A angel.

Kamui-shotki, カムイショツキ, 焼ノ中央ヲアール灰 (火ノ女神ノ転ナリト云フ). n. The ashes in the very centre of a fireplace, supposed to be the birth place of the goddess of fire.


Kamui-shupki, カムイシュブキ, ヨシ. n. A kind of large reed.

Kamui-soroma, カムイソロマ, センマイ. n. The flowering fern. Osmunda regalis, L.


Kamui-yukara, カムイユカラ, 傳說. n. Traditions.

Kamuktek, カムクトク, 喉ヲ閉グル, (喉ヲ). v.t. To shut as the eyes. As:—Shik kamuktek, “to shut the eyes.”
Kamukamup, kamukamup, 提繩附
付箱, 羽, 鬘. 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, kamure, 蔻, 布, 被. v.t.
To cover over.

Kan, kando, kando. v.t. To do. To
make. Short for kara.

Syn: Ka. Kam.

Kana, kan, 諭. n. A plane.

Kana, kana, 諭. n. A reel of
cotton.

Kana, kana, 諭. v.t. To
cover over.

Kando, kando, 諭. n. Heaven.
The sky. As:—Kando koro
Kamuy, “God the possessor of
Heaven.”

Kando-kotoro, kando-kotoro, kando-kotoro, 諭. n.
The skies. The vault of
heaven.

Kando-moshiri, kando-moshiri, 諭. n. Heaven.

Kane, kane, 諭, 諭. n. Metal. Iron.

Kane, kane, 諭, 諭. Money.

Kane, kane, 諭, 諭, 諭, 諭, 諭, 諭. n.
Metal. Iron.


Kano, kane, 諭. adv. Present.

Kanetic, kane, 諭. part. This word
is sometimes suffixed to
verbs to change them into
adverbs or adverbial
phrases. As:—Apkash kane, “whilst
walking.” Ki kane, “whilst doing.”
Kama kane, “always.”

Kane, kane, 諭. n. Edge.
The point of a knife,
needle or sword. Syn: Paruruge.

Kaneto, kanto, 諭. n.
A reel.

Kanato-yayp, kanato-yayp, 諭. n.
A reel.


Kanat-ni, kanat-ni, 諭. n.
Cephalotaxus drupacea, S. et Z.

Kanbashui, Kanbashui, 諭. n.
A festive ceremonial moustache
lifter also called Kike
ush bashui.

Kanchi, kanchi, 諭. n. A
reel.

Kanchikama-ni, kanchikama-ni, 諭.
n. Zanthoxylum piperitum,
DC. The leaves and fruit of this
shrub are used as a condiment to
food.
Kana-pon-kasa, カニボンカサ, 甲. n. A helmet. A crown or hat of metal.
Kani-toitap, カニトイタブ, 長. n. A spade.
Kanit, カニツ, 柄. n. An iron hammer. From Japanese Kanazuchi.
Kanishikai, カニシクイ, 鋼. n. A helmet. A crown or hat of metal.
Kani-wakka-kep, カニワッカケプ, 鍋杓子. n. A metal water ladle.
Kankan, カンカン, adj. The large intestines.
Kankan, カンカン, 木(料理ノ役). n. Sausages.
Kap, 卡布, 皮一外部. n. The skin.  
The outer covering of anything.  
Syn: Kapu.

Kapachiri, 華查里, 鴿. n. Eagle.

Kapacheppa, 華查力, 魚名. n.  
The land locked blue-back salmon.

Kapai, 卡巴伊, 柬哥イラサ. n.  
A kind of nettle. Laportea bulbinosa, Wedd.

Kapakapa, 卡巴卡巴, 甚シカ泥ダ ラケ  

Kapap, 卡巴, 蝙蝠. n. A bat. A  
flitter-mouse.

Kapara, 卡巴拉, 薄き. adj. Thin.

Kapara-amip, 卡巴拉アミブ, 縫箔セ  
シ着物. n. An ornamented  

Kapara-kam, 卡巴拉カム, 肉ノ肉. n.  
The diaphragm. Midriff.

Kapara-kasa, 卡巴拉ササ, 兇, 笠. n.  
A helmet. A hat.

Kaparape, 卡巴拉ペ, 奇麗ナル. adj.  
Handsome. Pretty. As:—Kapa  
rapo ipani kaparape otchiki, "a  
pretty cup and tray."

Kapara-samambe, 卡巴拉サマムベ,  
ソウハチ. n. Hippoglossoidis sp.  

Kaparui, 卡巴拉イ, 卡赖イノ種. n.  
A kind of flat fish.

Kapari-nup, 卡拉リヌプ, 縫箔 セシ着  
物. n. An ornamented garment  
Syn: Kapara-amip.

Kaparush, 卡拉ルシ, 岩. n. Rock.

Kapato, 卡巴ト, 卡巴ト. n. A  
kind of yellow water-lily. The  
Nuphar japonicum DC. This  
plant is used as an article of food.

Kapat-tat-ni, 卡巴ターニ, シラカン  
バ. n. A kind of birch tree.  

Betula alba, L. var. vulgaris, DC.  
Syn: Petat-ni.

Kapiu, 卡比ウ, 鳥類ノ總稱. n. Sea-  
gull.

Kapiu-sei, 卡比ウセイ, カチムラサキ.  
n. Saxicava arctica, Linn.

Kapke, 卡布ケ, 扁キ, 平ナル. adj.  
Flat. As:—A Eto-kapeke guru,  
"a flat-nosed person."

Kappa, 卡ッパ, 水神. n. A water  

Kappara, 卡ッバラ, 葉. n. A toad-  
stool.

Kapshi, 卡普シ, 倒ス. v.t. To over  
throw.

Kaptek, 卡ブテク, 平マキ, 重キ. adj.  
Flat. Heavy, as dough. Level.

Kaptek-nere, 卡ブテクニレ,  
平タススル. v.t. To flatten. To  
make level.

Kapu, 卡布, 皮. n. Bark. Skin.  
Syn: Kap.

Kapu-hu, 卡布フ, 産ノ苦ミ. n. The  
pangs of child-birth.

Kapu-kara, 卡布カラ, 皮ヲ剥ク. v.t.  
To bark a tree. To skin. To  
Soshpa. Kapuri.

Kapu-ri, 卡布リ, 削レ. v.t. To pluck  
as a fowl. To skin. To  
peel. Syn: Kapu kara.

Kapu-risei, 卡布リセイ, 拔レ, (鳥ノモ  
ナド). v.t. To pluck as a fowl.  
To skin.

Kapu-soso, 卡布ソソ, 皮ヲ剥ケ. v.t.  
To bark a tree. To skin.
Kara, カラ, 側し、組、例、セバ、イキリ、縫目、イキリカラ、縫フ、オムケ、風邪、オムケカラ、風ヲ引ク. 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, ミシヒキ. 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, 鶏、ツツガラ, n. A quail. Corunus japonica, T. and S.

Karaka, カラカ, 梳ル、掃除スル, v.t. To tidy. To comb as the hair. To do.

Karaka, カラカ, 炊ス, 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, 轉落ル. v.i. To run off (as water off a duck’s back). To slip off.

Karakarasere, カラカラセル, 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, 木ヲ磨擦シテ火ヲ造ル. v.t. To make fire by rubbing sticks together.

Kara-koiaikush, カラコヤイクシ, 炊し能ハダル. v.i. To be unable to do or make.


Karaku-ne-guru, カラクチゲル, 嫂, 姪. n. A nephew. A niece.

Kara-mondum, カラモンツム, 器量. Ability.

Karamu, カラム, 大切ニスル. 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, 火ヲ造ルニメニ用ユル木, n. Sticks used for producing fire.

Karan-karan-karan, カランカンラン, 鉄ノ打合ハテ生スル音. intj. An onomatopeia expressive of the jingling sound caused by metal knocking together.

Kara-okere, カロオケレ, 成シ畢ル. 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, 上ニ置カル, v.i. To be placed upon. To rest upon.

Karauto, カラウト, 宝箱. n. A treasure box. A money box. 
Syn: Mat-shuop.

Kare, カレ, 爲させる. v.t. To cause to make or do. 
Syn: Karara.

Kar-i, カリ, 功績. n. Achievement.

Kari, カリ, ......ニョツデ, 例セバ, カリリカリ, 他ノ道ヨリ行ク, ビヤラカリ, インカリ, 窓越え見ル. post. By. 
Through. Along. As: —Oya ru kari, “to go by another road.”
Pet kari oman, “to go along a river.” Puyara kari ingara, “to look at through a window.” 
Kari omade yara-hi isam, “there is no-one to send it by.”

Kari, カリ, 輪行スル. v.i. To go in a circle.

Kari, カリ, 通ル. v.t. To go by. To pass along.


Karip, カリブ, 輪. n. A hoop. A ring.

Karip-pashte, カリブバシテ, 輪ヲ投ゲル. (遊戯ノ名). v.t. To throw a hoop from one to another as children in play. The game of throwing a small hoop which is caught by thrusting a stick through it whilst it is in full motion.

Karire, カリレ, 遊同ス. v.t. To send round in a circle.

Karishiri, カリシリ, 暂見スル. v.t. To get a glimpse of a thing.

Karisia, カリシア, 教會. n. The Christian Church. (This word has been introduced by the compiler).

Karop, カロプ, 焰道具. n. Flint and steel used for making fire.


Karu, カル, 塊袋. n. A flint and steel box or bag. Syn: Piuchiop.

Karush, カルシ, 菌. n. Mushrooms. Fungi.


Kasa-rantup, カサラタンツプ, 笠ノ細. n. Hat strings.

Kasa-rantupep, カサラタンツペプ.

Ka-saye, カサイエ, 卷絲. n. A coil of string or rope. A noose.

Ka-sayep, カサイエプ, 絲巻. n. An instrument upon which to wind cotton or thread. A spool. A reel.

Kash or kashi, カシ, 菌カシ, 小屋, 藻屋. n. A lodge, A hunter's or fisherman's lodge.

Kashi, カシ, 上, ニ, 例セバ, チクニカシォニカシプ, 木上ニ結ヒタル果實. post. 
Upon. On. As: —Chikuni kashi o nikaop, “the fruit which is borne upon the tree.”

Kashi, カシ, 效験ナキ. v.i. and adj. 
To be inefficient. To be ineffec- tive, Ineffectual.

Kashiakik, カシアキク, 病ヲ治スル為メノ枝ヲ草ヲ以テ病人ヲ打ツ. v.t. 
To beat sick persons with boughs of trees or bunches of grass to cure them of disease.
Kashi-a-obas, カシニアオバス, 救へる, 助けられる
Kashi-a-obiuki, カシニアオビウキ, 救へる
Kashi-butu-unu, カシブツウヌ, 蓋ふ、隠す. v.t. To cover up. To keep secret. To put a lid on anything.
Kashichiobiuki, カシチオビウキ, 助ける
Kashi-chiukush, カシチウクシ, 上流でる。v.i. To flow over as water over stones or a fallen tree.
Kashi-e-obas, カシイオバス, 助ける。救ふ. v.i. To save. To help.
Kashi-e-obiuki, カシイオビウキ
Kashieshina, カシイシナ, 黙許すると。v.t. To connive at. Syn: Anasap.
Kashi-ikiri-kush, カシイキリクシ, ス、キネブミ. n. A squirrel. Sciurus lis, Temm.
Kashi-iush, カシイウシ, 悪キキタキ天気.
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.
Kashi-iyop-wa-ye, カシイヨブワイエ. 针小棒大ニスル。v.t. To exaggerate.
Kashi-kamu, カシカム, 蓋ふ、載る。
v.t. To cover. To over-shadow.
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
捕フタメ). v.t. To strike the top of anything. To beat a sick person with the smaller branches of trees or bunches of grass as a charm to drive away disease and evil spirits. Syn: Epiru.
Kashike-omare, カシケオマレ, 上＝
置ケる。v.t. To put upon. Syn:
Kashi-iyo.
Kashiokok, カシオコク, 起。v.t. To kick against. (pl),
Kashike-peka, カシケベカ, 上＝。adv. Above. In the heights.
Kashiketa, カシケタ, 上＝。adv. Upon. Above.
Kashiketa-anuye, カシケタアヌイェ, 以上ノ如ク。adj. Above mentioned. Written above.
Kashikewa, カシケウァ, 守る。v.t. To defend. To take care of. Syn:
Ka-kewe.
Kashi-kush, カシクシュ, 越す。
v.t. To pass over. As:—Chisei kashi-
kush, “to pass over a house.” Ya-
ikota katpak kashi kush wa moshima
guru katpak patek esanniyOf
Koro buri kashi kush guru, “a
person who does not think of his
own deeds.”
Kashinda, カシンダ, 鳥ヲ取ラ罰。n.
A kind of bird snare.
Kashinkop, カシンコブ, 罰。n. A
snare made of string.
Kashiobas, カシオバス, 救フ、助ケル。
v.t. To save. To help. Syn:
Kashiobiuki.
Kashiobiuki, カシオビウキ, 救フ、助ケ
ル。v.t. To save. To help.
Kashioiki, カシオイキ, 人ノ為メ＝準備スル。v.t. To provide for the wants of others.
Kashiok, カシオク, 踊る。v.t. To kick against (sing).
Kashiokara, カシオカラ, 禁ズル。v.t. To forbid. To warn not to do a thing. To bridle. To punish for doing something wrong. Syn: Hattoki.
Kashiokba, カシオクバ, 踊る。v.t. To kick against (pl). Syn: Kashiokok.
Kashiomare, カシオマレ, 上＝置ケ、訴フル。v.t. To put upon. To accuse. To add to. Syn: Kashike-omare.
Kashiomarep, カシオマレプ, 増加。n. An addition.
Kashiorai, カシオライ, 相次テ死ス。v.t. To die one after another.
Kashi-ose, カシオセ, 興フ。v.t. To bestow. To give. To take and give to another. Syn: Ika-oshke.
Kashi-ota, カシオタ, 灑フ。v.t. To anoint. To sprinkle over.
Kashi-oyoko, カシオヨコ, 守ル。v.t. To keep under one's eye. Syn: Epungine.
Kashiramu, カシラム, 助手スル。v.t. To take one's part. Syn: Kashikewa.
Kashirarapa, カシララパ, 壊シ付ケル。v.t. To press down.
Kashirari, カシラリ, 直キ後。adv. Immediately after. Behind. As:—Kashirari wa ek, "he is following behind." Also v.t. To press upon.
Kashirarire, カシラリレ, 後ニ。adv. Afterward.
Kashish, カシシ, 防フ、碍フ。v.t. To prevent.
Kashi-seshke, カシセシケ、蓋フ。v.t. To cover over. To shut down.
Kashitomuship, カシトムシブ、纜機ノ名。n. An article worn round the body by women when weaving cloth, and which holds the threads tight and straight.
Kashiunno, カシウンノ, 上＝。adv. Over. Above. To be over.
Kashkamui, カシカムイ, 寶。n. Treasures. Things one prizes very highly. Life. Strength.
Kashkamui-oshitchiu, カシカムイオシッチウ。adj. and v.i. Fortunate. Lucky.
Kashkamui-sak, カシカムイサク、死ス、運が悪イ。v.t. To die. To be unprosperous. To be sick.
Kashnukara, カシヌカラ、仕合＝ナル、神NSNumberメル。v.t. To be lucky. To have special favour from the gods. To be fortunate.
Kash-okake, カシオカケ, adv. Afterwards.

Kashpa, カシパ, adv. Too much. As:—Popke kashpa na, "it is too hot." Syn: Mashkin no.

Kashpaotte, カシバオッテ, v.t. To command. To adjure. Also n. A command.

Kashpaotte-i, カシバオッテイ, n. A commandment.

Kashperenga, カシベレンガ, adv. Too much. To coin in and.


Kashu, カシュ, adv. Immediately after. Close upon. As:—Itak kashu, "immediately one has finished talking," "even before one has finished talking."


Kashup, カシュプ, n. A ladle. A large spoon.


Kashupni-samanbe, カシュブニサマンベ, n. Kareius scutifer (Stewd).

Kashure, カシュレ, adv. Too much. Very much.


Kasun, カスノ, adv. Too. As:—Kasu no ka shomo ne, poka-shnu ka shomo ne, "neither more nor less." Kasu no koro wa ek, "bring more."


Katam, カタム, n. A hall of thread or fibre.


Katap, カタパ, n. A ball of thread or fibre.

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, 例させ、アイヌカタブカムイカタブ人カ神カ. adv. Either...or. As:—Ainu katap kanni katap. “either a man or a god.” Syn: Hene.

Katawa-ne, カタワ子, 不具ナル. adj. Deformed.
Katchak-be, カッチャクベ, 弱キモノ, 質シキモノ. 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. Fire-sticks.
Katchiu, カッチウ, 銃ヲ投ガル. v.t. To cast or thrust a spear at anything. Syn: Kachi. Echiu.
Katchiu, カッチウ, 顔MEル, 隊ミスル. v.t. To persecute. To treat with indif-
Katchiyai-ni, カッチャイニ, 大ヲ作ルトキニ用ヲル木. n. The stick which is turned by the hands when making fire.

Kateush, カテウシ, 悪鬼ニ付カレル. v.i. To be possessed by a devil.
Katken, カケン, カツガラス. n. Dipper. Syn: Katten.
Katkimat, カティマツ, 主婦. n. Mistress of a house.
Katkoro, カツコロ, 安全ニアル, 壮健ニアル, 才能ニアル. v.i. To be well and happy. To have ability.

Katpak-ki, カツパッキ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To commit sin.
Katpakkore, カツパッコレ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To condemn. Syn: Tu-
mu-maukush.
Katpakkoro, カツパッコレ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To be a sinner. Syn: Chi-
kokatpak an.
Katpak-koro-guru, カツパクソリアムペ, v.t. and v.i. To have sins. To
sin.
Katpak-obosore-ambe, カツパクオボリアムペ, n. Absolution. Syn:
Katukatpak an.
Katpak-tusare, カツパクツサレ, 罪ヲ犯ス. v.t. To forgive sins. To
absolve.
Katpak-tusare-i, カツパクツサレイ, v.i. and adj. To be weak,
tired, lazy or decrepit.
Katukarikari, カツカリ, n. A busy-body.
Katukari, カツカリ, v.t. To interfere. To act the busy-body.
Syn: Shiayapkire.
Katukari-guru, カツカリグル, n. A busy-body.
Katukarikari, カツカリカリ, 短気ナ
ル. v.i. and adj. To be impatient.
Syn: Ramukarikari.
Katumki, カツムキ, フトキ. n. 
Bulrush. Scirpus laenestis, L.


Katun-katun, カツンカツン, 悪戯ナル. adj. Mischievous.

To dislike to do. Disinclined. 
Syn: Katu-toranne.


Katurenga, カツレnga, 命ずル. v.t. To command. To enjoin.

Katu-rengaine, カツレンガイ子, 事宜ニ由リテ. adv. According to circumstances. As one desires.
As it may happen.


Syn: Katupase.

Katu-turushno, カツツルシノ, 冷淡ナル. adv. Indifferently.


Katuwa, カツウ, ヒナノウツボ. n. 
Scrophularia alata, A. Gray.


Katwende, カツウェンデ, 马鹿ニスル.
Katu-wende always becomes katwende after the objective pronoun i "us." Thus: "Nei guru i katwende, " that person is making fools of us."

Kaukau, カウカウ, 霞. n. Hail.

Kaukau-ash, カウカウアシ, 霞フル. v.t. To hail.

Kaukau-pas, カウカウパス, 霞フル. v.t. To hail.

Kaure, カウレ, 脆キ. adj. Brittle.

Kawausei, カウウセイ, 格チル. n. Dry-rot.

Kaya, カヤ, 帆. n. A sail.

Kaya-sei, カヤセイ, 発音フル, 鳴ル. v.t. To sound. To rattle. As:
—Kitech-kayaisei, "the death rattles."

Kaya-koro, カヤコロ, 帆掛ケル. v.t.
To set sail.

Kaya-nsi, カヤニ, 帆柱. n. A mast.

Kaya-shishe, カヤシシテ, 帆ヲ掲ケル. v.t. To spread a sail. To set sail.

Kaye, カイ, 破壊スル. v.t. To break.

Kutayekai.


Ke, ケ, 此ノ字ヲ自動詞ヲ語尾ニ加ルトキハ他動詞トナル, 例セバ, イラ, 死ぬ, イラガ, 殺コサ, part. Ke, softened into ge, is suffixed to some in-
KE

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. or 時ハ Ke (ケ) 某動詞ノ目的ヲ複数ニスル. part. Ke sometimes forms the plural of the object of verbs. Thus:—shuye, “to cook” (sing); shuke, “to cook” (pl. obj.).

Ke, ケ. 所. loc. part. Place. Locality; sometimes pronounced as if it were ke-i.

Ke, ケ. 女子用ュル間投詞. interj. Exclamation of surprise used by women and girls.

Ke, ケ. イサ、例セバ、ケウク、イサ取レ. interj. Here. As:—Ke, uk, “here, take it.”

Ke, ケ. 掏フ. 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. 纔ヲ造ル. v.t. To make inao.

Ke, ケ. 所. adv. Place.

Ke, ケ. 脂肪. adj. Fat. Grease.

Kean-no, ケアンノ, 誠ニ. adv. Truly. Just so.


Kechi, ケチ. 呼ンスル. v.t. To groan. To moan as in illness. Syn: Nuwap.

Keiki, ケイキ. 隆ヒカミ. n. The under-part of the knees.


Keirat, ケイラツ, 靴ノ組. n. Sandal thongs. Boot laces or strings.

Keirat-muye, ケイラツムイェ, or Keirat-shina, ケイラツシナ, 靴ノ組ヲ結フ. v.i. To lace up one’s boots.

Keire, ケイレ, 皮靴. n. Salmon or deer-skin boots. Boots.

Keire-shuru, ケイレシル, 靴ヲ落シル. v.i. To hurt one’s foot with a boot. To be wrung by one’s boots.

Keire-usar, ケイレウシ, 靴ヲ穿ツ. v.t. To wear boots.

Keirekap-cheh, ケイレカプチ, 魚ノ頭ヲ骨ヲ去ツテ千シタルモノ. n. Fish with their heads cut off; the backbone taken out, and then dried.

Kek, ケク. 私が来ル. v.i. To come. I am coming. Syn: Ku-ek.


Keke, ケケ, サア, サア. exlam. Here, there.


Kekirite, ケキリツ, 踵ノ腱. n. The tendons of the heels. As:—Ke-kirite tuye, “to cut the tendons of the heels as in punishment for murder.”


Kekon, ケコン, hetak, ササ, 皆無, 有りマセン. adv. ph. Here, now. Come, come. Now, be quick.

Kem, ケム, 嘗ュル. v.t. To lick. As:—Kem wa inu, “to taste.” Syn: Kemkem.


Kema, ケマ, Kemaha, ケマハ, 脚. The legs. The feet.


Kemaratki-ningari, ケマラッキニンガリ, 耳環. n. Ear rings.

Kema-ure, ケマウレ, 足ノ裏. n. The lower part of the extremities. The feet. The soles of the feet.


Kemaush-inao, ケマウシイナオ, 帯. n. Inao (i.e. whittled pieces of wood) which have sticks tied to them to make them longer.

Kembe, ケムベ, 食指. n. The index finger.

Kem-eki, ケムエキ, Kem-iki, ケミキ, 裏手. v.t. To sew. To do needlework.


Kem-ewen, ケムエウェン, 餓死セタル. adj. Starved. Lean through want of food.

Kemi-an, ケミアン. 稀少ナル. adj. Rare. Precious.


Keminakarushka, ケミナカルシカ, 厳格ナル. v.i. To be grave.


Kem-kara, ケムカラ, 出血スキル. v.i. To bleed.

Kemkem, ケムケム, 卸ル, 背ル. v.t. To lick.

Kem-nu, ケムヌ, 出血スキル. v.t. To bleed.

Kemnu, ケムヌ, 復縫スキル. v.t. To require. To avenge. To take the part of another.

Kem-nure, ケムヌレ, 出血サス. v.t. To make bleed.

Kem-o, ケムオ, 血ヲラケナル. adj. Bloody.

Kem-oho-unu, ケムオホウヌ, 絲ヲ針＝通スキル. v.t. To thread a needle.

Kem-op, ケムオプ, 針箱. n. A needle-case.

Kemorit, ケモリツ, 血統. 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, ケムラマバ, 餓霧年. n. A season of famine.
Kemrit, ケムリツ, 脉. n. Veins.
Kem-ush, ケムウシ, 銮鎬ガアル v.i. A famine to exist. ("There is" or "was" a famine).
Kem-ush-rok-okai, ケムウシロクオカイ, 銮鎬ガアル v.i. A famine to exist. ("There is" or "was a famine.")
Kem-wa-inu, ケムワイヌ, 味フ v.t. To taste.
Kenash, ケナシ, 林野. n. A plain of trees.
Kenashioromap, ケナシオロマブ, エンレイサウ. n. Trillium Smallii, Max.
Kenashka-ushbe, ケナシカウシベ, 洪水. n. A flood.
Kene, ケネ, 河ニ登ラントスル鮫. n. Same as Keneu.
Kene-karush, ケネカルシ, ミキダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Kene-ni-karush, ケーニカルシ, ミキダケ. n. Pleurotus sp.
Keneu, ケーヌ, マスノスケ. n. Onocorhynchus sp.
Keni-hetuku, ケニヘック, ジヤザス. v.i. To sprout. To bud.
Kenituk, ケニツク, or Kenetuk, ケニツク, 芽ザス, 萌ス. v.i. To sprout. To bud.
Kenitup, ケニツブ, or Kenetup, ケニツブ, 芽ニ. n. A sprout. A bud.
Kennatara, ケナタラ, 勉メテ見ル. v.t. To look at intently.
Kenuma, ケヌマ, 身體ノモ. n. The hair of the body.
Keoro, ケオロ, 脳. n. The brain.
Kep, ケブ, 物ヲ揃ニ取ル器具 (雪揃キ水アカトリ等). n. A scoop.
Kep, ケブ, 揃ニ出ス, 剃ク. v.t. To peel. To bark. To scoop. Syn: Soshpa. As:—At kep gusu oman, "he has gone to bark elms."
Kep, ケブ, 急ニ破開スル. v.t. To burst suddenly open.
Keperibe, ケペリベ, 澆. n. Deep smooth water.
Kepkep, ケプケプ, or Kepkepu, ケプケプ, 曠切ミ, 喋ム. v.t. To gnaw. To peck as a bird.
Kepuru, ケプル, 糧ヲラル (モノナキ). adj. Bare. Hairless as leather.
Kepuru-kara, ケプルカラ, モニヲ抜ク、
Kerepnoye, ケレプノイェ, 毒気顕る猛烈ナル附子。n. A kind of Aconitum having very virulent poisonous properties.

Kerero, ケレロ, エキサス。n. Smilacina japonica, A. Gray.


Keruru, ケレルル, or Kenru, ケンル, 家。n. A house.

Keri-keri, ケリケリ, or Kere-kere, ケレケレ, 嚼む, 擦り磨く, 撫く。v.t. To scrape. To gnaw.

Kerop, ケロプ, 靴下。n. Stockings.

Kerumun, ケルムン, ヤマアハ。n. Calamagrostis Epigejos, Roth.


Kes, ケス, or Kese, ケセ, 終る, 例セバ, トクス, 日ノ终り, 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, 焼棒杭。n. A brand of fire. As:—Abe kes, “a firebrand.”

Kes, ケス, 黒。n. A spot. As:—Kes-o, “to have spots.”

Keseamba, ケセアムバ, 追ふ。v.t. To pursue. To hunt. Syn: Noshpa.

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, 故郷又々兩親ノ離レル. 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, 珀(マダラ)ナル. adj. Spotted. Striped.

Keshup, ケシュプ, 鍨. n. The heel. The lower part of the heel. As:—Keshup apkash, “to walk on the heels.”

Keskes-o, ケスキオ, 珀, マダラナル. adj. Spotted.

Keso, ケソ, 珀頭アール. adj. Spotted.


Kesto, ケスト, 毎日. adv. Daily.

Ketchimuige, ケッチムイゲ, 鍨ノ上部. n. The upper part of the heel. The heel tendons. As:—Ketchimuige kotuye, “to cut the heel tendons (as in punishment for murder).
Keukimui, ケウキムイ, 冠頭, タムシ. n. The crown of the head.

Keukosanu, ケウコサヌ, 物ノ割レ音. v.i. To give forth a very great noise as something breaking.

Keura, ケウラ, 味 n. Taste. Flavour.

Keurap, ケウラプ, 聿メ り. v.t. To praise.

Keure, ケウレ, 割れき. adj. Brittle.

Keurotke, ケウロツケ, 鳴レる. 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-chiutumashbare, ケウツムチウツムシバレ, 心ノ混雑ナル, 遂フ. v.i. To be perplexed. Syn: Sambe chiutumashire.


Keutum-murumuruse, ケウツムムルムルセ, 慣怒スル. 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: Oknatarai.


Keutum-raine, ケウツムライネ, 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.i. Kind. Of
a kind disposition. **Syn:** Ramu-hauge.

**Keutum-sak,** ケウツムサク, 思考ナキ, 愚人. **adj.** and **n.** Thoughtless. A fool.

**Keutum-ukopoyege,** ケウツムウコーポイゲ, 二心ヲ持ツ. **adj.** Fickle. Double-faced.

**Keutum-urenga,** ケウツムウレンガ, 同心. **adj.** United. **Syn:** Uko-ramuoshma.

**Keutum-usaraye,** ケウツムウサライ, 散ス. **v.t.** To pardon. To forgive.

**Keutum-utumashi,** ケウツムウツマシ, 心ヲ定マサル. **adj.** Unstable. Doubtful.

**Keutum-utumkush,** ケウツムウツクシ, ケウツムウツルクシ, 好マザル, 気ヲ含マザル. **v.i.** To be disagreeable. **Syn:** Kuroma ke-utum koro.


**Keu-wen,** ケウェン, 頭ヲ腫物, 白癬ヲシラクモノ. **adj.** To have scabs on the head.

**Kewe,** ケウェ, or **Keu,** ケウ, 死骸, 人頭. **n.** A dead body. A corpse. Also the head.

**Kewe,** ケエ, 身長, 例セバ, ケエボロケル, 丈ノ高キ. **n.** Stature. **As:**— **Kewe poro gurut,** “a large stout person.” **Keweuelam,** “short of stature.” **Kewe ri,** “tall.”

**Kewe,** ケウェ, 追ヒ出ス, 追ヒ抜フ. **v.t.** drive out. To expel. To drive away.

**Kewe-ataye,** ケウェアタイイ, 殺人罪ノ罰金. **n.** A fine for murder. **Syn:** Ainu ataye.

**Kewechari,** ケウェチャリ, 昼ヲ散ラス. **v.t.** To scatter by driving (as animals or birds).

**Kewe-tak,** ケウェタク, 殺人罪ノ罰金. **n.** A fine for murder. **Syn:** Ainu ataye. **Kewe ataye.**

**Kewe-uk,** ケウェウク, 殺ロス, 首ヲ切ル. **v.t.** To kill. To behead.

**Keworo,** ケウェロ, 力量. **n.** Strength. **Syn:** Tumu.

**Keworo-sak,** ケウェロサク, 弱キ. **adj.** Strengthless. Weak. **Syn:** Tum-sak.

**Keyannakun,** ケヤンナクン, or **Ke- yannakari,** カヤンナカリ, 成程, 其ノ通. **adv.** Indeed. Just so. So. Exactly. **Syn:** Ohaine.

**Keyam,** ケヤム, 大危険ニアル. **v.i.** To be in great danger.

**Ki,** キ, キョシハアシノ總稱. **n.** A general name for rushes and reeds.

**Ki,** キ, 脂, アフラ. **n.** Fat.

**Ki,** キ, 水. **n.** A louse.

**Ki,** 事ヲ爲ス, 例セバ, キホポン, 急キテ起キ上ル. **v.t.** Todo anything. To accomplish. To act. To achieve. When preceding another verb **ki** has the sense of “hurry,” “severity,” or “urging” in it. Thus:—**Ki hopun,” “to get up in a hurry.”** **Syn:** Kara. Iki.

**Ki-abe-gusu,** キアベグス, 然レドモ. **adv.** Yet. Although. **Syn:** Yakka.


**Kiai-ush,** キアイウシ, 閃メタ. **v.i.** To sparkle. To blaze.

Kichi, キチ, 爲(覆数). v.t. To do. Pl. of Kī.

Kichimomne, キチモモネ, n. A kind of flounder. Lī-
manda yokohama; Gthr.

Kuchimomne, クチモモネ, n. A kind of flounder.

Kichirakotba, キチラクオトバ, v.i. To creak as cart wheels or oars in rowing a boat. To tick as a watch or clock. Syn: Rek.


Kik, キク, 打つ, 叩く. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

Ki-i, キイ, 爲シタル事, 成就. n. Achievement.

Kik, キク, 打つ, 叩く. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

Ki-kiki, キキキキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.

Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 槍. n. A shield.

Kiki, キキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

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Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

Kik, キク, 打つ, 叩く. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.

Ki-ush, キクウシ, 割りカケノ付キタル. n. adj. Having shavings attached.

Kike-ush-bashui, キケウシバシュイ, 割りカケノ付キタル髪上器. n. A ceremonial moustache-lifter-i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings on it and used especially in religious ceremonies.

Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 槍. n. A shield.

Kiki, キキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

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Kiki, キキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.

Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 槍. n. A shield.

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Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

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Kikararip, キカリリブ, 梁. n. A joist. A beam.

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Kik, キク, 打つ, 叩く. v.t. To strike. To hit. To knock. To beat.

Kiki, キキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.

Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 槍. n. A shield.

Kiki, キキ, 引き揽く. v.t. To scratch.


Ki-koyaikush, キコヤイクシ, 爲シ能ハノ. v.i. Unable to do.

Kim, キム, 山脈, (複数). n. The mountains.


Kimak-no, キマクノ, 迅ニ, 迅速ニ, 偶セバ, キマクノアッカシヤン, 速ニ歩メ. adv. Fast. Quickly. As:—Kimak no apkash yan, “walk fast.”

Kimatek, キマテク, 恐レル, 性急, 注意スル. v.i. To be careful. To be afraid. To be in a hurry. To be in fear. Startled. Syn: Ishitoma.


Kimbui-etu, キムブイエツ, 角ノ尖. n. Points of horns.

Kimbuikes, キムブイケス, 鹿角ノ最端. n. The points or extreme ends of a deer’s horns.


Ki-mondum, キモノム, 才能, 技巧アル事. n. Ability.


Kim-oro, キモロ, 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, 頭. n. The top of the head. Crown.


Kimumbe, キムムベ, 野獸. n. Wild beasts.

Kim-un, キムウン, 山中ニ、山ニ. adv. In the mountains. To the mountains.

Kimunge, キムンゲ, 山中ノ大湖. n. A very large mountain lake.

Kimun-kunau, キムンクナウ, オシマキクナウ. n. Adonis amurenensis, Regel et Radd.

Kimum-upeu, キムムペウ, カハラバッフ. n. Peucedanum terebinth-aceum, Fisch.

Kim-ushpu, キムウシュプ, 山中ノ貯蔵庫, (狩人ガ一時仮ニ造ヲタル). n. A temporary store house put up by hunters when hunting in the mountains.

Kina, キナ, 大ナル草ノ總稱, 又曪心草、或ハ錘剛ナル草ニテ造レル類. 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, シロバナノエマウリ. n. Trillium kant-schaticum, Pall.

Kina-kara, キナカラ, 草ニムシル, v.t. To weed. To pull up weeds.

Kinanbo, キナボ, キナボ. | マンボウ, サキ


Kinapo, キナポ, ウミガメ, n. A turtle.

Kinapo-tambu, キナポタムブ, 龜ノ甲, n. Tortoise-shell.


Kinaratashkep, キナラタシケプ, 草造レル袋, n. A kind of bag made of grass.

Kinasarip, キナサラピ, 草ニテ造レル袋, n. A kind of bag made of grass.

Kinasanip, キナサラニブ, 草ニテ造レル袋, n. A kind of bag made of grass.

Kinasut, キナシュツ, 捻キタル袋, n. A mat rolled up.


Kinasutunbe, キナシュツンペ, | Elaphis virgatus, Schleg.
Syn: Okokko.


Kinas-surugi, キナスルグ, ツルブン, n. Aconitum volubile, Pall. var. japonicum. Max.

Kinatush, キナツシ, 菖縄, n. Straw rope.

Kinatuye-hosh, キナツイェホシ, 脚胖 (草又木皮製), n. Summer leggings made of grass or bark.


Itara kamusu.

Kinkinne-upas, キンキンネウパス, 雲ノ小片, n. Small flakes of snow.

Kinnatara, キンナタラ, 盛裝ニ坐スル (応態ノ時ナトニ), v.t. To sit well clothed as at a feast.

Kinne-ni, キンネニ, キンギンボク, n. Lonicera Morrowii, A. Gray.

Syn: Eashkai.

Kinop, キノブ, 肝臓, n. The liver.

Syn: Yukram.

Kinrakara, キンラカラ, 怒ル, 職狂スル, v.t. To be angry. To be mad or crazy. As:—Kinrakara wa ye, "to speak in anger."
Syn: Irushka.

Kinra-koro, キンラコロ, 同上, v.i. To be angry.

Kinra-ne-ekohetari, キンラエコヘタリ, 怒ツテ振リ向ク, v.i. To turn round in anger.

Kinnatara, キンナタラ, | 美装シテ坐ス (宴ニ臨ム)
Kinnatara, | トキノ如ク, v.i. To sit well clothed at a feast.

Kinup, キヌプ, 平原, 蘆, n. A plain of reeds.

Kinupka, キヌプカ, n. A plain of reeds.

Kio, キオ, 多蚊ノ, adj. Lousy.

Kio, キオ, 取リ盡クサレンシ, adj. Cleared. As a garden...
Ki-otchike, キオッチケ, 蘭もノ盆. 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, 謙慢スル. v.t. To be careful. To fear.
Kip-niukesh, キブニウケシ, 忠義ナル. adj. Faithful.
Kira, キラ, 走セ去ル. v.t. To run away.
Kira, キラ, The legs. The feet.
Kiraimu, キライム, 様々. "-v. To cause to do.
Kiramu, キラム, 肥。 n. Marrow. Syn: Kirawe.
Kiriumu, キラムウ, 肥骨. n. A marrow bone.
Kire, キレ, 爲サラム, v.t. To cause to do.
Kiri, キリ, 髪. n. Marrow. Syn: Kirawe.
Kiri, キリ, 知る, 閑識スル. v.t. To know. To recognize. Syn: Amkiri.
Kiri-guru, キリグル, 知己. n. An acquaintance.
Kiripaga, キリバ, 頭髪スル, 據き雑セル. v.t. To turn over. To stir. Properly kirupu.
Kiripira, キリピラ, 肥尾(即ナウ). v.t. To cast off (as boots).
Kiriponu, キリブン, 脂肪. n. Fat.
Kirisu, キリス, 決セル. v.t. To fatten.
Kirisam, キリサム, 側ニ. adv. By the side of one. Syn: Samata.
Kirisamata, キリサムタ, 側ニ. adv. Close by. Near one's feet.
Kirok, キロック, 共事ヲ為ス. v.t. To be doing anything.
Kironnu, キロヌ, 充シタル, 満足シメタリ. adj. Full. Satisfied.
Kironnura, キロヌラレ, 充タス, 満足シメタリ. v.t. To fill. To satisfy.
Kiroro-ekot, キロロエコツ, 気絶すれ, 死す. v.i. To faint. To lose one's strength. To die.
Kiroro-sange, キロロサンゲ, 全力以て. adv. With all one's might.
Kiroro-yuptek-no, キロロウプテクノ. adv. Powerfully.
Kunu, キル, 頑強すれ, 轉バス. v.t. To turn over. To roll over.
Kunu-kiru, キルキル, 轉強すれ (キルノ語意ヨリ強き). v.t. An intensified form of kunu. Applied to human beings this word has an evil sense. Thus:—Ainu kunu-kiru, "to turn a man over and over," i.e. to search out a person's faults.
Kunu-osh, キルオシ, 腰. n. The loins.
Kirupa, キルバ, 頑強すれ, 轉パス, (複数). v.t. To turn over. To roll over. Pl. of kunu.
Kirurugeka, キルルゲタ, 間ざ. adv. Amongst.
Kisa, キサ, 錐揉すれ, 手ヲ揉ム (アイヌガ木ヲ以テ火ヲ起スカ知シ). v.t. To rub in the hands as fire-sticks when producing fire. To make a hole with an awl.
Kisa, キサ, 皮ヲ剝ガ. v.t. To peel. Syn: Kapu kara.
Kisashke, キサシケ, 寒気寒気, (雨又 
寒気ノ為). v.i. To be chilled 
with rain and cold as:—Ku 
kisashke humi ash, “I feel chilled.”

Kisassara, キサッサラ, 沼地 (高木ノ築 
林). n. A plot of thick tall 
reeds.

Kisat-tarara, キサッタララ, 動物ノ如 
ク耳を聴くデル. v.i. To prick up 
the ears as an animal, when 
listening.

Kisattarara-pekambe, キサッタララ 
ペカムペ, ミミ. n. Trapa bi-
spinosa, Roxb.

Kisat-turu, キサッツル 耳垢. n. Ear-
wax.

Kiseri, キセリ, 煙管. n. A tube. A 
tobacco pipe.

Kiseri-otop, キセリオトプ, 煙管筒. n. 
A tobacco pipe case.

Kiseri-uhuika, キセリウフイカ, 煙管 
＝火ヲ點ズル. v.t. To light a pipe.

Kisseri, キセリ, アイネササビ. 
n. A kind of bitter cress. Car-
damine yezoensis, Max. This plant 
is used as an article of food.
Syn : Nisseri, Risesseri,

Kishikin-ni, キシキンニ, クロウメ 
モドキ. n. Buckthorn. Rhamnus 
japonicus, Max.

Kishima, キシマ, 披&抽. v.t. To lay 
キシマ, 押し. v.t. To hold off. To 
seize. To arrest. To take hold. 
To curb.

Kishinkishin, キシンキシン, キシンキシン, 
カザカノ一様. n. A 
Kishunkishun, キシンキシン, 
A kind of sculpin.

Kishirekari-guru, キシレカリグル, 漂 
漁人. n. A 
Keshirekari-guru, ケシレカリグル, 
ンマ. 

Kishiki, キシキ, 獣ノ毛. n. The hair 
of animals. As:—Tu yuk kishiki 
aetayetaye, “two hairs were 
plucked out of the deer.”

Kishma, キシマ, 披ル. 押ヘ. v.t. To 
seize. To hold. To clasp. To 
catch.

Kishunkishun, ケシベツ キスカゲ 
キシンキシン, カ. n. A kind 
of sculpin.

Kishinkishin, キシンキシン, 
Gymnocanthus intermedius, T. & 
S.

Kitai, キタイ, 頂上, 物ノ頂邊. n. The 
top of anything. Summit.

Kitaige, キタイゲ, 物ノ頂邊. n. The 
top of anything.

Kitaigeta, キタイゲタ, 物ノ頂邊＝於 
て. adv. On the top of anything.

Kitai-oma-ni, キタイオマニ, 枠木. n. 
The ridge-pole of a house.

Kitat, キタッ, シラカンバ. n. White 
birch. Betula alba, L. var. vul-
garis. DC.

Kitaomani, キタイオマニ, 枠, 枠. n. 

Kitchi, キッチ, 槽, 盤. n. A manger. 
A trough.

Kite, キテ, 鈎＝用ヲ骨. n. The 
bone part of a fish spear, or 
harpoon to which the iron point 
is fixed.

Kite-not, キテノツ, 鈎ノ穂尖. n. The 
iron point of a fish spear, or 
harpoon.

Kite-nimaki, キテニマキ, 犬歯. n. 
The dog teeth.

Kittesh, キテシ, タルガホ. n. The 
Kitesh, キテシ, Bindweed.
Calystegia Sepium, Br. Syn: Ken.
Kiu, キウ, ピメイズイ. n. Polygonatum humile, Fisch.
Kiuta-chup, キウタチュプ, 四月. n. The month of April called by some Mokinta-chup.
Kiyanne, キヤンノ, 年長ナル, 最年長ナル. adj. Eldest, Elder.
Kiyanne-mat, キヤンノマツ, 妹姉. n. An elder daughter.
Kiyanne-po, キヤンノポ, 長子. n. An elder child.
Kiyannere, キヤンネレ, 主トスル, 長子ノ待遇ラスル. v.t. To make chief. To treat as an elder child.

Ko, コ, 日(常＝他語ト組合ス). n. A day. Only heard in combination with other words. As:—Tat ko, "two days"; rereko, "three days."

Ko, コ, 若シ然ルニ. post. When. If. "Whilst. As:—Tan kuri ni ko anak ne e riten ruve ne, "you will get better if you drink this medicine."

Ko, コ, 此語分詞ナルヲ動詞ヲ先＝附セラレ前置詞トシテ属々用キヲル, 例セバ, キラノ走ル, コキラ, へ走ル. part. This word is often used as the preposition "to" and is prefixed to verbs. Thus:—Kira, "to run away," ko-kira, "to flee to." Ye, "to say," ko-ye, "to say to." Ko-ongami, "to worship."

Ko, コ, 此語ノ文ノ時＝於テ無意味ヲナリ, 日本語ノ發語, イザニ似タリ. 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＝用ユル時ハ, 時トシテ, 遠キヲ示ス, 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, ウチニ意味ヲナリ. prep. In. As:—Ko-apa ashi, "to shut in."

Koapa-ashi, コアパアシ, 關ゲッ, コアパアシケ, 關ゲッ. v.t. To shut in or out. As:—Kanui chisei otta a-ko-apa ashi, "she is shut in the church."

Koarikire, コアリキレ, 来ラス(復數). To cause to come to. (Pl).

Koarwe-un, コアルウェウン, 全キ, 全部ノ. v.i. and adj. To be entire. Whole. Syn: Ramne no.

Koash, コアシ, 關ム, 例セバ, チセイコアシ, 病ノ穴又家ノ関ム. v.t. To surround. As:—Chisei koash, "to surround a bear's den," or a "house."

Koasarani, コアサラニ, 知ラセル. v.t. To make known to.

Koatcha-wa-an, コアチャワアン, 呪
レシ. adj. Accursed.
Kochan, コチャン, 噛フ, 欲ミザル.
Kopan, コパン, v.t. To dislike. Not to want.
Kochanup, コチャヌプ, 物体、望ミナ
物. n. An object. A thing looked forward to.
Kochanup-koro, コチャヌプコロ, 目
指ス. v.t. To have as an object. To keep in view.
Kocharapa, コチャラパ, 分配スル. v.t.
To distribute. Syn: Kochatcha-
ri.
Kochare-ewen, コチャレウェン,誇ル.
v.t. To revile.
Kochaotke, コチャオッケ, 突キ出ス(顔
ナドヲ口ヲナドヲリ). v.t. To put through (as the face and head through a door-way).
Kochikok, コチコク, ヨマカ,カスイド
Kochimpuni, コチムブニ, 歩ム, 散歩
スル. v.i. To walk.
Kochupchupu, コチュプチュブ, 昼ス
ル(光ナドミテ), 瞳ス, 閃ス. 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, コチュッバ, 捲ケ, (複数).
v.t. (pI). To roll up.
Kochupu, コチュブ, 捲ケ, (単数). v.t.
(sing). To roll up.
Koeachiure, コエアチウレ, 打ツ(鉄＝
テ切れ). v.t. To strike as with a sword.
Koehange, コエハンゲ, 近ゾク. v.t.
To draw near to.
Koekari, コエカリ, 相逢フ. v.t. To
meet with.
Koekushna, コエクシナ, 通リ抜ケル、
通ス. v.t. To pass through. To traverse.
Koeratchitke, コエラッチッケ, 懸ル、下
ザル. v.i. To hang down.
Koerikoma, コエリコマ, 簡スル. v.t.
To ascend.
Koeshikeraine, コエシケライ子, 憲ム.
To pity. As:—Nei ainu ku koeshikeraine gusn aki na, “I do it because I pity the man.”
Syn: Erampokiwen wa kore.
Koetaye, コエタイエ, ヨリ引ク. v.t. To
pull from.
Koetun, コエツン, 借用スル. v.t. To
borrow from.
Koewechiu, コウェェチウ, 合フ, 逢フ
(網ノ端ト端トが合テ魚ヲ圍ム). v.i.
To meet. As the ends of a net round fish.
Kohaitakashpa. コハイタカシバ, 醜
ギ面ラスル. v.i. To make a very ugly face. To be very repulsive in one's looks.
Kohemachlchi, コヘマチチ, 昇ア.
訪フ. v.i. To call to. To call upon.
Ko-hawe-ashte, コハウスアシテ, 呼
ブ, 訪フ. v.i. To call to. To call upon.
Kohemachichi, コヘマチチ, 昇ア. v.i.
To throw the head back.
Koheraye, コヘライエ, 像ア. v.t. To
resemble. To be like.
Koho, コホ, 粉. n. Flour.
Kohoe, -etke, 謂 Laptop 顏. v.i. To hang out or down.
Kohonoye, 警ノネ, 削捲. v.i. To punish. Syn: Paragoatte.
Kohoshipire, 警シビレ, 物 PEOPLE 人近. 2. v.t. To return anything to another.
Kohoshupkarapa, 警シュプカラパ, 海. v.t. To touch (as wind) but to do no harm.
Kohumumatki, 警ムマットキ, 鳴ノ張音維維=警音. n. The whirring sound or whistle of the wings of birds in flight, or as wind through the ropes of a ship.
Kohuye, 燃い, 焼る. v.t. To burn as food in a saucepan. Syn: Shu-kohuye.
Ko-ihok, 警ホク, 賣る. v.t. To sell to. Syn: Otta eok.
Koikara-guru, 警カラグル, 弟子. n. A disciple.
Koikashke, 警カシケ, 東々向い. adv. To the eastward.
Koikature, 警カツレ, 急行. v.t. To speed along. To go along in a hurry. Syn: Chashnu nor arapa.
Koikayupu, 警カユプ, 非常急行. v.t. To go very fast.

Koiki, コイキ, 叭し, 魚ノ如捕埃尔. 戦う, 殺. v.t. To catch as fish. To fight. To kill.
Koingara, コインガラ, 比べる. v.t. To compare.
Ko-iokbare, 警オックバレ, 徹乱起. v.t. To rebel against.
Koimare, 警イマレ, 落す. v.t. To pour out for another. As:—Sake en e-koimare yan, “pour me out some sake.”
Koipak, 警パク, 削す. v.t. To punish. To scold.
Koipishba, 警ピシバ, 釣る, 判断. v.t. To enquire. To ask. To judge, As:—En koipishba, “he enquired of me.” Pl of koipishi.
Koipishi, 警ピシ, 判断す. v.t. To judge. To enquire into.
Koipokita, 警ポキタ, 南=常在. adv. To the westward.
Koipokun, 警ポクン, 南=常在. adv. Westwards.
Koipuni, 警ブニ, 興フ. v.t. To give. Syn: Kore.
Koira, 警ライ, 誇る. v.t. To thank. Syn: Ko-iramy.
Koirai, 警ライ, 講. v.t. To praise.
Koirai, 警ライ, 講. v.t. To praise. As:—Kamui koireika, “to praise God.”
Ko-irushka, 警ルシカ, 怒る. v.t. To be angry with. As:—Iteki oman, e oman yak ne nei guru e ko-irushka kuisu ne na, “do not
Kokararase, コカララセ, 着る. v.t. To clothe.
Kokarase, コカラセ, 群がる. v.i. To swarm. To congregate. Syn: Kotoise.
Kokari, コカリ, 据る. v.t. To roll up. To wind.
Kokatun-ki, コカツンキ, 洞落レル. v.i. To do or say funny things for amusement.
Kokekke, コケッケ, 折る, (木ナダラ). v.t. To break (as wood).
Ko-keutum-koro, コケトムコロ, 適ふ, 偏む. v.i. To be in accord with. To be partial to.
Kokik, コキク, 打ツ. v.t. To strike.
Kokikkik, コキキク, 擊ぶ打ツ. v.t. To strike frequently.
Kokina-kara, コキナカラ, 草ちる. v.t. To weed. As:—Atane kokinaka, “to weed turnips.”
Kokinipashte, コキニパシテ, 飲食する. v.t. To talk much. To act wickedly with another.
Kokira, コキラ, 適げる. v.t. To flee to.
Kokirau-puni, コキラウブニ, 角ノ如ク手チ頭上ニ置キテ坐ス. v.i. To sit with the hands over the head like horns.
Kokka, コッカ, 前. n. The knees.
Kokkaea, コッカアエア, 跳ば(単数). v.i. To kneel. To sit upon the knees.

KOI

— 235 —

KOI
Kokaerok, コッカエロック, 足を(復數). v.i. To kneel. (Pl of kokkae a).
Kokkaeshirotsuke, コッカエシロツケ, 足を. v.i. To kneel.
Kokkapa, コッカパ, 膝頭. n. The knee-cap.
Kokkasapa, コッカサパ, 膝頭, 膝. n. The knee. The knee-cap.
Kokko, コッコ, a.海. v.i. Do not. Let it alone. This word is equal to iteri, but is only used by little children.
Kokomge, ココミゲ, 膝を. v.i. To lean upon.
Kokomgere, ココミゲレ, 膝を. v.t. To make lean upon.
Kokomatki, ココミマツキ, 膝を(日). v.i. To go along in a stooping posture.
Kokou, ココウ, 媳. n. A son-in-law.
Kokou-ne-guru, ココウネグル, 媳. n. A son-in-law.
Kokuruse, コクルセ, 乱す, 混同させる. v.i. To be confused. To be confounded.
Kokurusere, コクルセレ, 乱す, 混同させる. v.t. To confuse. To confound.
Kom, コム, 枝. n. Leaves.
Kombu, コムブ, or Komboc, コムボ, 見布, コンブ. n. A kind of brown sea-weed. Laminaria.
Komburu, コムブル, 砂(毛ナドノ). v.t. To kneel.
Komeshpa, コメシパ, 切り落す(複数). v.t. (p1). To clip off.
Komesu, コメス, 切り落す(単数). v.t. (sing). To clip off.
Komgep, コムゲプ, 曲リタルモノ. n. Something bent, or twisted.
Komgep-makiri, コムゲプマキリ, 彫刻用ノ小刃. n. A knife used for carving.
Kom-ni-karush, コムニカラシ, シヒタケ. n. Lepiota sp.
Komo, コモ, 引き剥す, 締迫す, 混せる. v.t. To draw in. To compress. Also, distorted. Twisted.
Komomse, コモムセ, 押し合と, 痕撃スル. v.i. To be cramped. Drawn.

Komontuchi, コモンツチ, 人魚ノ宝 n. Riches said to be possessed by the mermaids.

Kompo, コムポ, 見布, コンフ n. Laminaria. Seaweed.

Komrani, コムラニ, 落葉スル v.i. To shed leaves.

Komui, コムイ, 摘出しス（頭ヨリ風チ 掛かせス）v.t. To pick out (as lice from the head).


Komuye, コムユエ, 捲き付マ v.t. To bind round.

Kon, コン, 持ツ v.t. To possess. To have. This word is a contraction from koro. It is used as the possessive pronoun “his,” “your,” “their” etc. Thus: — E kon reihei, “your name.” Ku kon nishpa, “my master.” See Koro.

Konam, コナム, 落葉 n. Fallen leaves.

Konchi, コンチ, 帽子 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, 與フ v.t. To give.

Syn: Kore.


Kongane, コンガ子, 黄金 n. Gold.

Kongane-ikayop, コンガ子イカヨブ, 金飾ノ服 n. Quivers having gold ornamentation.

Konge-ni, コンゲニ, トシバナ. Evonymus oxyphyllas, Miq.


Koniki, コニキ, 一所ニタム. v.t. To fold together.


Konin, コニン, 月ノナリ(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, 雲ニ包マル v.i. To be enveloped in clouds.

Konishtapapa, コニシタパハ, 擬り、(雲ナドノ) v.i. To spread over (as clouds over a place).

Konitata, コニタタ, 抱ケ（病人ナドチ）v.t. To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Konitatke, コニタツケ, 连ナル、一所ニナル v.i. To be joined.

Koniw, コニウエン, 攻撃スル v.t. To rush upon. To attack. Syn: Kopenishi.

Koniwok, コニウォク, 卵人(卵頭ノ占＝依ツテスノ定メラニタル人) 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.
| Konkitaishibe, | コンキタイウシベ, | n. | The tassel on the top of a hat. |
| Konkon-upas, | コンコンウパス, | n. | Large flakes of snow. |
| Konkon, | コンコン, or Konkon, | コンコン, | Feathers. Down. |
| Konne, | コンネ, 然し、然に、 | adv. | Yes. Just so. |
| Konne-konne-o, | コンネコンネオ, | 實＝然し、然に。 | adv. Just so, just so. Yes. |
| 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-ottenu, the head chief; ottena, the second or ordinary chief; and so-kontukai, the third or lowest chief. The kontukai ranked below these three dignitaries. (Of Japanese origin). |
| Konu-ewen, | コヌエウエン, 解釈スル、 | 能ク聞カズシテ分ラズ. v.t. | To misunderstand. Not to hear perfectly. To be unable to understand through having heard imperfectly. |
| Konukara, | コヌカラ, 見ペル. v.t. | To compare. |
| Konu-koshne, | コヌコシネ, 情ム. 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: Kupiki.* |
| 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, | コオチウパステ, 念を行タ. 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, 首筋チ前方＝伸ペル(重キモノ急ヒ時ノ}}
Koo, v.i. To stretch the neck forward (as through carrying a heavy burden). Syn: Okkeu turiri.

Ko-ok-ouru-ushi, コオクウルウシし
Ko-ok-ouru-chiure, コオクウルチウレ

Curtschait v.i. Sitting in a bent position. Syn: Okkeu nini.

Koomam, コオマム, 枯葉. n. Dead leaves.

Ko-oman, コオマン, 行々, 仏佛. v.i. To go to. To associate with.

Koomande, コオマンデ, 賞人々, 与. v.t. To send to. To give.

Ko-omap, コオマプ, 爱スル. v.t. To love.

Koongami, コオングアミ, 祀鞠スル. v.t. To worship.

Ko-opsura, コオプスラ, 槻叉投げ付ゲル. v.t. To cast a spear at. Syn: Kachiu.

Koorama, コオロマ, 下ル. v.i. To descend.


Kop, コブ, 灌木ノ生ズル小丘, 小山. n. A small hill. Also a copse.

Kopahaunu, コバハヌノ, 交際スル, 物語ル, 聽聞スル. v.t. To hold intercourse with. To speak of. To hear of.

Kopak, コパク, 非難スル, 吠スル. v.t. To blame. To scold.

Kopakbe, コパケベ, 平均スル. v.t. To make equal.
as to wild ducks, but for tame ducks the Japanese word *ahiru* has now been adopted.

**Kopenram-turi**, コペンラムツリ, 鳥首を伸長する. *v.i.* To stretch out the neck.

**Kopu-ba-piuba**, コピュバピュバ, 驚內部をその手で押す. *v.t.* To drive. To chase.

**Kopiuki**, コピュキ, 攻撃する. *v.t.* To attack. To fall upon. To rush at. *Syn:* Koniwen.

**Kopiwei**, コピュイェ, 壊して、投げると投げ込む. *v.t.* To push. To press. To drive into a corral. To throw at. As:—Shuma kopiuwe, “to stone.” Umma kopiuwe yan, “drive the horses into the corral.”

**Kopiye-kara**, コピュイェカラ, 投げる. *v.t.* To throw at. As:—Shuma airi kopiye kara, “to throw stones at.”

**Koponchi**, コポンチ, 腐り生生物を殺す. *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, 腐り生生物を殺す. *n.* The fine dust of decayed matter.

**Koponchi-ne**, コポンチ子, 碎ケタ塵トナル. *v.i.* To crumble into dust.

**Kopoye**, コポイェ, 交ずる. *v.t.* To mix. To stir.

**Kopoyege**, コポイェゲ, 交ずる, 雜乱を. *v.i.* To be mixed. To be stirred.


**Kopun**, コブニ, 食ハセル. *v.t.* To give to eat. To offer to eat.

**Kopuni**, コブニ, 熊祭ノ時屠りタル熊。*n.* The ceremony of offering cakes etc., to slain animals.


**Korachi**, コラチ, ノ如ク(又思フノ意味ニモ用キル). *adv.* Like. As. After the same manner. In accordance with. According to. According. 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.”


**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.”


**Koramkon**, コラムコン, 乞フ. *v.t.* Same as Koramkoro. To ask for. To beg.

**Koramkoro**, コラムコロ, 乞フ. *v.t.* To beg. To ask.

**Koramnukara**, コラムヌカラ, 迷ハス, 尝ミル. *v.t.* To tempt. To allure.


**Koramnukarape**, コラムヌカラペ, 誘惑者. *n.* A tempter.

Koramutuye, コラムブツイエ, 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.”

Kor'am, コラム, or Kuramu, クラム, 思ふ, 疑ふ. (此語ノ前＝「ヌ＝」, ナル語用ノラル). v.t. To suspect. To think. This word is short for Koran, and is often used with verbs to express present time. Syn: Shiri ki.

Korana-puni, コラナカプニ, v.i. To be set up on end. Syn: Epuni.

Korara, コララ, or Koran, コラーン, 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, コララグゥル, 施與者. n. A giver.

Korare-guru, コラレグゥル, 被與者. n. A receiver of a present.

Koraye, コライエ, 與フ. v.t. To give. Syn: Korara.

Kore, コレ, 與フ, 與ヘル. v.t. To give. To administer. To assign.

Kore-an, コレアン, 與ヘルス, adj. Given.

Koreika, コレイカ, 頼メル. v.t. To praise.


Korere, コレレ, 與ヘヒトムル. v.t. To cause another to give.

Koreuba, コレウバ, 曲ゲル, (復数). v.t. To bend. (pl).

Korewe, コレウエ, 曲ゲル (単数). v.t. To bend. (sing).

Korikoshma, コリコシマ, 掌ア登ル. v.t. To climb up. Syn: Nimu.

Korimimse, コリミムセ, 爲ス, (動詞ノ)意味タ強ムル＝用ヲ). v. aux. To do. This auxiliary intensifies the meaning of a verb. As: — Chish korimimse, “to cry much.”

Korishpa, コリシパ, 根コミスル. v.t. To root up.


Koro, コロ, 与ル動詞ノ前＝「コロ」ヲ付スル時ハ其動詞ヲ副詞, 余ハ副詞句ニ為スカシム, 偶ヘ副詞ニ為スラ, 余ヘ間関ニ, 余ヘ間関ニ. 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.” Arikikoro, “when coming;” or when he “came.”

Koro, コロ, コロコ＝ノ略、フキ. n. An abbreviation of Koroko-ni, Pet-asites.

Koro, コロ, 私ノ, 君ノ, 彼ノ女ノ, 彼 Goro, コロ, 彼ノ, 彼等ノ, 我等ノ. poss.


Korochare, コロチャレ, 與フ. 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, コロヒネ, 所有セル. adj. Having.

Koroka, コロカ, 若シも、ト雖、併シ. post. If. Although. But.

Koro-kor'an, コロコラン, 所有セル. v.t. To be possessing.


Koroko-omap, コロコオマプ, シロバナエンレイサワ. n. Trillium kamtschaticum, Pall.


Korokorosere, コロコロセル, 鳴ル. v.t. To rattle. To jar.

Koropa, コロパ, 與フ(覆數). v.t. To bestow (pl).

Koropare, コロパレ, 與フ. 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, コロポクン, 下. adv. Beneath.

Koropokta, コロポクタ, 下. adv. Beneath.

Koro-wa, コロワ, 所有スル、ニ依テ、ヲ以テ、例セバ、コロソエク、持テ来イ. adj. Having. By means of. With. As:—Koro wa ek, “bring it.” Chikuni koro wa ku raige, “I killed it with a stick.”

Koruenempa, コルエムバ, 道ヲ外レル(覆數). v.i. (pl). To turn out of a road or path. To get out of the way. Syn: Erumakanu.

Koruenempare, コルエムバレ, 道ヲ外レ. v.t. To turn out of a road or path. Syn: Erumakanure.

Koruenene, コルエネ, 道ヲ外レル(單數). v.i. (sing). To turn out of a road or path. Syn: Erumakanu.

Koruenenera, コルエネレ, 道ヲ外レ. v.t. To turn out of a road or path.

Kosa, コサ, カラハナサワ. n. Hops. The roots of hops are used by the Ainu as an article of diet. Humulus Lupulus, L.

Kosa-ra, コサラ, カラハナサワノ薫. n. Hop-vine.

Kosakaiyokara, コサカイヨカラ, 面 貴る, 叹く. v.t. To reprove. To scold.
Kosakaiyokarakara, コサカイヨカラカラ, 面 貴る, 叹く. v.t. To reprove. To scold.
Kosakaiyokara-ki, コサカイヨカラキ, 面 貴る, 悲しめる, 争論す. v.t. To scold. To reprove. To make an uproar. To rebuke. To quarrel with.
Kosakamsa, コサムサ, 貴値する. v.t. To liken.
Kosankokka-eshitchiure, コサンゴッカエシチウレ, 坐る. v.i. To sit upon the knees Japanese fashion.
Kosante, コサンテ, 粘着する, 抱く. v.t. To stick to. To adhere.

Syn: Kotuk.
Kosaraye, コサラレ, 分配する. v.t. To divide among others. Syn: Usaraye.

Kosan-nan-kapu-ukaiukai, コサンナナンカプウカイウカイ, 皺立てる. v.i. To have a wrinkled face (as an old person).
Kosan-nan-kapu, コサンナナンカプ, 痛感する, 傷める. v.i. To be afraid of. To dislike to do through fear or reverence.

Syn: Kishima kosan-nan-kapu.

Koshikiru, コシキル, 願う, 振向く. v.t. To turn round to.
Koshikkan-aine-aineaichara, コシッカンアイチアイチアイチャラ, 腹立顕ずる. v.t. To look fierce. To look very angry.

Koshikkote, コシッコテ, 着守る, 熟視する. 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, コシモンルキ, 吃る. v.i. To falter in talking. To stammer.

Koshina, コシナ, or Koshina-shina, コシナシナ, 縫う上げる, 縫う付ける. v.t. To tie to. To tie up.
Koshinewe, コシチエ, 共=楽シム, 共=遊ブ. v.i. To take pleasure with. To sport with. To play.

Syn: Tura no shinot.
Koshinnukuri, コシンヌクリ, 怖る, 恐レヲスチ好マス. v.t. To be afraid of. To dislike to do through fear or reverence.

Koshinniukesh, コシンニウケシ, ナスチ得ス, あ. v.i. To be incapable. To be unable to do a thing. As: —Kishima koshinniukesh, "to be unable to catch.
Koshipashnu, コシパシヌ, 吾ラ, 清澄ナル, adj. and v.i. Bright. Clear. As: —Shik koshipashnu, “to have bright eyes.” Koshipashnu wakka, “clear water.” Kando kotoro koshipashnu, “the sky is clear.”

Syn: Pekashnu.
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, コシシラパ, 無スル, aux. To do. As: —Chish koshishirapa, “to cry.”

Koshishuye, コシシユエ, 搖る, 拉る, 例セバ, イタクコシシユエ, 言語セリは身体ヲ揺る, v.t. To waive or sway about. As: —Itak koshishuye, “to sway about when talking.”

Koshishuye, コシシユエ, 搖る, 拉ル (子供ヲ), v.t. To dandle or swing about, at a child. Syn: Humge.


Koshiwiwatki, コシウツツキ, 風ノ吹ク音, 夏ハ鳥獣ノ飛走音, 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.


Kosuwep, コスウエプ, クスウエプ, クスイエプ, v.t. To feel the weight of anything.

Kosonde, コソンド, 小袖, n. A cloak made of Japanese material.

Kosuwep, コスウエプ, クスウエプ, クスイエプ, v.t. To possess. This word is a contraction of koro. As: —Ku kot chisei, “my house.”

Kot, コツ, 所有スル, (此語ハコロノ約語ナリ), v.t. To possess. This word is a contraction of koro. As: —Ku kot chisei, “my house.”


Kotamge, コタムゲ, 全テ. adj. Altogether. 
Kotan-buri, “the customs of a place.” Kotan kara Kamui, “the Creator.” Kotan ekari guru, kotan shao 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 unkoturuge, “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オイペピロ, 程慶ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Wariune kuru, the henchman of Kurohongwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.
Kotan-un, コタンウニ, 部長ノ小舎. n. The chief hut in a village.
Kotanu-shao-guru, コタヌシオツグル, 脱走者, 潜入. n. A fugitive.
One who runs away from his village.
Kotchaketa-shiri, コッチャケタシリ,
Kotchaketa-shirihine, コッチャケタシリアルヒヒ子,
Kotchap, コッチパ, 前. post. To front. Ahead.
Kotchapa, コッチパ, 前. post. To front. Ahead.
Kotchapa, コッチパ, 前. post. To front. Ahead.
Kotchapa, コッチパ, 前. post. To front. Ahead.
Kotché, コテ, 縄々、結び合ス. v.t. To tie up with anything. To tie on to. As: — Tush-kote, “to tie up with a rope.”
Kotekot, コテコッ, 慣々気絶スル. v.i. To faint repeatedly. To become repeatedly unconscious. Syn: Eko."
Ko-tereke, コテレケ, 飛ぶ付う. v.t. To jump to. To catch as fire. As:—Abe-nui koterake “to catch fire.”

Kotereke-tereke, コテレケテレケ, 飛ぶ付う, 飛ぶ移る. v.t. To jump to. To leap to as fire from house to house in a conflagration.

Kotki, コツキ, 他人を成す木を無罪ノ者を罰スル. v.t. To punish an innocent person in order to warn others. See Ikotke.


Koto, コト, 琴. n. A harp. (Jap).


Kotomaaan, コトマアン, 明カニ. adv. and v.i. Apparently. To appear to be. As:—Seta kotom an ruwe ne, “it is apparently a dog.”


Kotoro, コトロ, 側, 物ノ背. n. The sides of anything. A boundary. As:—Nai-kotoro, “the sides of a stream” or “glen.” Nupuri kotoro, “the sides of a mountain.”

Kotorush-ni, コトルシニ, コシアブラ. n. Name of a tree.

Kotpara, コツバラ, 首環, 胸. n. A collar.


Kotpoketa, 前. adv. Before. As:—コツポケタ,
Kotpokita,
コツボキタ,
ruwe ne, “he arrived there before us.”

Kotpokiketa, コツボキケタ, 前. adv. Before. Same as Kotpoketa.


Kotuikosanu, コツイコサンヌ, 下ル, 降ル, v.i. To come down. Same as Kotuikosama.

Kotuituige, コツイツイゲ, 発スル, 亜顯スル. v.i. To issue. To come out. To give forth. To appear and disappear at intervals. As:—Erurum anak ne shui orowa etuhu kotuituige, “the rat pops its head in and out of its hole.”

Kotuk, コツク, 粘着スル, 着グ. v.i. To adhere. To stick to. Syn: Kosantek.

Kotuk-wa, コツクワ, 粘着アル. adj. Adhesive.

Kotukka, コツッカ, 附着サセル. v.t. To stick on. To agglutinate.


Kotumi, コツミ, 戦、軍、イクサ. n. A fight. A war.

Acanthopanax sciadophylloides, Fr. et Sav.
Kotumi-koro, コツミクロ, 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.


Kotusatuki, コツサツキ, To trouble. To shake. To quiver.

Kotusuyupu, コツスユプ, 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, 家族ノ中ニ保存スル. v.t. To hold. To keep in one’s family. To hand down in the same family.


Kouk, コウク, 取ル, 取セバ, ネイチエンアエンコウク, 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.”


Kourepuni, コウレプニ, 步マ. v.i. To walk. Syn: Apkash.

Ko-usei, コウセイ, 臨クスル, (スープノ如ク). v.t. To make thin as soup. As:—Ruru kousei, “to make soup thin.”

Kouwekari, コウウェカリ, 集マル. v.t. To assemble. Syn: Uwekarapa.

Kouwekarire, コウウェカリレ, 集ムル. To assemble.


Koyaikeshuttei, コヤイケシュツテイ, 自制スル, 心ニ OBJECT. v.t. To keep one’s self in. To hold one’s self in. To restrain one’s self. To hold fast in the heart or mind.

Koyaikush, コヤイクシ, 出来スル, 得セス. v.i. and adj. To be unable to do. Unskilful. Awkward. Impossible. As:—Mokoro koyaikush, “to be unable to sleep.” Syn: Kara eikap. Eikap.

Koyaimonakete, コヤイモナケテ, 睡シテル, (激昂ノ為). v.i. To be unable to sleep through excitement.

Koyainurat, コヤイナラツ, 睡度キ. v.i. To be sleepy. Syn: Mokon rusui.

Koyainurattet, コヤイナラッテイ, 睡ラキ. v.i. Sleepy. Syn: Mokon rusui.

Koyainutumu, コヤイヌトム, 人事不 合シ, 忘レル. v.i. To become unconscious. To forget. Syn: Ramu-unun.
Koyairamkikkara, コヤイラムキッカリ, 能力栄為事中止スル. v.i.
To cease through inability to do a thing. To be incapable. To be unable. As:—Kishina koyairamkikkara, “to be unable to catch.” Syn: Koshinniukesh.

Koyaisanasange, コヤサイナサンゲ, 傍行ヲ. v.i.
To go to the side of. Syn: Samake un arapa.

Koyaishinire, コヤアイシニレ, 退ク. v.i.
To retire. To rest. To withdraw as from business or war. Syn: Eshini.

Koyakoya, コヤカヨア, 活潰ル, 勉強スル. v.i.

Ku, ク, 飲ム, 酔黒スル. v.t.
To drink. To smoke.

Ku, ク, 私(名詞ノ前=附属ヲ時=私ノ). pro. I. When used before nouns, “my.”

Ku, ク, 弓, 例セバ, クカ, 弓. n.
A bow. As:—Ku ka, “a bow string.” Ku mun noshike, “the middle of a bow.” Ku pita, “to unstring a bow.”

Kuama-ku, クアマク, 倩. n.

Kuani, クアニ, 私, 俊(俊詞ノ前=テハク又ハク). pro. I. Before verbs k or ku.

Kuani-yaikota, クアニヤイコタ, 私, 私身ノ. pro. I. Myself.

Kuare, クアレ, 弊仕掛ル. v.t.
To set a spring bow.

Kuare-ku, クアレク, 倩. n.

Kuba, クバ, 喫△(単数). v.t. (sing).
To bite. To hold with the teeth.

Kubaba, クババ, 喫△(両数). v.t. (pl).
To bite. To hold with the teeth.

Kucha, クチャ, 狼小舎, 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

Kuchanchisei, クチャンセイ, lodging place.

Kucha-kotchisei, クチャコッチセイ, 狼小舎. n.
A hunter’s lodge.

Kuchan, クチャン, 虏熊. n.
A she-bear.


Kuchi-momne-samambe, クチモゥンササマムベ.


Kugoro, クゴロ, 私ノ. pro. per. My. Mine.

Kukot, クコツ, 私ハ. pro. per. My. Mine.

Kui, クイ, シオタンツ, キキツ. n. The kurile larch. Larix dahurica, Turec, var. japonica, Max.


Kuikui, クイクイ, 喰ム. v.t. To gnaw.

Kukerekep-ni, クケレケプニ. n. Same as Nipesh-ni.


Kuira, クイラ, 潜行ノ行ク. v.i. To go along stealthily. To steal up to. "Kuira wa oman chiki yuk raige eashkai nangoro, "if you go along stealthily you may kill a deer." Syn: Ipi kuira.

Kuito, クイト, 雁, サン. n. Wild geese.


Kukeu-pono, クケウボソ. n. A mallet. The shoulder-blade.


Kukka, クッカ, 質問. n. A mallet.

Kupka, クプカ, n. A mallet.

Kuma, クマ, n. A deep roaring sound.


Kumagaki, クマダキ, 姘. n. A ridge-like mountain top. As:—Kumagaki tapkop, "a mountain-top ridge."

Kumatai, クマタイ, 物乾竿. n. A pole for drying clothes upon.


Makari, マカリ, 小谷. n. A ridge-like mountain top. As:—Makari tapkop, "a mountain-top ridge."

Kumatai, クマタイ, 物乾竿. n. (pl). Drying poles. (Sing). Kuma.


Kumisai, クミサイ, 喰ム. v.i. To rattle (as wind in the stomach).

Kunak, クナク, ト, 例へば, アラバナエノ技ノ名. n. To. "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, クナウンノノ, フグジュサザ. n. Adonis amurensis, Regel et Radd.

Kunchiru, クンチル, 大道, 公道. n. A broad road. A broad highway.

Kunda, クンダ, 鞍(シリガヒ)＝付ケタル木製ノ輪. 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, 銚. n. A nail (Jap).

Kuni, クニ, 为, 为ノ為ニ, 例セバ, ククニタムバコ, 我喫スルノ為ノ烟草, post. For. In order that. That. In order to. Probably. As:—Ku ku kuni tambako, “the tobacco for me to smoke.” Nishatta oman kuni ku ramu, “I think that he will go to-morrow.” Ye kuni ku ek ruwe ne, “I have come in order that to tell you.” E an kuni chisei, “a house for you to live in.” E kuni tere, “wait for him to come.”

Kuni-gusu, クニグス, クニ為ニ. post. For. In order to. For purpose of.

Kuni-ne, クニ子, 为ノ為ニ, 又為, ヤニ, 例セバ, ショモソユムメクニメクカラ, 私ハソレガ出ナイラルニ至メマス. post. In order that. In order to. So that. For the purpose of. As:—Shomo soyumba kuni ne ku kara, “I will make it so that they cannot get out.” Iteki homatu kuni ne ku kara yan, “do it so as not to frighten him.”

Kunipe-koro-yainu, クニベコロヤイヌ, Kunibe-koroyainu, クニベコロヤイヌ, 預期スル. v.t. To antici-
pate. To expect. Syn: 仮kusu ne ari yainu.

Kunip, クニブ, 義務. n. Duty. This word expresses duty or need or purpose. As:—Ki kunip, “that which one ought to do.”


Kunne, クンネ, 黒キ. adj. Black. Dark. As:—Kunne shiriki-o "having black patterns.”

Kunne-chup, クンチェブ, 月. n. The moon.

Kunne-echinge, クンネチンギ, アオミカメ. n. Green turtle. Chelonia viridis, T. & S.

Kunne-emaure, クンネエマウレ, クロイチゴ. n. Rubus occidentalis, L. var. japonicus, Miyabe.


Kunne-ibe, クンネイベ, 夕食. n. Sup-
ner. The evening meal.

Kunneiwano, クンネイワノ, 朝. adv. Morning.

Kunneiwano-ibe, クンネイワノイベ, 朝飯. n. Breakfast. The morning meal.

Kunne-kina-emauri, クンネキナイマウリ, エンライサ. n. Trillium. Smallii, Max.

Kunne-mata, クンネマタ, 冬冬. n. Mid-winter.

Kunne-nino, クンネニノ, ノナ. n. The sea-urchin.
Kunne-nishat, ケンテニシハツ, 朝マダキ, 早味. adj. Very early morning.
Kunne-no-kara, ケンテノカラ, 黒クスル, 悪口スル. v.t. To blacken. To slander.
Kunne-reushi-oman, ケンテレウシオマン, 休息セズニ夜行スル, adv. To travel all night without stopping for rest.
Kunne-shiknun, ケンテシクヌム, 瞳. n. The pupil of the eye.
Kunne-soi, ケンテソイ, クロソイ. n. Sebastodes Schlegelii, (Hilg).
Kunne-to, ケントト, 夜. n. Night.
Kunneyot, ケンテヨツ, 眩ズル (暗ノ為ニ). v.t. To be blinded by darkness.
Kunnu-itak, ケンヌイタク, 宣敷カラザハル. n. A curse.
Kuntukapap, クンツカバブ, 海魚ノ一種ニテ三角フリテ扁平ナルモノナリト云ヒ諸ノ漁夫等ノ畏忌モノナル. n. A kind of flat salt-water fish said by some to have horns, and of which the Ainu fishermen are extremely afraid. Probably devil-fish.
Kupka, クプカ. n. A large mattock. As:—Kupka nich, “the handle of a mattock.”
Kur, クレ, 飲マセル. v.t. To give to drink.
Kureanda, クレアンダ, 誹ル, 喧ル. v.t. To laugh at. To deride.
Kureande, クレアンデ, Syn: Eoya itak ki.
Kurihi, クリビ.
Kurimukere, クリムケレ, クリムケレ. v.t. To hide. To do away with. To make away with. As:—To-an raitush tunashimo kurimukere yan, “make haste and hide the cord with which he hung himself.”
Kurimukmuke, クリムムケル, クリムムケル. v.t. To hide away.
Kurimonto, クリモント, 沼地. n. A bog.
Kurinin, クリニン, 逃ル. v.t. To escape. To run away. Syn: Chopiat.
Kurokok-buri, クロコクブリ, 悪事, 罪. n. Bad deeds. Sins.
Kuroma-kokuruse, クロマコクルセ, 違ハス. v.i. To be confounded.
Kuroma-keutumkoro, クロマケウトムコロ, 不愉快ナル. v.i. To be disagreeable.
Kuroro, クロロ, =ニ. adv. Through. By. As:—Ainu kuroro akoyayo-
mokte, kamui kurooro akoyayomokte, "he was troubled both by men and gods."

**Kuroro, クロロ, 要素, 意志, 心. n.** Essence. Will. Heart. Mind. Kamui kuroro akoripak kunip ne, "the will of the gods is to be respected."

**Kuru, クル, 人, 異, 鳥獣無生物ニモ應用シラル, 唇, 立ち, ットナタレノ アオラシルネ, カルハ大層欲シガラレマス. n. A person. This word is also sometimes applied to animals, fowls or inanimate objects.** As:—Tan chikap anak ne son no aoshi guru ne, "these fowls are very much sought after," or "prized."


**Kuru, クル, 近々. v.i. To draw near. As :—Abe kuru, "to draw near to a fire."

**Kuruisa, クルイセ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of bird.**

**Kuruka, クルカ, 上, 上 = adv. Above. Upon. As :—Wakka kuruka, "upon the water." Syn : Kashiketa.**

**Kurukashi, クルカシ, 物ノ上面, 上 = n. and adv. The upper surface of anything. Upon. On the top of.**

**Kurukashike, クルカシケ, 上 =, 頂 =, adv. Upon. On the top of. As :—Set kurukashike osorushi, "to sit upon a chair."

**Kurukashike-aokomonse, クルカシケオコモンセ, 其他ニ, ソレカフ. adv. Besides which. Upon which.**

**Kurukashikama, クルカシカマ, 鳥ム, 守ル. v.t. To bless. To be kind to. To preserve.**

**Kuruki, クルキ, 認. n. The gills of fish. The region of the tonsils.**

**Kurukituk, クルキツク, 喀ニ於ケル潰瘍. n. An abscess in the throat.**

**Kurukokonna-shinkatara, クルココンナシクタラ, ウツ・=ナル, v.i. To fall into a trance.**

**Kurukush, クルクシ, 塵巣スル. v.i. To twitch.**

**Kuruman, クルマン, 隕. n. A shadow. Syn : Kurahi.**

**Kurumat, クルマツ, 日本婦人. n. A Japanese woman.**

**Kurumi, クルミ, 日本男子. n. A Japanese man.**

**Kurun-kane, クルンカ子, 湿黒キ. adv. Slightly darkened as one's skin with newly growing whiskers. As :—Kurun-kane an ainu, "a young man."

**Kurunni, クルンニ, ドロ, デロ. n. Balsam poplar. Populus suaveolens, Fisch.**

**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, クルシュツ, 枝草ノ幹. n. The stems of weeds.**

**Kurushutuu, クルシュツフ, and trees.**
Kusa, くさ, n. v.t. To ferry across a river. As:— Kusaha, くさは, adv. Echikusa shiam moschip o wa ek kor’ an, “the Japanese is coming in a rowboat to ferry you across.”


Kush, クシ, v.t. To pass over. To cross. To cross as a river. To traverse. As:— Kush wa omane, “to walk across.” Kush wa omane, “to send across.”

Kushkerai, クシケライ, 故ニ, 例テ, adv. Owing to. By the favour of.


Kushketa, クシケタ, 向フ, adv. Beyond.


Kushnare, クシナレ, 突貫ス, v.t. To thrust through.

Kushne-no, クシネノ, 杠シテ, adv. Through.


Kushte, クシテ, 伸バス, (馬ニ乗ル時ノ足ノ如ク). v.t. To stretch out as the legs in sitting astride a horse. To stretch over. To cross over.

Kusuo or gusu, クス, 又ハ グス, 故ニ, 例ニ, 例ニ, 例ニ, adv. "Kusuo or gusu, "I have come in order to hear.” His word also expresses the idea that a thing ought to be done. As:— Ki kusuo ne ap, “he ought to have done it.” Ingara gusuo, “in order to look.” Kusuo an orushpe, “tidings of.”

Kusu-eun, クスエウン, 願ニシテ, adv. Fortunately. As:— Kusu-eun ku uk, “fortunately I got it.”

Kusu-ne, クスネ, 未來ヲ指ス. part. The sign of future time. As:— Ku ek kusu ne, “I shall come.” Kusu ne gusuo, “as it is about to be.”


Kusuwep, クスウエプ, キウマ, n. Turtle.

Kusuyep, クスイエプ, キウマ, n. Turtle.

Kosuwep, クスイエプ, キウマ, n. Turtle.

Kosuyep, クスイエプ, キウマ, n. Turtle.

Kut, クト, 喉. n. The throat. As:— Kut maketa mina, “he laughs in his throat.”

Kut, クト, 帶. n. A girdle. A waistband. As:— Kut koro, "to
KUT

— 254 —

fasten one's waistband.” Kutνvktε, “to buckle one's belt.”


Kuta, ΚΣ, 薫す, 蔵デル. 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 kuta oshittesu wa hachiri, orowa, tope kuta, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilt the milk.”

Kutapa, ΚΣバ, 薫す, 覆す(後数). v.t. (pi). To spill. To upset.

Kutcham, ΚΣチャン, or Kutchama, ΚΣチャン, 喉頭, 語ノ發音, 方言. n. The top of the throat. The pronunciation of a word. A dialect. As:—Shine kutcham koro, “to pronounce or speak in the same way.” Kutcham pirika, “to speak clearly.” Kutcham wen, “to speak hoarsely.”

Kutcharo, ΚΣチロ, 喉頭. n. The same as kutcham.

Kutchi, ΚΣチ, 喉. n. The throat.

Kutchi, ΚΣチ, コタ, サルナシ害ノ. n. The fruit of the Actinidia arguta, Planch. This fruit is eaten by the Ainu, and is greatly relished by bears.

Kutchi-hayaisei, ΚΣチハヤイセイ, 人ノ死セントスル時, 喉ノ鳴ル事. n. The death rattle.


Kutchi-pungara, ΚΣチプンガラ, コクサ, サルナシ. n. Actinidia arguta, Planch.


Kutchup, チチュプ, 帯サキ機ルノ用エル小木片. n. A small piece of wood used for weaving girdles.

Kute, ΚΣ, 断崖. n. Crags. See Kut.

Kuteai, ΚΣテアイ, 坐す. v.i. To sit. Syn: Α.

Kutek, ΚΣテク, 獣ヲ毘ヲ導クヲ導クノ園, 又鳥ノ園. n. A kind of fence made for the purpose of leading animals into snares. Also a snare to catch birds.

Kutkamakap, チカマカブ, 帯サキ機ルノ小サキ機. n. A small loom used for weaving girdles.

Kutkan, チカカン, 喉ヲ刺激スル. v.i. To have an irritation in the throat. Syn: Kutpishishi.

Kutkesh, ΚΣケシ, 喉. n. The throat. As:—Kutkesh ku makan-raye, “to clear the throat (so as to let the inmates of a house know when one is at hand).

Kutkoro, ΚΣコロ, 帯スル. v.i. To gird. To fasten one's girdle on.

Kut-koro-kamui, ΚΣコロカムイ, 断岩ノ神. n. The demons of crags and cross valleys.

Kutpishishi, クツビシシ, 喉チ刺激ス
v.i. To have an irritation in the throat. Syn: Kutkan.

Kutpokechii, クツポケチウ, 佩ア. v.t.
To wear in the belt (as a sword). To stick in the belt.

Kuttara, クッタラ, 空虚ナル堂. n.
The hollow stem of any kind of plant.

Kuttara-amam, クッタラアアム, ラシロダテ. n. Polygonum Weyriorchii, Fr. Schm.

Kutte, クッテ, 腹上接スキル. v.i. To hold the chin up. To raise the chin.

Kuttesu, クッテス, or Kuttesuru, クッテスル, 腹上接スキル. 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, クットオイタク, 喊語. n. Wandering speech. Senseless talk.

Kuttokoye, クットオイエ, 喊語スル. 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, 喊. n. The pharynx.

Kuttom-meshra-meshra, クットムメシラメシラ, 喊カラカラク語ル. 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, 帯ニサス大庖丁. n. A long knife worn in the belt. Kuttom ushbe esere ponnu, "to draw one's knife out of the sheath."


Kutususatki, クツスサツキ, or Kutosusotki, コツスロツキ, 震フ, 戰慄スル. v.i. To tremble. To quiver. To shake.


Kuwa, クワ, 釣, 余オバ, ダムベアナクネイタククラネ, 是々余オ言賀ナル. n. A pledge. As:—Tambe anak ne itak kuwa ne, “this is the pledge of my word.”

Kuwaisho, クワイショ, 会所. n. The Japanese Government offices which were formerly established in Yezo (Jap).

Kuwakore, クワコレ, 賃与へル. v.i.
To give as a pledge.

Kuwanno, クウォノ, 直直ナル. adj. Straight.


Kuyatatke, クヤタツケ, 喔ル. v.i.
To rattle. As:—Ashke kuyatatke, “to have a rattling in the stomach.”

Kuyekaichup, クイエカイチュプ, 十二月. n. The month of December.

Kuyoe, クヨエ, or Kuyoi, クヨイ, 鰤. n. An air bladder of fish.
M (マ).

Ma, マ, 焼く, 刺す, マカム, 焼肉, チェプマツ, 焼け. v.t. To roast. As: — Ma kam, "roast meat." Chep ma yan, "roast the fish."

Ma, マ, 半島, 小島, 沼湖, (河又海は続く). 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, きう. v.i. To roast. As: — Kusama, "roast meat." Chep ma yan, "roast the fish."

Mak, マク, 何, 刺す, マクキュ, 刺す. n. The wake. Rear. The background. As: — Mak wa no, "from behind." Syn: Oshmake.

Makachinkan-roshki, マカチンカンロシキ.
Makachinkan-tari, マカチンカンタリ.
Makachinkan-tara-kosamba, マカ チンカンタラコサムバ, 足を延シて仰向=寝る. v. i. To lie flat upon the back with the legs in the air.

Makahokushe, マカホクシ, 後方を仆に. v. i. To fall backwards.

Makap, マカブ, 内地へ行け. v. i. To go inland. Syn: Pene un paye.

Makaya, マカヨ, 開け. v. i. To clear. To open. (pl). Docks and Sorels. Rumex acetosa, L.

Makaro, マカロ, マダイソウ, キシギシ, スイバノ類. 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.
Maketa, マケタ, 後方に於て adv. In the background. Behind.
Syn: Oshmaketa.

Makip, マキップ, 何、例せば、マキプイキ、彼、何、為居ルヤ 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.t. To lose. To lose at play.

Makiri-ibe, マキリイベ, 小刀ノ柄 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, マッケ, 開ケタル、割レタル v.t. To be opened. To be split asunder. Open.

Makkosamba, マッコサムバ, 治マル (喰喋ヌナドノ) v.t. 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, マクマクペ, 輝ク及びク、例せば、イメルマッマペ、稲妻が闪ク v.t. To glitter. To flash as light. As:—Imeru-makmakbe, “the lightening flashes.”

Maknaraye, マクナライヱ、逐ヒャル v.t. To drive away. To clear out of the way. To dispel.

Maknarutu, マクナルツ、逐ヒャル v.t. To dispel. To clear out of the way. (pl.) Syn: Maknaraye.

Maknatara, マクナタラ、明カナル、顕レタル adj. Clear. To be opened out to view. Open as the skies. As:—Kando kotoro maknatara, “a clear sky.”


Mak-peka, マクベカ、後ノ方ニ adv. In a backward position or direction.

Makta, マクタ、後、他所、例せば、マクタカナ、收藏ス、マクタアニ、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、後ニ、太古ニ、例せば、マクンエカシ、初代ノ先祖 adv. Behind. In the rear. Ancient. As:—Makun ekashi, “the early ancestors.”


Makun-aminin, マクンアミニン、ニノ腕 n. That part of the arm next the shoulder. Syn: Makun tek.

Makun-tapsutu, マクントパスツ、肩ノ上部 n. The top of the shoulder.

Mama-habo, ママハボ、榎母 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, マムバ，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，マメケブジェベ、豆ノ芽、マメニ、豆手柴、マメム、変な剣、マメブンガラ、豆ノ蔓。n. Beans. As:—Mame kepushbe, “a bean pod.” Mame ni, “bean sticks;” sticks placed for runner beans to climb upon.” Mame num akara, “to shell beans or peas.” Mame pungara, “bean vines.” (Jap).
Mame-kikbe, マメキクベ，連枷。n. A flail used for beating out beans. Syn: Pai.
Mana, マナ，塵埃。n. Dust. As:—Toi mana, “earth dust.”
Mantari, マンタリ，或 MAITARI, マイタリ，前掛。n. An apron.
Maramarage, マラマルゲ，縫キ，外レタグ。adj. Loose. Disconnected.
Maramarase, マラマルセ，マラマルゲ＝同ヲ。adj. Same as maramarage
Marapto, マラフト，祭，例せば，マラブトアン，祭スル。n. A feast. Marapto an, “to keep a feast.”
Maratto, マラット，熊ノ頭，熊祭。n. A bear’s head. A bear feast.
Maratto-iwak, マラットイワク，眼上ノ力粒陸(モノモラヒ)。n. A sty-on the eye-lid.
Maratto-sapa, マラットサパ，熊ノ頭骨，(拜スルヲ屋外＝掛ケル)。n. A bear’s skull which is placed outside the huts for worship.
Marek, マレク，魚鉾。n. A hook used for spearing fish.
Marek-op, マレクオブ，魚鉾ノ柄。n. A long piece of wood to which a fish spearing hook is fixed.
Marek-shu or shui, マレクシュ，又ハジェイ，魚ヌチ取り付ケルノキ木。n. A small piece of wood to which a hook used for spearing fish is attached.
Marek-torara, マレクトララ，魚鉾ノ柄＝結ヒ付ル皮。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.
Marotke-chiporo, マロツケチホロ，鰭ノ筋シ(卵子)。n. The ripe row of salmon.
Masa, マサ，開ク，顕ス。v.t. To open. To display.
Masara, マサラ, 海濱の草生へシ處。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 hunkika.

Masara-orunbe, マサラオルンベ, エノスカシユリn. Lilium dahuricum, Gaeul. 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.


Mashki-no, マシキノ, or Mashkin-no, マシキノ, 過多, イタキマシュキノシクテ, 餘リ一盃=満ス勿レ, マシュキノボン, 餘リサキ, adv. Too much. Over. Above. Too. As: —Iteki mashki no shikte, "don't fill it too full." Mashkin no pon, "too small." Mashkin no poro, "too great."

Maske, マスケ, 撮ガタル, 開ケタル, adj. Spread out. Bare.


Mat, マツ, 見物, n. A kind of trap used for catching hares.

Mat, マツ, 女. A female.

Mata, マタ, or Mata-pa, マタパ, or Mata-un-pa, マタウンパ, 冬。n. Winter.


Mat-ahupkara, マタアフパカラ, 婦>L, v.t. To marry a wife.


Matapa, マタパ, 女ノ親類, n. Female relatives.

Matapa, マタパ, 冬。n. Winter.

Matatambu, マタタムブ, マタミヘ, n. Actinidia polygama, Planch. The fruit of this plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.

Maturiya, マタリヤ, 冬籠スル (単數）。v.t. To spend the winter at a place. (sing).

Maturiyapa, マタリヤバ, 冬籠スル (複数）。v.t. To spend the winter at a place. (pi.)

Matcharashne, マッチャラシネ, or Macharashne, マチャラシネ, 乾キテコナゴナナリタル, adj. In separate particles. Dry and loose (as earth dried up by the sun.)

Matchep, マッチェプ, キンマス, n. Silver salmon. Onderhynchus kisutch (Walb.)

Mat-eramunishte, マタエラミシテ, 妻ヲ虐待スル, v.i. To ill-use one's wife. Syn: Mat-shikeshte. Matkor'ewen.


Matkachi-utara, マカチウタラ, 娘達, n. Girls.

Mat-karaku, マカラク, 娘, n. A niece.

Mat-karakan, マカラカ, 娘, n. A niece.

Mat-ko-iwak, マットコイワク, 妻又は許嫁を訪ねる 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, マットコレウェン, 妻又は虐待する v.i. To ill-treat one's wife.

Matkosanu, マットサヌ, 雨立つる v.i. To leap up from a sitting or lying posture.

Mat-kuwa, マックワ, 女ノ墓標 n. A woman's grave mark.


Matne, マッチ子, 女ノ牧 adj. A female whether of man or beast.


Matne-mitpo, マッチミツポ, 孫姫 n. A grand daughter.

Matnep, マッチブ, 女性 n. A female.


Matne-noya, マッチノヤ, ヤモギ n. Mugwort. Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Matne-top, マッチトップ, シャコタンチク n. The blotched bamboo.

Mat-sak-guru, マッサクグル, 獨身者 n. A bachelor.

Matrure, マツルレ, 妻 v.t. To take to wife.

Mat-shikeshke, マッチシケシェ, 妻又は虐待する v.i. To ill-treat one's wife. Syn: Mat-kor'even. Materumunishte.

Mat-shuop, マツシュオブ, 女ノ寶箱, 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, 又はマウェ, 状態 n. State. Condition.

Mau, マウ, or Mawe, マウェ, 空気、呼吸、風、例セバ、マウェドック, 風前の n. Air. Breath. Wind. As: —Mau etok, "before the wind."

Mau, マウ, 玫瑰ノ薔薇、ハマナスノミ n. The fruit of the Rosa rugosa, Thunb. Hips.


Maukopirikaki, マウコピリカキ, 好運ナル v.i. To be lucky or fortunate.

Maukowen, マウコウェン, 不幸、不幸ニナル adj. and v.i. Unlucky. To be unfortunate. Syn: Okashikamui sak.

Maukush, マウクシ, 透る, (風ノ如シ) v.t. To pass through as the wind. To permeate. To penetrate.


Maun-maun, マウンマウン, 音と曲ゲル, 雲心する v.i. To prevaricate. To be fickle. Syn: Ramkoshkashke.

Mau-noyere, マウノイレ, 髪ヲ絡ハス v.i. To avoid as a sword sweep. To jump away as from one striking with a sword.
Mau-nu, マウヌ, 強き, 強き香りアル. adj. Strong. Having strong flavour.

Maupere, マウペレ, 風＝折ル. v.i. To be broken with the wind.
Syn: Mau kaye.

Maurotiki-chiporo, マウロチキチポロ, 成熟セル魚卵. n. Fish roe having each egg separate. Syn: Marotke chiporo.

Mau-sak, マウサク, 弱き. adj. Weak.

Maushipirasa, マウシピリサ, 生ちりん-v. v.i. To spread as disease.


Maushiro, マウシロ, or Maushoro, マウシュロ, 口笛ヲ吹ク. v.i. To whistle.

Maushok, マウシュク, 欠スル. v.i. To yawn.

Maushok-chierarapa, マウシュチョエララパ, マウシュチョイエララパ, 履バ欠スル. v.i. To yawn frequently.

Maushoro, マウシュロ, or Maushiro, マウシュロ, 口笛ヲ吹ク. v.i. To whistle.


Mawe-an, マウェアン, 強キ香ノスル. adj. Of strong flavour.


Mawe-tui, マウェツイ, 死ス. v.i. To die.

Mawe-yupke, マウェユブケ, 強キ, 香味アル. adj. Strong. Of strong flavour.


Mayaige, マヤイゲ, 病ガル, 例セバ, クチキリマイイゲ, 我脚痒シ. v.t. To itch. As: — Ku chikiri mayaige, “my leg itches.” Kisara maiyaige, “To have itching ears. To desire to hear. To be talked about.” Syn: Mairrototake.

Mayaige-tashum, マヤイゲタシハム, 疾." n. The itch.

Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, or Mayema-ye, マイメマイエ, 病ガル. v.i. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayaya, マヤヤ, 剥激スル, 例セバ, レクチマヤヤ, 咽喉ヲ剥激スル. v.t. To irritate (as parts of one's body). As: — Rekuchi mayaya, “to irritate one's throat.”

Mayeat, マイエタツ, 鳴ル, 音スル. v.i. To sound. To make a noise. Syn: Maikosamba.

Mayemaye, マイエマイエ, or Mayemaya, マヤマヤ, 病ガル. v.i. To itch. To be irritated.

Mayun, マユン, 惬快ナル音ノスル. adj. Of pleasing sound.

Mayun-mayun, マユンマユン, 鳴り響ス. v.i. To sound. To ring. To resound. Syn: Uwetunuise.
Mayun-no, マユノ, 鳴り響く. adv. Resounding. Ringing.

Me, メ, 寒さ, 冷え, 冷え込み, 冷凍. n. Cold. Coldness. As:— Me ekot, "to die of cold," "to starve with cold."

Me-an, メアン, 冷き (気温のみ用途). adj. Cold. (Spoken of the weather only.)

Mechakko, メチャ RCC, 額骨, 頭蓋骨. n. A skull. The cranium.

Megane, メガネ, 眼鏡, 例えは、メガネコロ, 眼鏡フレーム. n. Spectacles. (Jap). As:— Megane koro, "to wear spectacles."


Mek, メク, 部分. n. A division.

Mek, メク, 猫の鳴き声. n. An onomatopea for a cats-mew.

Me-kamui-koro, メカムイシロ, 莪 mauri, シロイマウル. v.i. To be afflicted with rheumatism.

Me-kamui-tashum, メカムイタシュム, シロイマウル, n. Rheumatism.

Mekare, メカレ, 分. 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.

Mekkaushbe, メッカウシベ, 小魚ノ背鰭. n. The dorsal fin of the smaller fishes. This fin on the larger kinds of fishes is called Asibe.

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, 嘉シ罹レル. v.i. To be possessed or bewitched by a cat as a punishment for some evil done to the feline family.

Mekoparoat, メコパロアツ, メコパッチコアト. n. A wild garlic. See mempiro.

Mekoro, メコロ, 冷き. adj. To be cold.

Mekse, メクセ, 猫が鳴く. v.i. To mew.


Meman, メマン, 凍. adj. Cool.


Memka, メムカ, 一軒ノ小村. n. A hamlet of one house.

Memke, メムケ, 割る. v.t. To shave.

Mempa, メンパ, 差出人口, 話ノ腰折る. v.i. To cut off one's speech.

Mempa, メンパ, 差出人口, 話ノ腰折る. v.i. To cut off one's speech.

Mempiro, メンピリュ, へびノ目, メンピリュ. n. A wild garlic.

Mempiru, メンピル, Allium nipponicum, Fr. et Sav. A kind of garlic.


Menash, メナシ, 東風. n. The east wind.

Menash-kikiri, メナシキキリ, 小蝶ノ一種. n. A kind of small fly.
Menashuke, 메나슈케, ホウジロガモ. n. Golden eye (sea-fowl).
Fuligula clangula, (Linn).

Meni, 메니, 小雨, 霧. n. Fine rain. Mist.

Meni-ash, 메니اش, 霧降る. v.i. To drizzle as fine rain.

Menoko, 메노코, 嫲女, 雌. 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, 메누, 寒クナル, 寒サチ感ズル. v.i. To be cold. To feel the cold. Syn: Meraige.

Meraige, 메라이지, 寒クナル, 寒サチ感スル. v.i. To be cold.

Meraoma-ni, 메로아마니, アッコヤナギ. n. The goat willows. Salix baprea, L.


Meri-at, 메리아츠, 燦ク、輝ル. v.i. To twinkle (as the stars). To shine.

Meri-meri, 메리メリ, 火花, 例セバ, アベメリメリ, 火花. n. A spark. As:—Abe meri-meri, "a spark of fire."

Meri-merige, 메리메리지, 燦ク. v.i. To twinkle as the stars.

Meshke, 메시케, 壊ル. v.t. To break. To rub off: To creak.

Meshpa, 메시바, 切り去ル, 壊ル, 例セバ, キサラメシバ, 切り去ル. v.t. To cut off. To break. To clip. As:—Kisara meshpa, "to cut off the ears as in punishment for crime."

Mesmeske, 메스מס케, 壊 レ テ. adv. Broken up.

Mesu, 메스, 切り去ル, 壊り去ル, 取り去ル. (Linn).

Meni-ash, 메니اش, 霧降ル, 霧トシテ創ル. v.i. To cut off. To break off. To take off. To break. As:—Etu mesu, "to cut off the nose as in punishment for crime."

Nei akamkotchep tumashnu gusu shuma wano mesu caikap, "he cannot take the sea-snail off the stone on account of its strength."

Pl. Meshpa.

Mesuya, 메스야, 寒サニ弱ハル. v.i. To become weak through exposure to the cold.

Metarop-notorap, 메타로프노트라브, 聖, 嘯骨. n. Operculum.

Metat, 메타트, 메케カンベ. n. Betula Ermanni, Cham.

Metot, 메토트, 山ノ端, 山地. n. A ridge of mountains. Mountainous places.


Metotshiri, 메토쓰시리, 山ノ端. n. A ridge of mountains.

Metumbeka, 메동버카, 極寒. n. The very cold weather.

Me-un, 메운, 寒ク, 寒サニ感ズル. v.i. and adj. To be cold. Cold. Syn: Meraige.

Meuren-chep, メウレンチェプ, キンマス. n. Silver salmon. Same as Mut-chep.

Mimi, ミミ, 着る, 例セバ, アミプミ, 衣ヲ着る, v.t. To clothe. To wear.
As:—Amip mi, "to put on clothes."

Mi-ambe, ミアムベ, 衣類. n. Clothes.
Syn: Amip.


Michipa, ミチパ, ミツバ, ミツバセリ. n. Cryptotaenia japonica, Hassk.

Mik, ミク, 呼ぶ, 例セバ, セタミク, 犬ヲ吠エル. 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, 嫄々, 例セバ, イメルミケミケ, 稲妻ヲ閃く.
v.i. To glitter. To flash as lightning. As:—Imeru mikenike, "the lightning flashes." Syn: Mak makke.

Mike-rui, ミケルイ, 薄片. n. v.t. To cut into thin slices. Syn: Nikerui.

Mimdara, ミムダラ, or Mindara, ミンダラ, 墟塚. n. A rubbish heap.

Mimdara, 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, スハミミ, 脂肪, 魚肉, 例セバ, イシリクラシテ, アラミムベクテ, ナナカヤ, 脂防許アナイカ, チェンミミ魚肉. 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, 肥ャス. v.t. To fatten.

Mim-ushte, ミムウシテ, 肥ャス. v.t. To fatten.

Mina, ミナ, 笑フ, 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, ミナチマヌプ, 笑フ人. n. A laughing person.

Minapa, ミナバ, 笑フ(複数). v.i. To laugh. (pl).

Minare, ミナレ, 娬マセル, 宵ス. v.t. To amuse.

Minchi, ミンチ, ミツ. n. Pilea pumila, A Gray. The richweed.
Syn: Moshi-kina.

Mintuchi, ミントチ, 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, ミントチサニ, 人魚ノ子孫, 最悪ノ敵. n. A descendent of a mermaid. A very bad term of reproach.*


*Mire, ミレ, 着る. v.t. To clothe.*


*Miru-at, ミルアツ, を. v.i. To twinkle (as the stars). To sparkle.*

*Meri-at, メリアツ, を. v.i. To sparkle. To shine. To twinkle.*

*Mirumiru, ミルミル, 銀ヲ. v.i. To sparkle. To shine. To twinkle.*

*Mishmu, ミッシュム, -ヨ. v. adj. --. Syn: *Moishutu.*

*Mo-i, モイ, 平和, 平和ナル處. n. Peace. A place of peace.*

*Moimoi, モイモイ, 動カス, 搖り運カス. v.t. To move. To shake.*

*Moimoge, モイモイゲ, 震ハス, 動カス. v.i. To tremble. To move.*

*Moinatara, モイナタラ, 摇ガル, (雲が山ノ上ナドニ). v.i. To be spread out as clouds over the mountains or as smoke over a town. To lie extended as a city.*


*Moireka, モイレカ, 糞メル. v.t. To slacken.*

*Moirepa, モイレパ, 遅キ, 鉤キ, (複数). adj. Slow (*pl).*

*Moire-no, モイレノ, 糞=. adv. Slowly.*

*Moiretara, モイレタラ, 糞=. adv. Slowly.*

*Moishutu, モイシュツ, 打ツ. v.t. To flog. To strike with the hand. To beat. Syn: Monshutu.*
Moishutu, モイシュツ, 意味, 理由, 例セベ、イタモイシュツ, 語ノ意味. n. 
Moitek, モイテク, 港口ノ土地. n. The land immediately at the entrance to a harbour.
Moiw, モイワ, 坂. n. A gradual sloping hill or mountain. Also a little hill. Syn: Pon huru.
Mokiuta-chup, モキウタチュプ, 四月. The month of April.
Mokkeu, モクケウ, 豆蓋骨. n. The operculum of fishes.
Mokon, モクオン, 眠る. v.i. To sleep.
Mokoro, モクロル, 睡り. n.
Mokonnove, 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, 睡たい. v.i. To desire to sleep. Syn: Mokon-rusui.
Mokon-rusui, モコンルスイ, 睡クナル. v.i. To be sleepy. To desire to sleep. Syn: Mokon-rawere.
Mokore, モコレ, 睡カス. v.t. To put to sleep.
Hotke ushi.
Mokoriri, モコリリ, 卷貝ノ総称. n. 
A snail. Periwinkles. Whelks. The name of any kind of whelk-shaped shell.
Mokoriri-sei, モコリリセイ, 卷貝ノ皿. n. Siphonaria signum, Reeve.
Mokoro-an, モクロアン, 睡ル. v.i. 
To sleep.
Mokoro-an, モクロアン, 睡ヲテ. adv. Asleep.
Mokoro-koinu, モクロコイヌ, 安眠ヲ妨ガル. v.i. To be disturbed in one’s sleep.
Mokoro-kotak, モクロコイタク, 声言ヲ云フ. v.i. To talk in one’s sleep. Syn: Monna-itak.
Mokoro-komosh, モクロコモシ, 睡遊スル. v.i. To walk in one’s sleep.
Mokoro-komosh-guru, モクロコモシクル, 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, 睡ル, 例セベ, モコツイカタ, 睡レル間ニ. v.i. Same as mokoro. As:—Mokot’ tuikata, “whilst sleeping”; “during rest.”
Mokrap, モクラップ, 胸喋. n. The pectoral fins of fishes.
Mom, モム, 流る, 流ヲ下ル. v.i. To flow as a river. To float down a stream. To float.
Moma, モマ, スモン. n. Plums.
Prunus communis, Huds.
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, モマウタチュプ, 六月. n. The month of June, by some called shinan-chup.
Moma-yarape, モマヤラペ, 睡テ着ケル衣類. n. The clothes one wears.
Momnatara, モマナタラ, 一括ニナル. v.t. To be full to the very brim.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MOM</strong></th>
<th>268</th>
<th><strong>MON</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Momde, モムデ, 浮べる. v.t. To set afloat.</td>
<td>Monashnu-no, モナシヌノ, 迅 =. adv. Quickly.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momka, モムカ, 浮べる. v.t. To cause to float.</td>
<td>Monawere, モナウェレ, 口詫れ =. 実行せむ. v.i. To talk of doing something, but not to do it. Syn: Yairawere.</td>
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<td>Mompoketa, モムポケタ, ヨリ少ク, 例セバ, メンノポケタパアン, ヨリ年少. adv. Less than. As:—En mompoketa pa an, “of less years than I”; i.e. “younger than I.”</td>
<td>Mongeshna, モンゲシナ, 渐次, 例セバ, ポロンノエイヤノンッカラヤッカモンゲシナエラムベテハ, 彼ハ勉メテ学キサカ, 亜カ解スルサリ. adv. By degrees (used in a negative phrase). As:—Poron no eyaihan-nokkara yakka mongeshna eram-puteuk, “although he studies hard he understands less.”</td>
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<td>Monak, モナク, 無職ノ. adv. Without business or work.</td>
<td>Mongo-an, モンゴアン, 爲可仕事スアル. v.i. To have business to transact. Syn: Moni-an.</td>
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</tbody>
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Moniamuye, モニアムイェ, 傅フ, 傅フ. v.i. To be atoned for. To be redressed.

Moni-an, モニアン, 難みき仕事ヲ持ツ. v.i. To have business to transact.

Moni-saure, モニサウレ, 仕事ヲ手ヲ払ナル. adj. Weak handed at work. Not busy.

Monichashnu-no, モニチャシヌノ, 妨ヲシ, 撥ニ. adv. Without impediment. Quickly.

Monimuye, モニムイェ, 傅フ, 傅フҮ與へル. v.t. To redress. To remunerate.

Moni-yupke, モニユプケ, 仕事ヲ上手ヲ払ナル. adj. Strong handed at work.

Monna-itak, モニナイタク, 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. 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: Chaia.

Monraige, モンライゲ, 勤ク, 例セバ, デイタエモンライゲ, 君へ何處ニテ勤タヤ. v.i. To work. As:—Neite e monraige? "where do you work?"
Wedd. Also “the inner bark or bast fibres of nettles.” *Syn:* Ipishiship.


*Moshikarabe,* モシカラベ, ツクガネモンシン. *n.* Adenophora verticillata, Fisch.


*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, 捨置ク. *v t.* To Moshima-okai, モシマオカイ, 捨置.


*Moshiri-buri,* モシリブリ, 習慣, 風俗. *n.* The ways, customs or manners of a people.


*Moshiri-emko,* モシリエムコ, 西. *n.* The west.

*Moshiri-etok,* モシリエトク, 東. *n.* The east.

*Moshiri-gesh,* モシリゲシ, 西. *n.* The west.

*Moshiri-hoppa,* 死スル, 此世ヲ逝ル, モシリホッパ, *v i.* To die. *Moshirioppa,* モシリオッパ, To leave the world.

*Moshiri-ikkewe-chep,* モシリイケウェケプ, 世界ヲ脊背ヒタル魚. *n.* The name of the fish upon the back of which the world is supposed to rest. *Syn:* Tukkanshish.

*Moshiri-ko-ishu-ambe,* モシリコイシュアムベ, 生涯. *n.* One’s life.


*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.*
Moshitpa-tata, モシットパタタ, 地上, 空中. n. Above the earth. The open expanse above.


Moshkara, モシカラ, 短板. n. A tray used for cutting up food and also for carrying fish in. Syn: Manaita.

Moshkara, モシカラ, 物置かれ草・草敷. v.i. To spread out grass to lay anything upon. To be laid out like lumps of grass. To be mown down like grass.

Mosh-wa-an, モシワアン, 警醒する. adj. Awake.

Moso, モソ. 醒マス, 起ス. v.t. To waken. To rouse up from sleep.


Mososono, モソソノ, 醒マス, 起ス. v.t. To rouse up from sleep.

Mososhpa, モソシパ, 醒マス, (襄数). v.i. To arouse. (pl).


Mososhpe-kut, モソシペクツ, トカイサ. n. Veronica sibirica, L.

Mososo, モソソ, 起上る. v.t. To rouse up.

Motarap, モタルアプ, 魚ノ顔肉. n. The cheeks of fish.

Notarap, ノタルアプ, 魚ノ顔肉. n. The cheeks of fish.

Moteki, 幸ニテ, 仕合ニ. adv. Fortunately. Luckily.

Motekki, モテキ. Syn: Kusu eun.


Moto-kotan, モトコタン, 故郷. n. One's native place.

Motoma, モトマ, 少々帯. n. A small mat.


Motontori-kara, モトントリカラ, 程結ぶ. v.i. To do the hair Japanese fashion.

Motot, モトト, 魚ノ脊椎. n. The backbone or ventral column of fishes.

Mototchi-ikiri, モトチョイキリ, 魚ノ脊椎. n. Vertebra of fishes.


Moyoiike, モヨイケ, 磯々. v.i. Same as moyomoyo.

Moyomoyo, モヨモヨ, 磯々. v.i. 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, 倾フ. v.t. To slant upwards or downwards. To creep.
MU


Mu, μ, 塞ガル, 塞ガル, キサラム, 耳カ, サガル v.i. and adj. To be stopped up. Blocked up As:—Kisara mu, “to have the ears stopped.” Syn: Omu.

Muchattek, ムチャッテク, 悅 v.t. and v.i. To rejoice. To feel happy.


Mui, ムイ, 納, 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, 束デル, n. A bundle. As:—Mui ne akara, “to be made into a bundle.”

Mui, ムイ, 納, n. A winnow.

Mui, ムイ, 山ヨリ海ノ方へ向イテ見ル時ハ, 少シク低下シ, 且次第＝幅広ク傾キ, 又海ノヨリ山ノ方へ向イテ見ル時ハ其ノ反対＝見ユル場所. n. A place which slants gradually outwards and slightly downwards towards the sea when looked at from the mountains and vice versa when looked at from the sea.

Mukkane, ムッカネ, 圆キ, adj. Round.

Mukkane-chikuni, ムッカネチクニ, or Mukkane-ni, ムッカネニ, 圆キニ, n. A round pole.


Muk, ムク, バアソブ, n. Codonopsis ussuriensis, Hemsl. The root of this plant is used for food by the Ainu.

Muk, ムク, 塞ガレル, adj. Stopped up. Bunged up.


Mukara, ムカラ, 斬, n. An axe.

Mukara-eki, ムカラエキ, 斬＝テ親, v.i. To chap with an axe.

Mukecharase, ムケチャラセ, 揍フ, v.i. To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. Syn: Mukereye.

Mukechirase, ムケチャラセ, 捕フ, 掃フ, v.i. To sweep. Syn: Munuye.


Mukekashi, ムケカシ, ツリガネニシ, n. Adenophora verticillata, Fisch.

Mukereye, ムクレイ, 揍フ, v.t. To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. Syn: Mukecharase.


Mukkane, ムッカネ, 圆キ, adj. Round.

Mukkane-chikuni, ムッカネチクニ, or Mukkane-ni, ムッカネニ, 圆キニ, n. A round pole.


Mukkosamba, ムッコサムバ, 塵がれり。v.i. To be stopped up.

Mukkot, ムッコツ, 恐ろ, 像せば、クラツムロロケムッコッカネコトマン, 彼ハ心ニ懺悔抱如ク見ユル。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, ビヤボン。n. A kind of musical instrument made of wood, and somewhat resembling a “Jew’s harp.”

Mukkuri-rekte, ムクリレクト, ムクリ弾ぐ。v.i. To play upon the mukkuri.

Mukmuk, ムクムク, 塩がれし。adj. Stopped up.

Mukmukke, ムクムケ, 塩ヶ。v.t. To stop up.

Mukmukpa, ムクムクバ, 塩ヶ, 例せば、キサラムクムクバタン、液ノ耳ツ塞ケ、郎ち聴キクグ。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, 緬没。v.i. To cringe.

Mukshit, ムクシツ, バップ, 例せば、ムクシツコッカ、バッププラテル。n. A poultice. As:—Mukshit kotkuka, “to poultice.”


Mumi, ムミ, 組合, 級。n. A company. A class.


Munchiri, ムンチリ, アハ。n. Millet. Setaria germanica, Trin.

Mungi, ムンギ, 小麦。n. Wheat.


Munin-shiyeye, ムニンシイェイェ, or Munin-tashum, ムニンタシム, 発病。n. Leprosy.

Mun-konchi-koro, ムンコンチクロ, 無住ノ家屋ノ如ク荒シナール。adj. To become desolate as a deserted house (lit. to wear a grass bon-net).


Munnuye, ムヌイイェ, 拂フ。v.i. To sweep.

Munnuyep, ムヌイエプ, 簿。n. A broom.

Munnuyep-nochiu, ムヌイエプノチウ, 惡星。n. A comet.


Mun-ra, ムラ, 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.

Mun-tuitui, ムントイツイ, 病気ノ呪シ衣ヲ打ツ。v.t. To beat one’s clothes as a charm against sickness.

Mun-ush-mimdara, ムンウシミンダラ, 堆肥。n. A manure heap.

Murayeba, ムライエバ, 禮トシテ人ノ頭ヲ撫デル。v.t. To stroke the head as in salutation.
Muri, ムリ, ハマニンク、チンキ.  
_Elymus mollis, Trin._

Muriri, ムリリ, 葬式ノ時死体＝結＝紐.  
n. A band used for tying up the dead for burial.  
_Syn: Mururi._

Muru or Muruhu, ムル, 又ハムルフ,  
様. _n_. Chaff, Husks, Bran.

Murumuruse, ムルムルセ, 怒る. _vi._  
To be angry.  To boil up with anger.

Mururi, ムルリ, 死体及び共ト共＝葬  
 PEOPLE 結＝縄. _n_. A lace or cord  
used for tying up the dead and  
the paraphernalia buried with  
them.  
_Syn: Muriri._

Musa, ムサ, 他人ノ頭ヲ撫デル (禮義ヲ  
シテ). _v.t._ To stroke the head of

another person in salutation.  
_Syn: Uruiruye, Umusa._

Muse, ムセ, イラクサ. _n_. Same as  
Mose, “nettles.”

Muse-chiri, ムセチリ, ツドリ. _n_.  
Himalayan cuckoo.  
_Cuculus intermedius._

Mut, ムト, 帯フ刀フ, 頭＝カケル. _v.t._  
To wear as a sword.  To wear  
round the neck.  _As:_ —Emush  
ム出し anochaitekka, “he drew  
the sword which he wore.”  
_Syn: Unu._

Mute, ムトベ, 刀, 武器. _n_. Swords,  
Arms.

Muye, ムイェ, 東. _n_. A bundle.

Muyemanba, ムイェマンバ, 包装スル.  
_v.t._ To pack up one’s things.

**N (ナ).**

_N, ナ, 數詞ノ後ニ附ヶラフレバ N ハ、  
＝ナ (人) ノ略ナリ. _n_. When found  
suffixd to numerals _n_ is a con-  
traction of _Niu_, “a person.”  
See _Niu._

Na, ナ, 此詞ヲ動詞ノ後ニ加フル時ハ文  
意ノ終ラタルヲ示ス. _part._ This particle is often placed after a verb  
when a subject is supposed to be  
finished or a sentence concluded.  
It is a conclusive or affirmative  
particle.

Na, ナ, 運フ, 荷フ, 例セバ, ニナクス  
ナマン, 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, 猶, 若シ否定ノ詞ト共ニ用ヨ  
レバ, 未ヲノ意味ナリ, 此詞ヘ又形容  
詞ヲ前ニ付ケラヘテ, 比較級ヲ構成ス,  
例セバ, ナアボン, ヨリモ少ク. _adv._  
Yet, More. With a negative  
“not yet.” This word is often  
used before adjectives to express  
the comparative degree.  
_Thus:_ —Naa pon, “smaller.”  
Naa po-

ro, “larger.”  _As:_ —Naa an,  
“there is more.”  
Naa arashuine,
“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.”

Naa-anak, ナアアナク, 受動ノ動詞 ヌ接続スルヲ打ノ意味トナル、例セバ、ナアアナクナツケ、殆ンド接二 動物サレントシタリキ。adv. When followed by a passive verb—nearly.” As:—Naa anak aotke, “it was nearly speared.” Syn: An-----ang-gesh shiriki. Naa-nipo.

Naani, ナアニ


Naa-samata, ナアサマタ, 其他、再び、又。adv. Besides. Again. Also.

Naa-shirankoro, ナアシンランコロ, 暫ラクシテ。adv. Presently. A little later.


Nai, ナイ, 流、河、谷。n. A stream. A river; (in saghalien “a large river”).—A valley either with or without water.
cool water.” Fresh water in contradiction 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. n. v.i. To crowd together as fish in water.

Namka, ナムカ, 冷す. v.t. To make cool.


Nan, ナン, 體. n. The face. As:—*Nan kokik; “to slap the face.”*

Nanapo, ナナポ, 直チニ. adj. Immediately.

Nanchi-chup, ナンチチュプ, 七月. n. The month of July by some called shimauta-chup.

Nanchimi, ナンチミ, 嫡妓,淫賤婦. n. A secret whore or whoremonger. A secret harlot.

Nanepuriwen, ナニプリウェン, 懈ム. v.t. To pity.

Nanga, ナンガ, 體. n. The face.

Nangashke-chiu-kush, ナンガシケチウクシ, 落葉スル. v.i. To shed leaves.

Nangeu, ナンゲウ, 頬骨. n. The cheekbones.

Nange, ナンゲ, or Nanke, ナンケ, 肌シ, 例セバ, メンナンゲ、草ヲ肌シ. v.t. To mow. As:—*Mun nange, “to mow grass.”*

Nangon, ナンゴン, ナンゴロニ同 シ. Same as nangoro.

Nangora, ナンゴラ, 多分, 大抵, 例セバ, 子コンアキナンゴラ, 彼ハ大抵何
Nan-kotchaketa, ナンコッチャケタ, 面前_classifier. adv. Before the face of. In the presence of.

Nan-kotchaketa-pirasa, ナンコッチャケタピラサ, デス, 顔classifier, 前classifier, 禮classifier. 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classifier. v.t. To hold up the face. Syn: Nan-hepuni.

Nanu-iporo, ナヌイポロ, 顔classifier, 頭classifier. n. The countenance.

Nanu-isam, ナヌイサム, 耻 Classifier. v.i. To feel ashamed. To be put out of countenance. Syn: Yaikatuwenn. Yainikoroshma.

Nanu-wen-chep, ナヌウェンチェプ, トウベッカダカ. n. Sculpin. Hemilepidotus gilberti, Jor. & Eny.


Narai, ナライ, 壕. n. A ditch.

Nasa, ナサ, 裂classifier. v.t. To tear.

Nashke, ナシケ, 破classifier. v.i. Slit. Cracked.

Nata, ナタ, 尖ノ無大ナイフ. n. A kind of large pointless knife.

Naukep, イウゲブ, or Naukep, ナウケブ, 鉤, 鉤針. n. A crook. A hook.

Naukepsaine, ナウケプサイエ, 握分ゲル(木ノ茂リタル枝ノダチ). 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, 條(スザ), 標(シルシ), 例セバ, マキリアナサイエカラ, 小刀ノテ標付ゲル. n. A line or mark. As: — Makiri ani naye kara, “to make a mark with a knife.”

Ne, 子, …ニナル, アル, 例セバ, ベエ, ホ=ナル. v.i. To become. To be. Is. As:— Ainus ku ne, “I am an Ainu.” Pe ne, “to become water.” Koponehi 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, チゲス, 酉ニ, 例セバ, ソノチゲス, 真ナルか故ニ. post. For. Because. As:— Son no ne gusu, “because it is true.”

Nei, ネイ, 其, 彼, 彼ノ女. pro. That. The. He. She. It.

Nei-a, ネイア, 其, 左様, 例セバ, テイアゲル, 其人, テイアアマ, 其物, テイアヤッアエ, 左様ニ云ハル. pro. That. So. As:— Nei a guru, “that person.” Nei a ap, “that thing.” Nei a yak aye, “so it is said.”
Nei-ambe, トイアムベ, 其物. u. That thing. That person.
Nei-a-orota, トイアオロタ, 然時＝ adv. Then. Upon that.
Nei-a-yakka, トイアヤッカ, 而シテ, 又, ト雖モ, 例セバ, キトシヤッカ, 其ハ為サルラド. post. And. Also. Although. As:— Ki wa nei a yakka, “although it is done.”
Nei-a-yakka... ne-yakka, トイアヤッカ... ヤッカ... ヤッカ... ヤッカ... ヤッカ... ヤッカ. post. Both...and, when used with an affirmative; neither......nor, when used with a negative.
Nei-a-yakun-ne, トイアヤクン, or Nei-a-yakun, トイアヤクン, 若シト雖モ. post. If. Although.
Nei-ita, トイータ, 然時＝, 其時＝, 例セバ, トイエホシメタト, 其次ノ日. adv. Then. At that time. As:— Nei toho shime no toho, “the following day.”
Nei-ka, トイカ, 其如ク, 其様＝ adv. So. In that way.
Neikehuike, トイケフイケ, or Neike-ne-yakka, トイケネヤッカ, 總テ, 何處デモ. adj. All. Everywhere.
Neikeseima, トイケサイマ, 總テ, 全テ adj. All. Entirely.
Neina, トイナ, 歌, 談. n. A song. A chant.
Neina-chikap, トイナチカプ, 鳴鳥ノ一種. n. Some kind of singing bird.
Nei-no, トイノ, ...... 如ク, 例セバ, トイノカラ, 似セル, 似億スル. adv. So. As. Thus. Like that. As:— Nei no kara, “to imitate, to do like.”

Nei-no-an, トイノアン, 左様＝,...... ノ如, 即チ. adv. So. Thus. Like this or that. It is so.
Nei-oro-pakko, トイオロパコノ, 如何程遠キナ. ph. How far?
Nei-orota, トイオロタ, 然時＝, 其處＝, トイオロタアン, 其ハ其處＝アルカ. adv. Then. There. As:—Nei orota an? “is it there?”
Nei-orun, トイオルン, 何處＝, 何. adv. Where. What. Of what place. As:—Nei orun guru e ne, what place do you belong to?
Nei-pak-no, トイパクノ, 如何程遠カ. ph. How far.
Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, トイパクノトイワチヤッカ, 何處デモ, 何時デモ, 例セバ, トイパクノトイチャッカクオイラクニンショモタパンナ, 其ハ余ガ決シテ, 忘レサル物ヲナリ. ph. Everywhere 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-ne-yakka, トイパクノトイワチヤッカ, 或り處マテ. ph. As far as one likes. To any distance. Everywhere. Anywhere.
Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, トイパクノトイワチヤッカ, 何處デモ, 何時デモ. ph. Everywhere. At all times. Important.
Nei-pak-no-ne-yakka... shomo, トイパクノトイヤッカ... シモ, 決シテ... セツ, 例セバ, トイパクノチヤッカクオイラクニシショモタパンナ, 其ハ余ガ決シテ, 忘レサル物ヲナリ. ph. Never. As:—Nei pakno ne yakka ku oira kunip shomo tapan na,
“it is a thing I shall never forget.”

Neita, チイタ, 何處. adv. Where.


Neita-korak-ayayamkire, チイタコラクアヤヤマキレ, 全知ラザリシ者. ph. A thing one has never known before.


Neita-pakno-newa-ne-yakka, チイタパクノチワツヤッカ, 何時ニテモ, 常ニ adv. ph. Always.


Nei-utara, チイウタラ, 彼等, 彼等. pro. They. Them.

Nei-wa, チイワ, 何處ヨリ, 例セバ, チイワエ, 汝ヨリ何處ヨリ来シルカ. adv. Whence. As:—Nei wa ek, “where have you come from?” Syn: Nak wa.

Neko, チコ, 若シ, 時ニ, 例セバ, エッチナ. 若シ彼等ラバ. post. If. When. As:—Ek neko, “if he comes.”

Nekon-a, チコナ, 何ノ, 例セバ, チコナアカラ, 何シタモノヲララ. 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 hawe an, “what did he say.” Nekon a akara kuni guru ta a? “what ought to be done with him? “what shall we do with him.” Nekon a a-
kara kunip ta an a? “what is to be done with it.” Syn: Makanak.

Nekon-a-poka, チコナポカ, 何卒. adv. Please. Somehow or other.


Ne-manup, チマヌプ, 呼筆セラル, 物, 例セバ, セタテマヌプ. 此者ピ犬名セラル. ph. The object called. As:—Seta ne manup, “the object called “dog.”

Nekon-ka-newa, チコナカツワ, 何卒. ph. Please (often used in prayer).

Nekon-ne-yakka, チコナセヤッカ, 併. ナンデモ. post. However.

Nen, チン, or Neni, チニ, 誰, 例セバ, タムベキキヤ, 誰カ此ニ為セシカ. pro. Who. Somebody. As:—Tambe nen ki ya? “who did this?”


Nenka, チンカ, 誰カ, 何者カ. adj. Somebody. Some one or other.


Nen-ne, チンネ, 誰ノ, 例セバ, タムベキキヤルチンチャ, 此ノ為セシハ誰ナルカ. adv. Who. As:—Tambe ki guru nen ne ya? “who is he that has done this?”


Nen-ne-yakka, チンセヤッカ, or Nen-nen-ne-yakka, チンチンチヤ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ッカ，各人，誰デモ</th>
<th>Nepka-sak-no，子ブカサクノ</th>
<th>280</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everybody.</td>
<td>無一物ノ、例セバ、チッカサッノクエック、余ハ何物ヲモ持チ来ラズ、チッカシモクイュ、余ハ何も云ハザリキ。</td>
<td>adj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nenta, ンタ**

Who. As:—Nenta iki ruwe an? “who did it?” Nenta have an? “who is there?”

**Nep, トブ** or **Nepi, トビ**

Who. As:—Nep iki ruwe an? “who did it?” Nep have an? “who is there?”

**Nep-gusu, トブグス**

How. Nep gusu Ainu itak eashka? “how is it that he can speak Ainu?” Nep gusu tambe nei no an a? “why is this so?”

**Nep-ne-ka, トブチカ**

Something.

**Nep-ne-ka, トブチカ, or物**

Something.

**Nep-irenga-koro-gusu, トブイレンガコログス**


**Nep-ka, トブカ**

Something. Something or other.

**Nepka-ambe, トブカアムペ**

adj. Something or other.

**Nepki-ね, トブキ子**

or物、何カ、例セバ、トブキ子アキ。何事カヲ為シ居レル。n. Something or other. As:—Nepki ne aiki, “to do business or something other.” Nepki isam, “he is doing nothing.”

**Nepkor’ambe, トブコラムペ**

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.”

**Nepkoro, トブコロ**

Like. Resembling. As:—Nepkoro kane, “As it is.” “Like.”

**Nepkoro-okai, トブコロオカイ**

adv. Same as nepkor’ambe. As:—Eani a e nepkoro okai ibe ruwe gusu nei ita.
an a? "Is there another such a big eater as you?"

Nep-ne, トブ子, 否定形，则＝件ハザル時八, 或物ノ意味, 若シ夫レニ件フトキハ, 何モノシノ意味ナリ, 例セバ, チッチアラムハ, 汝八何ヲ考ヘ居ルカ, チッチアラムカジョモキ, 其ノ考フルモノヲアラズ. 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, チブトゲス, 何放=. post. Why. For what reason.

Nep-nep, チブトブ, 種種ノ種々ノ物, 例セバ, チッチクエモニシ, 余ハ種々事=関シテ多忙ナリ. adj. and n. Various. Many. Various things. As:—Nep-nep ku emonush, "I am busy about a variety of things."

Nep-ne-yakka, チブトヤッカ, or Nep-nep-ne-yakka, チブトブブヤッカ, 何デモ, 例セバ, チッチェブチヤッカ, 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, チブシイシイ, 繰返シ繰返シ, 度々. post. Again and again.

Neppo, トッポ, 片小. n. A little bit of something.

Neppu, チップ, 漂木ノ堆積. n. Heaps of drift wood.

Nep-ta, チバタ, 何, 例セバ, チバタレイヘイアン, 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, チブタバ, 其ハ何カ. ph. What is it?

Nere, チレ, 假合ハス, 模擬スル, ..... トシテ遇スル, 例セバ, アヤイカムイチレ, 礼拜ス可キ神トシテ遇スル. v.t. To cause to become. To imitate. To treat as. As:—Ae-yai-kamui nere, "to treat as gods to be worshipped."

Ne-rok-okai, チロクオサイ, 間違ツル. v.i. To have mistaken one for another. To be mistaken in seeing. Syn: Nei ambe.

Ne-shiri, チシリ, ノ如ク見エ. v.i. It seems. It indicates. It appears as.


Net, トツ, 平穏ナル水面. n. The smooth surface of water.


Neto, トト, 平穏ナル気. n. Still calm weather.


Neum-poka, ちウムボカ, 如何=カシテ. adv. Somehow or other. In some way or another.


Neun-an-gusu, ちウンアングス, 何故—. ph. For what reason. What can it be.


Neun-shi-no-nei-ya, ちウンシノイヤ, 何處へ行キシカ. ph. Where has it gone.

Neusara, ちウサラ, 物語ル. v.i. To tell tales. Syn: Uweneusara.


Neusara-guru, ちウサラグル, 講談師. n. A storyteller.

Newa, ちワ, 而シテ、又. post. And. Also.

Newa......newa, ちワ......ちワ, も... ... も、例 もバ、クアニテワエアニチア、我モ汝モ. post Both...... and. As: — Kuani newa eani newa, “both you and I.”

Neyakka, ちヤッカ, ト......ト. post. Both; and. Also.

Ni, 二, 吹ク (鼻ヲ). v.t. To blow (as the nose).

Ni, 二, 服用スル、飲ム、例セバ、タンクスリニコアタツツノエリ テンクス、君若シ此薬テ飲マベ、君ハ速＝癌＝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, 二, 延ビル. v.i. To stretch out.

Ni, 二, 樹、例セバ、ニエオッテ、樹ニ懸ル. n. A general name for trees or wood. As:—Ni eoko, “to hang upon a tree.” Ni ham, “the leaves of trees.” Ni ibehe, “the fruit of trees,” Ni ka omare, “to lay upon a bush.” Ni periba, “to cleave wood.” Ni-vakka, “the sap of trees.”

Ni, 二, or Niu, ニウ, 人. n. A person.


Nibu, ニブ, 山中ノ食物庫. n. A storehouse in the mountains.

Nichihii, ニチヒ, 撓. n. The handle of anything.

Nichimba, ニチムバ, 撓. n. The Nichiepa, ニチエバ, 撓. n. The handle of any tool or utensil.

Nichitne, ニチツニ, 疲労、疲労. n. The cramp. To be stiff from work or exercise. To be tired.

Ni-eanu-no, ニエアヌノ, 速ニ. adv. Fast.
Ni-hamu, ニハム, 木ノ葉. n. The leaves of trees.
Niham-muninkap, ニハムムニンカンプ, 細雨. n. Very fine rain.
Niharu, ニハル, 寄生樹, ヤドリギ. n. Mistletoe. Viscum album, L. Sometimes used as a medicine and sometimes as food.
Nihorak-chup, ニホラクチュプ, 九月. n. The month of September.
Ni-ikiri, ニイキリ, 荷ノ木. n. A load of wood.
Nikambe, ニカムベ, 菌ノ種. n. The white leathery layers of the fungus mycelium found between the bark and wood of dead oak, elm or ash trees.
Nikanoisep, ニカノイセプ, 樹木＝纏縁スルキグザノ類. n. Any tree-climbing plant.
Nikanoige-pungara, ニカノイゲプンガラ, 樹木＝纏縁スルキグザノ類. n. Any tree-climbing vine.
Nikap, ニカオブ, 木ノ實. n. The fruit of trees.
Nikaon, ニカオン, 病メル, 例セバ, ニカブアイマ, 病人. adj. Sickly. Ill. As:—Nikap ainu, a sick man.
Ni-kap, ニカブ, 樹皮, 特＝榆ノ皮. n. The bark of trees, especially the bark of elm trees. Syn: Nikapu.
Nikap-chep, ニカブチュプ, 檜ノ皮＝テ造レル布. n. Cloth made from elm bark.
Nikappa, ニッパッパ, カズナギノカキ. A kind of benny. (Ayuma Emnion Jor. of Eg):
Nikappana, ニッパッパンナ, 一種. n. A kind of benny.

Nikara, ニカラ, 梨子, 槐段, チイケルニカラリカハチリ, 彼ハ梨子ヨリ轉ケ隊チタリ. n. A ladder. Stairs. As:—Nei guru nikara shirika hachiri, “he tumbled down stairs.”
Nikashup, ニカシュブ, 木匙. n. A wooden spoon.
Nikat-turashi-hemesu, ニカツツラシヘメス, 槌ヲ昇ル. v.t. To go up a ladder.
Nikaun-sama, ニカウンエマウリ, タケモノゴ. n. Rubus crataegifolius Bunge.
Nike, ニケ, 漫キ片＝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, 漫キ片＝切ル. v.t. To cut into thin slices.
Nikerui-chep, ニケルイチュプ, 魚. n. Fish Mikerui-chep, ミケルイチュプ, having their heads cut off; their backbone taken out, split down the middle as far as the tail and dried in the sun.
Nikeiruru, ニケルルル, ニケルル＝同ジ. n. Same as Nikeiruru.
Niki, ニキ, 畳ム. v.t. To fold up.
Nikihi, ニキヒ.
Nikkotama, ニコタマ, 園. v.t. To surround.
Nikoniko, ニコンコ, 縮レタル. adj. Curled (as hair). Crumpled.
Nikorangge, ニコランゲ, 收穫スル. 取リドス. v.t. To gather as beans in harvest. To take down from above.
Nikoro, ニコロ, 拗. v.t. To embrace. To fold in the arms.
Nikore, ニコレ, ニコロ. adv. Inside.
Nikorobe, ニコロベ.
Nikororose, ニコロロセ, キツキガ木ヲ喙ヲ音. n. Sound made of the wood-pecker when pecking at trees.
Nikotuk, ニコツク, フクロウ. n. Owl.
Nikuru, ニクラ, 木ノ陰. n. The shade or shadow of trees.
Nimakaka, ニマカラ, 齒ヲ現ス（犬ノ如ケ）. 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.
Nincha, ニナチャ, ミツナサ. n. A kind of flounder. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

Nina-chep, ニナチェブ, ヒラメ. n. *Tarachichitys cloaceus*, *T.* and *S.*

Nina-chi, ニナチ, ミツナサ. n. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

Ninckeppo. Ninninkeppo.


Nina-chep, ニナシェプ, ヒラメ. n. *Tarachichitys cloaceus*, *T.* and *S.*

Nina-chi, ニナチ, ミツナサ. n. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

Ninckeppo. Ninninkeppo.

Ninckeppo. Ninninkeppo.

Ninara, ニナラ, 小山, 原産, 小山ノァル原野. n. Table-land. Small hills. Flat plains with low mountains in them. A terrace.

Ninaye, ニナイエ, 神ヨリノ罰トシテ十代生存セリト nihilハラル・アイノノ名. 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, ニンチュプ, 牛月. n. The waning moon. crescent.

Ninninkeppo.

Ninge, ニンゲ, 膽. n. Gall.

Ningeu, ニンゲウ, 首骨. n. The collar bones.

Ningeu-paroho, ニンゲウパロホ, 咽喉部. n. The region of the throat.

Ningeu-ohesarahi, ニンゲウオヘルサーヒ, 鳴尾, ミツオナチ. n. The pit of the stomach.

Nin-guru, ニングル, 侏儒, 小人. n. A dwarf.


Nini-ashi, ニニアシ, サツグ (火傷ノ為ニ). v.t. To have shooting pains in the various parts of the body caused by a boil or wound.


Ninka, ニンカ, 吸収ス. v.t. To absorb. To sap up.

Ninka-i, ニンカイ, 吸収. n. Absorption.

Ninkari, ニンカリ, 耳環. n. An earring.


Ninninu, ニンニヌ, 糸ヲフ. v.t. To stitch.

Nino, ニノ, 海膽(ウ)—. n. The sea-urchin.


Ninoropoki, ニノロポキ, レア(ヒカラミ). n. The under part of the knee.

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.


Ninum, ニヌム, ニヌミ, By some “walnuts” especially.
Nin-wa-isam, Nin-wa-isam, ニンワイザム. 吸收シ
たる. adj. Absorbed.

Nioropoki, ニオロポキ. 頭. n. The
under part of the knee. Same
as Nioropoki.

Ni-osshi, ニオッし, 木ノ心材. n. The
heart of a tree.

Nip, ニブ, 刀ノ小刀ノ柄. n. The
handle of a sword or knife.

Ni-pe, ニペ, 木ノ汁. n. The sap
of trees.

Nipek, ニベク, 紙, 光明, 例セバ、アペニベク、
Nupek, 火燃. n. A flame. Bright-
ness. Splendour. As:—
Abe nipek, “a flame of fire.”

Nipeki-at, ニベキアツ, 光ラ, 輝ク.
v.t. To shine.

Nipek-atte, ニベカッテ, 輝カス, 光
ラセル. v.i. To make shine.

Nipeknu, ニベクヌ, 燃エル. v.i. To
flare. Syn: Nupeknu. Para-
parase. Hepeku.

Nipokkep, ニポケプ, 下生ノ樹. n.
Under-wood.

Nipesh-ni, ニペシン, シナノキ. n.
Linden-tree. *Tilia cordata Mill,*
var. japonica, Miq.

Niptani, ニプタニ, 肉置場 (山中ニテ獲
物多キトキ一時之ヲ貯蔵スル處).
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,
Nisao, ニサオ, 空虚ナル、例セバ、ニサ
タチクニ、空虚ナル木. adj. Hollow.
As: —Nisao chikuni, “a hollow
tree.”

Nisap, ニサブ, 竣骨. n. The shin bone
ニサブト、人骨に. The shins.
Nisapi, ニサピ, shin bone of animals

Nisapka, ニサプカ, 早まる. v.t. To
Nisap-no, ニサブノ, 速ニ、突然、直
ニサブノ、速ニ、突然ニ. adv. Quickly. In a hurry.
Suddenly. All at once. Syn:
Tunashno. Chashu no.

Nisap-no-nisap-no, ニサブノニサブ
ノ、速速ニ、速突然ニ. adv. Very
quickly. In a very great hurry.
Very suddenly.

Nisashnu, ニサシヌ, 健康ナル. adj.

Nisat, ニサツ、黎明ニ. adv. Day-
Nisato, ニサツ、黎明ニ. adv. The
Nisat-saot-nochiu, ニサツサオツノチウ,
Nisattaka, ニサッタ、明日. adv. To-morrow.
Nishatta, ニシャッタ、
Nisattaka-onuman, ニサッタオズマン、
Nishattek, ニシャテク、黎明ニ. adv. Very
Nishatta-onuman, ニシャテカノズマン、
Evening.
Nisei, ニセイ、挐ヒ上ケル、例セバ、ヒSi
ヤアニツミツシ、オロハツツカニ
セイ、柄村ニ手柄ボ水チ汲上ケル。
Nisette-k, ニシエット、

As: —Pishako ani nivatushi orowa
no wakka nisei, “to dip water
out of a bucket with a ladle.”

Nisei-omke, ニセイオムケ、風邪(胸ノ).

n. A cold on the chest. Syn:
Nisho omke.

Nisesseri, アイミサセリ、n. A
ニセセセリ、

Kisesseri, キセセリ、

Risesseri, リセセリ、

Cardamine yezoensis, Max. This plant is
used as an article of food. Horse—raddish.

Niseu-num, ニセウヌム、懸ノ實. n. An
corn.

Niseupe-nonno, ニセウペノノ、ウ
ラペイチラ、n. Anemone Rad-
Niseu-shu, ニセウシュ、カシノミカ
ラ、n. An acorn-cup.

Nish, ニシ、雲、天、空、n. Clouds.
The heavens. The air. Syn:
Nishkuru.

Nishashin, ニシャシン、曙光ノ. adv.
The coming appearance of the
dawn.

Nishatek, ニシャテク、黎明ニ. adv. Very
early in the morning. The cock
crowing.

Nishat-shaot-nochiu, ニシャツシャオ
ツノチウ、暁星、n. The morning
star. Called also Nisat-saot
nochiu.

Nishatta, ニシャッタ、
Nisat, ニサト、朝。
Nishetok-wen, นิชेटอคเว่น, 漃暗朝き. n. A gloomy morning.
Nishike, นิชิเก, 墨、木ノ束. n. A bundle of wood.
Nishikep, นิชิเกป, 甲殻ノ一種. n. A Nishikeppo, นิชิเกッポ, kind of beetle.
Nishke, นิชิケ, 木シハ. v.i. To take Nishime, นิชิเม, 伴すこと. v.t. To take in company. Syn: Shiren.
Nishka, นิชิカ, 古ク、例セバ、アコレクニミシカ、遭り変ア. adv. Hard to spare. Difficult to part with. As:—Akore kuni nishka, "difficult to give."
Nishka, นิชิカ, 若者. n. The skies. The heavens above the clouds.
Nishke, นิชิケ, 伴フ. v.t. To take in company. Syn: Shiren.
Nishka, นิชิカ, 伴フ. v.i. To carry Nishika, นิชิคา, 伴フ. v.i. To carry wood. Syn: Haraki.
Nishkotoro, นิชิโกโตโร, 空. n. The skies. The firmament.
Nishkuran, นิชิクリワン, 曙ル. ph. It is cloudy.
Nishkuru, นิชิクリュ, 雲、例セバ、ニシクルヘチャカ、雲が暗ル. n. The clouds. As:—Nishkuru hechaka, "the clouds are clearing away."

Nishkuttu, นิชิครุท, 雲ノ層. n. Strata or piles of clouds.
Nishmu, นิชミユ, 使ム. adj. Weary.
Nishmukamui, นิชミクカムイ, 悪魔. n. The devil.
Nish-oshitchuai, นิชオシッチウアイ, 雲ノ柱。例セバ、ニシオシッチウアイ
Nish-ochitchiwi, นิชオッチチウィ, マカケウング ニシオシッチウイ, ルクネルウェチ。 余ハ雲外ヨリノ人ナリ. n. Pillars of clouds. As:—Nish-ochitchiwi inakake un guru ku ne ruwene, "I am a person from beyond the clouds."

Nishosichiu-moshiri, นิชシュチウモシリ、天. n. The place of clouds. The heavens.
Nishomap, นิชマブ、心配スル. v.i. To be anxious about. To long for. Syn: Epotara.
Nishoma-o, นิชマオ、v.i. To feel anxiety about.
Nishoro, นิชロ、若者. n. The firmament. The heights above.
Nishoro-okake-an, นิชロオカケアン、晴レル. v.i. To clear up (as weather).
Nishoro-uwande, นิชロウワンデ、天気ヲ見レル. v.i. To examine the skies to see what the weather is likely to be.
Nishoro-wen, นิชロウェン、暮ル. adj. Cloudy.
Nishorun-kotan, นิชヘルンコタン、遠国. n. Far off countries. Distant lands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nishpaka-koshungep, ニシバックショングヘプ, 富人ヲ欺ク者,例セバ先キニ晴天ニシテ後ニ悪天. n. A deceiver of the rich. Spoken of a day which begins clear and fine and then turns out badly. See Wen-gurui koshungep.</td>
<td>Nishuwanne, ニシュウマン子, 強キ, 美ハシキ, 安ラクナル. adj. Strong. Beautiful. Safe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nishu, ニシュ, 脚アル木ノ白. n. A wooden mortar having a foot to it.</td>
<td>Nitai-karabe, ニタイカラベ, 風. n. Wind.</td>
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</table>

Nitatpa, ニタタバ, 看護スル（敷敷), v.t.pl. To nurse the sick. To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Nitatraurau, ニタタラウラウ, 天南星ノ一種其ノ球根ハ附子ト共ニ熊鹿等ヲ殺スニ用ユル薬ヲ製ス. 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.


Nitomoshma, ニトモシマ, 撮ク, 揚キムシル（軽ク). v.t. To knock. To graze.

Nitoro, ニトロ, 熟シ過ガタル玫瑰ノ實. n. Over ripe brier fruit.


Nitotke, ニトッケ, 棘テ刺ス. v.t. To prick with a thorn.

Nitupa, ニツバ, 柄. n. The handles of tools or utensils.
Nitpo, ニッポ, 小ナル沙魚. n. A small kind of shark.


Nitamam, ニツマム, 幹. n. Trunks of trees.

Nitun, ニツン, 森. n. A forest.

Nitush, ニツシ, 桶. n. A tub. A vat.

Ni, ニ, 人. (数出時) ニノミ用キ、一人、二人等ノ如シ、又略シテN トナル事アリ). 例セメ、シテン、一人、ツン、二人. n. A person. This word is only used with the numerals, and may be said to resemble in some extent the so called "classifiers" of Chinese. "Ni, "man" is sometimes contracted to n only. Thus:— Shinen, "one person." Tun, "two persons."

Niuchire, ニュチレ, 不愉快ナル. adj. Disagreeable.

Niuchire-atte, ニュチレアッテ, n. 不愉快ナル行為. adj. v.i. To act in a provoking manner towards.

Niuchire-ka, ニュチレカラ, 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、為スヲ好マス. adj. and v.i. Awkward. Incapable. Unable to do a thing. Unfortunate. To dislike to do a thing.


Niurototo, ニウロットト, 焼キ罠ス. v.i. To burn up.

Niush-niush, ニウシニウシ, 骨が痛ア. v.i. To have a pricking and aching sensation in the bones.


Niwa, ニワ, 迅速. n. Quickness. Speed.

Ni-wakka, ニワッカ, 樹ノ液. n. Tree sap.


Niwatori-chikap, ニワトトリカブ, 鷄. 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.

Niwen, ニウェン、峻嶮ナル、荒キ. adj. Austere. Wild. Fierce.

Niwenhoribi, ニウェンホリビ、変死人＝對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 Aruokumuchi.

Niwen-no-kire, ニウェンノキレ, 強迫スル. v.t. To coerce.

Niwenrek, ニウェンレク, 高唱ノ話. n. The sound of high or loud talking. The peculiar noise sparrows make when they see a snake or adder.


Niwoek-ki, ニウォッキ, 狐ノ師髄=テ占フ. v.i. To perform augury with a fox’s head. Syn: Aesaman ki.

Niwoek-ki-guru, ニウォッキグル, 占者, 巫人. n. The augurer. A diviner.


Kema koshne guru marapto.

Niya, ニヤ, 萌芽, 萌エ出スル, 例セバ, ニャツク, 萌エ出スル. n. Buds.

Also v.i. To become green (as trees. As:—Niya tuk, “to bud forth.”

Ni Yap, ニヤブ, 嫁, 例セバ, アベヤッ火婆. n. A flame. As:—Abe ni yap, a flame of fire.”

Niyarakap, ニヤラカブ, 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, ニイェ, 物ノ骨組. n. The framework of anything.

Niye, ニイェ, 言ノ技支へル. v.t. To hold with the teeth.

Niyehe, ニイェヘ, 堂, 例セバ, ムニイェヘ, 草葉ノ茎. n. A stalk. As:—Mun niyehe, “the stalk of a blade of grass.

Niye-kara, ニイェカラ, 切歯スル. 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, ニイェリシハ, 齒ニテ支へル. v.t. To hold in the teeth.

Niyokai, ニョカイ, クルマエリ. n. Lilium avenaceum, 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, 核鼠. n. A squirrel.

No, ノ, 詞ノ後=付キテ, 形容詞ヲ副詞 = 副詞ヲ形容詞=変更スル分詞. part. A particle placed after adjectives to change them into adverbs, or after adverbs to change them into adjectives.
No, ノ, 英語 ing 如く用ヒラレ 進行 意味に表す。part. Sometimes used like "ing." As:—Nukan, "to see" Nukan no; "seeing."


Nochi, ノチ, 口, 顰, 例セバ、ノチモイモイヲ、顰ヲ動カス。n. The mouth. The jaws. As:—Nochi noimoiç, "to move the jaws."

Nochi-iush, ノチイウシ, 癫狂. n. Epilepsy. Sometimes used like "ing.

Nochipon, ノチボン, 小量ノ. adj. A small quantity. A little.

Nochipon-no, ノチボンノ, 優価シテ. 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カリ, 白キ粉ノ玉アル耳環。n. Earrings with white glass beads.

Noibe, ノイベ。腦。n. Brains.

Noipe, ノイペ。n. Brains.

Noibe-rat, ノイベラツ, 頭蓋分。n. The watery substance of the brain.

Noiboro, ノイボロ。n. The forehead. Noiporo, ノイポロ。In some places also "brain." Where noiporo is used for brain, the forehead is called noiporo pone.

Noige, ノイゲ, 増レル、捻レル。v.i. Twisted.

No-iki, ノイキ, 無似シル。v.t. To imitate. To do like.

Noikisama, ノイキサマ, 頸ノ髻。n. The side whiskers.

Noine, ノイ子, 恰モ、例セバ、タンウコランアミアノイ子アン、今夜雨降ルガ如ク見ユ。adv. As if. As though. To have the appearance of. This word is generally followed by the verb an, "to be," and expresses the potential mood. Thus:—Tan ukuran uto 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 huu ash, "it sounds as if it were." Shomo an noive have ash, "there seems not to be."


Noitek, ノイテク, 疲ル。v.i. To become tired. Syn: Shingi.

Nok, ノク, 卵、睾丸。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, 卵ヲ入レ器。n. An egg cup.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOK</th>
<th>NOS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noki-konru, ノキコンル, 垂水. n.</td>
<td>Nomo-irenga, ノモイレンガ, 平和. n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noki-poro, ノキポロ, 病ノ名. n.</td>
<td>Non, ノン, 唾. n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An egg shell. Syn: Nok-sei</td>
<td>As:- Non ashinge, “to spit.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nok-kapu, ノックプ, 卵ノ殻. n.</td>
<td>Nona, ノナ, 海薬. n.</td>
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<td>Nok-karari, ノックラリ, 卵ヲ抱ク.</td>
<td>Nonekarip, ノネカラップ, ヒトデ. n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>v.i. To sit upon eggs (as a bird).</td>
<td>A star-fish. Syn: Otakarip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nok-koro, ノックロ, 卵ヲ産. n.</td>
<td>Nonishatta, ノニシャッタ, 至味. adv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lay eggs.</td>
<td>Early-morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noko, ノコ, 鑭. n.</td>
<td>Nonno, ノノ, 花. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A saw. (jap.)</td>
<td>A flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noko-konchi, ノココンチ, 鑭屑. n.</td>
<td>Nonno, ノノ, 悅ノ呼. exclam. An</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawdust.</td>
<td>exclamation of pleasure. Syn:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokoshke, ノコシケ, 姫ン. v.i.</td>
<td>Ononno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be jealous. Syn: Eyaieitun-nap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The white of an egg.</td>
<td>Pock-marked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nok-pi, ノクビ,</td>
<td>Noram, ノラム, 温厚ナル. adj. Gentle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The centre of the yolk</td>
<td>Noratchitara, ノラチタラ, 緩キ, 鈍キ, 温厚ナル. adj. Slow. Dull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nok-sei, ノクセイ, 卵殻. n.</td>
<td>Noru, ノル, 鬼ノ足跡. n. A bear's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A swift.</td>
<td>Noshiketa, ノシケタ, 中央. adv. Middle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomi, ノミ, 常又ハ神酒ヲ奉ル式. n.</td>
<td>Noshiki, ノシキ, 中央. adv. Middle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.t. The ceremony of offering</td>
<td>Noshiketa, ノシケタ, 中央. adv. Middle. Halfway. In the midst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inoa or libations of wine (often</td>
<td>Noshike-un, ノシケウン, 中央. adv. In the middle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both) to the gods. To worship.</td>
<td>Noshpa, ノシバ, 従フ, 追蹤スル. v.t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomi does not of necessity</td>
<td>To follow. To chase. To pursue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include prayer, but simply the</td>
<td>To run after. As:- Noshpa wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mere fact of offering, for inoa</td>
<td>oman, “he pursued him.” Syn:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are often placed in the ground</td>
<td>Keseamba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without any prayer being said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and still this act is called nomi.</td>
<td>Chisei nomi, “a house-warming.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomi-nit, ノミニツ, ミツバウツギ. n.</td>
<td>Staphylea Bumalda, S. et Z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomo, ノモ, 平穏, 静篤. n.</td>
<td>Peace. Quietness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Not, ノツ, ロ一枠. n. A mouthful.  
As:—Shine-not, “one mouthful.”

Not, ノツ, 顔、岬. n. The jaws. A


Notu, ノタ, 海面、例セバ、ノタビリカ、静波海. n. The surface of the sea.  
As:—Notu pirika, “a calm sea.” Notu ween, “a rough sea.”

Notak, ノタク, 銃キ刃尖. n. The edge of any sharp tool. The edge of a knife or axe or board.

Notakam, ノタカム, 矽. n. The cheeks.

Notakam-bone, ノタカムボネ, 頰骨. n. The cheekbone.

Notakne, ノタクネ, 傍ィ応. adv. Upon its side. To be turned upon its side.


Notaku, ノタク, 銃キ及持チダル. adj. Having a sharp edge.

Notakup, ノタクプ, 各種ノ道具. n. Tools of any kind.

Notarap, ノタラフ, 釣(アキト). n. Fish gills.

Motarap, モタラフ, The cheeks of fish.

Notarup, ノタルプ, 平手テーマ. v.t. To box the ears. To slap the face.

Notasam, ノタサム, 島. n. A cape.

Not-echiu, ノチウ, 食器江進マス。イペノテチウ、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.”

Notekape, ノテクベ, 最上. adj. The very best. Most good.

Notenai, ノテナイ, 南、例セバ、ノテナ。インラ、南風. n. The south  
As:—Notenai rera, “the south wind.”

Notese, ノテセ, 鳥ノ如ク其ノ子ヲ哺フ. v.t.

Noteshke, ノテシケ, To feed as a pigeon its young.

Notetuye, ノテイエ, 嚼ミ切ル. v.t.

Notka, ノッカ, 肼に付ケル縄此ニ觸レバ發矢ス. 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(男女). n. A pillow man. A person one loves or relies on.


Notkeu, ノッケウ, 顔、例セバ、カンナノツケウ、下顔. n. The jaws. As:—Kanna notkeu, “the upper jaw.” Pokna notkeu, “the lower jaw.”

Notkeu-mokurap, ノッケウモクラブ, n. Pectal fins of fishes.

Notkiri, ノッキリ, 頰(オトガヒ). n. The chin.

Notkush, ノックシ, 顔ツモケル. v.t. To turn the head away from.  
Syn: Oyakun kiru.

Not-maka-ni, ノットマカニ, 枚(バイ), 齧響(サルアツ). n. A gag. A plug of wood often put into
the mouth of the dying to keep it from closing.

Ikui-kui. Chamse.


Notokkari, ノトッカリ, 粋帯n. adj. Giddy. Faint. To be in a swoon.


Not-omare, ノトマレ, 寄り懸る To lean upon as upon a stick.
Lit: “to place the chin upon.”

Not-oro-ikui, ノトロイクイ, 反芻v.s to chew the cud.

Notosam, ノトサム, 岬. n. A cape.

Nottatawause, ノッタワウセ, 霊フ. 歯打タカセル. v.i. To shiver.
The teeth to chatter. Syn: Wauwause.

Notu, ノツ, 顧, 岬. n. The jaws. A cape.

Not-uturu, ノツウツル, 魚舌. n. A fish's tongue.

Noya, ノヤ, ヨモギ. n. Mugwort. Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Noya-noya, ノヤノヤ, 揉ア, 剃耳, 例セバ, ムンギブシテペオッタノヤノヤ, 手ニテユサノ穂ヲ揉ア. 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, ノヤヒタモノゴ, 長顔ノ人. n. The side of the face.

The profile. As:—Noyapi tanne guru, “a person with a long face.”

Noyaparakata-shim, ノヤパラカタシム, 耳腺炎. n. Face-ache. The mumps.

Noya-surugu, ノヤスルグ, 毒ノ種. n. A kind of poison.

Noye, ノイェ, 毒ス, 絵ム, 据ル. v.t. To turn. To twist. To wind. To wring. To turn over.

Noye, ノイェ, 負ゲル, 死スル, 例セバ, トノトノイェ, 酒ニ負ゲル. v.i. To be overcome with a thing. To be dead. As:—Tonoto noye, “to be overcome with wine.” Mokon noye, “to be overcome with sleep” “to be dead.”

Noyuk, ノユク, 貧熊, 人及び家畜ナトテ襲撃ザル. n. A good bear. i.e. A bear which does not attack people or steal animals. Noyuk, is the opposite of hokuyuk.

Nu, ヌ, 名詞後ニ付キ時ハ, 多ク, 豊ニ, ノ意味ナ有ス, 例セバ, チェプス, 魚ノ豊ニ, ツモ, 鹿ノ多キナドノ知シ; part. Suffixed to nouns nuye 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, 見ヲル, 此ニ動詞ハ普通、オッタ、ナル語ニ繋ガサ, 例セバ、エンタタタ、彼ハ余ニ尋子タリ. v.t. To
hear. To enquire. To listen. This verb is generally preceded by otta. As:—En otta nu, “he enquired of me.” Nu utara, n. Hearers. An audience.


Nuashnu,ヌアシヌ, 異面目, シラフ. adj. Sober.


Nuchatte,ヌチャッテ, 悅パス；幸福ニスル. v.t. To please. To make happy


Nuchattekka,ヌチャッテッカ, 悅パス, 幸福ニスル. v.t. To make happy.

Nuchimashnu,ヌチマシンス, or Muchimashnu,ヌチマシンス, 活潰ある. adj. Active. Agile. Abrupt.

Nuchimashnu-i,ヌチマシンスイ, 活潰. n. Activity.

Nuchimashnu-no,ヌチマシンスノ, 活潰. adv. Actively. Quickly.

Nuchimashnure,ヌチマシンスレ, 速ニスル. v.t. To accelerate.

Nu-ewen,ヌエウエン, 開取り難キ. adj. Hard of hearing.

Nu-eyaituba,ヌエイアイタバ, 好奇心を持ツ, 穿鑿好キャラル. adj. Curious. Inquisitive.

Nugeshe,ヌゲシ, クロカモロ類. n. A kind of black coloured duck.

Nui,ヌイ, 火垢 n. A flame of fire.

Nuikara,ヌイカラ, 梳ク(髪両手), 勝ク, 拭フ. v.t. To comb as a horse’s mane. To currycomb. To groom. To brush.


Nui-kotereke,ヌイコテレケ, 火ガツ. v.i. To catch fire.

Nuina,ヌイナ, 隠す. 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.

Nuina-kotereke,ヌイナコレケ, 火ガツ. v.t. To catch fire.


Nuina-shomoki-no,ヌイナショモキノ, 公然. n. The private parts of both male and female.

Nuisam,ヌイサム, 種. n. The front edge of a dress or coat.
Nui-uk, ぬイウク, 火がつ, 例モ, チセイヌウク, 家火がつ, v.t. To catch fire. As: — Chisei nui uk, "the house caught fire."

Nukan, ヌカン, 見る, v.t. To see. Short for Nukara.

Nukande, ヌカンデ, 昭スル, v.t. To show.


Nukanro, ヌカロ, v.t. Let us see.

Nukara, ヌカラ, 見る, v.t. To see.

Nukara-eramushkare, ヌカラエラムシカラ, 未見デリシ, v.i. Not to have seen.

Nukara-ewen, ヌカラエウェン, 視力弱き, 障=見エル, v.i. To see badly. Not to see clearly. To have bad sight.

Nukara-humi-wen, ヌカラフミウェン, 醜, 見ャストモセメ, adj. and v.i. Ugly. Unsightly. Not caring to see.

Nukara-no, ヌカラノ, 好く見ル, 明 カニ見ル, v.t. To see well. To see clearly.


Nukara-uonnere, ヌカラウオンレ, 見シ, v.i. To have seen.

Nukare, ヌカレ, 表示スル, v.t. To show.

Nukat, ヌカツ, 見ル, v.t. Same as nukara, "to see."

Nukattek, ヌカッテク, 見見スル, v.t. To get a glimpse at.


Nukuri, ヌクリ, 嫌フ, v.t. To dislike. As: — Me nukuri, "to dislike the cold." Apto nukuri, "to dislike the rain." Syn: Kopan.

Nukuri-ibe, ヌクリイベ, ハズ目鰻, n. A lamprey.

Num, ヌム, 水滴, 丸球, n. A drop. A ball. As:—Wakka num, ヌミ, "a drop of water." Shik num, "the eye-ball."

Num, ヌム, 乳頭, n. The nipples of the breast.

Numa, ヌマ, 毛, n. Hair of any kind.

Numaha, ヌマハ, 毛, n. Hair of any kind.

Numahanka, ヌマハカ, ヌマハ, 毛, n. Hair of any kind.

Numa-kiru, ヌマキル, 脱毛スル, v.t. To shed the coat (as an animal).

Numan, ヌマヌン, 昨日, 例モ, ヌマンアリ, adv. 昨日

Numan-i, ヌマンイ, ヌマンイ, 日ハ来ラザリキ, adv. 昨日

Yesterday. As:—Numan ariki
shiri ka isam, "they did not come yesterday."

Numan-ibe, アマイベ, 夕食. n.
The evening meal.

Numan-onuman, アマノアマノ, 昨夜. adv. Last evening.

Numarastara, アマラシタラ, 物の催し用革皮紐. n.
A leather thong used for carrying purposes.

Numa-shosho, アマショショ, v.t. To take the hair
Numa-soso, アマソソ, v.t. out of a skin with a knife. To pluck.


Numat, アマツ, 締付. n. The strings to fasten a dress.

Numat-koro-sei, アマツコロセイ, 具の名. 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, アマウスキキリ, モサ. n.
A caterpillar.

Numba, アムバ, 擠出ス. v.t. To squeeze. To press out. To rub together. To press.

Numchiu, アムチウ, 急な攻撃スル, (鳥ノ生餌ヲ啄ムトキヲノミ用ュ). 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, アムゲ, 擠ナ, 指名スル. v.t.
To choose. To appoint.

Numi, ヌミ, 総べテ. adj. All.
Syn: Obitta.

As: Numi rupne ota, "coarse-grained sand."

Numi-pon, ヌミポン, 短キ, 到セバ, ヌミポンケ, 小人. adj. Short.
As: Numi pon guru, "a small person."

Numi-poro, ヌミボロ, 友高キ. adj. Tall.

Numko-sange, アムコサング, 園ム. v.t. To besiege.

Numne, アムネ, 园キ. adj. Round.

Numne, アムネ, 園ム. v.t. To besiege. To surround.

Numne-an, アムネアン, 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-omap, ヌムペオマブ, 機壺. n. A paste pot.

Numsam, ヌムサム, 枚類ノ前縁. n. The front edges of a dress or coat.

Nunnu, ヌンヌ, 吸ふ. v.t. To suck.
Nunnun, ヌンヌン, 吸ふ. v.t. To suck. To absorb. Syn: Shikonunnun.
Nu-no, ヌノ, 明白を聞す. v.t. To hear well.
Nunuke, ヌヌケ, 恵む. v.t. To bless. Syn: Kaoiki.
Nunumaunu, ヌヌマウヌ, 強き. adj. Strong.
Nunuke, ヌヌケ, 恵む. v.t. To bless. Syn: Kaoiki.
Nunumaunu, ヌヌマウヌ, 強き. adj. Strong.
Nunukai, ヌヌカイ, 須賀神. n. The shining God. The true God.
Nunukai-atte, ヌヌカイッテ, 照す. v.t. To cause to shine.

Nupetne-an, ヌペツチアン, 楽し. v.i. To be joyful. To rejoice.
Nupetnere, ヌペツチレ, 楽しまし. v.t. To please.
Nupettek, ヌペットク, 十分醒メタル. v.i. To be wide awake.
Nupittek, ヌピッテク, 真面目ナル. v.i. To become sober.
Nupka-ushi, ヌブカウシ, スキカヤ. n. Miscanthus japonicus, Benth.
Nupki, ヌブキ, 濁ラカリナル, 濁水ノ如ク濁厚ナル. adj. Muddy. Thick, as dirty water.
Nupkina, ヌプキナ, キミカケサヲ, スズラン. n. Lily of the Valley. Convallaria majalis, L.
Nupku, ヌブク, ヌブクオツ, ヌブキアツ. v.t. To make muddy.
Nupkire, ヌブキレ, 濁ヲラケニスル. n. Also called Yai-ni.
Nupke, ヌベク, ヌベク, ヌベキ. n. An agrimmonies. Schlegel.
Nupke, ヌベク, ヌベク, ヌベキ. n. Agrimmonies agrammum, Schlegel.
Nupke, ヌベク, ヌベク, ヌベキ. n. Light. Brightness.
Nupke-at, ヌベクアツ, 光す. v.i. To shine. Shining.
Nupke-at-kamui, ヌベキアツカムイ, 神ノ々神. n. The shining God. The true God.
Nupke-atte, ヌベキアッテ, 照す. v.t. To cause to shine.

Nup, ヌブ, 間キシ事. n. A thing heard.
Nup, ヌブ, 間々 (複数). v.t. To hear (pl).
Nupshingep, ヌプシンゲプ, ノハギ. n. Lespedeza bicolor, Turley.

Nup-shungu, ヌプシュング, キジカケシ. n. Asparagus schoberioides, Kunth.

Nupuri, ヌプリ, 山, 例諸, ヌプリヘメス, 山ニ登ル. n. A mountain. As:—Nupuri hemen, “to ascend a mountain.” Nupuri kitai, “the top of a mountain.” Nupuri kotoro, “the sides of a mountain.” Nupuri ran, “to descend a mountain.”

Nupun-noya, ヌプノヤ, イハヨモギ. n. Artemisia sacrorum, Ledeb. var. latioba, Ledeb.

Nupuri-esoro, ヌプリエソロ, 萊. n. The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-esoro-ran, ヌプリエソロラン, 下山スル. v.t. 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, 萊. 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, 萊. n. The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-shuttomo, ヌプリシュットモ, 萊ヨリ少シクアノ處. 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. 贍ノ貴キ葉ニヨ

v. adj. Precious. Estimable. As:—Kamui nupuru mon-koji, “by the estimable (or precious) works of God.”

Nupuru, ヌプル, 浸厚ナル(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.


Nupuruka, ヌプルカ, 黒スル. v.t. To blacken.


Nu-rapapse, ヌラブラセ, 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. 貨ノ集合. n. The clusters of inao which the Ainu place outside their east windows or upon the seashore as offerings to the gods.


Nusatam, ヌサタム, 疫病ヲ除フニ用ユル貨. n. A kind of inao waved over the sick to drive away disease. Syn: Takusa.


Nushimamne-no, ヌシマム子ノ, 強ク, 安全ニ, 例セバ, ヌシマム子ノカラ, 壁固ニ建テル. adv. Strongly. Safely. As:—Nushimamne no kara, “to build strongly.”
Nushimaune-no, ヌシマウネノ, 強く. adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. As:—Nushimaune no akara, “is it made or done strongly.”

Nushuk, ヌシュク, or Nishuk-nishuk, ニシュクニシュク, 手招く. v. t. To beckon. To call. To pray to God.

Nushinne-no, ヌシンネノ, 恬やく. adv. Comfortably.

Nushiromare, ヌシロマレ, 制御. v. t. To control.

Nushuye, ヌシュイェ, 手招ぎる. v. t. To beckon. To call beckoning.

Nuso, ヌソ, 拍. n. A sleigh.

Nusumaunu-no, ヌスマウヌノ, 強く. 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, 川ノ彎曲セル個處ノ内部. n. The inside of a bend in a river. An isthmus.

Nutokkari, ストッカリ, 睛暈ぐる. v. i. To be giddy. To feel dizzy. Syn: Ramukari. Ramukari-kari.


Nuwap, ヌワプ, 呼ガ. v. i. To groan.

To call out in pain. To give birth.

Nuwashi, ヌワシ, or Nuashi, ヌアシ, 真面目ナ. adj. Sober.

Nuyaske, ヌヤスケ, 割ル. v. t. To break in or through. To split (sing).

Nuyaske, ヌヤスケ, 割ル. v. i.

Nuyeru, ヌイェル, 書ケ, 彫刻スル, 入髪スル. v. t. To write. To tattoo. To carve.

Nuyeska, ヌイェスカ, 割ル (複数). v. t. To break in or through (pl).


Nuyen-an-no, ヌイェアンノ, 豊—. adv. Abundantly.

Nuyen-ita, ヌイェイタ, 寫字板, 石板. n. A writing tablet.


Nuyere, ヌイェレ, 書カセル. v. t. To cause to write.


Nuyuk, ヌユク, 火タツク. v. i. To catch fire.

O (オ).

O, オ, 名詞ノ後ニ付ケ時ヘ、形容詞ノカ テ有ス、例セバ、アイナニ、刺アル木.| has an adjectival force. As:—


Suffixed to nouns the particle o |
Oa, オア, 一対ノノツ、此ノ語ハキカラ (oara) ノ略ナルオアツ (oat) ノ代リニ用ヒラル、例セバ、オアチキリ、
-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."


Oai, オアイ, 集合所. n. A meeting place.


Oai-ush-kikiri, オアイウシキキリ, ハサミムシ. n. An earwig.

Oan, オアン, 全ク、例セバ、オアワンイギ、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, 四海岸ヨリ. adv. From the western shores of the sea.

Oara, オアラ, ニツノーツ、一対ノーツ. adj. One of a pair. One of two.

chikuni, "wood with holes bored in it."

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OAR</th>
<th>OCH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oara-arakı</strong>, オアラアラキ, 半. adj. A half.</td>
<td><strong>Obiyo</strong>, オビヨ, 聴が嘔レル. v. i. To have lost the voice as in a heavy cold. <strong>Syn:</strong> Shiunouomke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oashin</strong>, オアシン, 出行ク, 入り來ル. v. i. To go out. To come out.</td>
<td><strong>Oboshpa</strong>, オボシパ, 通ツチ行タ. v. t. To go through. <strong>Pl. of oboso.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oashinge</strong>, オアシンゲ, 送り出し, 取り出し. v. t. To send out. To take out. To root out.</td>
<td><strong>Oboshpare</strong>, オボシバレ, 通ツチ行カレ. v. t. To cause to go through. <strong>Pl.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oashiuka-amip</strong>, オアシウカアミプ, 貧キ衣類. n. Good clothes. <strong>Syn:</strong> Aeshiyuk amip.</td>
<td><strong>Oboso</strong>, オボソ, 通ツチ行ク, 浸ミ透ス. v. t. To go through. To soak through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oat</strong>, オアツ, ニツノツツ, 此ノ語ハオアラノ略ナリ, 例せバ, 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.”</td>
<td><strong>Obosore</strong>, オボソレ, 無クスル, 治療スル. 爲スヤウニスル, 通シテ行カシム. v. t. To allay. To alleviate. To cease to do (as evil). To cause to go through.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ochichiwi, おちちわ, 立つ, 積み草となる。v.t. To stand up on end. To be piled up. Syn: Ochichi-chi.
Ochikiki, おちきき, 空々蓄す。v.t. To empty to the very last drop. To drain.
Ochikirui, おちきりう, 内応をうける。adj. To enfold the last drop. To drain.
Ochinchama, おちんかま, 日本人。n. A Japanese.
Ochinchika, おちんちか, 足を伸ばす。v.i. To sit with the legs stretched out.
Ochipa, おちぱ, 突進する。v.i. (pl.) To dart. To whirl. To rush.
Ochipumi, おちっしみ, 足を付ける。v.t. To follow a trail.
Ochishbare, おちしばれ, 破損させる。v.t. To spoil. To damage.
Ochii, おちい, or Hochii, ホチ, 嫌な。n. Adultery.
Ochibure, おちびむれ, 死す。v.i. To die.
Ochiiuchiue, おちうちうえ, 強迫。n. Compulsion.
Ochiiupashte, おちうパシテ, 交接する。v.t. To have sexual intercourse.
Ochiue, おちうけ, 追ひな。v.t. To drive away. As: —Ochiue wa isamaka, “to drive clean away.”
Ochopcho, おちョブチョ, 魚の尾。n. A fish's tail.
Ochopkomege, おちョブココメゲ, 縮まる(夏サミ). v.t. To shrink up as a person or dog in the cold.
Oeshikari, おえシカリ, 縄々。v.t. To close up as the mouth of a river.
Ochukko-esikari, おちョッコエシカリ, 尿閉。n. Stoppage of the urine. Ischury.
Ochupka-un, おちゅパカウン, 東ノ方。n. The region of the East.
Oha-ai, オハアイ、無毒ノ矢。n. Arrow without any poison attached. See. Ashi-ai.
Ohai-araiko-tenge, オハアイアライコテング、泣く(子供が母ヲ慕ひ)。v.t. To weep as a child after its mother.
Ohaige-kara-i, オハイゲカラ、義譲る。n. Abuse. Slander.
Ohai-ingara, オハイインガラ、見送る。v.t. To look after one.
OHA

Ohaine, オハイ子, 質 =. adv. Indeed. Just so.
Ohaine-kane, オハイ子カ子, 質 =. adv. Indeed. Just so.
Ohaita, オハイタ, 塞がる, 適合せず. v.i. To be warded off. Not to fit.
Ohaitare, オハイタレ, 逃がす. 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 Ohaiyokke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気を催す, 呪気スル. v.i. To belch. To eructate. To retch.
Ohak, オハク, 浅き. adj. Shallow.
Ohare, オハレ, 空ミスル. v.t. To empty.
Ohariki-so-un, オハリキソウン, 燼ノ右側, 即ち, アイノノ家ノ戸口ノ見テ. 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, オハシンオツチャ, 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, 魚肉又ハ臓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, 燼ル為ニ用意セルレシ肉又ハ植物. n. A lump of meat or vegetables cut ready to stew.
Ohau-not-kara, オハウノツカラ, 肉又ハ魚ヲ煮ル. v.i. To make a meat or fish stew.
Ohayokke, オハヨッケ, or Ohaiyokke, オハイヨッケ, 吐気ヲ催ス. v.i. To retch.
Ohetke, オヘテク, 銷ル, コボル, 例セバ, エツルジョモトチャオヘテクチャ, 茶ハ土瓶ノロヨリ醸レシャ. 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, 銷ス, コボス. v.t. To spill. To shed. To empty.
Ohetuku, オヘトク, 出テ来ル. v.i. To come out of.
Oheugesak-i, オヘウゲサクイ, 精確. n. Accuracy.
Oho, オホ, 缶箔. n. A kind of fancy needle-work.
Ohoikara, オホイカラ, 綴ぎスル. v.i. To do a kind of fancy needlework.

Ohokara-kem, オホカラケム, 綴針. n. A sewing needle.

Ohon-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, 側=. adv. By the side of.

Ohooho, オホオホ, or Ohouhu, オフオフ, 案内シラム一種ノ聲. 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, 綴ぎスル. v.t. To embroider.

Ohuiyoro-ne, オフィヨロ子, 如何デセウカ, 此ノ語ヲ否定ノ意味ヲ示ス. 例セバ, オフィヨロキ, オフィシウェンテイシハコラコロヤアフデラムペラテタ, 彼ノ女ハ生キテ居ルカ死ンガカ如何デセウ. adv. How will it be? This word carries with it a negative idea. As:—Ohuiyoro ne, nei 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, shikru kuni aponde, “how will it be, I think he will not live.”

Ohurukotuibe-mun, オフルコツイペムン, カラパナサウ. n. Hops. Humulus lupulus, L.


Oibe-an, オイペアン, 永居積髄. adj. To have stamina or endurance. To last a great time.


Oibe, オイペ, or Oibepe, オイペピ食器, 飯椀. n. Eating utensils. An eating cup.

Oibe-sak, オイペサク, 弱き, 弱ケナル. adj. and v.i. To be weak. Syn: Tum-sak.


Oikara, オイカラ, ミズ. n. A kind of climbing liguminous plant. Pueraria Shunbergiana, Benth. Used for tying purposes. The small inner fibre is sometimes used for securing thread.

Oikaru, オイカル, 撮(ヨ)レタル, 繊(ムス)ビタル. adj. Twisted. Entwined.

Oiki, オイキ, 触ル. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.

Oiki-oiki, オイキオイキ, 触ル. v.t. To touch. To meddle with.
Oikush, オイクシ, 漏洩る. v. i. To leak. (As a tub or bucket). Syn: Opekush.

Oikush-un, オイクシウン, 向フ＝. adv. Beyond.

Oimatturinne, オイマッツリンツ, 長く延ぶ. v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down. To be stretched out. Syn: Oimatturinne.

Oimek, オイメク, 恐ろ. v.i. To fear. To be afraid.

Oina, オイナ, 古代ノ、伝説ノ. adj. Ancient. Traditional.

Oina-mat, オイナマツ, ノブキ. n. Adenocaulon adhaereens, Maxim.

Oina-otta, オイナオッタ, 古代、例セバ、ナイナオッタアンプリ、古代ノ習慣. adv. In ancient times. As:—

Oina otta an buri, “an ancient custom.” Oina otta tambe korachi 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, 視ク、又視き込ム. v.t. To peep through. To look through.

Oinuye, オインユヱ, 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, 喫采スル. v.t. To acclaim.

Oioiki-i, オイオイキイ, 喫采. n. An acclamation.

Oioioi, オイオイオイ, 驚愕又ハ稱譜ノ叫ビ、例セバ、ナイオイオイエアイエアニネブネヤッカエカラコイラママカカエ

Gitak-sak, オイタクサク, 免ヲ願フ、言ヲ、達フ. v.t. To beg pardon. To make a mistake in talking or by word of mouth.

Gitak-sakka, オイタクサッカ, 言ヲ達ハセル. v.t. To cause to make a mistake by word of mouth.

Gitak-sakte, オイタクサクテ, 説ヲ云ハセル. v.t. To make beg pardon.

Gitakushi, オイタクシ, 呼フ. v.t. To curse.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ok, オク, 心, 感情.  n.</th>
<th>The heart. The feelings.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ok, オク, 心, 感情.  v.i.</td>
<td>To be low-spirited. To be cast down. Troubled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oka or okai, オカ, 住む オカイ, 存在物.  n.</td>
<td>To be. To dwell. To be at a place.</td>
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<td>Okachupu, オカチュプ, 引き戻す.  v.t.</td>
<td>To take back. Syn: Oka-uk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okai, オカイ, 存在物.  v.i.</td>
<td>To be. To dwell. To be at a place. To abide. Both sing and pi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okaibe, オカイべ, 存在物.  n.</td>
<td>An existing thing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okai-ushike, オカイウシケ, 住居, 在所, アリカ.  n.</td>
<td>An abode. A place where anything is.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okakara, オカカラ, 長.  adj.</td>
<td>Lengthwise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okake, オカケ, 後, 其後.  adv.</td>
<td>Afterwards. Subsequently. Cleared away. As:—Shiriokake an, “the weather has cleared up.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okake-an, オカケアン, 終り.  n.</td>
<td>A finish. An end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okake-anka, オカケアンカ, 終らせ.  v.t.</td>
<td>To make to finish or stop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okake-chishine, オカケチシネ, 傷痕, キズアト.  n.</td>
<td>A mark left on the body as by illness. A sore place. A scar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okakere, オカケレ, 終らせ.  v.t.</td>
<td>To make stop or finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okaketa, オカケタ, 共後.  adv.</td>
<td>Afterwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okake-un, オカケウン, 共後.  adv.</td>
<td>Afterwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okakuira, オカクイラ, 場後 取っ.  v.t.</td>
<td>To follow after stealthily. Syn: Okapikuira.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okamoii-koro, オカモイコロ, 防毒ダ 悪.  v.i.</td>
<td>To be afflicted with syphilis. Syn: Pana-etashum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okanchi, オカンチ, 軍, カペ.  n.</td>
<td>A ship’s rudder.</td>
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<td>Okan-natki, オカンナッキ, 圏縁スル, マドキスル.  v.t.</td>
<td>To sit in a circle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okapikuira, オカピクイラ, 窪=後=取っ.  v.t.</td>
<td>To follow stealthily after.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okarira, オカリレ, 取り囲す.  v.t.</td>
<td>To put round.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okashkamui-koro, オカシクマイコロ, 健全トナル, 病気ヨリ恢復スル.  v.i.</td>
<td>To be in health. To revive from sickness. Syn: Seremak-koro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okashkamui-sak, オカシクマイサク, 病トナル, 病ム, 労落ス, 病ガ篭ク</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Okep-shongo, オケブションゴ, 見報. n. Bad news.
Okep-shongo-koro-guru, オケブションゴコログル, 見報ヲ験ラセシ人. n. One who brings bad news.
Okere, オケレ, 穴ヲ従ゲル. v.t. To finish. To accomplish.
Okere-i, オケレイ, 穴ヲ. n. The finish. Accomplishment. The end.
Okerep, オケレブ, 穴ヲ. n. Accomplishment.
Okses, オケセ, or Okesegeta, オケセテタ, 穴ヲ, 後. v.t. To drive one's parents slightly-ingly or unfilially. To rebel against. To fight against. Syn: Uokbare. Iyokbare.
Okettektek, オケッテクテク, 穴ヲ. v.i. To have finished. To have prepared.
Okeuba, オケウバ, 追ヒヤル. v.t. To drive away. Pl of oke-ewe.
Okeura, オケウラ, コバン. n. A moor-hen.
Okewe, オケウエ, 追ヒヤル. v.t. To drive away.
Okichurumi, オキクルミ, アイヌ文亜文明＝導キシ人(源ノ義経ヲ指スナラン), アイヌ傳説＝尼ヶニ、義経ハ棒太鳥＝
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 Kūrōhan-gwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune who fled from Japan to Yezo in the twelfth century of our era to avoid the sword of his elder brother. He is said by the Ainu to have been killed by Ainu in Saghalien.

**Okikurumi-turesh-machi**, オキクルミツレシマチ, オキクルミノ妻. n. The wife of Okikurumi.

**Okimne**, オキムネ, しゅう.light. adv. From the mountains. O is a preposition meaning “from.” (See O prep. and compare E, prep).

**Okim-un**, オキムワン, しゅう.light. adv. From the mountains.


**Ok-iporo**, オキポロ, 性次. n. A bad countenance.

**Okira**, オキライ, 力. n. Strength.

**Okirasap**, オキライサペ, 弱. adj. Weak.

**Okirashnu**, オキラシヌ, 强. adj. Strong.

**Okisashke**, オキサシケ, 漆レテ汚レシ. adj. Wet and dirty (as an infant).

**Okishka**, オキシカ, 兔,鹿,又熊ノ尾. n. The tail of a hare, deer, or bear.


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| **Okkai**, オッカイ | 男ノ、雄ノ、牡ノ. adj. | Male. |
| **Okkai-apa**, オッカイア、パ |
| 男ノ親類. n. | Male relations. |
| **Okkai-bo**, オッカイボ, 青年. n. | A young man. |
| **Okkai-ko- iwak**, オッカイコイワク, 情失ノ許へ通. v.i. | To visit one's intended husband. To pay attentions to a young man with a view to marriage. |
| **Okkai-shiripo-aoshmare**, オッカイシリポアウオシマレ, 成人シ. ph. To have become a man. |
| **Okkai-tomo-un-patek**, オッカイトモウンパテク. vi. | To be always with men. |
| **Okoashi**, オーカシ | ヨリ多ク, ヨリ. adv. | More than. Some |
| **Okkeu**, オッケウ, 春ノ上部, 頭顔, 頦. | 春ノ上部, 頭顔, 頦. n. As:— |
| 例: オッケウ カタチニララパレ, カタチハララパレ. n. | The upper part of the back. The nape of the neck. The neck. As:— |
| Okkeu kata chinivarapare, “to sit with bended back or neck as in great respect.” | Okkeu nietine, “an aching neck.” |
Okkennini, “to stretch out the neck.” Okkenitine, “a stiff neck.” Okkenitturinne, “to hold the head up.” Okkenukao, “to draw the neck in.” Okken ugotutinka, “to have an aching neck.”

Okkeu-kashi-apirikare, オクケウカシアピリカレ, 持参金チャル. v.t. To give a dowry to a person with his daughter when given in marriage.


Okkeumaka-atte, オクケウマカアテ, 倒＝吊ルス. v.t. To hang with the face looking upwards.

Oknatara, オクナタラ, 被シム. v.i. To be sad or sorrowful.

Ok-ne-iporo-oma, オクネイポロオマ, 俯ス、俯シタル、悲シキ顔スル. v.i. and adj. To have a cast down appearance.

Ok-ne-itak, オクネイタク, 力ナク、悲シクナル話. n. Spiritless, gloomy or sorrowful talk.


Oknikoro, オクニコロ, ホホヌ. n. The fork of a tree. An indentation.

Oko, オコ, 提ム、鉤＝テ捕フ. v.t. To catch on to. To hook on to.

Okoii, オコイ, 海波ヲヨ. adv. Out of the waves of the sea.


Okoipok-un, オコイポクウン, 西ヨリ. adv. From the west.

Okkokke, オコッケ, 吊ルス（覆断）. v.t. To hang up. (pl.)


Ookkko-akam, オクッコアカム, ドアロ打ツタル蛇. n. A curled up snake.


Okonomomse, オコモモセ, 言説スル、禮スル. v.i. To bow as in salutation or deep respect.

Okorakorak, オコラコラク, 鳴ル（箱中ノ物ノ如オコラコラク）. v.i. To rattle as things in a box.

Ok-pirikare, オクピリカレ, 幸ナルシムル. v.t. To please. To make happy.

Okshiri, オクシリ, 荒蕪ノ地. (geo). Bad land.

Okshut-no, オクシュツノ, 後ヲミル、例セバ、ショモオクシュツノエニナルウェネ、彼ノ後ヲ見ズシテ來リ. adv. A looking back. As:—Shomo okshut no ek nisa ruve ne, “he came without looking back.”

Okshutu, オクシュツ, 瓦納. n. The nape of the neck. Syn: Ki-OKSUTU, mui oshmakih.

Okte, オクテ, 瓦シマスル. v.t. To make sorrowful.

Oktomne-an, オクトムチアン, 死者ヲ悲シム. v.i. To sorrow for the dead.
Okturiri, オクツリリ, 首を延伸する. v.i. To stretch the neck out.

Okuikoeshkari, オクイコエシカリ, 死閉, 例セパ, オクイコエシカリソ エコッ, 死ノ塞サテ死ス. n. Stoppage of the water. As:―Okuikoeshkari wa ekot, “to die of stoppage of the water.”


Okuima-kina, オクイマイキナ, ツリフネササ. n. Impatiens, Textori, Miq. A kind of Touch-me-not.

Okununnare, オクンヌレ, 悲シム. v.i. To feel grieved about.

Okunushike, オクニシケ, 隘閉ナル場所. (geo). A craggy place.


Ok-yoni, オクヨニ, 老年ノ為ニ腰曲る. v.i. To shrink up through old age.

Om, オム, 股. n. The thigh.

Oma, オマ, 屋メル, 例セパ, オマココモマットキ, 風ミテ行ク. adj. Stooping. As:―Oma kokomomatiki, “to go along in a stooping manner.”

Oma, オマ, 含ム. v.i. To be inside. Containing. Having.

Omai, オマイ, 行ク. v.i. To go. Same as Oman.

Omai-so, オマイソ, 焼焼ノ方. n. The floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace. The sides of a room or chamber.

Omaka, オマカ, 仕未スル. v.i. To clear away. To open up.

Omakano, オマカノ, 後. adv. Behind. By some Homaka no.

Omakatektereke, オマカテクテレケ, 頭ผู้น(200,661),(246,711). v.i. To reel as a drunken person. To walk crookedly.

Omakirush, オマキルシ, バッタ. n. A locust.

Oman, オマン, 行ク, 進ム, (単数). v.i. (sing). To go. To advance. To proceed. The plural of this word is panye.

Oman-an, オマンアン, 行クリ. v.i. Gone.

Omande, オマンデ, 送ル. v.t. To send. Pl: Payere.

Omanru, オマンル, 道路. n. A path.


Oman-so, オマンソ, 焼焼, ロパタ. n. That part of the floor of a hut along the sides of a fireplace.

Omaoma, オマオマ, 慰む. v.t. To comfort.

Omap, オマブ, 愛す. v.t. To love.
Syn: Katairokete.

Omare, オマレ, むる. v.t. To put into.

Omatturinne, オマッリニーン, 長々延びる. v.i. To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down.


Omau-kaun, オマウカウン, 風上上. 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.

Omihí, 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, 風邪ノ罹ル. n. A cold. Asthma. As. — Omke oshma, “to catch a cold.”

Omke-kara, オムケカラ, 風邪ニ罹ル. v.i. To take cold.

Omkepo, オムケポ, 咳スル. 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, 姦淫スル. v.t. To commit adultery.

Omoiu, オモイヌ, 男. 

Omoiu-ambe, オモイヌアムベ, 姦淫. n. Adultery.

Omoiu-guru, オモイヌグル, 姦淫者. n. An adulterer.

Omoiu-shiwentep, オモイヌシウェンテプ, 姦婦. n. An adulteress.


Omomomo-wa-ye, オモモノモノワイェ, 平易ニ語ル. v.i. To say in an easy manner. To tell in a simple manner.

Omompekare, オモペカレ, 厚ノ敬フ. v.t. To treat with great deference.


Omonku, オモンク, 手綱 (タゾナ). n. A bridle.


Omoypush, オモイプシ, 毛冠 (トサカ)アル. adj. Crested.

Om-poki, オムポキ, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thigh.

Omtui-pok, オムツイポク, 股ノ下部. n. The under part of the thigh.
Omun, オム, 塵ガル, 例セバ, ヘツタツオム, 河口の塞レリ, v.i. To be stopped up. As: — *Fet butu* omun, “the river’s mouth is stopped up.” *Ku kiseri omu wa tambako ku eikap,* “my pipe is stopped up and I cannot smoke.”

Syn: Mukkanne.

Omukunen, オムケン, 捕て能ハズ, v.i. To be unable to catch.

Omumbe, オムベ, 股引, n. Trousers. Omunbe, オムンベ, 股

Omusia, オムサ, 昔漁期ノ終リニ日本人ノ役人ノ長が会所ニテアイノ為ニ開ケ宴會, 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, ミミオン, 此魚ハ食フニ堪ユ, adj. Ripe. Fit for eating. Cakes prepared for food. As: — *Mimi on* “the fish is fit to be eaten.”


Onashi, オナシ, 首顔, n. Skull. Cranium.

Ona-shiri, オナシリ, 父ノ代り, n. ph. Instead of a father. To act as a father towards.

Ongami, オンガミ, 手挙スル, 帰ム, v.t. To salute. To worship. To bow to. To adore.

Onikapunbe, オニカプンベ, 木ノ皮又ハ蓑ヲ以テ飾ルタル薄. 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, 进ム (舟ノ水面ニ於ケルが如シ), v.i. To slip along as a boat upon the surf of the sea or down a stream.


Onipichi, オニピチ, 木ヲ落ツル, v.i. To fall from a tree.

Onishbosoo, オニシボソ, 死ス, v.t. To die.

Onishbosore, オニシボソレ, 殺ス, v.t. To kill.


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、ヒハトコ. 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, オンネパスクル, ムリガラス. n. Raven. Corvus corax Linn.
Onnerepa, オンネレパ, 知ル(複數). v.t. To know (pl).
Onnu-onnu, オンヌオッヌ, 吟ズル、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 no ge. Syn: Hunak wa.
Onon, オノン, 何處ヨリ, adv. Whence. As: —Nishpa, onon e ek? “Master, whence have you come?” Syn: Nonno.
Onruika, オンルイカ, 口吟スル、クチズサウミル. v.i. To make a humming sound with the voice. To croone.
Ontaro, オンタロ, 橋. n. A tub or bucket.
Onturep, オントウレプ, オントウレプ. n. Dried lily-root cake’s. Cakes made from the Lilium Glleini, Fr. Schm.
Onturep-kam, オントウレプカム. Onturep-tak. オントウレプタク. v.i. To make a humming sound with the voice. To croone.
Onuitasa, 外ズ、見落ス. v.t. To miss. To pass by without seeing. Syn: Onitasu, Uakkari. Onuitasa, オンイタサ, オンキタス, オンイタス, オニタス. v.i. To converse together.
Oosorushi, 坐る. v.i. To sit upon.

Op, オブ, 錐. n. A spear. Op-seshke ka, “a string used to tie a spear to the shaft.”

Op, オブ, 論. adv. In. Same as un.

Op, オブ, 霧, 例セバ, シュムウッ, 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, 萊淫者. n. An adulterer.


Opanguash-chikoikip, オパングアシチコイキプ, 前脚短く後脚長き動物. n. An animal with short fore and long hind legs.

Openrene, オペンレ子, 身体ノ下部ニ弱ミチ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the lower part of the body.

Openrene, オペンレ子, 身体ノ上部ニ弱ミチ感ズル. v.i. To feel weak about the chest and upper part of the body.


Opasopash, オパソパシ, 走セ題ル. v.i. To run about.

Opatasse, オパタッセ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.


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, 蝣ヲ仕掛ケル. v.i. To set a spring bow.

Opekin-aruki-wa-isam, オベキアシルキワイスン, 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, 剃コギニスル, 頭倒スル. v.i. To be rooted up. To fall down with the heels in the air. Syn: ChiopentarI.

Opere, オペレ, 少女. n. A little girl.

Opererekup, オペレケブ, 女ノ子. n. A female child.

Opesa, オペサ, 間ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be inquisitive. To make inquiries.

Opesa-opesa, オペサオペサ, 間ラ多クカケル. v.i. To be very inquisitive.

Opesh, オペシ, 聴ク, 問フ. v.i. To listen. To act in an inquisitive manner. To inquire into. Syn: Iyopesh.

Opesh, オペシ, 傘ハリドル. v.i. To run down as rain down the trunk of a tree.

Opetkaushi, オペテカウシ, 渡船場. n. A ford in a river.

Opetke, オペテケ, 罩endar, ヤロ. adj. Ragged. Torn.

Opichi, Opichi, 拆, 釘, 泥, 組, 組, 組. v.t. To drop. To loose. To allow to slip out of the hand.


Opikikise, Opikikise, 拆, 釘, 泥, 組, 組. n. Diarrhoea. Opo-


Opishne, Opishne, 拆, 釘, 泥, 組, 組. adv. From the sea-shore.


Opke, Opke, 放屁, 放屁. v.i. To break wind.

Opke-ni, Opke-ni, 放屁, 放屁. n. Magnolia Kobus, D.C. Also called Omaukush-i.

Opne-top, Opne-top, 拆, 釘, 泥, 組, 組. n. Sasa paniculata Mak. et Shib.
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, 鳥ノ如ク吃驚スル, 逐脚 バ早クスル. v.t. To shy at as a horse. To flee from in haste. To start at quickly.

Orai-be, オライベ, 尿ヲ塩ク能ハク人, 就小便スル人. n. A person who cannot hold his water. One who wets the bed.

Orai-ka, オライカ, 謙ラセル, 命令スル. v.t. To make humble. The command.

Orai-tashum, オライタシム, 病ノ名 (尿ヲ塩ク能ハク). n. A disease the chief feature of which is that one cannot hold his water.

Oraitek, オライテク, 嘆スル, 例セバ, アベオライテク, 火ヲ塩ル. v.t. To smoulder. To be just at the point of going out. As:—Ibe oraitsek, “the fire smoulders.”

Orake, オラケ, 消滅スル. v.i. To become extinct. To come to)
Orage, オラゲ, orted. nothing.

Orakse, オラクセ, 満足セス, 例セバ, 例ベ オラクセ, 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, 怕れ迷フ. v.i. To be agitated with fright.

Orambosore, オラムボソレ, 驚ガス. 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, 悪ナル, 笳弱ナル n. adj. Stupid. Imbecile.

Oram-sakka, オラムサッカ, 貧ム, 馬鹿ニスル. v.t. To despise. To make a fool of.

Oramtaisak, オラムタイサク, 途ヘル. adj. Bewildered.

Oramsakka, オラムサッカ, 軽ニズ 取り, (上)人ニ対シテ. v.t. To behave disrespectfully towards one’s betters.


Orap, オラブ, ヤマシャクヤク. Puconia obovata, Maxim. Also called by some Horap.

Orange, オランゲ, 横ヲハラセル, 娼ヲス. v.t. To allow to lie down.


Oraugi, オラウギ, 差ミ, 退クナル, 外レル. adv. and v.t. Late. To miss.

Orauge, オラウゲ, To be too late.

Oraun, オラウヌ, 禁スル. v.t. To keep secret as one’s thoughts and actions. Syn: Eshina.

Orau-oshma, オラウオシマ, 足ヲ深ク踏ミ込ム. v.t. To sink into.

Oraurauge, オラウラウゲ, 埋マル. v.i. To sink into.

Oraurauge-i, オラウラウゲイ, 低溫ノ地. n. A bog.
ORE

Oren, オレン, 二, マテ. post. To

Orene, オレ, 弱くナル, 立タレヌ又ハ歩マレヌ. v.t. To become weak.
To be unable to walk or stand.

Orep-un, オレブン, 海ヲ. adv. From the sea.

Orep-unbe, オレブンベ, 海嘯, ツナ
z. n. A tidal wave.

Oreshpa, オレシパ, 育テル(複数). v.t. To bring up. (pl). Syn: Shuku-
pute.

Oresu, オレス, 育テル(単数). v.t. To bring up.

Oretopo, オレトポ, 育ル. v.i. Tore turn.
Orohetopo, オロヘトポ,
Ori, オリ, 基り出ス. v.t. To dig out.
Oriki-kut-horo, オリキクツコロ, 裙ヲ
端折ル. v.i. To gird up one's loins.
To gather up one's skirts.

Orikpuni, オリキフニ, 擡ゲル. v.t.
To lift up.

Orikiraye, オリキライエ, 姿ナカヲゲル.
v.t. To hold the garments up high as in crossing a river.

Orampakte, オラムパクテ, 肩ス. v.t.
To threaten.

Orampeshbare, オラムペシバリ, へル. v.t. To think about with deep feeling. To speak of in a very feeling manner.

Orikitesu, オリキテス, 下方ニ傾ク. v.i.
To slant downwards.

Orikutkoro, オリクツコロ, 裙ヲ
端折ル. v.i. To gird up the loins.
Same as oriki kut koro.

Oripak-an, オリパクアン, 丁寧ニスル.
v.i. To be polite. To be rever-
tential. To be humble.

Oripak-an-no, オリパクアンノ, 謙遜
シテ, 例セバ, オリパクツライフコラム
コロ, 余ハ謙遜シテ顔ヲ. adj. Hum-
bly. As:—Oripak tura ikoram-
koro, “I humbly beg you.”

Oripak-o, オリパクオ, 謙遜スル. v.i.
To be humble or reverential.

Oripak-shiyeye, オリパクシイエ, 或
Oripak-tashum, オリパクタシュ
ム, 疳痧, 虎薬刺. n. The small-
pox. Cholera. Syn: Kamui
tashum.

Orishimne, オリシムネ, 明日. adv.

Orit, オリツ, 突起シナル血管. n.
Protruding veins.

Orito, オリト, 突起シナル血管ノ. adj.
Being protruding veins.

Orito-tashum, オリトタシュム, 膨大シ
ナル血管. n. Varicose veins.

Oro, オロ, 甚ダ. adv. Very. Syn:
Eoro.

Oro, オロ, ステアル. v.i. To be in.
At, or by. To be contained in.
At. Inside of. Situated in.
Oro governs the word as follows.
As:—Chisei oro, “in the house.”

Oro, オロ, 貧倖, 豊富, 例セバ, オロスプ
ル, 高価ノ. n. The price of any-
things. Abundance. As:—Oro
nupuru, “dear;” oro isam no, “without price.”

Oro-an-no, オロアンノ, 代価ツ以テ
多ケノ, 例セバ, オロアンノコレ, 多ケ
興フ. ph. With a price. Much.
As:—Oro an no kore, “to give abundantly.”
Oro-fushkone, オロフシコト, 甚古古

Oroge, オロゲ, 水路＝依＝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
ウツメオロゲバラモ, 胸ノ燃ユル. adj.
Inside. In. As: —Keutum oro-
ge parase, “to have a burning in
the mind;” Thus: —Irushka ke-
tum akeutem oro ge parase, “to
burn with anger.” Syn: Oshke.

Oroge-nina, オロゲニナ, 木製ノ盆.
n. A kind of wooden tray.

Orogesh, オログシ, 子孫. n. De-

Oro-hangeko, オロハンゲコ, 甚ダ遠
キ. adv. Very distant.

Oro-isam-no, オロイサムノ, 無代価
テニ, 無報酬テニ, 例セバ, オロイサ
ムノコレ, 舆ヲヲ. ph. Without a
price. Without remuneration.
As: — Oro isam no kore, “to
give.”

Oro-iyo, オロイヨ, 注レル, 注け
ル, 例セバ, トツクサ注ロヨン, 瓶
＝注レセロ. 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 so. So.

Orokesh, オロケシ, or Orogesh, オロ
ケシ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Orokeweuse-hawe-ash, オロケウェ
ウセハウェアシ, 喧ク(羊ノ如ク), 吼エ
v.i. To bleat as a sheep. To
roar. Syn: Oninumba hawe
ash.

Orokokuye, オロコツイェ, 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, 不平メヲフ. v.i. To
be angry. To be cross. To
grumble.

Oromande, オロマンデ, 唄ク, ウメク.
v.i. To groan.

Oromawepe, オロマウェベ, 喧ク声.
n. A gruff voice.

Oromawe-soshma, オロマウェソシマ,
営キテ語ル. v.i. To speak gruffly.

Oromun, オロムン, ハンゴンサ. n.
Senecio palmatus, Pall. Also call-
ed Pekambe-kuttara.

Oro-oiki, オロオイキ, 聞ル. v.i.
To touch. To meddle with.

Orooitak, オロオイタク, 談ム. v.t. To
read.

Oro-omande, オロオマンデ, 唄ク, ウ
メク. v.t. To groan.

Oro-omap, オロオマプ, 物ヲスレル器.
例セバ, ルホントムタレウシアンコ, ア
エプオロオマプ, 旅ニ用ヲル御堂.
n. A vessel in which to put things.
As: —Ru hontomta reushi an ko,
eaep 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, オロオヌレップ, 物ツスレ ル器. n. A vessel in which to put things.

Oro-oya-chiki, オロオヤチキ, 如何ニ ョウニ, 其時ニ. ph. Indeed. At the same time.

Oro-pakno, オロパクノ, 其處マテ. adv. ph. So far. That far.

Ororumbe-ne, オロルムベネ, 戦争ノ 原因. n. An occasion for war or a quarrel.


Orosama, オロサマ, 氏ニ, 其内ニ, 諸 テ. adv. and adj. Amongst. All.

Oroshine-anda, オロシェインダ, 聞テ. 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, オロタイェ, 呼ビ結ゲル, 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, オナモノクロバカチアカ ラ, 彼ハ彼等ニ愚弄セラレテラ. 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-aibe-sei, オロワアイセイ, 深 キ箇ノ. n. A platter. An eating shell or bowl.

Orowa-no-yaiisamka, オロワノヤイ サムカ, 自殺スル, 缺席スル. v.i. To absent one's self. To kill one's self. (See Yaiisamka).

Orun, オルン, ニニ於テ, ニマア, 例セ バ, オルンアフシスル. post. To. In. Unto. As : — Orun ahun, "to enter."

Orura, オルラ, 送ル. v.t. To send.


Oru-unu, オルウヌ, 追賄スル. v.t. To follow a trail.


Osa, オサ, 織機, 枠. n. A loom.

Osakange, オサカケ, 呼ビ寄セル. v.t. To send one person to another. To call to one. To bid.


Osamatki-keutum-koro, オサマツキ ケツムコロ, 好マセル, 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.
Osap, オサブ, 下る, 下り. v.i. To descend. A descent.
Osau-sau, オサウサウ, 緩める. v.t. To loosen.
Osau-usaue, オサウウサウケ, 緩む. adj. Loose.
Ose, オセ, 吼ぶ. v.i. To roar. To cry.
Ose-kamui, オセカムイ, 犬イ. n. A wolf. Canis familiaris (Yessanoa).
Osemkere, オセムケレ, 静い, 秘密な. adv. Quietly. Secretly.
Osemkere-ki, オセムケレキ, 秘密な.静い. n. A wolves. Canis familiaris (Yessanoa).
Osempiri, オSEMIRI, 後ろ, 隠れ. v.t. To lift up. To elevate.
Osh-an, オシアン, 次の. adj. The next.
Osh-ek, オシエク, 次の. 従う. adj. and v.t. The next. To come next in order. To follow.
Osh-oman, オシオマン, 従う. v.t. To follow.
Oshikama, オシカマ, 後ヨリ. adv. From behind.
Oshike, オシケ, or Oshikehe, オシケ
へ. 内に,胃の. adv. and n. Inside. The stomach.
Oshiketa, オシケタ, 内に. adv. Inside.
Oshike-op, オシケオブ, 腹, ゾウ. n. The entrails.
Oshike-un, オシケウン, 内に. adv. Inside.
Oshikiru, オシキル, 返す. v.t. To go round; as round a mountain.
Oshikkote, オシッコテ, 認める, 愛する. v.t. To take a fancy to. To admire. To love.
Oshikkote-guru, オシッコテグル, 恋人. n. One's sweetheart.
Oshikkurukote, オシックルコテ, 認める, 評す. v.t. To look at with admiration.
Oshiknuka, オシクヌカ, 感謝する. v.t. To look at with admiration.
Oshikon, オシコン, 追う. v.t. To follow.
Oshicpakeare, オシケパセレ, 見る. v.t. To take aim.
Oshikshuye, オシクシュイエ, 見掛ける. v.t. To turn the eyes about. To look about.
Oshimonsam, オシモンサム, 右手の方. adv. At the right hand side.
Oshipi, オシピ, 反対の, アベコペニ. adv. Wrong end first.
Oshiraiba, オシライバ, 行ケ (複数). (Pl.) v.i. To go to. To move along. To go.
Oshiraye, オシライエ, 行ケ (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, 眠ラレヌ. v.i. To be unable to rest or sleep.
Oshirikonye, オシリコノイエ, 包まる (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.
Oshirikosatsu, オシリコサツ, 転嘔スル. (舟が浅瀬や岸ナドニ). v.t. To ground as a ship or boat. As: Chip oshirikosatsu ruwe ne, “the boat is aground.”
Oshiripichi, オシリピチ, or Oshiripitba, オシリピツバ, 打チ倒スル. v.t. To knock down.
Oshiripotki, オシリポツキ, ブリ・フクラゲ. n. Yellow tail. Seriola quinquergadita, T. & S.
Oshirokka, オシロッカ, 止マレル. v.t. To detain. To stay.
Oshiroma, オシロマ, 住居スル. v.t. To dwell at a place. Syn: Shironoma.
Oshirumukie, オシルムケ, 見エズナル還見送ル. v.t. To watch one till he goes out of sight.
Oshirush, オシルシ, 踏ノ, 不具ノ. adj. Lam. Maimed.
Oshishoun, オシシオン, 家ノロヨリ見テ左カノ廻巡. adv. On the left hand side of a fireplace looking in from the porch door of a hut.
Oshitteshu, オシテシュ, or Oshitte-su, オシテス, 滑りコロア、例セバ、トベエボクゲルプシントウカタ オシテシュ、オシテス、ココトベクタ、乳齧が凍りシ冷ニ滑ツテ乳ヲ蹴シタ. v.t. To slip down. As: — Tope ehok guru rupush shiri kata oshitteshu, orowa, koro tope kuta, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilled his milk.”
Oshitchiu, オシチウ, 決定セラル, 決心セラル. v.t. To be decided. To be determined.
Oshitchiu-no, オシチウノ, 決然. adv. Decidedly.
Oshitchiu-re, オシチウレ, 決定スル, 決心スル. v.t. To decide. To determine.
Oshikkurukote, オシクルコテ, or Oshikkurukote, オシクルコテ,熟視スル, 愛ヲ施ケニ見ル. v.t. To watch carefully. To look with favour. To look lovingly upon. Syn: Oshikunu.
Oshitratomme, オシトラトムツ, 植キ
OSH

Oshettesu, オシッテス, 滑り. v.i. To slip.

Oshiu, オシイ or Oshi-oun, オシン or オウン, 炎秘. v.i. To suffer from constipation. To be costive.


Oshke, オシケ, 胃, 身体の内部, 物の内部, 例: せば, オシケラカラ, 胃の痛みアリ. n. The stomach. The inside of the body. The inside of anything. As:—Oshke araka, "to have the stomach ache."

Oshke, オシケ, 綱チアム, 又修練スル, 繋ル. v.t. To make or mend nets. To net. To weave.

Oshkew, オシケウ, 性質, 気, 品性. n. The disposition. Temper. Character. Turn of mind.

Oshkon, オシコン, 追ヒ付ケ (単数). v.t. To over-take.

Oshkonika, オシコンカ, 追フ. v.t. To pursue. To strive to catch.

Oshkonipa, オシコンパ, 追ヒ付ケ (複数). v.t. To overtake (pl).

Oshma, オシマ, 爪=険ル, 送ル. v.i. To fall into a hole. To go in. To get in. To enter (as a rat into a trap).

Oshma, オシマ, 稔ル, 例: せば オシマ, 風邪=穏ル. n. To take (as a cold). As:—Omke oshma, to catch a cold.

Oshmake, オシマケ, 後, 例: せば, オシマケコッチヤケワ, 前ニモ後ニモ.

post. Behind. As:—Oshmake wa kotobake wa, "both before and behind." Syn: Homokashi.


Oshipshopo, オシプロショップ, 湧ケ, スケ. v.t. To rinse. To wash out.

Oshotki, オショッキ, or Osotki, オソッキ, 簾床. n. A bed. A sleeping place.

Oshoyumbe, オショユムベ, 幻, マヨロ. n. An apparition.


Oshtari, オシタリ, 下痢. n. Diarrhoea.

Osh-uk, オシュウク, 引き戻ス. v.t. To take back.


Osoine-ru, オソイチル, 雲隠. n. The water closet. This is a better word to use than Ashinru. Syn: E sosine ru.


Osoroka, オソロカ, 後コ, 小コ, 下コ. adv. From the posteriors. From behind. From below.
Osoro-un-no, オソロウンノ, 下腹ノ. adv. Abdominally.
Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ, 寄添へル. adj. Close by the side of.
Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ, 家ノ裏. n. The back of a house. Syn: Chi-
sei ogesh.

Osoroma, オソロマ, 大便を行ク. v.i. To go to stool.

Osoyoshma, オソヨシマ, 突然＝走り出ス. v.i. To rush suddenly out of doors. To gush out. To drop out. As:—Niwatush asama osoyoshma, “the bottom dropped out of the bucket.”


Osshi, オッシ, 木ノ心、キヨシシン. n. The heart of a tree. The inside of anything. Core.


Osshiwen, オッシュエン, 爲スく好マス. v.i. To dislike to do a thing.

Osura, オスラ, 投ガ葉テル(単数). v.t. To throw away. (sing).

Osurupa, オスルパ, 投ガ葉テル(複数)例セバ、ナスルパランケン、投ガ葉ランシ物. v.t. To throw away. (pl). As:—Osurupa rangep, “things to be thrown away.” Pl. of osura.

Ot, オツ, 葬ル＝布＝巻ガレシ死體. n. A corpse rolled up in mats ready for burial. Ot ani chikuni, “a pole used in carrying corpses to their burial.”

Ots, オツ, 蓋フ、不川ナル. v.t. To dislike. To not want. Syn: Ko-
pan. Irannakka.

Ottachimakani, オタチマカニ、カチカノ一種. n. A kind of scrupin.

Otakoro, オタコロ、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:—Ruika otamba, “this side of the bridge.” Syn: Ha-
keita.

Otakoro, オタコロ、砂ノ. adj. Sandy. Gritty.

Otampa-un, オタマバウン、レヨリ. adv. Hence. From this side.

Otanne, オタン子、長キ. adj. Length-
wise.


Otapan, オタバ、細砂. n. Fine sand.

Otara, オタラ、突キサス、突キサシナル. v.i. and adj. To stick into. Stick-
ing in.

Otamasam, オタサム、海岸. n. The sea-
shore.

Otashish, オタシシ, 归ラント欲スル. v.i. To desire to return.

Otashishke, オタサシケ, 懐ム, 華シム. v.i. To suffer. To feel pain.

Otatoshka, オタトシカ, 砂濱. n. A bank of sand.


Ota-ush, オタウシ, 砂ノ. adj. Sandy.

Otchari-sak, オッチラリサク, 古ラ破シタル. adj. Old and worn out.

Otchike, オッチケ, 盆. n. A tray.


Otchinep, オッチチブ, 無能ナル人. n. An incapable person.

Otchiwe, オッチュウ, 勝キ. adj. Weak.

Otdeeda, オッデエダ, 大古ノ. adv. In very ancient times.


Otekomare, オテコマレ, 捨挙スル, 捨き着ケ. v.t. To embrace. To take into the arms. To cuddle.

Otekpeshbare, オテクペシバレ, 髪ヲ撫デ, 撫テ延ス. v.t. To stroke the beard. To smooth out anything long as straws or pieces of string or fibre.


Otereke, オテレケ, 踏ル, 踏ミ検ル. v.t. To kick. To trample upon.

Otteterereke, オテテレレケ, 踏ミ検ル. v.t. To trample upon.

Otteke, オッケ, 刺ス, 賦ケ. v.t. To prick. To pierce.

Otteke-otke, オッケオッケ, 履刺ス. v.t. To prick often or much.

Otte-ekushna, オッケエクシナ, 賦キ通ス. v.t. To pierce through.

Otoiboshpa, オトイボシバ, 地ヲ通シテ行ケル. v.i. To go downwards through the earth.

Otoinure, オトイスレ, 擾シ(土ナ), 培セバ, エモ オトイメン, 落シ検シ. v.t. To earth. As:—Eino otoinure, "to earth potatoes." Syn: Otoipukte.

Otoipukka, オトイプッカ, 築ケ(土堤タ). v.t. To bank up.

Otoipukte, オトイプクテ, 擾シ上ケル (土ナ), 築ケ(土堤タ). v.t. To earth up. To bank up.


Otompu-kina, オトムプキナ, クサノクナ. n. The common Celandonine. *Chelidonium majus, L.

Otonno-itak, オトンナイタク, 撲ノ低ケ開エル事, 撲メ語ル. n. A low
murmuring of voices. A slow speaking. Also v.i. To speak slowly.

**Otonoikari, ㏂トノイカリ,** To sleep late. To oversleep one’s self.

**Otonrim, ㏂トンリム,** 大砲ナドノ音, 例セバ, ㏂トンリムナツクト, 鳴音. n. A thumping sound. The report of guns. As:—Otonrim otuk, “the sound of thumping.”

**Otop, ㏂ヲプ,** 頭髪. n. The hair of the head.

**Otop-konchi-koro, ㏂ヲプコンチコロ,** 悲悼スル, 喪悼ヲ為しタタガル. v.t. To mourn for the dead. To let the hair hang down as in mourning for the dead.

**Otop-sak, ㏂ヲプサク,** 稲ゲヲタル. adj. Bald.

**Otraisambe, ㏂トライサムベ,** 心素乱スル. v.i. To be mystified.

**Otta, ㏂ッタ,** ニレ, 追, 依テ, 例セバ, エンナタスメ, 彼ハ余ニ訊ネタリ. 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 shikoobinkire, “to be saved by God.” Syn: Orona.

**Ottaanushike, ㏂ッタアヌシケ,** 物ヲ有ル場所. ph. The place where it is.


**Otta-omare, ㏂ッタオマレ,** スル. v.t. To put into.

**Otta-ye, ㏂ッタヘ,** 向ヲテヲフ. v.t. To address.

**Otteeda, ㏂ッテエダ,** 性ヲ古キ, 大古ノ adv. Very anciently. In very ancient times.


**Ottana, ㏂ッテナ,** 猶長. n. The ordinary chief of a village. See Kontukai.


**Otuba, ㏂ッテバ,** 切り倒ス. v.t. To cut down.

**Otuk, ㏂ック,** 薫ガタル音ヲ出ス. v.i. To give forth a thumping sound.

**Otuk, ㏂ック,** 突キ出ガル. v.i. To stick out of.

**Otukonniki-ore-konniki, ㏂ックオニキオレコンニキ,** 被被ガドル. ph. To hang down in rags.


**Otukekare, ㏂ッケカレ,** 咲鬢ナル. adj. Misery. Stingy.

**Oturai-sambe-ekote-kara, ㏂トライザムベエコテカラ,** 強ムル, 勤ムル, 身ヲ隙ス, 靈縄スル, 例セバ, アイヌカツ アイヌカラ タニ オタライサム ベアエコテカラ, 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 all one’s might. To render one’s self invisible. As:—Ainu kat ne ainu-kara kuni oturai-sambe ae-
Otusanashke, オツサナシケ, 兩手ヲ揉ヘ一種ヲ揉ヘ. n. The salutation of rubbing the hands.

Otusanashkewenoye, オツサナシケウノイェ, 兩手ヲ揉ヘンテ揉ヘスル. v.t. To salute by rubbing the hands.

Otusashuishiri, オトゥサシュイリ, 永遠ニ. adv. For ever. As:—Otusashuishiri wa no otusashuishiri pako no, “from everlasting to everlasting.” Syn: Shashuishiri.

Otush-etaye, オトゥシエタイェ, 拷問(ワモン)スル, (髪ノ毛ヲ取ツテ吊リ下ゲル). v.t. To hang up by the hair of the head as in punishing or making a person confess a fault.

Otushshiwenpa-shiritatpa, オトゥシシウェンパシリタツバ, 叱スル. v.i. To scold.

Otutapkanru, オトゥタプカンル, 踊リ, 且ツ手ヲ拍ツ. v.i. To dance and clap the hands.

Otutapkara, オトゥタプカラ, 多々踊ル. v.i. To dance much.

Otutapkara-oretapkara, オトゥタプカラオレタプカラ, 踊リクルフ. v.i. To dance very much.

Otuwashi, オトゥワシ, 怜俐ナル故ニ揵ヘ. v.t. To chose on account of one’s cleverness. Syn: Asarama.

Otyue, オツイユ, 切リ去ル. v.t. To carry cut off.

Otyue, オツイユ, 海鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of sea-fowl.


Otyutuyuie, オツイユイユイェ, 持チ去ル (盗ミテ持チ去ルヤウニ). v.t. To carry away (as one’s property in theft).

Ouguru, オウグル, 切リ目チクスル. 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, オウハイカ, 焦ゲル. v.t. To burn (as food on the bottom of a saucepan.

Ookasu, オウカス, 基ダ, 大ニ, 倒セ
Okasu, オカス, バン, オウカス ヒリカ, 彼ハ大ニ善シ. adv. Very.
In a great degree. As:—Ookasu pirika. “He is much better.”

Oukashui, オウカシュイ, 増減スル(腫物ノ如ク). v.t. To increase or decrease as a boil.


Oukot, オウコツ, 結合シタル. adj. Joined together.

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, 例セバ, テムバアシリチユブ オウンノ, 本年一月ノ始. adv. From the time of. At the commencement of. As:—Tampa ashiru chup oun 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, 適当ニ. adv. Fittingly.
Oupeka, オウベカ, 直直ナル, 正
Straight. Accurate.
Oupeka-i, オウベカイ, 正確. n. Accuracy.
Oupekare, オウベカレ, 改正スル, 修缮
スル. v.t. To set to rights. To mend. To adjust.
Oupshoro-omare, オウブショロオ
マレ, 置中スル. v.t. To place in the bosom.
Oupshorota, オウブショロタ, or Oup-
shotta, オウブショッタ, 置中ニ, 例セ
バ, オウブショッタオマレ, 彼女乃置中
ニスレタ. adv. In the bosom. As:—Oupshotta omare, “she put it in her bosom.”
Ouri, オウリ, 掘り出しス. 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, 講(戸デドノ). 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, 附属スル
所ノ, 例セバ, オウシノ附属オタッ
クオロナイタッ, 私ハ附属セル物ヲ読ハ
可シ. adj. Adhering to. Stick-
ing on. As:—Oush no an itak ku oro-oitak, “I will read the remainder.”
Oushi, オウシ, 突き刺ス. v.i. To stick in.
Oushi, オウシ, 席, 生レシ場所, 何物
カ有ノ所. n. A seat. A birth-
place. The place where any-
thing is.
O-ushike, オウシケ, 近ク, 添ヒテ, 於
テ, 例セバ, チセイオウシケ, 家ニ近ク.
adv. Near to. Close by. At. Place where. As:—Chisei o-
ushike, “close by the house.”
Chikuni o-ushike, “at the foot of the tree.”
O-ushiketa, オウシケタ, 仿. adv. By the side of.
Owata, オワタ, 水. n. Water.
Oworokoash, オウロコアシ, 水面ニ
達セル滑ナル表面ヲ有スル崖又ハ
岩. n. A cliff or rock with a
smooth surface running straight
down into a river or stream of
water.
Oya, オヤ, 他ノ, 外國ノ, 次ノ, 異
Oya-chiki, オヤチキ, 其他, 實ニ,
交. adv. Besides. Indeed. A-
gain.
Oya-itak, オヤイタク, 反語. n. Irony.
Oykne, オヤクネ, 過去, ヨリ, カラ.
Oyak or oyake, オヤク, 又ハ オヤケ,
Oya-kotan-ta, オヤコタンタ, 外ノ處
ニ. adv. Abroad.
Oyak-ta, オヤクタ, 外ノ處ニ, 彼方ヘ.
adv. Abroad. Away.
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, ややクタオマン, 他ノ處へ行け. v.i. To go elsewhere.

Oyak-un, オヤクウン, 他處へ adv. Elsewhere.

Oyak-un-omande, オヤクウンオマンデ, 他處へ送る, 無クスル. v.t. To send to another place. To adduce. To abrogate.

Oya-moshiri-ta, オヤモシリタ, 外ノ處へ. adv. Abroad.


Oyamokte, オヤモクテ, 奇ナル. 驚々. adj. and v.i. Odd. Funny. Unusual. Strange. To be surprised at. This word is sometimes used as an interjection indicative of surprise or wonder.

Oyan, オヤン, 乗る. v.t. To cause to ride. Nua shomo ku oman gusu nei ku goro umma oyan rusui, "as I cannot go yet, I wish to let him ride my horse."

Oyange, オヤンゲ, 打つ上ゲル (漁名 ヨリテ). v.t. To cast ashore.


Oyap, オヤブ, 他ノ者. n. Another one. A different one.

Oyap, オヤブ, 上陸スル. v.t. To land from a boat.

Oya-pa, オヤバ, 来年. n. Next year.

Oyapa-eoyapaka, オヤバエオヤバック, 翌々年. adv. The year after next.


Oyapkoye, オヤブコイェ, 混済スル. v.t. To adulterate.


Oyaramat, オヤラマツ, 亡魂. n. A departed spirit.

Oyaramkore, オヤラムコレ, 知ラメ人トシテ虐待スル. v.t. To adulterate.

Oyasa, オヤサ, 切り下ゲル. v.t. To cut downwards.

Oyashi, オヤシ, 精霊, 鬼, 善又 Eph. n. A spirit. A good or evil spirit. A demon.


Oyashim, オヤシム, 明後日. adv. The day after to-morrow.

Oyashima, オヤシマ, 明後日. adv. The day after to-morrow.

Oyashim-shimge, 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, 離タル, 悪シキ. adj. Different. Bad.

Oyatorokoro-samambe, オヤトロコロサムベ, カレイノ一种. n. A kind of flounder.

Oya-ukuran, オヤウクラン, 明後. adv. To-morrow evening.

Oyokane, オヨカ子, or Oyokaush, オヨカウシ, 残り. n. Remainder.

Oyopero-ni, オヨベロニ, ハクシワギ. n. Styrax 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, 乏ハ病人ノ). v.i. To grow worse as a disease or sick person.

Oyupupu, オユププ, 摇キマワス、諫え。v.i. To stir up. To exhort. To incite.

Oyuyukechiri, オユユケチリ, 喟木䳍ノ一種。n. A kind of woodpecker.

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P, ピ, 此語が形容詞及動詞ノ後ニ付ク時ハ、其名稱トナスカヌ有ス。例モパ、ポロ、大ナル、ホロブ、大ナル物。Used as a suffix to adjectives and verbs P has the power to turn them into nouns. Thus:—Poro, “large”; porop, “a large thing.” Kashiobiuki, “to help”; “to save; kashiobiukip, “a helper,” “a saviour.” P so used is contracted from pe, “a thing,” “an article.”

Pa, パ, 有り（復数三人称）、重ニ動詞ノ接尾ニ用ユ、例セバ、ホシヒ（単数）ホシッハ（復数）歸ル。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, 充ザル、例セバ、フツカシテバ、氷一杯。adj. Full. As:—Wakka shine pa, “a cupful of water.”

Pa or paha, パ、又ハハハ、蒸気、煙、鰨ノ吐ク水蒸。n. Steam. Smoke. The water which whales blow out. Pa at, “to emit steam or smoke.”


Pa-ashin, パアシン、煙筒、煙出シ。n.
A chimney. A going off of steam or smoke.

Pa-akari, 漂歯, 熱蒸気, 熱蒸気。 v.t. and adj. To be smoked.

Pa-ashinbe, 漂消え, 負から消え, 負査。 v.i. To let one off (as a debtor). To forego one's rights.

Pa-ashinge, 漂吹, 手の噴(手の吹き). v.t. To blow or send out water as a whale.

Pa-ashingep, 漂吹波, 手の吹き波. n. A chimney.

Pachi, パチ, or Patchi, パッチ, 木鉢, 鉢。 n. A basin. A wooden bowl.

Pachiko-an, パチコレン, 激怒. v.t. To be punished.


Paiyaige, パイヤイゲ, 震ふ, 寒ふる. v.i. To shiver. To feel cold.

Pak, パク, 罰. n. Punishment.


Pakakse, パカッセ, 爆音(爆火パケル). v.i. To crackle as a fire. To creak with a noise (as ice). As:—Abe pakakse, “the fire crackles” Syn: Push.

Pakararip, パカラリブ, 草 плат. n. A hat made of grass.

Pakari, パカリ, 計る, 量る, 移す. v.t. To measure. To weigh. To kill.

Pakari, パカリ, 酔す. v.t. To smoke (as fish).

Pakari-kane, パカリケ, 分銅. n. Weights.
Pakashnu-i, パカシヌイ, 訴成. n. Admonition.
Pakashnu-wa-kashpaotte, パカシヌワカシパオッテ, 嚷命す. v.t. To adjure.
Pakekai, パケナイ, 死人共認埋メル食器. n. The bowls, cups and trays buried with the dead.
Pake-koshne, パケコシ子, 謹. v.t. To backbite. To talk of others. Syn: Kuchikanna.
Pakenuma-ush, パケヌマウシ, 貝ノ一種. n. A kind of shellfish.
Pake-rui, パケルイ, 多辯ナル. adj. Talkative.
Pakesara, パケサラ, 慢ズル、高慢ナル. v.i. and adj. To be proud. Syn: Shiokunnure.
Pakesara-wa, パケサラワ, 高慢ナ. adv. Proudly.
Pakes-uras, パケスウバス, 忘レ雪. n. The last snow of the season.
Paketa, パケタ, 首＝、始＝. adv. At the head. In the beginning.
Paketaketa, パケタケタ, 多言す. v.i. To jabber.
Paketara, パケトラ, or Pakesara, パケサラ, 慢ズル、高慢ナル. adj. and v.i. To be proud. Proud. Haughty.
Paketaraki, パケトラキ, 高慢＝振舞フ. v.i. To act proudly.
Pake-tunash, パケツナシ, 早口ノ. adj. Quick in speaking. Quick in answering.
Pake-usaot, パケウサツ, 言と間違フ. v.i. To make a mistake in talking. Syn: Itak-oira.
Paki, パキ, or Pakihi, パキヒ, 時. Time.
Paki, パキ, ×で. n. A prawn.
Pakisaraha, パキサラハ, ロノ邊. n. The sides of the mouth.
Pakkai, パッカイ, 背負フ. v.t. To carry on the back as a child.
Pakkaibe, パッカイベ, 背負フ、道具. n. A sling used for carrying children on the back.
Pakkaitara, パッカイタラ, 背負フ道具ノ絹ノ部分. n. The cord parts of the sling used for carrying children on the back. Syn: Pakkai-tupa.
Pakkai-tupa, パッカイツバ, 背負フ道具ノ絹ノ部分. n. The same as pakkai-tara.

Pakno, パクノ, 近, 此ノ如若, 充分 여. adv. Until. As far as. Such as. Than which. Sufficient. Adequate. This word expresses the utmost limits.


Pakokanu, パコハヌ, 突ノ開ク, 立開スル. v.t. To listen secretly. To go eavesdropping.

Pa-koro-kamui, パコロカムイ, 鳥ノ名. 又ハ疱瘡, 狂乱刺痛ノ神. n. The red-cap. Also the demon of such diseases as small-pox and cholera.

Pako-shipashnu, パコシパシヌ, 叩スル. v.t. To scold. See Pako-enratki.

Pakte, パクテ, 計ル, パカル. v.t. To measure.

Pakuchiuchiu-chep, パクチウチウチェプ, カハハキ. n. File fish. Stephanolepis cirrhifer, T. & S.

Pan, パン, 穀, 下, 例セバ, パンイッケウェ, 脊樋骨ノ下部. adj. Same as pana, Lower. As:—Pan ikkeve, "the lower part of the spine."

Pan, パン, ロ, カチ. n. Same as paro, the mouth but only so used in certain conditions. As:—Pan-rakte, "to taste."

Pan, パン, 羽キ, 無味ナル, 新鮮ナル, 例セバ, パン ロッカ, 新鮮ナル水. adj.


Pan, パン, パン. n. Bread.


Pana, パナ, 下ニ, 例セバ, メッパナタ, 河下ニ向ヒ adv. Below. Nether. As:—Peta pana to, "to wards the mouth of the river."


Panake-un-no, パナケアウンノ, 下腹ノ adv. Abdominally.


Panare, パナレ, 鶴善. n. Hypocrisy.

Panare, パナレ, 鶴善ヲ行フ. v.t. To be hypocritical.

Panata, パンタ, 虐ノ下端. adv. The lower end of a place.

Pancho, パンチョ, 大工. n. A carpenter.

Pandane, パンダネ, ハン種, 習. n. Barm. Yeast. (Jap.)

Pane-tupok, パネツボク, 既ノ簡. n. The eaves of the west end of the roof of a house.

Pange, パンゲ, 好マス. v.t. To dislike. To feel disinclined to. Not to like or want. To abominate. Syn: Kowen.

Pange-pet, バンゲベツ, 下流. n. The lower part of a river.

Pannikotoro, パンニコトロ, 上顎. n. The roof of the mouth. The palate.

Pannok, パノク, 西ノ怒. n. The west end of the roof of a hut.

Panore, パノレ, 雲し、欺り、媚び. 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, パントク, 味. v.t. To taste.

Panrekte, パンレクテ, 嘆く. v.i. To whistle. Syn: Maushoro.

Pantak, パンタク, or Pantaku, パントク, パンノ一塊. n. A loaf of bread.

Pa-ore-mina, パオレミナ, 微笑スル. v.i. To smile.

Pa-pon, パポン, 若キ. adj. Young.


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, 洗禮ヲ授ク. v.t. To baptize.

Paptisma-uk, パプティスマウク, 洗禮ヲ受ケ. v.t. To receive baptism.

Papush, パプシュ, or Chapush, チャプシュ, 唆、例セバ、カナンパブシュ、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、ヘルバルア＝、ホン口先＝テ. n. The mouth. (Contracted from para or paro). As:—Heru parani, “with just the mouth,” i.e. “insincerely.”

Para or paroho, パラ、又バロホ、メ、クチ. n. The mouth. Para nunnum, “to suck the lips as in rearing bear cubs.” Para rui guru, “a loud speaker.” Para sange “to speak.” Para seshke, “to stop or cover the mouth.” Para shinuye, “to tattoo the lips.” Para ukotukka, “to shut the mouth.” Para yupke, “to speak severely.” Syn: Charo.

Parak, 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、ミツバセク. n. A kind of swamp arum. Lysichiton kamtschatensis, Schott.

Parakoat, パラコアツ、神罰ヲ受ケル. v.t. To be punished by God.

Parakoatte, パラコアテ、呪フ、罰スル. v.t. To accuse. To curse. To punish.

Parakomonak, パラコモンナク、食慾ノ
Parase, パラセ, Pararase, パララセ, 燃エル, 例セバ, アベララセ, 火が爆子ル. v.i. 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, パラタクブ, 多言者, オシヤベイ. 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 Epatek-sei-yuk, エバラテクセイユク, ～角ノ失セタル鹿, 此フ殺ス者ハ其彼後シカラズシテ死ストノ迷信アリ. v. n. A deer with deformed antlers. There is a superstition to the effect that whoever kills one of these animals is certain to die soon after.


Paraure, パラウレ, 足ノ面, アシノカヲ. n. The instep.

Paraure-ekomomse, ハラウレエコモムセ, 形形脚. n. Club-footed.

Paretoko, パレトコ, 道ヲ備フル, 準備スル, 計画スル, 例セバ, 子イアリブラ イテクニパレトコウイカラシリアン, 其人ヲ殺ス計画アリ. v.i. To prepare the way for. To get ready to do. To plot. To scheme. As:—Nei guru araige kuni paretoko yaikara shirian, “there is a plot on foot to kill that person.”

Parara, パララ, 感動, 神来. n. Influence. 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, パロオシュケ, 飛走スル. v.i. To be entertained with food.
Paro, パロ, 口. n. The roof of the mouth.
Paroko-shomo-mokoro, パロコウモモコロ, 食欲ノ爲一葉ランス. 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, 自ヲ語リ、又ハ自ヲ聞ケ、例セバ、 パロンナタス、ヲ聞ケ. 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, ロホノ出オル、食欲ノ爲一月ヲ流ス. v.i. To water at the mouth in anticipation of something nice to eat or drink.
Paro-oiki, パロオイキ, 他人ノ爲一食物ヲ備フ. v.t. To provide food for another.
Paro-o-shuke, パロオシュケ, 飛走スル. v.t. To entertain a guest with food.
Paropetetne, パロペテツ子, 吃者、ドモリ、吃セールドモリ. n. and v.i. Impeded utterance. Ischnophony (used especially of those who can- not speak for cold). Syn: Awepetetne.
Paroshopshopo, パロショップショポ, 含呪スル. v.i. To gargle.
Paroshuke, パロシュケ, 煮レ、料理スル. v.i. To stew. To cook food. To cook for.
Paro-un, パロウン, 能験ナル. adj. Eloquent.
Paru, パル, 飛散スル. v.i. To fly about as dust or chaff.
Paru, パル, 拭フ、又ハ打ツ(媒ナドチ). 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, パルパル, 扇. n. A fan.
Paruparu, パルパル, 扇ク. v.t. To fan.
Paruparuge, パルパルゲ, 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, 鳥ヲ駄セラル. v.i. To be bewitched by birds.
Pasa-pasa, バサバサ, 魔に開口スル. v.t. To open the mouth frequently.

Pasare, パサラ, 開口スル. v.t. To open the mouth.

Pase, パセ, 重千, 眞ナル, 重要ナル, 例セバ, パセオルシベ, 重重要ナル報道. adj. Heavy. True. Important. As: — Pase orushpe, “important tidings.”

Pase-kamui, パセカムイ, 眞神. n. The true God.

Pase-ni, パセニ, サハシテ. n. Carpinus cordata, Bl.

Pase-no-kara, パセンノカラ, 重カラシムル. v.t. To make heavy.


Pasetara, パセタラ, 甚ダ多ク, 熱心ニ, 大事ナル. adv. Same as pase no po.

Pash, パッシュ, 入墨, インクミ. n. Tattoo.

Pash, パッシュ, 鳥ス (馬ノ如ク). v.i. To gallop as a horse. To run.

Pa-shinap, パシンナップ, 頭巾(女ノ). n. A head dress (woman’s).

Pashirota, パシロタ, 叱スル. v.t. To storm at. To scold.

Pashitaigi, パシタイギ, 叱スル, 言ニテ不親切ニ取扱フ. v.t. To scold. To treat unkindly by word of mouth.


Pashte, パシテ, 駆シスル. v.t. To make gallop. To send along fast as in throwing a hoop. To make run.


Paskuma, パスクマ, 數ケル, 例セバ, エチエボパスクマエチミシボパスクマ, 汝ノ子モノモノ動ヘヨ. v.t. To instruct. To teach. As: — Echi po paskuma echi mitpo paskuma, “instruct both your children and grandchildren.”

Paskuru, パスクル, 鶏. n. A crow or rook.

Paskuru-kamui, パスクルカムイ, カラスヘビ. n. Tropinodotus martensi, Hilgd.

Paskuru-okokko, パスクルオコッコ, カラスヘビ. n. Same as above.

Paskuru-topo, パスクルトポ, ハマア. n. Meretrix meretrix, Linn.

Paskuttara, パスクトラ, ナンバンハコペ. n. Cucabalus baccifer, L. var. japonicus, Miq.

Pasna, パスナ, 炎屑, 灰烬. n. Cinders.
Pas-op, パスオップ, 火絵箱(ホケチバヨ), n. A tinderbox.
Pasushke, パスシュケ, 混乱シテ逆グル, v.t. To flee in disorder.
Pata, パタ, 蜥蜴, キリギリス, 蝙, イナギ, n. A grasshopper or locust.
Syn: Takataka.
Patachinne, パタチチン, 早口＝語ル, v.t. To talk very rapidly. To gabble. To babble.
Pataoata, パタオアタ, 蜥蜴, キリギリ ス, 蝙, イナギ, n. Same as pata.
Patapatakse, パタパタクセ, 跳ル(火ノ花ノ如ク), v.t. To snap off or jump about (as fire or splinters) with a crackle.
Patapata, パタパタ, or Patupatn, パッパス, 簸ル, ヒル, v.t. To winnow.
Pataraye, パタライェ, 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, パチ, or Pachi, パチ, 鉢, n. A wooden basin.
Patchinu, パッチヌ, 釘抜, n. Pinchers. Tongss.
Patchingara, パッチンガラ, or Pa-chingara, パチンガラ, ガヤガヤ, n. A kind of rockfish. Sebastodes taczanowski, (Steind).
Patek, パテク, 只, adj. Only.
Patemtemu-ki-guru, パテムテムキ グル, 穿鑿好ノ人, センサズキノヒト, n. An inquisitive person.
Patpatke, パットパツケ, 跳スル(火ノ如 ク), 涌ク, v.i. 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, パタクピ, 喋舌家, オシナペラ, n. A chatterbox.
Pattukuku, パットクク, ステル, v.i. To be sulky. To pout the lips.
Pattukuku, パックク, ステル, v,i. The same as pattukuku.
Patu, パツ, 飛散スル, v.i. To scatter. To fly about. To jump about as fat in fire.
Patupatu, パッパッ, 鉢(ハテ)ル, v.i. To flounder as fish. To scatter.
Pauchi, パウチ, 食物＝毒ヲ入レル事, 例セバ, パウチオシュケ, 毒食ヲ料理スル, n. To put poison in one's food. As:—Pauchi o-shuke, "to prepare a poisoned meal." Pauchi e yara, "to give one poisoned food to eat."

Paye, パイエ, 行ク. v.i. To go. To advance. To proceed. Pl. of o-man or arupa.

Paye-ash, パイーアシ, 我等行ケ. ph. We go.

Payekai, パイカイ, 旅行スル. v.i. To travel.

Payekai-guru, パイカイグル, 旅人. n. A traveller.

Payere, パイエレ, 送ル. v.t. To send.

Paye-takup, パイエタクプ, 行キタレド目的ヲ達セズ. v.i. To go somewhere but see no one. To go somewhere with a special object in view, but to be unable to accomplish the object.


Pechara, ペチャラ, 納アル水タ郎チ, 湯
PEC

The broad, spread out water such as the broadened mouths of some rivers along the sea coast.


Pechicha, ベチチャ, 水溜, n. Puddles of water.

Pechinne, ベチン子, 湿むす, adj. Wet through.


Peikosanu, ペイコスヌ, 音スル(柔キ物ヲ切リ, 又ハ昇キタルヲ知ク), v.i. To sound as if something soft was being cut or pierced.


Peka, ペカ, 依テ, 例セバ, ヤペカ, 陸ニヨ, adv. By. As:—Ya peka, "by land."


Peka, ペカ, 捕ル, v.t. To catch (as a ball).

Peka, ペカ, 側部, 部所, 例セバ, テベカ, 此處ニヨ, adv. Side. Part. Place. As:—Te peka, "here." To ani peka, "there."

Pekakarabe, ペカカラベ, アメンボウ, n. A water fly. Hydrometra sp.

Pekama, ペカマ, 漂フ, 漂フ, v.i. To float.


Pekambe-kuttara, ペカムベクッタラ,
Pekere-ashnu-i, ベケレアシヌイ, 胜地. 美亜ル. n. A beautiful place.
Pekere-keutum, ベケレケトム, or Pekere-keutum, ベケプケトム. n. A pure heart.
Pekere-mata, ベケレマタ, 初冬. n. The early part of the winter.
Pekere-sam, ベケレサム. 晴. adv. In day light. In the day-time. In the light.
Pekettosa, ベケットサ, 獣ノ腹ノ毛無き趣. n. The bare place in the skins of animals under the belly.
Peko, ベコ, or Beko, ベコ. 牛. n. A bull or cow. Ox.
Pekse, ベクセ. 牛. v.t. To low as oxen.
Pen, ペン. 源. 上. 谷ノ下方. adj. Source. The upper part of a valley.
Penake, ベナケ. 上. adj. Upper.
Penata, ベナタ, 場所ノ上. n. geo. The upper part of a place.
Pende, ペンデ. 尖端. 例セバ. ウレペンテ. 践尖. 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.
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, ペネツボク. 屋根ノ東ノ方. n. The upper or east end of the roof of a house.
Penge, ペンゲ. 上ニ、例セバ、ペンゲヘッ、上流. adv. Upper. As:—Penge-pet, “the upper part of a river.”
Pengisep, ペンギセプ. 弧角線. n. The groin.
Peni, ペニ. 内地. 例セバ、ペニウンパシェアン. 内地ヲ旅スル. adv. Inland. The interior of a country. As:
—Peni un paye an, “to travel inland.”


Pennok, ペンノク, 屋根の東部. 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.

Pensai, ペンサイ, 帆船. n. A junk or sailing ship.

Penup, ペヌプ, イケマ. n. A kind of plant whose root is used both as food and for medicine. It is also put in pillows as a charm against disease. Cynanchum caudatum, Maxim. Syn: Ikema.

Peoshish, ペオシシ, 河床. n. The bed of a river.


Pep, ペプ, or Pepe, ペペ, 湿らせる. adj. Damp watery. Boggy.


Pepesh, ペペシ, モノ知ら真直. adj. Straight as hair.

Pepuni, ペプニ, 水に揚げる. v.i. To be lifted up by water.

Pera, ペラ, 棧. n. A shuttle.

Pera, ペラ, or Bera, ペラ, Perabashui, ペラバシュイ, 託. n. A spoon.

Perai, ペライ, 釣る. 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, 釣る. v.i. To fish with rod and line.


Pere, ペレ, 廃れ, 開く. v.t. To break. To open.

Pereba, ペレバ, or Peruba, ペルバ, 割る, 廃れる. v.t. To cleave. To split. To break. To smash.

Pereke, ペレケ, 廃れ, 割る. v.i. To be broken. To be split. Syn: Yaske. Kone.

Perepere, ペレペレ, ひ々々破れ. 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, 割礼施行. v.t. To circumcise.

Pero-ni, ペロニ, オホナラ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus crispula Bl.

Pero-ni-karush, ペロニカラシ, シャケ. n. Cortinellus Shütake, P. Henn.

Peruba, ペルバ, 割る, 開く. v.t. Same as Pereba, “to cleave.”

Pesakara, ペサカラ, 転る(泥中又ハ共
Yaikirikiru. by A Petchi.

Pesh, ペシ, 平岩山側. 屋. n. A long mountain or hill with flat-tish sides. A cliff.
Pesh, ペシ, 懸岩, 下岩, 底向山, 源向山, 例山, ペシ山, 樹石下岩, 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, 浮べる. adj. Floating.
Pe-sosh, ペソシ, 雪屑. n. Sleet. Rain with snow. As:—Pe sosh ash, “to rain sleet.”
Pet, ペト, 片, カケ. n. A piece of anything.
Pet, ペト, 水. n. Water.

Sy: Petchi. Petcha.

Pet-au, ペッアウ, or Pet-anu, ペアヌ, 支流. n. The branch of a river.

Petaru, ペタル, 水引引キタル處. n. A place where water is drawn.

Petcha, ペッチャ, 大河. n. A great river; by some the flat banks of a river.

Pet-chep-ne, ペッチェプネ, 鮮魚. v.i. Very fresh fish. Fish just caught.
Petchi, ペッチ, 湿リタル. adj. Wet. Damp.
Petchi, ペッチ, 河. n. A river.
Petchine, ペッチネ, 漬し, ビジョビヨニシメル. 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, ペッッチノカ, 銀河. n. The milky way.
Petch-inika, ペッイニカ, 湿す. v.t. To moisten.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PET</strong></th>
<th><strong>PEW</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petne, ペッチ, 潮リタル. adj. To be wet. Damp. Also:—v.t. To make wet.</td>
<td>Pewa, ペワ, 周元認メラル、特種ノ残紅. n. A peculiar red reflection of the setting sun upon the clouds supposed to be the harbinger of trouble.</td>
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<td>Pet-neka, ペッチンカ, 潮リタル. adj. Sloshy. Watery. To be made wet. Also:—v.t. To make wet.</td>
<td>Pewan, ペワン, 浮雲 (アアナ)キ、(壊れ物ニノミネ). n. and v.i. Dangerous. To be in danger. This word is used only of things likely to get spoiled or broken.</td>
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<td>Petpaush, ペッパウシュ, エッスケ. n. Carex cryptocarpa, C. A. Mey.</td>
<td>Peure-humsei, ペウレフムセイ, カ、又ハカ聲. n. The strength or gruff of a young man. The noise a young man makes when pulling with all his might.</td>
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<td>Petpaush, ペッパウシュ, 草＝テ製シタノ種. n. A kind of mat made of reeds growing in rivers.</td>
<td>Peure-kina, ペウレキナ, ムラサキ. n. Lithospermum Erythrorhizion, S. et Z.</td>
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<td>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).</td>
<td>Pe-ushte, ペウシテ, 潮ラス. v.t. To make wet. To mix water with.</td>
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<td>Peutange-ki, ペウタンゲキ, 救ヲ呼ア. v.i. To call for help.</td>
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Pewanka, ペワンカ, 柔カニスル, 弱 クスル. v.t. To make soft. To make weak.
Syn: Piye.
Pi, ピ, 拔刀スル, 例セバ, ダムヒハムカ ンナイコサムバ, 拔刀ノ音. v.t. To draw or unsheath as a sword. Thus:—Tam pi humkan naikosamba, “the sound of unsheathing swords.”
Pi, ピ, 解ク、トク. v.t. To undo or untwist.
Piba, ピバ, or Pipa, ピバ, カハカイ. カラスカイ. n. A kind of shell fish found in rivers and lakes.
Pichiribe, ピチリベ, 蛭. n. A maggot.
Pichish, ピチシ, 忍ビ泣キスル. v.i. To weep softly.
Pichitch, ピチッチ, 削ゲル, 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コ 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 ayaikokarakara, “I dressed myself for a journey.”


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.

Pin-ni, ピニー, ヤチダモ n. The ash tree. Fraxinus mandshurica, Repr. var. japonica, Maxim.

Pinne-noya, ピンチノヤ, テトコヨモギ n. Artemisia japonica, Th.


Pinu-no, ピヌノ, 嘿聴ニテ, 忍び音ニ adv. In a whisper. Quite privately or stealthily.

Pinu-no-heheba, ピヌノヘヘバ, 窺ニ観フ v.t. To peep stealthily at.

Pinu-no-ye, ピヌノイユ, 嘿ク, サヤク v.t. To whisper.

Pinu-pukara, ピヌプカラ, 嘿ク v.t. To peep at.

Pinu-pinu, ピヌビヌ, 他ヲ柔和ナル喫聴 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 Saghaliens an oyster.

Pipok, ピボク, 沼地 n. A swamp.

Pipa-sei, ピパセイ, カハガイノ具 n. The shell of anodonta.


Pira, ピラ, 開ケタル, 擴ゲル adj. Open. Spread out.

Pira, ピラ, 断崖 n. A cliff.

Pirakka, ピラッカ, 下駄 n. Clogs.


Pirapira, ピラピラ, 散布シタル, 微塵トス v.t. adj. Scattered. Torn to pieces.

Pirasa, ピラサ, 漏ク, ヒモドク, 披ク, ヒラク v.t. To open as a book. To spread open.

Pirasare, ピラサレ, 咳カシム, 擴ゲル v.t. To cause another to open.

Piraske, ピラスケ, 咳ク, 破レル v.t. To be opened out. To be spread out. To be torn.

Piraspa, ピラスパ, 披カスル, 擴ゲル v.t. To spread open. To open as a book. Pl. of Pirasa.

Piraspare, ピラスバレ, 披カスル v.t. To cause another to open.


Piri, ピリ, 傷, キズ, 例セバ, ピリピリカ らカラ, 潰帯スル n. A wound. As:—Piri-kokararaka, “to bind up a wound.”

Piriba, ピリバ, or Piruba, ビルバ, 拭フ, ヌケフ v.t. To wipe.

<table>
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| **Pirika-irenga, ピリカイレナ, 好意.**  
*n.* Good will. |
| **Piruturu, ピルタル, 峡.**  
*n.* Between the cliffs. |
| **Pirika-manuhi-anreika, ピリカマンヒアンレイカ, 喜ンテ承知スル.**  
*ph.* To assent to with pleasure. |
| **Pisash-sei, ピサシセイ, ムイ.**  
*n.* Mollusk. *Chiton sp.* |
| **Pirika-mintuchi, ピリカミントチ, 善**  
*性ノ人魚.**  
*n.* A fairy. A well disposed mermaid. |
| **Pisash-see, ピサシセ, ムイ.**  
*n.* The bladder. |
| **Pirika-no, ピリカノ, 善**  
*々々.**  
*n.* A good thing. |
| **Pise-nonno, ピセノノ, ハマベンキ**  
*サカ.**  
*n.* *Mertensia maritima, Don.* |
| **Pisene-kombu, ピセネコンブ, クロツ**  
*ノマダ.**  
*n.* *Fucus or Rockweed.* |
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*ンテ承知スル.**  
*ph.* To assent to with pleasure. |
| **Pise-kikiri, ピセキキリ, 獸類ノ身内ノ**  
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*n.* A worm sometimes found in the bladders of animals. |
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Pit, ピツ, 小石. n. A small stone; flint.

Pita, ピタ, 解く, 説明るる. v.t. To untie. To undo. To explain. To loosen.

Pitara, ピタラ, 河床名アル處ノ乾ケル部分. n. The dry stony sides of the bed of a river. Also, rarely, “a plain.” Syn: Piuka.

Pitara-an, ピタラアン, 石多キ. adj. Stony.

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, 割グルル, 破レル. v.i. To come off. To be worn out. To wear out. Syn: Pichitche.

Pitke, ピツケ, 錠錬ルル. v.i. To be subject to fits. Syn: Cheachiushiyeye.

Pitke-tashum, ピツケタシュム, 錠錬. n. Fits.

Pito, ピト, 人若クハ神ヲ数フル時数ノ後ノ付ク語, 側セバ, アイメビト, カムイビト, 人モ神モ. adj. A kind of classifier for men and gods. As: Ainu bito, kamui bito, “gods and men.”

Pitoromun, ピトリオムン, 青草. n. Herbage. Young green grass.

Pitpo, ピトポ, 小石, 塙石. n. Small stones. Flints.

Pitpoturuse, ピットポールセ, 石ノ如ク隠ル, 例セバ, ヒットボツルモッコバヤラ, 其へ石ノ如ク隠チタリ. v.i. To fall as a stone. As:—Pitpoturuse shikopayara, “It fell down like a stone.”

近々近らセ. adv. Close by. Near to. As:—En pishkaneketa a, “sit near me.”

Pishkan-moshiri, ピシカンモシリ, 此處其處. adv. Here and there.

Pishkanta, ピシカンタ, 此處其處. adv. Here and there. To and fro.

Pishkanta-pishkanta, ピシカンタピシカンタ, 其處へ其處へ, 此處處處. adv. Hither and thither. Here and there.

Pishkara, ピシカラ, 坎諫ノ處. n. Rocky, rugged, places.

Pishki, ピシキ, 數, 数フル, 例セバ, ダムペ ピシキ ヘムバペパン, 是等ノ物幾何アリヤ. n. & v.t. A number. To count. As:—Tambe pishki hampakke 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, 海岸. n. The seashore.

Pishno, ピシノ, 甚々, 例セバ, コタン ピシノ, 各村. adj. Every. As:—Kotan pishno, “every village.”

Pishoi, ピシオイ, 魚ノ腹. n. The belly of a fish.

Pishto, ピシト, 海岸. n. The seashore.

Pishto-yomomke, ピシトヨモムケ, 爆ル, ハゼル(鍋中音ノ如ク). v.i. To splutter about (as fat in a frying pan).

Pishunkitesh, ピシュンキテシ, ハマ ヒルガホ. n. Calystegia Soldanella, R, Br.
Pittarane, ピタラネ, 語の膨れ. v.t. To swell with pride.

Pittok-kina, ピトックキナ, ハナウド. n. The cow-parsnip. Heracleum lanatum, Michx.

Pituru, ピタル, 新鮮ナル, 例セバ, ピタルチペブ, 鮮魚. adj. Fresh. As:—Pituru chep, “fresh fish.”

Piuchi, ピウチ, 火打金. n. A steel for striking fire.

Piuchi-op, ピウチオブ, 嫌養. n. A flint and steel box or bag.

Piuchi-shuma, ピウチシュマ, 嫌石. n. A flint.

Piuka, ピウカ, 石多き河床. n. A stony river-bed.

Piuka-chishka, ピウカチシカ, or Piuka-chishkara, ピウカチシカラ, n. A sandpiper.


Piuki, ピウキ, 攻撃スル, 敵フ, 例セバ, セタエンピウキ, 狐我ニ敵ヘリ. 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, 鼻ヲ吹ク(鼻ノ如フ). v.i. To blow through the nostrils as an animal. Syn: Shiukosamba.


Piwiuse, ピウィウセ. 呼吸音. v.i. To wheeze (as in breathing with a cold).

Piwiwitki, ピウィウィットキ, 音スル (鳥飛び時ニ). v.t. To make a whirling noise with the wings as a wood cock when shooting through the air.

Piyapa, ピヤパ, 栗. n. Millet.

Piye, ピイェ, 種子, 例セバ, ピイェオブ, 種子入器. n. Seeds of any kind. As:—Piye op “a seed vessel.”

Piye, ピイェ, or Piyehe, ピイェ, 脂肪. n. The fat of living creatures such as birds and beasts.

Piye-kara, ピイェカラ, 投ゲル, 例セバ, シュマアリ ピイェカラ, 投石スル. v.t. To throw at. As:—Shuma ari piye kara, “to throw stones at.” Syn: Kipye kara.

Piye-o, ピイェオ, 虫エタル. adj. Fat.

Piye-sak, ピイェサク, 瘦エタル. adj. Lean.

Piye-toi, ピイェトイ, 白キ土. n. White clay.

Piye-ush, ピイェウシン, 肥エタル. adj. Fat.

Po, ポ, 此語ハ時ニ名詞ノ後ニ用キテ細少テ示ス接尾語トナル, 例セバ, チエブ, 小魚. part. This word is sometimes suffixed to nouns as a diminuative particle. As:—Chep po. “a little fish.” It is also used as an adjective, “small” “little.”

Po, ポ, 此語ハ時ニ柔アテカルテ有ス, 例セバ, ピイエオキマンエアイカブ, 獄ニテハ行ケヌ. part. Sometimes this particle has a kind of softening power. Thus:—Poine po oman.
eaikap, “we cannot go alone” (meaning that the speaker would prefer others to go as well). Orona no po, “And then.” “After that.”

Po, ポ, 時トシテ此語ハ（特ニ, 子供ナル語＝前立ナル時）ベ, 即ち物ナル語＝似寄タル事ヲリ, 例セバ, 子供ヲエランナカラボ, 必要ナキ種々物ヲpart. Sometimes the word po, especially when preceded by the words nep ka, is equivalent to pe, “a thing,” or “article” Thus:—Nep ka aerannak po, “any kind of thing that is not required.”

Po, ポ, Poho, ポホ, 子供. n. A child. The young of anything. A son or daughter.


Poho, ポホ, or Po, ポ, 小児・何ニテ モ若キ者, 子息. n. A child. The young of anything. A son.

Poekanu, ポエカヌ, 胎児生命ヲ受クル事. n. The quicking of a child.

Poeayratki, ポエヲヲヲツキ, 受胎スル. v.i. To conceive a child.

Poi, ポイ, 拔キ出ス. v.t. To pick out.


Poeinonno-itak, ポエイノノイタク, 小児ノ生レシ後ノ親. n. A religious ceremony performed on or about the sixth day after a child has been born in which the welfare of the child is prayed for.

Poiba, ポイバ, 咬マ、ツイバム、錐リ穴ヲ大ニスル、引き抜ク、揉キ出ス. 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, ポイナ, 大石. n. Stones of a larger size.

Poi-poi, ポイボイ, 甚ダ小キ. adj. Very little.

Poipoi, ポイポイ, 玩メル. v.t. To roll about in the hands.

Poishiknupo, ポイシクヌポ, 敗ル, 残 ド呪ヲ殺ス. v.t. To defeat. To nearly kill by cursing.

Poi-shitat-ni, ポイシタツニ, カメノキノ種. n. A kind of birch.

Poiyambe, ポイヤムベ, 北海道ノ 山地ニ住メリトノ猟猛ナル人種, 恐 クハアイノ軍人ナラン. 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、例セバ、キウムポ 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.”

Pokap, ポカブ, 脫落膜. n. The thin external membrane within the womb thrown off after childbirth. Decidua. Uterus.
Pokai-iki, ポカイ, 断章、例セバ、アニボカイ イキエアシュカイ、彼ノ語ルヤスヲ難ケ。adv. To such a degree. As:—Ani pokai iki ye eashkai, “he is thus clever at ipeaking.”

Pokash, ポカシ, 鬱ガ、フサケ、例セバ、サムベボカシ、鬱ギテ。v.i. To be lowspirited. As:—Sambe pokash, “downhearted.”

Pokashnu, ポカシヌ, ヨリ少ク、例セバ、カスノシヨモモ、ポカシヌカシモモ、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、鬱悶サセ、例セバ、サイサムベボカシテ、人ヲ困ラス。v.t. 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, 下ニ。adv. Underneath.

Pokep, ポケプ, 虐處膜。n. Hymen. The virginal membrane at the orifice of the vagina.

Poki, ポキ, 底、陰門。n. The bottom of anything. The vagina.


Pokin-nitai, ポキニナサイ, 小樹。n. Small trees.


Pokipui, ポキプイ, 陰門。n. Vagina.

Poki-shiri, ポキシリ, 底、臀、例セバ、チクノボキシリ、木ノ底。n. The bottom. The hips. Side. The floor. The ground. As:—Chiku-ni poki-shiri, “the bottom of a tree.” Aiai poki-shiri kata ashi-koyupu, penram kata aechopmure, “she held the child upon her side and kissed its bosom.”

Pokishiri, ポキシリ, 身體ノ下部、特ニ足。n. The lower part of the body especially the legs.


Pokna-moshiri, ポクナモシリ、冥府。n. Hades.

Po-koro, ポコロ, 子ヲ産ム。v.t. To bear a child. Syn: Aiai shikore.

Pokotchaketa-mat-ahup-kara, ポコッチャケタマツアフカラ、嫁ヲ取る。v.t. To take a wife for one’s son.

Pon, ポン, 小キ、例セバ、ポン カシュイ、餘リ小キ。adj. Small. Little. As:—Pon kashui, “too small.”

Pon-amushbe, ポンアムシベ、小蟹。n. A small crab.

Pon-apka, ポンアプカ、三歳ノ牡鹿。n. A three year old buck.

Ponbake, ポンベケ、前布、マエカケ。n. An apron.

Ponbaki, ポンバキ、エビ。n. Prawns.

Ponbe, ポンベ、小ナル物。n. A little thing.
Ponbepo, ボンペポ, 極小ナル物. n. A very little thing.
Pone, ボネ, 骨. n. Bones.
Pone-ik, ボネイク, 関節. n. A joint.
Pone-ik-pui, ボネイクプイ, 脊髄骨. n. The spine. The backbone.
Ponekakanu, ボネカカヌ, 死體ト共ニ葬ル上衣. n. The outer clothing buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.
Po-ne-kara, ポネカラ, 養子ニする. v.t. To adopt a child.
Po-ne-kara-i, ポネカライ, 養子ニスル事. n. Adoption.
Pone-kem, ポネケム, 端舟ヲ修繕スルニ用エル骨ノ針. n. A bone needle used in mending boats.
Pone-o, ポネオ, 骨アル. adj. Bony.
Pone-op, ポネオブ, 骨アル物. n. A bony thing.
Po-nere, ポネレ, 養子スル. v.t. To adopt.
Pon-humbe, ポンフムベ, 海豚. n. The porpoise.
Pon-itak, ポニタク, 妖術. n. Witchcraft.
Pon-itak-ki, ポニタキキ, 妖術スル, (ロノ語ニテ), 吼フ, 調伏ノ為ニ祈ル. v.t. To bewitch (by word of mouth). To curse. To worship demons in order to bring evil upon another.
Pon-itak-ki-guru, ポニタキグル, 妖術者. n. A witch. One who bewitches by word of mouth.
Poni-une-mat, ポニウメマツ, 季女. n. One's youngest daughter.
Poni-une-po, ポニウメポ, 末子. n. Youngest son or children.
Pon-kishimkishim, ポンキシンキシン, Pon-kishunkishun, ポンキシンキシン, カテカノ類. n. A kind of sculpin.
Pon-kopecha, ポンコベチャ, カイツム. n. Little grebe. *Podiceps L. Minor* (*Gm*.).
Pon-machi, ポンマチ, 娘. n. A concubine.
Pon-mokrap, ポンモクラップ, 竜鱗. n. Anal fins.
Pon-no, ポンノ, or Pon-ru, ポンヌ, 少ナキ, 僅ノ. 例ハバ, ポンヌバテク.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PON</th>
<th>POP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Poon-makke, ポオンマッケ, 少しの関ケテ. adv. Ajar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pop, ポプ, 水疱, キズブクレ, 梗子. ポップ, 水疱スル. n. A swelling. A blister. As:—Pop ush, “to have blisters.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pop, ポプ, 沸騰スル, タギル. v.i. To boil. To bubble up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Popekot, ポベコツ, 暑サノ死ス. v.i. To boil. To bubble up.</td>
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<td>Popera, ポペラ, 鳥尾 (ミブオチ). n. The pit of the stomach. The epigastrium.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Popiuka, ポビウカ, 沸騰スル, v.i. To boil. To bubble up.</td>
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<td>Popke, ポプケ, 楽キ. adj. Hot.</td>
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<td>Popke-no, ポプケノ, 楽ガ adv. Hotly.</td>
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<td>Popo, ポポ, 兄. n. An elder brother.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Popokichiri, ポポキチリ, サホポキチ. n. Reed warbler. Acrocephalus orientalis, (T. &amp; S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Popokochiu, ポポコチウ, ペニヒハ. n. Mealy red-pole. Fringilla linaria, Linn.</td>
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</tbody>
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Porokutu, ポロクツ, エゾニサ. n. 
*Angelica ursina*, Max. A very large species of Umbelliferous plants.

Poporaige, ポロライケ, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire much.

Poppe, ポッペ, 汗, アセ. n. Perspiration. Sweat.

Poppe-ashin, ポッペアシン, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire.

Poppe-nu, ポッヘヌ, 発汗スル. v.i. To perspire.

Poppenuok, ポッペヌオク, 大ニ発汗スル. v.i. To perspire profusely.

Poppe-nure, ポッヘヌレ, 発汗セシム. v.t. To make perspire.

Popporose, ポッポロセ, 病ノ流行地. n. Spots brought about by disease.

Popte, ポプテ, 沸カス. v.t. To make boil.


Pop-ush, ポプウシ, 水胞＝悶. v.i. To be afflicted with blisters.


Poro, ポロ, 大ナル, 例セバ, ポロカシユイ, 頸リナル. adj. Large. Big. Great. As:—Poro kashui, “too large.”


Poron-no, ポロンノ, 多ケノ. adv. Many.


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, 通テ行カ. v.t. To go through.

Poso, ポソ, 通シテ. adv. Through.

Poso-ingara, ポソインガラ, 見トホス. v.i. To look through.


Potara-guru, ポタラグール, 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, ポトラ, or Potraat, ポトツラウツ, n. A kind of rock-weed. *Fucus evanes-ceens.*

**Poukokuchiuchiu**, ポウコクチウチウチウ, n. Reed-warbler. 
*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*.


Pu, プ, 堆積, 或是名詞同義類似為之用。n. A heap. Also a plural suffix to some nouns.

Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, or Pui, プイ, 納屋, n. A storehouse, or godown.

Pu, プ, 穴, 例々的, 呼名穿る, n. A hole. As:—*Pu-i-o*, "to make a hole." *Pu ona*, "to have holes." *Pu onare*, "to bore or make a hole."

Pui, プイ, クエキンクエ, n. The marsh marigold. *Caltha palustris,* L. var *typica,* Regel.

Pui, プイ, or Pu, プ, or Puhu, プフ, 納屋, n. A godown or storehouse.

Pui-ne, プイネ, 彼等自身, 獨りにて, 例々的, 呼名なべし, 彼等と独りにて行ク, adv. By themselves. Alone. As:—*Pu ne po ona* aikap, "they cannot go alone."

Puipui, プイプイ, 腹, n. An eel. 
Syn: *Ukuribe.*

Puira, プイラ, 急流, n. Rapids.

Puiraush-surugu, プイラウシュスルガ, 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, キャウキャニン＝ガ, n. A kind of wild garlic.

Pukusa-kina, プクサキナ, フクサレ, n. *Anemone flaccida* Fr. Schm. This plant is much used by the Ainu as an article of diet.

Pumba, プムバ, 揚ゲル, v.t. (pl). To lift up. To raise.

Pumma, プムマ, or Pummaha, プムマハ, 給料, 賞報, n. Wages. A reward.

Pummakore, プムマコレ, 給料分取る, v.t. To give as wages. To pay wages.

Pumma-koro, プムマコレ, 給料取る, v.t. To take as wages. To accept as a reward.

Pungara, プンガラ, 者, n. A vine of any kind.


Pungau-karush, プンガウカルシ, ハシドイ木耳, n. *Polyporus* sp.

Pungine, プンギ子, 護る, 番スル, v.t. To guard. To watch.


Puni, プニ, 揚ゲル, 待スル, (無疑), v.t. To lift up. To wait upon. (sing.)


Puri-kanda, プリカンダ, 荒キ, adj.

Puri-koro, プリコロ, 柔り. v.i. To be addicted to. As:—Ikka buri koro, “to be addicted to theft.”


Puri-sama-ayanasapbe, プリサマアヤナサプベ, 暴飲者の, および装飾. n. A riotous person. A person given to excessive wickedness.


Purupuruge, プルプルゲ, 沸騰スル, 液き出ブル. v.i. To bubble up. To gush forth.

Purupuruse, プルプルセ, 液き出スル. v.i. To gush forth (with a sound). As water.

Purse, プルセ, 噴水スル. v.t. To blow out (as water).

Pusa, プサ, 総(フサ), 刃下繊ノ飾. n. The lower ornamental part of a swordsash. A tassel.

Pusari, プサリ, 旅囊. n. A travelling bag.

Puse, プセ, ロヨム液き出ス. v.t. To blow out of the mouth.


Push, プシ, 爆ル(燃木ノ如ク) 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, 穀物ノ種. n. An ear of wheat, rice or millet.

Pushkosamka, ブショサムカ, 音スル(水ノ進水スル) v.i. To send forth a gushing sound.

Push-ni, ブスニ, ボノキ. n. Magnolia hypoleuca, S. et Z.


Pushpusu, プスプス, 心ヲ知ラス. v.t. To make known things one has kept in his heart and mind.

Pushte, プシテ, 輕キ, 容易ナル. adj. Light. Easy.


Pushpusu, プスプス, 心ヲ知ラス. v.t. To draw out. To take out.


Putu, プツ, 臓, 河口, 小河ノ大河ヘ流入ル口. 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.i. To swell out. Syn: Shipushke.

Puya-puya, プヤプヤ, 錐ル, 味ム. 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: サ, プラノサ, 窓ノ側. 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 sarare, “to open a window.”

Puyara-otke, プヤラオツキ, 窓ノ盲. n. A window blind made of rushes or straw.

Puyara-shikrap, プヤラシクラブ, 窓格. n. A window-sill.

Puyara-uimak, プヤラウイマク, 窓格. n. A window-sill.

Puyuise, プユイセ, 立登る(淡・塩). v.i. To ascend as thin smoke. Usei paha anak ne shupnya korachi puyuise ruwe ne, “the steam from the hot water ascends like smoke.” Syn: Rikin.

R (ラ).

Ra, ラ, 下, 例へば, ラヲヲヲノ, 下カラ. adv. Below. As:—Ra orowa no, “from beneath.” Rata, “be-neath.” Rata va, “from beneath it.”

Ra, ラ, 草ノ葉. n. A blade of grass.

Ra, ラ, 魚ノ腹中乃在ル白キ脂肪(鰭ノ除ク), 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, 垂掛けル(単数). v.i. To hang down. To be suspended. (sing).

Rachitke, ラチツケ, 垂レル, 吊ラルル, (複数). v.i. To be suspended. (pl.)

Rachitkere, ラチツケレ, 吊ル. v.t. To suspend. Sing. Rachitare.

Rachirukikuru, ラチウリキクル, 目ヲ張ケル (人ノ話ヲ掛けル時ノ如ク). v.i. To raise the eyes towards one as when about to speak.

Rachonrashte, ラチョンラシテ, 异チ張ル (鳥ナドノ). v.i. To spread the wings as a bird.

Ra-i, ライ, 卑キ場所, 地獄. n. The lower place. Hades.


Rai, ライ, 降ア, v.i. The same as ran, “to descend.”

Rai-ambe, ライアムヘ, 死. n. Death.

Rai-chish-kara, ライチシカラ, 死悼
自杀. v.i. To weep for the dead.
To lament the dead.
Rai-ehange, ライエハンゲ, 死瀎
すむ. v.i. To be at the point of
death.
Rai-etokooiki, ライエトコオイキ, 死瀎
すむ. v.i. To be about to die. To prepare for
death.
Raige, ライゲ, 殺す. v.t. To kill.
Raigepa, ライゲパ, 殺す. v.t. To kill.
Raigere, ライゲレ, 殺させる. v.t. To
cause to kill.
Rai-guru-korachi, ライグルルコーチ
死人の様なもの, 此語は侮辱死人に用いる.
護婦を死にたれる. v. 中 = 於て之ヲシテム. 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, ライグルルテクム
べ, 死者＝用ユ手袋. n. Gloves worn by the dead.

Rai-i, ライ, 死. n. Death.
Rai-korachi, ライコラチ, ヤッタ, 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-kamu-i-irushka-tashum, ライ
カムイルシタシュム, or Rai-kamu-
mii-tashum, ライカムイタシュム,
中風症. n. Paralysis.
Rai-kamuikina, ライカムイキナ, キシ
カクシ. n. Asparagus schoberoides,
Kunth.

Rai-koro, ライコロ, 死瀎すむ. v.i.
To be about to die.
Raikosanu, ライコサン, 死す, 気ヲ失
ふ. v.t. To die. To faint.
Raikotenge, ライコテンゲ, 喊呼す.
(困難又ハ失望＝陷リタルトキノ如フ). v.t. To call after as in severe
trouble. To call out in distress.
Raimik, ライミク, 嫁女子ノ挨拶. n.
The salutation of women. This
salutation consists of drawing the
hands from the temples down the
face, and ending with drawing
the index finger across the upper
lip.
Raimik-kara, ライミクカラ, 挨拶す.
む (嫁女子ノミミ). v.i. To make
salutation. (Only used of females).
Rainatara, ライナタラ, 順実ナル. adj.
Rainokor'ambe, ライノコラムベ,
薄命ナル. adj. Miserable.
Raiochi, ライチョ, or Raochi, ラオ
チ, 虹. n. A rainbow.
Raiomap, ライオマップ, or Rau-o-
map, ラウオマップ, 魚筌. n. A
kind of fish basket trap.
Rai-paraparak, ライパラパラク, 哭
す, 泣ク. v.i. To cry aloud. To
weep.
Raishike-an, ライシケアン, 数多ノ.
adj. Very many.
Raita-mun, ライタムン, キシミツヒ
キ. n. Agrimonia pilosa, Ledeb.
Raitoshka, ライトシカ, 数多ノ, 澤山
ナル. adj. Very many. A super-
Raishike an.
Raitukunne, ライツクン, 人事不省.
n. Anaesthesia.
RAI-tush, ライツシ, 綑首に用キタル絹. n. A rope with which one has hung himself.

RAI-wa-oman, ライワオマン, 死. v. To die.


RAIyaise, ライヤイセ, 声ヲ放テ泣ク, 例セバ, アイアイライヤイセッサン, 小児が泣テイ. v. To cry loudly. To weep aloud. As:—Aiai raiyaise wa an, “the baby is crying.” Syn: Rayayaise. Rai-paraparak.

RAIyaiyaise, ライヤイヤイセ, ライヤイセ強き意味ヲ有ス. v. An intensified form of raiyaise.

Rak, ラク, 沉澱物. n. Sediment.

Rak, ラク, 澄マセル(水垢ナドダ). v. To settle as rubbish in water.

Rak, ラク, 散スル(雲カ空ニ). v. To pass away as clouds from the horizon. See Rak-rak.

Rak, ラク, 香ビスル, 例ヘバ, シュムラク, 油ノ香ビスル. v. 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, 議立ツ, 工途. adj. Useful. Use.


Rakakke, ラカッケ, 視界ヨリ遠ザカル(雲ヲ消散スル如ク又人影ノ没スル如ク), 消滅スル, (紙ヲ破ド). 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. To go out. To die out.

Rakan, ラカン, 魚ノ名. n. Name of a fish.


Raka-sak, ラカサク, 無益ナル. adj. Useless.

Rake, ラケ, 下. adv. Below. The next below. The lower.

Rakesara, ラケサラ, 昇ヨルル. v. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakishke, ラキシケ, 昇ヨルル. v. and adj. To be hanging down.

Rakka, ラッカ, 澄マセル(泥水ヲ). v. To put to settle as muddy or thick water.


Rakorotashum, ラコレタシュム, 便. n. Constipation.

Rakotesu, ラコテス, 災ヘル(鶏ヨダカ). v. To swoop down upon (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Raotesu.


Rakrak-paye, ララクパイエ, 散スル(雲ヲ).除々ハ、アツバタララクパイエ、アツイサララクパイエ、東西ノ空ヲ在アラ雲ヲ晴レマス. ph. To float...
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, ラクダチキイブ, 驼駒. n. A camel. (Jap.)

Rakup, ラクープ, 消え, 死ま, 例セバ, イタクエムコラクープ, 話論カ消エタ（聞取レ×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, 卑, 幼, 例セバ, ボンラムオロウ, 幼き時カラ. adv. Low. Young. As:—Pon ram orowa, "from childhood."

Ram, ラム, 歌ナドノ語尾ニ於テ此語ナエリ二著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.

Rama, ラマ, or Ramat, ラマツ, 精神, 靈魂. n. Life. Soul. Spirit.

Ramai, ラマイ, 幼蟲(ガカシラミ). n. A young louse.


Ramakakke, ラマカケ, or Ramamakakke, ラママカケ, 快活ナル.
adj. Brave. Also strong language. Saucy. As:—Nep rametok ku goro wa gusni chieyairamekashure echi iyekara kara riwe ta an? “What strong language (saace) have I used that you should pitch upon me?” (or “that I should be called in question by you.”)

Rametok-i, ラメトキ, 勇故. n. Bravery.

Rametok-koro, ラメトクロ, 勇シキ, 例ヘハ, ラメトクロケル, 勇者. adj. Brave. As:——Rametok koro guru, “a brave person.”


Ram-i, ラミ, 卑き處又ハ物. n. A low place or thing.

Ramka, ラムカ, 卑クスル, 縮小スル. v.t. and v.i. To lower. To diminish. To cease. To die out. To become extinct. Syn: Aarakere.

Ramkopashtep, ラムコパシテプ, 大刀. n. A sword. As:——Arampkopashtep shitomushi, “we put on our swords.”

Ram-koro-guru, ラムコログル, 葬式＝泣ク人. n. A mourner at a funeral.

Ramkoshkashke, ラムコシカシケ, 恒心ナキ, 難ナル, 曲言スル. v.t. To be fickle. To prevaricate. Syn: Maunmaun.

Ramne, ラムネ, 全體, 充満, 例セバ, ラムネト, 終フ. adj. Whole. Full. As:——Ramneto, “the whole day.”


Ram-no, ラムノ, or Ram-no-kane, ラムノカケ, 呉シテ. adv. Stooping-ly. Low.

Ramokka, ラモッカ, 世話焼キユスル, 他人ノ過シチ検ス. v.i. To act the busybody. To endeavour to find out the faults of other people.


Rampokashte, ランボカシテ, 満足セス. v.t. To be dissatisfied. Syn: Ehoshki.

Rampoken, ラムポケン, 慘ミ. n. Mercies.
Rampoken-wa-kore, ラムボケンワコレ, 憐む v.t. To have mercy upon.
Rampokiwen, ラムボキウェン, 憐レナ n. adj. and v.i. Pitiabie.
Rampokiwen-wa-kore, ラムボキウェンコレ, 憐む v.t. To have mercy upon. To pity.
Ramatram, ラムラム, 階, 蛇皮 n. Fish scales. A snake's skin.
Ramton, 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, 神. n. and v.i. The mind. The soul. The seat of the feeling: To think. To understand. To consider. As: —Itcki annu shiri ne ramu wa kore wa en kore, "please do not consider me a stranger."
Ramu-ashitnere-wa-monraiagere, ラムアシチスニモノライゲレ, 壓制スル v.t. To oppress.
Ramu-aye, ラムアイェ, 賞メラル v.i. To be praised.
Ramuchuptek, ラムチュプテク, 寂シク感スル, 悩怖スル 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, 解ラス v.i. Not to understand.
Ramu-haita, ラムハイタ, 不知不識, 誤テ adv. Unwittingly. By mistake.
Ramu-ange, ラムハウゲ, 慈ミアル, 親切ナル adj. and v.i. Merciful. Kind.
Ramu-hokamba, ラムホカムバ, 解シ難キ, 慈ペキ adj. Difficult to be understood. Pitiful.
Ramu-hokasush, ラムホカスシュ or Ramu-hokasusu, ラムホカスス, 惑ハセル adj. and v.i. To be confused. To be puzzled.

Ramukara, ラムカラ, 嘲弄スル, 嘲タレル, シラス 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, 賤気スル v.i. To rave. To be giddy.
Ramukarikari, ラムカリカリ, 耐へ切れレス, 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, To prevaricate. To be double-faced.

Ramu-nin, ラムニン, To faint. To be in dispair.

Ramu-nishte, ラムニシテ, To be tickle.

Ramu-nin, ラムニン, 半熱, 半冷, adj. Coldhearted.


Ramu-okaoka, ラムオカオカ, or Ramu-hokahoka, ラムホカホカ, To comfort. To quiet.

Ramu-oknatara, ラムオクナタラ, 不幸, adj. and vt. 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-oshmare, ラムオシマレ, 合意スル, 一致サセル, vt. To make agree. To cause to accord.


Ramu-pekamamo, ラムベカマモ, 哀シキ, vt. To be sorrowful.


Ramu-pirika, ラムピリカ, 上機嫌, adj. and vt. To be in good spirits.

Ramu-pirikare, ラムピリカラ, 慰メル, vt. To comfort.

Ramu-rai, ラムライ, 氣脱シタル, vt. To have lost spirit. To be troubled.

Ramu-rara, ラムララ, 舞フ(摩隣ナドノ), vt. To circle around as dust or snow in the air.

Ramu-ratki, ラムラツキ, 健勝ナル, adj. and vt. To be in good health.
and spirits. **Syn:** Shiknu wan.

Ramu-rakke, ラムラッケ, 幸福ナル. **adj.** Happy.

Ramu-rikkush, ラムリックシ, 激昂スル. **v.i.** To be agitated in mind. To be restless.


Ramu-ritenga, ラムリテンガ, or Ramu-ritenka, ラムリテンカ, 喜パセ ル. **v.t.** To please. To make joyful.

Ramu-ritetke, イムリテツケ, 喜ペル. **v.i. and adj.** Pleased. Joyful.

Ramu-ritetkere, イムリテツケレ, 喜パセル. **v.t.** To please. To make joyful.


Ramuru, ラムル, 内臓ノ凝脂. **n.** The fat over the intestives.

Ramu-sak, ラムサク, 愚カ. **adj.** Foolish.

Ramu-san, ラムサン, 奇巧ナル. **adj.** Fanciful.

Ramusarak, ラムサラク, 困ル, 怒ル. **v.i.** To be troubled. To be in bad spirits. To be angry. To be discouraged.

Ramu-sarakbe-koro-yainu, ラムサラクベコロヤイヌ, 困ル. **v.i.** To feel troubled.

Ramu-sarakka, ラムサラッカ, 困ラセル, 怒ラセル. **v.t.** To trouble. To make angry. To tease.

Ramu-satsat, ラムサツサツ, 潮スル. **v.i.** To be thirsty. **Syn:** Iku rusui.


Ramu-shikarun, ラムシカルン, 記憶スル. **v.t.** To remember. **Syn:** Eshkarun.

Ramu-shinne, ラムシンネ, 満足セシムル. **v.t.** To be satisfied.

Ramu-shiroma, ラムシロマ, 満足セシムル, 心良ナル, 退儀シキ. **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.

Ramushka, ラムシカ, 騑ラス. **v.t.** To train. To domesticate. **As:** Umma hene seta hene ramushka, “to train a horse or dog.”

Ramu-shuye, ラムシュイェ, 散ク, 取り込ム. **v.t.** To deceive. To take in.

Ramu-tanak, ラムタナク, 心痛ノ事ノ為メ眼ヲ嵶ス. **v.i.** To be unable to sleep for trouble or other causes. **Syn:** Mokoro-koinu.

Ramu-tattariki, ラムタッタリキ, or Ramu-tattarakke, ラムタッタラケ, 短気ナル. **adj.** Irritable. To be impatient. **Syn:** Sambe takne. Nukoshne.

Ramutoine, ラムトイネ, 驚ク. **v.i.** To be surprised. **Syn:** Enushkari. Erayap.

Ramu-tui, ラムツイ, 驚ク, 惧怖スル. **v.i. and adj.** To be frightened. To be awed. To be taken aback. To be startled. **Syn:** Homatu.
Ramu-tuika, Ramu-tuika, 雖校。v.t. To frighten. To startle.
Ramu-unin, Ramu-unin, or Ramu-unin, Ramu-unin, 慎意スル。忘却スル。v.i. and adj. To be inattentive. To forget. To be careless. Forgetful. To become unconscious.
Ramu-uta, Ramu-uta, 這俯の。v.t. To praise. Syn: Ramye.
Ramuyupu, Ramuyupu, 總願スル。v.i. To exhort. To coax.
Ramye, Ramye, 總願。v.t. To praise.
Ran, Ran, 下し、降る(雨ノ如ク)。v.i. To descend. To come down as rain. To alight. As:—Ran ap, “he has gone down.”
Rangarap, Rangarap, 拘摂。n. A salutation.
Rangarap-itak, Rangarap-itak, 拘摂ノ時。n. The words of a salutation.
Rangarap-itak-ki, Rangarap-itak-ki, 拘摂ノ時。v.t. To salute.
Range, Range, 卸す。v.t. To let down. To unload.
Range, Range, 此語ハ他語ニ附加シテ副詞トナスカアリ、例ヘ瓦、ケストラ ンシ、日々ニ、ヘンパラキヤツカエ子 モイレランシ、彼ノハハ此ノ様ニ 運う。part. This word has an adverbial force. As:—Kesto range, “daily.” Hebora ne yakkaka une noire range, “he is always thus late.” Shinen range, “one by one.”
Rangetam, Rangetam, 神ノ剣。n. The sword of the gods.
Ranko-ri, Ranko-ri, or Rango-ri, Ranko-ri, カッラ。n. Cercidiphyllum japonicum, S. et Z.
Ran-nish, Ran-nish, 眉ノ端。n. The inner corner of the eyebrows.
Ran-no, Ran-no, 滴り落シル。adv. Trickling down.
Ranrewere, Ranrewere, ランレウェュェュ、瞬キスル。v.i. To blink the eyes. Syn: Shikrewere. Shikchu-puchupu.
Ranrikochiuwe, Ranrikochiuwe, ランリコチウウェ、眉ヲ 上ケル(瞬キショクトキ)。v.i. To raise the eyebrows.
Rantom, Rantom, 河流。n. The course of a river.
Raochi, Raochi, 虹。n. A rainbow.
Raoraye, Raoraye, 下ケル。v.i. To lower down. To put lower as anything suspended.
Raoshma, Raoshma, 沈メル。v.i. To To sink down. To sink into.
Raotereke, Raotereke, 降ル、潜ル。

Raotesu, ラオテス, 橫部(怒從食之). v.i. To swoop down (as an eagle upon its prey). Syn: Rakotesu.

Rap, ラップ, 降. v.i. (pl). To descend.

Rapapse, ラバプセ, 脫々落ちる, 例々セ, 白トプラプセ, 髪ヲ脱ケル. v.i. To drop off. To fall off. As: — Otop rapapse, “the hair is falling off.”


Rapembe, ラベムベ, がま. n. Cat-tail or Reed Mace. Typha latifolia, L.

Rapokey, ラポケ, 何々シツ·アル間ニ. adv. Whilst. During.

Rapoketa, ラポケタ, 何々シツ·アル間ニ. adv. Whilst. During.

Raporapora, ラポラポラ, 羽バヲキスル. v.i. To flap the wings (as a bird). Syn: Rapparappa.

Rappa, ラッパ, 喇叭. n. A trumpet. As: —Rappa rekte, “to blow a trumpet.”

Rapparappa, ラッパラッパ, 羽バヲキスル. v.i. To flutter the wings as a bird. Syn: Shiraparappa. Rapoarapora.

Raprap, ラブラブ, 動物ノ乳房(雌雄共ニ用ヲ). n. The breast of an animal (male or female).

Raprap-pone, ラブラブポッシュ, 體側, 胸骨. n. The side and breast bones.

Raptek, ラブテク, 泡ヲ澄マセル. v.i. To settle as froth or foam.

Rapterapte, ラブテラブテ, 吊ルス(艦船ヲ吊り揚ぐ). v.t. To make hang down as rags or pieces of string.

Rapuchupki, ラブチュブキ, 馬蠯. n. A horsefly.


Rapush-ni, ラブシニ, ニシキヤ. n. Evonymus alatus, Th.

Rapush-chep, ラブシジェプ, トピケ (方言). n. Draciscus sachi, Jor and Syn.

Rara, ララ, 鍬ノ線. n. The edge of a sword guard.

Rara, ララ, 滑り. v.i. To dive. Syn: Raotereke.


Rara, ララ, 馬鹿ニスル, 愚弄スル. v.t. To make fun of. To mock. To make a fool of.

Rarachik, ララチク, 嬬レル. v.t. To sport with.

Raraiba, ラライバ, 撹ズル, (小児ノ頭 ナドチ). v.t. To stroke as the head of a child when fondling it. Syn: Raruiba.
Raraku, 潤々 (adj. Smooth.
Rarakka, 潤々, 清々, 能々 (v.t. To refine. Syn: Shipi.
Rarakum, 雪々 (n. A snowdrift.
Raramani, ララナミ (n. The yew tree. Taxus cuspidata, S. et Z.
Raraw, 前 (n. Eyebrows.
Rarash, 前 (n. The outside corner of the eyebrows.
Rarapore, 重り (v.t. To press together.
Raremok, 砲木 (n. The space immediately under the eyebrows. As: Rarempo ingara, “to look out from under the eyebrows.”
Rari, 前 (v.i. To be pressed down. Pl. Rarapa.
Raribe, 前 (v.t. To dive for one's food as various sea-fowls.
wooden head-piece used for carrying bundles.

Rashupa-bashui, ラジュバシュイ, 葬式に用いる髪上ケノ器 (著). n. A moustache lifter made of Hydrangea paniculata and used only in death feasts.

Rashupa-ni, ラシユバニ, ノリカツキサビタ. n. Hydrangea paniculata, Sieb.

Rasu, ラス, 欠き取り剖り取り. v.t. To break a small piece off anything. To chip off.

Rasu-meshke, ラスメシケ, 剖ル. v.i. To be chipped.

Rasupa, ラスパ, 矢ノ根ヲ继ケニ用ル. 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, 痰, 動物ノ脂防. n. Phlegm. The thick fat of animals. Blubber.


Ratashkep, ラタシケプ, or Rataskkep, ラタスケプ, 草, 野菜. n. Herbs. Vegetables. Any kinds of herbs, vegetables and fruits used as food. See, Kamui ratashked; to ratashkep.

Ratchako, ラツチャコ, 燈. n. A lamp.

Ratchi, ラツチ, 温順ナル. adj. Gentle.

Ratchire, ラツチレ, 容し, 怒スル. v.t. To forgive. To quiet. To assuage. To avoid.

Ratchitara, ラツチタラ, 温順ナル. adj. Gently.


Ratchitarare, ラツチタラレ, ナダメル. v.t. To quiet.


Ratchitarashimaparare, ラツチタラシオマバラレ, 驒ラス. v.t. To tame.

Ratchitka, ラツチツケ, 吊サレタル. adj. Suspended.

Ratchitkere, ラツチツケレ, 掛ケル, 吊ス. v.t. To hang up. To suspend. Sing: Ratkire.

Rat-hese, ラツヘセ, 嘘息. n. Asthma.

Ratki, ラツキ, 吊サレル. v.i. To be suspended.

Ratki-osoro-kam, ラツキオソロカム, 臀. n. The buttocks. The fleshy part of the posteriors.

Ratkire, ラツキレ, 吊ス, 掛ケル. v.t. To suspend. To hang up. Pl. Ratkichere.

Rat-o-omke, ラツオオムケ, 嘘息. n. Asthma.

Rattopotopo, ラツポトポ, 眉ヲ動カス. v.i. To move the eyebrows.

Ratushne, ラツシネ, 負傷シタ. n. adj. Wounded.

Rauge, ラウゲ, Rauke, ラウケ, 深處、$
$隆阻. n. A deep place. A steep place.


Rauke-mina, ラウケミナ, 心中ニテ嘘フ. v.i. To laugh inwardly.

Rauke-sapse, ラウケサプセ, 心中ニテ呵スル. v.i. To scorn inwardly.

Raukotapu, ラウコタブ, 捕ヘル. v.t. To seize. To take.

Raukushte, ラウクシテ, 潜ル. v.i. To dive.


Raune-no, ラウンノ, 深カ. adv. Deeply.

Raunkami, ラウンカミ, 森木ノ心. n. The wood of a tree near the pith; heart-wood.

Rauomap, ラウオマブ, or Rai-omap, ライオマブ, 魚ヶ. 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, テンナンセカ. n. Jack in the pulpit. Arisaema japonicum, Bl.

Rauraugetoi, ラウラウゲトイ, 深沼. n. Syn: Raworawok unhke.

Rauta-ande, ラウタアンデ, 片寄セル、藏ヲ. v.t. To put on one side. To put away out of sight.

Rawe, ラウェ, 爲スコトヲ欲シテモ自カラ行フコトヲ欲せずルコト. v.t. To desire to do but not to act.

Rawe-chiu, ラウェチウ, 鑫ヲ被セル. v.t. To sheathe as a knife or sword.

Rawekatta, ラウェカッタ, 沈ム. v.i. To sink.

Raworawok-unhke, ラウェラウクウシケ, 深深キ場處. n. A huggy place.

Rawo-ahun, ラウアフン, 静ニ水ニ潜ル. v.i. To dive gently in water.

Rayahase, ラヤハセ, 怒鳴ル. v.i. To call out as in anger.

Rayap, ラヤブ, 驚カリル. v.i. To be surprised at.

Rayapkara, ラヤプカラ, 驚イタ. Excl. of surprise.

Rayayaise, ラヤヤイセ, 撫デ放チテ泣ク. 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、断末麻. v.t. To be at the point of death. The death struggles.

Rayoki, ラヨキ, ペシヲミ. n. A kind of louse. Pediculus pubis.
Syn: Rai-korachi.

Re, レ, 此語ヲ動詞ヲ附加スルトキヘ動 語トナル。part. A causative parti- 
cle suffixed to intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:—  
Pirika, “to be good;” pirikare, “to better.”

Re, レ, or Rehe, レヘ, 魚ノ頭ニ軟ガキ部分。n. The soft part in 
the head of a fish. Syn: Kaka- 
we.

Re, レ, 三。adj. Three.

Reaiush-chep, レアイウシチェプ, トケ 
ウオ。n. Three spined stickle- 
back. Gasterosteus cataphractes 
(Pallas).

Re-a-ush-op, レアウシオブ, 三歯齢。 
n. A trident. (lit:—Spear with 
three times). Syn: Urenbe.


Rehamush, レハムシ, コセンタチベン。 
n. Cornus canadensis, L.

Re-hotne, レホツチ, 六十。adj. Six- 
ty.

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, レイアイホイ, 小児ノ命名式。 
n. The ceremony of naming a 
child.

Re-ikashima-wan, レイカシマ万 
ン, 十三。adj. Thirteen.

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, 何テト隠セラル。 
例セバ、タンコタンレイコロガツサモ 
ロモシリノ此處ハ日本ト隠セラル。 
v.i. and adj. To have the name 
of. To be called. Popular. As:—  
Tan kotan rei-koro katu, ‘Samoro 
moshi’ ne, “This place is 
called Samoro moshiri.” Use rei- 
korobe moshitapan, “there are 
various names for the countries.”

Reine, レイチ, or Rene, レン, 四肢ノ 
腫ミテカイダルキ感覚。v.t. A heavy 
dull feeling of pain in the limbs. 
To feel weak. Syn: Keorosak.

Rek, レク, 頑髪。n. The whiskers. 
Syn: Reki.

Rek, レク, 賞揚スル。v.i. To give 
forth a sound. To creak as 
wheels. To rattle. To sing as a 
bird.

Reka, レカ, 賞揚スル。v.t. To praise. 
to approve with pleasure. Syn: 
Iramye. Omonre.

Reki, レキ, or Rek, レク, 頑髪。n. 
The whiskers. See Rek.

Reki-otekpeshbari, レキオテクペシ 
バリ, 頑ヲ撫デル（挿ヲトキニ）。v.i. 
To stroke the beard as in salu-
tation.

Rek-kuttara, レクッタラ, ヨアスマ 
サウ。n. Senecio sagittatus Schultz, 
Bip. Also called Petkutu and 
chirekte-kuttara and wakka-kutta- 
ra.

Rek-kuru-poka-eara-ehaita, レック 
クルカエラヘアイタ, 頑髪ノ未ダ 
生セザル脅者。n. A young fellow 
whose whiskers have not yet be-
gun to sprout.
REK

Rek-sak-ita, レクサクタ, 幼き時. adj. When young. Met. (Lit. "the time when he was without whiskers").

Rekte, レクテ, 弾奏する. v.t. To play as a flute or whistle. To play any musical instrument.

Rekuchi, レクチ, 咽喉. n. The throat.

Rekuchi-anumba, レクチアヌムバ, 窒息する. v.i. To be choked or throttled.

Rekuchi-iun, レクチイオン, 舗上を窒息す. v.i. To choke one's self.


Rekuchi-tuiba, レクチトウバ, 手首を切る. v.t. To cut the head off.

Rekush-chep, レクシチエプ, 魚の名. n. Alectria bujumani, Jor. and Skg.

Reikut-koni, レクツコニ, 鳥牌風. n. A cold in the throat.


Reikutumbe-kot, レクツムベコツ, or Reikutumbe-shu, レクツムベシュ, 首飾り造り鶴型. n. A mould for melting metal for necklaces.

Reikutumbe-shu, レクツムベシュ, 首飾り造り鶴型. n. A mould for making necklace patterns.

Ren, レン, or Rere, レレ, 沈める. v.i. To sink.

Ren, レン, or Reniu, レニウ, 三人. n. Three persons.

Rende, レンデ, 沈める. v.t. To sink.


Renga, レンガ, 割切. n. Favor. Kindness.

Rengaine-iki, レンガイイキ, ドテーモヨイ, 意見を介す. v.i. To be indifferent. Regardless.


Rengap-ani, レンガブアニ, 何々ノ故. =. adv. On account of.


Ren-niu, レニウ, or Ren, レン, 三人. n. Three persons.

Rennatara, レンナタラ, 疎労す. v.i. To be very tired and drowsy or weak.

Rep, レブ, 三ツ物. n. Three things.


Repa, レパ, 海上遠カリ出漁スル. v.i. To be far out at sea for the purpose of fishing.

Repa-gusu-oman, レパグスオマン, 海上远出漁スル. v.i. To go out to sea to fish.

Rep-ikashima-hotne, レプイカシマ, ホツ子, 二十三. n. Twenty three.

Rep-ikashima-wanbe, レプイカシマワンペ, 十三. n. Thirteen.

Repke, レブケ, 海ニテ. adv. At sea.

Rep-ni-hat, レブニハツ, タウセンゴミシ. n. Schizandra chinensis, Bail.

Rep-ni-hat-pungara, レブニハツプンガラ, タウセンゴミシノシル. n. The vine of the above.

Repoi, レポイキ, 楽ᵀ釣リテ行ク. v.i. To go fishing.

Repoparase, レポパラセ, 小舟ニテ漂フ, 難船スル. v.i. To drift in a boat. To be lost at sea.


Rep-pish, レブピシ, トノ物. n. Three things.

Repta, レプタ, 海ニテ. adv. At sea.

Rep-un-ekashi, レプウンエカシ, 漁中ノ怪物常＝舟ヲ吞ムト言ヒ傳フ. n. A fabulous sea monster said to be in the habit of swallowing up ships.


Rep-un-kamui, レプウンカムイ, 海神. n. The sea gods.

Rep-un-kontukai, レプウンコンツカイ, 人魚 (亀ノ形ヲナストヲフ). n. The name of a mermaid supposed to be in the form of a tortoise.


Rep-un-riri-kata-inao-uk-kamui, レプウンリリリカタイナオウクカムイ, 海ノ主神. n. The name of the chief of the sea-gods in the Ainu pantheon.


Repushbe, レブシュベ, 河中＝在ル巨岩. n. Large stones found in rivers. Syn: Taktakbe.

Rera, レラ, 風. n. The wind. As: —Rera humi, "the sound of wind." Rera humi shem korachi hum ash, "it sounded like the blowing wind. Rera nitne, "a bad wind."

Rera-an, アラアン, 風多キ. adj Windy.

Rera-ash, レラアシ, 吹ケ. v.i. To blow.

Rera-ash-shiri, レラアシシリ, 風多キ. n. Windy weather.

Rera-ash-shiri-an, レラアシリアン, 風多キ. adj. Windy.

Re-rai, レライ, ト. adj. Three.

Rera-kaikai, レラカイケア, 荒穏. n. A short choppy sea.

Rera-kare, レラカラ, 風＝アテル, 風＝アテル＝＝戸外＝＝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, レララコツグベ, 胸鎧. n. A breastplate.

Rerari, レラリ, or Reraru, レラル, 胸. n. The chest. The bosom.
Rera-rui, レラルイ, 吹う. 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, 烈しく吹く. v.i. To blow severely.
Rere, レレ, or Ren, レン, 沈める. v.i. To sink.
Rerekka, レレカ, 沈める. 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, レシパ, 養育スル. v.t. To bring up. To rear. To nourish. Pl. of Resu. Syn: Shukupete.
Reshpa-guru, レシパグル, 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.
Retan-noya, レタノヤ, エゾノギリサワ. n. Achillea Pteronia, L.
Retara, レタラ, 白き. adj. White.
Retara-ambe, レタラアムベ, 白き物. n. A white thing. Whiteness.
Retara-i, レタライ, 白. n. Whiteness.

Retara-kina-amauri, レタラキナアマウリ, シロバナノエンレイサウ. n. Trillium kantschaticum, Pall.
Retar’ambe, レタルアムベ, 白キ物. n. A white thing. Whiteness.
Retarape, レタルベ, 白キ物. n. A white thing. The whites.
Retara-shik-num, レタルシクヌム, 眼球ノ白キ部分. n. The white of the eye.
Retara-tom, レタルトム, 白. adj. White.
Retar’o-shikambe, レタルオスキツムベ, アホウドリ. n. Diodora albatruse, Pall. Steller’s albatros.
Syn: Onne chikap.
Retat-taskoro, レタタスコロ, 霜. n. White frost.
Retat-tope-ni, レタトトペニ. メイゲツカヘテ. n. A kind of maple. Acer japonicum, Th.
Retat’turu, レタツル, 頭垢. n. Dandruff.

Rettek, レテク, 老耄スル, 酔酒レル. 疲労スル. v.i. To be old and infirm. To be decrepit. To be hopelessly drunk and incapable. To be very tired. Syn: Katutoranne. Katu ikashishba.

Rennataras. Reu, レウ, 止ル (島カ枝). v. i. To settle as a bird.
Reu, レウ, 臓腸. n. A sausage.
Reukashi, レウカシ, 刀背. n. The back of a sword.
REU


Reupoki, レウポキ, 物ノ下面. n. The under side of anything.

Reushi, レウシ, 止宿す. v.i. To stop or lodge at a place. To abide at a place.

Reusherle, レウシレ, 止宿サセル. v.t. To allow another to lodge at a place. To lodge a person.

Reu-ushike, レウウシケ, or Reushiushike, 止宿所. n. A stopping place. An abode.

Reushiwa-shimehe, レウウシワシムゲヘ, 滞留ノ翌日. adv. The day after staying at a place.

Rewe, レウェ, 曲ガル. v.t. To bend.

Reye, レイエ, 這フ. v.i. To creep. To crawl. Syn: Honu.

Reye-wa-oman, レイエヲオマン, 手足ヲ這ヒ. v.i. To crawl along upon the hands and toes.

Ri, リ, 高キ. adj. and v.i. High. To be High.

Ria, リア, or Riya, リヤ, 栖息スル. v.i. To dwell at a place.

Ria-chikap, リアチカプ, 鳥, 羽ノドノ 如ケ遷移ヲス鳥類. n. Non-migratory birds such as pigeons and some kinds of snipe.

Richara, リチャラ, 擴ガル. v.i. Spread out on the top. To spread out as the waves when beating on the sea-shore.


RIK

Ri-i, リイ, 高キ場處或ハ物. n. A high place or thing.


Rikan, リカン, 潤カサレル. v.i. and adj. To be soaked. To be soft.

Rikande, リカンデ, 潤カス, 潤ラス. v.t. To soak. To damp.

Rikani, リカニ, 梁, 梁. n. A beam. A rafter.

Rikanka, リカンカ, 潤カス. v.t. To soak. To dampen.

Rikangi, リカンキ, 上ケル. v.t. To send up.

Rikane, リカヌ, 膠着スル. v.i. and adj. Adhering together. To stick together. As: —Rikanu chiporo, "fish-roe sticking together."

Riki, リキ, 高處. n. Height. An elevation.

Rikin, リキン, 登ル. v.t. To ascend.


Rikinge, リキニング, 上ケル. v.i. To be lifted up. (Pl. of the adjet.)

Rikinde, リキインデ, 上ケル. v.t. To send up.

Rikin-kamui, リキンカムイ, 櫻, チホキ. n. A moose deer.

Rikinno, リキノノ, 跳返. v.i. To bounce.

Riknapuni, リクナブニ, 上ケル, 掐ケル. v.i. and v.t. To ascend. To send up. To offer up.


Rikoma-tom-be, リクラマトムベ, 日（うに）月. n. The sun or moon. Syn: Tokap chup.

Rikop, リコプ, 星, 上方＝在ルモノ. n. A star. Anything over-head.

Rikoraye, リコライェ, ヨリ高輔掛ケル, 扱ケル, 倒ケル, 昇レル. v.t. To hang up higher. To raise. To roll up. To send up. To clear up.

Rikoro, リコロ, 上ヲヲ adv. From above.

Rik-oshma, リクオシマ, 扱ケル. v.t. To lift up. To raise.

Rikotte, リコッテ, 持ケル. v.t. To hang up.

Rik-peka, リクベカ, 上方 adv. The direction above.


Rikta-kamui-hum, リクタカムイフム, 雷. n. Thunder.

Rik-un, リクウン, 上＝. adv. Above. In the heights.

Rikun-shiri, リクンシリ, 小屋ノ西側ノ棟＝在ル（烟出ニリ）. n. The window in the west end angle of the roof of an Ainu hut.

Rimnu, リムヌ, 噛ル, 鼻ル. v.i. To rattle. To sound. To resound.

Rimnu-rimnu, リムヌリムヌ, リムヌ强キ意ヲ表ハス語, v.i. Intensive of rimnu.

Rikup, リクプ, 地上＝建テラレタル（穴居＝反スルコトヲ示ス）. n. A house on the surface of the earth in contradistinction to a pit-dwelling.

Rimse, リムセ, 舞踏スル, 跳飛スル. v.i. To dance. To jump up.

Rimsep, リムセプ, 舞踏. n. A dance.

Rimuse, リムセ, 舞踏スル, 跳飛スル. v.i. To dance. To jump up.


Ringo, リンゴ, 苹果. リンゴ. n. An apple. (From the Japanese).

Ripa, リパ, 高(高) adv. To be high (pl).

Riri, リリ, 波. n. The waves.

Rinkosan, リンコサン, 噛ル (金物カ). v.i. To clank. To ring. To clang.

Ririkekke, リリケッケ, 波, 漫. n. Breakers.

Riri-kopirika, リリコピリカ, 幸運ナリ. v.i. and v.i. To be fortunate. Lucky. Syn: Maukopirika.

Riri-puni, リリブニ, 漫＝携ガ上ヲ携ル. 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, リリシエタイエ, 退潮. n. The ebb of tide.

Riri-yan, リリヤン, 漫潮. n. The flow of the tide.

Risassara, リサササラ, 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, 引抜ケ (草ノ如ウモノノ如キモノヲ). v.t. (Sing). To pull up as weeds. To root up. To pluck as a fowl.
Risesseri, アイメッサビ. n. A kind of water cress.
Kisesseri, キセッサリ, Cardamine dezo-gynesis, Maxim. This plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.
Rishpa, リシバ, 引抜ク (拔). v.t. (pl). To pull out as weeds. To pluck as a bird.
Riten, リテン, 柔カキ, 柔カニナル, 平鱗スル. v.i. and adj. Soft. To become soft. To improve in health. As:—Tambe e ko anak tunashi no e riten kusu ne, "you will soon improve in health if you eat this."
Ritenka, リテンカ, 柔スル、痛ナ鎮メル. v.t. To soften. To allay pain.
Riten-kina, リテンキナ, ハコベ. n. Chickweed. Stellararia media, L.
Riten-ni, リテンニ, ムシカリ. n. Viburnum furcatum, Bl.
Riten-saranip, リテンサラニプ, 木皮又ハ蒸ミテ造レル篩. n. A kind of basket made of soft reeds or bark.
Riterite, リテリテ, 伸スル, 運動スル. v.i. To stretch one's self. To take exercise.
Riteush-guru, リテウシグル, 男ノ児若クハ, 胎兒. n. A male child either in the womb or immediately after birth.
Ritne, リツネ, 困難ナル, 衰ジキ. adj. Troubled. To be in sorrow.
Ritutta, リツッタ, 途中ニテ. adj. On the way.
Riya, リヤ, or Ria, リア, 滞在スル. v.i. To dwell at a place. To sojourn.
Riya-aep, リヤアエプ, 蓄へタ食物. n. Old stores of food.
Riya-chikap, リヤチカプ, アブラシキ、遷移ソサル鳥類. n. A woodcock. Also any other kind of non-migratory bird.
Riya-chikuui, リヤチクイ, 貯へタル木. n. Stores of wood.
Riya-ham, リヤハム, 落葉ノ未ト腐敗モザルモノ. n. Leaves which have fallen but not rotted.
Riya-ham-ush, リヤハムウシ, エジュリバ. n. Daphniphyllum humile, Maxim.
Riyamush-punkara, リヤムシプロンカラ, ツルマサキ. n. Evonymus japonicus, Th. var radicans Miq.
Riya-no, リヤノ, 貯へタル. adj. Stowed away.
Riya-no-ande, リヤノアンデ, 貯へル. v.t. To store up.
Riyap, リヤブ, ニオ熊. n. Bear cubs in their second year.
Riya-seshma, リヤセシマ, 五オ牡鹿. n. A five year old buck.
Ro, ロ, aux. n. Sign of the emperative voice.
Roise, ロイセ. 鼻声スル. v.i. To make a noise with the voice.
ROK — 379 — ROE

Rok, ロク, 坐る(複數). v.t. To sit.  
Pl of A. As:—Rok an, “to be sitting,” Rok okai, “to be sitting,” Rok wa okai, “they are sitting,” Rok yan, “sit ye.”

Rok, ロク, 此語の時トシテ過去ノ自動語ノ複数ヲ示スニ用キラル、例セバ、カノロクォカイ、仕上テシマウタ、ヨセカイ、テソナルマウタ. 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.”


Rokrok, ロクロク. 鳥ノ啼聲 (巢=附ケ前=發スル). n. The noise a bird makes when about to sit.

Rokrok-ki, ロクロッキ. 喳 (牝鳩ノ巢=附ケ前=發スル啼聲). v.i. To make a noise as a hen when about to sit.

Rokte, ロクテ. 坐らせル (アレ Areノ複数). v.t. To cause to sit down.  
Pl. ed of Are.

Ronnu, ロヌ, 殺ス(ライケ Raigeノ複数). 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. 痹攣. n. A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Rorona, ロラム. 温順. adj. Gentle.  
Syn: Noram.

Roram-no, ロラムノ, 温順= adv. Gently.

Roramne, ロラム子, 完ケ, 健ナル.  

Syn: Irammakaka.

Roro, ロロ, 爐ノ東側 (即チ上座ヲ). n. The head or eastern end of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut which lies between the east window and a fireplace. Syn: Rot. Hoka etok.

Rorogeta, ロロゲタ, or Roro-keta, ロロゲタ, 小屋ノ東ノ外側、又小屋内ノ東北隅即チ主人此處ニ坐シ或ハ対物ヲ陳列ス. 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.

Roronge, ロロンゲ, or Ronronge, ロロンゲ. 痹攣. n. A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Roropa, ロロバ, 入る. v.i. To enter.

Rororogeta-an-guru, ロロロゲタアングル, 亭主, 真人. n. One’s husband. As:—En rororogeta an guru, “my husband.”

Roroun, ロロウン, 爐ノ上乗ニテ. adv. At the head of a fireplace.


Rorumbe-apkash, ロルムベアブカシ，一列ニナリテ歩（サラクカムイノ儀式デナスタトリキ如ク）. v.i. To walk in single file as when performing the ceremony called Sarak kamui.


Rorun, ロルン, or Rorui, ロルイ, 小屋ノ東窓ニ接シタル處. n. That part of an Ainu hut nearest to the east window.

Rorun-inumbe, ロルンイヌムベ, 東窓ニ近キ隣接. n. That edge of a fireplace nearest the east end window.

Rorun-puyara, ロルンプヤラ, 東窓. n. The east window.

Rorun-so, ロルンソ, or Rorui-so, ロルイソ, 窓ノ上座並＝東窓ニ近キ床. n. That part of the floor of an Ainu hut nearest to the head of a fireplace and east window.

Roshki, ロシキ, 建テル（柱テル）. v.i. and v.t. To set up (as posts). To stand.

Roshkire, ロシキレ, 建テル. v.t. To set up.


Rot, ロト, ロ・＝同シ. n. The same as:—Roro. Syn: Hoka etok.


Rotek, ロテク, 除々ニ、倒レル（木ヲ伐ルトキノ如ク）. v.i. To fall slowly as a tree when cut down.


Ru, ル, 融ル、溶ル、砕ケル. v.i. To melt. To crumble.

Ru, ル, 毒. n. Poison.


Ru, ル, 雪際. n. A water-closet.

Ruashpa-guru, ルアシバグール, 蛇ノ一種. n. A kind of snake.

Ru-aturainu, ルアツライヌ, 送フ. adv. Astray.


Ruchish, ルチシ, 島＝道＝羊腸（ナミガリ）. n. A mountain pass. A
path. A crooked or winding path. Syn: Ruchikaye.

Ruchish-koro, ルチシコロ, 山丘跡の旅。v.i. To take a journey across the mountain.

Ruchup, ルチュプ, 一月 n. January.

Rue, ルイ, 矮石 n. A whetstone. A grindstone.

Ruchup, ルチュプ, 一月 n. January.

Rue-kankan, ルエカンカン, 大腸 n. The large intestines.

Rue-rit, ルエリツ, 足趾 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, イナオノ一種 (疫病に被用) n. Peculiar kinds of inao made of elder and chikupeni (i.e. cladium) and used as charms against disease. Syn: Chikappo, Chikomesup.


Rue-tui, ルエツイ, 大腸 n. The large intestines.

Rue-eukopi, ルエウコビ, 數々道路ノ突又點 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, 踏 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 (ワツ・) v.i. To be half asleep.

Rukumi, ルクミ, 一部分, 一片 n. A piece. A part.
Rui-no-hauge-no, ルイノバウゲノ, 高声又低声. adv. Loudly and softly.
Rui-rute, ルイルテ, 握手する. v.i. To shake hands.
Ruituye, ルイツユエ, or Ru-tuye, ルッツユエ, 撫れる. v.t. To stroke.
Ru-kari, ルカリ, 小便する. v.i. To make water (used only of women). Syn: Hange a.
Ru-kopi, ルコピ, or Ru-eukopi, ルエウコピ, 数條ノ道ノ交叉點. n. A place where several paths meet.
Ru-koro-kamui, ルコロカムイ, 雪隠ノ神. n. The demons of water-closets.
Rukot, ルコツ, 巡. コミチ. n. A foot path.
Rum, ルム, 矢ノ根. n. An arrow head.
Rumaibe, ルマイベ, ハコトコ. n. Agrommus agramma (Schleigel).
Rumne-top, ルムネトプ, ネマガリザサ. n. A kind of bamboo. Sasa paniculata, Mak. et Shib.
Ru-mokoro, ルモクロ, 半眠(ツツ). v.t. To be half asleep.
Runne-shu, ルンシュ, 汁鍋. n. A soup kettle or saucepan.
Runne-shu-kara, ルンシュカラ, 食物を煮る. v.t. To prepare food.
Runu-shippo, ルンシュッポ, 強塩. n. Powerful salt.
Ru-o-ashpa-guru, ルオアシャバグル, or Ru-ashpa-guru, ルアシャバグル, 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, バカガイ, ハバノテ. 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.

Rupeshpe, ルベシペ, 小山ノ壁, 清流, 又小粒岩石. n. A rill. A small water-course running down a steep place. By some, broken up on rock and gravel.

Ru-pishkan, ルピシカン, 道ノ両側. a.v. On both sides of a road.


Rupne-chimat, ルブノチマツ, 老婦. n. An old woman.

Rupne-guru, ルブノグル, 成生シタル者. n. An adult.

Rupne-koro, ルブノコロ, 成長シタル. adj. Full grown.

Rupne-no, ルブノノ, 高層ナル adv. Bulkily.

Rupne-pakno-arikiki, ルブノバックノアリキキ, 成年ヲ達スル迄養育スル. v.t. To bring up until full grown.

Rupne-shiwentep, ルブノシウェンテプ, 女. n. A woman.

Ruppa, ルッパ, 香ム. v.t. To swallow. As: — Hamne no ruppa, “to swallow whole.”

Ruprupse kiripu, ルブルプセキリブ, 脂肪ヲ片. n. Lumps of fat.


Syn: Rotta.

Rupush, ルブシ, 水結スル. v.i. To freeze. To be frozen.

Rupushka, ルブシカ, 水結スル. v.t. To freeze.

Rupush-ka-rai, ルブシカライ, 冻死スル. v.i. To be frozen to death. Syn: Me ekot.

Rura, ルラ, 借用物ヲ返セス, 見送ル. v.t. To return anything that has been borrowed. To see one off on a journey.

Rura, ルラ, 舟積ミスル. v.t. To load a boat. As: — Chip rura, “to load a boat.”

Ru-rai, ルライ, 半死 adj. Half dead.

Rure, ルレ, 溶カス. v.t. To melt.


Rurirui-yupke, ルリリイユブケ, 甚至我儘ヲ習請ナル. adj. Very selfish or stingy.

Ruru, ルル, 海, 鹽. n. The sea. Salt. The ocean.


Ruru-o-epaketa, ルルオエパケタ, 波止場. n. A landing place.

Rurukka, ルルッカ, カズナキノ一種(方言). n. A kind of blenny. Ernogrammus hexagrammus (Schlegel).


Ruru-omap, ルルオマブ, 鹽(シホカラ)キ. adj. Brackish.


Rnupish, ルリピシ, 碎利, 小石. n. Shingles. Pebbles.
Ruru-sam, ルルサム, 海邊。n. The sea side.
Ruru-samta, ルルサムタ, 海邊ニテ。adv. By the sea side.
Ruru-seppa, ルルセッパ, ハスノハカイ。n. A sand cake, Clypeaster.
Syn: Atui-seppa.
Ruru-shpe, ルルシベ, 栱。n. A stake.
Ruru-unkotuk, ルルウンコツク, 琉望。n. A sand cake, Clypeaster.
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.
As: — Ru-sak keutum koro guru, "a stupid fellow."
Rush, ルシ, 黒皮。n. The skins of animals.
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る。adv. Angry.
As: — Rushka itak, "angry words."
Rushka, ルシカ, 怒る, 襲立テル。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エル組。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, 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, 履き物ヲ脱フ場面。n. The bare space left just inside a floored hut upon which to leave one's foot gear when entering.
Syn: Aun mindara.
Ru-turaihnu, ルツライナス, 途ニ迷フ。v.i. To lose one's way.
Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, or Tu-umbe, ツウムベ, 質テシタル衣。n. A fancy needlework dress.
Ruwe, ルウズ, 然り。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, ルウズ, 此語ヲ催動ヲ意味ヲ確定しヲ用フキヲ置フ (ne) 又ハタブアンナ (tapanna) ノ語ヲ附加ス、例セバ、アイヌノ言葉、彼の人ナリ。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, ルウェシュモヘアン, 左万非サルカ。ph. Is it not so?
Ruwe-un, ルウェウン, 然れ adv. Yes.
Ruyambe-an, ルヤムベアナン, 雨天。n. Bad weather. (Principally so used by the Ainu who inhabit the Saru district).
Ruyambe-rui, ルヤムベルイ, 雨降ル, 小雨降ル。v.i. To rain. To rain fine mist.
Ruye, ルイェ, 大キ, 例セバ, ルイェツシ、

Sa, サ, 前ニ, 近クニ。adv. In front of. At hand.
Sa, サ, 擴ガル, 開カラシル, 平地。v.i. Spread out. Open. Exposed. Also a noun meaning “plain.”
Saha, サハ, 平野。n. A plain.
Sai, サイ, or Saye, サイェ, 島ノ飛行。n.
A flight of birds.
Saikonoye, サイコノイェ, 捨キ付ケル。
v.t. To wind round.
Saimon, サイモン, 警探ニヨル審問。n.
Trial by ordeal.
Saimon-epirika, サイモンエピリカ,
警探ヲ以テ裁判サル。v.i. To be acquitted by trial by ordeal.
Saimon-ewen, サイモンエウェン, 警探

S (サ).

Sak, サク, 夏。n. Summer.
Sak, サク, or Sak-no, サクノ, 無シニ
例モバ, ナトプサク, 禽頭。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, 橄欖料理シタルナ日＝乾シナル. *adj.* Partially cooked and then sun dried.

**Sakanram**, サカンラム, 喧嘩好ノ性質.*n.* A quarrelsome disposition.  
*Syn:* Nukoshne.

**Sakanram-koro**, サカンラムクロ, 喧嘩好ノ．*adj.* Quarrelsome.

**Sakanram-koro-guru**, サカンラムクロル グル, 喧嘩好ノ人.*n.* A quarrelsome person.


**Sakayo-kara**, サカヨカラ, 網 之.*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. Bacchanalian 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**, サクホシ, 草製ノ夏脚孵.*n.* Summer leggings made of grass.

**Sak-ibe**, サクイベ, 春又ハ夏ノ鯖.*n.* Spring or summer salmon.


**Sakkai**, サッカイ, 筆.*n.* Chop-sticks.  
*Syn:* Ibe-bashui.

**Sakma**, サクマ, 木柵, 竿.*n.* A wooden rail. A bar.

**Sakne**, サクネ, 昨, 例セバ, サクネチュア、先月.*adv.* Last. The previous. As:—*Sakne chup, “last month.”*  
*Sakne pa, “last year.”*


**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 *Sama ke*, サマケ, or *Samaba*, サマバ, 側＝,*adv.* By the side of anything. Near to. Besides.

**Sama**, サマ, 横ハル.*v.i.* To lie along. To lie stretched out.


**Samake**, サマケ, 側＝,*adv.* By the side of. Adjacent. As:—*Samake kush, “to pass close by.”*

**Samakeketa**, サマケケタ, 側＝,*adv.* By the side of.

**Samaketa**, サマケタ, 側＝,*adv.* Again. Besides this.

**Samambe**, サマムベ, カレイ類ノ総称.*n.* Any kind of flat fishes.

**Samambe**, サマムベ, 影門ノ俗称.*n.*  
A slang word for the vagina.

**Samamni**, サマムニ, or *Samau-ni*, サマウニ, 朽木, 洪水＝流サレ海岸＝打上ガラテ柾ヲシ木.*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, 横様ニ, 例セバ, サマッキノアブカシ, 横様ニ歩ム adv. Sidewise. As:—Samatki no apkash, “to walk sidewise.”

Sama-an, サマウン, 側ニ. adv. At the side of.


Samba, サンバ, も如ク. 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:—Ine samba, “four sided” or “square.”

Sambas, サンバス, or Sambah, サンバシ, 狗又ヘ狐ノ如ク走ル v.i. To cauter. To run as a dog or fox. Syn: Chaira. Mopash.

Sambe, サンべ, 心穏, 脈穏, 神経. n. The heart. The pulse. Nerves.

Sambe-aotke, サンベアオッケ, 真心ニ貴メルル. v.i. and adj. To be conscience stricken.

Sambe-chinoiba, サンベチノイバ, 空腹ヲ感スル. v.i. and adj. To be hungry.

Sambe-etara, サンベエタラ, 真心ニ貴メルル. v.i. To be conscience stricken.
To feel better in health. To be glad. To feel refreshed.


Sambe-tokse, サムベトクセ, 心攣鼓動, 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, 心攣鼓動又脈膊. n. The beating of the heart or pulse.

Sambe-toranne, サムベトランネ, 瘤癒起す. v.i. To be seized with epilepsy.

Sambe-tuitui, サムベツイツイ, 断腸ノ思スル. v.i. To be cut to the heart.


Same, サメ, サメ. n. A shark. (Japanese).

Same-tuntun, サメツントン, サメノ胎児. n. Embryo of shark.


Samoro-umam, サモロウマム, 敬礼スル(昔松前領主がアイヌが為セ如ク). v.i. To pay respects to the Japanese as the Ainu used to do in ancient times to the Governor of Matsumai.

San-ne, サンネ, 傾斜せる. adj. Sloping. As:—Sanne nupuri, or san-ne shitu, “a sloping mountain.”

Sanniyo, サニーヨ, 決心する. v.t. To think that. To determine. To consider. To add up.

San-notkeu, サンノツケウ, 顕. n. The jaws.

San-notkeu-ka-karari-guru, サンノツケウカラリグル, 枕. n. A pillow.

San-o-butu, サンオブツ, 河口. n. The mouth of a river. As:—San-obutu oroge, “to be at a river’s mouth.”

San-ota, サンオタ, 砂濱. n. A sandy sea shore.

Sanru, サンル, 下ろ. v.i. To descend. Descending.

Sanru-konna, サンルコンナ, サンルノ可成法. v.i. Poetical form of the above. As:—Pirika pon pet sanru-konna makudara, “a beautiful stream was seen to run down.”

Santa-guru, サタガル, 満洲人. n. A Manchurian.


Santeke, サンテケ, 腕ノ全体. n. The whole of the arm.

Saot, サオツ, 走させろ. v.i. To run away.

Saotte, サオッテ, 走させたらスル. v.t. To make run away.

Sap, ザブ, 下ろ. v.i. To go down. To descend. Pl. of san.

Sap, ザブ, 無し. v.t. To go down. To descend. Pl. of san.

Sap, ザブ, 無し. v.i. To be enrolled. To have one’s name written down.

Sapane, サパネ, 統率. v.t. To govern. To rule. To be head.

Sapane-an, サパネアン, 背 (マサ) ル. v.i. To be superior.


Sapa-un-guru, サバウングル, 首長.  
n. A chief. A headman.

Sapke, サブケ, 加減チキク. 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, サップサップ, 一人宛降ル. v.i. To come one after another.

Sapse, サプセ, チ笑フ. v.t. To laugh at.

Sapte, サプテ, 下ロス. v.t. To send down. To cause to descend. Pl. of sange.

Sapte, サプテ, 産ム. v.t. To give birth to. Pl. Usapte.

Sap-wa-ariki, サプワアリキ, 下ル（複数）. v.i. To come down. Pl.

Sara, サラ, or Saraha, サラハ, 鹿ト熊トノ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（莎草ノ生エタエル）. n. A plain covered with a kind of sedge.

Sara, サラ, 開クル, 擴ガル. v.i. To be open. Spread out. Syn: Sarwa an.

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, 違死. n. An accidental death.

Sarakene-ni, サラケエニ, ハンノキ. n. Alder. Alnus japonica, S. et Z.


Sarakka, サラッカ, 枯ハス. v.t. To cause tremble to.

Sarak-kamui, サラッカムイ, 異變ノ神. n. The god or demon of accidents.

Sarakkata, サラッカタ, 憐ミノ呪. interj. An exclamation of pity.


Sarakop, サラコブ, 脂鰭. n. Adipose fin of salmon.


Saranip, サラニブ, 籠. n. A basket.

Sarapoki, サラポキ, スナガレイ. n. Limanda sp.
Sarare, サラレ, 開ク、白状スル. v.t. 
To open. To confess. To lay bare. As:—Wen buri sarare, “to confess one's faults.”

Sara-ush, サラウシ, 尾ノヲル. adj. 
Having a tail.

Sar'ush, サルウシ, or Saro, サロ, 猿. 
n. A monkey.

Sarorun-chikap, サロルンチカブ, 猿. 
n. The crane.

Sar'ush, サルウシ, 尾ノヲル. n. 
The same as sara-ush, “having a tail.”

Sarawatore, サラワトレ, 片付ケル. 
v.i. See Charawatore, “to put in order.”

Sash, サシ, 海草ノ類. n. A kind of seaweed.

Sash, サシ, or Sas, サス, 蝦(エ)ル. n. 
A leech.

Sash, サシ, 蟹フ音、沙 mata ル音. 

Sashnu, サシヌ, 反響スル、沙 Lakes ロル. 
v.i. To resound. To rustle.

Sashnu-sashnu, サシシサシヌ, 反響スル、沙 Lakes ロル. v.i. To resound. To rustle.

Sat, サト, 乾ケル. adj. Dry. Arid. 
Dried.

Sata, サタ, 此處ニ adv. Here. As:—Sata ane, “put it here.” Sata sam, “come here.”

Sat-chep, サッチェプ, 乾魚. n. Dried fish. There are various names given to dried fish according to the manner in which they are prepared. Thus:—Chinana chep, are fish with only their entrails taken out and then dried whole. Nikervi 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, 砂溜、スナタマリ. 
n. A sand bank. A spit of sand or dry earth.

Sat-kam, サツカム, 鰤魚. 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-kepa, サツケバ, 乾ス. v.t. To dry.

Sat-ruyambe, サツルヤンベ, 暴風. v.i. To be afflicted with consumption.

Sat-ruyambe, サツルヤンベ, 暴風. v.i. To be afflicted with consumption.

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, 蒸ス. v.t. To cook by steaming.

Saurere, サウレレ, 輕視スル, 軽視スル. adj. 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, 紙, サヤ. n. A sword or knife sheath.
Saye, サイ, 鳥ノ群. n. A flight of birds. As:—Chikap saye hopuni, "a flight of birds has got up from the ground."

Saye, サイ, 結ノ捲. n. A coil of rope.
Saye, サイ, 結メヲ, タマヲ. v.t. To thread. As:—Tama saye, "to thread beads." Yam saye, "to thread chestnuts."

Saye-kara, サイカリ, 卷 ク (縄ノ如 ク). v.t. To coil (as a rope).
Sayekari, サイカリ, 卷カリ. adj. v.t. To seize in haste.
Sayo, サヨ, 殿物又ハ野菜ノ蒸料理. n. A corn or vegetable stew.
Sayo-orop, サヨオロオブ, 雑ビタル蒸料理. n. A mixed stew.

Se, セ, 叫ブ. v.i. To squeal. To squeak. To make a noise.
Schirii, セチリ, 侧. n. The flank. The side.

Seenne, セエンニ, 否定ノ動詞, 例セ バ, セエンテクメイガアンカキ, 偶余ヲカラズ. 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, セエチプエシカルンノ, 偶然ノ. adv. Accidentally.

Sei, セイ, 陶器, 盤. n. Earthenware. A plate.
Sei, セイ, 介類. 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-ittangi, セイイタンギ, 貝殻ノ椀. n. A shell cup. An earthenware 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, 大傷スル, 熱湯ニ浸ス. v.t. To scald. To steep in hot water.

Seikui, セイクイ, 切歯(ハガミ)スル. v.i. To gnash the teeth. Syn: Nima-ukere.

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, ヒメヒシ. n. Trapa bispinosa, Roxb. var. inesia, Wall.

Seire, セイレ, 脈腫ハスル. v.t. To cause to carry on the back.

Seireka, セイレカ, 火傷スル. v.t. To scald. To heat in hot water.

Seisek, セイセク, 暑キ adj. Hot. As:—Seisek ekot, “to die of heat.” “To die through sunstroke.”

Syn: Sesek.

Seisakk, セイッッカ, 熱スル. v.i. To heat. To warm up.

Seisek-mau, セイセクマウ, 暑キ息, 暑キ風, 熱病. n. Hot breath. Hot wind or air. Fever.

Seisek-mau-tashum, セイセクマウタシュム, 熱病. n. Fever.

Seishintoko, セイシントコ, 陶器. n. An earthenware vessel. A crock.

Seiututke, セイツツケ, 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-poru, セキタンポール, 石炭礦. n. A coal mine.

Sekorambe, セコラムベ, トムフ着. pro. That kind of thing. That which is. That which is called.

Sekoro, セコロ, 誰, 所ノソレ, 所ノ誰. pro. Who. Which. He who. That which. So. This here. As:—Sekoro ayep, “that which is called.” “So it was said.” Sekoro itak, “So he said.” “He said so.” “That which he said.” Sekoro iki, sekoro iki, “to do this way and that.” Shibe chep ollu iyottu pon chep aye-hi inaok-kot-chep sekoro ayep ne, “the smallest fish among the salmon are called inaokot-chep.”

Sekor-anak-ne, セコロアナクネ, 若シ然ラベ. ph. If it is so. It being like that. As it is such a thing. That being so.

Sekukke, セクッケ, 膨レル. 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, 上ノ方へ傾ク. adj. To slant upwards. Syn: Eraot.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, 空閣. n. A porch to a house. An antechamber.

Sem, セム, or Shem, シェム, ノ如ク, 同ク. adv. As. Like. The same.

Semash-chishpo, セマシシポ, or Semean-shish, セメアンチシ, 泣キ
Sem-chutkunu, セムエチュックスヌ. 共如ケ. adv. ph. Like that. The same as that. Syn: Nei ambe ukorachi.

Sem-korachi, セムコラチ. 如ケ. ph. Like as. Like that. After the same manner.


Semokkaiyoram-kore, セモッカイヨラムコレ. 卑怯視スル. v.t. To think another cowardly.


Sempirikeye, セマピリケ. 薄. 後. n. Shade. Behind. As:—Ni sempirike, “the shade of trees.”


Sempirika-ta-wen-no-ye, セムピリケタウェンノイェ, 諏ル. v.t. To slander. To backbite.


Sempiri-oitak-i, セムピリオイタクイ, 諏ノ. n. Abuse.


Senko, センコ, 線香. n. Incense.

Semramush, セムラムシ, 嘔. interj. Ah. Oh. Alas. This word expresses contempt, pity, surprise, admiration etc., the meaning being determined by the tone of voice and features.

Sep, セブ, 小サキ谷. n. geo. A dale. A small or short valley.


Sepepatki, セベパツキ, 高ク響キテ. adv. To sound loudly. To roar as wind.

Sepka, セブカ, 開キタル處. 峰巽. n. An opening. A crack in a door. As:—Sepka uturu ashikoturi, “to peep through an opening.”

Sepp, セッ バ, 刀ノ鞘. n. A sword hilt.

Seppara, セsselララ, 鍔ノ縁. n. The edge round a sword guard.

Sepu, セブ, 谷. n. A place were there are small vallies.


Sere-hum, セレム, 音、物ヲ切リ割ル又鼠ノ物ヲ択音. n. A noise as of being cut in two. A noise as of a rat scratching.

Sereke, セレケ, 部分. n. A part. As:—Poro sereke, “for the most part,” “the larger half.” Pon sereke, “the lesser part.”

Sere-kosanu, セレコサヌ, 橫ル. 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, 居居. v.i. To be present. As: —Nishpa serekotukka guru sange, “he produced it because the master was present.”

Serema, セレマ, 魚ノ腎臓. n. Fish entrails.

Seremak, セレマク, 後各 (普通嘲笑ノ意味＝用エ). 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. n. v.i. To be faithful to. As: —Nishpa seremakka 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, セレマクコロ, 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, セレマクシクナテ, 吹く. 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、善クシテヤル. v.t. To rely upon. To do good to.


Seri, セリ, そ. n. Oenanthe stotonijera, D.C.

Serikosamba, セリコサムバ, 拔ケ(腐 テ). v.t. To draw (as a knife).


Serumbo, セルムボ, 煙管. n. Same as serembo.

Sesek, セセク

Seisek, セイセク. 暑キ. adj. Hot.

Sheshek, シェシク

Sesek-i, セセキ, or Sesek-u, セセク, 火ノ熱. n. Fire heat.

Sesek-ka, セセッカ, 熱スル. v.t. To heat.

Sesek-kara, セセッカラ, 熱セシムル v.t. To cause another to heat.

Sesh, セシ, カッアイサ. 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.

Seshmau, セシマウ, 四歳ノ雄鹿. n. A four year old buck.


Table.


Seta-atane, セタアタ子, エゾタイセイ. n. Isatis tinctoria, L.


Seta-koro-ki, セタコロニ, サメサ. n. The burdock. *Arctium Lappa*, L. Also called Setakorokonii.


Setakko, セタコ, 永キ間. adv. For a long time. Syn: Ohon no uturuta.

Setakko-isam, セタコイスサム, 永キ間留守ヲアケル. ph. To be absent for a long time.

Setakorokoni, セタココロコニ, サメサ. n. The burdock. *Arctium Lappa*, L. Also called Setakorokonii.


Seta-pukusa, セタブクサ, キミカケサウ. n. Lily of the valley. *Convallaria majalis*, L.

Setara, セタラ, スミノミキ. n. The stem of the *Pyrus Toringo*, Sieb.

Seta-paragoat, セタパラゴアツ, 犬ニ罹ラル. v.i. To be possessed or punished by dogs. Hydrophobia.


Seta-suru, セタスルゲ, カブトギクノ一種. n. A kind ofaconite.

Seta-sara, セタサラ, タヤイサウ. n. *Veronica sibirica*, L.

Setamba, セタムバ, 埋葬地. n. A cemetery.

Set-sambe, セツサムベ, 鳥ノ巢ノ真中. 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, セツルカヤイラリレ, 後ヲ居 VARCHAR(7). 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, セウリサバ, 咽喉、ノドポトケ. n. The Adam's apple of the throat.

Sewakuttanne, セワクッタン子, 空虚ナル. adj. Hollow.
Sewashi, セワシ, ホサキニナカド. n. *Spiraea sorbifolia, L.*

Sewat-ni, セワツニ, タラノキ. n. *Aralia sinensis, L.*

Seyepo, セイエホ, 蝦螺. n. A snail.

Syn: Mokoriri.

Sham, シャム, 側. n. Same as *Sama,* “side.”


Shan, シャン, 構. n. A shelf.

Shancha, シャンチャ, 顔ノ下部. n. The lower part of the face. The countenance. As:—*Shancha otta mina kane,* “he has smiles upon his countenance.”

Shaot, シャオツ, 走セサル、相親見捨タル. v.t. To run away from. To leave one’s parents. Syn: Kira.

Shaotte, シャオッテ, 走り去ヲセル. v.t. To make run away. Syn: Kira.

Shashuishiri, シャシュイシリ, 昔ヨリ、常ニ. 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, ノ如ク、同ヲク. adv. As. Like. The same. See sem.

Shem-korachi, シェムコラチ, ノ如ク、同ヲケ、其如ケ. adv. Like as. After the same manner. Like that.

Shi, シ, 或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, 獸ノ糞. 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 ruwee ne,* “it is very bad.”

Shi, シ, 盛育十分ナル. adj. Fullgrown. As:—*Shi etaspe,* “fullgrown sea lion.” *Shi nitenam,* “the trunk of a fullgrown tree.”

Shiambap, シアムバブ, 経幌（ケウカタビラ）ノ類. n. The clothes in which the dead are dressed before burial. As:—*Shiambe hosh,* “the leggings”; *shiamb tekebume,* “the gloves”; *shiamb tush,* “string used to tie the clothes on the dead.”

Shiamkirara, シアムキララ, 紹介スる. n. 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, 爪アリト称セラル, 海中ノ怪物. n. A kind of sea monster said to have claws.


Shiara, シアラ, 開す. v.i. To open. To uncover.

Shiarikiki-no, シアリキキノ, 全力ラ以テ. adv. With all one's might and main. Syn: Arikiki. Kiroroashnu no

Shiarikiki-yuptek-no, シアリキキユプテクノ, 全力ラ以テ. adv. With all one's might and main.

Shiashpare, シアスパレ, 開す. v.i. To pretend to be deaf.

Shiassuru-ashte, シアスルアシュテ, v.t. To be famous.

Shiaturu-ashte-rusui, シアツルアシュテルスイ, 有名トナル. v.i. To be famous.

Shiataru-ashhte-rusui, シアツルアシュテルスイ, 有名トナル. v.i. To be famous.

Shiassetake, シアサテカ, 東ル. v.t. To pace (as a horse).

Shibe, シベ, サケ. n. Salmon Oncorhynchus keta. (Walbaum).

Shibe-kina, シベキナ, タネツケバナ. n. Cardamine hirsuta, L.

Shibekuttara, シベクタラ, ショッケサウ. n. Filipendula kamschatica, Max.

Shichikap, シチプカ, 東シ. n. The East.

Shichuppok, シチュップボク, 西シ. n. The West.

Shichupu, シチュブ, 死シル. v.i. To die out. As:—Ainu shichupu an, “The Ainu are dying out.”

Shichupu-chupu, シチュブチュブ, 動カル, マベカル. v.i. To be blinded or dazed (as by light).


Shieminayara, シエミナヤラ, 笑ハル, 嘲ラル. v.i. To be laughed at. To be derided. Syn: Aemina.

Shienka-un-ingara, シエンカウンガラ, 仰ゲ. v.i. To look upwards.

Shiesapse-yara, シエサセヤラ, 軽蔑スル. v.i. To be despised. To be held in derision. Syn: Shikuriande yara.

Shietaye, シエタイェ, 引退スル, 引退セシム, 沢水スル, 短縮スル. v.t. and v.i. To withdraw. To draw in (as a snail its horns). To abate (as water in a river). To contract.

Shietayere, シエタイレ, 引退セシムル. v.t. To cause to withdraw.

Shietok-ashongo-kushte, シエトクアショングクシテ, 傳言スル. v.i. To send word. Syn: Ekamsakte.

Shietoko, シエトコ, 前面ニ, 未来ア. 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.
SHI — 399 — SHI


Shietu-uina, シエツウイナ, つ、驚キノ時, excl. Dear me! How surprising! I am surprised!

Shihapapu, シハバブ, 病気, (řł シタ内部=苦痛アリ大抵ハ死スト云ハルー種ノ). n. A disease which is said to consist chiefly in severe internal pains, and which most often terminates in death.


Shihopinuppa, シホピヌッパ, 患. v.t. Not caring to spare. Disinclined to let go as one’s child or possessions.

Shihoroka, シホロカ, 下方 =. adv. Downwards.

Shihumnuyar, シフムヌヤラ, 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, シカベクシテ, 狭骨ナリ, adj. Sly.

Shikaeshinayara, シカエシナヤラ, 秘スル, 条ム, 隱ス, 結ア. v.i. To keep secret. To deny. To hide. To bind up. Syn: Eshina.


Shikama, シカマ, 眠フ, 結ニ置ク. v.t. To store. To put together. To lay up.

Shikamare, シカマレ, 隠し. 例ハバ, シテトシカマレラントガキ, 彼ハソレナ隠日ニ為セル. adv. Every other. A jumping over. As:— Shie to shikamare range ki, “he does it every other day.”

Shikamare, シカマレ, 隠ル, v.i. To be hidden.


Shikannatki, シカンナツキ, 視, 圓キ. n. and adj. A circle. Round.

Shikannatkip, シカンナツキブ, 車輪. n. A wheel.

Shikannatki-no, シカンナツキノ, 圓ノ. adv. In a circle.

Shikaobiukiyar, シカオビウキヤラ, 救ハル, v.i. To beg. To be saved. To be helped. Syn: Kashichiobiuki.
Shikaobiukire, シカオビウキレ, 救う人. 
v.i. To be saved by. As:—
Kamui otta shikaobiukire, “to be saved by God.”

Shikapashte, シカパシテ, 救う呼ぶ.
vt. To call to another for help.
Syn: Shikashiure.

Shikap-ekushte, シカプエクシテ, 知らぬ振る舞う.
v.i. To pretend not to know. To do evil things and pretend to know nothing about it. To hide one’s evil deeds.

Shikapkapa, シカブカパ, 病身.
n. A person who is always ill. An invalid. A weakling.

Shikapneka-no, シカブネカノ, 何処へ.
adv. Everywhere.

Shikari, シカリ, 圆き.

Shikari-chup, シカリチュプ, 満月.
n. A full moon.

Shikari, シカリ, 無き.

Shikarikari, シカリカリ, 圆々. 圓々.
adv. Round and round.

Shikarimba, シカリムバ, 圆き.

Shikarimbare, シカリムバレ, 縄々, からせ.
vt. To turn round. To twist.

Shikarip, シカリブ, 車輪.
n. A wheel.

Shikarire, シカリレ, 縫う.
vt. To make go round.

Shikarun, シカルン, 学問アル.
adj. Learned. Also vt. To notice. To perceive.

Shikashishte, シカシテ, 冷遇する.
vt. To treat with unconcern.

Shikashiure, シカシレ, 救う呼ぶ.
vt. To call to another for help.
Syn: Shikapashte.

Shikashke, シカシケ, 否だ.
vt. To deny a charge brought against one. To deny. To defend against a charge.

Shikashkere, シカシケレ, 否マスル.

Shikashnukara, シカシンヌカラ, 幸運ナル.
adj. Lucky. Fortunate.

Shikashte, シカシテ, 轻蔑する.
vt. To despise. To treat with disdain.

Shikashuire, シカシイレ, 助手ヲ用.
vt. To employ as a help.
Syn: Nishuk.

Shikashuite, シカシイテ, 助けシム
vt. To cause to help.

Shikatkare, シカツカレ, or Shikatkarinba, シカリムバ, 旋る.
v.t. To be seized with a disease or devil. Syn: Ituren.

Shikatnukarara, シカツヌクララ, 粗末ナル.
vt. To be careless.
Syn: Shikopaotteyara.

Shikatori-kamui, シカトリアカムイ.

Shikatori-shiyeye, シカトリシイヱ.

Shikatori-tashum, シカトリタシュム.

Shikan, シカルン, 腹ヲ持.
n. Typhoid fever.
Small-pox by some.
Shikatorushi, シカトルシ, 懸かる. v.i. To be possessed (as by a devil).
Syn: Shikatkaruki.

Shikaye, シカイエ, 閃める. v.t. To flash about.

Shikaye-at, シカイェアツ, 閃々. v.i. To flash. To glitter. To shine.

Shikaye-atte, シカイヰアテ, 閃々, 鏡々. v.t. To cause to shine or glitter. To flash about.

Shikayekaye, シカイェカイエ, 閃々, 鏡々. v.t. To shine. To glitter. To flash.

Shikayere, シカイレ, 閃々. adj. Twenty fish.

Shik-chupuchupu, シクチュプチュプ, 點々. v.i. To wink the eyes.
Syn: Shik-revererewe.


Shike, シケ, 二十一魚. adj. Twenty fish.


Shikekamup, シケカムプ, 死者ト共ニ葬ル最上ノ呉醚. n. The very best ornamental and festive garments buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.

Shike-ni, シケニ, 物ヲ乘セテ荷負ヲ器. n. A wooden frame upon which to pile bundles for carrying.

Shike-ni-eshike, シケニエシケ, 重ニタル荷物ヲ運ブ. v.i. To carry bundles of luggage piled one on the top of another.

Shikepuni, シケブニ, 仰ギ見ル. v.t. To look up to. As: Kamui shikepuni, “to look up to God.”

Shik-eraige, シクエライガ, 立ト見ル. v.t. To look steadily at.

Shikere, シクレ, 背負セル. v.t. To help a person to place a load upon his back.

Shikerebe, シクレベ, キハダノ實. n. The fruit of the Phellodendron amurense. The fruit of this tree is used both for food and medicine.

Shikerebe-kina, シクレベキナ, ザセノサヲ. n. The skunk cabbage. Symplocarpus foetidus, Salisb.

Shikerebe-ni, シクレベニ, キハダ, シロン. n. Phellodendron amurense, Rupr. Both the fruit and bark of this tree are used as medicine.

Shikesara, シケサラ, 野鬘ナル, 悪口ヲスル. adj. and v.i. Of wild habits. To speak evil of others.


Shikeshke, シケシク, 虐待スキル(單数).恶意スキル. v.t. (sing). To illtreat. To speak evil of. To speak against.

Shikeshpare, シケシバレ, 悪口スキル (複数). v.t. (pl). To speak evil of. To speak against. To illtreat.
Shi-ki, シキ, チキ. n. The larger kinds of reeds. Miscanthaeae sacchariflorus, Hack.
Shiki, シキ, 眼. n. The eyes. Same as shik. As:—Shiki fure, "to have blood-shot eyes."
Shikihi, シキヒ, 眼. n. The eyes. Syn: Kerup.
Shiki-kara, シキカラ, 色目ヲ使フ. v.i. To make eyes at.
Shi-kina, シキナ, がま. n. Bulrushes. Typha japonica, Miq.
Shi-kina-shup, シキナシブ, がまニテ製セシ縦. n. A mat made of bulrushes (but rolled up).
Shiki-okerunne, シキオケルンヌ, 視目ヲ凝視スル. v.t. To look with staring enlarged eyes.
Shikipip, シキピブ, or Shikkipip, シキピブ, 見ルヲ得ズ. v.i. To be unable to look at.
Skikiporo-chep, シキボロチュブ, がズ ナキノ一種. n. Stichæus nozawaæ Jor. and Sny.
Shirirara, シキララ, 知ル, 頭識スル. v.t. To know. To recognize.
Syn: Kiri.
Shiririba, シキリバ, 轉ガル, (馬ノ如 ク). v.i. To roll (as a horse).
Shiriru, シキル, 曲ル, 曲ル. v.i. To turn or twist about.
Shirirukiru, シキルキル, 休マヌ, 曲 リタル, adj. Restless. To turn about.
Shikisakisa, シキサキサ, 身ヲ振フ, (犬 ノ如 ク). v.i. To shake one's self (as a dog).
Shikishoksho, シキショクショ, 寂ラズ.


Shikittektek, シキテテク, 急キ顔 ル. 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, シッカマレ, 隠ス. v.t. To conceal. To hide. To keep out of sight.
Shikkap, シッカブ, 視, マブタ. n. The eyelids.

Shikkashima, シッカシマ, 支持スル, 提フル, 制御スル. v.t. To hold. To seize. To govern.
Shikkashimare, シッカシマレ, 制御 セシム, 提エシムル, 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.

Shik-keruru, シッカルル, 眼ヲ轉ズル. v.i. To turn the eyes about.
To turn the eyes round.

Shikkesh-ani-ingara, シッケシアニ インガラ, or Shikkesh-san-ingara, シッケシサンインガラ, 横目ヲ見ル. v.i. To look out of the corners of the eyes.

Shik-kesh, シクケシ, 頷骨ト眼トノ間. n. The space between the cheekbone and the eye.

Shikkeu, シッケウ, 隅, 家ノ西端ノ戸 ニ近キ處. n. A corner. That
end of a hut near the west end door.

Shikkipip, シッキピブ, or Shikkipipip, シッキピブブ, 見る中得ず. v. i. To be unable to look at.

Shikkotesu, シッコテス, 見心見る, 見視す. v. t. To look at attentively.


Shikno, シクノ, 充目. adj. Full.

Shikno-ambe, シクノアムべ, 充滿. n. Fullness. To be full of anything. As:—Yachi shikno ambe tereke-ibe ne ruwe ne, “the marsh is full of frogs.”

Shikno-an, シクノアン, 充目. adj. To be full.

Shikno-no, シクノノ, 生目. adj. Living. Alive. As:—Shikno no toi tumu ao, “they were buried alive.”

Shikno-wa-an, シクノワアン, 生ケル. v. i. To be living. To live.

Shik-num, シクヌム, 眼球. n. The eyeballs.


Shiknu-no, シクヌノ, 生キタル. adj. Living. Alive. As:—Shiknu no toi tumu ao, “they were buried alive.”

Shiknu-wa-an, シクヌワアン, 生ケル. v. i. To be living. To be alive.

Shiknure, シクヌレ, 生カス, 補助スル, 救フ, 苏生セシムル. v. t. To cause to live. To save. To revive. To assist. Used in matters connected with life and death.

Shiko, シコ, 生ル, サマル, 目ヲ開ク. v. i. To be born. To open the eyes.

Shik-o, シクオ, or Shiki-o, シキオ, 菈(ヨシ)アル. Containing reeds.

Shikoba, シコバ, 信赖スル. v. t. To rely on. To depend upon. To get another to do.

Shikoba-eaikap, シコバエアイカプ, 信赖セレズ. v. i. Not to be able to depend upon. Unreliable.

Shikoetaye, シコエタイェ, 引キ入ル(繊ノ如ク), 拔カスル. v. i. To draw in (as a rope). To draw out as a sword from a sheath. Syn: Ehekem.

Shikohewehewel, シコヘウェヘウェ, 誘跟ク, ソロメ. v. i. To tumble about. To stagger. To draw round one's body (as a quiver ready for use). As:—Kush shikohewehewel wa ai etaye, “he drew the quiver round his body and drew an arrow.” Syn: Shikoruihewe.

Shikohorire, シコホリレ, 追ヒ遺ル. v. t. To drive away. To dismiss.

Shiko-ingarara, シコインガララ, 善スル. v. i. To show off. To be hypocritical. Syn: Aeshikkoin-gara.

Shiko-irushka, シコイルシカ, 怒ル. v. i. To be angry with another.

Shiko-irushkare, シコイルシカレ, 怒チ鎌サスル. v. t. To make angry with another.

Shikomewe, シコメウェ, 攻撃スル. v. t. To fall upon. To attack.

Shikom-ni, シコムニ, カシハ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus dentata, Th.

Shikoni, シコニ, 吸ル, シャアル. v. t. To suck.
Shikoniwende, シコニウェンデ, 寝る. v.t. To tease (as a dog).
Shikonokka, シコノッカ, 愛スル. v.t. To love. To gain the affections of another.
Shikonun, シコヌン, 吸込. v.t. To suck in.
Shikonunnun, シコヌンヌン, 吸込む. v.t. To suck in.
Shikopa, シコパ, 似る. v.i. To be like. To resemble.
Shikopa-atteyara, シコパアッテヤラ, 注意ス. v.i. To be careless. Syn: Shikatnukara.
Shikopayara, シコパヤラ, 似る. v.i. To pretend. To liken.
Shikopunyara, シコプンヤラ, 似る. v.i. To rust.
Shikopunkyara, シコプランキヤラ, 賞賛ヲ欲シヲ為ス、他ヲ喜バセンドヲ為ス. v.t. To do for praise. To do in order be give pleasure to another.
Shikorara, シコララ, 彷徨フ. v.i. To wander about. To be a busybody. Syn: Katukari.
Shikoraye, シコライェ, 儲けル. v.i. To gain for one's self. To get. To obtain. To take.
Shikore, シコレ, 産. v.t. To bear. To bring forth (as a child).
Shikorogeta-ye, シクロゲタイェ, or Shikkorota-ye, シッコロタイェ, 面前ヲ語ル. v.t. To say in front of another. To say when another is present.
Shikoruhiwe, シコルヒウェ, 誘跟随スル. v.i. To stagger. To tumble about. Syn: Shikohewehewewe.
Shikoruiruyede, シコルイリュイェ, 愛撫スル. v.t. To pat. To fondle (as a child).
Shikotchane, シコッチャ子, 仲立ちスル. v.t. To speak for or on behalf of another.
Shikotchane-guru, シコッチャ子グル, 仲立ち. n. A mediator.
Shikotchane, シコッチャ子, 仲立ちスル, v.t. To cause a person to act as mediator for one.
Shikotchane-yara, シコッチャ子ヤラ, 仲立ち願フ. v.t. To ask another to act as mediator.
Shikoteinep, シコテイチブ, 赤子. n. A very small child. A baby.
Shikoyairaiigere, シコヨアイライゲレ, 多謝ス. pp. I thank you much.
Shikoyupupu, シコユブプ, 抱ケ, (子供テ). 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-rapapapa, シクラパラパ, 瞳ガル. v.i. To wink or blink the eyes.
Shikrewerewe, シクレウェレウェ, 瞳ガル. v.i. To blink the eyes. Syn: Shik-chupuchupu.
Shiksei, シクセイ, 眼ノ上皮. n. The film of the eyes.

Shik-tarara, シクトララ, 吃驚シテ見
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.

Shikutu, シクツ, 綱ノ目. n. The meshes of a net.

Shikuiruke, シクウルケ, 彼方此方ヘ、
頭チ彼方此方ヘ向ケル. 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, シクムトララ, 飛ビ上
リタル. adj. To start upwards.

Shikupramta-kara, シクプラムタカラ, or Shukupramta-kara, シュ
ケプラムタカラ, 壇サル. v.i. To have nightmare.

Shikuriande-yara, シクリアンドヤ
ラ, 軽蔑サル. 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, 咳挿(咳スル時知ラセノ). v.i. To make a noise as of clearning one’s throat as a warning to the inmates of a house that one is near.

Shikuturu, シクツル, エソネキ. n. The common chive.

Shikutut, シクツツ, Allium schoenop-
rasum, L.

Shukuturu, シクウル, 兩眼ノ間. n. The space between the eyes.

Shimachichi, シマチチ, 身ヲ伸バス、
(凝視ノ時ノ如ク). 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, シマイマイ, 蛲輸、ナメク
シ、虱. n. Slugs. Also lice.

Shimaka, シマカ, 失ヲ去ル. v.i. To have passed away.

Shimakorai, シマコーライ、遠ヲ去ル、
出発スル、休ム. v.i. To pass away. To go away. To depart. To cease.

Shimakorai ba, シマコーライバ、休ム、
止マル、休業スル. v.i. To cease. To stop. To leave off work. Pl.
of Shimakorai.

Shimakmak, シマクマク、極ノ後方.
adv. Most behind; hinder-most.

Shimasa, シマサ, 開ゲテ. adj. Open.

Shimak-un, シマクウン, 後方. adv. Behind.

Shimatnere, シマッテレ、女ノ真似ス
ル、慢ずる。v.i.  To pretend to be a female. To be proud.

Shimaugesh-eot, シマウゲシエオツ, 結婚スル。v.t.  To marry. To live together as husband and wife. 
Syn: Umurek guru ne.

Shimaugesh-eotte, シマウゲシエオッテ, 結婚セシムル、側ニ置ク。v.t.  To cause to marry. To place by the side of.

Shimaute-chup, マウタチュブ、七月。n.  The month of July.

Shimbi, シムビ、シビ。n.  The tunny fish. Germo sibi (J. & S.) 
Syn: Hokush chep.

Shimechike, シメチケ、or Shumichike, シュミチケ、スミキ。n.  Kind of perch. Lateolabrax japonicus. (C. & V.) Also called Airo; aioro; and ayoro.

Shimemke, シメムケ、剪りむ。adj. Shaven.

Shimemokka, シメモッカ、喰騒ガ好△。v.i.  To be quarrelsome. To desire to quarrel. To stir up a fight. To challenge. To tease. To try to find out the faults of another person. 
Syn: Ramokka.

Shimge, シムゲ、次ノ日、次。adv.  The day following. The next.

Shimibe, シミベ、or Shin-ibe, シンイベ、朝食。n.  Breakfast.

Shimma, シムマ、明日、次ノ日。adv.  Tomorrow The next day.

Shimokore, シモコレ、空寝入スル。v.i.  To pretend to be asleep.

Shimon, シモン、右。adj.  The right.

Shimon-omai-so, シモンオマイソ、廻邊ノ右。n.  The right-hand side of a fire-place.

Shimon-sam, シモンサム、右側。adv.  The right hand side.

Shimon-samata, シモンサマタ、or Shimon-samta, シモンサムタ、右側。adv.  The right hand side.

Shimontek, シモノテク、右側ニテ。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, シムピトイ、遅き(足ノ)。adj. Slow of foot. As:—Shimpitoi umma, “a slow horse.” 
Syn: Shiwende.

Shimpui, シムプイ、井戸。n.  A well.

Shimushishka, シムシシカ、咳拂(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. 

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、結び付クル。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 Shinau-chup, シナウチュプ, 十一月. n. The month of November.
Shinashina, シナシナ, 結び付ける. v.t. To lace up. To tie up. Syn: Shina. Tupetupe.
Shinashina, シナシナ, v.t. To lace up. To tie up. To hind.
Shinankush, シナンクシュ, 十一月. n. The month of November.
Shinchi-chup, シンチチュプ, 六月. n. The month of June, by most Ainu called Momauta chup.
Shinchi, シンチ, スケットウタラ. n. Alakanpollack. Theragra chalcogramma.
Shinda, シンダ, 携籠. n. A cradle.
Shine, シン, —. 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, —. 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, 質テ来時. adv. Once upon a time. One day. At one time.
Shine-atki, シンアッキ, 同シキ恩スル. 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, 一致シン. 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, シテイカシマワンベ, 十一ノ物. n. Eleven things.
Shine-ikinne, シテイキネ, 一致シンテ. adv. With one accord. Altogether.
Shine-keutum-koro, シチケウツムコロ, 一致スキル. v.i. To be unanimous. To accord.
Shinen, シテン, 一人. n. One person.
Shinen-ne-an, シテンネアン, 獨ノ. adv. To be alone.
Shinen-shinen, シテンシンテン, 一人. adj. One by one.
Shine-otutanu, シテンオツツヌ, 一ノ. adj. A mouthful.
Shinen-shinen, シ TENシンテン, 一人. adj. One person.
Shinep, シチプ, —物. n. One thing.
Shine-pa, シチパ, 一丕, 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, 丸. adj. Nine.
Shinep-ikashima-aran-hotnep, シチイカシマアラワンホツチェプ, 百四十一. adj. One hundred and forty one.
Shinep-ikashima-ashikne-hotnep, シチイカシマアイシュキホツネプ, 百一. adj. One hundred and one.

Shinep-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチベサムベイカシマレホツチブ, 六十ー. adj. Sixty one.

Shinep-ikashima-wanbe, シチベサムベイカシマワンベ, 十ー. adj. Eleven.


Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotnep, シチベサムベイカシマワンエイチホツツブ, 百十九. adj. One hundred and nineteen.


Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチベサムベイカシマレホツツブ, 六十九. adj. Sixty nine.


Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotnep, シチベサムベイカシマワンエイチホツツブ, 五十ー. adj. Fifty one.


Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-re-hotnep, シチベサムベイカシマレホツツブ, 六十ー. adj. Sixty one.


Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wanbe, シチベサムベイカシマワンベ, 一対ノモノ.
n. One pair of anything such as boots or leggings or gloves.


Shinewe, シチウェ, 遊戯, 遊戯スル. n. and v.i. Amusement. To amuse one's self.

Shingep, シンゲプ, or Shinkep, シンケプ, ハギ. n. Lespedeza bicolor, Turcz.

Shingi, シンギ, or Shingi-humi, シンギフミ, 疲レル. v.i. To feel tired. To feel tired.

Shingi-kashpa, シンギカシパ, 仕事シテ疲レル. v.i. To be tired or worn out with work.

Shini, シニ, 休ム, 健康ナル. v.i. To rest. To adjourn. To be better in health.

Shinibe, シニベ, or Shimibe, シミベ, 朝食. n. Breakfast.


Shinire, シニレ, 休マスル. v.t. To cause to rest. To give rest to. To adjourn.

Shinish-kando, シニシカンド, 最高ノ天. n. The highest skies.

Shiiuka, シイウカ, 疲レル. v.i. To be tired. To have sufficient of a thing. To become impatient.

Shini-wa-an, シニワアン, 休ム. adj. To be at rest.

Shinkep, シンケブ, or Shingep, シンゲプ, シンゲブ＝同ヲ. n. Same as Shingep.
Shinnukuri-an, シンヌクリアン, 病気を弱める. v.i. To have become very fatigued through illness.
Shinnuye, シンヌイユ, 彫刻する. v.t. To engrave. To cut into. To carve.
Shi-no-inao, シノイナオ, 異ノ一種. n. A kind of inao.
Shinonruki, シノルキ, 唾子飲む. 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, シノシケシケペツ, 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-oraitak, シノッチャオライタク, 歌詞. n. The words of a song.
Shinot-mindara, シノツミンダラ, 遊場所. n. A play ground.
Shinot-rui, シノツルイ, 遊を好き. adj. Playful.
Shinoye, シノイエ, 絵を, 絵メル. v.i. and adj. To wind. To become twisted.
Shinrim, シリンム, or Shinrim-nu, シリンムヌ, 大騒音. n. A great noise. As:—Ukattuina no shinrim, “a great noise at intervals.”
Shinrit, シリンツ, 古人, 根. n. Ancestors. Roots of plants.
Shinrit-oiwak-moshiri, シリンツオイワクモシリ, 死人ノ魂ノ行く所. n. The place of the dead.
Shinrupal, シルプル, 冷たせる. v.t. To freeze.
Shinrush, シルルシ, 苦. n. Moss. Lichen.
Shirrutke, シルルツケ, 山崩れ, 大爭闘. n. A landslip. A very great quarrel.
Shintoko, シントコ, 燕器. n. Lacquer ware.
Shintoko-emko, シントコエムコ, 洗濯盤. n. A washing basin for clothes.
Shinu, シヌ, 卍フ, 卍ヒ上ル, 卍ヒ寄ル. v.i. To crawl. To sidle up to.
To creep near to. As:—En he-kote shiu yan, “crawl up to my side.” Syn: Reye.

Shinuinak, シヌイナク, 隱れ. v.t. To hide one's self.

Shinuka, シヌカ, 疲れ. adj. Tired.

Shinu-shinu, シヌシヌ, 震ふ. v.i. To crawl.

Shinuma, シヌマ, 彼, 其. pro. He. She. It.

Shinuwap, シヌワプ, 産痛, 呼ぶ. adv. The pangs of childbirth. To groan.

Shinuwap-an, シヌワップアン, 産む. v.t. To be in the act of giving birth to a child.

Shinuye, シヌイユ, 入髪シル, 彫刻シル, 染シル. v.t. To tattoo. To carve. To paint. To dye.

Shioarawenrui, シオアラウェンルイ, v.t. 増す, 増す, 善クナリ悪クナル. v.i. To be enhanced. To become better or worse. To increase! As:—Toan shinwarp ten an shiretou shioara wenrui, “that woman's beauty has become enhanced.”

Shiorawenrui, シオウラウェンルイ, v.t. 增す, 増す, 善クナリ悪クナル. v.i. To be enhanced. To become better or worse. To increase! As:—Toan shinwarp ten an shiretou shioara wenrui, “that woman's beauty has become enhanced.”

Shiocha, シオチャ, アイヌ風シタル髪膜. n. Hair trimmed Ainu fashion.


Shioka, シオカ, or Shiokake, シオカケ, 後. adv. Behind. After. Hindermost.

Shiokaehotara, シオカエホタラ, 残シナル物ヲ気遣フ. v.i. To feel anxious about things one has left behind.

Shiokamge-no, シオカムゲノ, 態ト. adv. Advisedly.

Shioka-opotara, シオカオポタラ, 残シナル物ヲ気遣フ. 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, シオケレパ, 終結スル, (接数)付シル. 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, 態シル. v.t. To be proud.

Shiompiara, シオムピラ, or Shiompiyara, シオムピラ, 寂婦, 寂夫. n. A widow or widower.


Shioni, シオニ, 痾駄. n. Cramp. As:—Yontekkam shiomi, “to have cramp in the calves of the legs.”

Shiontek, シオンテク, 赤子. n. A small child.

Shioro, シオロ, 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.

Shioshmak-ne, シオシマクネ, 帯ノ後方ニナス. v.t. To stick into one's girdle behind.

Shiotemshuye, シオテムシュユ, 步ル (馬ノ如ク). v.i. To walk (as a horse).


Shioka-shitare, シオカシタル, 忍容ナル, 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.

Shioka-shitare, シオカシタル, 敵ル. v.t. To frustrate.

Shipashipayara, シパシパイラ, 汚セラル. v.i. To be condemned. To have one's faults made manifest.


Shipaskuru, シパスクル, サタリカラス. n. Japanese oriental raven.

Shipera, シペラム, 筆. n. A minnow.

Shipero-ni, シペロニ, ミジナラ. n. A kind of oak. Quercus gross-seserrata, Bl.

Shipeshite, シペシテ, 渡メル, 延びタル. v.i. Withered. Stretched out.

Shipet, シペツ, 本流. n. A main river.

Shipi, シピ, 同轉スル. v.i. To turn round.


Shipi, シピ, 振キ廻ス. v.t. To stir up.

Shipikemchi, シピケムチ, 小具ノ一種. n. A kind of small shell fish.


Shipine, シピエ, or Shipini, シビニ, 用意シテ. adv. Ready Prepared.

Shipine-wa-okai, シピエワオカイ, or Shipini-wa-okai, シビニワオカイ, 用意セラル, v.i. To be ready. To be prepared for a journey.

Shipirasa, シピラサ, 花開ク, 擴ガル, v.i. To blossom out as a flower. To spread out.

Shipirasare, シピラスアレ, or Shipiraspare, シピラスバレ, 巡環スル. v.t. To circulate. To scatter.

Shipirasasare, シピラササレ, 花チ開カラス. v.t. To cause to blossom.

Shipire, シピレ, 厳ス. v.t. To turn round.

Shipitatpa, シピタツバ, 脱ア (衣ヲ). v.t. To undress. To untie one's clothes (especially leggings or trousers).

Shipita, シピタ, 緩クナル. v.t. To become unloose.

Shipita-pita, シピタピタ, 緩クナル. v.i. To become unloose.

Shiporapora, シホラポラ, 拡げ、动摇 v. i. To move or shake about. 
Syn: Porapora.

Shipoyepoye, シホーヨエイエ, 曲げ、脅う v. i. To twist about. To turn round.


Shippo, シホポ, 鹽; n. Salt.


Shippo-ush, シホポウシ, 鹽; adj. Salted.

Shipship, シプシップ, トクサ; n. Equisetum or scouring rush. Equisetum hyemale L. var. japonicum, Milde.


Shipuinere, シプイイレ, 扣む, 滅セミム, カラ取る; v. t. To withhold. To keep back. To decrease. To take from.

Shipuri-mukesara, シブリムケサラ, 頑固ナル, 我儘ナル; v. i. and adj. Self-willed. Obstinate.

Shipushke, シブシケ, 増加スル, 膿れる; v. i. To increase. To swell up. To rise as dough.

Shipushkep, シブシケブ, 膿れシ物; n. Anything swollen.

Shipushkere, シブシケレ, 膿ラス; v. t. To cause to swell.

Shipushkerep, シブシケレブ, 腹膨; n. Barm. Yeast.

Shipusu, シブス, 内ヨリ上ル, 表面に

Shipusure, シブスレ, 拔ク; v. t. To draw out.

Shiraire, シライレ, 死セル振スル; v. t. To pretend to be dead.

Shirakkari, シラッカリ, 過ゲル; v. t. To pass. To go beyond. As: Nishpa tan ukuran shirakkari an? “Is the master going further to-night?”

Shiramborore, シラムボロレ, 悲ヒテ坐スル, 頑固ナル; v. t. To sit still in a dejected manner. To be stubborn.

Shiramgiri, シラムギリ, 知ル; v. t. To know. Syn: Shiru onnere.

Shiramkore-guru, シラムコレグル, 友シテ坐スル, 正固ナル; v. t. To sit still in an acquaintance. Among.

Shiramniukesh, シラムニウケシ, or Shiramniukesh-yara, シラムニウケシャラ, 反對スル, 承知セム; v. t. To dissent from. To disagree with. To be hard upon another. To lord it over one.

Shiramsamte, シラムサムテ, or Shiramuisamte, シラムイスサムテ, 頑ミヌ, 割カヲ振スル; v. t. To take no notice of. To pretend not to hear. To ignore the presence of another.

Shiramu-isamde, シラムイスサムデ, 知ラヲ振スル; v. i. To pretend not to know. As: Ainu itak ku eran-pekten ne no shiramu-isamde ku ki, “I am going to pretend not to understand Ainu.”

Shiramyeyara, シラムイェラ, 賞讃
To do for praise. To desire praise.
Shiran-shiran, シランシラン, 時と時. adv. Sometimes.
Shirante, シランテ, 暴風. n. A storm.
Shirap, シラブ, 鷲ノ羽. n. The wings of an eagle.
Shirapa, シラバ, 漏る(屋根). v.i. To leak from above as the roof of a house. To drip.
Shirapipi, シラピピ, 喜ぶ. v.i. To rejoice. To be glad.
Shirapok-unu, シラポクウヌ, 自慢スル. v.i. To boast.
Shirapparappa, シラッパラッパ, 羽をスカシル. v.i. To flap the wings as a bird.
Shirara, シララ, 厚さ. adj. Thick. Stiff as stew. As:—Shirara no kara, “to make thick as soup.” Shirara sayo, “a thick soup.”
Shirara, シララ, 潮. n. The tide. As:—Shirara ha, “the ebbing of the tide.” Shirara pesh, “the flow of the tide,” Shirara ika, “a full tide.”
Shirara-kokari, シララコカリ, or Shirara-paskuru, シララパスクル, ハシボリカラス. n. Carrion crow. Corvus corone, Linn.
Shiraraye, シラライエ, 脱衣スル. v.t. To put off as one’s clothes. To undress.
Shirari-korari, シラリコラリ, ハシポリカラス. n. Carrion crow.
Shirat-chimakani, シラッチマカニ, ナコセカリカ. n. Stone-sculpin. Enophrys, claviger, (Cuv. & Val.)
Shiratki-kamui, シラッチカムイ, 守り神. n. A guardian god, especially the skulls of foxes and birds which the Ainu carry in their luggage when travelling.
Shirau, シラウ, 蛾 (アブ). n. A gadfly. As:—Shirau oi, “a place of many gad-flies.”
Shirekutkara, シレクツカラ, 咽せスル (家にスル前). v.t. To clear one’s throat as in entering a house.
Shiren, シレン, 誘導スル. v.t. To lead away. To entice. To lead to. To take with one. This word is used both in a good and evil sense.
Shireok, シレオク, 甚だ少シ. adj. A very little. As:—Urara poka shireok, “there was just a very little fog.”
Shirepa, シレバ, 某處へ着スル. v.i. To arrive at a place. This verb takes ta or ottu before it.
Shireske-an, シレスケアン, 暗フ新ル祭. n. A ceremony for making fine weather.
Shiretokbe, シレトクベ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.


Shiretok-korobe, シレトクコロベ, 美ナル物. n. A beautiful thing.


Shiri, シリ, ノ代リニ. adv. Instead of. In place of.

Shiri, シリ, 陸地. n. The earth. Land. As:—Shiri kuta, “on the ground.” Shiri mo, “the world is at peace.” Shiri otetteke, “to stamp upon the ground.”


Shiri, シリ, 此語の動詞ノ後ニ用ニ未ダ動作ノ終ヲ示ス. n. A word. This word is used after verbs to indicate that an action is still going on. As:—Ku nukara

Shiri ne, “I am looking.” Us-hungesh koten un ku hoshipi shiri ne na, “I am now returning to Hakodate.” Shiri also makes the frequentive form of a verb. As:—Arun shiri, soyui shiri, “coming in and going out.”

Shiri, シリ, or Shiru, シル, 時間, 空間. adv. Time. Space. As:—Na 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, 喧ラス, 衝突スル. v.t. To knock against. To rattle.

Shirieunipna, シリエイニンバ, 反響スル. v.t. To echo. To resound.

Shiri-eiyunimba, シリエイユニムバ, 反響スル. v.t. To echo. To resound. To echo. To have sounds in the head. Syn: Eiyunimba. Shiri-eunipna.


Shiri-eshik-no, シリエシクノ, 澤山 =. adv. Abundantly.
Shiri-etu, シリエツ, 屋. n. A cape.
Shirihi, シリヒ, 代ヲ为ス. adv. Instead of.
Shirihiki, シリヒキ, 代ヲ为ス. v.t. To do instead of another. As:—E shirihiki ki wa ku arapa, “I will go instead of you.”
Shiri-hine-ye, シリヒイェ, 代ヲ为ス. v.i. To speak for another.
Shiri-hine-ye-guru, シリヒイェグール, 護. n. An advocate.
Shirihoraara, シリホララ, 護. n. To be dim.
Shirihomara-wa, シリホマラワ, 護 adv. Dimly.
Shirihurarakka, シリフララッカ, 地ソイ(穏夫ノ如ガ). v.t. To smell the ground as a dog in hunting. To scent out.
Shirihutne, シリフツ, 狭キ. adj. Narrow.
Shiri-iki, シリイキ, ト見ユル. v.i. To appear to be. Ought to be. As:—Chish shiri iki, “he ought to be doing it.”
Shiri-ka, シリカ, 地表. n. The surface of the earth.
Shirika, シリカ, 上表, 表, 土. n. The upper side of anything. The ground. As:—Shirika ha-chiri, “to fall to the ground.” Nikara shirika hachiri, “to fall downstairs.” Amip shirika, “the upper or outer side of a garment.”
Shirikamu, シリカム, 面ヲ地ニ仮シテ. 橫ヲル. v.i. To lie upon the ground face downwards.
Shirikamup, シリカムプ, 死體ト共ニ葬リ. n. The very best ornamented and festive garment buried with the dead. Syn: Shirikamup.
Shirikap, シリカプ, カデキ. n. A swordfish. Xiphius gladius, Linn.
Shirikap-haye, シリカプハイエ, カデキノ上顔. n. Upper jaw of sword fish.
Shirikashike, シリカシケ, 外表. n. The outside of anything.
Shirikata, シリカタ, 地上ニ. adv. Upon the earth. On the ground.
Shirikawause, シリカワセ, 熊セタ. v. adj. Parched.
Shirikepkepu, シリケプケプ, 嚼ム. v.t. To gnaw.
Shiriki, シリキ, 模様. n. A pattern. As:—Retara shiriki, “of a white pattern.”
Shiriki, シリキ, 爲シツיアル. *i. and v.t. To be in the act of doing.
Shirikikab， シリキカベ, 粕. n. A whip.
Shiriki-o, シリキオ, 模様アル. ph. Having patterns. As:—Kanne shiriki-o amip, “a garment with black patterns.”
Shirikirap, シリキラブ, 悲シム. vi. To be in trouble or sorrow. Syn: Ramupekamam.
Shirikirapte, シリキラプテ, 悲シマス. v.t. To make sorry.
Shiriki-ya, シリキヤ, 退嘔ノ語. interj. Dear me! Now great! How much! As:—Ohaine yek poron no at shiriki ya! “Dear me, what a number of deer there are!” Syn: Shiri an.
Shirikohoktara, シリコホクタラ, 地ニ拜伏スル. vi. To bow down to the earth.
Shirikokaptek, シリコカプテク, 恐レ地ニ蹲ム. vi. To crouch to the earth in fear.
Shirikonumba, シリコヌムバ, 請メ込マ. v.t. To press down.
Shirikomuru, シリコムル, 強ヲ堕ヲル. vi. To fall down heavily.
Shirikomuruse, シリコムルセ, 烈シタ打ヲ仕ス. vi. To knock down with violence.

Shirikopiwe, シリコピウエ, 押ス. v.t. To push.
Shirikorare, シリコラレ, 請メ込ム. v.t. To press down.
Shirikot, シリコツ, 締ム. v.i. To be tied as horses.
Shirikote, シリコテ, 締ム. v.t. To tie up as an animal.
Shirikotereke, シリコテレケ, 跳び遡ル. 攀ヲ登ム. v.t. To jump about. To climb up as a steep mountain.
Shirikoteye, シリコテイエ, 請ミ込マル. vi. 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, 嚮ム. v.t. To bite. Syn: Ikubaba.
Shirikunne, シリクンネ, 暗キ. adj. Dark.
Shirikuri-an, シリクリアン, 堆天. n. Dull. Foggy weather. As:—Shirikuri an to, “a dull day.”
Shirikurok-o, シリクロクオ, 暗ウヲタル. vi. and adj. To have become dark or obscure.
Shirikuru-un, シリクリウン, 堆天ノ. adj. Dull weather.
Shirikush, シリクシ, 行キ過ガル. v.t. To pass by. As:—Shirikush range, “in passing by.”
Shirimautum, シリマウツム, 気候. n. Climate. As:—Shirimautum pi-
rika, "a good climate." Shirimautum ven, "a bad climate."

Shirimo, Shirimo, 美トナル, 麗＝ナル. v.i. To become fine. To be in peace.

Shirinam, Shirinam, 寒キ adj. Cold.


Shirine-koro, Shirineko, 代理スル. v.i. To act as substitute.


Shiriori, Shirioiri, 土＝穴ヲカキ開ケル. v.t. To scratch a hole in the earth (as a dog).

Shiripekere, Shiripeke, 白日. n. Daylight. As:—Nishatta shiripekere echii nukare, "I will shew you to-morrow by daylight."

Shiripekere-koropoki, Shiripekekoropoki, 丁度時ヲ. adv. Just at the time of daybreak.


Shiripo, Shiripo, 如ク如ク見エル. v.i. and adj. To have the appearance of. To look like. As:—Okkaiyo shiripo an oshmare, "to have the appearance of a man." Shiwenetei shiripo an oshmare, "to have the appearance of a woman."

Shiripok, Shiripo, or Shiripuk, Shiripok, ロケット, アブラヲ. n. Rock trout. Hexagrammus aburaco, Jor. and Sny.

Shiripok, Shiripok, 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, Shiripokige, 物ノ底. n. The bottom of anything.


Shiripopke, Shiripopke, 炎天. n. Hot weather.

Shiripuk, Shiripuk, シロポケ同シ. n. Same at Shiripok.

Shirisashnu, Shirishashnu, 沙々ト鳴ル (木ノ葉又ハ衣ノ如ク). v.t. To rustle as a dress or leaves.

Shirisep, Shirisep, 広キ. adj. Broad.

Shirishimoye, Shirishimoye, 地震. n. An earthquake. As:—Shirishimoye nu, "to feel an earthquake."

Shirishiru, Shirishiru, 拂フ. v.t. To brush. Same as Shirushiru.

Shirishirup, Shirishirup, or Shirushirup, Shirushirup. n. A brush.

Shirishun, Shirishun, 刷毛. n. Frost. Wet cold weather.

Shirishut, Shirishu, 山麓. n. The foot of a mountain.


Shiritesu, Shiritesu, 打チ込ム (雨ノ風ノ為). v.t. To penetrate as rain driven by the wind through a window.

Shirittore, Shirittore, 一息＝行ケ (旅行スル＝). v.i. To go all the way without stopping: (as in taking a journey).
SHIRI-UHUIKA, シリウフィカ，山へ放火スル。vt. To set fire to a mountain.
SHIRI-UPAKBARE，シリウバックバレ，穏＝スル。vt. To make peace.
SHIRI-UPAKBARE-GURU, シリウバックバレグル，平和ヲ為ス者。n. A peacemaker.
SHIRI-UPAKBARE-GURU, シリウバックバレグル，平和ヲ為ス者。n. A peacemaker.
SHIRI-UHEN-HOKKI-MARAPTO, シリウェンホッキマラブト，雨ヲ降セル。n. The ceremony of producing wet weather.
SHIROKANI, シロカリ，銀。n. Silver.
SHIROKANI-IKAYOP, シロカニイカヨブ，銀舗セル額。n. Quivers having silver ornamentations.
SHIROKARI, シロカリ，堂キ。adj. Round.
SHIROKARI-OMAN, シロカリオマン，廻ス。vi. To go round.
SHIROSHI
Shirotke, 受挫, 刺ス, 識. v.t. To stick. To pierce. To sit down upon any thing with a thud.


Syn: Makta.


Shiruita, おつ. Away. Behind. As:—Shiruita ukaOf “to put away.”
Syn: Makta.


Shirunbe, おつ. A bad person.


Shiruoka, 側へ投げる. v.t. To throw on one side.

Shiruonnere, おつ. To know.

Shirupakbare, おつ. Same as Shirupakbare.


Shirush-shiru, おつ. To brush. To rub. To chafe.

Shirushnoya, おつ. Anaphalis yedoensis, Maxim.


Shirutpa, おつ. v.i. To go. To glide along. Pl: of shirutu.

Shirutu, おつ. v.i. To move along by degrees. To go. To glide away. To shuffle along. To crawl.


Shiruturu-wende, おつ. v.t. To set at variance.

Shiru-uhui, おつ. A conflagration. Same as shiri uhui.

Shiru-umomare, おつ. v.t. To pack up. As:—Amip shiru-umomare wa ukau, “to pack up and put away clothes.”

Shiruwande, 彼方へ, 後へ. v.t. To watch.

Shiruwe, おつ. n. The froth of rice beer. Yeast. Barm.

Shiruwe, おつ. v.t. To keep house.

Shiruwe-guru, 家々. n. A house watchman.


Shisakbe, 宝. n. A treasure. A good or sweet thing.


Shisamchashnure, 家々, おつ. v.t. To resist. To keep away. To keep from entering.

Shisamoingara, 家々, おつ. or
Shisamoingara, シサモインガラ, 検査スル (家ノ如ク). v.t. To go to inspect. (as a house). To spy at.
Shisamoingara-guru, シサモインガラグル, 間谍. n. A spy.
Shisarun-guru, シサラングル, アイヌ山人. n. Ainu mountaineers.
Shiseipere, シセイペレ, 更生スル. v.t.
To pass from one state to another as butterflies.
Shisesh-mau, シセシマウ, 六才以上ノ牡鹿. n. A buck of six years of age and over.
Shiseku, シセク, 延びる. v.t. To stretch.
Shiseturuka, シセツルカ, 背脊スル. 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, 小便スル. v.t. To make water.
Shishiki, シシキ, 變形スル. v.t.
To be transformed.
Shishipnoye, シシブノイェ, 顺る. v.t.
To do instead of another.
Syn: Shirihine ki.
Shishiri-kunne, シシリケン子, 映ざ.暗キ. adj. Very dark.
Shishirimuka, シシリムカ, 沙流川ノ名. n. The name of the Saru river.
Shishiripa, シシリパ, 転ガル (馬が土を). v.t. To wallow. To roll as a horse.
Shishirup, シシルブ, 軽石. n.
Pumice stone. Also by some Ainu pebbles at the bottom of a river or stream. Syn: Shipi.

Shishiki, シシキ, or Shishiki, シシキ, 小便スル. v.t. To make water.

Shishitomap, シシトマブ, or Chishitomap, チシトマブ, 恐る可き物.妖怪. n. Something to be frightened of. A bogey.
Shisho, シショ, or Shiso, シソ, 燈ノ左側. 即チ主人席. n. The lefthand side of a fireplace, i.e. the master's side.

Shishouninumbe, シショウニンムベ, 燈ノ左側ノ端. n. The edge of the hearth along the lefthand side of a fireplace.

Shishte, シシテ, 擴がる. v.t. To spread out. To set as a sail.

Shishungu, シシュング, エソマツ. n. Picus ojanensis, Fisch. A kind of spruce.

Shishuye, シシュイェ, 振フ. v.t. To shake. To wave.

Shishuyepa, シシュイェパ, 振し廻る. v.t.
To wave about. (pl).

Shishuyere, シシュイェレ, 振ル. v.t.
To shake. To wave.

Shishuyeshuye, シシュイェシュイェ, 振ル. v.t.
To shake. To quiver.

Shisoya, シソヤ, 大黄蜂. n. A hornet.

Shit, シツ, シツノ黒語. Short for shiri. In composition shiri is often shortened into shit.

Shit, シツ, サバエリノ葛ヲ取リタルアトノ粕. n. The coarse dregs left after pounding arrowroot.

Shitaigi, シタイギ, 織り、紡. n.
To weave. To spin.
Shitaigi, シタイギ, 打ツ, v.t. To strike.

Shitappa, シタッパ, or Shitatpa, シタツバ, 痛ム, 硬バル (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, 熊ヲ害セルヲ. v.i. To be bitten or torn by a bear.

Shitashumre, シタシュムレ, 假病ヲチフ. v.i. To pretend to be sick.


Shitatpa, シタツバ, 用意スル. v.t. To prepare. To make ready.

Shit'chak, シッタック, 晴ルル, v.i. To clear away (as clouds).

Shitchashitcha, シッチャシッチャ, 锤引スル. 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, シチシチミ, 注意シテ見細ス, 番スル. v.i. To look carefully about. To watch.

Shitchimchimi, シチシチミ, 間キタガリ見ナル. adj. Inquisitive. To enquire into carefully.

Shitchire, シッチレ, 乾サル, v.i. To be dried up.


Shitchiu-ush, シッチウウシ, 激流ノ. adj. Having a very strong current.

Shiteksam, シテクサム, 側ヲ於テ. 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, 栗葉子造ルニ用ユル匙. 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, 腹ノ上部. 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, 恐ル, 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, 人ノ體ヲ結ビ付クル, v.t. To tie to one's body.

Shitomushi, シトムシ, 帯ヲル, v.t. To wear in the belt. As:—
Shittununatki, シットヌナツキ, 優雅な. v.i. To tick as a clock.
Shittununitara, シットヌニタラ, 漆黒. v.i. To rattle as pieces of metal when shaken together.
Shitturainu, シットライヌ, 道失. v.i. and adj. To lose one's way. Lost. Aberrant. With reference to this word note that when the Ainu intend to say "went astray from such and such a place," The word used is orota, "at," as in English, not wano, "from." Thus:—Nishpa orowa no ek tempo anak ne Poropet kotan orota shitturainu wa Tomakomai kotan orot oman, "the telegram which the master sent me went astray at Tomakomai."

Shitturainuambe, シットライヌアムベ, 道失失水. n. Aberration.
Shitturainu-wa-an, シットライヌワアン, 失へろ. adj. Lost. Aberrant.
Shitturimimse, シットリミムセ, 地上. v.i. To rumble along the ground (as a carriage).
Shitu, シツ, 山脈. n. A name given to mountains which protrude farther than others in the same range.
Shitu, シツ, or Shitu, シツ, 棍棒. 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 Shitumble, シツベル, 黒狐. n. A fox (principally the black fox).


Shitumbe-marapto, シツムベマラブト, 狐ノ頭骨＝依テ罪人ヲ発見スル儀式. n. The ceremony of finding out a culprit by means of the skull of a fox.


Shiturare, シツラレ, 伴フ. v.i. To take as company. To lead. To take along with one.

Shituri, シツリ, 延びる, 延びタム. 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, 銀色ナリキトヨハル＝傳説上ヲ蛇. n. A fabulous snake said to be of a silver colour.

Shiturupak-no, シツルパクノ, マテ. adv. As far as.

Shitushkoro-ni, シツシコロニ, カケヤナギ. 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.

Shitumbe, シツベ, or Shitumbre, シツベム, 黒狐. n. A fox (principally the black fox).


Shitumbe-marapto, シツムベマラブト, 狐ノ頭骨＝依テ罪人ヲ発見スル儀式. n. The ceremony of finding out a culprit by means of the skull of a fox.


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shiure, “to take care of a house.”
Syn: Oha-shirun.

Shiurepok-eshitaigi, シュレボクエシタギ, 敵首 = 足ヲ置ク. v.i. To place the foot on the neck of one's enemies.

Shiuri, シウリ, シウリ, ミヤマイネザクラ. n. Prunus Ssiori, Fr. Schm.

Shiusaraye, シウサライエ, 分ヲ. v.t. To divide. Syn: Usaraye.

Shiushiwatki, シウシウワツキ, 風寒（樹間ノ). n. The sound of the wind whistling through the trees of the forest.


Shiuto, シウト, 姥或岳父. n. Mother or father-in-law.

Shiuto-habo, シウトハボ, 姥女. n. Mother-in-law.

Shiuto-katkimat, シウトカツキマツ, 姥女. n. Mother-in-law.


Shiuto-michi, シウトミチ, 姥父. n. Father-in-law.


Shiwendé, シウェンデ, 徐行スル, 緩キ (足ノ). v.i. and adj. To walk slowly of foot.

Shiurepok-shiripo, シウレボクシリポ, auoshware, “to have become a woman.”

Shiurepok-eshitaigi, シウレボクエシタギ, 敵首 = 足ヲ置ク. v.i. To place the foot on the neck of one's enemies.

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Shiwende, シュエンデ, 徐行スル, 緩キ (足ノ). v.i. and adj. To walk slowly of foot.

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Shiurepok-eshitaigi, シウレボクエシタギ, 敵首 = 足ヲ置ク. v.i. To place the foot on the neck of one's enemies.
attempt. To try. To brace one's self up. To do diligently. To put forth one's strength.

Shiyuppa-no-ye, シユッパノイエ, 督フ. v.t. To swear. To say earnestly.

Sho, ショ, or So, ソ, 露岩、例セバ、ショャ、露岩ノ土地. n. Bare rocks. As:—Sho ya, “rocky land.” “A place of rocks.”

Sho, ショ, 借金, 負債. n. A debt.


Shochakte, ショチャクテ, or Socchakte, ソチャクテ, 宴散ザル. v.i. To arise as from a feast.

Shok, ショク, 送り出す. v.t. To send out. Syn: Oashinge.


Shokai-ratush, ショカイラツシ, 水神ニ殺サル. v.i. To be killed by a water-nymph.

Shokata, ショカタ, 全體ヲ於テ. 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, 長き席（株＝敷々）. n. A long mat used to spread upon the floor.

Sho-kontukai, ショコンツカイ, 第贰位ノ参長. n. The second or under chief.

Shokuruka, ショクルカ, 頂ト越ヘテ. adv. Over the top of anything. As:—Iworo shokuruka, “over the mountain tops.”

Shomo, ショモ, 否、然ラズ、例セバ、ショモエブクイエ、余ハ何モノハヌ. adv. No. Not. It is not. Shono nesp 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, 嗅ノ. adj. Dumb.

Shomo-itak-ashpa-uopuk, ショモイタクアシハウプク, 噛ヲ. adj. Deaf and dumb.

Shomo-ka-ene-kawash-kuni-ra-mu-ai, シショモカエシカワシクニラムアイ, 余ハ新ノ如ク云ハツレントハ思ハザリキ. ph. I had no idea that such a thing would have been said.

Shomoki, ショモキ, 懲ム、断ツ. v.t. To abstain. Not to do. As:—Shomoki ya, “will he not? Is he not? Does he not?”

Shomo-no, ショモノ, 無シ、持ツズ. adv. Not. Without.

Shomo-okaibe, ショモオカイベ, 無ナル物、新物. n. A thing which does not exist. A new thing. As:—Shomo okaibe etarakaka buri ki ne na, “do not disgrace yourself in any new manner.” Shomo okaibe tonototo kuraka ko-nukoshne ne na, “do not go taking too much wine and getting extraordinarily angry.”
Shomo-ramnu-ki, To abstain from food. To fast.
Shomo-ruwe-un, To fast.
Shomo-tashnu, To be silent. Not to speak.
Shomo-yaikatanu, Disrespectful.
Shomo-yak-anak-ne, Unless. If there is not.
Shonabi, Shorn are piled up. Heaped up.
Shonep, A carpet. A mat for lying on the floor.
Shonoki, To lose as in a bargain. Syn: Poro-otten.
Shopki, 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, A friend brought in to a feast.
Shose, Shosei, or Shosei, A debt.
Shosei-kara, To contract a debt. To buy on trust.
Shoseire, or Shosere, A creditor.
Shosho, or Soso, A carpet. As:—Shotki-chupu, “to get up from bed.” Syn: Hotke-i.
Shotki-i, A bedroom. A bedroom.
Shotki-tumbu, A bedroom. A bedroom.
Shu-at, A pot handle.
Shuat-ni, The angelica tree. Aralia sinensis, L. Also called Enenge-ni and eninge-ni.
Shuenenge-sei, A mussel. Mytilus crassoseta, L.
Shui, A hole. An aperture.
Shui, adv. Again.
Yet again. More. As:—Shui pon, “yet a little” or “a little more.”

Shuikere, シュイケレ, 戦ノ如ケ結結スル. v.i. To have finished as a war. Syn: Tumi okere.


Shuine, シュイ子, 數職工後ニ付クロ. part. An adverbial ending to numerals.

Shui-oyashim, シュイオヤシム, 明々後日ノ某次日. adv. The third day from tomorrow.

Shui-oyato, シュイオヤト, 明々後日々. adv. The day after tomorrow.


Shuke, シュケ, 煮ル. v.t. To boil. To cook by boiling. Pl: of the object.

Shuke-guru, シュケグル, 料理. n. A cook.


Shuke-nima, シュケニマ, 祖板. n. A cook’s board or tray.

Shukepa, シュケパ, 料理スル. v.t. To cook. Pl: of both person and object.

Shuke-tashiro, シュケタシロ, 庇丁. 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, 酸ガスル. 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-kouhui, シュコンフイ, 焼カル(鍋ニテ). v.i. To be burnt as food in a saucepan or as fat when being boiled.

Shukoyan-mat, シュコンヤマツ, 火ヲ 取り去リタル鍋ヲ置ク箇ノ或 ル部分. n. The place upon the hearth where the pots are put after taking them off the fire. Also the name of a god supposed to look after the place where the pots are placed after being taken off the fire, and said to be the grandchild of the fire.

Shukup, シュクブ, 生育スル, 若キ. adj. and v.i. Growing. Increasing in size or bulk. Adolescent.


Shukup-ikoro, シュクイコロ, 増スツ. n. Increasing treasures.

Shukup-moire, シュクモイレ, 緩徐ニ 生育スル所ノ. adj. Of slow growth.

Shukupramta-kara, シュクプラムタカラ, or Shikupramta-kara, シ プラムタカラ, 增サル. v.i. To have nightmare. Syn: Shukup- turashi.
Shukupte, シュブプテ, 育ツル. v.t. To bring up. To nourish. Syn: Reshpa.

Shukuptuikata, シュブプツイカタ, 若キ時. adv. Adolescence.

Shukupturashi, シュブプツラシ, 魔サル. v.t. To have nightmare. Syn: Shukupramta kara.

Shukus, シュクス, 日光, 天気. n. Sunshine. The weather.

Shukus-chire, シュクスチレ, 太陽ニ干ス. v.t. To dry in the sun.

Shukus-pirika, シュクスピリカ, 好天気. n. Good weather. Shukus wen, "bad weather."

Shukus-toi-kunne, シュクストイくんネ, 面・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, シュクツル. n. The common chive.

Shukutut, シュクツツ, Shiketurru, シュクトル, Allium schoenoprasum, L.

Shikutut, シュクトツ, Shikuturu, シュクトル.

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, 稀ヲタム. 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, シュマアリピイエカラ, 石ヲエスル. v.t. To stone.

Shuma-kiroru, シュマキロル or Shuma-o, シュマオ, 石ヲル. adj. Stony.

Shuma-potoki, シュマポトキ, 石像. n. A stone idol.


Shuma-sekkorochikap, シュマセコクロチカブ, シギノ一種. n. A small kind of sandpiper.

Shumaune, シュマウネ, 死黒. n. Dead animals.

Shuma-ush, シュマウシ, 石ヲル. adj. Stony.

Shum-etuyep, シュメツイェプ, 油ノポンプ. n. An oil pump.

Shumke, シュムケ, 肉ヲ取ヲ取ヲ. v.t. To skim the fat off soup.

Shumunu-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.

Shumumge, シュムムゲ, 萎メ. v.i. To wither. As:—Shumunge wa isum, "withered away."


Shunan-chup, シナントチプ, or Shinan-chup, シナントチプ, 鳥ノ油
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, シュナバ, or Sunapa, スナバ, マダタマサ. n. Rumex aquaticus, L., var. japonicus, Max. The fruit of this plant is used as food by the Ainu.

Shunchikam, シュンチカム, 動物ノ脅ノ肉. n. The flesh on the sides of animals.


Shungu-orun-pon-chikap, シュングオルンボンチカブ, 鳥ノ種. n. A kind of bird.

Shuomki, シュオムキ, or Shuongi, シュオンギ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of reed. Phragmites communis, Trin.

Shuonumaush, シュヌマウシ, 老鹿, 老人ノ軽蔑シテ云フ言葉. n. An old deer. A word of contempt sometimes applied to old people.

Shu-orkara, シュオッカラ, 鮭又鱒ノ腹ノ脂肪. n. The inside fat of salmon and salmon trout.

Shu-onumaush, シュンマウシ, 老鹿, 老人ノ軽蔑シテ雲フ言葉. n. An old deer. A word of contempt sometimes applied to old people.

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Shuop, シュオブ, or Shuyop, シュヨブ, 箱. n. A box.

Shupa, シュバ, 料理スル. v.t. To cook.

Shupki, シュブキ, ヨシ. n. A kind of reed. Phragmites communis, Trin.

Shuppa, シュッパ, 束, タバ. n. A bundle.

Shuppa-kara, シュッパカラ, 束ヲ二. v.t. To make a bundle of anything.

Shuptomo, シュプトモ, 内部. n. Near the bottom of a place. The inside. As:—Nupiri shuptomo, "the inside of a mountain."


Shupun-imok, シュプニイモク, 鳥ノ名. n. A grub (so named because it is a good bait for shupun, or roach).

Shupunkuruki-na, シュプンクルキナ, ケサブチ. n. A kind of vetch. Vicia Cracca, L. var. japonica, Miq.

Shupuya, シュプヤ, or Shupuyapa, シュプヤパ, 煙. n. Smoke.

Shupuya-at, シュプヤアツ, 煙ヲ. v.i. To smoke.

Shupuya-ekot, シュプヤエゴッ, 煙ノ為ニ死ス. v.i. To die through smoke.

Shupuya-ekote, シュプヤエコテ, 喪ペ殺ス. v.t. To smoke to death.
Shupuya-nup, シュプヤヌプ, キツツノチヤアクロノ類. n. The puff'ball. *Lycoperdon* sps.


Shusamna, シュサムナ, 一方＝於テ. adv. On one side. Away. As: —Shusamna tereke, "to jump to one side."

Shusan, シュサン, or Shusam, シュサム, 共通ノ, 廉キ. adj. Common. Cheap. As: —Shusambe Shusan ikoro, "common riches."


Shushupopun-kina, シュシュププンキナ, 草ノ名. n. A kind of sedge found growing under trees only and used by the Ainu for making mats.


Shut, シュト, 麓. 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 Shutu, シツ, 根棒 (武器). n. A war-club.

Shutu, シュツ, 根, 先祖. n. Roots. Ancestors.

Shutu-atuye, シュツアツイヱ, 子チ産マズナル. v.i. To cease from child-bearing.

Shutukap, シュツカプ, 菌類ノ皮. n. The bark of grape vines.

Shutu-keire, シュツケイレ, 菌類ノ皮＝テ製セシ類. n. Sandles made of the bark of grape vines.

Shutukeire-kina, シュツケイレキナ, コタニツタタリ. n. *Scopendrium vulgare*, Sm.

Shutu-tuye, シュツツイヱ, 死スル. v.t. To die.

Shutu-tuye-wa-isam, シュツツイヱワイサム, 死シダル. adj. Dead.

Shuwash, シュワシン, ホザキナカマド. n. *Spiraica sorbilifornia*, L.


Shuye, シュイヱ, 振リマワス, 尾チ振ル. v.t. To wave about. To wag as a dog its tail.

Shuyepa, シュイエバ, 料理スル (複数). v.t. To cook. (p.1).

Shuye-shuye, シュイェシュイヱ, 振リマワス, 尾チ振ル. 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, ショヨプ, or Shuop, ショオプ, 箱. n. A box.

Shuwanu, シュワンヌ, ホドシギノ飛降ノ音. n. The noise snipe make when coming down through the air.

So, ソ, 瀧. n. A waterfall.
So, ソ, 役. 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, 家ノ南隅. n. The floor of a house.
Soi, ソイ, ヴイ. n. Sebastodes variabilis, (Linn).
Soi, ソイ, 外部. n. The outside.
Soiba, ソイバ, 摘まみ出しス、取り出しス. v.t. To pick out. To take out.
Soigeta, ソイゲタ, 外部. adv. Outside.
Soimashke, ソイマシケ, ソイノ一種. n. A large kind of sea-bream.
Soina, ソイナ, 物ノ外部. n. The outside of a place or thing.
Soine, ソイ子, 外へ行ク. v.i. To go outside.
Soi-oro, ソイオロ, 外. adv. Without. Outside.
So-ita, ソイタ, 端舟ノ牀. n. The boards used as a floor to boats.
Soita-koro-same, ソイタコロサミ, シュモコサミ. n. The hammer-headed shark. Sphyraena zygaena (Linn).

Soi-ta-an, ソイタアン, 外＝居ラ. v.i. To be outside.
Soiwasama, ソイワサイマ, or Soiwasamma-aoshirayve, ソイワサママアオシライベ, 外＝行ケ、旅立スル. ph. and v.i. To go out. To set forth on a journey.
Sokaparakasa, ソカバラカサ, 帽子 (廣基総アル草製). n. A broad-brimmed hat made of grass.
Sokarabe, ソカラベ, 諸、敷物. n. A mat. A carpet.
Sokaramat, ソカラマツ, 至長ノ妻. n. The chief wife (the name as somat).
Sokkara, ソッカラ, 積ル(雪ノ如ク). v.i. To lay as snow.
So-kontukai, ソコンツカイ, 第三位ノ薬長. n. The third chief of a village. See Kontukai.
Somat, ソマツ, 至長、薬長ノ妻. 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, ソン, 實ノ. adj. Truly. In truth. It is truly so.
Son-i, ソンイ, 事実. n. Truth.
Son no an, ソンノアン, 真ノ. adj. True.

Son-no-poka, ソノポカ, 碧等. adv. In truth.

Sontak, ソンタク, 小童. n. A little boy.

So-nuyep, ソヌイェブ, 番(家内ノ). n. A indoor broom.

So-otten, 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, ンバウンカムイ, 家ノ北隅ノ神. n. The gods of the northern corner of a hut.

Sopesh-ni, ソペシニ, 横(クチャリ). 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, アブラカレリ. n. Pleuronectes sp.


Soroma-utare, ソロマウタレ, ソウレシタ. n. A kind of fern. Davallia Wilfordii, Bak.

Sosh, ソシ, 下ル(水又雪雨ノ如ク). v.i. To descend as water or sleet.

Soshi, ソシ, 削ク、ムク. v.t. To peel off. (sing). To skin.

Soshi-oma, ソシオマ, 削がレタル、ムカレタル. adj. Peeled off.

Soshiki, ソシビ, 再婚スル. v.t. To re-marry.

Soshke, ソシケ, 削ク、ムク. v.i. To peel.

Soshma, ソシマ, シマ. n. Elaeagnus.

Soshma, ソシマ, 迁鳴ツテ語ル. v.i. To speak in a gruff voice.

Soshne, ソシネ, 層ノ. adj. In layers. In companies.


Soshpa, ソシパ, 削ク、ムク、削ア、ハク. v.t. To skin. To bark. To peel. To uncover.

So-un-turuba, ソウンツルバ, 内庭ノ中戸. n. An inner porch door.

Soya, ソヤ, 岩多キ地. n. Rocky land. A place of rocks.


Soie, ソイ, 鐪. To bore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOY</th>
<th>SUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soyemma, ソイェムバ, 外出スル. v.t. To go out. Syn: Soyumba. Pl: of Soine and soyun.</td>
<td>Sum, スム, 湧け出る, 洗ひ去る. 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.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soyokari-tashum, ソヨカリタシュム, 下痢病, 赤痢. n. Diarrhoea. Dysentery.</td>
<td>Sunapa, スナバ, or Shunapa, シュナバ, マダイソウ. n. Rumex aquaticus, L. var. japonicus, Maxim. The fruit of this plant is used as an article of food by some Ainu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyumba, ソユムバ, 外出スル (次ノ語ノ複数). v.i. To go out. Plural of the following word.</td>
<td>Sura, スラ, 邪魔せす. v.t. To let alone. To cast away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyone, ソユオ, 外出スル. v.i. To go out. Same as Soine. For the plural see soyemma and previous word.</td>
<td>Surugu, スルゲ, 毒, カブトキクノ毒. n. Poison. Aconite poison. Aconitum Fischeri, Reich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soyoshma, ソヨシマ, 突然戸外ニ突出スル, 逃れスル. v.i. A rush suddenly out of doors. To gush out. 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.</td>
<td>Suruguiberewaraige, スルゲイペレウライゲ, 毒害スル. v.t. To poison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soyoterekke, ソヨテレケ, 突然戸外ニ突出スル. v.i. To rush suddenly out of doors. To run suddenly out of doors.</td>
<td>Surugu-kusuri, スルグクスリ, シャア. n. The sweet flag. Acorus Calamus, L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyukuta, ソユクタ, or Soyekatta, ソイェカッタ, 追と出ス. v.t. To drive out.</td>
<td>Surugu-ra, スルグラ, プシ. n. The monk’s hood or acorne plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyum-apa, ソユムアバ, or Soyunnata, ソユンアバ, 外戸. n. An outer or porch door.</td>
<td>Sus, スス, 浴スル. v.i. To bathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyuma, ソユムマ, 外出スル. v.i.</td>
<td>Sus-mau, ススマウ, or Susu-mau, ススマウ, アキデミノ實. n. The fruit of the Elaeagnus umbellata, Thunb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Susu-at, ススツツ, パツコヤナギ. n.  
Salix 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, アキノミ.  
n.  

Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb.  

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T (タ).  

Taanda, タアンダ, 此處 =. adv. Here.  
Same as taada.  

Taanda-orota, タンダオロタ, 此方へ.  
“here and there.”  

Taanda-un, タアンダウン, 此處 =.  
adv. Here. As:—Taanda un toanda un, “here and there.”  

Taani, タアニ, 此處 =. adv. Here.  

Taani-toani, タアニトアニ, 其處此處 =. adv. Here and there.  

Taani-un, タアニウン, 此處 =. adv. Here.  

Tai, タイ, 森. n. A forest.  

Taiki, タイキ, 蚤ノミ. 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, 濃さ汁. n. A thick soup. The thick sediment of soup.  

Taishikutkes, タイシクツケス, 喉ノ.  
f. n. The throat. As:—Taishikutkes amaknara, “he cleared his throat” (as before entering a house).  
Syn: Rekut.  

Tak, タク, 固キ. adj. Hard. A Taku.
Tak, タク, 束を持て来る. v.t. To fetch or bring a thing which has previously been tied up into a bundle or otherwise prepared.

Taka, タカ, 鷹. n. Hawks.


Takayara, タカヤラ, 持て来する. 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.
Tak-ne-kara, タクノカラ, 短き. adj. Short. Curt.


Takne-no, タクノ, 短く. adv. Shortly. In a brief manner.

Takne-no-kara, タクノノカラ, 短縮スル. v.t. To shorten.


Taknere-re, タクレレ, 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-taktu-kara, タクタクカラ, 固ム. v.t. To harden.

Taku, タク, 塊、球. n. A mass. A ball.


Taku-chine, タクチ子, 球根. n. A bulb.

Taku-kara, タクカラ, 混ざる. v.t. To agglomerate.

Taku-ne, タクノ, 混りダル. adj. Agglomerated.

Takupi, タクピ. 謾虚ノ語. 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, 昌. n. The shoulder.


Takusa, タクサ, 柑. 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.** v.t. To send and fetch. Syn: Takayara.

**Tam, タム.** n. A sword.

**Tamane, タマネ.** n. A ball. To have become a ball.


**Tambako-op, タンバコオプ.** n. A tobacco pouch or box.

**Tambe, タムベ.** 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.** adv. Therefore. For this reason. As:—Tambe gusu okaine, “on account of these things.”

**Tambe-imakake, タムベイマカケ.** adv. From now. Henceforth.

**Tambe-imakake-ta, タムベイマカケタ.** adv. By and by.

**Tambu, タムブ.** n. Carapace of turtle.

**Tambushi, タムブシ.** v.t. To mend, as a hole in clothes.

**Tampaketa, タンパケタ.** adv. This side.

**Tampaneba, タンパンバ.** adv. This year.

**Tampata, タンパタ.** adv. This side. As:—Pet tampata, “on this side of the river.”

**Tampota, タンポタ.** adv. By and by. In a day or two.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAM</th>
<th>438</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tampush, タンプッシュ, 刀, 鞘. n. A sword sheath.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamsep, タムセプ, 鳴る (兩物打合せタル時). v.i. To sound, as when one thing is knocked against another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamtui, タムツイ, or Tamtuye, タムツイェ, 胴. n. The intestines. Syn: Kankan-okotbe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamu, タム, ヨノミ. n. Sand fleas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamunde, タムンデ, 搖る (木ノ枝ノ如ク). v.t. To wave from one side to the other as a branch of a tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamun-tamun, タムンタムン, 打ち合フ, 受ケ流ス. v.t. To fence. To ward off.</td>
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<td>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.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanak, タナク, 気絶スル, 弱き. v.i. and adj. To be faint. To faint away. Weak. Faint. As:—Tanak koro keutum guru, “a faint hearted person.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanak-tanak, タナクトナク, 気絶スル, 弱キ (前ノ語ヲ強ク且ツ腐シカスル事). v.i. and adj. Frequentive and intensive of the previous word.</td>
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<td>Tande, タンデ, 今. adv. Now.</td>
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<td>Tando-oro, タンドオロ, 今ヨリ. adv. Henceforth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tane, タネ, 今. adv. Now. As:—Tane pokono, “until now.” Tane wano, “from now,” “henceforth.”</td>
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<td>Tane-ankesh, タヌアンケシ, 黎明. adv. The break of day.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Tane-ru, タネル, 列 (植物タル植物). n. A row (as vegetables in a garden).</td>
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<td>Tanne, タネ, 長キ. adj. Long. As:—Tanne chinika, “a long step.”</td>
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<td>Tanne-hest, タネヘセイ, 嘆息. n. A sigh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanne-hest-k, タネヘセイキ, 嘆息スル. v.i. To sigh. Syn: Vaitasarapare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanne-hush-ta, タネフシタ, 叩ミタ. or Tanne-hushta, タネフシタ, 吐息スル. v.i. To blow as when tired or hot. Syn: Hesei turiri.</td>
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<td>Tannepuikoro, タンヌプイコロ, 重代ノ長剣. n. Long swords kept as heirlooms.</td>
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<td>Tanne-ushi, タヌチュシ, 長サ. n. Length.</td>
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<td>Tannu, タヌ, 海豚. n. A dolphin. (Including several species).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Tantaraki, タンタラキ, or Tantaraki, タンタラツキ, 徒歩すわ. vi. To canter. To go joggingly 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, タックイヨ, 驚又々賞認識 excl. Expression of surprise or praise.

Tap, タップ, 圆頂丘. n. A single hill with a round top. A cone.

Tap, タブ, 此, 斯く, 今, 只今. 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, タアムベ, 此物. n. This thing.

Tapan, タバン, 斯く, 此種. adv. Thus. It is so. This kind. Tap an, sometimes lengthened into tap an na, is often used as an affirmative ending to verbs. As:—Tapan orushpe, “this news.” An ruwe tapan na, it is so.”

Tapan-ta, タバンタ, 此處為. adv. Here. At this place.


Tap-chikiri, タチキリ, 前脚. n. The fore feet of animals.

Tapera, タペラ, or Tapere, タペレ, 肩. n. The shoulder.

Tapera-pone, タペラポネ, or Tapere-pone, タペレポネ, 肩骨. n. The shoulder blade.

Tapip, タピブ, 爪ノ根ノ腫物. n. Oynchia.

Tapka, タブカ, 山頂. n. The top of a mountain.

Tapkanna-kara, タブカナカラ, 擾カル (木ノ枝ノ如クニ上方ニ向テ). vi. To spread out in an upward position like the branches of trees.


Tapkara-kina, タブカラキナ, オキナヘン. n. Patrinia sceliosocetolia, Link.

Tapkara-tapkara, タブカラタブカラ, 踊る. vi. To dance.

Tapkiri, タキリ, 皮ノ剥ガタル毘ノ前脚. n. The skinned fore legs of animals.

Tapkop, タブコップ, 一帯ノ山. n. A single peak of a mountain. A mountain of one peak, standing by itself.

Tapne, タブネ, 斯く. 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, タブオカイ, 斯く, 此ノ種. adj. Thus. This kind. Such.

Tapshut-umbe, タプシュツウムベ, 肩上ノ物. n. Anything upon the shoulders.

Tapsutu, タブスツ, 肩. n. Th shoulders.

Taptapu, タブタブ, 構トナス. v.t. To gather up into a lump or ball.
Tara, タラ，附加物、乗下物。n. An appendage. Affixed to, Holding on to. Dangling from.

Tara, タラ，背負うをの器。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，タラノ絆。n. The string of a tara.

Tara-ibe，タライベ，タラノ絆ノ額＝附属ケ部部分。The head piece of a sling.

Tarai，タライ，塩・犬食器。n. A trough. A dog trough.

Taraishu，タライシ。or Taraishishike，タライシシケ，腰ノ狭狭部分。n. The small of the back. By some, the crux.

Tarakin，タラキ，撲ねる。v.i. To be jolted. To be bumped up and down as when riding horseback upon a packsaddle.

Tarakin-tarakin，タラキタラキン，仰く撲ねる。v.i. To be severely shaken or bumped.

Tarantun，タラントン，ターレント (量名ノ名)。n. A talent (introduced by the compiler).


Tara-pani，タラベヌニ，全財産。n. One’s entire belongings. As:—Tara-pani eotuyetuy oara isam, “his entire furniture and ornaments were completely taken away.”

Tara-ush，タラウシ，背負うを器械ヲ附ケタル。adj. Having a sling attached to it. As:—Tara-ush ikayop, “a quiver with a sling attached to it.”


Taribe，タリベ，背負うを器械ノ額ニ付ケル部分。n. The headpiece of a sling.

Taritari，タリタリ，携れる。(馬＝乗れ如ク)。v.i. To be tossed up and down as when riding.

Tarush，タルシ，背負うを器械ヲ附ケタ。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，横切る。adv. A cross. Also v.t. To cross. Returned as, Tasa kambi, a return letter.

Tasa，タサ，登る。v.i. To ascend. Syn: Hemesu.


Tasaske，タサスケ，裂ケタール（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, 菁醋ナル. adj. Bitter tempered.
Tashi, タシ, 有る. v.i. To be. Is.
Tashi, タシ, 刀. n. A knife.
Tashi, タシ, 理由. n. A reason.
As:—Tumbe tashi, “for this reason.”
Tashiro, タシロ, 刀. n. A knife.
Tashiro-kupushbe, タシロクプシベ, 刀. n. A knife sheath.
Syn: Saya.
Tashiro-nit, タシロニツ, or Tashironip, タシロニブ, 大なる刀ノ柄. n. A large knife handle.
Tashmak-hesei, タシマクヘセイ, 喘げる. v. To gasp.
Tashmak-tashmak-no-hesei, タシマクタシマクノヘセイ, 喘げる. v. To gasp for breath.

Tashnu, タシヌ, 語る. v. To speak.
Syn: Itak.
Tashui, タシユ, 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.
To be sick. To be ill.
Taskoro, タスコロ, 霜空, 大気. n.
Frost. Air. Atmosphere. As:—Retal'taskoro, “white frost.”
Taskoro-mau, タスコロマウ, 霧. n.
Tasu-eshkari, タスエシカリ, 窒息する. v. To suffocate.
Tasu-tuye, タスヌイ, 窒息する. v.t.
To suffocate.
Tat, タツ, 槍ノ皮. n. Birch bark.

Tata, タタ, 截る, v.t. To hack. To chop.
Tata, タタ, 此ノ. adj. This.
Tata-tata, タタタタ, 大=截る, 打つ. v.t. To hack much. To strike. To chop.
Tat-ikayop, タツイカヨブ, 醢ノ一種(桜ノ皮ト金具テ鑲メタル). n. A kind of quiver ornamented with birch bark and metal.
Tat-ni, タツニ, 樟. n. Birch.
Tattarake, タッタラケ, 激昂する. v.i.
To be excited. Syn: Patpatke.
Tat-ni-karush, タツニカルシ, 樟木耳. n. Polyporus sp. Growing on birch.

Tattatse, タッタツセ, 沸る. v. To boil up as water.
Tauge, タウゲ, 截る. v.t. To chop. To beat with an edged tool.
Tauge-tauge, タウゲタウゲ, 多ク截る. v.t. To chop much.
Tauke-sanu, タウケサヌ, 音デ立ル(何物カタ打ツテ). v.t. To make sound as in striking anything.

Tat-ushbe, タッウシベ, 灯松. n. A torch.

Te, テ, 此語ハ他動脠ト共ニ用キテ其ヲ使役相トナス. 例セバ, タック, 取ル, タゥクテ, 取ラスル, ノ如シ. 又此語ヲ或ル自動脠ト共ニ用キテ, 其ヲ他動脠トナス. 例セバ, サブ, ダル, サプテ, 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;” ukte, “to cause to take.”
Te is also used with some intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:—Sap, "to go down"; sakte, "to send down."

Te, テ, 此處＝. adv. Here. As:—
Te oro, "here," "from here," "to here." Te oro pakno, "thus far." Te oro ta, "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, 此所＝. adv. Here. As:—Teda an, "it is here." Teda an a matkachi, "the girl who lives here."


Tehuru, テフル, 魚ノ腎. n. The kidney of fish.

Teike, テイケ, 中＝壱ツル (家ノ屋根ノ如ク). v.i. To fall in as the roof of a house.

Teine, テイ子, 湿レル. adj. Wet. Damp.

Teine-pokna-moshiri. テイ子ボクナモシリ, 地獄. n. Hell, i.e. Gehenna.

Teinep, テイ子ブ, or Tennep, テン子ブ, 赤児. n. A very young child.

Tek, テク, 此語或も単詞ト共＝用テ, 其ヲ形容詞トナス, 例セバ, ハプンノ又ハ, アプンノ, 種ニ, ハプンテク, 又ハ, アプンテク, 種ナル. part. When the particle tek is used with some words it gives them an adjectival force. Thus:—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 (海老ノ). n. and adv. The hands.

Teke, テケ, The arms. A branch of a tree. The claw of a crab or lobster. Near. Close at hand. As:—Kotan tek, "the district round a village." Tek ani, "to take in the hands." Tek ani wa arapa, "to lead by the hand." Tek kake koro, "to place the hand above the eyes." Tek kake koro wa ingara, "to look at by shading the eyes with the hands." Tek kotoro, "the outside of the hand." Tek numba or tek ruiruiba, "to rub the hands together as in salutation." Tek omare, "to take in the arms." Tek tui poki, "the palms of the hands." Tek umbe, "gloves." Tek un kani, "a finger ring." Tek utomo ekik, "to clap the hands." Tek uwekik, "to clap the hands." Tek wa po echara-rose, "to walk along by means of the hands." Tek koshne guru, "a light fingered person." Tek eushbe, gloves. Tek sambe, "the pulse of the hand."

Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 放置ナク. adv. Without impediment.
Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 故障タグ. adv. Without impediment.

Tek-e, テー, or Tekhe, テーへ, テー, 同シ, 手. Same as tek. Hand or hands.


Tek-eokok, テーイオコク, 手デ打チ付クル. v.t. To strike against with the hand.

Tekhe, テーへ, テー同シ, 手. Same as tek. The hands. A hand.

Tek-iyokok, テーイヨコク, 盗スル. v.i. To commit a theft.


Tek-supshite, テーイサシテ, 奪フ, 逕ビ去ル. v.t. To snatch. To take away. To transport.

Teketanne, テーイツン子, (トピウオ) n. A kind of fish (probably flying fish).

Tek-ushbe, テーイウシベ, 手袋. n. Gloves.

Tek-u-ekikkik, テーイエキッキク, 拍手スル. v.i. To clap the hands. Syn: Tek-orari.

Tekka, テッカ, n. An eagle with a white body and a red head.

Tekkakipo, テックキャピョ, 手デ眼ヲ族シテ見ル. v.i. To look at by shading the eyes with the hand. As: — Tekkakipo rik uiruke ran uirike, "to look up and down with the hand shading the eyes."

Tekkese, テッセ, 遁ニ. adv. Far off. The end.

Tekkesean, テッセアン, 距リタル, 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, テッセネカラ, 不充分ニ為ス. v.t. To make insufficient.

Tekka, テッカ, or Tekko, テッコ, 手籠. n. A hand basket.

Tekkoro, テッコロ, 手ニ持ツ. v.t. To have in hands. To grasp.

Tek-koshne-guru, テッコシチツグル, 盗人. n. A thief.

Tekkup, テックプ, 翼. n. Wings.

Tek-kwaho-koechararase, テック モボコエツララセ, 四ツニ個ツ. v.i. To walk along upon the hands and feet.

Teknumgere, テクヌムゲレ, 揄出ス. v.t. To choose out.

Teknumteke, テクヌムテケ, 拳. n. The fists. As: — Teknumteki aeshitaige, "to strike with the fists."

Tekokbare, テコクバレ, 手ヲ通ス (袖 =), v.t. To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.

Tek-orari, テオリ, 拍手スル. v.i. To clap the hands. Syn: Teke uwekikkik.


Tek-pake, テクパケ, 近タ. adv. Near at hand.
Tek-paruparu, テクパルパル, 手招きるv.t. To beckon with the hand.
Tek-pira, テクピラ, 乾魚(開きシマル). n. Fish cut down the centre and spared out to dry. Syn: Kerekap.
Tekrarakare, テクララカレ, 手突き込むv. t. To thrust the hands into.
Tekriki-guru-pumba, テクリキグルプムバ, 舞手する(礼儀トシテ). v. t. To lift up the hands as in salutation.
Tek-ru, テクル, 掌ノ條. n. The lines of the hands. Syn: Tek aya.
Tek-saikare, テクサイカレ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイェカレ, 提ふ, 近く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, 近く adv. Close at hand. Near to. As:—Teksam ta ande, “to place near or before one.”
Teksam-ta-an, テクサムタアン, 近く adv. Adjacent.
Teksamata-an-no, テクサムタアンノ, 近く adv. Adjacent.
Teksambe, テクサムベ, or Tek-sayekare, テクサイェカレ, 提ふv. t. To seize with the hands.
Tek-shikiru-guru, テクシキグル, 墜者. n. An adulterer. (Met: Lit:—One who turns the hands over).
Tek-shito, テクシト, 拳. n. The fist.
Tek-shitu, テクシツ, 格闘るv. i. To box.
Tek-tereke, テクテレケ, 鴨箱るv. i. To reel about as a drunken or sick person.
Tek-tuikashi, テクツイカシ, 手ノ甲. n. The back of the hands.
Tekuishipship, テクイシブシブ, マドクサ. n. Equisetum limosum, L.
Tek-ukot, テクウコツ, 手首. n. The wrists.
Tekutapire, テクタピレ, 拳. v. i. The fists. The closed hand.
Tek-utomutasare, テクウトムタサレ, 拦手するv. i. To fold the arms.
Tem, テム, 一哩, 一尋. n. A mile. One stretch of the arms.
Tem, テム, 腕. n. The arms.
Temari-kik, テマリキク, 球(マリ)チック. v. i. To bounce a ball.
Temba, テムバ, or Temba-temba, テムバテムバ, 接手するv. i. To touch.
Tem-eshirikik, テムエシリキク, 手ヲテム状ヲ打ツ (悲ノ為、特ニ死人ノ有リタル時、又葬式後テ). v. i. To beat the floor with the hands as when in great distress (this is especially
done at the time of death and after a funeral.

Temi, テミ, 紐. n. A loop.

Temka, テムカ, 蘚生スル. v.t. To revive.

Temkakonna, テムカコンナ, 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, 見従スル, 擁築スル. v.t. To nurse. To embrace in the arms.

Temkoro, テムコロ, 擁築スル. v.t. To embrace.

Temkoro-sam, テムコロサム, 擁築スル. v.t. To embrace.

Temmun, テムムン, 屋(海底ヨリ跳子 アガラタル). n. Rubbish washed up from the bottom of the sea.

Temmun-chimakani, テムムンチマカニ, コモリラカテカ. n. Sculpin Myxoccephalus (includng several sp).


Tempirasa, テムピラサ, 手サ差シ延パス. v.i. To stretch the arms out.

Temtem, テムテン, 開ルル, 構築 (タイサクリ) スル. v.t. To touch. To feel. To fumble about.

Temu, テム, 船フ (手チツキテ). v.i. To creep along by the help of the hands.

Temui-chep, テムイチプ, カズナキ. n. Gunnels (including several species of Pholis.)

Tenki, テンキ, 龍 (蓑製ノ). n. A kind of woven basket made of fine reeds or straw.


Tentenge, テンテング, 柔キ. adj. Soft.


Te-oro, テオロ, 此ヲり. adv. Henceforth.

Tepa, テバ, 腰巻. n. A loin cloth.

Tepeshkeko, テベシケコ, 豊饒. adj. Superabundance. Plenty. As:—Tepeshkeko an ap, aokere, “I thought there was plenty but it is all gone.” Syn: Poron no.

Teppo, テッポ, 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, 跳ス. v.t. To jump To spring upon as an animal upon its prey.


Tereke-ikon, テレケイコン, 傳染病. n. A contagious disease.


Tereke-tereke, テレケテレケ, 跳と越ス. v.i. To jump about. To skip about.

Teretanne-sei, テレタンチセイ, イホノカイ. n. Mya arenaria var. japonica, Jay.
Tese, テセ, 纖ル, 部ム、結フ v.t. To weave. To make basket work. To bind. To tie together. Syn: Teshkau.

Tesh, テシ, 綱代, 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, (テソノ複数), 紆ル. v.i. The plural form of tese, “to weave.”

Teshkas, テシカス, 編ム (藁ヲ). v.t. Weave as a mat.

Teshkara, テシカラ, 音信スル, 音信ヲ持メ道ス. 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道ス. 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, 上方ヲ曲ル (様ノ如ク). v.i. To be bent upwards as the ends of a sleigh. To shrink. To crumple up. To glance off.

Teshke, テシケ, 不平均ノ、傾ケル. adj. Uneven. Slanting.

Teshke-teshke, ルシケテシケ, 捻ル、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, クハ. n. The mulberry tree. Morus alba. L. Also called Turep-ni.


Teshnatarare, テシナタラレ, 滑ニスル、平ニスル. v.t. To smooth. To make level.

Teshtek, テシテク, 燔ュル (傷ノ如ク)、滅ル (被物ノ). v.i. To heal as a wound. To go down as a swelling.

Teshteshke, テシテシケ, 捻ル. v.i. To writhe about. Syn: Teshketeshe.

Teshu, テシュ, 軽打スル、掠メ去ル. 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, 透スル、ソレル. v.i. To glance off (as oars off water in rowing).

Teshu-teshu, テシュテシュ, 手ヲテ触レル. v.t. To touch with the hand.

Tetarabe, テタラベ, 去衣. n. A kind of rough cloth made of hemp.

Tettereke, テテレケ, 踝ゃケク. v.i. To stagger. To reel about.


Teunin, テウニン, 光ル (暗ニ戦ノ目ノ). v.i. To sparkle as the eyes of an animal in the dark.

Tingeu-pone, チングウポ子, or Chingeu-pone, シングウポ子, 尻骨盤. n. The pelvis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>To</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOI</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To, ト, 胸, 乳頭, チクビ.</td>
<td>n. The breasts. A nipple. As:—To iku, “to suck the breasts.” To ikure, “to suckle.” To num, “the nipples of the breast.” To nun, “to suckle.” To nun nimaki, “the front teeth.” To nun nunde, “to suck the breasts.” To sura, “to cease sucking the breast.” To surare, “to wean.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>To, ト, 湖, 水溜.</td>
<td>n A lake. A puddle of water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To, ト, 彼方, 其處 =.</td>
<td>adv. Yonder. There. As:—To umma an a, “a horse is there.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>To, ト, or Toho, トホ, トホ.</td>
<td>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.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toan, トアン,</td>
<td>其ノ. pro. That. As:—To an guru, “that person.” He. Him.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toanda, トアンダ, 其處 =, 彼方.</td>
<td>adv. Yonder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toanda-taanda, トアンダタアンダ,</td>
<td>其處, 此處 =, adv. There and here.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toani, トアニ,</td>
<td>其處 =. adv. There. As:—Toani peka, “that way.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toani-un, トアニウン,</td>
<td>其處 =. adv. There. At that place. To that place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toanush, トアヌシ,</td>
<td>其處 =, 彼方 =. adv. Yonder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tochi-ni, イチニ, トナノキ.</td>
<td>n. The horse-chestnut tree. Aesculus turbinata, Bl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Todanup, トダヌブ, ハミマツ.</td>
<td>n. Pinus pumila, Regel. Also called Henekkere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe, ト, or Toye, トイ, 多ツノ.</td>
<td>adj. Many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toi, トイ, 動詞ノ反復スル動作又強力ナル動作ヲ示ス語, 例セバ, トオガミホイトウコケシバネ, 頭々手ヲ挙ゲテ大ニ挨拶スル part. This particle is sometimes placed after verbs to express frequency or severity. Thus:—Toi ongami-toi ukoke-shbare, “to salute much by lifting up the hands often.”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Toieremu, トイエレム,</td>
<td>大黒鼠, n. A large black rat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Toi-haru, トハル, 野菜. n. Vegetables.


Toi-hoku, トホク, 指間ノ痕(ホテ). n. A sore between the toes.

Syn: Poppise.

Toiko, トイコ, 破れ adv. Severely.

Toi-kohoppa, トイホップパ, 遠ノ取残ス v.t. To leave far behind.

Toikunne, トイクンヌ, ノ如々 adv. Like. As.


Toiorash-mun, トイラッシュムン, 薄荷. n. The peppermint. Mentha arvensis, L. var. piperascens, Holmes.

Toirai-wen-rai, トライウェンライ, 閉死スル v.t. To die a hard and painful death.

Toiratashkep, ツイタスケップ, or Toi-rataskep, ツイタスケップ, 食ドノ野菜. n. All kinds of vegetables.


Toiru, トイ, 小路, 道. n. A path. A road.

Toi-sei, トイスイ, 土器. n. Earthenware.

Toi-shinrush, トインシュンシ, ラッガシ. n. Lycopodium serratrum, Th.

Toi-shokkara, トイショッカラ, 其人チ稱シタル熊ノ頭ヲ下ニ数キテ葬ル(復復ノ為ナリ). v.t. To bury a person on the top of the head of a bear which has killed him.


Toi-soya, トイソヤ, 黄蜂, 大黄蜂. n. A wasp or hornet.


Toi-ta, トイタ, 植ハル, 播種スル, 種仕事スル v.t. To plant. To sow. To work in a garden.

Toitanne-chup, トイタンネチュプ, 二月. n. The month of February.

Toitoi, トイイ, 土, 地. n. Earth. Soil. The ground.

Toitoi-ne, トイイネ, 土トナル v.t. To crumble into earth.

Toitoi-taktak, トイイタクタク, 土塊. n. A clod of earth.


Toitomne, トイトムネ, 黒土ノ如々黒キ. adj. Black (like black earth.)

Toi-upas, トイウパス, 火山灰. n. Volcanic dust. As:—Toi upas hetuku, “to rain volcanic dust or ashes.”

Tok, トク, or Tuk, ツク, 上方ニ延びル. v.t. To extend upward. To protrude. To project. To grow.

Tokaorap, トカオラブ, ドクセリ. n. The cowbane or water hemlock. Cicuta virosa, L.


Tokap-chup, トカプチョップ, 太陽. な。 The sun.
Tokba, トクバ, 喔ム, ツック. v.t. To peck (as birds). pl.
Tokes, トokes, 夕暮, 昼黄. adv. Evening. At the time or sunset.
Tokki, トキ, or Tokkihi, トキヒ, 時. な。 Time.
Tokkara, トッカラ, トキカラ, ニ同ッ. な。 Same as Tokikara.
Tokkoni, トッコニ, マムシ. な。 A poisonous snake. Trigonoecephalus blomhoffii, Boie.
Tokkoni-pakko, トッコニパッコ, 蛇ニ崇ラレシ女. な。 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, 蛇ニ崇ール. v.i. To be possessed by a snake. Syn: Kinashut-kari.
Tokkuri, トコクリ, 瓶. な。 A bottle.
Toko, トコ, 蛇. な。 A snake.
Tokom, トコム, 取手(抽出ノ). な。 A handle. as of a bowl or drawer.
Tokombo, トコムボ, ヤマゴバウ. な。 Phytotacca acinosa, Roxb. var. esculenta, Max.

Tokom-pone, トコムボネ, 踵ノ骨. な。 The ankle bone.
Tokon, トコン, 小峰. な。 A small mountain peak. Syn: Tapkop.
Tokon, トコン, 踵, カト. な。 The ankles.
Tokpa, トクパ, or Tokpa-tokpa, トクパトクパ, 喔ム, ツック. v.t. To peck, as a bird.
Tokse, トクセ, 丘. な。 A rise in a plain. A little hill.
Tokse, トクセ, 木戸. な。 A knot in a tree. A knob.
Toktok-kikiri, トクトクキキリ, 木媚ノ一種. な。 The deathwatch.
Toktokse, トクトクセ, 腫ツ, 呼カ, 彌弥ト鳴ル. v.i. To beat, as the pulse. To knock. To rap. To tick. As:—Sambe toktokse, “the pulse beats.”
Tokum, トクム, 木戸. な。 A knot in a tree. A knot. The handle of a cup or basin, or door.
Tokum-pone, トクムボネ, 踵. な。 The ankles.
Tom, トム, 輝ケル. adj. Bright. Sparkling.
Tom, トム, 色. な。 Colour.
As:—Chup kamui ku shiki un tom, “the sun shines in my eyes.”

Toma, トマ, 萬 (死體ノ包ム). n. A mat used for rolling the dead in.

Toma, トマ, エンゴサク. n. Corydalis ambigua, Cham. et Skeelcht.


Tomamashi, トママシ, or Tomamash, トママンシ, インツシ. n. Ledum palustre L. var. dilatatum, Wahl. Also called Hashipo.


Tombe, トムベ, 月, 又ハ日. n. The sun or moon.

Tombe-kunne-soi, トムベクンチソイ, クロゾイ. n. A kind of rock-fish. Sebastodes inermis (Cuv. & Val.)

Tombi, トムビ, 寶. n. Treasures.

Tomka, トムカ, 輝ガス. v.t. To make to shine. To beautify.

Tomkokenau, トムコカヌ, 爲スナ委任スル. v.t. To commit to others to do.

Tomoeakokanu, トモアエコタヌ, or Tomoakokanu, トモアコタヌ, 千
Tomte-no-kara, トムテノカラ, 善す \ 美す. v.t. To do well. To beautify.
Tomtere, トムテレ, 飾る, 美化す. v.t. To adorn. To beautify.
Tomtom トトム, 増す. v.i. To glitter.
Tomtuye, トムツイ, or Tomotuye, トモツイ, 半截す, 止ムル. v.t. To cut off in the middle. To stop. As:—Hau-tomtuye, “to stop talking or singing.
Tomtuye, トムツイ, 横切りテ. adj. Athwart. Across.
Tomun, トムン, は方. adv. To. Towards. As:—En tomun ek yon, “come to me.” Syn: Orota.
Tonakkai, トナッカイ, 騎鹿. n. A reindeer. (Saghalien).
Tonam, トナム, 至数温タル. adj. Swampy. very wet.
Tonam-i, トナミイ, 渕ノ如き. n. A swamp.
Tonchikama-ni, トンチカマニ, 截ノ直外. n. The region just out the door-sill (outside).
Tone, トネ, 湖沼ノ如ク. adj. Lake-like. Having lakes.
Tonke, トンケ, 平静ナル. adj. Calm.
Tonnatara-ki, トンタララキ, 増す. v.i. To shine. Syn: Tom.
Tonoge, トノゲ, 親愛ナル. adj. A term sometimes found suffixed to certain nouns to express tenderness and love. As:—Aak-tonoge, “my dear younger brother.” A poho-tonoge, “my dear child.”
Tonon-nimaki, トノンニマキ, 前歯. n. The front teeth.
Tono-nishpa, トノニシバ, 官吏. n. An official.
Tono-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 mintum oma or tonoto iporo oma, “To shew the effects of drinking in one's face.” Tonoto iporo eipottumma shinma kane, “he shews the effects of drinking in his face.”
Tonoto-hauki, トノトハウキ, 醉者ヲ歌舞. 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, 酒槽. 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.


Syn: Etoropo.


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, トントナ, 稠ゲタル. adj. Hairless.


Top, トポ, タケ, サー. n. Bamboo.

Top, トポ, 笛. n. A flute. As:—Top rekte. “to play a flute.”

Topa, トバ, or Topaha, トバ, トバ, 多ケノ, 群集. adj. and n. Many. A crowd. A multitude.

Topa-saipake, トバサイパケ, 群鹿ノ長. n. A leader deer.

Topan-topan, トップトパン, 振リマス. 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 rapine.

Tope, トペ, 乳. n. Milk.

Topembe, トペムベ, クヘ. n. Mulberries. Anything sweet. Morus alba, L.

Topempira, トペミピラ, スナムケリッ パメ. n. A sand martin. Cotyle riparia, (Linn).

Topen, トペン, 味ヨキ. adj. Sweet.

Tope-ni, トペンニ, トキハカヘテ. n. The maple tree. Acer pietum, Th.

Topeseku, トベセク, 乳ノ服レル(子チ生ア前). 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, トピバ, カハカイ. n. A kind of fresh water shell fish.

Topishki-mun, トビシキムン, キッカ シク. n. Asparagus schoberioides Kunth.


Topiro-an, トピロアン, or Topirororo-an, トピロロアン, 蒸気スツ気(暴風 ソ前ノ). n. Close, clear weather immediately preceding a storm.

Topki, トップキ, ノカツヤス. n. Cala-magrostis robusta, Fr. et Sav.

Topmuk, トップムク, ツルツンタン. n. Codonopsis lanceolata, Benth. et Hook.

Topo, トポ, アサツ. n. Tapesphilippi narum Ad. and Rv.

Topo, トポ, 水溜. n. A pool. A puddle.


Toponra, トップンラ, 水草. n. A kind of water weed found in the bottom of rivers.

Topopke-ni, トップケニ, ヌノ引金、 足釘ヲオトス物. n. A crossbow lock. The wooden trigger in any trap.
Toppa, トッバ, 咲く / (most), 呼き喚す. v.t. To peck at. To break by knocking. Syn: Tokba.
Topse-kara, トプセカラ, 吐痰スル. v.i. To expectorate.
Topse-op, トプセオブ, 唾壺. n. A spittoon.
Torai, トライ, 河ノ大ナル部分、(沼之似彼). n. A large place in a river resembling a lake.
Toranne, トランネ, 怠惰ナル. adj. Idle.
Torara, トララ, 皮細. n. Leather thongs. Thongs made of the skins of sea lions, or other animals. A strap.
Toruru, トルル, 魚 (乾ス前積ミ上ケタル). n. Fish caught and laid in heaps before drying.
Torurukararip, トルルカラリブ, 初雪. n. The first snow.
Toshipship, トシブシブ, ×マトケサ. 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 pururu, "the side of a bank."
sincerity and frequency. As:— *Tu ongani ki ruwe ne,* “he saluted sincerely” or “frequently.”

*Tu,* ツ, 時トシテ名詞＝附シテ複数ヶ示ス、例セバ、クツツ、多ケノ断崖. *n.* Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As:— *Kuttu,* “crags” or “ragged rocks.”

*Tu-otne,* ツホツツ、四十. *adj.* Forty.

*Tu,* ツイ、切レタル、裂ケタル. *adj.* Cut. Torn.

*Tu,* ツイ、休ム（雨ノ如ク）、*vi.* To cease; as wind or rain. Thus *Upas ash a,* “does it snow?”

*Tane tuui,* “it has ceased.”

*Tu,* ツイ、物ノ内部. *n.* The inside of anything. As:— *Chashi tuui,* “the inside of a fort.”

*Tu,* ツイ、腹、腸、臓、腑. *n.* The stomach. The intestines. As:— *Tui araka,* “the stomach ache.” *Tui wen iun,* “to have the stomach ache.”

*Tui shiri kanu,* To lie upon the stomach.”

*Tu,* ツイ、or *Tuye,* ツイェ、切レ. *v.t.* To cut.

*Tuiba,* ツイバ、切レ（ツイノ複数）. *v.t.* To cut (*pl.* of *tuui).*

*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:— *Iehari 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＝寝レ. *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. *adj.* One hundred and two.


*Tu-ikashima-re-hotne,* ツイカシマレホツツ、六十. *adj.* Sixty two.

*Tu-ikashima-tu-hotne,* ツイカシマツホツツ、四十二. *adj.* Forty two.

*Tu-ikashima-wanbe,* ツイカシマワンベ、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.


*Moshiri tuikata,* “in the world.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TUI</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th><strong>TUK</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tui-kisara, ツイキサラ, 肛ノ側面. n.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuite, ツイテ, 頭断スル, 切る. v.t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The side of the intestines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>To break asunder. To cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuikosanu, ツイコサンヌ, 肩下ノ痛, 又ハ痛ム. v.i. and n. To be seized with pain between the lower part of the shoulders. A kind of muscular rheumatism. Lumbago.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuitak-kainon-yaikoruki, ツイタクナイノヤイコルキ, 吞込みヲヲ(醚液ヲ) ph. To swallow one's words. To speak indistinctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-a, ツイマア, 便所ニ行ク (婦人ニノ用ヲ). v.i. To go to stool (used only of women).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuituyye, ツイツイェ, 笯ル. v.t. To winnow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoppage of the bowels.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuk, ツク, or Tok, トク, 上方へ挿ガル. v.i. To extend upwards. To arise. To come up. To project. To grow. To bud. To sprout out. As:— Tuk no an, &quot;extending upwards.&quot; Tuk even, &quot;to grow badly.&quot; Tuk no, &quot;to grow well.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-mimdara, ツイマミンダラ, 墓塚. n. A rubbish heap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuk, ツク, 痊合スル. v.i. To heal up, as a wound. To get well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuima-no-an, ツイマノアン, 遠ク. adv. Distant. Far.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tukan, ツカケン, 射ル. v.t. To shoot at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A distance away.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tukap, ツカブ, 錦針. n. A fish hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tukap-kane, ツカブカケ, 錦金. n. Wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuirak-humi, ツイラクフミ, 片々ヲ切リ割ル音. n. The sound of being cut to pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tukara, ツカラ, アザラシ. n. Seal. Phoca fidelis, Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuirukumi, ツイルクミ, 片々ヲ切ル. v.i.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tukari, ツカリ, 此側ニ. 近ク. adv. This side of. Near to. Part way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tukarike, 漭カリケ, 遠カラヌ, 近ク. adv. Not far from. Near to. Part way. As:—Tukarike pakno oman, “to go near to.”

Tuk-ewen, ツクエウン, 恶ジク發育スル, v.i. To grow or sprout out badly.

Tuki, ツキ, 盆, 梅. n. A cup. A wine cup.

Tuki-num, ツキヌム, 盆ノ下部. n. The lower part of a wine cup.

Tukkari, ツカリ, アザラシ. n. Seal. Phoca fsetida, Fab.

Tuk-no, ツクノ, 薫ク發育スル. v.i. To grow well.


Tukunne, ツクンス, 銀シシノ類. n. A kind of cramp known as pins and needles, affecting the legs and feet only.


Tum, ツム, 力. n. Strength.

Tumak, ツマク, 壊レタル. adj. Broken.

Tumak, ツマク, 病気. n. A general name for pains in the loins, back and testicles.

Tumak, ツマク, 背ノ痛, (病), 被人ナ. 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, ツマムコシャルエ, or Tumama-koshaye, ツママコシャルエ, 裙ヲ端折ル. 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, 鎮. 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 (室ヲ) v.t. To tidy a room.

Tumbu-kara-guru, ツムブカラグル, 家僕. n. A house servant.


Tumikoro, **ツミコロ**, 戦争す. *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, **ツミサング**, 戦チ起す. *v.t.*
To cause war. To wage war.

Tumi-shimaka, **ツミシマカ**, 體操す. *v.t.*
To take exercise as with dumb bells or in drilling.

Tumi-shuikere, **ツミシュイケレ**, 軍チ絶す. *v.i.*
To have finished a war.

Tumiwentoiru, **ツミウェントイル**, 戦争ヲ真似シテ手足ヲ動シテ行ク、事変ニ死セル者ノ為御飯ノ儀式ヲスル. *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**, 其中等. *adv.*
Amongst.

Tum-no, **ツムノ**, 強キ. 荒キ. *adj.*
Strong. Wild.

Tumot-ushi-chep, **ツモウシチェツプ**, カッタ. *n.*
Bonito. Gymnosarda affinis, Cantor.

Tum-o, **ツムオ**, 強キ. *adj.*
Strong.

Tumotneka, **ツモツチカ**, 疑フ. *v.i.*
To be uncertain.

Tumsak, **ツムサク**, 弱キ. *adj.*
Weak.

Tum-sakka, **ツムサッカ**, 弱ム. *v.t.*
To weaken.

Tumshi, **ツムシ**, 房. *n.*
A tassel.

Tumshikot, **ツムシコツ**, 飾り(木ヲ制
作カ種々ノ物ニ用ユ). *n.*
Small wooden ornaments attached to various instruments.

Tumshikot-kashup, **ツムシコツカシュプ**, 木匙. *n.*
A wooden spoon ornamented with pieces of wood.

Tumta, **ツムタ**, 中等. *adv.*
In. Among. As:—Toi tumta, “in the ground.”
Mun tumta, “among the leaves.”

Tumu, **ツム**, 力、感情、元気. *n.*
Strength. Power. One’s feelings.
As:—Tumu nu, “to feel better in health.”
Tumu sak, “weak.”
Tumu ven va hoke, “he lies down because he is ill.”
Tumu an, “to be strong or well.”

Tumu, **ツム**, 空間ノ. *adj.*
Space. Between whiles. Among.

Tumu, **ツム**, 獨楽、絲巻. *n.*
A top. A reel.

Tumu-an, **ツムアン**, 強ガル. 善ガル.
*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 isan, “a few.”

Tumu-aishirika, **ツムアイシリカ**, 酸.
*adj.*

Tumuge, **ツムゲ**, 間. *n.*
Among.

Tumugeta, **ツムゲタ**, 間等. *adv.*
Among.

Tumuge-un, **ツムゲウン**, 間等. *adv.*
Among.

Tumumaukush, **ツムマウクシ**, 罰スル. *v.t.*
To condemn. *Syn:* Katpak kore.

Tumun, **ツムン**, 磨ネシ草、癒屋、糞. *n.*
Rotten vegetation. A house which

Tumuorepini, ツムオレビニ, 重着チスル. v.t. To wear many garments one over the other.

Tumutot-un-same, ツムトゥオンサメ, オナカザメ. n. Thresher shark. Alopecias vulpes (Gmelin).

Tumuturu, ツムツル, 黒中ノ. adj. Middle. Centre. Syn: Shiruturu.

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, 胴. n. Fetus.

Tuna, ツナ, 煉炭 は掛けツシ器具. n. The apparatus which hangs over a fireplace.

Tunangara, ツナガラ拉, 逢フ. v.t. To meet.


Tunash, ツナシ. or Tunashi; ツナシ, 速ナル, 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, ツナシカイ. 念キ. n. Acceleration.

Tunashite, ツナシテ, 念メ. v.t. To accelerate. To hasten. Syn: Tunashka.

Tunatunak, ツナツナク, 搖レル(跳ね時家ノ). v.t. To tremble as a house when one jumps on the floor.

Tunchi, ツンチ, 通事, 通譜. n. An interpreter.


Tunchikara-guru, ツンチカラグル, 通譜スル. n. An interpreter.


Tun-ikashima-wa-niu, ツニイカシマウノ, 十二人. n. Twelve persons.

Tun-nai, ツナイ, 滄峡. n. A channel. A fairway.

Tunna, ツナ, 矢領. n. The distance of a bow shot.

Tunne, ツンネ, 忍惰. n. Idleness.

Tun-ni, ツンニ, カシヲ. n. A kind of oak. Quereus dentata, Th.

Tun-ni-karush, ツニカルシュ, 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, チンチント鴨ラス. 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, 神ク. v.i. To groan. Syn: Tashmak! Kechi.

Tununitara, ツヌニタラ, 鳴ル (金属チ共ニシテ揺リ締時). v.i. To rattle as metal when shaken together.

Tup, ツブ, 流ル(星ノ), 移轉スル. v.i. To shoot, as a star. To migrate.

Tup, ツブ, ニ物. 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.”


Tup, ツブ, 跡係, (ヲナ). n. A slip knot. A bond. Anything one is bound up with. As: —Tuppe kara, “to make a slip knot.”

Tupesambe, ツベサムベ, 八. adj. Eight.


Tup-ikashinia-hotne, ツブイカシニアホトツ, 二十. adj. Twenty.

Tup-ikashima-wanbe, ツブイカシマワンベ, 十ニ. n. Twelve.


Tup-rep, ツブレブ, 二太ハ三. n. Two or three.

Tupshi, ツブシ, 吐喰スル, タンチハク. v.t. To expectorate.

Tupte, ツブテ, 追放スル, 輸出スル, 亜出ス. v.t. To banish. To transport. To send away.

Tupunetoine, ツブチトイ, 五ニ踏ミ合フ. v.i. To trample on one another. Syn: Ukata tereke.

Tupunetoine-re-punetoine, ツブチトイチトイ, 五ニ踏ミ合フ. v.i. Frequentive of the previous word.
Tura, ツラ, 物ノ列. n. A row of things.
Tura, ツラ, 領, 伴. v.t. To lead. To take as company.
Tura-an, ツラアン, 伴. v.i. To be with. To accompany.
Tura-guru, ツラグル, 案内者. n. A guide.
Tu-rai, ツライ, 二回. 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. v.t. To lose.
Turamkoro-guru, ツラムコログル, 卑怯者. n. A coward.
Tura-no, ツラノ, 共. adv. Together with.
Tura-no-an, ツラノアン, 伴. 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. v.i. To accompany.
Turashi, ツラシ, 間. adv. While. During. As:—Shukup turashi, “while growing up.” Syn: Tu-ikata.
Turashi, ツラシ, 登. v.t. To ascend. To go up hill. To climb.
Turen, ツレン, 牧神スル, 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.” Nitе kamui turen, “to be possessed with a devil.” Ashkanne Kamui turen, “to be inspired by the Holy Spirit.
Turep, ツレブ, オホバユリ. n. A kind of lily. Lilium Glehni, Fr. Schm.
Turep-akam, ツレブアカム, オホバユリノ菓子. n. Lily cakes.
Turep-chiri, ツレブチリ, ボトシギ. n. A wood-cock.
Turep-irup, ツレブルルブ, オホバユリノ粉. n. Lily flour.
Turep-ni, ツレブニ, ヴ. n. A mulberry tree. Morus alba, L. Also called topenbe.
Turep-onga, ツレブオンガ, オホバユリノ菓子. n. Lily cakes.
Turepshit, ツレブシツ, オホバユリノ粉ヲ取リタル屑. n. The dregs left after extracting the flour from lily barlbs.
Tureshnu, ツレシヌ, 姉妹. n. Sisters.
Tureshpo, ツレシポ, 妹. n. A younger sister. Dear sister.
Turi, ツリ, 転子(端舟ヲ轉ス). n. A pole used to push boats along.
Turire, ツリレ, 延バサセル. v.t. To cause to stretch out.
Tura, トゥラ, n. Filth. Dirt.
Tura, トゥラ, v.t. To stretch out. To be stretched out.

Turumbe, トゥルムベ, a well bucket. Syn: Niwatush.

Turupa, トゥルパ, v.t. To stretch out. To cast, as a net in the sea.


Turuse, トゥルセ, adj. Contagious.

Turose, トゥルセ, v.t. To drop down.


Turushittok, トゥルシットク, a path. n. The turnings in a path.

Turu-tashum, トゥルタッシュム, A contagious disease. n.

Tusa, トゥサ, n. A sleeve.

Tusa, トゥサ, v.i. To recover from sickness.

Tusa-imaka, トゥサイマカ, n. The back of a sleeve.


Tusare, トゥサラ, v.t. To forgive. To absolve. To acquit. To animate. To cure. To heal.

Tusare-ambe, トゥサラアメベ, n. Absolution.

Tusare-i, トゥサライ, n. Acquittal.


Tush-an, トゥシアン, n. A woman's fellow wife.

Tush, トゥッシュ, n. A rope. As:
—Tush kote, "to tie up." Tush saye, "a coil of rope." Tush saye kara, "to coil a rope."


Tush-honnere, トゥッシュホンネレ, v.t. To pardon. To forgive. To absolve.

Tu-shike, トゥシケ, adj. Forty.

Tushik-e, トゥシクエ, a smoke of 犬ノ如く. adj. To have a spot over each eye as some dogs.


Tushiri-oro-omare, トゥシリオロオマレ, v.t. To bury.

Tushiri-otta-omare, トゥシリオッタオマレ, v.t. To bury.

Tushiyok-humi, トゥシヨクフミ, n.
Tushtek, ツシテク, 沈黙セル. adj. Silent.


Tu-shuine, ツシュイ子, 二同. adj. Twice.

Tusu, ツス, 論言スル. v.t. To pro- phecy.


Tusunabanu, ツスナバヌ, アイヌ人ノ, 傳説ノ名. n. Name of an Ainu legend.

Tusuninge, ツスニンギ, or Tusununge, ツスヌンゲ, リス. n. A squirrel. Sciuorus lis, Femm.

Tusurepni, ツスレブニ, 法術ツル時ニ用ユール木. n. A piece of wood the Ainu wizards use when exercising their craft.

Tusushke, ツスシケ, 振フ. v.i. To shake.


Tut, ツッ, ニ. n. Two. As:—Tut ko, “two days.” Tut ko reko, “two or three days.” Tut ko reko shiranak, “two or three days hence.”

Tutanu, ツタヌ, 第ニ, 次ノ. adj. The second. The next. The next following.

Tutkopak, ツコパク, 積別スル. v.t. To take leave of.

Tuttarep, ツッタレプ, or Tutturep, ツッレブ, ホツキカイ, カメカイ. n. Clam. Maetra sacharinensis, Schrenk.

Tutturi, ツツリ, 解ク, 酔ノパス. v.t. To straighten out. To unravel.

Tutturep-sei, ツッレブセイ, ホツキカイ, カメカイ. n. Maetra sacharinensis, Schrenk.

Tutturuse, ツッタルセ, 跟腸ク, (醉漢ノ), 介ール. v.t. To stagger and reel about as when under the influence of strong drink. To fall down.

Tutukko, ツツコ, 小包. A parcel. As:—Pon tutukko, “a little parcel.”
Tutukokara, ツッコカラ, 包装する. v.t. To pack up baggage. To tie up as baggage. To make into a parcel.


Tu-umbe, ツウムベ, or Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, 絣箔ノ衣. n. A fancy needlework dress.

Tuwa, ツワ, ツラビ. n. The common Bracken. Pteris aquilina, L.


Tuwaraka, ツワラカ, 冷す. v.t. To cool.

Tuwaraka-kara, ツワラカラ, 冷す. v.t. To cool. To put to cool.

Tuwarake, ツワラケ, 冷す. 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, 容ムル (子供), 慈ム. v.t. To caress. To fondle. To be merciful to. To take pity on. Syn: Erampokiwén. Epuriwen.


Tuye, ツイェ, 母. n. One's mother. As:—Tuye oro, “of one family.”

Tuyehewa-chikannari, ツイヘワチカンナリ, 倒ナル (魚ノ泳ケ時尾見レモノ). v.t. To turn upside down as a fish sometimes does in swimming.


Tuyetek, ツイテク, 引き抜く, 切リ. adj. and v.t. To pluck off. Cut.

Tuyetuye, ツイテイェ, 揺フ, 鯨ノ. v.t. To shake. To winnow. To shake the dust off anything.


Tuyokotbe, ツヨコツベ, 魚ノ腹. n. The entrails of fish.
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;" *uoshi paye*, "to follow one another." However this particle does not always immediately precede the verb or adverb to which it rightly belongs, other words may intervene. As:—*U kotan oro kpopahawunu shomoki*, there has been no intercourse between our villages."


**Uainu-an,** ウアイヌアン, 尊敬セラル, 例セバ, テイケルアナクセソンノウア イヌアンセルツ, 其人ノ大ニ尊敬セラレタリ. v.i. To be honoured. To be respected. As:—*Nei guru anak ne son no uainu an gurun ne*, "that person is very much respected." *Syn*: Eoripak an. Ko-oripakan.

**Uainu-an-no,** ウアイヌアンノ, 恭々, 数. adv. Reverentially. Respectfully.


**Uakkari,** ウアッカリ, 行キ達フ. v.i. To pass one another.

**Uamkiri,** ウアムキリ, 見知ル, 知己ト ナル. v.t. To know one another. To be acquainted with each other. *Syn*: Uonnere.

**Uanunkopa,** ウアンヌンコパ, 見知ラ. v.t. To deny knowing one another.

**Uao,** ウオ, 日本ノ緑鳩. n. . Japanese green pigeon.


**Uarakarase-itak,** ウララカラセイ タク, 無禮ノ詞. n. Impolite language.

**Uarashota,** ウララショタ, 炉ノ両側, 例セバ, ウララショツタロック, 炉ノ両 邊ニ座ル. 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, 子チ有ス, 例セバ, ウアアモシリ, 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, 豊カナル. adj. Productive. Prolific.
Ubas, ウバス, or Upas, ウバス, 雪. n. Snow.

Ubas-shiri-an, ウバスシリアン, 雪天. n. Snowy weather.

Ubas-uka, ウバスウカ, 固雪, カタユキ, 積雪の春. n. Hardened snow.


Uchashkuma-an, ウチャシクマアン, 講義スル. v.t. To lecture.

Uchashkuma-ki, ウチャシクマキ, 説教スル. v.t. To preach.


Uchipiyere, ウチピイレ, 他人ノ親ノ諾口スル. v.t. To remind one of his parent's faults. To speak evil of another person's parents.

Uchish, ウチシ, 悲泣, 永キ別レテ再会ノ時五ニ泣ク事. 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, 五ニ泣ク事. n. A weeping over one another.

Uchish-kara, ウチシカラ, 五ニ泣クノ, 婦人が永キ別レテ再会ノ時五ニ泣クノ. v.t. To weep over one another. To weep together as Ainu women in meeting one another after a long absence.

Uchiu, ウチウ, 閉ス. v.i. To shut. To close. 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, 人肉ヲ喰フ饢饤. n. A famine in which people commit cannibalism.

Uenkata, ウエンカタ, or Uwenkata, ウエンカタ, 重々 (但シ密着セズ). adv. One above another but not in contact.


Uhaitarep, ウハイトレブ, 過誤, 罪. n. A fault. Transgressions.

Uhaustaroige, ウハウタロイゲ, or Uhaustaroise, ウホウタロイセ, 聞キシクスル (子供ノ話ノ如ク), (複數). v.i. To make a noise. To babble (as children) pl. Syn: Uhaweepopo.


Uhaustaroise, ウハウタロイセ, 聞キシク語ル (子供ノ如ク). v.t. To babble as children.

Uhayeroige, ウハウェロイゲ, 鳴音 ナ ス. v.i. To make a noise.


Uhaye, ウハイェ, 失易, 例セバ, ウハイェイサム, 証失セタリ. 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 (親が子ヲ遊パスル時). v.i. To love one another. Also to nod the head at (as a parent at a child to amuse it). Syn: Ihenkotpa ki.


Uheupare, ウヘウパレ, 向ケル, 例セバ, キサラウエウバライマ, 耳ヲ向 ケテ聴ク. v.t. To turn towards. As: Kisara uheupare wa inu, “turn your ears and listen.”

Ukokukore, 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, 顛倒 スル. v.i. To upset.

Uhosere, ウホセレ, 顛倒セシム. v.t. To put wrong end first.

Uhui, ウフィイ, 燃ュル. v.i. To burn. Same as uhuye.

Uhuika, ウフイカ, 燃 サス. v.t. To burn.

Uhui-nupuri, ウフイヌブリ, 火山. n. A volcano.

Uhoshi, ウホシ, 反對ニ, アベヨベニ. adv. The other way about.

Syn: Uwehoshi.


Uhuye, ウフィェ, 燃エル. v.i. To burn.

Uhuye-eashkai, ウフィェアシカイ, 可燃性 ノ. adj. Combustible.

Uhuye-eka, ウフィェカ, 放火スル. v.t. To set on fire.


Uibe, ウイペ, 破片. n. Pieces of anything.

Uibe-oshke, ウイペオシケ, 味塩ニ碎 ク. v.t. To tear into pieces.

Uikokkare-au, ウイコッカレアウ, 愚 弊スル. 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, 貿易スル. 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，応じ蒙る(大なる悲しみアル時＝ニナス). 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，兩人同曰＝デ揺ヲ．v.i. Two persons pounding together in the same mortar.
Uinnenere, ウイニニレ，多々，一同家族. adj. Many. A large family.
Uririkara, ウイリカリ，友トスル，親類トスル. v.t. To make a friend or relation of another.
Uririkara-utara, ウイリカラウタラ，親類. n. Relations.
Uriruke, ウイリクケ，帯ブル(耳獣ノ如ク)，置ケu.t. To put on (as earrings, etc). To put. To place.
Ururup, ウイルプ，住民. n. Inhabitants.
Uitakkashi, ウイタッカサシ，従ハヌ，u.t. To disobey.
Uitaknu, ウイタクヌ，従フ．v.t. To obey.
Uitek, ウイテク，用＝．v.t. To use.
Uitekbe, ウイテクべ，僕. n. Servant.
Uitek-guru, ウイテクグル，僕. n. A servant. Servants.
Uitek-utara, ウイテクウタラ，僕. n. Servants.
Uk, ウク，取る，取得スル．v.t. To take. To acquire. To accept.

Ukachiu, ウカチウカチウ，突キ合フ(髪ヲ比テ). v.t. To thrust at one another as with a sword.
Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ，一ツーツ置ク．v.t. To put one upon another.
Ukaeroshi, ウカエロシキ，有ル(顔面ノ際ノ如ク)．v.i. To have (as wrinkles on the face).
Ukaeshik, ウカエシク，群集ノ．adj. Crowded.
Ukaeyoko, ウカエヨコ，or Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ，待伏スル，立番スル．v.t. To stand guard. To lie in wait.
Ukakik, ウカキク，木ノ枝又ハ草ナドテ持テ、ヒシヒシト奇ナル音ヲ爲シ人ナ上ヲ打ツテ兜ヲナスル．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，一ツーツ、連続シテ遠＝互＝従フ，横切．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，属手ヲ上ケ(禮ノ為メ)、彼方此方へ行ケ、積ミ重ス．v.i. To lift up often as the hands in salutation. To go to and fro. To do over and over. To pile up.
Ukamun, ウカメ, 重々. adv. One above another.
Ukao, ウカオ, 貯つ, 節スル, 除き去ル. v.t. To hoard or save up. To clear away.
Ukaoba, ウカオバ, 除き去ル, 節スル, (複数). v.t. To clear away. To save up. (pl).
Ukaobiuki, ウカオビウキ, 助ヶ合フ, 慰メ合フ, 親切ニシ合フ. v.t. To help 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.
Ukaoki, ウカオイキ, 待スル(老イタル父母=). v.t. To wait upon or take care of (as one's parents in old age).
Uka-omare, ウカオマレ, 上＝置ク. v.t. To put upon. Syn: Kashiomare.
Ukaop, ウカオプ, or Uka-up, ウカウプ, 断岩. n. Impassable rocks. Precipitous places.
Ukaerai, ウカエライ, 救フ. v.t. To save. To deliver.
Ukaoyoko, ウカヨヨコ, or Ukaoyo-ko, ウカヨコ, 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.
Ukaopaka, ウカオベカ, 前後=. adv. Backwards and forwards.
Ukara, ウカラ, 棍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, 密接ニ互ニ付キ從 7. v.i. To follow close after one another in single file.
Ukare, ウカレ, 集メル. v.t. To accumulate.
Ukaori, ウカオリ, 懸黙スル. v.i. To be made a fool of. Syn: Upakane.
Ukashpaotte-uwesere, ウカシバオッテウェセレ, 命ズル. v.t. To command. To order.
Ukata, ウカタ, 重々. adv. One upon another.
Ukata-ukata, ウカタウカタ, 重々. adv. One upon another.
Ukatchiu, ウカッチウ, 敵手. n. Antagonists.
Ukattuima, ウカッツイマ, 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, ウカッツイマノ, 久シキ以前、 遠ニ、 永キ間、 互ニ相別レテ. adv. A long time. A long way off. For a long time.
Ukattuimare, ウカッツイマレ, 別ツ. v.t. To separate.
Ukaukau, ウカウカウ, 絊ニ合ハス. v.t. To sew together.
Uka-up, ウカアブ, or Ukaop, ウカオプ, 岩、 石ヲラケ、 断崖. n. Rocky-Stony. Rocks piled up.
Uka-un-akara, ウカウンアカラ, 加フル, 雜ユール, 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, 北海道ニ於ケル古代ノ日本政府ノ看守. n. The keepers of the ancient Government stations in Ezo. This is a Japanese word and appears to be a corruption of Ukeoinin.
Ukepekiki, ウケブケキ, 喰ミ合フ(動物ノ如ク). v.t. To nibble one another (as animals).
Ukere, ウケレ, 撰ミ合フ. 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.
Ukeshke-an, ウケシケアン, 対ムル、対照スル、対照ノ役スル. v.t. To persecute. To falsely accuse. To injure another.
Ukeshkoro, ウケシコロ, 相際スル. v.i. To succeed to one another's inheritance.
Ukeuhumshu, ウケウフムシュ, 同情スル. v.i. To condole 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、牛熟ノ. adj. Half ripe.
Ukimatek, ウキマテク, 騒ケ. v.t. To be agitated. To clamour. To be in commotion.
Ukimatekkeka, ウキマテッカ, 騒ケ. v.t. To agitate.
Ukirikopiwe, ウキリコピヴェ, 密着シテ立ル. v.t. To sit very close to one another.
Ukirorouande, ウキロウアンデ, カテ角スル. v.t. To strive together to see who is strongest. Syn: Ukomonduwande.
Ukishimani, ウキシマニ、互＝錯雑ミル木. n. Trees clinging to one another.
Uko, ウコ、共ニ、此語ハ弧動詞トシテ用フ動作クナス人ノ複数ナルカ示ス. adep. Together. This word is often prefixed to verbs to indicate that the actors are in the plural number.
Ukoashunnu, ウコアシュンヌ、突ハル、雜ユール. v.t. To hold intercourse with. To mix with. Syn: Chie-omare. Ukopahaunnu.
Ukotacha, ウコアッチャ、侮辱スル. v.t. To treat with disrespect.
Ukoba, ウコバ、誤取ル. v.t. To take by mistake.
Ukoba, ウコバ、似ル. v.t. To resemble. Like.
Ukobapash, ウコバパシ、論ズル. v.t. To dispute.
Ukocharange, ウコチャランゲ、試ムル、判断スル. v.t. To try. To judge. To argue a point.
Ukochimpuni, ウコチムフニ、足ヲ踏ミ占ムル. v.t. To keep step as in walking.
Ukochipkuta, ウコチプクタ、舟ヲ覆
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: Ukohekiru.

Ukohosaire, ウコホサリレ，彼方此方へ同首セシムル. v.i. To cause to turn the head hither and thither.

Ukoiki, ウコイキ，戦フ、喧嘩スル. v.i. To fight. To quarrel.

Ukoiki-ambe, ウコイキアムべ、喧嘩、戦. n. A quarrel. A fight. War.

Ukoikire, ウコイキレ，戦ハス、喧嘩セシム. v.t. To set fighting or quarrelling.

Ukoimekare, ウコイメカラ，or Ukoimekari, ウコイメカリ，馳走ヨリ物ヲ持チ去ル. v.t. To carry things away from a feast.

Ukoimare, ウコイオマレ，酒ヲ注ガ、(酒宴ノ際). v.i. To pour out wine as in a feast.

Ukoiram, ウコイラム，ト、共ニ. post. With. Along with.

Ukoiram-no, ウコイラムノ，一語ニ、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，怒リ合フ. v.i. To be angry with one another.

Ukoisoitak, ウコイソイタク，會話スル. v.i. To converse together. To talk over matters together. Syn: Uweneu-sara.

Ukoitak, ウコイタク，會話スル. v.i. To talk together.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UKO</th>
<th>— 471 —</th>
<th>UKO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukokaikire, ウコカイキレ, 疾尾スル (鹿ノ如ク). v.i. To run (as deer).</td>
<td>Ukokonchii-koro, ウココンチクロ, 抽 節スル. v.t. To cast lots.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukokai-utara, ウコカイウタラ, 交友. n. Associates.</td>
<td>Ukokoro, ウココロ, 共有スル. v.t. To possess in common with others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukokarakari, ウコカラカリ, 南ニマ ルメル. v.t. To roll up into a bundle.</td>
<td>Ukomat-ehunara, ウコマツエフナラ, 開フ（牡鹿が牝鹿ヲ得心得が為ニ）. v.i. To fight for females (as bucks).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukokauk, ウコカウク, 智恵ノ輪. n. A kind of string puzzle.</td>
<td>Ukonomse, ウコノムセ, 喧ミテ行ケ, 腰曲ル (老ヒテ). v.i. To go stooping. To be bent as with age. To be cramped. To be drawn up as one’s joints by disease. Syn: Ukokomge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukokeutum, ウコケウツム, 一心同體. n. One mindedness.</td>
<td>Ukomondumuwannde, ウコモノムツム ワンデ, 屋ヲ角スル. v.t. To strive together to see who is the best man. Syn: Akokirorowande.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukokeutum-an, ウコケウツムアン, 一心ヲル. v.i. To be of one mind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukokeutum-koro, ウコケウツムコロ, 一致スル. v.i. To agree. To be in agreement with.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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UKO

Ukomui, ウコミイ, 蛆をとる, (頭をかす).

v.t. To pick out lice from the head or dress.

Ukomuye, ウコミユエ, 集合する. v.t.

To bind up together.

Ukonittukets Shinot, ウコンイツクテシノツ, 根木ツ打ツ遊戲.

n. A game of casting sticks into the earth.

Ukoniki-an, ウコンキイアン, 堆みる.

adj. Folded.

Ukoniki-kara, ウコンキカラ, 異

v.t. To fold up, as clothes.

Ukonittupte, ウコンイツプテ, or Ukon-

n. Name, of a game somewhat resembling drafts but played with sticks. Syn: Chikiri.

Ukoniki-an, ウコンキイアン, 堆みる.

v.t. To fold up, as clothes.

Ukonikitupte, ウコンイツプテ, or Uko-

n. Name, of a game somewhat resembling drafts but played with sticks. Syn: Chikiri.

Ukoniki-shinot, ウコンイツクテシノツ, 根木ツ打ツ遊戯.

n. A game of casting sticks into the earth.

UKO

Ukooiki, ウコオイキ, 補助する (他人ノ

v.t. To provide for the wants of another. Syn: Ukaoiki.

Uko-okai, ウコオカイ, 共存すル, 共存

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 Ukoopi-ukoopi, ウコオピウコオピ,

散乱すル, 分散すル, 例せば、集

To scatter. To disperse. As:— Chikap ukooipi-ukoopi hopumba wa paye, “the birds scattered and flew away.” Syn: Chippasu.

Ukoopiure, ウコオピウレ, 散乱セシム, 分散セシム.


Ukooshikkote, ウコオシッコテ, 相墓

v.t. To desire or long for one-anther.

Ukopahaukoro, ウコパハウコロ, 他人

v.t. To tell tales of another. To backbite.

Ukopahauunu, ウコパハウヌ, 交際ス

v.t. To hold intercourse with. To mix with. Syn: Chie-

UKO

Ukopaiyaige, ウコバイヤイゲ, 森

v.i. To move about as maggots in flesh or fish.

Ukopake-koshne, ウコパケコシシ, 譲

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

v.i. To desire to associate with.
Ukopao, ウコバオ, or Ukopau, ウコバウ, 叱スル. v.t. To scold.

Ukopararui, ウコパラルイ, or Ukoparorui, ウコパロルイ, 喫り合フ. v.i. To chatter together. Syn: Ukoitakru.

Ukopara, ウコパラ, 侮辱ノ為他ニ 對シテ陰部ヲ恥ス. (復数). v.i. (pl). To expose the person in insult.

Ukopau, ウコバウ, 叱スル. v.t. To scold.

Ukopoye, ウコポイェ, 援(ミダ)ル. v.t. To stir. To admix.

Ukopoyege, ウコポイェゲ, 援サレル. v.i. To be stirred. To be admixed.

Ukopoyepoye, ウコポイェポイェ, 援ル. v.t. To stir.


Ukorachi-an-no, ウコラチアンノ, 其故ニ. adj. Accordingly.

Ukoraiba, ウコレイバ, 別ツ, 裂取スル. v.i. To part. To tear away. To separate.

Ukoramba, ウコラスムバ, 穏ニ諦ムル. v.t. To reprove quietly.

Ukoramashi, ウコラマシ, 喧嘩スル (子供ノ如ケ). v.i. To wrangle, as children.

Ukoramasu, ウコラマス, 好ム (複数). v.i. To be fond of. (pl).

Ukorambashinne, ウコラムバシンシ, 相愛スル. v.i. To love one another. To be friendly.

Ukoramkoro, ウコラムコロ, 協議スル. v.i. To hold council. To consult.

Ukoramkoro-guru, ウコラムコログル, 協議者. n. A councillor.

Ukoramkoro-utara, ウコラムコロウタラ, 協議者. n. Councillors.

Ukoramoshma, ウコラモシマ, 仲直スル. v.t. To be reconciled to one another after a quarrel.

Ukoramoshmare, ウコラモシマレ, 仲直スル. v.t. To reconcile.

Ukorampktyue, ウコラムボクツイェ, 絕交スル, 恨ル. v.i. To cut off one's connection with. To neglect.

Ukorampktyure, ウコラムボクツイレ, 絕交シムル. v.t. To cause one person to cut off his connection with another.

Ukorari, ウコラリ, 共ニ. adv. Conjointly.

Ukoraie, ウコライエ, 取ル, 得ル. v.t. To take. To get.

Ukoro, ウコロ, 交接スル. v.t. To have sexual intercourse.

Ukosambe-chiai, ウコサムベチアイ, 同心ナル, 安心スル. v.i. To be of one heart. In peace.

Ukosanniyo, ウコサンニヨ, 算用スル. v.t. To reckon with. To make up accounts.


Ukoshikushshikush, ウコシクシクシ, 急進スル(湯沸ノ如ケ). v.i. To rush together as water in an eddy.
Ukoshuwama, ウコシュウマ, 夫婦喧嘩. n. A quarrel between husband and wife.

Ukotama, ウコタマ, 加へる. v.i. To add together.


Ukotamge-no, ウコタマゲノ, 共ニ. adv. Altogether.

Ukotap tap, ウコタプタプ, or Ukotapapu, ウコタプタプ, 球＝マルメ。v.t. To roll up into a ball.

Ukotereke, ウコトレケ, 角力スル。v.i. To wrestle.

Ukotoisere, ウクトイセレ, 集合スル。v.i. To flock together. To congregate together, as carrion birds round the bodies of dead animals.

Ukotokpishite, ウクトクピシテ, 一ツ宛(目的物ヲ射ル)射ル。v.t. To shoot one by one.

Ukotomka, ウコトムカ, 化粧シ合フ。v.t. To adorn one another.

Ukotte, ウコッテ, 毎、例セバ、トウコツテ、毎日。adj. Every. As:—To-ukotte, “every day.”

Ukotuikoro, ウコツイコロ, 仲善カル。家族ノ一員トナル。v.i. To be on good terms. To be members of the same family.

Ukotuk, ウコツク, 上＝付ケ、附着シ合フ、塞ガル。v.i. To be stuck on. To stick together. To be closed up.

Ukotukka, ウコツッカリ, 閉ス。目ヲタ、上＝付ケル、重ヲ合フ、結合スル。v.t. To close, as the eyes. To stick on. To couple together. To unite.

Ukotumi, ウコツミ, 戦。n. War.

Ukotumi-koro, ウコツミクロ。戦起ス。v.t. To wage war with.

Ukotumi-koro-guru, ウコツミクログル、兵士。n. A soldier.

Ukoturire, ウコツリレ、差出ス。v.t. To hold out to.

Ukoturuye, ウコツルイェ、or Ukoturuge, ウコツルゲ、界、町界、例セバ、コタンウコツルイェ、村又ハ、地方ノ界。n. The borders of a place. The outskirts of a town. As:—Kotan ukoturuye, “the borders of the district or village.”

Ukouturu, ウコツル、其内、間、例セバ、マチヲウコツル、街＝於テ。adv. Amongst. Between. As:—Ma chiya ukouturu, “in the streets.”

Ukouturuge, ウコツルゲ、場所ノ界。n. The border or limits of a place.

Ukouturugeta, ウコツルゲタ、間、其内。adv. Between. Amongst.

Ukowe, ウコウエ、此語ハ屬バ勤詞ノ接頭語トシテハナノ復数ヲ示ス。part. This word is often used as a prefix to indicate the plural number.

Ukowenkeutum-koro, ウコウェンケウツミクロ、或Ukowensambekoro, ウコウェンサムベクロ、仲善カラス、睦バス。v.i. To be evilly disposed towards one another. Syn: Uwepokba.

Ukowepekere, ウコウエペケレ、會話スル。v.i. To converse together. Syn: Uweneusara.

Ukoyaihumshu, ウコヤイフムシュ、事変＝逢フ、(複数)。v.i. To meet with an accident. (pl)

Ukoyaisambepokash, ウコヤイスサム
UKO — 475 — UMO

**UKO**

*Uko*, ウコ, 顽々騒(複數). v.i. To be in trouble. (pl).

*Ukosambayomba*, ウコサハマヨムバ, 揚挙の式. v.t. To gather, as in needlework.

*Ukoyomiyomik*, ウコヨミヨミク, 調味料. v.i. To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.

*Ukte*, ウケテ, 展開. v.t. To give.


*Ukuran*, ウクラン, 昨夜. adv. Last night.

*Ukurerarapa*, ウクレララバ, or *Uko-herarapa*, ウコヘララバ, 挨拶語句, 例: イベ, イラネラブテ, イタコイルシカレ, ウクレララバアンナ, 御機嫌如何ニヤ, 君ヲ安レ, 余ヘ君ニ挨拶ス. v.t. To pay respects to. As:— *Iyanka-irushkar*, ukurerarapa an na! “how do you do, may you be serene, I pay my respects to you.”

*Ukuribe*, ウクリベ, ウナヤ. n. Eel.


*Ukururube*, ウクリルベ, ウナキ, マアナス, サツメウナス. n. Name applied to anguilliform fishes. Eel. *Lampray, Conger eel*.

*Ukushish*, ウクシシ, 泡立ちたて (即チ茶末ノ茶カリ). v.t. To work as in ferment.

*Ukushpa-i*, ウクシパイ, 渡シ場. n. A ferry.

*Ukushpa-uchike*, ウクシパイチケ, or *Upushpa-ushi*, ウブシバウシ, 渡シ場. n. A ferry.

**UMO**

*Umi*, ウミ, 物は部, 例: イベ, チブウム, 舟ノ艦. 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, 樫, サツバリ. n. A beam.

*Umaratto-koro*, ウマラットコロ, 公ノ宴ヲ開ク. v.t. To have a public feast.

*Umbe*, ウムベ, or *Unbe*, ウンベ, 何ニテモ充分ナル物, 何ニテモ某處ニアル物, 複數ハ, ウシベ, ナリ, 例: イベ, サバウムベ, 拡, オモガイ, キムウシベ, 山中ニアル物, 古ハ動物. 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.”

*Umbipka*, ウムビプカ, 信楽ノ. v.t. To disbelieve.

*Umkanchi*, ウムカンチ, 小撚 (桟＝用ヲ). n. A scull used to steer boats.

*Umma*, ウママ, 馬, 例: イベ, ウママツラン, 下馬スル, ウママッ, 乗馬スル, ウママオロツノラン, 下馬スル. n. A horse. As:— *Umma ku wa ran*, “to dismount a horse.” *Ummu o*, “to ride a horse.” *Umma orowa no ran*, “to dismount a horse.”

*Umma-raige-pagoat*, ウムマライゲパゴアツ, 馬ヲ附ケル. n. Horse possession. Horse punishment.

*Umma-shi-karush*, ウムマシカルシ, マグサマキ. n. A kind of toad-stool which grows from horse droppings.

*Umomare*, ウモマレ, 集メル. v.t. To collect. To gather together.

Syn: Uomare.
Umompokta, ウモムポクタ, 互は下る. より少き. adj. One under another. Less than.

Umontasa, ウモンタサ, 答へる. v.t. To answer.

Umpirima, ウミビリマ, 非常に告げる. 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.


Umta, ウムタ, 軸. 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 Umuryeba, ウムリエバ, 悲ノ時互に慰メテ肩頭ヲ撫シ. 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.


Umusa, ウムサ, 休日, 祭, 通常, 官ノ布告ヲ聞カセンカヲ為, 命令ヲ立ル特殊ノ場所ニ人民ヲ集ムル事ヲシテ, 此時ハ酒, 某煙草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, tobacco and other things were distributed by the Japanese officials. Syn: Umusa iwai.


Un, ウン, 此語ハ慶, 場所, 此ヘ或ニ場所ニ人オ物ヲ存在スル事ヲ示ス, 例セバ, キムウンカムイ, 山ニ住ム神, 即チ, 熊, レプウンカムイ, 海神, 此ウンハ其が後ニ来ル詞ヲ支配ス. part. This word is often used to indicate locality or that a person or thing exists in or at a place. As:—Kim un kamui, “gods of or residing in the mountains,” i.e. “bears.” Rep un kamui, “the gods of the sea.” The particle un governs the word it follows. Syn: Op.

Un, ウン, 時トシテ此語ハ文章ヲ決定スルニ用ユ, 例セバ, クアニウン, 其ヘ我ナルルウェウン, 然リ. part. Sometimes this particle is used as an affirmative part of speech. As:—Kuani un, “it is I.” Ruwe un, “yes.”


Un, ウン, 我等, 例セバ, ウンコレ, 其方に興ヘニ, ウンナハイタカラニサ, 彼ハ我等ヲ誇レリ. obj. pro. Us.
As:—Un kore, “give it to us.”
Un ohaigekara nisa, “he slandered us.”


Unankotukka, ウナンコツッカ. 頻際スル. v.t. To put cheek to cheek.

Unarabe, ウナラベ. 叔母. n. Aunt.

Unashke, ウナシケ. 勧誘スル. v.t. To persuade.

Uncha-kina, ウンチャキナ. カサラズゲ. n. A kind of sedge. Carex dispa-
latha, Boett.

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, ウンチオマブ. 埵. n. A fire-place.

Une, ウネ. 均サーチ. 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. 同シク. 只. 平均ニ. 例セバ. ユテノアイクスイ
テキシトマ. 驚クナカレ. 其ハ只人ナ
レババツラ. 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. 均サーチ. v.i. To be equal. Cooequal.

Unepkorro, ウネブクロ. 同様ノ. adj. Alike.

Uneu, ウネウ. オットセイ. n. A fur seal. Otaria nasina, Linn.

Ungeraitep, ウングライテブ. 施與物. n. Alms.

Uni, ウニ. or Unihi, ウニヒ. 桃, 例セ
バ. ウニタ, 家ニテ於テ. ウニウン. 家ノ
方へ. n. Home. As:—Uni tu, “at home.” Uni un, “towards
home.”

Unikoro, ウニコロ. 身縁 (ミタクロヒ)スル. (坐ジクノ後). v.t. To draw
one’s clothes tidily when sitting down.

Unintek, ウニテク. or Unintek-
ki, ウニテクキ. or Unintep, ウニ
テブ. キイノヤガ. n. Gastrodia
elata, Bl.

Unipa, ウニパ. or Unuipa, ウヌイバ,
入墨スル. v.t. To tattoo.

Unisak, ウニサク. 身縁スル. v.i. To
let one’s clothes down as in situ-
ing.

Unisapka-an. ウニサプカアン. 忙シキ.
忙シクル. v.i. and adj. To be busy.

Syn: Imontabire.

Uniwendu, ウニウェンデ. ウェンホリ
ピニ同ツ. n. Same as Niwenhoribi.

Unkeshe, ウンケシケ. 納スル. 熱望
スル. 違フ. v.t. To spoil. To harm.
To battle. 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. 熱鍋.
n. A glue-pot.

Unotmaka, ウノツマカ. 噛断ノロノ
チ開ク. v.t. To open the mouth
as of a person in a fit.

Unpirima, ウンピリマ. 発見スル. 見
ル. v.t. To spy. To observe.
To look out for. To raise an
alarm.
Untemaki, ウンテマキ, 手甲. * A kind of fingerless mitten made to cover the back of the hand. A substitute for gloves.

Untak, ウントク, 行キテ呼ブ. * v.t. To go to call.

Untere, ウンテレ, 待つ. * v.t. To await. To wait for.


Unu, ウヌ, 置ケ、例セバ、ウムマクラウ、馬＝鞍置ケ. * v.t. To put. To place. As:—Unna kura unu, “to saddle a horse.”

Unuipa, ウヌイパ, 入髪スル. * v.t. To tattoo.


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.


Unum-okoiki, ウヌムオコイキ、挙闘スル. * 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＝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、帶. * n. A belt.

Uonnere, ウオンンレ、知ル、知合フ、注意スル、聴ケ、例セバ、ウムマクラウ、ウムマクラアン、ウカラ、ウムマクラアン、(見テ)知ル者アリ、(見テ)知ラズ者メアリ、v.t. To know. To know one another. To take heed. To listen. As:—Nukara unnerep ka an, nakara eramu-shkarep ka an, “there are those I know (by seeing) and those I do not know (by seeing).

Uonnerep, ウオンンレプ、被知物. * n. Things known.

Uoraika, ウオライカ、命ズル. * v.t. To command.


Uoroge, ウオロゲ、壇. * n. A okai.

Uorogituye-i, ウオロギツイヱイ、誉. * n. A fort.

Uorun, ウオルン、互＝. * 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、エゴヤマイ. * 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,
Uoshmakta, ウオシマクタ, 相前後シ テ. adv. Behind one another.


Uotunanu, ウオツナヌ, or Uwotutau, ウオツタヌ, 此語は直接数詞 ノ根 - 附属シテ共テ語號を変ず、例セ バ、ウオツタヌ、第二、イワンウオ タヌス、第六。adj. This word placed immediately after the radical forms of numerals changes them into ordinals. Thus:—Tu notutau, “the second.” Iwan notutau, “the sixth.”

Uoya, ウオヤ, or Uwoya, ウオヤ, 異り. v. adj. Different.

Uoyakta, ウオヤクタ, 異所ニテ、此处、 共處ニテ。adv. At different places. Here and there.

Uoyap, ウオヤブ, or Uwoyop, ウ オヨブ, 異物. n. and v.i. A different object. To be different.

Uoyato, ウオヤト, 日々。adv. Day after day.

Up, ウプ, 白子. n. The soft row of a fish. Milt.


Upak, ウパク, 充分ナル, 適當ナル, 例セバ、ウパクセレケ, 丁度牛. adj. Sufficient. Adequate. As:— Upak sereke, "just half."

Upak-no, ウパクノ, 同ジ程ニ、充分な る。adv. To the same degree. Sufficient.


Upakashnu-chisei, ウパカシヌセ イ, 牢屋. n. A prison.

Upakbare, ウパクバレ, 改矢スル, 例セバ、ケウツムウパクバレヤン, 改心セヨ. v.t. To set to rights. To reform. As:—Keitum upakbare yan, “rectify your heart.”

Upakitara, ウパキタラ, 以前ノ如ク、 変りナク、例セバ、ウパキタラアシン、常ノ如ク。adv. As before. Without change. As:—Upakitara an, “as usual.” Syn: Upakmaune.

Upakmaune, ウパクマウン, 安楽ナル. adj. Comfortable.

Upak-sereke, ウパクセレケ, 半バ. adv. Half.

Upakte, ウパクテ, 平均スル. v.t. To make equal.

Upakte-wa-nukara, ウパクテワヌカ ラ, 比較スル. v.t. To compare.


Upara, ウバラ, 煙. n. Soot.

Upara-kore, ウバラコレ, 呪フ、マパ ナフ、誹スル. v.t. To curse another To speak evil of another.

Upara-o, ウバラオ, or Upara-ush, ウバラウシ, 煙ケタル. adj. Sooty.

Upare, ウパレ, 延焼. n. The flaring of fire. The spreading out of fire as before the wind.

Uparu, ウパル, 延焼スル. v.i. To flame. To spread out as fire before the wind. Syn: Paru.

Uparoiiki, ウパロイキ, 補助スル, 養フ. v.t. To provide for the wants of
others. To feed. To keep. Syn: Ukaоiki.


Uparonnete, ウパロコトタ, 会話する. v.t. To speak together. To talk over with another.

Uparo-shuke, ウパロオシュケ, 騎走する. v.t. To entertain guests with food.

Uparoroitak, ウパロオイト, v.i. To speak together. To talk over with another.

Uparo-oshuke, ウパロオシケ, おも. v.t. To entertain guests with food.

Uparoroitak, ウパロオイト, v.i. To enquire into. To make people answer for themselves respecting something said of or by them.

Uparo-shuke-iwai, ウパロオシケイワイ, 结婚. n. A marriage feast.


Upas-an, ウパスアン, 雪の. adj. Snowy.

Upas-ash, ウパスアシ, 雪降ル, 例セパ, ウパスルイ, 雪降ル. v.t. To snow. As: —Upas rui, “to snow.”

Upas-chironnup, ウパスチロンヌブ, エゾイタチ. n. Ermine. Putorius erminea, Linn.

Upash-hurarakkare, ウパシュフララッカレ, 婦人が病を追及出す為入墨に行ふ習慣ノ名、此語ノ意味ハ、互ニ入墨ヲ香ハスナリ. 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-keep, ウパスケブ, 雪振, オキカキ. n. A snow shovel.


Upaskuma-ki, ウパスクマキ, 説教する. v.t. To preach.

Upaskuma-ki-guru, ウパスクマキグル, 説教者. n. A preacher.


Upas-ush, ウパスウシ, 雪の. adj. Snowy.

Upataiba-an, ウパタイバアン, 争論する. v.t. To have a quarrelsome argument.

Upatasare, ウタタサレ, 論争する, 喧嘩する, 抗言する. v.i. To argue. To quarrel. To answer back. Syn: Upaure.

Upaukoiki, ウパウコイキ, 喧嘩する, 論争する(直譯, ロニテ闘ふ). 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, ウパウェオツケ, 衝突する. v.t. To collide. To be in contact. Syn: Utomoshma.

Upeka, ウペカ, 面倒向ヒテ、相對シテ、例セバ、ウペカロク、相對シテナリ. adv. Facing one another. As: —Upeka rok, “to sit facing one another.”
Upekare, ウペカレ, 整理する. v.t. To adjust.

Upen, ウベン, 若き. adj. Young.


Syn: Upas wakka.


Upeu, ウペウ, イブキガフウノ種. n. Sesbania Litauonis, Kock. var. sibirica, DC. This herb is very much used as a medicine for colds.

Upibi, ウピビ, or Upipi, ウピピ, or Upibi-upibi, ウピピウピピ, 単獨に. adv. Disunitedly. Singly. Intermittently.

Upish, ウピシ, trf. or Up'pi, ウピ, or Upibi-upibi, ウピピウピピ, adv. Disunitedly. Singly. Intermittently.

Upishkani, ウピシカニ, 各側＝於て、例セバ、ウピシカニコトツカ、両側＝附スル. adv. On each side. On either side. As:—Upishkani wa kotukka, “to stick on both sides.”

Upok, ウポク, 角力する. v.i. To wrestle. To strive together.

Upokte, ウポクテ, 肢. n. To flounder.

Uporunbe, ウポルンベ, 腰卷. n. A loin-cloth.


Upshi, ウプシ, 顕露する, 破壊する(馬車ヲ倒レ). v.i. To be upside down. To be turned over. To be broken down, as a carriage.

Upshipone, ウブシホ子, 後頭骨. n. The occipital bone.

Upshire, ウブシレ, 顕露シスル. v.t. To turn upside down. To turn over.

Upshoro, ウブシロ, 物ノ内部, 胸ノ例セバ、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, 懐中＝, 内＝, 例セバ、アイアイニシングウブシ ロガエロラ、子供＝揺籃ノ内＝横 ハル、ポロチセイウブシロが、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.” Poroh chisei upshoro-ge, “the inside of a large house.”

Upshoro-pok, ウブシロポク, 胸ノ 下部. n. The lower part of the bosom.

Upshoroge, ウブシロゲ, ウブシ ロゲ＝同シ. Same as upshoroge.


Upumba-shinot, ウブムバシノツ, 遊 戲ノ名. n. A game of sitting on the floor and trying one another over the shoulder.
Upumbatche, ウプムバッチェ, 积μ(雪ノ如ク), v.i. To drift as snow.
Upun, ウプン, 乱飛スル(埃又バ細雪又ハ水喚ノ如ク), v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow, or a spray of water in the wind.
Upunpatche, ウプンパッチェ, 乱飛スル(埃又バ細雪ノ如ク), v.i. To fly about as dust or fine snow.
Upunshiri, ウプンシリ, 滅却セラル (雪ノ為路ノ), v.i. To be obliterated, as tracks in the snow.
Upush, ウプシ, 破裂スル, 火花ヲ散ス, v.i. To burst. To jump as fire sparks.
Upushi-kara, ウプシカラ, 束ヲル, 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-ko-ro, ウライコロ, 綱代ヲ守ル, v.i. To keep watch over as for fish at an urai.
Urai-susu, ウライスス, コリャナギ, n. A small kind of willow. Salix multineris, F. et S. Also called ura-susu.

Uramande, ウラマンデ, 相殺害スルヲ望ム(戦ニ於テ), 战ヲ熱望スル, v.i. To desire to kill one another, as in battle. To be eager to fight one another.
Urametokuwande, ウラメトクワンデ, 胜負ヲ決ス, 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, 睦ヲ, v.i. To be on good terms with a person. Syn: U-woshiknuka.
Uramisamka, ウラミサムカ, 散ク, v.i. To deceive.
Uramkoiki, ウラムコイキ, 諦諦スル, v.i. To play with. To joke with.
Uramkopashte, ウラムコパシテ, 撈拔スル, 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, 一致シ, v.i. To be in disagreement.
Uramu, ウラム, 賞譲スル, v.t. To praise. To think in common.
Urara, ウララ, 霧, n. Fog.
Urara-an-no, ウララアノ, or Urara-at, ウララアツ, 霧多キ, adj. Foggy.
Uraraattep-sei, ウララアテプセイ, 巻貝ヲ総辞, n. Any kind of gastropod.
Urarapa, ウララパ, 搔し合ふ、搔り込マ. v.i. To press against one another. To throng.
Urar’attep, ウララッテプ, 巻貝ノ總稱. n. Any kind of gastropod.
Ure, ウレ, 搔り込マ (穀物ヲ斗ナドニ), 抜シ合フ. v.t. To shake down, as grain in a measure. To press against. To throng.
Ura-susu, ウラスス, n. Any kind of gastropod.
Ura, ウラ, 足、脚. n. The feet. The legs. A foot. Thus:—Ure-asama, “the soles of the feet.”
Ureechiu, ウレエチウ, 踮ク, 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, ウレイポクチュプ, 十月. n. The month of October.
Ureku, ウレクシ, 步行スル. v.i. To walk along.
Uremekka, ウレメッカ, 足ノ甲. n. The insteps.
Uren, ウレン, 兩ノ. adj. Both.
Urenashi, ウレナシ, 搔ク(數人者ト什白ニテ), 例セバ、アシクチャンフレナ
シ、イロニウケシナシ、五六人ノ者ト什白ニテ搗ク. v.i. Several to pound in one mortar. Together. As:—Ashiknen urenashi, いわんに ure-nashi, “five or six persons pounding in one mortar.”
Urenga, ウレンガ, 平穏. n. Peace.
Urenga-kara, ウレンガカラ, 鎖マル. v.t. To make peace.
Urenga-koro, ウレンガコロ, 鎖マル. v.i. To be at peace.
Urengare, ウレンガレ, 上御スル, 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, ウレペトク. n. The points of the toes. As:—Urepende eash, “to stand upon the points of the toes.”
Urepet, ウレペット, 趾. n. The toes.
Urepeutok, ウレペットク, 趾尖, サマサキ, n. The points of the toes.
Syn: Urepende.
Urepirup, ウレピルプ, 鞔拭漉. n. A mat for wiping boots on.
Urepo, ウレポ, 小サキ趾. n. The little toe.
Urepuni, ウレブニ, 歩ム. v.i. To walk.
Ureshke, ウレシケ, 育テラシhabit. v.i. I have been reared (pl).
Ureshpa, ウレシパ, 育ッル. v.t. To bring up.
Ureu-ka-kush, ウレウサキシ, 重り合ヒテ, adv. One above or over another.
Ureu-kuruka-kush, ウレウクルカクシ, 一上一刀スル（戦＝於ル刀ノ如ク）. v.i. To go first one and then another above each other as swords in fighting.

Ureu-kuruka-kushte, ウレウクルカクシテ, 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, 上グラシニル. adj. Cast up. Thrown up.


Urok, ウロック, 共＝坐ス. v.i. To sit down together.

Urokote, ウロックテ, 共＝坐セシムル. v.t. To cause to sit together.


Uruiruge, ウルイルゲ, 親ノ合フ. v.i. To salute one another as in congratulation. Syn: Umusa. Musa.

Urukai, ウルカイ, 別々＝. adv. Separately. One at a time.

Uruki, ウルキ, 閉ス, 銛テナクル. 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. Lousy.

Uruki-o, ウルキオ, 多虱然. adj. Lousy.

Urukire, ウルキレ, 便宜ヲ計ル, 便宜ニスル. v.t. To accommodate. Accommodation.

Urukire-i, ウルキレイ, 便宜. n. Accommodation.

Urukire-no, ウルキレノ, 便宜＝, 調切＝. adv. Accommodately. Fittingly.

Uruki-wa-an, ウルキワアン, 適スル. v.i. To fit.

Urukko, ウルッコ, 魚ノ一種. n. A fish of some kind.

Uruoka, ウルオカ, 一ツ終レバヌツ、懸縛. adv. First one and then the other. One's deserts. Syn: Uokato.

Uruokata, ウルオカタ, 子孫. n. Descendants.

Urup, ウルプ, ペ＝ミス. n. Red salmon. Blueback. (Oncorhynchus nerka, Walb.)

Uru-uruk, ウルウルク, 慣フ. v.i. To shiver. To shake.


Usa-are, ウサアレ, 随別スル. v.t. To distinguish.

Usa-are-kiroro, ウサアレキロロ, 爾別ノ. n. The distinguishing faculty.

Usaetasare, ウサエタサレ, 種々＝曲ル（飛鳥ノ群ノ如ク）. v.t. To coil in and out. To wind about as a flight of birds.

Usakatneka, ウサカツチカ, 種々ノ、例セバ、ウサカツネカチバウカツシカアアツカカラ、余＝就キテ種々ノ事云ハル. adj. Various. As: Usakatneka chipahauushka 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.


Usak, ウサク, 乾ケル. adj. Dry.

Usakka, ウサッカ, 乾カス. v.t. To dry.

Usampeka, ウサムペカ, 相携テ, 相並シ, 例セバ, ウサムペカアブカシ, 相携ヘテガム. adv. Side by side. As: Ueampeka apkash, “to walk side by side.”


Usamta-usamta, ウサムタウサムタ, 相並シテ. v.i. Side by side.

Usanishoro-yaikara, ウサニショロイカラ, 天気ヲ見ル. v.t. To study the skies.

Usan-usapki, ウサンウサプキ, 造ラル, 造ヲリル, 例セバ, オビツラ, ノオカイベカムイウサンウサプキテ, 萬物騏造ラヌラッキ. adv. To be made by. To be sent by. As: Obitta no okaibe Kamui usan-usapki ne, “all things were made by God.”

Usapishkani, ウサピシカニ, 此處居處. adv. Here and there.

Usapki, ウサプキ, 生長スル. v.i. To grow up. To come up.

Usapte, ウサプテ, 増ス. v.t. To cause to increase.

Usarageta, ウサラゲタ, or Usaraka, ウサラカ, 婦人小兒ノ坐スル席 adv. The place in an Ainu hut where the women and children sit. That part of a hut along the centre of the hearth's left hand side.”

Usaryyce, ウサライェ, 分ツ. v.t. To divide.

Usat, ウサツ, 灰 n. Cinders. As: Abe o usat, “live cinders.”

Usausa, ウサウサ, 種々ノ. adj. Various.

Usausak, ウサウサク, 疑ハシキ, 模糊タル. adv. Ambiguous.

Usayun, ウサユン, 綾目ノ開ク, 綾プ. v.i. To open, as the seams of a garment.

Use, ウセ, 通常ノ, 下級ノ. adj. Ordinary. The lower class.

Usei, ウセイ, 湯 n. Hot water.


Useno, ウセノ, 日光 n. Sunshine.

Usep, ウセプ, 片, 例セバ, アッツシシネウセプヘ子ツウセプヘ子, 衣ノ数片. n. A piece. As: Attush shine usep hene tu usep hene, “one or two pieces of cloth.”

Usepne-attush, ウセプチアッツシ, 綾ハ端物. n. Cloth not made up.

Ush, ウシ, 者ル, 履ク, 冠ル. v.t. To wear as boots or a hat. To put on.

Ush, ウシ, 人ル, 例セバ, エルムセエン子ウクランクベウシ, 昨夜鼠ハ様偽ニ入ラザリキ. v.t. To go into. To get into. As: Erum sebne ukuran akbe ush, “the rat did not get into the trap last night!”

Ush, ウシ, 此語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, ウシシンダ, 一處＝於テ. adv. At one place.

Ushinanda-omare, ウシシンダオマレ, 一處＝置く. v.t. To put into one place.


Ushinnaai, ウシシナイ, 異る. vi. To differ.


Ushi-pungara, ウシプンガラ, ツラワルシ. n. A kind of climbing plant. Rhus Toxicodendron L. var. radicans, Miq.


Ushirenpa, ウシレンパ, 共行ク. vi. To go about together.

Ushirikire, ウシリキレ, 代理スル. v.t. To do in place of another. To take the place of another. Syn: Shirihiine-ki. Ushishiri-kire.

Ushisi, ウシシ, 跡. n. The hoof of a horse or cow or deer.

Ushitakonoye, ウシタコンノイエ, 角ヲ交ュ(角ヲ鹿ノ如ク). v.t. To get the horns entangled (as fighting bucks).

Ushiune, ウシウネ, 奴隷トナル, 僕トナル. vi. To be a slave. To be a servant.

Ushiune-guru, ウシウネグル, 奴隷、僕. n. A slave. A servant.
Ushiune-kara, ウシウチカラ, 奴隷を
To make slaves.

Ushiune-koro, ウシウチコロ, 奴隷を
To make slaves.

Ushiune-utara, ウシウチウタラ, 奴隷.
n. Slaves.

Ushiush, ウシウシ, or Usshish, ウシウシ, 庭園の一部, 彫刻あり, 例せ
Ushiune-utara, ウシウチウタラ, 彫刻あり, 髪上ゲ器.
adj. Variegated. Speckled. Carved with figures. As: —Ushiush bashui, "a moustache lifter with figures carved upon it."

Ushka, ウシカ. 清.
v.t. To extinguish.

Ush-oro, ウシオロ, 潮.
n. A gulf.

Ushtek, ウシテク, 清, 滅亡す.
v.i. To go out, as fire. To die out, as a race of people.

Ushtekka, ウシテッカ, 清, 根絶す, 貫殺す.
v.t. To put out. To extinguish. To exterminate. To massacre.

Usoinapashte, ウソイナパシテ, 共に
To go out together.

Usoshhamu, ウソシハム, 層ナセン, (百合根ノ如シ).
adj. To be in layers, as a lily bulb.

Usshi-kara, ウッシカラ, 漆瘻.
n. A kind of blood poisoning caused by exposure in the forest.
Lackeezema.

Usshiu-ne, ウッシウ子, ウレウ子＝同
シ, 僕, 奴隷.
n. Same as ushiune-ne.

Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 庭園.
adj. Variegated.

Ushte, ウシテ, 鼻へス, ハカス.
v.t. To cause to draw on (as boots).

Ut, ウツ, 肢.
n. The sides of the body. The ribs.
Syn: Uchi.

Uta, ウタ, ナマコ.
n. A kind of sea cucumber. Stichopus japonica, Sal.

Uta, ウタ, =於テ. post. In.
Syn: Otta.

Uta, ウタ, 日.
n. A mortar.

Utabure, ウタブル, 閉ス(手ヲ).
v.t. To shut, as the hands.

Utakararip, ウタカラリブ, or Otakararip, オタカラリブ,
ヒトデ, モミゲカヒ.
n. A starfish.
Syn: Nino-kararip.

Utamtesbare, ウタムテスバレ, 五乃
刀ヲ横ケ, (戦又ハ偶然リ).
v.i. To hold up the swords to one another after a quarrel or after an accident.

Uta-ni, ウタニ, 枢.
n. A pestle.

Utapke, ウタブケ, 修縫す.
v.t. To mend.

Utara, ウトラ, 
人, 友人, 人民, 此地等
数ノ接尾語トシテ用ユ.

Utare, ウタレ.

Utari, ウタリ.
Friends. Relations.
Syn: Nimaraha.

Utaragesh, ウタラゲシ, 女, 下級民.
n. A woman. The lowest class or rank of men.

Utarakararip, ウララカラリブ, タコ
ノマク.
n. A starfish.

Utara-nimaraha, ウトラニマラハ, 朋友, 親類.
n. Friends. Relations.
Syn: Nimaraha.

Utarapa, ウトラパ, 専長, 主人, 同力
同能ノ人.
Master. Equals in strength, bravery or skill.
tare, タレ, 人, 朋友, とタラ同シ. n. The same as Utara.
Utare-kore-wen, タレコレウェン, 害スル, 愚タスル. v.t. To injure. To do evil to.
Utari, タリ, タラニ全シ. n. The same as Utara.
Utasa, タサ, 横切れリテ. post. Across.
Utasa, タサ, 順番ニ 例セバ, とタサ, 随日. adv. In turn. Every other. As:—To utasa, “every other day.”
Utasa, タサ, 横切ル, 横ニ寝ル, 訪問スル. v.t. To cross. To lay across. To visit.
Utasa-chikuni, タササチクニ, 十字架, 例セバ, タササチクニオマタ アクンギ コキッキュ, 十字架ニ架ケラル, タササチクニオマタクンギコキッキュ, 十字架ニ付ケル. n. A cross. As:—Utasa chikuni otta a kungi kokikik, “to be crucified.” Utasa chikuni otta kungi kokikik, “to crucify.”
Utasa-keutum-koro, タサケトゥムコーロ, 睦クセス. v.i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Uwetasaash.
Utasa-no, タサノ, 十字形ニ. adj. Crosswise.
Utasa-tasa, タサタサ, 多ケノ. adj. Many.
Utasa-utara, タサウタラ, 訪問者. n. Visitors.
Utasautasa, タサウタサ, 横切れ合リテ. adj. Across one another.
Utashpa, タシバ, 横切れリテ. 此方に リ彼方に, 交互ノ. post. Across. From one to the other. Reciprocal.

Utashpa-upaure, タシバウバウレ, 論ずル. v.i. To altercation.
Utashpa-utashpa, タシバウタシバ, 互ニ. adv. From one to the other.
Utek, ウテク, 否定ノ語. adv. Not.
Utekkishima, ウテキシマ, 握手スル, 手ヲ取り合フ. v.t. To shake hands. To seize one another’s hands.
Utek-nimba, ウテクニムバ, 手引合フ. v.i. To lead one another.
Utka, ウツカ, 急流. n. Rapids.
Ut-nit-pone, ウツニツボシ, 肋. n. The ribs.
Utokuyekoro, ウトクイエコロ 友トナル. v.i. To be at one. To be friends. Syn: Uoshiknuka.
Utoki-at, ウトキアット, 総. (死人, 死人ト共ニ葬ル物ヲ縫い). n. A cord used to tie the dead to the bier. Also the cord used to tie up the things to be buried with the dead. Also to lace up the clothing the dead are buried in.
Utomechiu, ウトメチウ, or Uтомchiure, ウトムチウレ, 重着スル, 例セバ, ウェンヤラツジャイチナイ ネクトムチウレ, 多ケノ古キ盤縫い着ル. v.i. To wear, as many clothes. As:—Wen yarat tush yaine-naine utomchiure, “wearing many old ragged garments.”
Utomayaye, ウトメライェ, 混治スル、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.

Utomkkanu, ウトムコカヌ, 姦姦ヲ立ツル. v.i. To commit to another as to a mediator.


Utomo-ayaye, ウトモライェ, 列セシムル. v.t. To set in order side by side.

Utoshma, ウトモシュマ, 暴力合フ、衝突スル、逢フ. v.i. To knock together. To come into contact. To come into collision. To join together. To meet together. To collide. Syn: Upaweotke.


Utor-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, 横様ニ. adv. Sidewise.

Utorosamne, ウトロサム子, 横パル. To lie upon the side.

Ut-pone, ウトポホ子, 肋. 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, 懸ラズル. v.t. To cause to hang down.


Utukaraokaire, 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, 混治スル、確ナラズ. v.i. To be unstable. To be mixed.

Utumashire, ウツマシレ, 混パル、疑ハズ. v.t. To miss. To put in doubt.


Utumopashte, ウツモパシテ, 錯雜セル. v.t. To complicate.

Utumotnere, ウツモチレ, 不能ナル、為ヲ知ラズ. v.i. To be unable. Not to know how to do a thing.

Utumotte, ウツモッテ, 語り間違フ、音ヲ間違フ. v.t. To mispronounce.


Utupa-ibe, ウッパイヘ, 葬祭. n. The feast held at the time of death and burial.

Utupenpu, ウッツペヌス. or Utupen- shnu, ウツベシヌ, 歌ク (死者ノ為). v.i. To mourn for the dead.

Utura, ウツラ, 共ニ. adv. Together.

Utura-no-paye, ウツラノパイエ, 共に. v.i. To go together.

Uturen, ウツレン, 兩ノ, 例セバ、ウツレンデキリ、兩ノ足、ウツレンシキ、兩ノ眼. adj. Both. As:—Uturen chikiri, “both legs.” Uturen shiki, “both eyes.”

Uturen-bashui, ウツレンバシュイ, 答. n. Chopsticks.

Uturu, ウツル, 空間、畑ノ左側. 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、例セバ、ホンノアフトウツルアン、雨、小降トナリス. v.i. To abate, as rain or pain. To feel better in health. As:—Pon no apto uturu an, “it is raining a little less heavily” Pon no uturu an, “to be a little better in health.”

Uturugeta, ウツルゲタ, 間. adv. Between.

Uturupak, ウツルパク, 一致ノ、程ノ、等シク. adv. In agreement. To such a degree. Equal.

Uturupak-an, ウツルパクアン, 一致スル. v.i. To be in agreement.

Uturupak-shomoki, ウツルパクショモキ, 一致セズ、不平均ナル. v.i. To disagree. To be unequal.


Uturuta-an-range, ウツルタアンランゲ, 時トシテ. adv. Sometimes.

Utushi, ウツシ, 物ノ側面. n. The side of anything.


Utushmat-koro-guru, ウツシマツコログル, 多妻者. n. A polygamist.

Utush-pone, ウツシボ子, 肋、肋骨. n. The ribs. Side bones.

Ututanure, ウツタヌレ, 整理スル. v.t. To arrange.

Ututta, ウツッタ, 戸際 (屋内ノ). n. That part of a house nearest the doorway.

Ututta, ウツッタ, 其ノ、間、此語ハウツルタ、ノ誉ナル. adv. Amongst. Whilst. This word is short for uturuta.

Ututtoni, ウツットニ, 中央. n. The middle. Centre.

Utuyashkarap, ウツヤシカラブ, 愛撫スル、慈む. v.t. To fondle. To favour. To pity.

Uwa, ウワ, 知ラス. v.t. Not to know.

Uwakkari, ウワッカリ, 行き途ヲ見失フ. 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, ウワレ, 検査スル. v.t. To examine. To look carefully at.

Uwapapu, ウワパブ, 吲スル、罰スル. v.t. To scold. To punish.

Uware, ウアレ, or 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, 混淆す る, 太刀打する. v.i. To be intermingled. To roll over one another. To fight together with swords.

Uwatni-koro-eshishuyu, ウワツニ コロエシミュ, 太刀丞合する. v.i. To clash swords together, as in fighting.


Uwato-no, ウワトノ, 線チナシテ, 列チナシテ坐する. adv. In a line. In lines. As: —Uwato no rok, “to sit in lines or rows.”

Uwatore, ウワトれ, 算すル, 銘録すル, 整理すル. v.t. To count. To enroll. To arrange.

Uwatta, ウワッタ, 一ツーツ, 単獨ニ. n. Separately. Singly.


Uwe, ウェ, 均シキ. adj. Equal.

Uwechi, ウェチ, 凍傷ノ, 凍傷スル, 霜 槲ル, シモカ. v.i. and adj. To be frost bitten. Frost-bitten.

Uwechi, ウェチ, 知已トナル. v.i. To know another. To be Acquainted.

Uwechishkara, ウェチシカラ, 握拶 スル(女ノ). v.i. To salute one another, as women.

Uwechiumibey, ウェチウイペイ, 婚禮, 此儀式ニ於テ, 花嫁若 干ノ物ヲ料理シテ, 其一部 ニ花嫁ニ與フ レバ, 花嫁ハ 其ヲ取り餘ヲ花嫁ニ返 却シテ食セシ ム, 斯クテ此式ヲ終ル. n. The mar-
riage ceremony in which the bride having cooked some food gives part of it to the bride-groom, and he after taking a little gives back the remainder for her to eat; and so the ceremony is finished.

Uwechuure, ウェチュウレ, 打合ハ ス. v.t. To knock against another. To kick one another. To come into contact.

Uwechutko, ウェチツコ, 逢. v.i. To be abnormal. Different.

Uwechutko-no, ウェチュッコノ, 不 同ニ, 異ナリニ. adv. Differently.

Uweekarangere, ウェクカラングレ, 集 合スル. v.t. To congregate.

Uweekarangere, ウェクカラングレ, 集中セシム. v.t. To assemble.

Uwe-ema-no, ウェエマノ, 常ニ. adv. Continuously. Always.

Uwepaketa, 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, シラム チセイ イウエカスレアン, 日本家 屋其内ニ散在セリ. v.i. To be mixed with. To be scattered among. As:—Shisam chisei i uwe-ekasure an, Japanese houses are scattered among them.”

Uweeripak, ウェエリパク, 適合スル. adj. To agree. To correspond.

Uwe-etasash, ウェエタサアシ, 面 親ヲ. v. i. To be at variance with one another. Syn: Utasa keutum koro.

Uwe-hopumba, ウェェブムホバ, 共ニ 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, 顚覆す v.t. To upset.
Uwehoshi, ウェホシ, アベコベニ。 adv. The other way about. Syn: Uhoshi.
Uweikashui, ウェイカシュイ, 背カス。 v.t. To set at variance.
Uwekinne-no-an, ウェイキンネノアン, 絶ぜざる, 槽ケル。 adj. Continuous.
Uweingara, ウェインガラ, 妻言スル。 v.t. To prophesy.
Uweingara-guru, ウェインガラグル, 妻言者。 n. A prophet.
Uweiripak, ウェイリパク, 等シカル。 v.i. 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, ウェカブ, 禮儀。挨拶。 n. Salutations.
Uwekara, ウェカラ, 集マル。 v.i. To come together.
Uwekarapa, ウェカラパ, 集マル。 v.i. To collect. To congregate. To accrue. To accumulate.
Uwekarapa-i, ウェカラパイ, 集合。 n. Accumulation.
Uwekarapare, ウェカラパレ, 集マル。 v.t. To assemble. To accumulate.
Uwekarapa-utara, ウェカラパウタラ, 集会。 n. Congregation.
Uwekari, ウェカリ, 集會。 n. A congregation.
Uwekarire, ウェカリレ, 集合モノム。 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-uwekata, ウェカタウェカタ, 潮次。 adv. By degrees.
Uwekatki, ウェカツキ, 近く, 会ム, 完成スル。 v.i. 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.i. To disagree, To quarrel.
Uwekatu, ウェカツ, 互ニ。 adv. Mutually.
Uwekikkik, ウェキッキク, 撃ち合わせス。 v.t. To knock together.
Uwekoramkoro, ウェコラムコロ, 協議スル。 v.i. To confer together. To consult together.
Uwekoppa, ウェコッパ, 分離スル, 別ル。 v.i. To part off from one another. To separate.
Uwekota-uwekota, ウェコタウェコタ, 相並ンデ。 adv. Side by side.
Uwekote, ウェコテ, 結び合 fas. v.t. To tie together.

Uwekuchikanna, ウェクチュカナンナ, 懐口.word; 語る. v.i. To speak evil of another. Syn: Uwohakikara.

Uweman, ウェマン, 訪る. v.t. To visit.

Uweman-no, ウェマンノ, ウェマンノ二同シ. adv. Same as uweman no.

Uweman-no-tuima-ru-oman, ウェマンノツイ楽ルオマノン, 下痢の病. v.i. To be afflicted with diarrhoea. Syn: Soyokari tsu-shum.

Uwen, ウエン, 喊る. v.i. To wail. To weep together for the dead.

Uwenangara, ウェンナンガラ, 相逢フ. v.i. To meet one another. To greet one another.

Uweneusara, ウェヌオスサーラ, 喜々と語る, 語. v.i. and n. To chat together. Ancient tales. A story.

Uweneutasa, ウェヌエウタサ, 出逢フ, (旅先はドネ). v.t. To meet, as when travelling.

Uwenitomon, ウェニトモン, 見交ハス. v.i. To look at one another. Syn: Unukara.

Uwenkata, ウェンカタ, or Uenkata, エンカタ, 重ツテ. adv. One above another.

Uwenkata-uwenkata, ウェンカタウエンカタ, 重ツテ. adv. One above the other.

Uwenkurashpa, ウェンクラシパ, 喊

Uwe-no, ウェノ, 倍. adv. Equally.

Uweo, ウエオ, 適合スル. v.i. To fit together.

Uwe-oma, ウエオマ, 成ル, 頼行セラル. v.i. To be fulfilled. To come to pass.

Uweokokba, ウエオコクバ, 縁(モノ)スル. v.i. To be entangled.


Uweomare, ウエオマレ, 頼行スル. v.t. To fulfill.

Uweonipa, ウエオニバ, 縦テ. adj. All together. Collectively.

Uweore, ウエオレ, 適合セシムル. v.t. To fit together.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 衣ノ縫. n. The striped figures in cloth.

Uweoriro, ウエオリロ, 混縫スル. v.t. To compound. To mix.

Uweoriro-no-akara, ウエオリロノアカラ, 縫ニ縫ラル. v.i. To be worked in striped figures.

Uweoriro-o, ウエオリロオ, 種々ノ色アル, 縫ニ縫ラル, 染色セラル. v.i. To be painted in divers colours. To be worked in stripes of divers colours.
Uweoriro-wa-kara, To work striped figures in cloth.

Uweorok-kani, n. A chain.

Uweoshke, To be netted. To be made into a net. Syn: Aoshke.

Uwepaketa, adv. By degrees.

Uwepare, To become well. To revive, as from unconsciousness. To have finished what one was doing.

Uwepekennu, v.t. To inquire.

Uwepekennu-guru, An inquirer.


Uwepekennu-oma-kambi-sosh, A catechism.

Uwepekere, v.t. To talk, to speak, to converse.

Uwepekere-nu, v.t. To listen to news. To inquire.

Uwepetchiu, v.i. To kick against one another. To stumble over one another.


Uwepokba, v.i. To hate one another.

Uwepokin, adv. By degrees.

Uwepokin-uwepokin, adv. By degrees.

Uwepotara, a ceremony indulged in by the Ainu.

Uwerangara, v.t. To greet.

Uwerangarap, n. Salutations.

Uweraye, v.t. Not to know. Not to understand.

Uwerepap, v.i. To be equal.

Uwerusaikari-an, v.t. To forestall.

Uwesaine, v.t. To lead astray.


Uwesamanu, adj. Side by side, in a row. Also “to place side by side.”

Uweshikarun, v.t. To desire to meet or see one another.

Uweshikaye, v.i. To flash about as a reflection of light.
Uweshikomarai, ウェシコマライ, (sing). or Uweshikomaraipa, ウェシコマライバ, (pl). 相抱. v.i. To embrace one another.

Uweshineatki, ウェシーンチアツキ,一致スル. v.i. To be at one. To agree.

Uweshineatkire, ウェシーンチアツキレ,一致シム. v.t. To get together. To cause to be at one.

Uweshinnai, ウェシーンナイ,違フ. v.i. To differ. To be different in kind.

Uweshinnai-an, ウェシーンナイアン,相違セル. adj. To be different.

Uweshinnai-are, ウェシーンナイアレ,分カラ. v.t. To separate.

Uweshiren, ウェシーンレン,伴フ. v.i. To accompany another.

Uweshiripa, ウェシリパ,病ノ呪トシテ植物ノ根ヲ咀ム. v.i. Chewing roots as a charm against illness.

Uweshiru, ウェシル, or Uweshirushiru, ウェシルシル, 描り合ハス. v.t. To rub together.

Uweshishke, ウェシシケ,結ビ合ハス. v.t. To join together.

Uweshopki, ウェショブキ, 對壇スル. 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, ウエショシチノ, ウエショボキニ同シ. v.i. Same as uweshopki.

Uwetanne-an, ウエタンチアン, or Uwe-utanne, ウエウタンチ,混ズル. v.i. To be mixed with. To be together. Syn: Ukopoyege.

Uwetantaku, ウエタンタク,縫ヒ合ス. v.t. To sew together.

Uwetarap, ウエタラブ,夢ムル. v.i. To dream.

Uweteshpa, ウエテシバ,ノ如クニスル.例セバ,子イケルコモミチウェンアリウエテシバ, 彼ノ人ハ父親ノ如クニ悪事ヲ為ス. v.i. To take after. As:—Nei guru koro mich we- buri 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, ウエトロンラナ,凝結スル. v.i. To curdle.

Uwetuongara, ウエツアンガラ, or Uwetunanguru, ウエツナングル,相違フ. v.i. To meet one another.

Uwetunuisse, ウエツヌイス,鳴ムル. v.i. To sound. To ring. To resound.

Syn: Mayun-mayun.

Uweturashte, ウエトリラシテ,同居メル. v.i. To live in company with.

Uweturembe, ウエツレムベ,二物. n. Both things.

Uweturen, ウエツレン,ニッノ. adj. Both.

Uweturirige, ウエツリリゲ,凝結セル. v.i. Curdled.

Uwetushmak, ウエツシマク,競走スル. v.i. To race. To strive.

Uwetushmakte, ウエツシマクト, 競走シム. v.t. To cause to race.

Uwetushmakushi, ウエツシマクシ,競走場. n. A race course.

Uwetutkopak, ウエツッコパク,告別スル. v.t. To bid adieu.
Uweun-no, ウウェウンノ, 全體を. adj. Entirely.
Uweunu, ウェウンヌ, 結合する. v. To join together. To fit together.
Uweushi, ウェウシ, 換やる. v. To twist. To twist together.
Uweutanne, ウェウタンネ, オウタン子, 共に有る, 具ハ居ル. v.t. To be together. As:—Chikap ineutanne wa on, “the birds are together.”
Uwayairam-ikashure, ウエヤイラムイカシレ, 位合せ. v.t. To strive for the mastery.
Uwoeroshki, ウォエロシキ, 他物ノ上等立つル. v.t. To stand one thing in or upon another. As:—Kaparabe itangi kaparabe otchike uwoeroshki, “to stand cups upon a tray.”
Uwo-humse-chiu, ウォフムセチウ, 雀が蛇見時ノ鳴声. n. The peculiar noise of warning or defiance sparrows make when they see a snake. Syn: Aru-wo-humse-chiu.
Uwok, ウォク, or Uok, ウオク, 結び合パス. v.t. To fasten together. Syn: Ukonkopishte.
Uwokambaa, ウォカムバ, 一ツ宛, 例--セバ、ウォカムバ, アフプ、一人宛入る. adv. One after another. As:—Uwokambaa ahuup.
Uwok-kani, ウォクカニ, 結び. n. A fastening. “To enter one after another.
Uwokarapa, ウォカラバ, 順番=はス. v.t. To do in turns.
Uwokarapa-uwokarapa, ウォカラバラカラバ, 順番=はス. v.t. To do in turns.
Uwokari, ウォカリ, 順番=はス. adv. In turns.
Uwokari, ウォカリ, 順番=はス. v.t. To do in turn.
Uwokari-uwokari, ウォカリウォカリ, 順番=はス. v.t. To do in turns.
Uwokari-wa-kara, ウォカリワカラ, 順番=はス. 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, 裁縫スル. v.t. To make clothes.
Uwokok, ウォコク, 縫レル adj. Untidy. Entangled.
Uwoma, ウォマ, 整フ. v.t. To be placed or put.
Uwondasa, ウオンダサ, or Uwonuitasa, ウオンヌイサ, 横切リテ. adj. Across. Athwart.
Uwondasa-uwondasa, ウワンダサウワンダサ, 補フ. v.t. To make up defects.
Uwonuitasa, ウオンヌイサ, 横切リテ adj. Athwart.
Uwonnere, ウオンネレ, 知ル. v.t. To know.
Uwonnuitasa, ウオンヌイサ, 行き違フ, 見外ス. l. v.t. To pass
one another. To miss one another.
Uwonnutasa, ウォンヌタサ, 轉居す
れ. v.t. To change places.
Uwonuyetasare, ウォヌイタサレ, 轉譯すれ. v.t. To translate.
Uworo, ウォロ, 内部. adv. Inside.
Uworoge, ウォロゲ, 内部, 例や, チェイウォロゲ, 家内. adv. The inside, as of a house. As:—Chisei uworoge, “the inside of a house.”
Uworokopoy ege, ウォロコピーイげ, 不順序にて, 混雑すれ. adj. and v.i. Disorderly. Mixed up together.
Uworush-ande, ウォルシアンデ, 二重＝三重＝モ入器＝スレル. v.t. To put things into one another.
Uworushbe, ウォルシベ, 二重＝三重＝モ入器＝スレル物. n. Things put one into another. Syn: Iworushbe.
Uworushte, ウォルシテ, 二重＝三重＝モ入器＝スレル. v.t. To put things one inside another.
Uwosakari, ウォサカリ, 順々＝爲す. v.t. To do in turn. To do alternately.
Uwoshi, ウォシ, 追付く. v.t. To overtake.
Uwoshikkote, ウォシクコテ, 相愛す
れ. v.i. To be in love with one another. To desire one another.
Uwoshiknuka, ウォシクヌカ, 相愛す
れ. v.i. To be fond of one another.
Uwosurupa, ウヲスルバ, 離縁すれ. v.t. To divorce.
Wa, わ(wa)ナル語が直ちに動詞＝續クトキハ＝動詞ト動詞ノ間＝置カルルトキハ現在ノ意ヲ表明ス. part. When the particle wa is placed directly after one verb and is immediately followed by another, it gives the sentence a present meaning. The particle itself represents the English "ing" and may well be rendered by "and." As:—Ek wa, "coming." Oman wa ye, "go and tell him." Koro wa ek, "take it and come," i.e. "bring it."

Wa, わ, ワナル語カアン(an)ナル語＝續クトキハ過去ノコトヲ表明ス, 例セバ, エチヌワアン, 汝等ハ聞キタリシ. When followed by an, wa has a perfect or past tense. As:—Echi nu wa an, "ye have heard."

Wa, わ, ワクス (wa gusu) トナリテ動詞＝續クトキハ, がヲ＝トトフ義ナリ, 例ヘバ, タムベネイノキツアス, コロンニパイルシナルウェネ, 彼ガノキナシで伪＝主人ヘ立腹シテ居ル. n. When preceded by a verb and followed by gusu, wa gusu means "because." As:—Tambe nei no ki wa gusu koro nishpa irush ka ruwe ne, "the master is angry because he has done this."

Wa, わ, わン (wan) ワナル語がン (un)ナル副詞＝連ナルトキハ然リノ意ヲ表ハス, 例セバ, ネイノルウエ, オウン, 其ノ通リナルカ, 然リ, 左様. When followed by un the affirmative adverb "yes" or "it is so" is meant. As:—Nei no ruwe? wa un, "Is it so? Yes."

Wa, わ, ワ, 何々ヨリ, 例ヘバ, パツ, 頂上ヨリ. post. From. By. As:—Pa wa, "from the top." Gesh wa, "from the bottom."

Wa, わ, 杯又ハ壺ノ蓋ノ如キ圆形ナルモノ縁ヲ云フ. n. The rim of anything round as of a cup or pot lid.


Wa-gusu, ワグス, 故ニ. adv. Inasmuch as. Because. As:—Chi nukara wa gusu, "we see that."

Wairu, ワイル, 過ナラスル. v.i. To make a mistake. By way of accident. Pretence.

Waise, ワイセ, 大聲ヲテ泣ク. v.i. To cry aloud. To cry out, as a child. Syn: Chayaise.

Wak, ワク, 分ナ. n. A division.

Wak, ワク, 驚キナ表ハス語, 鳴ノ鳴. adv. An exclamation of surprise. The cry of a duck.


Wakchi, ワクチ, ヤットンコ. n. A pair of pincers.

Wa-kina, ワキナ, サガレン苔. n. Sagalien word for moss.
Wakka, ワッカ, 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, ワッカテシチシ. 木ノ霧. n. Drops of water.

Wakka-ke. ワッケ. v.i. To scoop water out of a root. To ladle out water.

Wakka-kuttara, ワッカクタラ, ヨブスチサヲ. n. Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip.


Wakka-op, ワッカオブ, 水多盛器. 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, 溶レル. v.i. To drown.

Wakka-serure, ワッカセルレ, 溶レル. v.t. To drown.

Wakka-ush, ワッカウシ, 木多キ. 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:—Chivash-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, 鳥. n. A duck.

Wan, ワン, 器ノ線, 小山ノ端. n. The rim of a vessel. The top edges of hills. The round edges of the seacoast.


Wanbe, ワンベ, 十ノ物. n. Ten things.

Wande, ワンデ, 呑味スル, 見迥ハス. v.i. To examine. look about. To know. To understand. As:—Uwande utara, persons one knows.

Wan-e-arawan-hotne, ワンエラワンホッチ, 百三十. adj. One hundred and thirty.


Wan-e-iwan-hotne, ワンエイワンホッチ, 百十. adj. One hundred and ten.

Wan-e-re-hotne, ワンエレホッチ, 五十. adj. Fifty.

Wan-e-shinepesan-hotne, ワンエシネペサンホッチ, 百七十. adj. One hundred and seventy.

Wan-e-shinewan-hotne, ワンエシネワンホッチ, 百九十. adj. One hundred and ninety.

Wan-e-tu-hotne, ワンエツホッチ, 三十. adj. Thirty.

Wan-e-tupesan-hotne, ワンエツペサンホッチ, 百五十. adj. One hundred and fifty.
Wa-no, ワノ, 何々ヨリ. adv. From.
Wappa, ワッパ, 圓箱ノ箱. n. A round box.
Warambi, ワラムビ, フラビ. n. Pteris aquilina, L.
Wara, ワラ, 吹ケ. v.t. To blow.
Warapo, ワラポ, ワッポニ同シ. n. A young child. Same as Wappo.
Wash, ワシ, 磯邊ノ浜. 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 Wachirewe, ワッチレウェ, 四角. n. Square.
Wattesh, ワッテシ, 酔. n. Straw.
Wayashi, ワヤシ, 智恵. n. Wisdom.
Waya-ashnu, ワヤアシヌ, 智キ. adj. Wise.
Wayashnu, ワヤシヌ, 智キ. adj. Wise.
We, ウエ, 何々ヨリ, 例セバ, ナクウェエ, 演何處ヨリ来レルカ. post. From. As:—Nak we ek, "where did he come from." Syn: Wa.
Orowa.
Wen, ウェン, 死ぶ. v.i. To die. As:—Wen nisa, "he has died." Wen change, "to be at the point of death."
Wendarap, ウエンダラップ, 夢. n. A dream. As:—Wendarap nu, "to dream."
Wendere, ウエンデレ, 悪クセ. v.t. To cause another to spoil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wene, ワネ</td>
<td>Watery.</td>
<td>Tene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-echange, ウェンエハンゲ</td>
<td>To be at the point of death.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-guru-ko-shungep, ウェングルーコシュンゲプ</td>
<td>A deceiver of the poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-hosh, ウェンホシ</td>
<td>The leggings in which the dead are clothed before being buried.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-i, ウェニ</td>
<td>A bad place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-ibe-wen-iku, ウェニイベウェンイク</td>
<td>A funeral feast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-iki-guru, ウェニイギル</td>
<td>A violent person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-ituren-koro, ウェニウェンレンコロ</td>
<td>To be possessed with a demon.</td>
<td>Nitne kamui shikatkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-ashishpe, ウェンカムイアシシペ</td>
<td>A carbuncle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-kisara-pui-op, ウェンカムイキサラプイオブ</td>
<td>A muscle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen-kamui-nitnep, ウェンカムイニ</td>
<td>The name of some legendary place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wenrui, ウェンルイ, 多数ノ(生物＝用コ). 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). 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, ウェントイカントイコキリ, or Wentoi-kiru, ウェントイキル, 荒ス. v.t. To devastate. To ravage. To lay waste.

Wenuirushka, ウェヌイルシカ, 互＝怒る. v.i. To be very angry with each other. To scold one another badly.


Wo, ウオ, or Wowo, ウォウ, 楽ヲ食指＝ニテ測リシ距離. n. A span. Also a quarter.

Wo, ウオ, 犬ヲ蹴ヲ鳴ヲ. n. An onomatopoea for the howl of a dog or wolf.

Wooi, ウォイ, 危難＝逢ヘルトキ＝助ケヲ呼ヲ時. exclam. A call for help when in danger or distress, or warning of great danger.

Woriwork-nupuri, ウオリウィリクヌプリ, 各々渉＝仮リ分離セラントタル山々ノ集マリタル處. n. A place where there are clusters of mountains with a valley round each separate mountain perfect in itself.


Worogetuye-i, ウォログツイイ, or Worogituye-i, ウォログギツイイ, 畏. n. A fort.

Woroke, ウォロケ, or Woroge, ウォロケ, 石ノ下ノ穴、壕. n. A hole beneath stones. A moat.


Woro-omare, ウォロオマレ, 潤ガス. v.t. To put to soak.


Woroshima, ウォロシマ, 沈ム. v.i. To sink into.

Worumbe, ウォルムベ, 水蟲ノ一種＝ニテ害＝ダシ、此虫捕＝附子ト搾＝キ交へ他ノ動物＝射＝托トキノ目＝ニ用フナル. n. A kind of water insect said to be very poisonous. This insect is caught and smashed
up with aconite and used for shooting bears and other animals.

Wosa, ウサ, 機械＝用＝ル道具. n. An instrument consisting of three bars used in weaving cloth.

Wose, ウセ, 吼べル. vi. To howl, as a dog or wolf.


Syn: Horokeu.


Ya, や, 此語ハ言語ノ終リニ在ルトキハ間ヒトナリ間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 ナマンナ 彼＝往キシニ、ナマンナ彼＝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, や, 何方、孰レ. post. Whether. Or.

Ya......ya, や......や, 何方カ、例セバ、タンベネヤ、ネイアムベネヤ、マヤン、此レカ夫レカ何方ナルルカ尋ヨ. post. Whether......or. As:—Tambe ne ya, nei ambe ne ya? nu yan, “ask whether it is this or that.” Anukarape hene ya-vendarap hene ya, ku eramushkari, “I do not know whether it was a thing seen (vision) or a dream.”

Ya, や, 網, n. A net. As:—Ya amba, “the floats attached to a fish net.” Ya shittu, “the meshes of a net.” Ya oshke, “to net.” Ya tambushi, “to mend a net.” Ya ereba, “to set a net in the sea.” Ya turuba, to set a net from the seashore.

Ya, や, 陸(海ニ對シテ云フ)例セバ、ヤベカエクア、シベカエクア、汝＝陸＝來リシカ又海＝リセシカ. 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”? Yu sosh, “strata or layers of earth.”


Yachi-an, やちアン, 泥ノ、谷地カ、リタル. adj. Muddy. Swampy.

Yai, やい, 自己、此語ハ獨立シテ川キラル＝コトナシ、例セバ、サイライケ(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 - 504 - YAI

Yai, ヤイ. 人注意ヲ與フルヲ呼ビ掛ケル語. exclam. An exclamation used in calling to a person to attract attention. Ho! As:—
Yai ch! “ho come.”

Yaimakire, ヤイムキレ. 知ル v. i.
To know.

Yai, ヤイアシン, 自カラ脱出ス
v. v.i. To come out of one's self.

Yaiashish, ヤイアシシ, my. v.L
To come out of one's self.

Yaiashekaire, ヤイアシシェカイレ, 学
v. v.i. To learn. Syn: Eyai-
hannokkara.

Yaiattasap, ヤイアッタサブ, 報報.
n.
A recompense.

Yaichepekote, ヤイチベコテ, 餓死
v. v.i. To die of hunger.

Yaichinane, ヤイチナノ, 小便スル.
v.i. To make water. To urinate.

Yaichishte, ヤイチシテ, 哀悼スル.
v.t. To mourn for the dead. To bewail the dead.

Yaichishte-guru, ヤイチシテグル, 死を哀ム人.
n. A mourner.

Yaieashkaire, ヤイエアシカイレ, 学
v. v.t. To learn. Syn: Eyai-
hannokkara.

Yaiatarashi, ヤイエタラシ, 無頓

Yaiehororose, ヤイエホロロセ, 自カ
ラ動ム. v. i. To stir one's self up
to do anything. (Lit. to set one's self at).

Yai-eihok-guru, ヤイエイホクグル,
娼, (身ヲ賣ル人).
n. A harlot.
(Lit: a self seller). Syn: Yai-
eiyouk guru.

Yaieinukuri, ヤイエイムクリ, 謙遜
スル, 遠慮スル. v. i. To be diffident
about something.

Yaiekatuwen, ヤイエカツウェン, 侮蔑
スル. v. t. To insult. To treat

Yaiekeshi, ヤイエケシ. 失望. v. i. To lose hope.

Yaiekimatek, ヤイエキマテク. 病. v. i. To suffer pain. To be very ill. To be in trouble. To fear.”

Yaiekimatekbe, ヤイエキマテクベ. 艱難. n. Sufferings. Troubles.

Yaiekoramkoro, ヤイエコラムコロ. 依賴. v. t. To ask a favour.

Yaekte, ヤイエコテ. 爲る. v. t. To do. As:—Tu chish wenbe yaikote, “she wept very bitterly.” Syn: Yaiyekote.

Yaiekusuri-kara, ヤイエクスリカラ. 手療治す. v. i. To doctor one’s self.

Yaiekush, ヤイエクシ. 失望セル. v. i. To be disappointed.

Yaienichitne, ヤイニチツ子. 病ノ為メノ弱る. adj. and v. i. To be incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition.

Yaieorushpe-ye-yara, ヤイエオルシペヤラ. 報告す. Menc述す. v. i. To give an account of one’s self.

Yaiepase, ヤイエパセ. 姶マセル. v. i. To be pregnant. To be with child. Syn: Honkoro.

Yaiepirika, ヤイエピリカ. 儲メンタル. 慈ヒナル. v. i. and adj. Blessed. To have gained. To be fortunate.


Yaiepirika-i, ヤイエピリカイ. or Yaiepirikap, ヤイエピリカブ. 利得. n. Gain. Profit.

Yaiepirikare, ヤイエピリカレ. 儲ケル. v. t. To gain. To get profit.


Yaierampoken, ヤイエラムボケン. 失望セル. v. i. To be disappointed.

Yaiesanniy, ニヤイエサニヨ, 富. v. i. To be rich. To be careful over one’s property. As:—Yaiesanniy guru, “a rich or careful person.” Syn: Nishpane guru.


Yaieshikorap, ヤイエシコラブ. 病ノ為メノ弱ル. v. i. and adj. Incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition. As:—Yaieshikorap ki, “to become ill and incapable.” “To become weakly.” Syn: Yaienichitne.


Yaieshirementa, ヤイエシレハ, 擬る. v. t. To cox. To rub one’s cheeks against another as children in affection.

Yaieshiwende, ヤイエシウェンデ, 姶マセル. v. i. To be pregnant.

Yaieyaye, ヤイエタイユ, 潜出スル. (穴カラ外). v. i. To draw one’s self out, as out of a hole.

Yaieytokye, ヤイエトクイユ, 巫ロ仕事ラ鼻ニ掛ケル. v. i. To boast of what one is going to do.
| ヤイエトシリ | 卡ラ，已レノ墓チ掘ル，(好ンテ危キニ近ツクコトヲ云フ)。v.t. To dig one's own grave. |
| ヤイエツレラク、ヤイエツレツク、已レノ申フ。v.i. To abuse one's self. |
| ヤイエウエンデ、商貿シテ損スル。v.t. To lose as in a bargain. To waste. As:—Korobe yaiiwenda, “to suffer the loss of one's goods.” Syn: Koshini. |
| ヤイエウエンデレ、ヤイエウエンデレ、損セツル。v.t. To cause to lose. To make lose, as in a bargain. |
| ヤイエヤシトマ、ヤイエヤシトマ。同情ヲ感ズル。v.i. To feel out of place. To feel out of sympathy with one's surroundings. |
| ヤイイベレフライ、毒ヲ投キテ死ス。v.i. To poison one's self. |
| ヤイハイタレ、避ケル、狐ヒツ外サセツル。v.t. To avoid. To cause to miss. To dissent. Syn: Yakopashte. |
| ヤイウムスシュ、不意ノ出来事。n. An accident. As:—Yaihumshu kara gusu rai, “he died through meeting with an accident.” Syn: Nikuru. |
| ヤイウムシュワ、ヤイウムシュワ、不意＝。adv. Accidentally. |
Yaiuninka, ヤイウニンカ，不囃ノ
災ニ罹ル。vi. To meet with an
accident. To hurt one’s self.
Syn: Yaiitasasa, Yaiarakare.
Yaiakahawashpa, ヤイカハワシバ，
獨言サイフ。vi. To talk to one’s
self.
Yaiakamui, ヤイカムイ，怪物。n. A
demon.
Yaiakane, ヤイカネ，铅。n. Lead.
As:—Yaiakane ikyōp, “quivers
ornamented with lead.”
Yaiakannama-wa-hoshippi, ヤイカ
ナマワホシビ，忘レ物ヲ為タメテ立
帰レ。vi. To turn back to say
or do something one has forgotten.
Yaikaobiuki, ヤイコオビウキ，自カラ
助ケル。vi. To help or save
one’s self.
Yaikaokuima, ヤイコウイマ，寝小
便スル。vi. To wet one’s bed.
Yaikaomare, ヤイカオマレ，懺悔スル。
v.t. To confess. To own to.
Yaikarara, ヤイカラ，模擬スル，真似ス
ル。v.t. To assume. To imitate.
To do. As:—Chikap ne yaikarara,
“to imitate a bird.”
Yaikarakarasere, ヤイカララカラセレ，
転ゲル。vi. To roll one’s self, as
an animal.
Yaikaramu, ヤイカラム，疑姫スル。 To be
difident. To dislike to
go to a place.
Yaikarap, ヤイカラブ，謙解スル，謝
スル。vi. To apologize. To beg
pardon.
Yaikata, ヤイカテ，恐レ。n. Dread.
Yaikata, ヤイカテ, or Yaikota, ヤイ
コタ，己レ，例セル，自イカナ子ブキ、
Yaikatuwen, ヤイカツウェン, 耻カシク思ふ, 赤面スル. v.i. To feel ashamed. To have been put out of countenance. Syn: Nanuisam. Yainikoroshma.

Yaikeshnukara, ヤイケシュヌカラ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル. v.i. To feel concerned about. To be troubled about. To feel anxious.

Yaikeuhumshu, アイクヌムスハ. v.i. To meet with an accident. Syn: Yaihumshu.

Yaikeshnukara, ヤイケシュヌカラ, ‘YA^>^y, j^. v.i. To feel concerned about. To be troubled about. To feel anxious.

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Yaikeshnukara, ヤイケシュヌカラ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル. v.i. To feel concerned about. To be troubled about. To feel anxious.
Yaikoirushkare, ヤイコイルシュカレ, 困らせ、イラレ。v.t. To annoy. To weary out.

Yaikokanu, ヤイコカヌ、熟考する。v.i. To think. To consider.

Yaikokarakara, ヤイコカラカラ、待つ、所待する。v.t. To have. To hold. To possess.

Yaikokatpak, ヤイコタパク、悔やむ。v.t. and n. To repent. Compunction.

Yaikokishma, ヤイコシマ、抱擁する。v.i. To hug. To embrace.

Yaikonere, ヤイコネレ、流産する。v.t. To cast one’s young. Syn: Honyaku.

Yaikonoiu, ヤイコノイウ、被る。v.i. To wear, as clothes. Syn: Ampip mi.

Yaikonrusui, ヤイコンルスイ、欲する。v.t. To desire for one’s self.

Yaikoookere, ヤイコオケレ、縮少する。v.t. To wane. To come to an end.

Yaikooknatara, ヤイコオクナタラ、哀しみ。v.t. To mourn. To grieve. To be down-hearted. To have lost courage.

Yaikooniwen, ヤイコユニベン、偽善を。v.t. To be hypocritical. Syn: Kashi-oniwen.

Yaikooriknere, ヤイコオリクレ、飲む。v.t. To drink up.

Yaikopash, ヤイコパシ、寄り掛ける。v.t. To lean against. To be set against.

Yaikopashite, ヤイコパシテ、信任する。v.t. To trust. To lean against. As:—Kamui irenga yaikopashite, “to trust one’s self to God.”

Yaikopumba, ヤイコプンバ、or Yaikopun, ヤイコブニ、発する。v.t. and v.i. To send forth, as the voice. To rise up.

Yaikopunek, ヤイコプンテク、嬉しい。v.i. and adj. To be glad. Joyful.

Yaikoramratkire, ヤイコラマラテキレ、忘れない。v.i. and adj. To be forgetful. Syn: Ioirai.

Yaikorange, ヤイコランゲ、職を、落とす。v.t. and v.i. To shed. To send down. As:—Tu peken nupe yaikorange, “she shed two bright tears” i.e. “she wept bitterly” (found only in legends and songs).

Yaikorapte, ヤイコラプテ、流す。v.t. To shed, as tears. To send down. Pl. of Yaikorange.

Yaikore, ヤイコレ、何々みる、例せ、イレセ、イレセ。v.t. To have. To be. To become. As:—Irushka keutum yaikore, “she was angry.”

Yaikorobe, ヤイコロベ、己ノ職業。n. One’s own business. As:—Yaikorobe ki, “to attend to one’s own business.”
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: Yaiketum oihunara.

Yaikoruki, ヤイコルキ, 考へる. v.t. To swallow.

Yai-korusha, ヤイコルシア, 恤む. v.t. To have mercy upon.

Yaikorushka, ヤイコルシカ, 嫌惡す. v.i. To feel disgusted. To be in sorrow. Syn: Ok.

Yaikosange, ヤイコサンギュ, 備へ. v.t. To bear. To bring forth, as young.

Yaikoshaye, ヤイコーハイエ, 帯ピル. v.t. To buckle on. To wind round as a belt or band.

Yaikoshikarimba, ヤイコシカリムバ, 振向 サ向ヶ直す. v.i. To turn round. To turn one's self round.

Yaikoshina, ヤイコシナ, 身を縛り付ける. v.t. To tie round one's self.

Yaikoshiramse, ヤイコシラムセ, 考へる. v.t. To think. To consider. To set one's mind on.


Yaikoshiramshuiba, ヤイコシラムシュイバ, 考へる. v.t. To consider. To think.

Yaikoshunge, ヤイコシュンゲ, 己れへ. v.i. To deceive one's self.

Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 己れへ. v.t. or per. pro. One's self. One's own.

Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 個々に. adv. Individually. For one's self.

Yaikowayashnu, ヤイコワヤシヌ, 生意気ナル, 智シヨキ振リシズル. v.i. To be wise in one's own conceits.

Yaikoyupu, ヤイコユプ, 縛る. v.t. To fasten. To tie as hat strings. To fasten on. As:—Kasa rantu-pepi yaikoyupu, “to tie the strings of a hat.”

Yaikurukata, ヤイクルカタ, 己れヘ. adv. By one own exertions.


Yaikushkare, ヤイクシュカレ, 恥ラレセ. v.t. To make ashamed. To abase. To degrade.

Yaimechiure, ヤイメチウレ, 悪悪気息. v.i. To have a relapse during convalescence.
Yaimemanka, ヤイメマンカ, 諒む. v.i. To cool one's self.

Yaimire, ヤイミレ, 装う. v.i. To dress. To put on one's clothes.

Yaimonakute, ヤイモノナクテ, 礼儀ずる、用意ずる. v.i. To be on the alert. To be ready. To be prepared.

Yaimonasap, ヤイモノサブ, or Yaimosak, ヤイモサク, 繁忙なる. v.i. To be busy. To have business.

Yaimonoro-eyam-eakap, ヤイモノロエヤムエアカプ, 己レ舉制するコト出来ず. v.i. To be unable to restrain one's self.

Yaimonpok-tushmak, ヤイモノポクトッシュマク, 急ぎせぬ、急がぬ、例へば、ショケヤイモノポクツシマク、急イ料理スル. v.i. To do in haste. To hurry in doing anything. As:—Shake 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, 陰部ヲ隠す. 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, 彷徨スル、(避難所ヲ尋テ). v.i. To wander about, as when hiding from some enemy or danger.

Yainanka, ヤイナンカ, 人ノ顔. n. One's own face. As:—Yainanka piruba, “to wipe one's own face.”

Yainekonnakare, ヤイチコンナカレ, 鄙倖セル. v.i. To make humble.

Yainenaine, ヤイチナイ子, 同様ナル. adv. Of the same kind. As:—Yainenaine utomichiure, “to dress in garments of the same kind.”

Yaineusaraka, ヤイチウサラカ, 昔話シスル. v.i. and n. To chat of ancient things. To tell stories.

Yaineusaraka-an, ヤイチウサラカアン, 散歩ヲ話シ出掛ケル. 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, 聡シル. v.i. To be ashamed. To be put out of countenance. Syn: Aiporosakka. Yaishitoma. Yainekonnakare.

Yainino, ヤイニノ, 出せ. n. Sea urchin.

Yainipesh, ヤイニペシュ, チバホホダイサコ. n. Maximoleziana, Shirasawa.

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, ヤイノプタ, or Yainunepta, ヤイヌプタ, 漸々ニ、徐徐ニ. adv. By degrees. Gradually. As:—Yainonepta irushka, “he gradually became angry.”

Yainonnenu, ヤイノヌヌ, 頭ヲ撫マム (深く思考へゴチミスルトキ無意識ニナルまで). v.i. To pick the head, as when thinking deeply.
Yaino, ヤイヌ, 考へる. v.i. To think. To consider.
Yainu-ame, ヤイヌアームベ, 思想. n. A thought.
Yainuchattekke, ヤイヌチャッテッケ, 幸ピニスル. v.t. To make joyful.
Yainu-hi, ヤイヌヒ, 思想. n. A thought.
Yainu-humi, ヤイヌフミ, 心地, 例セバ, ヤイヌフミエン, 心地ガ悪イ, ヤイヌフミリカ, 心地ガ好イ. n. The state of the feelings as regards health. As: — Yainu humi wen, “I feel poorly.” Yainu humi pirika, “I feel well.”
Yainu-i, ヤイヌイ, 考へ. n. A thought.
Yainu-nashke, ヤイヌナシケ, 諫疏スル. v.i. To apologize.
Yainuina, ヤイヌイナ, 匿シル, 逃亡スル. v.i. To hide one’s self. To abscond.
Yainumare, ヤイヌマレ, 驚ク. v.i. and adj. To be surprised. To be astonished. Astonishing. Syn: Yaiomare.
Yainunepta, ヤイヌチブタ, or Yainonepta, ヤイヌチブタ, 漸々. adv. By degrees. Gradually.
Yainunukake, ヤイヌヌケ, 身体ニ注意スル, 静養スル. v.i. To take great care of one’s self. To rest as when ill.

Yainup, ヤイヌブ, 思想. n. A thought.
Yainusarakaka, ヤイヌサラカキ, or Yaineu-sarakaka, ヤイチウサラカキ, 話スル, 議論スル. v.t. To tell stories. To speak of ancient things. To tell traditions.
Yainutumnu, ヤイヌツムヌ, 気絶スル. v.i. To swoon away.
Yaiokpashtere, ヤイオカパシテレ, 修正スル. v.t. To amend, as one’s ways.
Yaiokkanere, ヤイオッカイチレ, 打勝ツ. v.i. To exult. To triumph.
Yaiomanambe, ヤイオマナムベ, 彷徨スル. v.i. To ramble about.
Yaiomare, ヤイオマレ, 入ル(市＝). v.i. To enter, as a town. (Lit: To put one’s self in.)
Yaiomonnure, ヤイオマンヌレ, 談ル. v.i. To boast. To glory in one’s self.
Yaioraikai, ヤイオライカ, 謙遜スル. v.i. To be humble. To be respectful.
Yaioraikai, ヤイオライカ, 謙遜スル. v.i. To make one’s self humble or respectful. Syn: Yaieoripakka.
Yaioraire, ヤイオライレ, 謙遜スル. v.i. To humble one’s self. Syn: Yaishiwennere.
Yaiorampeshishte, ヤイオラムベシシテ, 同情ヲ表スル. v.i. To express sympathy towards.
Yaioraye, ヤイオライエ, 行ク. v.i. To go to.
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<td>Yaiossereke, ヤイオッセルケ, 途方を尋ねる. v. i. To be perplexed.</td>
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<td>Yaiossiwen, ヤイオッシウェン, or Yaiyeosshiwen, ヤイエオッシウェン, 自傷する. v. i. To harm one's self.</td>
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<td>Yaipa, ヤイパリ, 自殺する. v. i. To commit suicide.</td>
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<td>Yaiparokari, ヤイパロカリ, 他人ノ血を吸う. n. One well able to sustain himself.</td>
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<td>Yaiparo-oshiribe, ヤイパロオシリベ, 天の解説カラコトウチヲ云フ. n. A person who talks nonsense.</td>
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<td>Yaiparoshubai-guru, ヤイパロシュバイガル, 食物ヲ買う人. n. A person who buys food for himself.</td>
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<td>Yaiparaparuparaturu, ヤイパラパラバラ�, 童. v. i. To fan one's self.</td>
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<td>Yaiparush, ヤイパルシュ, 多辺. adj. Talkative. Loquacious. By some “to be greedy.”</td>
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<td>Yaipauchire, ヤイパウチレ, 毒ヲ仰げる. v. i. To poison one's self.</td>
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<td>Yaipasere, ヤイパセレ, 孕む. v. i. To be with child.</td>
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<td>Yaipayake, ヤイパヤケ, 思ハズリナクナル. v. t. To let out (as one's thoughts) by mistake.</td>
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<td>Yaiperkap, ヤイペカルプ, 撮る. v. t. To grasp at.</td>
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<td>Yaiperkare, ヤイペカラレ, 出入する. v. i. To pass in or out. To go through, as through a doorway or window. To sally forth.</td>
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<td>Yaipokashite, ヤイポカシテ, 送る. v. t. To avoid. To dissent.</td>
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<td>Yaipokashite-karakara, ヤイポカシテカラカラ, 旅装する. v. i. To dress one's self as for a journey.</td>
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<td>Yaipopkere, ヤイポプケレ, 暖ヲ取る. v. t. To warm one's self.</td>
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Yaiporo-isamka, やイポロイサムカ, 面皮を失う. v.i. To be put out of countenance. To be cast down. To be troubled.

Yairaige, やイライゲ, 自殺する. v.t. To commit suicide.


Yairamatte, やイラマッテ, 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, やイラマッテレ, 鬱悩する. v.t. To mend one's ways. To cause to be circumspect.


Yairamde, やイラムデ, 辞去する(已レ下退ノ意). v.t. To curtesy.


Yairamhekot3, やイラムヘコテ, 已レ萎細, 自活する. v.i. To keep one's self.

Yairamkikkara, やイラムキッカラ, 中止する. v.i. To cease doing something.

Yairamkoiki, やイラムコイキ, 衰しむ, 失望する. v.i. To be in sorrow. To be distressed. To be out of spirits.

Yairamkote, やイラムコテ, 再婚する, (单). v.i. To remarry. (sing).
Yairire, ヤイリレ, v.t. To follow. To go after. As:—Seturu kashike yairire, "he followed close behind him."


Yairawere, ヤイラウェレ, v.i. One who talks of doing something but leaves it undone. Syn: Monrawere.

Yairenga, ヤイレンガ, v.i. To be pleased. To rejoice. As:—Shi no ku yairenga, "I am very pleased."


Yairire, ヤイリレ, 仲スル, 仲ビスル, v.i. To reach up for anything. To stretch one's self. To be proud.

Yairiterite, ヤイリテリテ, 手足ヲ伸べル, 運動スル. v.i. To stretch one's legs and arms. To take exercise, as after an illness. Syn: Yai-kotande.

Yaisanmyo, ヤイサンニョ, 慎慎ナル. adj. Prudent.


Yaisambepokashte, ヤイサムベポカシテ, 心配ナセセシ. v.t. To give trouble to. To render downhearted.


Yaisantapka, ヤイサンタブカ, 人ノ腕及肩. n. One's arms and shoulders. As:—Yaisantapka riterite, "to stretch" or "exercise one's arm and shoulders."


Yaishikakushte, ヤイシカクシテ, 被スル (被ナドテ). 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.


Yaishinire, ヤイシニレ, 体ム、脇退ス
YAI

YAI

v. vi. To rest. To retire. To go into retirement from active life.

Yaishinnaire, ヤイシンナイレ, 身を退け
v. vi. To separate one's self from.

Yaishinniukesh, ヤイシンニウケシ, 謙遜す

Yaishipurore, ヤイシポロレ, 忍耐する
v. vi. To persevere.

Yaishirushiru, ヤイシルシュル, 身体ヲ擦る
v. vi. To rub one's self.

Yaishitoma-shomoki, ヤイシトマシモキ, 傲慢ナル
adj. Insolent.

Yaishitomokuru, ヤイシトモクル, 此年又卒サリタシタル, 例セバ, セモッカイヨラムヤイシトムクル, 一人前ノ年又卒サニタツタ
v. vi. To have attained to the age or size of. As: Semokkaiyoram yaishitomokuru, "to have attained to the age or size of manhood."

Yaishittekkakka, ヤイシティッカ, 警察ヲ
v. vi. To curb one's self. To hold one's self in.

Yaishiwen, ヤイシウェン, 卑き

Yaishiwenere, ヤイシウェンニレ, 卑下す

Yaishukupka, ヤイシクブカ, 記憶ヲ
v. vi. To keep in memory, as a grudge. Never to forget or forgive.

Yaishukupkap, ヤイシクブカプ, 骨髄ヲ
n. A grudge never forgotten or pardoned.

Yaitapapa, ヤイタパパ, 横臥す
v. vi. To lie down.

Yaitapkurukka, ヤイタプクルカ, 肩
n. One's shoulders. As: Yaitapkuruka, riterite, "to exercise one's shoulders."

Yaitasarapare, ヤイタサラバレ, 溢
息す

Yaitektek, ヤイテテク, 小便す
v. vi. To make water. To urinate.

Yaito, ヤイト, 茎, 例セバ, ヤイトマシ, 炎ヲ點ネル
n. Moxa. As: Yaito omare, to apply moxa (Japanese).

Yaitobare, ヤイトバレ, or Yaitubare, ヤイトバレ
v. vi. To be careful. To take care.

Yaitobare-no, ヤイトバレンノ, or Yaitubare-no, ヤイトバレンノ, 注意シテ
adv. Carefully. With care.

Yaitobare-kuni-ita, ヤイトバレクニ
イタ, 危機一髪

Yaitobare-yan, ヤイトバレヤン, 注
意セヨ
v. vi. imp. Be careful. Take care.

Yaitokoiki, ヤイトコイキ, 準備す

Yaitombuni, ヤイトムブニ, 模擬す
v. vi. To imitate. To mimic. To make fun of.

Yaitomte-kara, ヤイトモテカラ, 飾る
v. vi. To adorn one's self.

Yaito-omare, ヤイトオマレ, 炎ヲ點
ネル
v. vi. To apply moxa.
Yaitopake, ヤイトパケ, 腋下. n. The armpits.


Yaitukapte, ヤイツクプテ, 養敬す. To treat with respect. To do with decency.

Yaitukka, ヤイツッカ, 自然-成熟スル. v.t. To grow up naturally.

Yaitumam, ヤイトマム, 人身体. n. One's body. As:—Yaitumam karukara, “to tidy one's self up.” Syn: Yaitumama.

Yaitumnunu, ヤイツムヌヌ, 気分勝レル, 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.

Yaitunnnap, ヤイツンナブ, 麦ム. v.t. To envy. To be jealous of. Syn: Yaiyeitunnnap.


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, ヤイツイレツイ, 身體ヲ掃へ. v.t. To shake one's self. To brush one's self.

Yaituwashkara, ヤイツワシカラ, 至. v.i. To mourn. To grieve.


Yaiukauka, ヤウカウカ, 心ヲスル (綿ヲ). v.t. To quilt for one's self.


Yaiunashke, ヤイウナシケ, 賄罪スル. 敗フル. v.i. To ask to be excused. To beg pardon.

Yaiupshoro-chari, ヤイブショロチヤリ, 汚ヲ着ケ. v.t. To play the whore. To act the harlot.

Yaiupshoro-mukmuke, ヤイブショロムクムケ, 胸ヲ覆フ, 衣ヲ繋フ. v.t. To cover up the chest. To draw one's clothes round one's self. Syn: Yainumatka seshke.

Yaiutaratuye, ヤイウタラツイ, 己デノ友ヲ殺ス. v.t. and v.i. To slay one's own friends. To run amuck.

Yaiusere, ヤイウセレ, 露出スル (軽ノ傷口カラ). 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, クロビタヤ. n. A kind of maple, Acer miyabei, Maxim.
Yaiwennukara, ヤイウェンヌカラ, 失望する. v.i. To despair. To be in great want. To feel discouraged.

Yaiyai, ヤイヤイ, 人呼ひ呼ひ. excl. An exclamation used in calling a person.

Yaiyainukoro, ヤインヌコロ, 満足する. v.i. To be contented. Syn: Aihanukoro.

Yaiyainuwere, ヤインヌウェレ, 満足する. v.i. To be contented.

Yaiyaisusu, ヤイイスス, 楽一年多. n. A kind of willow.

Yaiyan-kina, ヤイアノキナ, 陸生ノ欅. n. Reeds which grow on land.

Yaiyan-noya, ヤイアノヤ, モヨギ. n. Mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris, L.

Yaiyapapu, ヤイパブ, or Yayo-
papu, ヤョヴァ, 細リ, 鼎糊する. v.t. To beg pardon. To apologize. To make a mistake.

Yaiyattasa, ヤイアッサ, 送返す. v.i. To give in return for something received or done. Syn: Yaiattasa.

Yaiyewittunnap, ヤイイツッタ, 送返す. v.t. To trust in one's self. To rely on one's self.

Yaiyewdubse, ヤイエデブ, 毒キユツ. v.i. To be ashamed of one's self.

Yaiyofokapase, ヤイヨフカピ, 恨テ. v.t. To repent. To change one's life. v.i. To be contrite.

Yaiyomap, ヤイオマップ, 恨ル. v.i. To be angry.

Yaiyomonnure, ヤイヨモノヌレ, 恨ル. v.i. To be angry.

Yaiyuukaukau, ヤイユウカウ, 修飾する. v.t. To mend.

Yaiyuuppu, ヤイユップ, 忍耐する. v.i. To exercise patience.

Yak, ヤク, つ. ナラバ, 例セバ, ハツオッタチエブシリエシクネヤクアイエ. 川=澤山ノ (魚が有ルトノコトデス). post. That. If. As:—Pet otta chep shiri eshik ne yak aye, "it
YAK — 519 — YAM

is. said that there are many fish in the river.” Nei no ye yak un 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, ャク, 嫌悪ノ意表ス. interj. Dear me. This word is expressive of disgust.

Yak, ヤク, 毀レル, 破レル, 破裂スル. To break. To split. To burst. To knock. Syn: Yaku.

Yaka, ヤカ, 指ス. v.t. To point at. Syn: Epeka.

Yakanak, ヤカナク, 驟キヨ語, 婦女及小児之ヲ用リ excl. An exclamation of surprise specially used by women and children. Also. How be it.

Yakara-kina, ヤカラキナ, すポセニキキト. n. Angelica refracta, Fr. Schm.

Yakaru-kina, ヤカラキナ, すポセニキキト. n. Angelica refracta, Fr. Schm. Also called Moshiu-kina.

Yak-aye, ヤクアイヱ, ト言ヒマス, 例セバ, ライヤクアイイナルシベショヲモ鉄セ, 彼人が死サドト言フコトヲ開キマセス. ph. It is said that. As:—Rai yak aye orushpe shomo ku nu, “I have not heard that he is dead.”

Yaki, ヤキ, 蝴. n. The cicada.


Yakka……yakka, ヤッカ, デモ, 彼ラ其カ, 其モ此モ, 例セバ, タパスアンタッカンレルイタッカ, 雲デモ風デモ, カムイネヤッカアイヌクヤッカ, 神モ

Yakkai, ヤッカイ, ヤッカ同シ. post. The same as yakka, and akka.

Yaknatarakara, ヤクナタラ, 粉々ノ碎レル. v.i. To be broken into fragments. To break into fragments.

Yak-ne, ヤクネ, 其様ラヲ. post. If. If so.

Yaku, ヤク, 物皮又魚類ノ課セシ税. 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, 物見掛. n. A watch stone.

Yam, ヤム, クリ, 例セバ, ヤムクシ, 果ノ刺(イガ). n. Chestnuts. As:—Yam kush, “chestnut burrs.” Yam saye, “to thread chestnuts on a string for stowing away.”

Yambe-sei, ヤンベセイ, 蝸牛. n. A snail.

Yam-ni, ヤムニ, クリノキ. n. A chestnut tree. Castanea vulgaris, Lam. var. japonica, DC.

Yam-ni-karush, ヤムニカルシ, 栗木耳. n. A kind of Polyporus which grows upon the decaying trunks of chestnut trees.
Yan, ヤン, 動詞-附加nite命令ノ意ヲ表ス。例モ savoir, ありきゃん, 来れ。(擬) part. 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, 登る. v.i. To ascend. To go up. As:—Wakka orovva no yan, "to ascend out of water."

Yange, ヤンゲ, 捧げる, 引揚げる. 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 a-shore."

Yange-kunip, ヤンゲくニブ, 供物, 貴人ヘノ贈物. n. Offerings to the gods. Things given to a superior.

Yangere, ヤンクレ, 上げる, 携げる. 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, ヤウングルニ同シ. n. Same as Ya-un-guru.


Yanrash-kamu, ヤンラシカム, 濡疹. n. Eczema universale.


Ya-o-shke, ヤオシケ, 網ヲ編む. v.i. To net. To make nets.

Yap, ヤブ, 登る. v.i. To ascend. To go up. Pl. of yan.

Ya-pekka, ヤベカ, 陸デ. adv. By land.

Yapoki-koro-chip, ヤボキコロチブ, 船ノ骨組. n. The skeleton of a boat or ship.

Yapte, ヤプテ, 上方ヲ行ケル(覆). 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, 木皮ヲテ製シタル籠ノ一種. n. A kind of basket made of bark.

Yara, ヤラ, 家根本ヲ葺クノ用ヨル木皮. n. The bark of trees sometimes used in thatching.

Yara, ヤラ, or Yara-hi, ヤラビ, 人ニ為ヲモル(主人ヲ謙せ言付ケテ事ヲ為シサルガ如シ). auxil. v. To do through another, as a superior through his subordinates. A particle expressing reverence to the object of a verb. As:—Nishpa othe anu yara na, "I let the master know." Tak yara, "to send to fetch." Ronnu 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.

Yaraka, ヤラカ, 裂ク. v.t. To tear.

Yarape-ni, ヤラペニ, カンボク. n. Guelder-rose. Viburnum Opulus, L.
Yarapeshit, ヤラペシツ, 甚シキ館穂. n. Very ragged clothes.
Yarara, ヤララ, 館穂モノタリ. adj. Ragged.
Yarat, ヤラツ, or Yairat, ヤイラツ, 学ム. v.t. To conceive. Syn: Honkoroko.
Yarui-chup, ヤルイチュブ, or Yaru-ru-chup, ヤルルチュブ, 八月. n. The month of August.
Yarupe, ヤルベ, 衣服, 小児ノ衣物. n. Clothes. Infants clothing.
Yaruru-chup, ヤルルチュブ, or Ya-rui-chup, ヤルイチュブ, 八月. n. The month of August.
Yasa, ヤサ, 裂ケ. 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, 爲セル. 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, 網ヲ曳ケ. v.t. To drag a net along in fishing.
Yashitoma, ヤシトマ, 聡シメル. v.i. To be ashamed. To make ashamed. To abash.
Yashitomare, ヤシトマレ, 聡シメル. v.t. To make ashamed. To abash.
Yashiya, ヤシヤ, 車網. n. A haul seine.
Yashkara, ヤシカラ, 搀々, 川デ魚ヲ網スル. v.t. To clutch. To seize. To take up by the hand. To make a grab at. To grapple. To fish with a net in a stream.

Yashke, ヤシケ, 顔又手ヲ洗フ. v.t. To wash the face and hands.
Yashke, ヤシケ, 破ル. v.t. and v.i. To be cracked or broken. Syn: Kone.
Yashke-batchi, ヤシケバッチ, 盥. n. A wash basin.
Yashkek, ヤシケブ, 身體ヲ洗フ. n. Ablutions.
Yashkek, ヤシケブ, 盥. n. A wash hand basin.
Yashpe, ヤシベ, 投網. n. A hand fish net.
Yasosh, ヤソシ, 地層. n. Layers or strata of earth.
Yaspa, ヤスバ, 裂ケ(裂). v.t. To tear. Pl. of yasa.
Yata, ヤタ, 陸テ. adv. By land.
Yatchitarabe, ヤッチタラベ, 網袋. n. A mat used for carrying things in.
Yatomo, ヤトモ, or Yatotta, ヤトッタ, 鳥ノ一種. n. A kind of hawk. Syn: Yattui.
Yatu, ヤツ, or Yatui, ヤツイ, カモ. n. A sea gull.
Yatupok, ヤツポク, or Yatupake, ヤツパケ, 頭ノシタ. n. The armpits.
Ya-un, ヤウン, 内地, (国ノ内部). adv. Inland. The interior.

Ya-un-guru, ヤウングル, アイヌ人. n. An Ainu. The Ainu as distinguished from their neighbours the Japanese, Russians, or present kamchatdales.

Ya-un-kontukai, ヤウンコンツカイ, フクローノ種. n. The eagle owl (lit: the servant of the world).

Ya-un-kotchane-guru, ヤウンコッチャングル, フクローノ種. n. The eagle owl (lit: the mediator of the world).

Ya-un-moshiri, ヤウンモシリ, 蝦夷地. n. Ainu land. The country inhabited by the Ainu.

Yaushukep, ヤウシュケプ, クモ. n. A spider.

Yautek, ヤウテク, 固クナル. 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, 喘む. v.i. To growl. To snarl.

Yawauge, ヤウオゲ, 剃破レル(ヒャワレル). v.i. To chap as the hands through exposure to the cold wind.

Yaya, ヤヤ, 智恵. n. Wisdom.

Yayaini-emaumi, ヤヤイニエマウリ, ナメショイチゴ. n. A kind of raspberry. *Rubus parvifolius*, L.

Yayainu, ヤヤイヌ, 考へル. v.i. To think. To consider.

Yayainukoro, ヤヤイヌコロ, 威張ル, 己シナパ智ナスル. v.i. To be proud.

To consider one's self better than others. To be vainglorious.

Yayaisurugu, ヤヤイスルグ, 附子毒. n. Aconite poison.

Yayamkiri, ヤヤムキリ, 知ル, 會得スル. v.t. To know. To know one's self.

Yayapapu, ヤヤパプ, or Yaiyopapu, ヤイヨパブ. 過チスル, 損失スル. v.t. To make a mistake. To apologize. To beg pardon. As: *Yayapapu ku ki,* "I made a mistake."

Yayai-susu, ヤヤイスス, ナカバヤナギ. n. *Salix stipularis*, Sm.

Yayapte, ヤヤプテ, 爲スコトチ嫌フ. v.i. To dislike to do.

Yayapushkere, ヤヤプシクレ, 負傷スル. v.i. To be wounded. To be hurt. Syn: *Yaiyeshikorap, Euikuruki.*

Yayapushte, ヤヤプシテ, 驚ク. v.i. To be surprised. To be astonished.

Yayasap, ヤヤサブ, 悪カ. adj. Unwise.

Yayashish, ヤヤシシ, 柝キ. adj. Dirty.

Yayashnu, ヤヤシヌ, 智コキ. adj. Wise.

Yayemontasa, ヤイモノタサ, 復讐スル. v.t. To take vengeance on.
Yayepataraye, やアイバタライシ, イシクツ, v.i. To exercise self-restraint.

Yayepkara-guru, やアイブカラグル, 餐徒, 大食. n. A glutton.

Yayoparasechui, やアイパラセチュイ, 恕メル, v.i. To exult. To say hurrah. To cheer.

Yayakoetaptapu, やアイコエタププ, 巻ク, v.t. To roll up. To wrap up.

Yayunpa, やアイブ, 不意＝災福. v.i. To meet with an accident.

Yayepupu, やアイブブ, 腦カ痛ム, v.i. To have aching calves.


Ye, イ, 告ケル, 知ラセル, v.t. To tell. To say. To adduce. To announce. To attest. To acknowledge. As:—Ye wa ambe, "that which was said."

Ye, イ, 仕事, 談話チ専ラトスル仕事 チ云フ. n. Business. (This word can only refer to business of word of mouth).

Ye-hi, イヒビ, 言ヒシ, 例セバ, エテイヒ, 彼ガ此タ言ヒシ, v.i. To be said. Said. He spake. As:—Ene ye-hi, "he spake thus."

Yep, イプ, 話. n. A thing spoken. A speech.

Yepe, イペ, 污水, 油シミタル水. n. Discoloured water. Fatty water.

Yepe, イベ, 污水, 油シミタル水. n. Discoloured water. Fatty water.
To aim at. To look straight at. Thus:—Meko anak ne erum eyongororo wa hopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the mouse.” Syn: Oyokoush.

Yoni, ヨニ, 継M. v.i. To contract. To shrink.

Yontekbe, ヨンテクベ, or Yontek-kam, ヨンテッカム, 脇、カカト、腕ノ肉. n. The calf of the leg. The muscle of the arm.

Yop, ヨプ, 主タル両親, 父長、例モバ、ヨブコタン, 首府. adj Chief. Principal. Parent. Head. As:—Yop-kotan, “the chief city or capital of a country.”

Yopbe, ヨプベ, 先考, (死ナル親). n. One’s dead father.

Yoruki-puni, ヨルキプニ, 燃動スル, 例モバ, ウェンケツトムヨリキプニ, 悪感情ヲ起セル. v.t. To stir up. To raise up. As:—Wen keutum yortki punt, “to stir up evil feelings.”

Yorokomne, ヨロコムネ, 隠寄ル. v.i. To be shrunk up as the body of an old person or the hand or leg of a sick person.


Yorun-guru, ヨルングル, or Yorunki-guru, ヨルンキグル, 食. n. A beggar.

Yoshpe, ヨシペ, 大腸. n. The large intestines.

Yot, ヨツ, 腎ヒスル、當感スル. v.i. To be made dizzy. To be perplexed.

Yottek, ヨッテク, 瞑レル. adj. Tired. Exhausted.


Yu-be, ユベ, or Yu-pei, ユペ, 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, 売, シカ. n. A deer. Oervus sika, Temm.

Yuk-apiri, ユカアリ, 売褪. n. A deer track.

Yukara, ユカラ, 昔譜. n. A legend. A tradition.

Yuk-chikap, ユクチカブ, 問皋ノ一種. n. The screech owl.

Yuk-eremu, ユクエレム, エゾイタチ. n. Ermine.

Yuki, ユキ, 斜桂、スサイ. n. A building brace.

Yukke, ユッケ, 暗シキ. adj. Very many.

Yukki, ユッキ, シ=. n. A tick.

Yuk-onno, ユクノノ, コンロンサ. n. Cardamine macrophylla, W.

Yuknumau-ni, ユクスマウニ, クロウメノドキ. n. Rhamnus japonica, Max.

Yukkarush, ユッカルシ, マヒダケ. n. A kind of edible polypus.

Yuk-kuttasa, ユッカタサ, ナシモ
Filipendula kamtschatiea, Max.
Yukoikire, ユコイキレ, 邪悪スル. 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, ユコイキレグルル. n. A meddler.
Yuk-pungara, ユクプンガラ, ツルアツチャ. n. Hydrangea scandens, Max.
Yukram, ユクラム, 肝臓. n. The liver. Kinop.
Yuk-raige-ni, ユクリゲニ, ニがキ. n. Pierisra ailaentoides, Planch. Also called shiu-ni.
Yuk-topa-kina, ユクトパキナ, フッキサウ. n. Pachysandra terminalis, S. et Z.
Yupke, ユプケ, 強キ, 荒キ. adj. Strong. Wild. Severe.
Yupke-no ye, “to speak earnestly.” Yupke no kik, “to beat severely.”
Yupkere, ユプケレ, 強クスル. v.t. To strengthen.
Yupkiri, ユプキリ, 播ガ. v.t. To sow broadcast. Syn: Iyama.
Yuppa, ユッパ, 捨ガ, (粉タ). v.t. To knead, as dough.
Yuptek-i, ユプテクイ, 活潑ナルコト. n. Activity. Assiduity.
Yuptek-no, ユプテクノ, 活潑ナル. adv. Actively. Industriously.
Yupu, ユプ, 熱心ナルス, 精出シテナス, 例セバ, キロロユプソキワエンコレ, 精出シテヲシテドサレ. 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 立腹シテ立去ル. v.t. To turn away in anger. To go off in a huff. Syn: Ikeshu.
Yutara, ユトラ, 傳言スル. v.t. To send a verbal message.

THE END
PART II

A GRAMMAR OF

AINU LANGUAGE

アイヌ語文典
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.

## CHAPTER I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Works on Ainu Grammar.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ainu and Japanese compared.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Word-building.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Root affinities between Japanese and Ainu.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Place names considered. (Part I. The Koropok-giirn or Pit-dwellers of North Japan. Part II. A critical examination into Topographical nomenclature).</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Yezo and Saghalien Ainu.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Agglutinization.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hebrew words resembling Ainu.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ainu and Basque.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ainu and the Aryan connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Changes</th>
<th>79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Article</th>
<th>81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Noun</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER VI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Adjective</th>
<th>95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER VII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Numerals</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER VIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Pronoun</th>
<th>112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER IX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Verb</th>
<th>133</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Adverb</th>
<th>137</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER XI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Interjection</th>
<th>138</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER XII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Vowels a, e, i, o, and u.</th>
<th>143</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER XIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postpositions</th>
<th>155</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## CHAPTER XIV.

| Syntax | |

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1 The Author has thought it best to give the headings of the separate sections contained in the introductory chapter in case any Reader should desire to study any one of them in particular, while for the rest, the bare subject only has been announced as a heading.
PART II.

A GRAMMAR OF THE AINU LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.


§ I. WORKS ON Ainu GRAMMAR.

In the year A.D. 1851 Dr. A. Pfizmaier of Vienna published a small work called Untersuchungen über den Bau der Ainosprache.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 Auflärungen über Aino 1882. Also his Beiträge zur kenntniss der Aino-Poesie and vocabulaire der Aino sprache.
work was founded on a small vocabulary collected by two Japanese and called *Moshiogusa*.\(^1\) I have studied the book through very carefully, testing its contents word by word throughout among the Ainu themselves, the result being that I fully agree with Prof. Chamberlain who writes of it as follows:\(^2\)

"Considering that this grammar was founded on little else than one imperfectly printed Japanese vocabulary, the "Moshiogusa," the results obtained by the Austrian servant are truly marvellous. One only regrets, when perusing it, that a fraction of the vast trouble taken in collating each passage, comparing each word, noting each apparent grammatical phenomenon, should not have been devoted to a journey to Ainu\(^3\) land itself, where a few months' converse with the natives would have abridged the labour of years,—would indeed not only have abridged the labour, but have rendered the result so much more trustworthy. As it is, Dr. Pfizmaier's "Untersuchungen" is rather a monument of learned industry, than a guide calculated to lead the student safely to his journey's end. The circumstances under which Dr. Pfizmaier worked were such as to render success impossible."

In 1875 M. M. Dobrotvorsky published his Ainsko-Russkiu Slovar. This look is a revision of his brother's original work on the Ainu language and includes the "Untersuchungen" here referred to. Unfortunately the work has been spoiled in part by comprehending in it words from too many sources, some of which

---

\(^1\) By Uehara Kumajiro and Abe Chōzaburō; 1804.


\(^3\) Prof. Chamberlain always wrote Aino but I have taken the liberty of changing the spelling into Ainu (which means "man") wherever I have quoted him in this book so as to bring it into uniformity with the rest of this Grammar; for the people always speak of themselves as Ainu not Aino. Aino is an old Japanese way of calling this race. Dobrotvorsky also notes that the word Aino is a corruption of Ainu which he defines as "man." With regard to this it is interesting to remark that the Eskimo call themselves 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, Aleutian, or some kindered 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 tu pakno utari inne utara isambe paskuru chironnup ne ruve 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 *Ena a-kari ka isam,* "There is nothing to be done," literally "Thus to-be-done-thing even is-not," where a Japanese would say *Shi-kata ga nai,* literally "There is not a way to do." Again, such a sentence as "In any case you must go via Sapporo," would be in Ainu *Neun neyakka Satporo a-kush,* literally, "In any case Sapporo is traversed." In Japanese it would be hard to turn such phrases passively at all. Much less would any such passives ever be employed either in literature or in colloquial.

(5) Ainu has great numbers of reflective verbs formed from transitives by means of the prefix *yai,* "self." Thus *yai-erampoken,* "to be sorry for oneself," i.e., "to be disappointed"; *yai-raiye,* "to commit suicide"; *yai-kopuntek,* "to be glad" (conf. se *rejouir* 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 *k* are "I" in the following examples.) As a corollary to this, the Ainu pronouns are used at every turn, like the pronouns of modern European languages, thus:—

*E koro shike,* "Your luggage."

*Kani k'eraman,* "I know;" more literally "*Moi je sais.*"

*Satporo-kotan ta ohonno k'an kuni ku ramu yakun, ku koro eivange kuru ku tura wa k'ek koroka, iruka k'an kuni ku ramu kusu, ku sak no k'ek ruwe ne,* "Had I known that I should stay so long in Sapporo, I would have brought my servant with me. But, as I thought I should be here only a short time, I came without one."

In Japanese, all these sentences would be expressed without the aid of a single word corresponding to a personal pronoun; thus:—
Go nimotsu, literally “August luggage.”
Wakarimashita, literally “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 kira-
shita.

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>ku, “I.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>chi, “we.”</td>
</tr>
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</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>“to enter.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oashin,</td>
<td>oaship,</td>
<td>“to issue.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran,</td>
<td>rap,</td>
<td>“to descend.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san,</td>
<td>sap,</td>
<td>“to descend.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a few cases the $p$ (or $b$) appears in a less regular manner. They are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>heashi,</th>
<th>heashpa,</th>
<th>“to begin.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hechirasa,</td>
<td>hechiraspa,</td>
<td>“to blossom.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hopuni,</td>
<td>hopumba,</td>
<td>“to fly.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following instances, different verbs have been assigned by usage to a singular or plural acceptation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arapa,</th>
<th>paye,</th>
<th>“to go.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ek,</td>
<td>ariki (or araki), “to come.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. ronru, "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 ronru "massacre."

[To this I must reply that I still have no reason to doubt that ronru is really what I have represented it to be. To "massacre" would be ushcikka. Anyhow, to be understood both the Ainu and I are obliged to use ronru 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.¹ In Ainu no similar rule exists. Those who have most occupied themselves with the Japanese language, will probably be the readiest to regard the aversion to initial r as being, not the result of accident (if such an expression may be allowed), but truly a radical characteristic; for it is shared, not only by Korean, but by other apparently cognate tongues as far as India.

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.
Japanese constantly use what (to adopt European terminology) may be called genitives instead of nominatives. Thus, *Hitö ga kuru*, literally "The coming of the man," for "The man comes." This is foreign to Ainu habits of speech.

Passing on to further points of contrast between the two languages, we notice that:

(14) Japanese and Ainu treat the idea of negation differently. Ainu uses an independent negative adverb *shomo* or *seenne*, which corresponds exactly to the English word "not." It also possesses a few curious negative verbs, such as *isan*, "not to be;" *uwa*, "not to know." In Japanese, on the contrary, the idea of negation is invariably expressed by conjugational forms. Each verb and adjective has a negative "voice," which goes through all the moods and tenses, just as Latin and Greek verbs have an inflected passive voice.

(15) The system of counting in the two languages is radically dissimilar. In discussing this point, we must of course set aside the Chinese system now current in Japan, and which, owing to its superior simplicity, is beginning to make its way even into Ainu-land. The original Japanese system of counting consisted of independent words as far as the number ten. After ten, they said ten plus one, ten plus two, ten plus three, twenty plus one, thirty plus one, and so on up to hundreds, thousands, and myriads. In fact, the old Japanese numeration was not very unlike our own. The complicated nature of the Ainu method of counting will only be properly appreciated by those who will very carefully peruse Mr. Batchelor's chapter on the subject. The salient points in it are the invariable prefixing of the smaller number to the larger, the mixture of a denary and a vigesimal system, the existence of a unit corresponding to our "score," and the absence of any unit higher than the score. The idea of such units as "hundred" and "thousand" is foreign to the Ainu mind. They can say "five score" (100), and "ten taken away from six score" (110). But much higher than that, they cannot easily ascend. To take a concrete instance, if a man wishes to say that he is twenty-three years of age, he must express himself
thus:—"I am seven years plus ten years, from two score years (!)." 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" (ashir" ine). The next four numerals are obtained by a process of subtraction from the higher number "ten". Compare:

- ine, "four," with iwan, "six" (i.e. four from ten),
- re, "three," with arawan, "seven" (i.e. three from ten),
- tu, "two," with tuplesan, "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 iwan, "six," and arawan, "seven," did they stand alone. Indeed, doubt is still permissible on their score. But tuplesan 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.

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1 Hitó and futá 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) *Aeiyukoikireyara.* This word means "he sent him to set them at variance with each other over something." The following is a chemical analysis of the word:—

ki, root meaning "do."
i, an intensifying root meaning "severely;" "intently."
iki, "to do intently" or "severely."
ko, a root meaning "to" when used before some verbs.
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."
aiyukoikire, "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.
aeiyukoikire, "he made them quarrel with each other over something."
yara, "to do through another;" "to send to do."
aeiyukoikireyara, "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."
Eyaeipirikare, "to make one gain something for himself."
Eyaeipirikarep, "that which one causes himself to gain for himself."

(b) Ioyapa, "the year after next."
I, an intensifying particle both as regards place, time, and state.
Oya, "other" "next;" "different."
Pa, "year;" "season."
Hence, ioyapa, "the year after next."

The word ioyashimge belongs to the same class.
Thus:
Ioya, as given above.
Oyashim, "the day after to-morrow."
Oyashimshimge, "the morrow following the day after to-morrow."
Ioyashimge, "the third day after to-morrow."

The word oyaketa, "elsewhere," is also of peculiar interest when dissected. Thus:—O, a separating particle whose root meaning is "off"; "from"; (y)a, a, "to be," the verb of existence, the y being merely 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 Nikongji 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:—
"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 Hun-
garian, Lapponian, Esthonian, and Finnish, except on the sup-
position 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."

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.
Aka and Wakka, ordinary "drinking water."

Antuki, a kind of small red bean."
The root seems to be tuk, "to sprout." Hence it would mean "the sprouter."

Beko or Peko. Beko is the Ainu onomatopoea for the "lowing" of oxen.
ANCIENT JAPANESE AND AINU COMPARED.

JAPANESE.  

NEKO, "cat."  

IKASHI, "prosperous"; "to be in plenty."  

INORI, "prayer."  

INOTI, "life."  

IPI, "food."  

IRO, "colour."  

ISO, "the sea-shore."

AINU.

O means to "hold"; "to carry." The Ainu verb "to low" is Bek-se, se by itself meaning "to make a noise."

Bachi, "punishment sent Pa, pachi, pashiko, "punishment inflicted by heaven."

The Ainu word pa, "punishment" is particularly interesting when taken in connection with Latin poena and punis and this again with the Sanscrit puś 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."

NEKO, "cat."  

IKASHI, "over"; "plus"; "too much"; "superabundant." From i, an intensifying root, and kashi whose root is ka, "over"; "top." The same root will be found in the word kamui, "god."

INORI, "prayer."  

INOTU, "life." From the root isu or ishu, "to live," "living."

IPI, "food."  

IPO, "article, "thing."

IRO, "colour."  

ISO, "a rock off the sea-coast." Note

1 Compare Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 254.
Kamu, "god."

Iwa, "a rock."

Kasa, "a hat."

Keire, "shoes." This word is still used in the Nambu District by Japanese.

Kura, Kuro, "black"; dark.

Makiri, "a knife." This word is much used in the Nambu

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 őplov. 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 Ὄπλως.1

Iwa, "land as opposed to rivers and lakes."

Iwai, "a festive celebration of any kind."

Kasa, "a hat." Kasa-tupep, "hat strings."

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.

Kunne, Kurokok, "black"; "dark." Kuru, "a cloud."

Ekureok, "a cloud."
Province. But the Ainu have no other word for "knife" of the kind intended. It is the common word for knife in Saghalien Island.

JAPANESE.

Nobori, "a hill."

Nomi, "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."

Nomi, "to offer libations."
Ne, "is."
Nore, "to paint."

Nusa, "offerings of whittled sticks and shavings made to the gods and demons." Nusa is a plural word the singular of which is inao. Inao is from the root ina, "a message," "a prayer"; and o, "to bear." Hence inao is simply a "message" or "request "bearer," nusa being its plural form.1

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 Saghalien.

Om-ushi,2 "a seat." The roots are om, the "thighs," and ushi, "a putting place."

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1 See the Ainu and their Folklore Cpts. IX.-XII.
2 Compare also momo Jap. "thighs."
JAPANESE.

Pa, "thing"; "an article."
Pa karu, "to weigh."
Parara, "to scatter."

Pasi, "chop-sticks."

Pa su, "to run."
Sa, } "true."
Sane, \{ "true."

Saru, "a monkey."

Sippo, "salt."
So-shi, "a sheet of paper."

Tama, "the soul."

U, "a cormorant."
Uku, "to receive."

Wappa, "a boy"; (used in scolding).
Warabe, "a child," either "boy or girl."

AINU.

Pe or Be, "thing" "an article."
Pe karu, "to weigh."
Parara, "to make another scatter"; Parase, v.i. "to scatter." The root is para, "broad"; "spread out."

Pasui or Pashui, "tongs." There are grounds for believing that the u is of a dual or plural signification.

Pash, v.i. "to run."

So, \{ "true."

Sone, \{ "true."

Saro, "a monkey." From sara, "a tail"; and o, "to bear"; hence Saro means "having a tail" in Ainu. Compare also beko and meko.

Shippo, "salt."

So-shi, "a layer of bark," strata of rock or earth.

Rama, ramat, and ramachi, the soul. This word finds its root in ram, ramu, "the heart"; "the understanding" of a being.

U-riri, "a cormorant."

Uk, (sing), uina (pl), to take; to receive.

Wappo, "a young child," "boy" or "girl."

Warapo, "a child," either "boy" or "or girl."

An analysis of words, such as those above given, (and others might be produced were it necessary), go to prove a very close connection between some parts of ancient Japanese and present Ainu speech. No doubt the two races are quite distinct in so
far as physical aspect is concerned, allowing of course for that admixture which has been going on from time immemorial through marriage and concubinage. The Ainu have never indeed regarded the Japanese as of the same stock as themselves. Indeed, they know them as Samorun-guru, i.e. "Siamese" only. With how much truth, who will now tell us? It is also interesting to remark in this connection that the Ainu distinguish themselves from the Mongolian and Malay type of the human race by calling the latter Oyashikpuikotcha utara, "persons having a different class of eye-socket." In speaking of men of their own race and cast of feature they say Shineshikpuikotcha utara, "people of the same eye-socket." And just as the ancient Hebrew would say, "thou art bone of my bone," and the Arab "thou art eye of my eye" when they wanted to say "you are the same as I am," so an Ainu says to-day "you are of the same eye-socket as I," when he desires to say, "you and I are of the same family" or "descent."

But does the close resemblance between some of the words found in ancient Japanese and Ainu vocabulary tend to unify or in any way prove the two races to have been originally one? The reply is "yes" and "no." In the sense now generally meant by races being one, the verdict must, I think, be "no," certainly. If, however, we go back far enough,—if, for example, we travel back to the time of the confusion of tongues,—to the time when people were fewer and the continents as now found not existing—we may reply, "yes." Let us take an example by way of illustrating what is here meant. Ford, in his Handbook for travellers in Spain, tells us that there is a decided element of Sanscrit in Basque, but Max Müller says that Basque is not an Aryan language. So also, then, the few words advanced above, though originally of a common stock language, prove very little as to Ainu and pure Japanese being one as a whole. But there is this to be remembered, Japanese as now known is of Turanian descent, i.e. taking Chinese as the centre of the Turanian stock of language. But the old Japanese words given above as related to Ainu, have not yet been proved to be connected with Chinese
whatever their common origin may have been. By means of Chinese therefore, in so far as those examples are concerned, old Japanese and present Ainu are not proven to be Turanian though they are of a common stock.

§ V. PLACE NAMES CONSIDERED.

It has been thought by many that there was a race of men inhabiting, not only Yezo but also Japan Proper, before the Ainu came; and that just as the Japanese have displaced the Ainu, so the Ainu drove out and succeeded the race preceding themselves. This was a theory I myself formerly accepted—but wholly upon trust like so many others. Laterly, however, I have paid special attention to this subject the result being a little brochure entitled *The Koropok-guru or Pit-dwellers of North Japan*, a revision of which I now proceed to append, by way of preface to the Names of Places.

That the Ainu have left remnants of their language in Place names here and there all over Japan goes without saying; for, from the analogies of other lands we are fully prepared to expect such to be the case. Moreover, if any doubts have ever existed on the matter they have now been for ever set to rest by the writings of such men as Prof. Chamberlain; Mr. Nagata Hōsei and others. In this revision I have written in some names of Japan Proper and also of the Islands north of Yezo so as to extend the range of view. My Brochure was divided into two parts as follows:—Part I. *The Koropok-guru or Pit-dwellers of North Japan*; and Part II. *A critical examination of the Nomenclature of Yezo*.

PART I.

THE KOROPOK-GURU OR PIT-DWELLERS OF NORTH JAPAN.

In the "Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan, No. 1." which treats of the "language, mythology,
and geographical nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Ainu studies,” including also “An Ainu Grammar” by myself, Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain wrote on page 57, at the close of his list of place-names, as follows:—

“The above catalogue may teach several things. First we learn from it the method followed by the Ainus in their geographical nomenclature, which is simple enough. They describe the river, village, or cape, as the case may be, by some striking feature. . . . . Secondly, there is a large number of names not to be explained in the present state of our knowledge. Some of them have perhaps been corrupted beyond recognition. Some are possibly pure but antiquated Ainu, no longer understood in the absence of any literary tradition. Why should not some have descended from the aborigines who preceded the Ainus, the latter adopting them as the Japanese have adopted Ainu names?” (the italics are mine).

Early in March (1904) I had the pleasure of escorting Professor Frederick Starr, of the Chicago University, to some of the Ainu villages, and while on the journey I found him to be particularly interested in place names and was on more than one occasion much struck by the many questions he put with regard to them, but when he began to speak of the supposed connection of some of them with the race of men spoken of in the sentence I have italicised above as the aborigines who preceded the Ainus, I at once saw the drift of his questions. It was after one of our conversations on these matters that he pointed out to me Prof. Chamberlain’s words:—words which I had not previously taken into any serious account. The result is the present brochure.

Now, I must remark at the outset that I am one of those who has quite abandoned the idea of a race of men existing in Yezo anterior to the Ainu. I frankly admit that I formerly acquiesced in the ordinary belief in the existence of such a people in the ages gone by. The assertions of those who were here many years before me; the assurances given me by the Japanese; the so-called tradition of the Ainu respecting them, and the remains of pits
in which they are said to have lived, together with the exhibition of certain remnants of old pottery and such like things were too sure and certain proofs to be laid quietly aside by a new comer; and then lastly there were certain difficult place names whose meaning could not at that time be ascertained. In fact, like the famous missing link your aborigine could almost be seen and touched. But none of these foundations of orthodox belief will bear the light, and I have therefore, as in duty bound, abandoned them.

But to examine the matter briefly yet as thoroughly as space will allow. And first as regards the pits. They are here in Yezo in great numbers, so that one is constantly coming across them. The Ainu call them Koropok-un-guru koro chisei kot, i.e. "sites belonging to people who dwelt below ground," and this equals "Pit-dwellers." Another name they call them by is Toi chisei kotcha utara kot chisei kot, i.e., "house sites of people who had earth houses." Thus then we have the "Pit-dwellers" for certain. But who were they who dwelt in the pits? To come down to living present day examples of them we have them on the island of Shikotan. These people have two kinds of houses, one built on the Japanese model and the other on the pit model. The pits are only for winter use while the Japanese houses are used during the summer. These Ainu were brought down from an island in the Kurile group called Shimushir in the year 1885 by the Japanese Government, and they declare that their forefathers originally came from Saghalien. They were Greek Church Christians. There are also some Ainu at present inhabiting Saghalien who live in the same kind of pits during the cold weather. Hence we find that the Ainu are, some of them at least, actual "Pit-dwellers" to-day. I myself am a "Wood-house dweller," for my house is made of wood; my brother in Africa is a "Stone house dweller;" his house being built of that material; another brother used to be a real "Cave dweller" for he, being a Royal Engineer, lived for some time in the Rock of Gibraltar; our mother must be a sort of mongrel for she is living in a house made of brick, wood, and plaster
after the Queen Elizabeth style: but for all that we are English to the backbone every one of us!

Another very interesting thing connected with these pit-dwellings is the fact that the Ainu have three native names for “roof,” two of which seem to imply by derivation that they rested on the ground over holes. The ordinary word now used is 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”; ar 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

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1 Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. x, Part I., pages 190-1.
can be made out of the appellation "Earth-spiders," for it implies no more than what is meant by "pit-dwellers." Ko-bito really means "little people," "dwarfs"; but the Ainu, when speaking of these so-called "dwarfs" use the word Ko-bito, which is pure Japanese. I have never heard a real native Ainu name meaning "dwarfs" applied to them. In fact, I am of opinion that they have none. Were it not for the Japanese words Tsuchi-gumo and Ko-bito I find no grounds for supposing that the Ainu would speak of a race of dwarfs at all. But foregone conclusions are always hard to kill, so that it will be asked again, "but were there not the Koropok-guru here and does not that mean the people of the Petasites' plant?" Well; no it does not. Koropok cannot mean Petasites: it can only be translated by "under," "beneath," "below." The full name is Koropok-un-guru, "persons dwelling below," the un being a locative particle. And this it will be seen does not carry the idea of "Dwarfs" in it at all. But allowing for the sake of argument that Koropok-guru did mean "people under the Petasites" even that would not dwarf them in the least. I myself stand nearly 5 ft. 8 and have scores of times not only walked but also ridden on pony back among the leaf-stalks of the Petasites without touching the blades. I wonder how big the ancient Japanese and Ainu must have been! For if because the ancient pit-dwellers could move among the stalks of the Petasites without touching their overshadowing tops they were called "Dwarfs," those who for this reason first applied this name to them must have been very Goliaths in stature!

Nor can anything be said for the third argument, viz., that resting on old kitchen middens and flint implements. For (a) when one meets with children—Ainu children—playing at making pottery out of soft clay and ornamenting their handiwork with

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1 I have hitherto called this plant "Burdock." Prof. Miyabe has kindly shown me it should be Petasites japonicus, Miq. Hence I take this opportunity of correcting my error. I also tender my best thanks to Prof. Miyabe for kindly reading the proofs and correcting all the botanical names which appear to this brochure.
patterns found on the samples dug up from the earth instead of with ordinary Japanese figures, (which ornamentation was done by means of grass and sticks); and (b) when one is emphatically told by the Ainu that their ancestors used to make pottery and use flint implements; and when (c) we moreover hear in old Ainu songs and traditions of Ainu stone armour and stone-headed spears and arrows, all faith in these things as proofs of a race here anterior to the Ainu finds no place in the mind.

Again, it was shown above that the Shikotan pit-dwellers are Ainu. There can be no doubt on this matter. Now, I have in my hands an Officially printed Report on Northern Chishima, i.e. on the Kuriles. In this report there are a number of photos of the people, their pits with the roofs on and the entrances plainly visible, and of their implements:—of implements still used by them when their photographs were taken. A list of the implements is also given and the division is as follows. (1) Stone implements:—Axes, hoes, knives, and stone staves. For some reason the arrow-heads seem to be left out although a photo of an example is given. (2) Bone instruments (whale bone):—Spears, hooks, needles, combs, mortars. (3) Earthenware:—Saucepans, basins, cups. The photos were taken in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900), and the report was made up the following year. Since this paragraph was written a very interesting work by Mr. R. Torii (in Japanese) on the Chishima Ainu has been placed in my hands. This book was published in July, 1903, and fully bears out what I have written. Both it and the Official Report above referred to independently and fully overthrow Mr. Romyn Hitchcock’s bold assertion. On reading Mr. Torii’s book I find that he has given some interesting comparative lists of Kurile and Yezo Ainu words and phrases. But this author does not appear to shine much as an Ainu philologist. Thus, for example, Mr. Torii gives Kurile kosuku, Yezo, chabe for “cat”; and also Kurile rosot, Yezo, umma for “horse.” But neither these words are traceable to any known Ainu root. What are they then? On the very face of them they are Russian. Thus Кожка, “cat”; and Лошадь, “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.

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**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

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap'se Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abashiri .............</td>
<td>Apa-shiri kotan .......</td>
<td>“Fish-spear-head land.” Ap is the head of a fish spear: a is a singular form of the verb of existence. By another derivation this name may mean “Door-land.” Possibly the entrance from Saghaliien. Apa means “door-way” or “entrance,” “the open mouth of a river when looked of from the sea.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abetsu ...............</td>
<td>A-pet ...............</td>
<td>“The river tine.” A is a prong of a fork or “tine”: pet is “river.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abira ..................</td>
<td>A-pira ..................</td>
<td>“Tine cliff.” Pira is the usual word for “cliff.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuta ..................</td>
<td>Ap-uta kotan ..........</td>
<td>“The place of fish-spear-heads.” Ap “fish-spear-head”: u a plural form of the verb of existence expressing the idea of mutuality; ta a locative particle. This village is so called on account of some prominent rocks close by which much resemble fish spear-heads in shape. There is also an apu which means “floe” or “broken up sea ice,” and which word is also used in Saghaliien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai ......................</td>
<td>Aikotan ..............</td>
<td>“Thorn place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aibetsu ..............</td>
<td>There are four places called by this name among the Japanese each of which is different in Ainu. The first is A-pet “the river tine” given above. The second is Ai-pet “the river arrow” or “thorn.” The third is Ai-be-ush-nai “the stream containing the sea-ear (Harimots tuberculata). The fourth is Ai-pet-ush-nai “the valley containing the river arrow.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

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.
Anekarambaushi . . 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."

Araweotsugawa . . . 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-pety, "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-oro-pet ......"The river with the standing waterfall." But so may mean simply a "bare rock" as well as "fall."

Atsuchi ............At-chi-kotan........"The place of elms"; chi is a plural suffix.

Atsukaripinai......At-kari-pi-nai......"The tiny string-like stream." At, "a string"; kari, "by way of"; pi, "tiny"; nai, stream or valley.

Atsubetsu..........There are several rivers and streams in Yezo called Atsubetsu by the Japanese which are pronounced differently by the Ainu. Thus, one stream is called A-pet, another Ap-pet, a third At-pet, and yet a fourth At-ush-pet, every one of which is called Atsubetsu by the Japanese. A-pet, means "the river tine" or "tooth"; Ap-pet means "the river spear" or "harpoon"; At-pet means "the
Jap'ae 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 A-karush i “The place of elm mushroom.”

Atsukarushi “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”
part of a river or mountain or portion of the sea coast. Not means "jaw," and is applied to "blunt capes." The correlative term for lower is *panye.*

**Betchaku**......Pet-chak-kotan......"The dry place," or "the place without a river." Pet besides meaning "river" also means "wet." The roots are *Pe,* "water" (almost always undrinkable), and *ot,* "to be." Chak means "without" and *kotan* "place" or "village." But this may also mean "the place where the river pops out."

**Bibai**.............Pipa-i..............This name may mean either "the place of the swamp" or "the place of the bivalve Anodonta."

**Bibaushi**........Pipa-ushi-i........"The place of the bivalve Anodonta." *Pipa* is the Anodonta, *ushi* is the "place where anything is." The *pip* in the previous word most likely means "swamp." But *pipa* may also be a shell of the *margaritana* species.

**Bibi**.............Pip-i or Pepe......If *pip-i,* "swamp place," but if *pepe,* "damp" or "watery."

**Biratori**........Piratoru kotan......"The village by the path of the cliff lake." The village is said to have been so called because of a large lake which once existed near the place. The remnant of the lake, which I myself saw some 26 years ago, has now been completely washed away by the floods. But, on very many occasions I have beard this place called *Piruturu kotan,* i.e. "the village between the cliffs"; and this name exactly agrees with the situation. Moreover in Saghalien Ainu the very word *Biruturu* occurs which Dobrotvorski translates by "an open space."

**Biro**.............Piro-nai.............."Cliff valley." In full this name would be *Pira-onai.*

**Birochinai**........Pirochi-nai...........The plural form is *Pirot-*
### Jap'se Pronunciation. Aïn Form. Derivation and Meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Aïn Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>nai</strong>, &quot;the valley of cliffs.&quot;</td>
<td>Chi, the plural particle is sometimes contracted into t, hence this name is sometimes heard as Piro-tai.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birofune</td>
<td>Piro-puni-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of raised cliffs.&quot; Puni means &quot;lifted up.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berufune</td>
<td>Piro-chi-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of cliffs,&quot; the particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birotsunai</td>
<td>Piro-chi-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of cliffs,&quot; the particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byei</td>
<td>Piye-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river fat.&quot; 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>Biei</td>
<td>Piye-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river fat.&quot; 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>Chietomai</td>
<td>Chi-etu-oma-i</td>
<td>&quot;The place containing the sharp cape.&quot; Chi-etu, &quot;a sharp cape,&quot; oma, &quot;containing,&quot; i, &quot;place.&quot; A blunt cape would be chinot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chikabira</td>
<td>Chikap-pira</td>
<td>&quot;Bird cape.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chikanai</td>
<td>Chik-an-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Dripping valley.&quot; Chik-an is the intransitive form of Chik, &quot;to drip.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikaputomushi</td>
<td>Chikap-toma-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;The place of the yellow star of Bethlehem,&quot; <em>(Gagea lutea Roem. et Sch.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikabumi</td>
<td>Chikap-uni</td>
<td>&quot;The home of the birds.&quot; 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>&quot;The dripping place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikisappu</td>
<td>Tuk-e-sap</td>
<td>&quot;The projecting descents.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinomibetsu</td>
<td>Chinomi-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Libation river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Chin-kotan</td>
<td>This may mean either &quot;the stretched out village&quot; or &quot;pelvis village.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinshibetsu</td>
<td>Chin-shipet</td>
<td>&quot;The great river pelvis.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiribetsu</td>
<td>Chiri-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Ditch river,&quot; or &quot;ditch waters.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jap'se Pronunciation</td>
<td>Ainu Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chirotto</td>
<td>Chirot-to</td>
<td>&quot;The lake containing birds.&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chiri</em>, &quot;birds&quot;; <em>ot</em>, &quot;containing (plural);&quot; and <em>to</em>, &quot;lake.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitose</td>
<td>Shikot-to</td>
<td>&quot;Rushes lake.&quot; <em>Ott</em> determines the <em>shik</em> &quot;a rush&quot; to be of the plural number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiubetsu</td>
<td>Chiu-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Current river.&quot; <em>Chiu</em> is the same as <em>Chiwe</em>, &quot;a current.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiurubetsu</td>
<td>Chiu-rui-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Strong current river.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebetsu</td>
<td>E-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Humour river.&quot; So called because of the dirty colour of the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekikomanai</td>
<td>U-kik-oma-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Battle valley.&quot; <em>Ukk</em> means &quot;to fight one another.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekiminena</td>
<td>Ekinne-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The mountain stream.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eramachi</td>
<td>Erem-at-chi-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village of rats.&quot; 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>&quot;Rat cape.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esan</td>
<td>E-san-not</td>
<td>&quot;The projecting cape.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esashi</td>
<td>Esash kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of surf&quot; or &quot;the place of surf rumbling.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etuchikerepu</td>
<td>Etu-chikere-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;The cape with the land torn off.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>Isho-moshiri</td>
<td>&quot;The land where there is abundance of game.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Fuji no yama          | Hunchi or Unchi nupuri | "Mount of fire"; or "mountain, the goddess of fire." *Unchi* or *uji*
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 humpe 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.”

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 Heracleum lanatum, Michx.” This herb is by some called Hara, by some Hap, and by some Pittok.
PLACE- NAMES.

Jap’s e Pronunciation. A i n u Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Hakodate.............This is Japanese and takes its name “box-
fort” from the ancient Japanese fort which used to
be here and which is said to have been built by A i b a-
ra-suo-no kami. The Ainu name of the place was
Ushungesh, which means “the lower end of the bay.”

Hamamashke........Ma-shike..........“The spread out lagoon”
or “peninsula.”

Hirakishi.............Pira-gesh-i..........“Cliff end.”

Hiramura .............Piratoru..........“See Biratori.

Homme...............Humne-pet ..........“The broken river.” Hum-
ne means “small pieces.”

Horobetsu.............Poro-pet...........“The big river.” Poro
means “big.”

Horoizumi.............Poro-eremu-not ......“The great rat cape.”

Horomombetsu ....Poro-mo-pet.........“The big tranquil river.”
Mo means “quiet”; “tranquil.”

Horomui.............Poro-mui ..........“The great fan.”

Horonai.............Poro-nai ..........“The big stream” or “val-
ley.” Among the Sag-
halien Ainu nai means
a “large river.”

Humbetomare.....Humbe-tomare ....“Whale harbour” or “water sounding har-
bour.”

Iburi koku ........Ifure-isokotan ......“The place of the rock
which is red.” Fure
means “red,” and ifure
“very red.”

Ikushumbetsu.....Ikush-un-pet ......“The trans-river” or “the
yonder river,” or “the
crossing river.”

Ikutoro.............Ik-uturu..........“Between the mountain
ridges.” The word ik
also stands for the
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.

I-nuboe .......... 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."

I-soya............ I-soya by some and I-soyake 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."

I-tingi-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 Iwan-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."

Kamui-so......... Kamui-soi........... "The great cascade." The word *Kamui* is often
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," "awful," "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 moshiro ... "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 drupacea."

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-naïi ......Kom-naïi .............."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."
Kuchauuai ......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."
Jap'se Pronunciation.  Ainu Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Kushiro.............Kush-ru............."A passage," "The way through (presumably from Apa-shiri to the Southeast coast.)"

Kusuri.............Kusuri-kotan ........"The place of hot springs." "The medicine place." Kusuri is said by the Ainu to be an Ainu word and not distinctively Japanese.

Makaribetsu........Makkari-pet........"The river which circles back." From Mak, "back"; Karip, "a wheel," and pet. The root kari also occurs in the name Ishkari.

Makunkotan ........Mak-un-kotan........"The hinder village" or "place."

Maonai.............Mau-nai..............."Windy valley" (Mau may also mean the "beach rose" (i.e. Rosa-rugosa).

Mashke.............Meshke-i..............."The place of the landslip."

Matomanai ........Mat-oma-nai.........."The valley with the lagoons" or "peninsulas." Compare Matsumai.

Matsukotan ........Mata kotan.........."Winter village" or "winter residence." Probably referring to the pits the Ainu used to inhabit during the winter months.

Matsumai...........Mat-oma-i ..........."The place of the lagoons" or "peninsulas." The t determines ma to be plural.

Mauka.............Mau-ka..............."A windy place" Lit: mau, "wind" ka, "at the head."

Meakan .............Me-akan-pet-nuburi."The mountain of the cold made river." See akan-pet. (But the me in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means "female."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Aimu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memnai</td>
<td>Mem-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Pond valley.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mena-mura</td>
<td>Mena-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village by the pond,&quot; or &quot;pond place.&quot; But it may also very well mean &quot;the damp place.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menashi</td>
<td>Mena-sara-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of the <em>Lythryrus maritimus</em>.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misomap</td>
<td>Nishomap</td>
<td>&quot;The cloudy place.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsuishi</td>
<td>Pit-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;The place of pebbles.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moireushi</td>
<td>Moi-reushi-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;Stopping place bay.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moiwa</td>
<td>Moiwa-nupuri</td>
<td>The mountain with the gradually sloping sides. Or, &quot;the mountain with the easy rocks&quot; <em>(i.e. rocks easy to climb.)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombetsu</td>
<td>Mo-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Slow river.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mori</td>
<td>Mori</td>
<td>&quot;The little hill,&quot; or &quot;the gentle slope&quot; or &quot;the hillock.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mororan</td>
<td>Mo-ru-ran-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village of the gently descending road.&quot; A very good description of the old road over the mountains to old Mororan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mōseushi</td>
<td>Mose-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;Nettle-fibre place.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motomanai</td>
<td>Mo-to-oma-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Quiet-lake-glen.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motta</td>
<td>Motta-moshiretu</td>
<td>&quot;Adze cape.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukawa</td>
<td>Muka-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The stopped up river.&quot;</td>
<td>So called on account of the large quantity of sand which collects at its mouth at each rising tide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naiporo</td>
<td>Nai-poro-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place at the great glen&quot; or &quot;valley.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLACE-NAMES.

Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Namewakka .... Nam-wakka-kotan .... "The place of cool water."
Naibuto ........ Nai-butu .......... "Valley mouth."
Nanai ............ Nam-nai .......... \{ "The cool stream" or valley.\}
Nanaye ............ Nai-oro-kotan .... "The village at the valley."
Naiyoroo ........ Nai-oro-kotan .... "The place of ponds" or "swamps."
Nemoro ............ Nem-oro-kotan .... "The place of ponds" or "swamps."
Netsuso ........... Net-so ........... Net is the "smooth surface of water"; so is "fall."
Nigori kawa ..... Yu-un-pet ....... "The river having mineral springs in it."
Niikappu ......... Ni-kap-kotan .... "The place of the tree bark." Bark fibre was formerly used in making Ainu cloth.
Nina .............. Nina-kotan ....... "Sole fish village."
Nioi .............. Ni-o-i-kotan ....... "Forest place." Ni means "trees."
Niptani ........... Niiktani by some and Miptani by others.... The niptani is a raised platform the Ainu hunters make in the forests upon which to stow such meat as they are unable to carry away on their return from hunting.
Nishi .............. Nish-kotan ....... "Cloud village."
Nishitap ........... Nish-tap ....... "Cloud capped mount."
Nitui ............. Nit-u-i ........... "The place of thorns."
Niumnai ........... Ni-un-nai ....... "Tree valley."
Noboribetsu ....... Nupuru-pet ....... "The turbid river."

So
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap' se Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noboripo ............</td>
<td>Nupuri-po ..................</td>
<td>“A little mountain.” called from the colour of its waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokapiri .............</td>
<td>Noka-pira ...................</td>
<td>“Image cliff?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokkamappu ...........</td>
<td>Nup-ka-omap ..................</td>
<td>“The place above the plain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nopporo ..............</td>
<td>Nup-oro-kotan ...............</td>
<td>“The village in the plain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noshappu .............</td>
<td>Nishtap-u ....................</td>
<td>“Cloud capped mount.” U like i is a locative particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notaoi ...............</td>
<td>Not-ao-i ......................</td>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notorozaki ..........</td>
<td>Not-oro-kotan ...............</td>
<td>“The village at the cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notsuke ..............</td>
<td>Not-ushike ...................</td>
<td>“Cape place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottozaki ............</td>
<td>Not-o-i ......................</td>
<td>“The place bearing a cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notsamu .............</td>
<td>Not-sam .......................</td>
<td>“Cape-side.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notu ..................</td>
<td>Not-o .........................</td>
<td>“The place of the blunt cape.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakan ...............</td>
<td>O-akan-pet-nupuri ...........</td>
<td>“The mountain at the mouth of the made river” (see Ak-e-an-pet). But the o in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means “male” c.f. me-akan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obihiro ..............</td>
<td>Opereperup-nai ..............</td>
<td>“The stream with the broken up mouth.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obirashibe ..........</td>
<td>Opiras-pe-kotan .............</td>
<td>“The village by the spread out water.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochiaibetsu .........</td>
<td>Ochi-ai-pet .................</td>
<td>“Arrow-mouthed-river.” O is the lower end i.e. “mouth” of a stream or river, or “mouth meeting river.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jap’se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

Ochikapaki.......O-chikap-ak-i......“The place of shooting birds.”

Ofuizaki ...........Uhui-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”; / 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
Jap' se Pronunciation.  Ainn Form.  Derivation and Meaning.

Onishika…………O-nish-ika-kotan……“The village over the clouds.” This means that the village so named is situated very high up in the mountains.

Orito………………O-rit-o-kotan ……“The place having protruding veins.”

Osarubetsu…………O-sara-pet ……..“The river with the open mouth.” (See Asari).

Osatsube……………O-sat-nai…………“The valley” or “stream with a dry mouth.”

Oshamambe………Oshamambe-kotan…“The village of the sole.”

Oshima……………Oshmaushi ………“The sunken place.”

Oshoro……………Ush-oro-kotan ……“The village at the head of the bay.”

Oshunkushi………Osh-un-kush-i ……“The back crossing place.”

Parato………………Para-to ………..“Broad lake.”
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 ............... Pitar-a-pa-kotan ....... “The village over the stony place.”
Piraka .................. Piraka-kotan ........... “The village at the top of the cliff.”
Pokkirit-o ............ 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.” This place is so named because the distant mountains suggest a winnow by their conformation. Or, “the great creeper.”
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.” This is the name given to a place low down under some cliffs not far from Horobetsu.
Rebunge ............... Rep-un-gep ............... “The sea scoop.” This place is so called because the mountains along the coast here are formed somewhat like a “scoop” or “ladle.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebunshiri ...........</td>
<td>Rep-un-shiri .......</td>
<td>“The island.” The word <em>rep</em> is “sea,” <em>un</em> is a locative particle, and <em>shi-ri</em> is “land.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rishiri ...............</td>
<td>Ri-shiri ...........</td>
<td>“The high land.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokke ..................</td>
<td>Rutke-i ............</td>
<td>“The place of the land slip,” or “the place of slipping off.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruriran ...............</td>
<td>Rui-ran-i ............</td>
<td>“The steep descent.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rurumoppe .............</td>
<td>Ruru-oma-pe ............</td>
<td>“Brackish water.” But this name may really be <em>Ruru-nuppe</em> “Water of the salt plain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusha ...................</td>
<td>Ru-san-i ............</td>
<td>“The place where the path descends.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakkotan .............</td>
<td>Sak-kotan ........</td>
<td>“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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samani ...............</td>
<td>San-man-ni ........</td>
<td>“The place of rotten wood” or “the wood washed up upon the sea coast by the waves.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samdo ..................</td>
<td>San-to .............</td>
<td>“The descending lake.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanno .................</td>
<td>San-nai .............</td>
<td>“The descending stream” or “valley.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo ...............</td>
<td>Sat-poro-pet ........</td>
<td>“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 <em>Sat-poro-nupuri</em>, i.e. “dry mountain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarapa ...............</td>
<td>Sara-pa-kotan ........</td>
<td>“The village at the head of the sedge” or “plain.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara ..................</td>
<td>Sara-moshiri ........</td>
<td>“(See Saru.)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jap'se Pronunciation</td>
<td>Ainu Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saru</td>
<td>Sara-moshiri</td>
<td>&quot;The country open to the skies.&quot; (See Asari.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarubuto</td>
<td>Sara-pet-putu</td>
<td>&quot;The mouth of the river Sara.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saruru</td>
<td>Sar-orun-kotan</td>
<td>Either &quot;the place of cranes&quot; or &quot;the place of sedge.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sashumbetsu</td>
<td>Sash-hum-pet</td>
<td>Surge sounding river. So named on account of the noise of the billows of the sea along the coast near here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satsuma</td>
<td>Sat-ma</td>
<td>&quot;A dry lagoon,&quot; or &quot;pond&quot; or &quot;peninsula.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawaki</td>
<td>Sara-ki-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of rushes,&quot; <em>(Phragmites communis Trin.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawara yama</td>
<td>Sarat-nupuri</td>
<td>&quot;The mountain of sedge grass.&quot; <em>At</em> is the plural of an &quot;to be.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakotan</td>
<td>Sak-ibe-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of the summer trout.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakubetsu</td>
<td>Sak-ibe-un-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river frequented by the summer trout.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shari</td>
<td>Sar-i</td>
<td>&quot;The open place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiribeshi</td>
<td>Shi-pet</td>
<td>{ &quot;The main river&quot; in distinction to an affluent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibetsu</td>
<td></td>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibuchari</td>
<td>Shipi-chara-pet</td>
<td>&quot;The river with the stony mouth.&quot; <em>Shipi</em> are small round pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikabe</td>
<td>Shikambe-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of the albatros.&quot; Many of these birds may sometimes be seen along the coast called by this name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikerebe</td>
<td>Shikerebe-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of the <em>Phellodendron amurense Rupr.</em>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
---|---|---
Shikerebe | Shikerebe | “Shale” or “broken rocks,” or “gravel.”
Shikunoppe | 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*.

Shimushu
Shinushir | Shimoshiri | “The great country.”
Shumushu
Shinekozaki | Shi-meko-not | “The great cat cape.” *Mek* is the native word for “cat,” *mek* being an onomatopoeia for the cat’s meow.
Shinshiru | Shin-shiru-kotan | “The place with the earth rubbed off” or “earth abraded place.” *Shin* is the same as *shiri*, “land.”
Shintoko | 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.” *Shintoko* is a place situated above the plains just before entering the pass over the Tokap-chi 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
Jap'se Pronunciation. Ainu Form. Derivation and Meaning.

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 overflowing tide."
Shiraîo ..................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 ..................Shiretoko-kotan ..........."The beautiful place," or "the place of the jetting land."

Shiribeshi ..................Shiri-pét .................."The great river," or Shiri-pet, "the great high river" (probably up-land).
Shiribetsu ..................Shiri-pét .................."
Shirinchi ..................Shiru-ot-kotan ..........."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."

Sonnai ..........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 deretus.
PLACE-NAMES.

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-asay......Tuwasaka-kotan ......“The place of the basket
fern.
Tebe................To-pe...............“Milk,” or “lake water.”
Toibetsu..........To-pet................“Lake river.”
Toibitsunomai ...To-pit-oma-i ........“Pebble lake.”
Tohira ...........To-pira...............“The cliff of the lake.”
Tobuchi..........
Tobuto ...........To-put...............“The mouth of the lake.”
Todohokke .......Toto-ot-ke.........“Thicket place.” From
todo bushes, ot “to be,”
and ke, “place.
To-ne-betsu ......To-ne-pet ...........“Lake-like-river.”
Topui.............To-pui...............“Lake hole.” But this may
be Top-u-i, “The place
of bamboos.”
Togari...............See Tokkari.
Toishikari ........Toi-iskara-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-tan-nai........“Earth-dug-valley” or
“stream.”
Tokachi ..........Tuk-a-chi-moshiri...“Upward extending coun-
try.” 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap'ese Pronunciation</th>
<th>Ainu Form</th>
<th>Derivation and Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokari ..................</td>
<td>Tokkari-moi</td>
<td>“Fish bay.” Tokkari is the same as Tokikara and means a kind of fish called tsuka by the Japanese. (See Takkasshima.) Also Togari by some.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 peninsula.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokoro ...............To-koro-kotan.......“The place of the lake.” Or it may be “Nipple place.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>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 Tumak-oma-i or Tomak-oma-i both of which words mean “The place of the quagmires,” and this quite agrees with the nature of the locality.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomanai ..........Tumam-a-i...........“The place of the quagmire.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonai ...............To-un-nai...........“Lake valley.”</td>
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<td>Toshibetsu ..........Tush-pet..............“The rope river.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsugaru .............Tukara-moi ........ “Sea-leopard bay.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uhui-nobori ......Uhui-nupuri...........“A volcano.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uhuitomori ......Uhui-tomori...........“The burning harbour or “bay.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Pronunciation</td>
<td>Ainu Form</td>
<td>Derivation and Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uraka</td>
<td>Uraka-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The rough place.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urakawa</td>
<td>Urara-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Foggy river.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruppu</td>
<td>Urup-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Red salmon river.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uryu</td>
<td>Uruu</td>
<td>&quot;The high places.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The first u expresses mutuality and the last is a locative particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usu</td>
<td>Ush-oro-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The village at the head of the bay.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usujiri</td>
<td>Ush-un-chiri</td>
<td>&quot;Bay-head-ditch.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Usu-no-yama</td>
<td>Ush-un-nupuri</td>
<td>&quot;Bay-head-mountain.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utasutsu</td>
<td>Ota-shut</td>
<td>&quot;The sandy mountain foot.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uyenbetsu</td>
<td>Uwtenpet</td>
<td>&quot;The river of bad waters.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakasa-nobori</td>
<td>Wakka-san-nupuri</td>
<td>&quot;The mountain down which the water runs.&quot; The mountain district so named may be a particularly wet place; or subject to heavy rains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakanai</td>
<td>Wakka-naï</td>
<td>&quot;Water valley.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakonai</td>
<td>Wakka-o-naï</td>
<td>&quot;Water-bearing valley.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waonai</td>
<td>Wa-o-naï</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of the green pigeon.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanishi</td>
<td>Wan-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;Rim place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washibetsu</td>
<td>Wash-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Surf river.&quot; So named on account of the surf at the river's mouth. Wash is the same as sash, and occurs in the word chimash-etol-mat, &quot;The goddess of the surf.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watara</td>
<td>Watara-i &amp; Watara-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;The place of rocks.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakoshi</td>
<td>Yak-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;The burst up place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamakoshi</td>
<td>Yam-kush-naï</td>
<td>&quot;The valley of chestnut burs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamani-kotan</td>
<td>Yam-ni-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;Chestnut tree village.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambetsu</td>
<td>Yam-pet</td>
<td>&quot;Chestnut river.&quot; But if this is Yam-pet it means &quot;the descending river,&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 scources.”

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.

Yuni.................Yu-un-i...............“The place where there is hot mineral water.”

Yurappu ............Yu-rap-u...............“The place where the hot waters come down.”

Yukchisei..........Yuk-chisei.......... “The deer house.”

Zeni-bako ..........The Ainu name of this place is Ota-shupkotan which means “Sand-spit place.” Zeni-bako is a Japanese name meaning “money-box” and was given
§ 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 shinmai, "different language." But when questioned on the matter it turns out that this itak shinmai, "different language," simply means, for the most part, kutcham shinmai, "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 shinmai koroku 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:

**SOUTHERN.**

Aman-chikap, ..........Aman e-chiri. "a sparrow."

Chikap...............Chiri, "a bird."

Chup .................Tombe, "a luminary" (Tombe really means, "the shining thing.")

K, ....................Ku, "I."

Kek, .................Ku ek, "I come."

Koira, ...............Ku oira, "I forget."

Koropok, .............Choropok, "under," "beneath."

Paro, .................Charo, "the mouth."

Poi, po, ..............Pon, "little."

Upaskuma, ...........Uchashkuma, "a lecture."

**NORTHERN.**

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.
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 Mukaivi 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 villages 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 unimportant 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 va ek,* “go and draw some watar,” smoothly and without accent, a Saghalien Ainu would, though using the identical words, emphatically intone or accent every syllable; indeed, with my eyes closed and no knowledge of Ainu I should, referring to these tones, say he was speaking some dialect of Chinese. And I say this advisedly, remembering that before coming to Yezo I had several months study of the Cantonese dialect of Chinese in Hongkong under the guidance of competent teachers. Saghalien Ainu, in so far as pronunciation is concerned, used certainly to remind me of the Chinese language whenever I heard a native speaking it. At the present time, however, the tones are being lost and a Russian sound given to many of the consonants.

But to mention Yezo and Saghalien vocabulary. There is also a marked difference in the use of words here. Thus in Yezo the word for “sun” is *chup,* while in Saghalien it is *tombe.* *Tombe* is a compound word meaning in Yezo Ainu “the shiner.” Further, in Yezo the ordinary word for “fire” is *abe*; in Saghalien it is *unchi,* *fuji,* *unjii* or *funchi,* according to the taste of the speaker. But in Yezo Ainu—*unchi,* *huchi,* *unjii* or *fuji* is only applied to “fire” when it is being worshipped. Indeed, it stands for the “goddess of fire.” Among the Saghalien Ainu the word for fresh-water “ice” is *ru,* while in Yezo the word used is *konru.* *Apu* is Saghalien Ainu for “sea-ice” or “floe,” a word which occurs in place-names in Yezo, among whom *apu* seems to mean “broken ice along the seacoast.” 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. *Ibebashiui*, 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 *sakma* 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schebu</th>
<th>Ainu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ekuroki</td>
<td>Ekurok-i</td>
<td>“Black place.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Naiputzj</td>
<td>Nai-putchi</td>
<td>“The glen mouths.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Naitscha</td>
<td>Nai-cha</td>
<td>“The glens” or “glen-side.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AINU DIALECTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninaussi</td>
<td>Nina-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;Sole place.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notoro</td>
<td>Not-oro</td>
<td>&quot;Having a blunt cape.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nubori-Endum.</td>
<td>Nupuri entomo..</td>
<td>&quot;Mountain side.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otassu</td>
<td>Ota-shut</td>
<td>&quot;Sand foot.&quot; Shut is the foot of a mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piro-tzi</td>
<td>Pirotchi</td>
<td>&quot;The cliffs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pissjachssam</td>
<td>Pische-sam</td>
<td>&quot;The sea-side.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po-tomari</td>
<td>Pon-tomari</td>
<td>&quot;The little harbour.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssiranussi</td>
<td>Shiran-ushi</td>
<td>&quot;Tide-place&quot; or &quot;rocky place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssirepa</td>
<td>Shiripa</td>
<td>&quot;Land's head,&quot; or as we should say in English, &quot;Land's end.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssoya</td>
<td>Shoya</td>
<td>&quot;The land of bare rocks.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssussucha kotan.</td>
<td>Susucha kotan.</td>
<td>&quot;The place of willows.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssussuso-nai</td>
<td>Susu-ush-nai</td>
<td>&quot;Willow glen&quot; or &quot;valley.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomari-nai</td>
<td>Tomari-nai</td>
<td>&quot;The harbour of the glen.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomari-po</td>
<td>Tomaripo</td>
<td>&quot;Little harbour&quot; (Lit: &quot;the child of the harbour&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunaitscha</td>
<td>Tu-nai-cha</td>
<td>&quot;The two valleys&quot;—&quot;double valley.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyk</td>
<td>Tuk</td>
<td>&quot;Projecting.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uen-kotan</td>
<td>Wen-kotan</td>
<td>&quot;Bad place.&quot;—(sometimes &quot;bad&quot; in the sense of &quot;rocky&quot; or &quot;stony.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many other names might be given but the fore-going will suffice for the present purpose.
AGGLUTINIZATION.

In studying that dialects of Ainu several questions, such as the following present themselves; viz:—

(a). "Does the fact of the Ainu language having traces of tones in it point to China or Chinese Tartary as its place of origin?"

(b). Or, "if it did not take its rise there is it not possible—may 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-tse* and *hiu-tse*, 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." *Kin*, "gold;" *tsiang*, "maker;" *kin-tsiang*, "a gold-smith." *Shou*, "writing;" *sheu*, "hand;" *shou-sheu*, "a copyist."

The construction of the Ainu language as spoken to-day, and as exemplified in 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 kk, gh or hg; or even as ch in some cases. P too might be aspirated and pronounced like ph; while t, like k, might even sometimes be changed into ch. All of these variations I have heard, and do hear among the Yezo Ainu, both with and without tones slightly present. The tones however, are much more marked among the women than among the men. And it may also be remarked here that as among other barbarous races, so also among the Ainu, the women speak their language much more clearly and purely than the men. But alas, the language is fast dying out among both sexes; nay, it is to all intents and purposes dead. The language of to-day is not the same as that of 28 years ago when the present writer first commenced his studies and work among this people.

The gradual weakening of tones in Ainu till they have become lost and inessential may be sufficiently accounted for by the combination and assimilation of roots which the language has been undergoing for ages. We have present day examples of this very thing in those Chinese words and phrases adopted and
adapted by the Japanese, for such words and phrases are never intoned by the people when using them, though in China they could not be understood without them.

From all this it will naturally be concluded that the writer supposes the Ainu to have originally come to Japan through Amur-land or Siberia. Just so. If this be the case are there no traces of Ainu words in the geographical nomenclature of this region? Yes, certainly there are. Thus for example, take the Russian adjectival ending sk in Tomsk away and what do we get. Just Tom. But Tom is distinctly Ainu and also Tartar! Or again, take okhots 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 Ocha, and also the names Atchan, Avatcha, Kamchatka, Paratopska and Utka, with Tarinsky, Poro-chinna, 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.

Heb. | English | Ainu | English
---|---|---|---
1. 1 Ani, | I. | Káni I. | I.
| Eáni I. | Yáni I. | You.
2. Anoki, | I. | Anokai I. | Anokai I.
| Aokai I. | Aokai I. | You.
3. Av, | Father I. | Abo, I. | Father I.
| Habo, I. | And in others “mother.”

[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;” aeho, “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].

Heb. | English | Ainu | English
---|---|---|---
| Akihi, I. | Akh, I. | Aki, I. | Akihi, I.

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 a’leph prostheteum)
5. Arack, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) To travel...Araki,...To come; approach.

6. Ba \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) Come .......Paye,.......To go.

7. Bara, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) Create.......Kara, .....To make.

8. Esh, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) Fire.........A,............To burn.

\[\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\] Fire.

9. Kala, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) To carve....Kara, ......To make.

10. Ur, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) Fire........

\[\{\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\}^\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\] To burn.

11. Enush, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) A human being...Ainu,...Man; human being.

12. Nahar, \(\text{\textbullet}^\text{\textbullet}\) River..............Nai, .....River; stream.

§ IX. AINU AND BASQUE.

But another very interesting question presents itself to us in this place. It it this. Is not the Ainu language connected with Basque? If so it can of course have no affinity with 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\(^1\) —“I have convinced myself from the grammar and dictionary that Basque is Turanian.” And Borrows is also of opinion that “Basque is of Tartar origin.”

It would not be at all surprising to find that the two are connected, seeing that, as has already been intimated the original Ainu in all probability came through Tartary to Japan. A very curious thing about them is that the ancient Basque and Ainu customs of Couvade, ridiculous as they were, resembled each other to a great degree. Compare Max Müller vol. 11, page 273 with “The Ainu and their Folkore” 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>Chisei,</td>
<td>House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etche,</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Chisei,</td>
<td>House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emazte,</td>
<td>Wife, woman, Mat</td>
<td>Female.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastea,</td>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Wife.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatssa,</td>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>Hussa</td>
<td>To breath, to blow with the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaia,</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>Paye</td>
<td>Walk, go.</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 Tchse, or Tshe, or Tise, just as one choses, while among the Kurile Sagaalien 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 mato, "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 tumu. Tumu means in Ainu "an appartment in a dwelling." Thus, poru is a "natural cave" and tumu, first, a "dwelling appartment" or "division in a cave" and then a "room" in a house. But further, the word Tumu has very interesting associations. By some it means "womb," and according to others "the placenta." Tum means "foetus," and hence comes the word tuntun, "fish-row." All this reminds one of the Anglo-Saxon word Tūn "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 tumu is only applied to the living apartment of a human being, whether it be in a cave, in a pit dug in the side of a hill or in a hole dug in the level ground; or whether it is a room in a "house" or 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 tumu, "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 tumu, "a apartment in a cave."

Now, pu in Ainu is the ordinary word for "godown" or "store house." Hence tumpu or tumu really means "the home" or "storehouse of the foetus" of living beings. Or, again, this last word tumu might well be compared with the Russian ḋomu "home," the final ḋ 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

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1 Max Müller Vol. II. Page 27.
"rough," "uneven." In Yezo there are two place-names in which the word occurs, one near Sapporo, namely Garu-pet, "turbulent stream," (a name which quite agrees with the nature of the stream here), and Garu-ush-i "the rough place," the name of a locality not many miles from Horobetsu near Mororan. This place also is a very uneven locality having many soft 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'y, 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."1

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 ón and

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1 Intro: to the Science of Religion page 333.
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 pursued here.

The chief argument, however, for an Aryan origin of the Ainu language will be found to lie in the Grammar rather than in vocabulary. And to it the Reader is now to be introduced.

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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 “father”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>has the sound of e in the word “benefit”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>has the sound of i in the word “ravine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>has the sound of o in the word “mote”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>has the sound of u in the word “rule”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>has the sound of ai in the word “aisle” 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.”
Ill these combinations each vowel must be always clearly pronounced.

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 Chisei 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 \(kh\).

\(h\) has the sound of \(h\) in the word "house;" that is to say, it is always aspirated.

\(j\) Some words have something like the sound of \(j\) in them, e.g. \(machi\), “wife”; \(unchi\), “fire”; but these have always been written with \(ch\) because the tendency in Yezo is rather in the direction of \(ch\) than \(j\).

\(k\) has the sound of \(k\) in the word “keep.” Sometimes, however, it is pronounced with a kind of aspirate as though it was \(kh\).

\(m\)
\(n\)
\(p\)
\(r\) These letters are all pronounced as in English.
\(s\)
\(t\)
\(l\)
\(q\)
\(v\) These letters are not needed in speaking or writing Ainu.
\(x\) 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.

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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:—

\[
\begin{align*}
K & \text{ becomes } g. \\
P & \text{ becomes } b. \\
T & \text{ becomes } d. \\
\end{align*}
\]

Chi is sometimes changed into \( t \) before \( utara \), the \( u \) of which is dropped; thus:—

Heikattara for heikachi utara, "lads."
Matkattara for matkachi utara, "girls."

He or hei becomes se or sei in some places, thus:—

Sekachi for hekachi, "a lad."

Ko becomes cho in some places and vice versa. Thus:—

Choropok for koropok, "underneath."

Pa becomes cha in some districts: Thus:—

Uchashkuma for upaskuma, "preaching."

N becomes m before b or m; thus:—

Tambe for tan be, "this thing."
Tammatkachi for tan matkachi; "this girl."

Ra and Ri become n before n and ra, and t before t, thus:—

Kan nangoro for Kara nangoro, "will make."
Oan-raige for Oara raige, "to kill outright."
Oattuye for ara tuye, "to cut through."
Ashin-no for Ashiri no, "newly."

Ro becomes t before chi and t, and n before n.
Ku kot chisei for ku goro chisei, "my house."
Ku kottoi for ku goro toi, "my garden."
Ku konnishpa for ku-goro-nishpa "my master."
Ru becomes n before n; thus: An gun’ ne for an guru ne, "it is a person."

When one word ending with a vowel is immediately followed by another commencing with a vowel, the final vowel of the first word is in some cases dropped; thus:

Moshir’ ebitta for moshiri ebitta, "the whole world."
Oya moshir’ un guru for Oya moshiri un guru, "a foreigner."
Utar’ obitta for Utara, obitta "everybody."

I becomes y before a, as, yayamkiri "to recognize," while o is sometimes heard for u, as, anno for annu, "to defeat."

Care must always be taken to pronounce the double consonants as in speaking Italian or Japanese.

As:

Ine, "where?")...........Inne, "a multitude."
Ota, "sand." .............Otta, "in," "to."
Shina, "to lace up"........Shinna, "a difference."
Tane, "now"..............Tanne, "long."

When it is desirable to give special clearness or emphasis to a noun or adjective ending with a vowel, such final vowel may be reduplicated preceded by the consonant h; thus:

Nimaki or Nimakihi, "a tooth."
To or Toho, "a day;" "a lake."
Pirika or Pirikaha, "good,"
Kunne or Kunnehe "black," "dark."

There are some cases in which it is customary to reduplicate the final vowel, such reduplication being almost universally practiced by the Ainu. As:—For example:

Chaha instead of cha, "twigs."
Hochihi "", hochi "a sum."
Wen-kurihi instead of wenkuri, "a rain cloud."
CHAPTER IV.

THE ARTICLE.

There is no article, properly so called, in the Ainu language; but the numeral adjective shine, "one," is often used as the indefinite article a or an, as:

Shine Ainu, "a man."
Shine chisei, "a house."
Shine chikoikip, "an animal."

But care must be exercised in using the word shine as an article, for when it is essential to draw attention to the fact that there is but one of a thing this numeral is used; e.g.

Shine Ainu, "one man."
Shine shiwentep, "one woman."

For the definite article the demonstrative adjectives are sometimes used; e.g.

Nei guru ye, "that (the) person said."
Nei chep pirika ruwe ne, "that (the) fish is good."
Toan kambi koro wa ek, "bring that (the) letter."

CHAPTER V.

THE NOUN.

Nouns, in the Ainu language, are at the present day subject to no changes to indicate either gender, number, or case.
THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

Gender is sometimes designated by a different word; as:—

**MASCULINE.**
- Acha, "uncle."
- Ainu, "man."
- Ona, "father."
- Shiuk, "a he bear."
- Shion, "a little boy."
- Hekachi, "a lad."

**FEMININE.**
- Unarabe, "aunt."
- Mat-ainu, "a woman."
- Unu, "mother."
- Kuchan, "a she-bear."
- Opere, "a little girl."
- Matkachi, "a girl."

When an object has no special masculine or feminine form, as for instance *Chikap,* "a bird" (cock or hen), or *seta,* "dog" or "bitch," and it should be necessary to specify to which sex it belongs, the words *pinne,* "male," and *matne,* "female," "are placed before it; thus:—

**MASCULINE.**
- Pinne chikap, "a cock."
- Pinne seta, "a dog."

**FEMININE.**
- Matne chikap, "a hen."
- Matne seta, "a bitch."

For human beings and gods, however, *okkai* or *okkaiyo,* "male," take the place of *pinne.*

THE NUMBER OF NOUNS.

The number of the noun is, in the case of animals, generally indicated by the context or verb, and is therefore mostly left unexpressed by any addition to the noun. Thus, *aiai,* "baby" or "babies"; *ainu,* "man" or "men." However, when it is necessary to express plurality *utara, utare,* or *utari* is used. e.g.

**SINGULAR**
- Aiai, "a baby."
- Umma, "a horse."
- Ainu, "a man."

**PLURAL**
- Aiai-utara, "babies."
- Umma utara, "horses."
- Ainu utara, "men."

[The word *utara* is analyzed thus—*u* a plural prefix meaning "mutual"; *tara,* "appendages." Hence *utara* is really "comrades."]
With the numerals, however, *pish* is used in enumerating animals:—Thus:—*Umma tuppish, umma reppish,* “two horses, three horses.”

But there appear to be quite a number of nouns, now regarded as singular, which inflection proves to be really plural by derivation. Thus:

**SINGULAR**  
Am, “a finger-nail.”  
Ashikipet, “a finger.”  
At, “a tether.”  
Chep, “a fish.”  
Hura, “a hill.”  
Itak, “a word.”  
Kut, “a crag.”  
Pe, “water.”  
Pet, “a river.”  
Nishi, “a cloud.”

**PLURAL**  
Amu, “finger-nails.”  
Ashikipettu, “fingers.”  
Atu, “reins.”  
Chep-nu, “fishes.”  
Huranu, “hills.”  
Itaku, “words.”  
Kuttu, “crags.”  
Pepe, “waters.”  
Petcha, “rivers.”  
Nishu, “clouds.”

Also such as:—  
Ikushpe, “a post.”  
Iriwak, “a relation.”  
Kema, “a foot.”  
Nimaki, “a tooth.”

The word *pe* “an article,” “a thing,” may well be compared with *pish* the plural particle used in counting animals; and *koro,* “to possess” with *kotcha,* “possessors.” The *cha* in this latter word sometimes appears as *chii* and sometimes as *at,* *ot,* or simple *t.* The *nu* given often *chep* and *hura* in the above examples is seen to advantage in the word *nuye* which means “abundance.”

Pfizmaier, in his Erörterungen und Aufklärungen über Aino, quotes Dobrotvorsky as intimating that the Ainu language retains fragments of a plural formation in a few substantives, and quotes *kema,* “a foot” and *kemaki* “feet”; also *ima,* “a tooth,” and *imaki* “teeth” as examples. But on turning to Dobrotvorsky, I find he gives, *nora,* *nomka,* and even *noru,* i.e. “foot”; “a little foot” and “feet” for *kema* while *kemaki* does
not occur at all! There has been a mistake made somewhere. At present I can find no genuine instance where $ki$ is used as a plural suffix. Feet is not $kemak$, 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 $zumak$ "tooth." The final hard mute $u$ may represent the $i$. Examples showing that $u$ 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 araige, "the man was killed."* Before a v.t. the particle $ko$ "to" is at times found to represent the objective case. Thus:—$kik$, "he strikes," en $kokik$, "he strikes me."

Gen: by $koro$, $goro$, $kot$ following the pronoun or noun; as:—

$kuro goro makiri, "my knife"; ainu kot chisei, "a man's house"; a $koro michi, "our father."*

But although $koro$, expressed or understood, is often used as a possessive factor ($koro$ really means to possess), yet this word is very often dropped and the case is expressed by the verb "to be" like the Aryan languages, but preceded in many instances by $otta$, "to." The reason of this is evident. If
instead of saying *michi ku goro*, "I possess a father," one says, *en otta michi an*, "to me there is a father," the word "father" is no longer a possessed object, but a subject who indicates his possessor. Compare the Russian, French, and Latin constructions: 

*У нея отец есмь; 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." *Setu 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 ashikipet 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."

- *Apoho-tonoge,* "my dear child."
- *Anish-tonoge,* "my dear master."
- *Ayupo-tonoge,* "my dear elder brother."
- *Aturesh-tonoge,* "my dear younger sister."
- *Asaha-tonoge,* "my dear elder sister."
- *Amichi-tonoge,* "my dear father."
Atotto-tonoge, “my dear mother.”

(3) Ayupo-nishpake, “my honoured elder brother.”
    Aak-nishpake, “my honoured younger brother.”
    Atono-nishpakehe, “my honoured master.”

The root meaning of po is “little” and shades off into various interpretations of a diminutive character. Such as, “tiny;” “small;” “young;” “child,” e.g.

*Emush,* “a sword” .......... *Emushpo,* “a dirk.”
*Chikap,* “a bird” .......... *Chikap-po,* “a young bird.”
*Okkai,* “male” .......... *Okkai-po,* “a boy.”

The word also enters into geographical nomenclature sometimes. As:

*Chi-ika-nai-po,* “the little over-flow stream.”
*Chishnai-po,* “the little precipitous valley,” “glen,” or “stream.”

*Nai-po,* “the little glen” or “stream,” or “the little stream” (the meaning being that it comes out of a larger one).

*Nupuri-po,* “the little mountain.”
*Poronai-po,* “the little Poronai” (the meaning being that there is another Poronai near at hand, or that the one Poronai river flows out of the other).

*TokompO,* “the little knob.”
*Tomaripo,* “the small harbour.”
*TukarapO,* “the little sea-leopard.”
*Soya-nai-po,* “little stony glen.”

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**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) “brightness.”
*Itak,* “to speak.” ...... *Itak-i* (hi or ambe) “a speech.”

Care must be exercised in using *ambe* for expressing abstract qualities, for that word when used with adjectives sometimes makes concrete nouns.
THE COMPOUND NOUN.

Compound nouns are extensively used by the Ainu and are formed as follows:

(a) By compounding two substantives together.
    To, "the breast" \{Tope, "milk."
    Pe, "water"

(b) By compounding verbs with nouns.
    Uhui, "to burn." \{Uhui-nupuri, "a volcano."
    Nupuri, "a mountain." \{Ep, "food."
    E, "to eat." \{Ep, "food."
    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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ae, "to be eaten." | Aep, "food."
| Aye, "to be spoken." | Ayep, "the thing said."

(e) By compounding verbs with katu "shape," "mode," "way" and ambe "a thing," thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An-katu, &quot;existence,&quot; &quot;mode of being.&quot;</td>
<td>An &quot;to be&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-ambe, &quot;existing thing.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itak-katu, &quot;language.&quot;</td>
<td>Itak, &quot;to speak,&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itak-ambe, &quot;a speech.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variety and diversity of subjects are expressed by prefixing \(usa\) or \(usaine\) \(an\) or \(neun-neun\) to nouns; Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usa-wenburi, &quot;a variety of bad habits.&quot;</td>
<td>Usa-wenburi, &quot;a variety of bad habits.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usaine an itak ambe, &quot;various or many diverse speeches.&quot;</td>
<td>Usaine an itak ambe, &quot;various or many diverse speeches.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neun-neun ambe, &quot;various or many things.&quot;</td>
<td>Neun-neun ambe, &quot;various or many things.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**JAPANESE.**
- Kami, "paper."
- Kogane, "gold."
- Kosode, "a short sleeved garment."
- Kugi, "a nail."
- Tabako, tobacco.

**AINU.**
- Kambi.
- Kongane.
- Kosonde.
- Kungi.
- Tambako.

The following are a few samples of Hybrid Compounds. The words which are italicised are Japanese:

- Chikuni-potoko, "a wooden idol."  
  **Tera-kamui, "a priest."**
- Mama-po, "a step-child."  
  **Tono-nishpa, "a government official."**
- Niwatori-chikap, domestic fowls."  
  **Tono-ru and Tono-para-ru, "a government road."**
- Pon-umma, "colt."  
- Shiuto-habo, "a mother-in-law."  
  **Yaku-eyaye, "to collect taxes."**
- Shiuto-michi, "a father-in-law."  
  **Yo-an, "to have an engagement, to have business."**

**PROPER NOUNS.**

The following are a few examples of the way in which proper nouns are formed:

(a) *Names of the Gods.*
(These are given according to their order of dignity and importance).
Kotan kara kamui moshiri kara kamui kandokoro kamui, “the creator” (lit: the maker of places and worlds and possessor of heaven).

Abe kamui, “the goddess of fire” (also called Huchi or Fuji kamui and Iresu huchi (lit: divine grandmother).

Tokap chup Kamui, “the sun god”; “the sun” itself; (lit: day luminary Deity).

Kunne chup Kamui, “the moon god”; “the moon”; (lit: black luminary Deity).

Wakka-ush Kamui, “the goddess of the water”; (lit: watery Deity).

Chiwash ekot mat, “the goddess of the mouths of rivers;” (lit: The female possessor of the places where fresh and salt waters mingle).

Shi-acha Kamui, “a sea-god;” not worshipped; (lit: wild Uncle Deity).

Mo-acha Kamui, “a sea-god;” worshipped; (lit: quiet Uncle Deity).

Shi-acha and mo-acha are together termed Rep un Kamui, “the gods of the sea.”

(b). Names of Men.

Ekash oka Ainu, “the heir of the Ancients.”

Hawe riri Ainu, “the eloquent man.”

Nupeki san Ainu, “the sender down of light.”

(c). Names of Women.

Ikayup, “the quiver.”

Konru san, “the sender down of ice.”

Shine ne mat, “the belle.”

Shuke mat, “the female cook.”

Parapita Ainu, “the mouth loosener.”

Ramu an Ainu, “the wise man.”

Yuk no uk Ainu, “the deer catcher.”

Usapte, “the prolific one.”

Yaikoreka, “the selfish one.”

Yaitura mat, “the female misanthrope.”
(d). *Names of Places.*

Erem not or nottu, "the rat cape." (Cape Erimo).
E-san-i-not or notu, "the cape where volcanic matter descends." (Cape Esan).
Mopet kotan, "village by the quiet river." (Jap. Mombetsu).
Otaru nai, "the brook by the sand road."
Poropet kotan, "the village by the great river." (Jap. Horobetsu).
Riri shiri, "the high land," or "the high island."

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**CHAPTER VI.**

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**THE ADJECTIVE.**

The adjective now undergoes no declension or change to express either case, gender, or comparison, or to point out its relation to other words in a sentence. They may be conveniently classed under two heads, viz, simple and compound.

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§ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ainu Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hekai</td>
<td>&quot;old.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratchi</td>
<td>&quot;gentle.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shisak</td>
<td>&quot;sweet.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirika</td>
<td>&quot;good.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram</td>
<td>&quot;law.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pon</td>
<td>&quot;little.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retara</td>
<td>&quot;white.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiretok</td>
<td>&quot;beautiful.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poro</td>
<td>&quot;large.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 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."

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."

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."

Adjectives may be made plural if necessary by suffixing the ordinary plural particle *pa* to them. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pirika, &quot;good,&quot;</td>
<td>Pirikapa, &quot;good.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen, &quot;bad,&quot;</td>
<td>Wenpa, &quot;bad.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pon, &quot;small,&quot;</td>
<td>Ponpa, &quot;small.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harokoro, &quot;fat,&quot;</td>
<td>Harokoropa, &quot;fat.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ III. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are not so extensively used as in English, the meaning being often left to be gathered from the context; but should it be necessary to be explicit, the comparative degree is formed by placing the word naa, "yet; "more," and the superlative by placing, iyotta, "most" before the positive degree; e.g.

**Positive.**

Pirika, "good."  
Naa pirika, "better."  
Pon, "small."  
Naa pon, "smaller."

**Comparative.**

Iyotta pirika, "best."  
Iyotta pon, "smallest."

The comparative with "than" may be expressed in six different ways:—(a) with the word akkari; (b) with akkari and eashka; (c) with akkari and eitasa; (d) with akkari and mashkinno; (e) with akkari and naa; (f) with kasu no. One illustration of each method is here given as an example.

(a). The comparative with akkari. Akkari originally means "to surpass," and may be translated by "than;" e.g. E akkari, ku 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 ruwe ne; "the sea is greater than the land" (lit. than the land, the sea is more great.)

(c). The comparative with akkari and eitasa. Eitasa means "excess";—  
Toan kotan akkari, tan kotan anak ne eitasa hange no an kotan ne ruwe ne," this village is nearer than that" (lit. than that village, this village is a nearer village.)

(d). The comparative with akkari and mashkinno. Mashkinno means "surpassingly"; e.g.

Umma akkari, isepo mashkinno 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 naa shiwende ruve ne. “you are a slower walker than I” (lit. than me, you go more slowly).

(7). The comparative with kasu no. Kasu no means “surpassing,” e.g.

En kasu no, e ri ruve ne, “you are taller than I (lit. surpassing me, you are tall.)

§ IV. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

The demonstrative adjectives “this,” “that,” “these” and “those,” are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ta an or tan, “this.”</td>
<td>Tan okai, “these.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei a, “that.”</td>
<td>Nei okai, “those.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei an, “that,”</td>
<td>(a short distance off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a short distance off).</td>
<td>To an okai, “those.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To an, “that.”</td>
<td>(a good distance off).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a good distance off).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The singular form of these adjectives may be prefixed to plural nouns; but the plural forms can never be placed before singular nouns. The reason is that okai is really a plural verb meaning “to dwell at” or “be in” a place. It is the plural form of an, “to be.”

§ V. THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PARTICLES AND WORDS UPON SOME OF THE ADJECTIVES.

When the particle e is prefixed to certain adjectives it has the power of changing them into verbs; e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hapuru, “soft.”</td>
<td>E hapuru, “to be unable to endure.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishte, “hard.”</td>
<td>E nishte, “to be able to endure.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some adjectives, by taking *no* after them, become adverbs; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**
Ashiri, "new."
Son, "true."

**ADVERBS.**
Ashin'no, "newly."
Sonno, "truly."

A few adjectives become adverbs by taking the word *tara* after them; e.g.

**ADJECTIVES.**
Moire, "slow."
Ratchi, "gentle."

**ADVERBS.**
Moire-tara, "slowly."
Ratchi-tara, "gently."

When the letter *p* is suffixed to some of the simple adjectives which end in *a, e, i,* or *o,* or to any of the adjectives compounded with *ne* or *nu* they become nouns. thus:

**SIMPLE.**

**ADJECTIVES.**
Atomte, "neat."
Ichakkere, "dirty."
A-ekatnu, "delicious."
Ashkanne, "clean."

**NOUNS.**
Atomtep, "a neat thing."
Ichakkerep, "a dirty thing."
A-ekatnup, "a delicious thing."
Ashkannep, "a clean thing."

The letter *p,* which is here compounded with the adjectives, is a contraction of *pe* "a thing." This should be carefully borne in mind lest, in construing, mistakes should arise. The *p* converts the adjective to which it is attached, into a concrete, not into an abstract, noun. Thus *kaparap* is not "thinness," but "a thin thing;" and *porop* is not "largeness," but "a large thing;" nor is *wayashnup* "wisdom," but "a wise person" or "thing."

As the other adjectives, namely a few of the simple, and all of the remaining compound adjectives, are incapable of taking the contracted form *p* after them, they are followed by the word in full, that is, *pe* softened into *be,* thus:

Hekaibe, "an old person." Sakanramkorobe, "a quarrel-
Kumi-ushbe, "a mouldy thing." some person.
Paro unbe, "an eloquent person." Tum sakbe, "a weak thing."
CHAPTER VII.

THE NUMERALS.

The numerals assume four forms in the Ainu language, viz.; first, the Radical form; second, the Substantive form; third, the Ordinal form; fourth, the Adverbial form.

§ I. THE RADICAL FORMS.

The radical forms of the numerals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Substantive Form</th>
<th>Ordinal Form</th>
<th>Adverbial Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shine</td>
<td>1 Arawan ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>2 Tupe-san ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re</td>
<td>3 Shinepe-san ikashima wa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inc</td>
<td>4 (n)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikne</td>
<td>5 Hot ne</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwa (n)</td>
<td>6 Shine ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arawa (n)</td>
<td>7 Tu ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupe-san</td>
<td>8 Re ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinepe-san</td>
<td>9 Inc ikashima not ne</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Wa (n)</td>
<td>10 Ashikne ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shine ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>11 Iwan ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>12 Arawan ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>13 Tupe-san ikashima hot ne</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inc ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>14 Shinepe-san ikashima hot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashikne ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>15 ne</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwan ikashima wa (n)</td>
<td>16 Wan e, tu hot ne</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 But in counting fish 10 is *carasamne no 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
Tu ikashima, tu hot ne... 42
Re ikashima, tu hot ne... 43
Ine ikashima, tu hot ne... 44
Ashikne ikashima, tu hot ne 45
Iwan ikashima, tu hot ne. 46
Arawan ikashima, tu hot ne 47
Tupe-san ikashima, tu hot ne 48
Shinepe-san ikashima, tu hot ne 49
Wan e, ine hot ne... 50
Shine ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne 51
Tu ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne 52
Re ikashima, wan e, ine hot ne 53
Ine ikashima, wan e, re hot ne 54
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, re hot ne 55
Iwan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne 56
Arawan ikashima, wan e, re hot ne 57
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne 58
Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, re hot ne... 59
Re hot ne... 60
Shine ikashima, re hot ne... 61
Tu ikashima, re hot ne... 62
Re ikashima, re hot ne... 63
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 ................................................... 102
Shine ikashima, wan e, iwan hot ne ............................. 103
Iwan hot ne .............................................................. 104
Shine ikashima, iwan hot ne ....................................... 105
Wan e, arawan hot ne ................................................ 130
Shine ikashima, wan e, arawan hot ne .......................... 131
Arawan hot ne .......................................................... 140
Shine ikashima, arawan hot ne .................................... 141
Wan e, tupe-san hot ne ............................................. 150
Shine ikashima, wan e, tupe-san hot ne ....................... 151
Tupe-san hot ne ........................................................ 160
Shine ikashima, tupe-san hot ne .................................. 161
Wan e, shinepe-san hot ne .......................................... 170
Shine ikashima, wan e, shinepe-san hot ne .................... 171
Shinepe-san hot ne ..................................................... 180
Shine ikashima shinepe-san hot ne ............................... 181
Wan e, shine 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.  

Shine isepo, one hare.  
Tu ichaniu, two salmon trout.  
Re nok, three eggs.  
Ine yaoshkep, four spiders.  

The radical form shine is also often used as the indefinite article a or an. See Chapter IV. The Article.

§ II. THE SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

The substantive form of the numeral is two-fold. For persons it is formed by adding niu, in some of the numbers abbreviated to the single consonant n. For things and animals it is formed by adding pe, be, or the letter p alone. Niu means "person," and pe means "thing," e.g.

*Niu, "a person."

Shinen, one person.  
Tun, two persons.  
Ren, three persons.  
Inen, four persons.  
Ashikne niu, five persons.  
Iwa niu, six persons.  
Arawa niu, seven persons.  
Tupe-san niu, eight persons.  
Shinepe-san niu, nine persons.  
Wa niu, ten persons.  
Shinen ikashima wa niu, eleven persons.  

*Pe, be, p, "thing."

Shinep, one thing.  
Tup, two things.  
Rep, three things.  
Inep, four things.  
Ashiknep, five things.  

Iwanbe, six things.  
Arawanbe, seven things.  
Tupe-sanbe, eight things.  
Shinepe-sanbe, nine things.  
Wanbe, ten things.  

Ashikne ikashima wa niu e tu hot ne niu, thirty-one 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.  
Iwanbe, six 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.

Niuj, 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 rereko, 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.

Hot ne to, twenty days.
Wan to e tu hot ne to, thirty days.
Tu hot ne rere ko, forty days.
Wan to e re hot ne rere ko, fifty days.
Re hot ne rere ko, sixty days.
Ashikne hot ne to, one hundred days.

Tokap rere ko shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.
Wan to, ten days.
Tokap shine to ikashima wan to, eleven days.
Tokap tut ko ikashima wan to, twelve days.
Tokap rere ko ikashima wan to, thirteen days.
Tokap rere ko ine rere ko ikashima wan to, fourteen days.
Hot ne to, twenty days.

And so on.

Tokap rere ko shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.
Wan to, ten days.
Tokap shine to ikashima wan to, eleven days.
Tokap tut ko ikashima wan to, twelve days.
Tokap rere ko ikashima wan to, thirteen days.
Tokap rere ko ine rere ko ikashima wan to, fourteen days.
Hot ne to, twenty days.

And so on.

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. Iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu ikinne, second. Arawan ikinne, seventh.
Re ikinne, third. Tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Ine ikinne, fourth. Shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Ashikne ikinne, fifth. Wan ikinne, tenth.

And so on; adding ikinne to the radical form wherever pe, be, or p would be placed for the substantive form.

The second way is as follows, but goes no higher than ten. Above ten the first method alone is in use:—

Shine otutanu, first. Iye e iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu otutanu second. Iye e arawan ikinne, seventh.
Iye e re ikinne, third. Iye e tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Iye e ine ikinne, fourth. Iye e shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Iye e ashikne ikinne, fifth. Iye wan ikinne, tenth.

The ordinals are rarely met with. When they are used, the noun is preceded by no an, e.g.
Shinė ikinne no an ainu, the first man.
Shine tutannu no an chisei, the first house.
And so on.

§ IV. THE ADVERBIAL FORM.

The adverbial form of the numeral is formed by adding shui-ne to the radical, e.g.

Ara shui-ne, or a-shui-ne once. Iwan shui-ne, six times.
Tu shui-ne, twice. Arawan shui-ne, seven times.
Re shui-ne, thrice. Tupe-san shui-ne, eight times.
Ine shui-ne, four times. Shinepe-san shui-ne, nine times.
Ashikne shui-ne, five times. Wa shui-ne, ten times.

And so on.

The word shui-ne is compounded from shui, "again" and ne, part of the verb "to be;" shui-ne would therefore mean, "to be again."

§ V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous expressions may be conveniently here noted.

Pairs of articles are expressed by the word uren, "both," placed before the noun, e.g.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chikiri, the leg; foot.</td>
<td>Uren chikiri, both legs or feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Huyehe, a cheek.</td>
<td>Uren huyehe, both cheeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keire, a shoe.</td>
<td>Uren keire, both shoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kema, a foot; a leg.</td>
<td>Uren kema, both feet or legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesup, a heel.</td>
<td>Uren kesup, both heels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisara, an ear.</td>
<td>Uren kisara, both ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokkasapa, a knee.</td>
<td>Uren kokkasapa, both knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noyapi, a jaw.</td>
<td>Uren noyapi, both jaws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This word is often pronounced Fuyehe.
One of a pair is expressed by prefixing the word oara to the noun, e.g.:

Paraori, insteps. Oara\(^1\) paraori, one instep.
Patoi, lips. Oara patoi, one lip.
Raru, eyebrows. Oara raru, one eyebrow.
Shiki, eyes. Oara shiki, one eye.
Tapsutu, shoulders. \(^2\)Oara tapsutu, one shoulder.
Teke, hands. Oara teke, one hand.
Tokumpone, ankles. Oara tokumpone, one ankle.

It may be found useful to note also the following phrases:

(a.) Shinen shinen, one by one.
    Tun tun, two and two. \(\)Used only of persons.
    Ren ren, three and three. \(\)And so on.

(b.) Shinen range, singly.
    Tun range, by twos. \(\)Used only of persons.
    Ren range, by threes. \(\)And so on.

(c.) Shinep shinep, one by one
    Tup tup, two and two. \(\)Used of animals and things.
    Shinep range, singly. \(\)And so on.
    Tup range, by twos.

(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." Koira, "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.
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:—

*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 Ainn chi ne,* "we are Ainn."

*Echi utara anak ne Ainn echi ne,* "ye are Ainn."

*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 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, Ku-shiroma, Ku-shinuma,
Ano-kai, Ao-kai, E, Eani, “You.”
Yani, E-shiroma, E-shinuma,
Shiroma, Shinuma, “He,” “she,” “it.”
Chi, before a verb.
Ash, after a verb.
Chi utara, Chi okai utara, Ashiroma, Chi shinuma,
Echi, Echi utara, “Ye.”
Echi okai utara,
Nei, utara, Nei okai utara, Nei shiroma utara, “They.”
Shinuma utara,

The reflexive pronoun yaikota, “self,” is used as follows:—
Kuani yaikota or kuani kuyaikota; “I myself.”
Eani yaikota or eani eyaikota; “you yourself.”
Nei guru yaikota; “he himself” or “she herself.”
Before verbs a kind of double reflexive is sometimes used; thus:

_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:

_Eu_, "me."

_E_, "you."

_Uu_, "us."

_I_, "us."

_Echi_, "ye." e.g.:

_Nei guru en_ kik, "he struck me."

_Kamui un_ kara, "God made us."

_I_ oman, "he loves us."

In the second person the objective case is rendered by _e_ for the singular, and _echi_ for the plural; never by the longer forms given in Section I; e.g.:

_Seta e_ kuba, "the dog will bite you."

_Kuani echi_ uitek _ash_, "I will employ you" (plural).

The action of the first person upon the second is indicated by placing the objective of the person before the verb, and the word _ash_ after it; thus:

_Kuani echi_ kik _ash_, "I will beat you" (plural).
An Ainu Grammar.

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 α the passive particle is sometimes used as an objective of the 3rd person, thus:

Tan utara or shinuma utara a-kik nangoro, "they will probably be struck."

Nei ainu a-ronu u 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.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>koro, &quot;my&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>koro, &quot;thine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tan</td>
<td>guru koro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei</td>
<td>guru koro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>an guru koro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>koro &quot;our.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echi</td>
<td>koro, &quot;your.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tan okai utara</td>
<td>koro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei okai utara</td>
<td>koro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To an okai utara</td>
<td>koro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The double form may be used; thus:

**SINGULAR.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuani</td>
<td>ku goro, &quot;my.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eani</td>
<td>e koro, &quot;thy.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi utara</td>
<td>chi koro, &quot;our.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echi utara</td>
<td>echi koro, &quot;your.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following use of koro should also be noted.

Heikachi koro, "to nurse a child."
Heikachi koro guru, "a nurse." To-i-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."  
Shirau 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 neyyakka,  
Nen nen neyyakka, "Anyone," "everyone," "whosoever."  
Nen ne kuru ka,  
Nep neyyakka,  
Nep nep neyyakka, "Either," "whatever," whichever."  
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.

§ I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE VERB.

Verbs, in the Ainu language, have but one mood, namely, the indicative. The imperative and all the indirect or oblique moods, as well as the desiderative forms and all the tenses, are expressed by means of separate words. No verb, therefore, can be conjugated without the use of various auxiliaries.

These auxiliaries are, for the present tense, as follows:

(a.) Ruwe ne.
These words indicate that a subject is concluded, or a sentence finished. They therefore equal what is commonly called "the conclusive form."

(b.) Shiri ne.
Shiri is a verb meaning "to be doing." When placed after other verbs, it indicates that the action is still going on.

(c.) Kor'an.
Kor'an is short for koro an, and means "to be possessing."
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-eramu shin'ne, 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 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 UNCHANGING STEM.

THE VERB *KIK*, "TO STRIKE."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

(a.) The first Present tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACTIVE.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR.</td>
<td>(Ku kik, I strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chi kik, we strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Kikpa,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E kik, you strike.</td>
<td>Eclik kik, ye strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kik, (he) strikes.</td>
<td>Kik, (they) strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *Pa* is a plural suffix of the person of the verb, which in some localities would be pronounced *cha.*
THE VERB.

SINGULAR. (PASSIVE.) PLURAL.
A-en kik, I am struck. A-un kik, we are struck.
E kik an, you are struck. Echi kik an, ye are struck.
A-kik, (he) is struck. A-kik, (they) are struck.

(b.) The present tense with the auxiliary ruwe ne.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe ne, I strike. {Chi kik ruwe ne, we strike.
{Kikpa ruwe ne, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik ruwe ne, I am struck. A-un kik ruwe ne, we are struck.

(c.) The present tense with the words shiri ne.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik shiri ne, I am striking. {Chi kik shiri ne, we are strik-
{Kikpa shiri ne, ing.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik shiri ne, I am being A-un kik shiri ne, we are being

struck.

(d.) The present tense with koro an.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik kor'an, I am striking. {Chi kik kor'an, we are strik-
{Kipa kor'an, ing.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik kor'an, I am being A-un kik kor'an, we are being

struck.

(e.) The present tense with ruwe tap an.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe tap an, I strike. {Chi kik ruwe tap an, we strike.
{Kikpa ruwe tap an, "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik ruwe tap an, I am A-un kik ruwe tap an, we are

struck.

Past Tense.

(a.) The past tense with nisa.
A-En kik nisa, I was struck.  A-un kik nisa, we were struck.

(b.) The past tense with okere.

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:

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.]

The future tense.

(a.) Kusu ne.

A-en kik kusu ne, I shall be struck.  A-un kik kusu ne, we shall be struck.

(b.) Nanyoro.
THE VERB.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik nangoro, I shall prob- {Chi kik nangoro,} we shall probably strike.
{Kikpa nangoro,} ably strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik nangoro, I shall prob- A-un kik nangoro, we shall probably be struck.
ably be struck.

The Imperative is expressed thus:

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Kik, strike thou. {Kik yan or ara, strike ye.
Kik ara,} Kikpa yan or ara,
Kik yara, to strike through another.

(PASSIVE.)
E-kik an, be thou struck. {Echi a-kik an, be ye struck.
{A-un kik anro, let us be struck.

Desire is expressed by the word rusui; e.g.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik rusui, I desire to strike. {Chi kik rusui, we desire to strike.
{Kikpa rusui,} "

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik an rusui, I desire to A-un kik an rusui, we desire to be struck.

The Potential Mood may be expressed in three ways; (a) by the word etokush; (b) by the word kusu ne ap; (c) by the words shomoki ko wen.

(a.) The Potential with etokush.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik etokush, I must strike. {Chi kik etokush,} we must
{Kikpa etokush,} strike.

(PASSIVE.)
A-en kik etokush, I must be A-un kik etokush, we must be struck.

(b.) The Potential with kusu ne ap.
(ACTIVE.)
SINGULAR.
Ku kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to strike.

PLURAL.
Chi kik kusu ne ap ruwe en, we ought to strike.

(PASSIVE.)
SINGULAR.
A-en kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to struck.

PLURAL.
A-un kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, we ought to be struck.

(e.) The Potential with shomoki ko wen.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.
Ku kik shomoki ko wen, I{Chi kik shomoki ko wen,} we must
must strike. {Kikpa shomoki ko wen,} strike.

Concession, condition, and hypothesis are expressed in the fol-

Ku kik koroka, though I strike,{Ku kik yak un,} If I strike.

Ku kik chiki,
Ku kik yak, {If I
Ku kik yak anak ne, strike.} Ku kik yak ne,
Ku kik yak ne,

Any part of the conjugation of a verb, the imperative mood ex-
cepted, 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.) **PLURAL.**
Iteki kik yan, do not strike.  Iteki kikpa yan, do not strike.

Doubtfulness is expressed by the word *kotoman* being placed after the verb, thus:

Kik kotoman, he will probably strike; or, it is thought that he will strike.
A-un kik shomoki kotoman, it seems that we shall not be struck.

The English participles may be rendered as follows:

**PRESENT.** (ACTIVE.) **PAST.**
Kik wa
Kik ine striking.
Kik hine

**FUTURE.**
Kik kusu ne or kik kushki, will strike.

---

**CLASS II.—VERBS WITH STEM ENDING IN “RA AND RO.”**

**THE VERB KARA “TO MAKE.”**

For the sake of brevity this paradigm is given in an abridged form:

**SINGULAR.** (ACTIVE.) **PLURAL.**
Ku kara, I make, etc.  {Chi kan ruwe ne, we make.
{Kara ash ruwe ne,  ,

**SINGULAR.** (PASSIVE.) **PLURAL.**
A-en kara, I am made, etc.  A-un kara, we are made, etc.

**ACTIVE.**
Ku kan ruwe ne, I make, etc.  {Chi kan ruwe ne,  {we make,
{Kara ash ruwe ne,  etc.
(Passive.)

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:

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.

Ku kan nisa, I made. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{Chi kan nisa, we made,} \\
\text{Kara ash nisa, } \\
\end{align*}
\]

Ku kan nangoro, I will probably make, etc. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{Chi kan nangoro, we will probably make, etc.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

(Passive.)

A-en kan nisa, I was made. A-un kan nisa, we were made.

All the other parts of verbs ending in ra and ro are conjugated exactly like Class I; the student is therefore referred to the verb kik.

§ III. VERBS HAVING A SPECIAL PLURAL FORM.

Many verbs have a special form which is used when the object is of the plural number. The words reshpa, “to bring up many,” and uina, “to take many,” have been selected as examples of them; and one form of the present tense is here given to show the manner in which such verbs are conjugated.

(a.) The verb reshpa.

SINGULAR. (ACTIVE.) PLURAL.

Ku reshpa, I bring up many. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{Chi reshpa,} \\
\text{Reshpa ash,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

(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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ku uina, I take many.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chii uina, we take many. &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uina ash,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

\[
\text{(PASSIVE.)}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A un uina ash, we are taken.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Echi uina an, ye are taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A uina, (they) are taken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intransitive verbs, which have a plural inflection, are conjugated thus:

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ku ahun, I enter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahup ash, we enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E ahun, you enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echi ahup, ye enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, (he) enters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahup, (they) enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following list contains many of the verbs which belong to this category. It should be remembered that *pa* is usually (though not always) the plural of the person of the verb, while the special forms are the plural of the subject.

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A, at, &quot;to be.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, at, &quot;to sit.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, &quot;to enter.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akonere, akonerepa, &quot;smashed.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ama, amapa, &quot;to put,&quot; &quot;to place.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amuchichi, amuchitpa, &quot;to scratch,&quot; &quot;to pinch.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An, at, achi, okai, at, ash, &quot;to be.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ani, amba, &quot;to carry.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapa, paye, &quot;to go.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arupa, paye, &quot;to go.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash, ashpa &quot;to come down (as rain).&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashinge, ashingepa, &quot;to extract.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashte, roshki, &quot;to set up.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aship, ashippa, &quot;to flower.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimi, chimba, &quot;to search for.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimi-chimi, chimba-chimba, &quot;to search diligently for.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ek, araki, "to come."
Eok, eokok, "to strike against."
Heashii, heashpa, "to begin."
Hekatu, hekatpa, "to be born."
Hekomu, hekomba, "to return."
Hepiras, hepiraspa, "to blossom."
Hetuku, hetukba, "to come forth."
Hopiwe, hopiuba, "to pull by placing the foot against an object."
Hopuni, hopumba, "to fly."
Horikiraye, horikirayea, "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."
Raije, 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."
Shineiwi, shineupa, "to take pleasure."
Shipiras, shipiraspa, "to increase."
Shirutu, Shiruppa, "to go" "to glide along."
Soso, sosshpa, "to flay."
Tui, tuiba, "to cut."
Turi, ..................turuba, "to stretch out."
Uk, ..................uina, "to take."
Unu, ..................uiruke, "to put."
Utasa, ..................utashpa, "to cross one another."
Utumashi, ............utumashpa, "to be mixed."
Yan, ..................yap, "to ascend."
Yasa, ..................yaspa, "to tear."

§ 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>Koro, to possess.</td>
<td>Kore, to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokoro, to sleep.</td>
<td>Mokore, to put to sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukara, to see.</td>
<td>Nukare, to show.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B.) Other words add ge, ka, te, de, or re to the stem, usage alone deciding in each case which of the suffixes shall be employed; e.g.:

(1) Verbs which take ge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahun, to enter.</td>
<td>Ahunge, to put in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai, to die.</td>
<td>Raige, to kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ran, to come down.</td>
<td>Range, to let down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San, to go down.</td>
<td>Sange, to send down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan, to go up.</td>
<td>Yange, to take up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Verbs which take ka:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRANSITIVE</th>
<th>TRANSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isam, there is not.</td>
<td>Isamka, to annihilate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunin, to suffer pain.</td>
<td>Iuninka, to agonise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kotuk, to touch or stick. Kotukka, to stick on.
Mom, to float. Momka, to send adrift.
Ush, to go out. Ushka, to extinguish.
Uhui, to burn. Uhuika, to light.

(3) Verbs which take te:—

INTRANSITIVE.
Ash, to stand.
Ash, to rain.
At, to shine.
Chish, to cry.
Eshirikopasli, to lean against.

TRANSITIVE.
Ashite, to set up.
Ashite, to cause to rain.
Atte, to cause to shine.
Chishte, to make cry.
Eshirikopashte, to set against.

(4) Verbs which take de:—

INTRANSITIVE.
An, to be.
Oman, to go away.
Rikin, to ascend.

TRANSITIVE.
Ande, to put down, to place.
Omande, to send away.
Rikinde, to cause to ascend.

(5) Verbs which take re:—

INTRANSITIVE.
Arapa, to go.
Hekatu, to be born.
Hetuku, to grow.
Oma, to be inside.
Ru, to melt.

TRANSITIVE.
Arapare, to send.
Hekature, to cause to be born.
Hetukure, to make grow.
Omare, to put in.
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.

TRANSITIVE.

E, to eat.
Ibe, to eat.
Iku, to drink.
Ki, to do.
Shikkashima, to seize.
Ta, to draw (as water).

CAUSATIVE.

Ere, to cause to eat, to feed.
Ibere, to cause to eat, to feed.
Ikure, to make drink.
Kire, to make do.
Shikkashinare, to make seize.
Tare, to make draw.

Sometimes verbs are made doubly causative. The following are a few examples:

Ahun, to enter; ahunge, to send in; ahungere, to cause to send in.
Ash, to stand; ashté, to set up; ashtere, to cause to set up.
Ibe, to eat; ibere, to feed; iberere, to cause to feed.
San, to go down; sange, to send down; sangere, to cause to send down.

Causatives, like the root form of verbs, admit of both an active and passive conjugation, as:—

Ku sangere ruwe ne, I cause to send down.
A-en sangere ruwe ne, I was caused to be sent down.
Wakka a-tare, he was caused to draw water.

In some instances the plural of the object of a verb is formed by adding ke to the stem. Thus:—

Ande, "to put a single thing" Amke, "to put many things on one side."

The plural of the person would be andepa and amkepa respectively.

Shuwe, "to cook a single thing" Shuke, "to cook several things as rice.

Thence shuke guru, "a cook. The plural of the person of the verb is shuwepa and shukepa. The words menke, "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."

(b.) 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>Nupurur, very dark or black</td>
<td>Nupuruka, to blacken deeply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramutui, frightened</td>
<td>Ramutuiika, 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>Tuwaru, 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). Chishrimmse, "to weep aloud" (or with a snifflle). Epururuse, "to blow out of the mouth" (as water). Ese, "to answer in an ordinary manner."

Horopse, "to sip up." Hose, "to answer by calling to." Husse, "to breathe;" "to blow from the mouth." Ise, "to squeal."

Kotoise, "to swarm" (as flies with a buzzing sound). Opururse, "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 understand at all."  Toiko-oitereke, "thoroughly to trample under" ; "to kick hard."

Many nouns are turned into verbs by taking kara or koro after them.

(Kara, to do.)

Nouns.  Verbs.
Ikiri, "a seam."  Ikiri-kara, "to sew."

1 Oan is contracted from oara which has its root a and ara.
Attush, "cloth." Attush-kara, "to weave."
Chisei, "a house." Chisei-kara, "to build a house."

(Koro, to possess.)

Nouns:
Hau, "the voice." Hau-koro, "to crow; to bark; to neigh."
Honi, "the stomach." Honi-koro, "to conceive."
Kaya, "a sail." Kaya koro, "to sail."

Verbs:
A careful analysis of the following words shows very clearly that ko is a radical. Indeed, it is a radical which must be variously translated into English according to the meaning of the principal verbal root contained in the compound in which it is found, no one English word representing its whole force. Yet, although many shades of meaning may appear when it is rendered into English, as is only natural, when spoken by the Ainu it is found to carry one meaning throughout. The secret of this lies in the different point of view from which the Ainu look at things. Thus in English ko must be rendered by, "to"; "towards"; "at"; "against"; "from"; "off"; some of which words are, according to our ideas, exactly the opposite of one another. Nor after glancing at the examples now to be given will the grammarian be surprised to find that ko used prepositionally may sometimes represent what is called the objective case. Nay; it even comes to be a double objective: Thus:—en, per: pro: obj. "me"; ko as given below; kik, "to strike"; en-ko-kik, "he struck me"; lit: "me" "to" "strike." The examples are:—

Charange, "to argue" .................. Ko-charange, "to argue against; (lit: "put the mouth out of the way to"); or as might be said in English "to shut one's mouth up," the "one's mouth" being the other mans', of course).
Etaye, "to pull"; ................. Ko-etaye, "to pull from"; (lit: "pull to").
Etun, "to borrow"; ............. Ko-etun, "to borrow from"; (lit: "to borrow to").
Hopuni, "to jump up" from a reclining position;  
Ko-hopuni "to jump up to"

Iki, "to do severely"; ..........  
Ko-iki, "to seold," "to hit";  
(lit: "do hardly to").

Kandama, "deceipt"; ..........  
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."

Tercke, "to jump"; ..........  
Ko-tercke, "to jump to;"

Tomka, "to beautify"; ......  
Ko-tomka, "to adorn" (as a
THE VERB.

131

woman her child with ornaments.)

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),  U-kepkepi; “to nibble one another” (as animals).

Kerekere, “to scrape,” ...........

Keshke, “to persecute,” ...........

Memke, “shave,” ..................  U-memke, “to shave one another.”

Musa, “to stroke the head,”...

Pashte, “to make run.” ......  U-pashte, “to chase one another.”

Peka, “facing”; “pointing towards.”  U-peka, “to face one another.

Pirikare, “to benefit another,”  U-pirikare, “to benefit one another.”

Ramuoshma, “to consent,”....  U-ramuoshma, “to consent together.”

Tasa, “across,” ..................  U-tasa, “from one to the other; across each other.”

Tereke, “to jump,” ..............  U-terekere, “to jump one another up and down.”

Wende, “to harm,” ..............  U-wende, “to harm one another.”
[It is not at all unreasonable to suppose therefore that \( un \), the personal objective pronoun plural "us" is composed of this root, viz, \( u \) and the root \( an \), the verb of existence "to be," the \( a \) being elided. Thus \( = u'n \), \( u-an \), "us."

When \( u \) is added to verbs having \( ko \) prefixed to them a kind of double plural is sometimes the result thus:

- \( Ukocharange \), "to argue together."
- \( Ukohopuni \), "to jump up together."
- \( Ukoiki \), "to fight together."
- \( Ukokarakari \), "to roll up."
- \( Ukokandama \), "to deceive one another."
- \( Ukonukara \), "to compare things."
- \( Ukotomka \), "to adorn one another."
- \( Ukotereke \), "to wrestle."

When \( u \) is followed by \( e \), which is used as an objective to verbs, the \( e \) is preceded by \( w \), the \( w \) appearing for the sake of euphony, thus:

- \( Ekote \), "to tie up"; \( Uwe-kote \), "to tie together" (as two pieces of string).
- \( Emik \), "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 (w) e as shown in the last paragraph, for it will not always submit to such an analysis. There are therefore grounds for believing that there is also a root word uwe. Thus:

Uwe-ingara, "to foretell future events"; "to prophecy."
Uwe-inonno-itak, "to pray for the sick."
Uwe-nukara, "to surmise about the near future" (as to whether it will rain to-morrow and such like.)
Uwerpaketa, "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 nenrui, "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."

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."

The following are a few adverbs of time.

**Hembara ne yakka,** "at any time; always."

**Hoshike 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."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horikashi</td>
<td>&quot;downwards.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikushta</td>
<td>&quot;beyond.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koehange</td>
<td>&quot;near.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotchaketa</td>
<td>&quot;in front of.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kushta</td>
<td>&quot;yonder.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na an un ne yakka</td>
<td>&quot;everywhere,&quot; &quot;anywhere.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei ita ne yakka</td>
<td>&quot;anywhere,&quot; &quot;everywhere.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshiketa</td>
<td>&quot;inside.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshimake</td>
<td>&quot;behind.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikta</td>
<td>&quot;above.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samata</td>
<td>&quot;beside.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setak</td>
<td>&quot;quickly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setakko</td>
<td>&quot;for a long time.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teda</td>
<td>&quot;here&quot; (at this place.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepeka</td>
<td>&quot;here&quot; (this side.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toada</td>
<td>&quot;there&quot; (at that place.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>&quot;there&quot; (that side.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebitta</td>
<td>&quot;all, every.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashkin no</td>
<td>&quot;too much.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naa</td>
<td>&quot;more, yet.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naani-hungo</td>
<td>&quot;almost.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimara</td>
<td>&quot;half.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obitta</td>
<td>&quot;all, the whole.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouse</td>
<td>&quot;only.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakno</td>
<td>&quot;sufficient, as far as.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patek</td>
<td>&quot;only, all.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poro-sereke</td>
<td>&quot;for the most part.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukotamge</td>
<td>&quot;about.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upakno</td>
<td>&quot;sufficient, as far as.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arikinne</td>
<td>&quot;positively.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyam no</td>
<td>&quot;carefully.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetopo-hetopo</td>
<td>&quot;backwards and forwards.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ime no</td>
<td>&quot;in crowds.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keutum atte no</td>
<td>&quot;with a fixed purpose.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuttoko</td>
<td>&quot;upside down.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nei no</td>
<td>&quot;thus.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitan</td>
<td>&quot;fast.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oheuge sak no</td>
<td>&quot;rightly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratchitara wa</td>
<td>&quot;peaceably.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shine ikinne</td>
<td>&quot;unitedly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinen shinen ne</td>
<td>&quot;singly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiwende</td>
<td>&quot;slowly&quot; (used of walking.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukoiram no</td>
<td>&quot;conjointly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utura no</td>
<td>&quot;together.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uwatte no</td>
<td>&quot;in multitudes.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are some adverbs of manner:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arikinne</td>
<td>&quot;positively.&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;slowly&quot; (used of walking.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukoiram no</td>
<td>&quot;conjointly.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utura no</td>
<td>&quot;together.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uwatte no</td>
<td>&quot;in multitudes.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are some adverbs of interrogation:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemanda gusu</td>
<td>&quot;why?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hembara</td>
<td>&quot;when?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hempak</td>
<td>&quot;how much, how many?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunakta</td>
<td>&quot;where?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunak un</td>
<td>&quot;whither?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ine</td>
<td>&quot;whither?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakwe</td>
<td>&quot;whence?&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?"
CHAPTER XI.

THE INTERJECTION.

The chief Ainu interjections are as follows:

- Ainu bota! ah me!
- Ayo! a cry of pain.
- Chôtara! hurrah!
- Eyororope! an exclamation of pleasure sometimes used after a song, but especially on the receipt of some present.
- Etu-kishma! excl. of surprise.
- Haye! a cry of pain.
- Haye ku ramu! excl. of surprise; dear me!
- Hut! excl. of surprise or disgust. Used chiefly by men.
- Irambotarare! you noisy one!
- Iramshitnere! fidgetty! restless!
- Ishirikurantere! well I never!
- Isenramte; at it again!
- Kik-kik! excl. of surprise. Used chiefly by women.
- Wooi! a call for help when in distress.
- Parasekoro! hurrah!

The words for "thank you" are:

- 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 Japan-  Tan okaike 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." Ehapuru, "unable to endure."
Nishte, "hard." Enishte, "able to endure."
Pirika, "good." Epirika, "bent on gain."
Toranne, "idle" 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."               Inu, "to listen."
Nukara, "to see."            Ingara, "to look at."
Chim-chimi, "to search after Ichim-chimi, "to search very
by feeling."                carefully after."

But some verbs are intensified by prefixing *ane* rather than
*i* to them. Thus:—

Ane-ongami, "to honour much."
Ane-koyaiiraige, "to thank much."
Ane-oshkoro, "to prize very highly."

Prefixed to other verbs *i* indicates the first person plural
objective case:—

I kik an, "he struck us."       I noshpa, "they follow us."
I kara an, "he made us."        I pa, "they found us."
Kikiri i pa ko orowa i noshpa, "when the insects have found
us, they will follow us."

When suffixed to verbs, *i* has the power to turn them into
nouns; thus:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yainu, to think.</td>
<td>Yainu-i, a thought.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle *i* has also the idea of time and place in it; thus:—

Nei i pakno ne yakka, "for ever."
Nei i-ta pakno ne yakka, "what place soever."
Shine an i-ta, "at one place" (once upon a time.)
Pet otta san i-ta ichaniu chep a-nukara, "when he went
down to the river he saw a salmon-trout" (a salmon-
trout was seen).

Sometimes *i* stands for the 2nd per; sing: obj. case Personal
Pronoun "you":—
Nei guru i nukan rusui, "that person wishes to see you."
I tak gusu ku ek, "I have come to fetch you."

§ 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."  
Onnere, "to know."  
Oshi arapa, "to go behind."  
Raige, "to kill."  

Ukoiki, "to fight one another."  
Uonnere, "to know one another."  
Uoshi paye, "to go behind each other."  
Uraige, "to kill one another."

The vowel $u$ does not always immediately precede the verb to which it refers. Thus, for Kotan oro $u$-kopahaunu we sometimes hear $U$ kotan oro kopahaunu, "there is intercourse between the villages;" and so on.

CHAPTER XIII.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Under the term *Postpositions* are comprehended such words as in English are generally termed Prepositions and Conjunctions. They are here given in alphabetical order, irrespective of the category under which their European equivalents would be classed. As will be seen, there are some words for which there are no exact English equivalents, and others again whose meaning varies according to the different connections in which they are used. It has therefore been considered advisable to give a fair number of examples, in some cases, as illustrations. It should also be remarked that some of the following words are used before as well as after the words they govern and should therefore be sometimes called prepositions whilst a few are used only before the words they govern.

*Aige*, "as;" "and so!" "with reference to which;" "there upon;" e.g. :- *Ku ye aige, a-en kik*, "as I spoke, he struck me."
Nei orushpe ku ye; aige, Ukomotte Ainu ene itakhi:—"I told him the news; thereupon Mr. Ukomotte spoke thus."
Usaine usaine an wenkatcham kon ruwe ne, sekoro, uwepaketa ku inu; aige, Mopet ta san wa nei orushpe ku uwepe-kennu, "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."
Otteeda 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 koro, which means "to possess."

Chikap reu anko ku tukan. "I will shoot the bird when (if) it settles."
Ru hotom ta reushi anko aep oro omarep, "a vessel in
which to put food (for) when one stays (to rest) on the road."

_Ani (locally ari)_; "with," "by means of," "taking."

The word _ani_ is a compound whose parts are _an_ "to be," and the particle _i_. In many places _ani_ is corrupted into _ari_, so that, generally speaking, it matters little which form of the word is used:—

Ai ani (ari) yuk raige ruwe ne, "he kills deer with arrows."

Kuwa ani (ari) akpash, "he walks by means of a stick.

Orowa, pishako niwatush ani wa pet otta san ruwe ne, "and taking the ladle and bucket, he went down to the river."

_Awa (a past passive participle)_; "being."

Wherever the particle _awa_ is used past time is signified. It appears to be the passive participle of the verb "to." It is always used conjunctively:—

Panata kotan un san ita, Ainu tunangara, awa, otta ene itak-hi: "when he went down to the lower village he met an Ainu, and spake thus to him." (lit. _When he went down, an Ainu being met, he spoke thus to him._)

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."

Kì chiki pirika ruwe ne, "it will be well if you do it.

_Choropok, choropok-i, choropok-i-ta, choropok-un_, "under," "beneath."

The particles _i, ita, and un_, which are here used with _choropok_, have a locative sense in them. Either of them therefore
has the power to turn the post position *choropok* into an adverb of place.

Set choropok, "under the seat,"
Shuop choropoki, "the place under the box."
Chikuni choropokita, "beneath the tree."
Mun choropok un, "under the grass."

_Ekopash_; "against," "leaning against."
Tuman ekopash kina, "the mat against the wall."
En ekopash, "against me."
Ikushpe ekopash ainu, "the man leaning against the post."

_Ene_; "thus," "so," "this or that kind," "such."
En otta 'ene hawashi, "he spoke thus to me."
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."
Hene; “and.” Hene...hene; both...and.”

Hene and hene...hene, have the same meaning as hemhem...hemhem, and are used in the same way; thus:

Apto hene urara; “rain and fog.”
Seta hene, chironnup hene; “both dogs and foxes.”

Hike; “as regards;” “in reference to.”

This word is only suffixed to verbs; thus:

Ku nukar’ hike; “in reference to what I see.”
Ku inu hike; “as regards what I hear.”

Ikushta; “beyond” (a long way off).

The particle i, which is here used before kushta, is an intensifier. Thus, ikushta means “a long way off”:

Pet ikushta, “beyond the river” (but far from it).
Pet kushta, “beyond the river” (but near it).

Imakake, imakaketa; “then,” “after that.”

Aige, imakaketa arapa wa ye ruwe ne, “so after that he went and told him.”
Orowa, imakake pet otta san ruwe ne na, “and afterwards he went down to the river.”

Ine, or hine “...ing,” “when,” “being.”

The word hine has a participial force and always follows a verb; thus:

Orowa, kira hine paspas kara guru orota arapa, “and, running away, he went to a charcoal-burner.”
Ariki hine shirikap eshirikootke, “when they came, they speared a sword-fish.”

Ka; “even.” Ka...ka, “both...and”; “neither...nor.”

Ka, when used only once, means “even.” When used twice with an affirmative verb, the two ka’s mean “both...and”; but when used with a negative, they mean “neither...nor;” thus:

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;" kashike-peka means "the direction above;" kashikeketa and kashiketa mean "at the place above; "upon":—

E kashi or e kashike, "over you."

Atui kashikepeka kopecha hoyupa wa okai, "the wild ducks are flying over the sea."

Chisei kashiketa paskuru at, "there are some crows upon the house."

Ko, koro; "if," "when," "whilst."

The word ko is probably a corruption or contraction of the verb koro, "to possess."

Arapa ko wen, "it will be bad if you go."

Arapa koro hachin nisa "he tumbled as he went."

When the verb koro is used as an auxiliary to other verbs it signifies that the action is still going on; thus:—

A-ki kor'an. "It is being done."

When the particle ko is prefixed to some verbs it is a 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 younder.”

**Kusu or gusu; ne gusu;** “because,” “as,” “to the effect that,” “to.”

After a verb *kusu or gusu,* but after a noun *ne gusu*:—

A-hotuyekara gusu ek, “he came because he was called.”

Kuani Ainu ne gusu ku erampeutek, “being an Ainu, I do not understand it.”

Wakka 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* kopecha an, "there is a hazel-hen and a wild-duck."

Tokap *newa* kunne *newa*, "both day and night."

Itunnap *newa* soyai kane shi no yai-sanniyio 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 eashkai, "even I can do this."

Eani *ne yakka kuani ne yakka*, "both you and I."

Tambe *ne yakka* nei ambe ne yakka shomo, "neither this nor that."

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."
Otta ahun ushike isam, "there is no place in which to go."

The following peculiar use of otta, as expressing "purpose," should be carefully noted:—
Amip a-satke otta a-iwange, "it is used for drying clothes."
Chep a-satke otta neyakka a-iwange, "it is also used for drying fish."

Orowa; "and," "then." Orowa no; "from," "by," "after."
Orowa ene itak-hi, "and thus he spake."
Ene itak-hi, orowa paye, "they spake so, then went away."
Ye orowa no kira, "after he told us he ran away."
Nishpa orowa no akik, "he was struck by the master."

Oshike, Oshiketa; "the inside," "inside."
Chip oshike, "the inside of a boat."
Chisei oshiketa okai, "they are inside the house."

Pakno; "sufficient," "enough," "until" (the extreme limits).
Pakno ku e na, "I have eaten enough."
Ek pakno ku tere, "I will wait till he comes."
Atui pa pakno atui gesh pakno; moshiri pa pakno moshiri
  gesh pakno, "from one end of the sea to the other; from
  one end of the world to the other," (A phrase meaning
  "the whole world over").

Rata; "below."
Kando rikta an, shiri rata an, "heaven is above and earth
  is below."

Ri, rikta, rikpeka; "high," "above."
Ri, means "high;" rikpeka, "the direction above," and rikta,
  "at the place above;" thus:—
Chikap ri ruwe ne, "the bird is high."
Paskuru rikpeka hoyupu, "the crow flies in the heights above."
Rikta an, "it is above."

Sama, samaketa, samata; "beside," "by the side of," "be-
  fore" (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 kamui, "the gods of the mountains."

Eani un, "you." Rep un kamui, "the gods of the sea."

Kuani un, "I." Paro un guru, "a man of mouth" (i.e. eloquent).

The particle un is found to sometimes enter into the construction of Place-names. Thus:

Ki-un-nai, "the stream among the reeds."
Kun-un-nai, "the mountain stream."
Kush-un-kotun, "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."
CHAPTER XIV.

SYNTAX.

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."
Chiramanten maratto; "a bear's head;" "a bear feast."
Seta nimaki; "the dog's teeth."

Adjectives are used either attributively or predicatively.

(a) When used attributively the adjective is placed before the noun it qualifies; thus:

Atomte chisei; "a beautiful house."
Wen guru; "a bad person," "poor person."

(b) When an adjective is used predicatively, it is placed after the noun and is itself followed by the verb "to be;" thus:

Nonno eramasu ne ruwe ne, "it is a pretty flower."
Seta nimaki tanne ruwe ne, "the dog's teeth are long."

Very often, particularly when the word anakne is used, the noun is mentioned twice, once with and once without the adjective; thus:
Toi anakne pirika toi ne ruwe ne, "it is a good garden," or "the garden is a good one," (lit.: as for the garden, it is a good one).

Umma anakne nitan umma ne, "it is a swift horse," or "the horse is a swift one."

The pronouns are very much used in speaking Ainu, and sometimes occur twice or even thrice in one short sentence; thus:—
Kuani Ainu ku ne, "I am an Ainu."
Kuani ku arapa wa ku ye, "I will go and tell him."
Aokai e meraige ya, "are you cold?"

It should also be noted that en "me" is sometimes used where I would be found in English; thus:—
Nei guru anakne en pak no shomo pa ruwe ne, "he did not find so many as I."

Prepositions are usually placed after the words they govern and are therefore, in this work, called postpositions; thus:—
Uni un arapa, "he is going home."
Chisei orun ahun, "to enter a house."
Kama otta wakka omare, "put some water into the kettle."
Endo kotan orowa no ek, "he came from Tōkyō."

Apparent exceptions will often be heard in the words otta, "to," and oro," "in," thus:—
Otta ene itak-hi, "to which he said."
Otta okai shui, "holes in which they dwell."
Oro omare, "to bring in," or "to put in."

These exceptions are not real; for the subject to which these postpositions refer, though not expressed, is always understood. Otta should therefore in such sentences as those given above, always be translated by some such phrase as—"in which," "to which," "to it," "to that," or "this." Oro always means "in" or "upon."

The adverb always precedes the verb:—
Tunashi no ye. "Say it quickly."
Naa moire oman. "Go more slowly."
Conjunctions are placed at the end of the clause to which they belong; thus:—

Shiyeye an gusu, tane ku hoshipi, "I am now returning because I am sick."
Nishpa ikashpaotte chiki, ku ki, "I will do it if the master commands."

A conjunctive clause ending in *gusu* may be placed at the end of sentence; thus:—

Tane ku hoshipi, shiyeye an gusu ne na, "I am now returning because I am sick."

The common conjunction "and" is expressed by the particle *wa*; thus:—

Ek wa ibe. "Come and eat."

Interrogative adverbs are placed at the beginning, and interrogative particles at the end of a sentence; thus:—

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.”
(c.) 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.”

(d.) 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.”

(e.) 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.”

(f.) 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 uwetukopak for uwetutkopank.

139. In line 8 from the top write Michi for wich.

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